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Dole becoming more visible in foreign affairs

WASHINGTON (AP) — When Senate Republican Leader Bob Dole appeared on a recent network television program, the Kansan didn't talk about the bread and butter domestic issues that earned him a reputation as a consummate legislator. Instead, Dole was bombarded with questions about foreign affairs.

It was no isolated case. Dole has stepped more fully into the spotlight in foreign policy issues. He has traveled abroad more extensively in the last two years and stirred controversy in recent months with a proposal to revamp foreign aid.

Dole explains his higher profile on foreign affairs as a natural offshoot of his leadership post.

"I'm not on the Foreign Relations Committee but as a Republican leader I think you should have an interest. So I've just sort of developed more and more interest

in getting into some of the nitty-gritty and doing some of the traveling," Dole said in an interview.

"It's been developing for the last several years. But I guess we're now into it more with all of the emerging democracies."

Indeed, some political analysts suggest that Dole's greater involvement in foreign policy mirrors the growing dominance in Washington of events happening around the globe.

"Foreign affairs is where most of the action is these days," says William Schneider of the American Enterprise Institute. "That is where there is true opportunity to offer new ideas, to talk about new thinking, which is what Dole has done. If you want creative leadership, foreign affairs is the place where you can offer it."

In part, the political upheaval in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union demands

more American attention to foreign affairs. But Schneider and others say the federal budget deficit has produced a stalemate on the domestic front — particularly on spending and tax issues that Dole focused on in the early 1980s as Finance Committee chairman.

"It's a reflection of the state of world affairs and the domestic constraints in America," says Thomas Mann, a congressional scholar at the Brookings Institution. "The excitement is outside of the country's borders."

Mann also points out that Dole isn't alone. "He, like many other members, (is) talking about foreign policy these days."

Clearly, Dole is no newcomer to foreign affairs. He shepherded administration policies through the Senate as majority leader in 1985-86 and as minority leader since 1987. As such, Dole played key roles in

debates over the Reagan administration's policy of support for Nicaraguan rebels. He also has met with scores of foreign officials visiting Washington.

But since dropping out of the presidential race in 1988, Dole has traveled more to foreign countries as a leader of Senate delegations. He visited Europe and the Far East in 1988. He went to Poland and Soviet Armenia in 1989 as well as to South America. Dole led a group of senators last month to the Middle East, including Israel, Egypt and Iraq.

In Dole's case, the Kansan has made his most visible splash in talking about U.S. relations with Israel. He proposed in January to cut foreign aid to current recipients, including Israel and Egypt, to provide money to assist new democracies such as Poland and Panama.

12D THE WICHITA EAGLE Thursday, May 31, 1990

Dole earns nearly \$109,000 on lecture circuit

By Barry Massey
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Serving as Senate Republican leader has its benefits: crystal, paintings and even an Indian headdress. Just ask Bob Dole of Kansas.

Those were among \$1,419 worth of gifts received last year from friends, supporters and admirers.

According to a financial statement released Wednesday, Dole received a \$410 Cartier pen from Nestor Weigand Jr., a Wichita real estate broker who is seeking the GOP gubernatorial nomination in Kansas. He also received a \$200 Indian headdress from C. Howard Wilkins, a Wichita businessman who

serves as ambassador to the Netherlands.

Sen. Nancy Kassebaum, R-Kan., reported no gifts last year.

Dole earned \$108,900 in speaking fees in 1989, but donated \$73,150 of it to charities. Dole, traditionally one of the Senate's most popular speakers, kept \$35,750 of the fees or "honoraria" for personal use.

Kassebaum accepted \$6,000 in speaking fees and donated the money to charity, said her spokesman, Mike Harper. Kassebaum stopped accepting honoraria in March 1989.

Dole reported total income between \$243,370 and \$274,948. That included his congressional salary of \$99,500, speaking fees, an Army

pension of about \$15,000, rental income and investment earnings.

The senator listed assets worth between \$345,297 and \$809,277. His most valuable holdings were certificates of deposit, Keogh plans, mutual funds, individual retirement accounts. Dole had no liabilities.

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 lawmaker's wealth.

Kassebaum reported total income between \$126,700 and \$190,000. That included her congressional salary of \$89,500, investment earnings, rent on farmland and speaking fees.

Her most valuable assets are commercial real estate in downtown Wichita worth potentially in excess of \$1.5 million, including the historic Eaton Hotel and several neighboring lots and buildings.

U.S. Rep. Pat Roberts, R-Dodge City, was the highest-paid speaker last year among Kansans in the House, earning \$27,900 in fees.

Roberts, who collected the fees

for 27 appearances across the country in 1989, donated \$1,050 of the fees to charity.

At least \$25,000 of the fees were from agricultural and food industry groups.

U.S. Rep. Bob Whittaker, R-Augusta, kept the second-largest amount of honoraria in the delegation — \$23,000 for 17 appearances.

U.S. Rep. Jim Slattery, D-Topeka,

Page 2—The Russell Daily News, Tuesday, June 5, 1990

Dole Resolution Commemorates 50th Anniversary of World War II

Editor's Note: Bob Dole, Russell native, made the following statement last Friday, June 1, on the floor of the U.S. Senate in Washington, commemorating the 50th anniversary of World War II this week, June 3-9.

Mr. President, on behalf of myself, Senator Inouye and my distinguished co-sponsors, I offer a joint resolution to commemorate the week of June 3 through June 9, 1990, as the national observance of the 50th anniversary of World War II.

It seems to me, that with the rapid spread of democracy and freedom throughout Eastern Europe, it is especially fitting that we now honor those Americans who fought and sacrificed during World War II to lay the foundations of this new freedom unfolding in Europe.

There is no doubt that America's contribution during World

War II was decisive in the defeat of the violent tyrannies that had ignited the most destructive war in history. It was the bravery, productivity and genius of the American people that made this victory possible.

The U.S. contribution began long before Pearl Harbor: American ships ensured that England kept its sea lanes open; American intelligence experts were breaking the codes that would be a key to our future naval victories in the Pacific and the Atlantic; and the U.S. Army was perfecting the tactics that would allow our forces to take North Africa, Italy, and France. By 1940, there were Americans actually flying combat missions as volunteers over England and China.

With America's full entry into the war, the American people were galvanized into action that would change the world. American valor on the battlefield was supported by the efforts of the American farmer and worker, as we became the most productive nation in history. Billions of tons of ships, aircraft, and vehicles were produced at unprecedented rates. And, as the Arsenal of Democracy became an awesome reality to our enemies, American farmers produced enough food to feed the world. It's also important to remember that our farmers saved both our allies and our defeated enemies from starvation after the war.

Our nation's productivity was exceeded only by its creative genius. American science and technology gave us the ability to

transform imagination into reality, with an engineer's exacting precision. The computer would increase our capabilities in all fields. New medical techniques and pharmaceuticals would provide new possibilities in health care. New materials and processes would forever change our manufacturing and construction techniques.

Moreover, the period between 1940 and 1945 was a time of great transition for our nation. Internationally, we became a superpower. Domestically, we experienced great social changes, as vast populations shifts changed the demographics of our nation, and women took on new challenges in the workplace which would redefine their roles in society.

The week of June 3 to June 9 is especially significant to our nation. It was during this first week in June, 1942, at Midway, that our naval forces dealt a devastating blow to the Japanese Navy, a victory so complete that it never recovered. The Fascists and stormed the beaches of Normandy, to liberate Europe from the Nazis.

I believe we need to honor the men and women of this nation who gave their all so that others could live in freedom. I, therefore, send this joint resolution to the desk to authorize the president of the United States to issue a proclamation establishing the week of June 3 to June 9, 1990, as the week of the national observance of the 50th anniversary of World War II.



McCall's 6/90

If there is a single word to describe Elizabeth Hanford Dole, driven is it. The 53-year-old Secretary of Labor has been running hard most of her life. At age three she was voted mascot of her brother's high school graduating class. In high school she was Most Likely to Succeed; at Duke University she was Phi Beta Kappa, president of the student government and May Queen.

Known as a tireless worker, Dole has never been accused of getting by on her looks—a slur often pinned on successful women as attractive as the blue-eyed, fair-skinned, dark-haired Southerner. Dole, Harvard Law '65, has far too an impressive record for that.

Her public service includes more than 20 years of federal administrative experience. She has served under every President from Lyndon B. Johnson to George Bush—in education, consumer interests and trade regulation, as a public liaison for the White House before President Reagan elevated her to his cabinet by making her Secretary of Transportation.

She resigned in the fall of 1987 to campaign with her husband, Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, during his presidential bid. Feminists criticized her, but she was

Elizabeth Dole

Southern Charmer

unfazed: "Leaving was a personal decision. I think that is what women have been fighting for—the right to make career decisions we think are right for us." He says he didn't pressure her to resign—his strategists did.

With good reason. Elizabeth Dole can galvanize an audience—she's engaging, earnest and warm—and is one of the Republican Party's most sought-after speakers. Bob Dole, as he is known, calls her his "Southern strategy." Political pundits suggested that the immensely popular Mrs. Dole would be a more appealing candidate than her husband, known for his sharp tongue but thought by some to lack a personal vision.

While Elizabeth Dole has never been famous for tart remarks, neither is she known for independent opinions. Her strengths appear to lie in selling policy and building consensus rather than taking strong stands on issues. More than once she has reversed herself.

She started out as a Democrat, and was an attorney on Johnson's consumer affairs committee when Nixon was swept into office; she stayed on and soon became deputy director. She once supported the ERA but under Reagan pushed instead for a state review of laws

that discriminated against women when the "gender gap" appeared to threaten the GOP. For years she equivocated on abortion, but recently came out against it.

But because of her immense charm and magnetism, press reports about her tend to have a soft focus. *Business Week* compared her to Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, calling her "a glamorous, feminine presence, draped on a frame of steel." Men tend to become chivalrous—rather than threatened—in her presence. Staffers are loyal to the point of fanatic. Virginia Knauer, now a close friend, remembers being impressed with her when Knauer became Dole's boss: "She had impeccable manners and great warmth—and she was brilliant. She's the loyalest of friends."

It was Knauer who later introduced her to Bob Dole in 1972; the two were married in 1975 and within a short time were seen as Washington's number-two power couple. "The Doles are a hell of a one-two punch," former Democratic Party chairman Robert Strauss said at the time. But women's groups aren't quite sure where she stands on their issues, and their support is questionable. And Capitol Hill insiders say that Elizabeth Dole lacks real clout with the White House.

While her performance at the Department of Transportation didn't win rave reviews (she left during a time of mounting concern over air safety), Dole may come into her own at Labor. Known as a great conciliator, she has been an effective mediator between labor and government, negotiating a compromise with the AFL-CIO on the recent minimum-wage increase. She was effective in bringing an end to the coal strike in Appalachia earlier this year. "People come steaming into her office," says Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado and a Harvard classmate, "and then she pulls their little steam plugs."

And despite belt-tightening at most departments, Dole has beehived up her department's budget to go after industry for violating health and safety regulations.

Her most passionate commitment, however, is to the job-training programs she's revitalized. "This is one of the ways we can impact alcoholism, drugs, teen pregnancy, gang warfare and other problems," Dole has said.

On the question of whether Elizabeth Dole could be President, she demurs (in fact, she declined to be interviewed because she knew the question would be asked). But others, her husband among them, put her name forth. He says he's ready to be First Man—in 1996.

BY LORRAINE DUSKY

IF SHE WERE PRESIDENT: A skilled conciliator and spokesperson, Dole would be effective in forging alliances between opposing groups and in selling American foreign policy abroad.