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### First Curtis, Now Dole

# Kansas City Key For Kansans

By JANE FLOERCHINGER  
Staff Writer

Kansas City in Missouri must hold a charm for Kansans with high political ambitions. In 1928, Topekan Charles Curtis was launched on the road to the vice presidency at the Republican National Convention in Kansas City, Mo. Thursday, Kansas Sen. Bob Dole took his first step down what he and Gerald Ford hope will be the same road. Curtis, who served with Herbert Hoover, is the only Kansan to date to have been elected vice president. And, coincidentally, 1928 was the only other time the GOP has held its big meet in Kansas City, Mo.

Kansans can claim two Republican nominees for the top office — elder statesman Alf Landon who in 1936 made a daring but doomed bid for the presidency and Dwight Eisenhower, who was elected president in 1952 and 1956.

CURTIS ACTUALLY became the vice-presidential nominee on the heels of his desire to run for the presidency. He was Kansas' favorite son at the 1928 convention, supported, despite his conservatism, by William Allen White, a progressive, who had planned to manage the Hoover campaign in Kansas. Curtis' support melted away when the Pennsylvania delegation went to the Hoover

camp and, it is said, he was chosen for the second spot to help appease the farm element and as a "consolation prize" for the 66-year-old party regular.

It turned out little consolation, however. Curtis had served in the U.S. Senate from 1907 until he assumed the vice presidency in 1929 and, as majority leader, was its most powerful member.

That was some distinction for a man who had lived the life of an Indian boy until the age of 9.

CURTIS WAS BORN in 1860 on a farm which was part of a half-breed Indian allotment held by his grandmother. He was one-eighth Kaw with a touch of Osage blood and

throughout his political career was a proponent of legislation to protect Indian rights.

Farm benefits, the protective tariff, prohibition, women's rights, economy in government and veterans benefits were among issues he supported.

As vice president, Curtis, who had been admitted to the bar at the age of 21, was disillusioned by a lack of the power he had held in the Senate.

He took no part in the Hoover administration and his advice was seldom sought. His duties were generally confined to ceremonial and social functions.

Curtis died in February, 1936. One of his last political ventures was as an early advocate of Landon for the presidential nomination.



CHARLES CURTIS  
... Served with Hoover

## A Night and Day Campaigner, Dole Enjoys a Verbal Scrap

Lynne Holt, Eagle-Beacon managing editor, covered Sen. Bob Dole in several campaigns. In this, he looks at Dole as a campaigner.

By LYNNE HOLT  
Managing Editor

He's a night and day campaigner. A high profile in the political arena is a "must" for U.S. Sen. Bob Dole. Thus far, it has paid off politically. He's never tasted defeat at the polls.

For years the junior senator from Kansas has let it be known he is "Mr. Available" for most any rung up the ladder. Sometimes his name has emerged legitimately. Other times he and his colleagues have launched trial balloons. He acknowledges: "It keeps my name before the public."

As a campaigner Bob Dole is willing to verbally scrap at the drop of a hat. He's a gut fighter.

Some of his former opponents say it goes deeper than that — that he's a dirty campaigner. One of them is Bill Roy, Dole's opponent in the bitter 1974 Senate race that finally centered on the abortion issue. "The last weekend before the Tuesday election, he distributed brochures of dead babies in garbage cans," said Roy, an administrator at St. Francis Hospital in Topeka.

THE DOLE ADS referred to Roy's moderate position on abortion. Roy, although a Roman Catholic, supported letting women decide individually whether to have an abortion. Dole supported a constitutional amendment to ban abortions.

Rep. Martha Keys, D-Kan., who won the seat Roy gave up for the Senate campaign, said dirty tactics are "more the rule than the exception" for Dole.

"I think he will be a very divisive campaigner. That's always been his strategy," Mrs. Keys said. With an arm gyrating, a fist pounding the podium and eyes sparkling, Dole is a master at spewing out political venom. Unlike many on the trail, his charges generally are factual.

When he begins to whittle on an opponent or issue, Dole takes a no-holds-barred approach. He lives to win. His approach to "setting the record straight," whether it offends or not, is designed to get the attention of listeners. He's a stickler for undivided attention.

CAMPAIGNER DOLE has one pace. Fast. He's hard to follow. His knack of a quick introduction, smiling all the while and requesting support, moves just short of a whirlwind. To some potential voters that's over exposure. There are others who would like more verbiage.

At picnics and banquets he's developed a fast table-hopping technique. It is a rare occasion when he doesn't make the rounds before the last bite of sherbet is gone. He spends only a few

seconds with each small group but they know Bob Dole took the time to personally acknowledge their presence.

What may be a record for public appearances came one night in Wichita during his 1974 campaign for reelection to the Senate.

In less than 3½ hours he was the in-and-out featured speaker at a non-political banquet. Then, bearing that familiar Dole smile and with an

uplifted hand of greeting, he attended six more gatherings before being rushed to the airport.

THERE'S ALSO THE other side of this man Dole.

He is demanding. His campaign organization is a detailed operation. The candidate insists that nothing is to be taken for granted. When the campaign course needs a new approach Dole insists on being advised.

Here's how it could happen: If Dole, a Republican, is elected, he will leave his U.S. Senate seat, and it will be up to Bennett, also a Republican, to decide who will be appointed as a replacement.

If all that happens, it would send a Kansas Republican to Washington as vice president, and keep Republicans as governor and senators. James

Pearson, the state's other Republican senator, is in office until 1978.

Bennett Thursday refused to discuss the possibility of his appointment to the Senate. "There are a great many Kansans who will be considered for the position. No decision has been made... and none will be made until that vacancy exists," he said.

Dole would not be required to resign from the Senate until Jan. 20, the day he would become vice president, if elected.

Once approved, those in charge are expected to see it through. There have been those who were shown the door for failure to follow through.

Now Dole, who served as GOP national chairman from 1971-73, will be back on the national circuit. The political enemy can expect a verbal barage.

It's his way of life — a 'Give 'em Hell' approach.



ALF LANDON INTRODUCES SEN. BOB DOLE  
... Landon spoke Monday at the convention

## Campaign Record Will Help: Landon

TOPEKA (UPI) — Alf Landon, the GOP standard bearer in 1936, thinks Sen. Bob Dole's experience as a come-from-behind winner plus his service as national party chairman will help keep the Republicans in the White House next year.

"He has a long record of really coming from behind," Landon said of Dole's selection as President Ford's running mate. "He came from behind in his first campaign for the legislature out there in his own county, in his first campaign for Congress and in his last Senate campaign."

As a result of his service as GOP national chairman, Landon said Dole had made personal acquaintances in every state "which definitely is a personal asset, as is his knowledge of problems in all those states."

"He fits the requirements of a vice presidential nominee, which is in the

event of an emergency to assume the presidency," said Landon. Landon, who interrupted his lunch to comment on Dole's selection, said the Senator is familiar not only with agricultural issues "but his long service in the Congress has given him personal acquaintance with the momentous issues involved in this campaign and he is able to present them in an effective way to the American people."

"I've known him since his first legislative campaign. I've known him fairly intimately all those years and he has been a straight shooter," Landon said. "He has never hesitated about defining his position, as I say, in an effective way. I am of course delighted as are all Kansans regardless of party."

"I think he is a splendid addition to the ticket."

### Background Is Plus

## Farm Leaders Applaud 'Friend's' Qualifications

By John BAILEY  
Staff Writer

President Ford's selection of Bob Dole should help Ford regain Kansas farm votes believed lost earlier because of last year's grain export embargo, according to farm leaders contacted Thursday.

Dole, ranking minority member of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, is considered a friend of the farmer. He opposed Ford's imposition of grain embargoes and supported legislation to help the nation's troubled cattle industry.

"I believe Kansas farmers feel Bob Dole is a friend," said Earl Hayes, president of the Kansas Association of Wheat Growers. "He opposed the embargoes and I think this is a plus factor in the eyes of farm people. Kansas farmers were upset with Ford about the embargoes and some have said they will not vote for him, but I think this move will call for some reevaluation."

DOLE KNOWS farmers and ranchers favor private enterprise and prefer incomes come from production rather than government subsidy, said John Junior Armstrong, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau.

"He knows what it takes to make it work for farmers to get income," Armstrong said. "I think he'll have wide appeal with most of the Midwest farmers and ranchers."

Armstrong described Dole as a tough, quick, hard campaigner with all the qualifications necessary for a vice president. Dole's Midwest agricultural background should make him a "strong plus for the Republican ticket," Armstrong said.

Kansas cattlemen should be pleased with Dole on the ticket, said Floyd Fairleigh, immediate past chairman

of the Kansas Livestock Association's Cattle Feeders Council. "Dole has supported and helped with every cattlemen bill," Fairleigh said. "When we go to Washington with some problem, he's one of the first people we call. It's always been that way."

FAIRLEIGH SAID Dole was "crucial" in the passage by Congress this year of the prompt payments and beef research bills.

Dole's political philosophy also appeals to cattlemen, Fairleigh said. "He's not extremely conservative, but he's conservative and cattle people like that. They believe in little government intervention and no government control."

Dole's selection probably won't hurt the President's chances in Kansas, said Eugene Busenitz, president of the Kansas Pork Producers Council. Busenitz considers the selection a "plus for agriculture and we sure need help there." If the President will listen to Dole, it might do some good, he said.

One point mentioned several times in discussions with farm leaders was Dole's Kansas connection. They say the idea that a Kansan might eventually become president will appeal to many voters.

## Ford, Dole compatible

WASHINGTON — President Ford and Sen. Robert J. Dole of Kansas are likely to be a highly compatible team, for there are only minor disagreements on the issues between them.

Both Ford and his newly selected vice-presidential running mate are conservative — even though Ronald Reagan's presidential challenge tended to cast Ford as more moderate than he actually is.

Furthermore, Ford, as vice president, and Dole, as senator, were among the last nationally prominent Republicans to defend Richard M. Nixon as innocent of "any wrongdoing" in the Watergate scandal.

But while defending Nixon until scarcely days before the former President resigned on Aug. 9, 1974, Dole expressed misgivings when Ford pardoned Nixon a month later.

Engaged at that time in an uphill fight to retain his Senate seat, Dole placed at least a share of the blame for his underdog status on Ford's pardon of Nixon and the new President's program of limited amnesty for Vietnam War draft evaders and deserters.

"I really don't need any more help of that kind before November," Dole commented that fall.

Despite their apparent disagreement over the Nixon pardon, both Ford and Dole were doing allies of Nixon during his years in the White House and while neither has been directly implicated in the Watergate scandal, both may be hard pressed to defend their ties to Nixon if the Democrats attempt to raise the Watergate issue this fall.

Dole was Nixon's hand-picked chairman of the Republican National Committee from January 1971, until early 1973 — a period during which most of the events that became known as the Watergate scandal took place.

After Nixon's successful presidential reelection in the fall of 1972, Dole was eased out of the chairmanship — some say at Nixon's direction. However, Dole continued to defend the President and blamed the Watergate scandal on "a small group" of the President's men, not the President himself.

In the summer of 1973, Dole introduced a resolution seeking to end the Senate Watergate hearings, then under way, arguing the public was tired of the disclosures and the matter should be settled in court. The resolution failed.

The Ford-Dole alliance on most issues pre-dated their joint defense of Nixon in the Watergate affair. During their four terms together in the House of Representatives — in the Democratic administrations of Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson — the two men generally voted the same on most issues, especially in opposing expensive domestic programs and supporting a strong defense system.

Dole's record during the nearly eight years he has served in the Senate has been largely conservative, too, with rare exceptions.

For example, his rating on key issues by the conservative Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) gave him a rating of 17 per cent last year, and 19 per cent the year before. His ADA

rating in 1969 and 1972 was zero. Following is a listing of some of the major issues on which Ford and Dole agree or on which their differences are relatively minor.

• Defense — Both Ford and Dole have long been advocates of a strong defense system. In recent years, Dole has supported the Nixon and Ford administrations against Senate attempts to dismantle the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile site in North Dakota, reduce U.S. troop strength overseas and slow down development of the Trident submarine.

Dole also sided with the Ford administration in voting against recent Senate efforts to eliminate funds for continued development of the B-1 strategic bomber and funding for the Minuteman III ballistic missile.

• Foreign policy — Dole has generally supported the foreign policies of the Nixon and Ford administrations. He voted for ratification of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty with the Soviet Union, a treaty limiting missile systems. He also supported the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

However, he has opposed the administration's foreign aid proposals in recent years and voted

against a bill, eventually passed, that authorized the President to resume aid to Turkey, on a conditional basis, following that country's military activities in Cyprus in 1974.

• Economic policy — Both Ford and Dole consider inflation as the chief economic problem and they favor a reduction in federal spending and a balanced budget. Both support federal revenue-sharing to the states and localities.

As a member of the Senate Budget and Finance Committee, Dole has supported administration positions against expansionary federal programs on the ground they would contribute to inflation.

• Busing — Both Ford and Dole are opposed to court-ordered busing as a means of ending school segregation. While he has had a largely pro-civil rights record during his years in Congress, Dole has supported amendments prohibiting use of federal funds for forced busing.

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