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Dole ranks second in speaking fees kept in '88 for personal use

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole ranked near the top in speaking fees in 1988, keeping \$36,000 for his personal use and donating \$31,750 to charities, according to financial statements released Friday.

Dole was second only to Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., in the amount of "honoraria" he kept, according to Common Cause, a government watchdog group that advocates a ban on speaking fees. Byrd pocketed \$39,000.

The fees are in addition to Senate salaries.

Dole also reported accepting gifts worth nearly \$5,000, including artwork that now hangs in his Senate offices.

Sen. Nancy Kassebaum, R-Kan., collected \$10,800 in fees for eight speeches. She ranked in the bottom half of the Senate in amounts of honoraria kept for personal use, Common Cause said.

According to the reports, Dole had total income ranging from about \$191,000 to roughly \$211,000 last year. That included his Senate salary of \$99,500 and honoraria as well as an Army pension of about \$14,000.

Dole's income was at least \$310,000 in 1987. Much of the higher income stemmed from book royalties and payments for a daily radio talk show that he did not receive in 1988.

Kassebaum reported total income

between \$134,532 and \$189,800, including her Senate salary of \$89,500 and honoraria.

The figures in the financial statements, which are required annually by the Ethics in Government Act, are reported only in broad categories of value and provide only an estimate of a person's net worth.

Dole listed personal assets worth between \$292,295 and \$691,277. That included rental property in Russell, Kan., jointly owned with his daughter, Keogh plans and mutual fund investments. He reported no liabilities.

Kassebaum had personal assets valued at a minimum of \$2 million and potentially in excess of almost \$4.1 million.

Kassebaum's assets included extensive stock holdings, an FM radio station in Wichita, up to \$500,000 in real estate in the city and about 1,000 acres of land in the Flint Hills of Kansas worth as much as \$500,000.

She listed liabilities — business and personal loans and demand notes — from at least \$1 million to possibly \$1.4 million or more.

During 1988, Kassebaum reported selling stock valued at more than \$148,000. Included were shares of Union Carbide, DuPont, Texaco, Amoco, General Motors, Campbell Soup and Kraft Inc. She served on the Senate Commerce Committee last year, which has jurisdiction over a range of communications,

transportation and science issues.

This year, Kassebaum has left the committee and taken seats on the Labor and Human Resources Committee and the Banking Committee. Last year, she reported owning stock in some financial concerns, including Chase Manhattan Corp. and Fourth Financial Corp.

Kassebaum also reported selling a radio station in Wichita in 1988 at a value of more than \$250,000.

The largest gift to Dole was valued at \$3,000 — seven lithographs depicting the "heritage and history of Armenian life." The prints were given by a Miami, Fla. man, Garo Soghanalian, who is a political supporter of Dole, according to Walt Riker, the senator's press secretary.

Dole has been a strong advocate of Armenian rights issues in Congress. The physician who performed rehabilitative surgery on Dole's war injuries was a native of Armenia.

The other gifts to Dole were 12 silk neckties valued at \$240 from a New Hampshire man; a \$600 "hand-tailored suit" from a North Carolina man; two cases of champagne valued at \$888 from a Washington, D.C. man; and a pencil drawing of the senator valued at \$200.

Dole's wife, Elizabeth, who was appointed this year as secretary of the Department of Labor, accepted a \$100 gift — a crystal magnolia from a Georgia couple.

Great Bend Tribune, Wednesday, June 14, 1989

Bob Dole pressuring for drought relief bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate Republican leader Bob Dole of Kansas says quick action on drought relief for winter wheat should take precedence over rural development legislation.

Kansas winter wheat farmers have been wiped out by the early spring drought, said Dole, who has sponsored a bill extending terms of 1988 drought relief to crops planted in 1988 for harvest this year, namely winter wheat.

"In my state, rural development means drought relief," Dole told a meeting of the Senate Agriculture Committee which had been called to work on a bill to stimulate the failing economies of rural communities.

Final action on the rural development bill was postponed until today because most of the committee had not had time to read the 132-page measure drafted by the committee staff.

Chairman Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., said he hoped Dole would

not hold up the bill.

But the minority leader said the bill should not move ahead of drought relief. Winter wheat crop losses in Kansas, the hardest hit of all the states, have been estimated to be \$1.6 billion, said Dole.

Leahy said drought relief legislation would be discussed July 13 with a committee vote July 19.

Walt Riker, Dole's spokesman, called that "the big stall."

Rural development is a high priority as Congress moves toward designing the 1990 omnibus farm bill. A House subcommittee has been holding hearings to gather information on the needs in communities rapidly losing population because of depressed economic conditions.

Leahy said he wants the Senate bill to move quickly so the House would have time to work with it. But he has been opposed to passing any drought relief bill until it is clear whether spring crops have been damaged.

Great Bend Tribune, Friday, June 16, 1989 Section A—Page 1

Yeutter favors Dole's drought relief bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — New drought legislation in the House includes provisions that Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter says could raise taxpayer complaints.

"In my judgment, some of the present drought proposals are, at best, on the margin of acceptability to the American public," Yeutter said Wednesday.

The Senate Agriculture Committee, meanwhile, unanimously approved Thursday a rural development program and agreed to take up drought relief on July 19.

Senate Republican leader Bob Dole of Kansas had argued before the committee on Tuesday that quick action on drought relief for

winter wheat farmers should come before rural development legislation.

Large areas of the Great Plains and western Corn Belt have still not recovered from the devastating 1988 drought. The winter wheat crop in Kansas, for example, is down by more than a third from last year.

Yeutter, in an interview with reporters, said that "we have not officially embraced any drought legislation" and will "give an official response when the time comes."

Yeutter said he preferred Dole's drought-relief bill over a broader version in the House, which he described as "too open-ended,

with far too much taxpayer exposure and vulnerability."

Further, he said, the House bill is "far too subject to attack by the general public" because of its costs and other features. Yeutter said the Dole bill "is far more acceptable in that regard."

Dole's drought bill would extend terms of last year's drought relief to crops planted in 1988 for harvest in 1989, mostly winter wheat, which is normally Kansas' biggest crop.

The House bill, which was approved by the agriculture committee on May 25, is basically an extension of the \$3.9 billion 1988 drought relief law. Under it, if

farmers qualified, they could get federal aid for any affected crop or livestock operation.

Rep. Kika de la Garza, D-Texas, chairman of the House committee, said the bill "provides the thinnest of safety nets for farmers around the country who have suffered significant financial losses because of the continuing drought and other types of weather damage."

De la Garza said the committee "acted in a compassionate and budgetarily sound manner" to deal with the tragedy of these farmers.

But Yeutter said there are limits on measures the federal government can or should take to re-

move risk from the nation's agriculture.

"We are already covering price risk in agriculture in a very significant way through a variety of programs," he said. "We are already covering income risks to agriculture in a very significant way through a variety of programs, including deficiency payments (subsidies)."

Yeutter added: "If we're now also to cover weather risks in a very significant way, one must wonder just what additional role government should take up on behalf of American agriculture — and at what cost."

Already, he said, there are "multibillion-dollar price tags" for

the price support and income protection under federal crop programs.

"It seems to me at some point in time, as an industry, we're likely to experience a taxpayer rebellion, and we ought to be careful to ensure that we can persuasively defend these programs to the American public," Yeutter said.

The Dole drought bill "is obviously more attractive" than the House bill because it is limited mostly to winter wheat, he said. "That, at least, limits the (cost) exposure to the American taxpayer and confines it to a segment of our economy that has really been damaged."

Great Bend Tribune, Wednesday, June 28, 1989 Section A—Page 6

Dole Foundation helping disabled Americans



WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Bob Dole was running late for an appointment with Kansas bankers in 1983 when he stopped for an impromptu meeting with two severely disabled young people seeking his help. Inspired by their example, Dole decided it was time to pay an old debt.

The Kansas Republican traces the birth of the Dole Foundation to that encounter in Dodge City and to the help he received in recovering from wounds suffered in World War II. Five years have passed since the charitable foundation accepted its first contributions.

"Of course I'd like to do better. But it seems to me we're doing quite well," says Dole.

So far, the foundation has handed out about \$2.6 million in grants for training and job programs for the disabled.

But even Dole expresses frustration with the difficulty the foundation faces in securing money for its work on behalf of the disabled.

"It's hard to get people to give money for the disabled," he said in a recent interview.

The foundation, a non-profit group that promotes employment of the disabled, was first announced by Dole in 1983; hired its executive director and received its first contributions a year later; and made its first grants in 1985.

It has raised \$4.4 million through the end of 1988, mostly from corporate contributions. In 1985, the foundation handed out \$257,000 in grants and expects to give out \$900,000 this year.

"It is remarkable for a very young organization and one that is dealing with some very sensitive issues and ones that nobody really cares a lot about," says Jackie Strange, the foundation's executive director. "That's been our most frustrating thing."

The grant program forms the centerpiece of the foundation's work.

"We got started because the Dole Foundation helped us," says Ronda O'Farrell, head of a training program for the disabled in St. Louis called START, Specialized Transitional Activities and Rehabilitation Training.

The program, which received \$20,000 from the foundation in 1986 and \$50,000 in 1988, helps the disabled learn to work as computer operators for data entry and offers a desktop publishing service using disabled workers.

"They have been fantastic. We would not be in an employment program at this level without their help," O'Farrell says of the foundation and its six-member staff.

In addition to the grants, the foundation is moving ahead with several of its own projects ranging from the establishment of job referral services for

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the disabled and an information clearinghouse for employers to video tapes to help business how to modify workplaces to accommodate disabled employees.

In addition, Ms. Strange says the foundation must help "sensitize the public to the needs of people with disabilities."

"I think that's what I see the foundation as really being a catalyst for change," she says.

"We're beginning to see some changes. It's an evolutionary process and I think we can compare this to the civil rights movement. We know how many years it took for us to actually see any movement for women's rights and for other minorities. That's exactly what we're seeing now. We're on the brink of seeing some really positive things happen in the field of disability."

She and Dole describe the foundation as a leader in its field because it focuses exclusively on job opportunities for the disabled — encouraging the ex-

pansion of existing activities or creation of new programs.

Dole serves as chairman of the foundation but exercises no direct control over what programs are funded. A board of trustees passes final judgment on all grant applications, which must first be evaluated and recommended by a "technical advisory committee" of experts in disabled issues.

In many respects, Dole's major contribution to the foundation is his national reputation — which he and Ms. Strange admit is a key to the foundation's ability to raise money.

"Without the name of Sen. Dole, then I think we would have had quite a struggle, much more than now," says Ms. Strange. "We're building on that recognition of his name and it's been very critical as the foundation has grown and we have moved forward."

But Dole emphasizes that he isn't directly involved in soliciting contributions for the foundation. To avoid any potential appearances of conflict of interest, Dole says no contributions for the foundation are accepted in his Senate offices.

As for the next five years, Ms. Strange hopes the foundation can double the amount of grants it provides. To expand its fund-raising, the foundation helped sponsor a celebrity golf tournament in the Washington area this year and plans a tournament this summer in Hutchinson. A charity fashion show of ski wear is planned for New York in the fall.

"We're going to keep plugging away," says Dole. "There's got to be a way to prick the conscience of corporate America."

Great Bend Tribune, Tuesday, August 8, 1989

Sen. Dole coming to Russell, area

TOPEKA (AP) — Kansas Sen. Bob Dole will visit 15 cities in four days this week, starting with stops today in Kansas City, Atchison, Troy and Wathena.

Dole's Washington office on Monday announced the tour, scheduled during Congress' annual summer recess. Dole is the Senate's Republican leader.

The senator will attend a public coffee at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday at the University Inn in Manhattan, then hold a news conference at

Kansas State University at 10:55 a.m.

At 12:30 p.m., he will attend a Republican Party luncheon in Salina at the Holiday Inn Holiday. He is scheduled to hold an informal public reception at 2:30 p.m. at Bobby and Dot's Restaurant in Concordia, then visit St. Joseph Hospital there at 3:30 p.m.

Dole will attend an informal reception at 4:40 p.m. in Mankato at the Farmway Credit Office,

then visit his hometown of Russell, with a stop at 6:30 p.m. at the J.C. Penney Building.

On Thursday, Dole will stop first in Pratt, holding an informal reception at its city building at 10 a.m. He also will visit the Life Care Center at 11:20 a.m.

He is scheduled to attend an informal public lunch at 12:30 p.m. at the Reno County Historical Museum in Hutchinson. He also plans to visit Collins Industries in

South Hutchinson at 1:45 p.m. and the Dillon Distribution Center in Hutchinson at 2:30 p.m.

Dole is scheduled to hold a news conference at 3:50 p.m. in Wichita at the Ramada Broadway Hotel downtown.

The senator's office also announced stops for Friday morning in Chanute and Friday afternoon in Pittsburg, though exact times and locations were not announced.