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## Dole Choice Conformed To the Wishes of Reagan

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In the post-midnight meeting between the President and Mr. Reagan, Mr. Ford asked his defeated opponent to give his impression of six Vice-Presidential prospects: Senator Dole, Senator Baker, Mr. Ruckelshaus, Secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon, Secretary of Commerce Elliott L. Richardson and John B. Connolly of Texas, a former Treasury Secretary.

"I spoke highly of Dole, of course," Mr. Reagan said in an interview today. "He's always well thought of—he's a young man, an attractive candidate, a damned good speaker, a good campaigner."

A source close to Mr. Reagan said that after praising Mr. Dole, Mr. Reagan did not discuss the qualities of the other prospects. A Ford campaign source did not confirm this, but said Mr. Reagan spoke "most warmly" about Mr. Dole.

How much Mr. Reagan had influenced the choice was known only to the President, but Mr. Reagan's preference had seemed unmistakably clear. However, since Mr. Ford is a very knowledgeable man about the temper of the Republican Party he already knew that, while Mr. Dole's choice was not widely expected, it was a good one to console much of the disaffected Right Wing.

After the meeting with Mr. Reagan, the President met at his own hotel with Vice President Rockefeller and a circle of advisers from 3:15 to 5 A.M. A final meeting was held at 5 A.M., and the assets and liabilities of 16 men and one woman, Anne Armstrong, the Ambassador to Britain, were discussed. Mr. Ford then chose Senator Dole and telephoned him with the news a little before 11 A.M.

**'Good Campaigner'**

In a nighttime public appearance at which no questions were permitted—Mr. Ford described Senator Dole as a "good campaigner" who will be able to "deal with any discontents" left by the closely contested Presidential campaign.

"Bob Dole has been a team player," the President said. "Bob Dole's philosophy and mine coincide almost identically."

The President had been seeking as his running mate a tough, vigorous political fighter who could carry the burden of the fall campaign and who might be able to lure Mr. Carter into a change of angry nattering. Senator Dole, a former Republican national chairman with a wide circle of friends in all wings of the Republican Party, has a record of using ridicule, sarcasm and tough language against his opponents. He has already indicated that he believes the Republican ticket should attack Mr. Carter as an inconsistent, enigmatic but too liberal political unknown.

As today's announcement appeared, however, Mr. Dole said little about campaign tactics but observed, "I'm realistic. I know there is work to be done between now and November. But I want to be part of a winning combination."

"It's my opinion we can win," he said, basing the campaign on the President's record and "leadership," Mr. Dole said.

Senator Dole may heavily employ so-called emotional issues in the coming campaign. In winning a narrow re-election battle to the Senate in 1974, he strongly opposed abortion in running against a Roman Catholic obstetrician who had supported the right of women to determine if pregnancy should be terminated.

The adoption this year of a Republican platform calling for a constitutional amendment to limit sharply legal abortions gives Mr. Dole a plank upon which to stand on that issue.

One of the top officials in the Ford campaign said today, "We will discuss Jimmy Carter's credibility, make clear what he really stands for and bring him out on the issues. We will not give up even the South to him."

Mr. Dole's position on abortion could please some Catholics, but politicians say that some voters of that faith could be offended by the fact that he is divorced and last December married Elizabeth Hanford, a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. Reagan told journalists that Mr. Dole is a "fine man" and "well respected." Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, Mr. Reagan's campaign chairman, said Senator Dole was "sound philosophically" and would make "a tremendous candidate."

Laxalt said he "couldn't" be more delighted at the selection. However, some of Mr. Reagan's more fervent supporters in some Southern and far Western delegations voiced concern that Mr. Dole would add sufficient strength to the ticket in those regions. He is well known to party officials but relatively unknown to the national electorate.

Mr. Dole is generally a conservative—but of the Congressional, mainstream type like the President. He has not associated himself with the emotional Right Wing of the Reagan camp.

**Appeal on Minorities**

Last Saturday, at a breakfast with journalists, Senator Dole said he felt the Republicans should broaden their appeal and reach out to minorities and to the disadvantaged by presenting a more compassionate image.

He opposed, and his influence helped defeat, a platform plank that would have expressed opposition to Federal financial aid.

His selection did not appear to arouse any serious anger or disappointment in the East and among more liberal Republicans, although the praise from that direction seemed lukewarm.

Senator Clifford P. Case of New Jersey said he felt no qualms about Senator Dole. The Connecticut state party chairman, Frederick Biebel, called him an excellent choice and "well respected."

Secretary of Commerce Richardson, himself a finalist for the White House, said "interesting—a surprise."

"One thing for sure," added Mr. Richardson, "He'll do a very funny job at cutting up Carter. He's funnier than Connelly and obviously less controlled."

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Elizabeth Dole with her step-daughter, Robin, at left, during the convention last night. At rear are David Kissinger, son of the Secretary of State, and Treasury Secretary and Mrs. William E. Simon.

## Mrs. Dole, a Southerner, Is Federal Trade Official

By CHARLOTTE CURTIS

Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 19—When Senator Robert J. Dole married a Federal Trade Commission official, Elizabeth Hanford, a wag at the commission circulated an interoffice memo suggesting that the forthcoming wedding might constitute a violation of the nation's antitrust laws.

Miss Hanford was highly amused. In her equally facetious mock-up, she said that while she and her fiancé would "collaborate fully" with any investigation, it was her "fervent hope" that when "the presiding official asks whether anyone opposes the proposed union, the commission would interpose no objection."

December 1975, and it was rather funny. But it wasn't funny today, because as the result of her husband's becoming the Vice-Presidential nominee she might have to give up her job.

A White House aide said that the President's legal staff was checking to see if either constitutional or legal problems were posed by what may be the first time in American political history: a man who could be in line for the Presidency whose wife is an appointed Federal official.

The legal staff was especially concerned about Mrs. Dole's campaigning for her husband because, again for the first time in history, the campaign will be financed entirely by Federal funds.

In the meantime, Mrs. Dole has been huddled with the Ford campaign and friends, getting ready for her first appearance tonight before the convention.

At the time of her marriage less than a year ago, she had already established herself as an intellectual heavyweight, an accomplished consumer affairs specialist and, as the President noted,

when he introduced her today, a great campaigner. "She really campaigned for me," he said. "She called everyone and asked them to put in a good word for her at the White House. She really put the pressure on."

**Southern Ties**

At President Ford's news conference, Senator Dole said that since his wife's from North Carolina, "she'll be part of our Southern strategy."

Born 40 years ago in Salisbury, N.C., Mrs. Dole went to Duke University, where she was a Phi Beta Kappa in political science and president of the Student Government Association. She is a Duke trustee and a member of the North Carolina Consumer Council.

But she also has strong ties with Harvard, that den of liberals where she received her master's degree in education and her law degree. She was recently elected to a four-year term as a member

of the Council of the Harvard Law School Association.

After Harvard and a summer at Oxford University, Mrs. Dole went to Washington. She got a job as a staff assistant in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. A year later, she was handling indigent cases.

As a novice lawyer, her first case was to defend a Greek immigrant, accused of annoying the animals in the zoo. Specifically, the man was alleged to have petted the lions. She got him acquitted.

"I argued that without the lion in court as a witness," she said, "there was no way to tell whether or not he was annoyed."

Mrs. Dole returned to Government to go to work in the Federal aid to states for the improvement of small claim courts.

Mr. Dole has a daughter, Robin, 21 years old, by his first wife, and she was looking forward to the campaign with mixed emotions.

"I've always thought of my father as that's how it works out."

When the Nixon House moved into the White House, the President appointed Virginia Knauer as his consumer affairs assistant. Mrs. Dole became her deputy.

Mrs. Knauer introduced the Doles. She described herself as Mrs. Dole's "surrogate mother."

"Behind the facade," Mrs. Knauer said, referring to her deputy's svelte figure, brunette hair and eye-catching clothes, "is a Harvard-trained legal brain."

After her appointment to the trade commission, Time magazine named her to its list of America's 200 young leaders of 1974. Her special interest is the promotion of consumer education and she has called for tighter regulations on credit bureaus and Federal aid to states for the improvement of small claim courts.

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## Ford Phones and Dole Says 'Certainly'

By JAMES T. WOOTEN

Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 19—He hadn't heard a word and he hadn't given up hope. Then, at midmorning today, after breakfast with his wife, the telephone jangled in his hotel suite here and Senator Robert J. Dole finally got the word.

"Bob, I want you on the ticket," President Ford said from his own hotel suite two miles away.

"Certainly," the Senator said—and with that, the life of the 53-year-old junior Senator from

Kansas was dramatically altered. Within hours, he would become the Vice-Presidential nominee of the Republican Party.

For the next 10 weeks, he would become one of the country's best-known figures. For the next 10 weeks, he would be the man who would be the man.

Moreover, those around him—his staff and his family, including his first wife, Phyllis, and his second wife, Elizabeth—would soon begin to feel the impact of one of the biggest surprises in American politics.

Like Jimmy Carter, the President played his Vice-Presidential cards close to his chest.

"I think it's safe to say the President was greatly surprised," said one of the President's aides, "but he had never talked to the President about the nomination."

He had never talked to the President about the nomination, he said, but after the initial anxiety a mood of jubilation settled on his 17th-floor suite at the Muehlebach Hotel in downtown Kansas City.

**Resigned by Reporters**

It was, perhaps, the last moment of privacy he and his wife would share for some time. An hour later, as he and Mrs. Dole headed through the lobby to a compact car driven by a White House aide (the President's staff was still trying to keep the secret), they were set upon by dozens of reporters, all of whom had already heard.

In the President's office on the 13th floor of the Crown Center Hotel, the Doles met with Mr. Ford and Vice President Rockefeller and when they emerged a half-hour later, the Senator found himself walking toward a meeting with two agents of the Secret Service.

Meanwhile, back at the Muehlebach, other agents had already begun their grim-faced, parade-rest vigil outside the door of his suite, lugging aluminum valises crammed with communications gear and weapons down the dimly lit hallway, establishing in the jargon, a "command post."

Inside the small but comfortable suite, the Senator's small staff seemed caught in confusion. With only the hotel's telephone available, communications with

the outside world were limited and no sooner would one of them hang up the phone than it would ring again.

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## A Tough Infighter

Robert Joseph Dole

Continued From Page A1, Col. 4

1974, he announced it by saying that he hadn't invited the President to stump for him but "wouldn't mind if Nixon flew over the state."

When the White House Watergate tapes were dragged into public light, he sighed, "Thank goodness whenever I was in the Oval office I only nodded."

Although he is anything but a nasty man in private, his essential mark even in his public gibes is a remarkably unguarded candor and the sardonic twist he gives it, it was typical that today in his brief, evidently unprepared and utterly relaxed comment on President Ford's summons, he first expressed his thanks and then quipped: "I didn't expect to receive a phone call this morning, but I'm very glad we were in."

He added, without trying to sound apologetic, "I'm not sure what I can add to the ticket, but I'll work hard."

**He Is Not Worried**

Last Saturday morning, reporters asked him over breakfast here whether he was worried about the fact that Jimmy Carter, the Democratic nominee, has led President Ford by 25 percentage points and more in national polls. "No," he laughed, "Barry Goldwater netted hair and eye-catching clothes, 'is a Harvard-trained legal brain.'"

Senator Dole is considered good and notably unpretentious in the social life of Washington. His personal friends in the Senate include men of contrasting political colors, including Senator Richard S. Schweiker, the Pennsylvania liberal with whom Ronald Reagan had hoped to run on the Republican ticket this year.

And though he used to monitor the news media minutely for signs of anti-Nixon bias and lashed back aggressively, his availability and his adroitness with a phrase have helped make him something of a personal favorite with news reporters.

He likes to remind people that at his going-away party at the Republican National Committee in 1973, it was Mary McGarry, the stringent liberal columnist on the Washington Star, who struck up the chorus of "for he's a jolly good fellow."

Mr. Dole is the sort of politician, clearly, that other politicians speak badly about. But what could be the most awkward clippings in his file are items he contributed himself.

Two years ago, for example, when President Ford's pardon of Mr. Nixon for the Watergate cover-up was severely complicating his reelection race, Mr. Dole gave this evaluation and analysis of the man he now runs with:

"When he first went in," Mr. Dole told a reporter from The New York Times magazine, "Ford seemed to have it in the palm of his hand and then he loses it in a matter of days and he's no greater asset to Republican candidates now. Still, if we're going to have a strong, bal-

anced Republican ticket in 1976, we will have to do it with a Ford-Rockefeller ticket. That is if Ford doesn't kick the ball away in the first quarter. He's already fumbled a couple of times."

About the same time he kidded that he had been trying to call President Ford "to thank him for throwing me an anchor with the Nixon pardon."

**Turns Back Charge**

But of course he survived that race, thanks largely to an advertising campaign that turned the "dirty politics" charge back on his Democratic opponent, Dr. William Roy, for trying to make Senator Dole the victim of the Watergate scandal—in which no one ever charged he had a part.

Like President Ford, Senator Dole brings to this national campaign an undefeated record in lesser political races. From his early days in the House representing the wheat farmers of the huge western district of Kansas, he brings an intimate knowledge of farm-state politics.

He has a wide acquaintance, as a former national party chairman with the professional Republican apparatus around the country.

And though he stood all year with President Ford against Ronald Reagan's challenge, he has good enough conservative credentials for persons like Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona and Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, the chairman of the Reagan campaign who praised Mr. Dole's nomination today.

If he wants to exploit it, Senator Dole also has a record of distinctly liberal views on race and on the food stamp program that Mr. Ford has been trying to curtail. From a Kansas base where the black population is too small (about 5 percent) to be controversial in politics, Senator Dole supported all the major civil rights bills of the 1960's, including open housing.

"I believe in freedom and justice for all people, and I believe in a conservative approach," he commented a few days ago.

On the food stamp issue,

he has taken sharp issue with the antiwelfare orthodoxy of his party, though he is surely mindful of the interests of agricultural producers in selling their surpluses. Outspokenly since early last year, Senator Dole has been trying to liberalize eligibility for food stamps; he is currently co-sponsoring a complete overhaul of the program with Senator George McGovern of South Dakota, among the most liberal of Democrats.

I am trying to impress my Republican friends that we are not antipeople," Senator Dole commented on the food stamp debate. "We Republicans are always reacting to these programs. It seems time now for us to be responsive to people who are eligible and who are not being adequately served."

Robert Joseph Dole was born on July 22, 1923, in a two-room house in Russell, Kan., a close knit farming town of about 3,000 people that didn't get rich on oil until long after Bob Dole had moved away. His father, Doran Dole, worked in a grain elevator and later operated a cream and egg station. There was never much money in the family, and from his early teens Bob Dole worked odd jobs after school.

His high school basketball coach remembered him later as "an intense competitor."

"I couldn't say he was an outstanding basketball player," said Harold Elliott, "but he was a tremendously steady player. He was at his best in the most competitive games. He was a very loyal individual. Loyal to his coach, and he was an easy boy to coach."

**Wounded in War**

At the University of Kansas, he started out on a pre-medical course. World War II diverted that career and nearly cost his life, but in sparing him left permanent marks. While a platoon commander with the United States Army in Italy in April 1945, he was struck by a bursting shell that shattered his left shoulder, fractured vertebrae of his neck and spine and rattled his body with metal shrapnel.

An experimental dose of streptomycin, then the newest of the wonder drugs, saved his life, but his recovery took years and left him with a withered and useless right arm.

Several years ago he reflected, "When you're trying to button your shirt collar in the morning and when you're looking in the mirror at yourself and you're having trouble with your right hand and the other one is numb, it sort of reminds you that you've got to keep pushing, because you're quite a little person."

His first wife, Phyllis Holden, whom he married in 1949 and divorced in 1972, was the physiotherapist who had helped him learn to write, shave and tie with one hand. Senator Dole's only child, by his first marriage, is a daughter, Robin, now 21 years old.

In 1975, he married Mary Elizabeth Hanford, a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

Senator Dole received a B.A. degree at the University of Arizona in 1949 and his law degree from Washburn University in Topeka, Kan., in 1952. He was the law school librarian—a Democrat, as Mr. Dole remembers her—who convinced him that young men had a responsibility to political life.

At age 26, still a law student, he was elected to the Kansas Legislature. On graduation, he was elected to the first of four two-year terms as the prosecuting attorney for Russell County.

From 1961 to 1968, he served in obscurity in the House of Representatives. But when Senator Frank Carlson of Kansas retired in 1968, Mr. Dole easily won a Republican primary and a November landslide to the Senate.

**Saw Opportunity**

He never aspired to be a legislator's legislator. Indeed, he saw his opportunity to make public waves on the Senate floor in the fact that more important Senators were preoccupied off the floor with committee responsibilities unavailable to a freshman.

ord provides an extensive catalogue of his generally conservative views, and will surely be mined by friendly Republicans and Democratic adversaries for campaign material this year.

He opposed Medicare in 1965, and declared the Johnson Administration's urban rehabilitation program "of doubtful necessity."

John B. Connally, the one-time Democrat from Texas who had coveted the cut-and-thrust role of the Vice-Presidential nominee, was among the most enthusiastic Republican here in praise of the Dole selection.

No, Mr. Connally granted, it was not the "bold" choice he had wanted Mr. Ford to make. But he said, "I don't know anybody who will please more people in the Republican party than I think we'll carry the fight to Carter and Mondale. He knows the issues. This will be a very effective candidate."