

A-10 The Kansas City Star Monday, July 30, 1990

Dole puts aside grudge against Bush, carries his banner

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leaders are meeting almost daily, trying to reach an agreement to fight the budget deficit that probably will raise taxes, perhaps on beer and wine, gasoline or home heating oil.

When an agreement is reached Dole will be Bush's chief link in the Senate.

In addition, the president last week picked his first Supreme Court nominee, David Souter, a friend of White House Chief of Staff John Sununu, who played a key role in Bush's New Hampshire victory.

Again, when the votes are taken, it will be up to Dole to try to assure Souter is confirmed.

Dole couldn't resist the temptation to recall the past when, during a courtesy call to his office last week, Souter was asked by a phalanx of reporters if he was anxious to leave beautiful New Hampshire.

"I don't know that anyone ever wants to leave New Hampshire," Souter responded.

After a pause, Dole quipped, "I did," and the room burst into laughter.

But his anger over New Hampshire seems to have faded.

"It's been quite awhile ago, and my role now is to be the Republican leader and help the president where I can," Dole said. "I think for a while there was sort



Bob Dole

"I can get things done"

of a testing time, and I think some in the White House wondered if we could be trusted."

As Bush settled into the White House and Dole returned to his role as Senate minority leader, Dole proved himself loyal early with a vigorous, though unsuccessful, fight last year to get John Tower confirmed as secretary of defense.

Since then Dole and Bush, viewers of the two said, have developed a cordial and polite relationship, each doing favors and extending kindnesses to the

other.

Democrats take pleasure in Bush's about-face on taxes, but Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell said Dole had not expressed smugness or anger at his role ahead.

"Many Democrats feel that the president's campaign pledge was a phony," Mitchell said. "The irony, of course, is the two persons against whom he used the issue most effectively were Senator Dole and Governor (Michael) Dukakis. And now Senator Dole is in the position of having to advocate what I guess you might call the new position taken by the president."

"I think it says a lot about Senator Dole's loyalty to the president and the Republican Party that he's doing so so well and vigorously."

Mitchell said he and Dole disagreed on issues but never on personal grounds, and he added that Bush seemed likewise to rely on Dole's professional abilities as a political leader.

"I believe he has the confidence of the president for the manner in which he so effectively represented the president's interests," Mitchell said.

Dole said the tax issue didn't bother him.

"I think the president's on the right track," Dole said. "We've got to deal with the deficit.

Nobody wants to raise taxes, but in the real world you've got to watch out for the economy and make sure it doesn't crumble."

Bush's 1988 ads branding Dole as "Senator Straddle" depicted him to New Hampshire voters as eager to raise oil import fees, hotly opposed in the Northeast.

Now Bush himself has suggested raising oil import fees. Dole said such a move would have to give a break to those who rely heavily upon it, those in the Northeast.

Bush's hands-on leadership style and long experience around Congress drive him to maintain close contact, especially with Dole. Dole's press secretary Walt Riker said that when vital issues were at hand, Sununu telephoned Dole "constantly" and other officials also called Dole often.

Bush called to offer thanks after the Senate passed a civil rights bill Dole fiercely battled, unsuccessfully, on the belief it would require businesses to institute hiring quotas for minorities and women.

When Dole wants to communicate with the president he usually will call Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, who often urges him, "Just call the president."

"I don't want call him up to bend his ear," Dole said, noting he visits the White House for meetings several days a week.

Dole often jokes to audiences that he has been in the White House so much it's almost like living there.

Dole successfully has helped to uphold 12 presidential vetoes on issues ranging from labor to spending. After a narrow victory to uphold Bush's opposition to offering visas for Chinese students possibly linked to last year's unrest in China, Dole sent Bush a recorded tally sheet of the vote. Bush sent a note framed in Dole's office: "Bob — Impossible but you did it! Many thanks. George Bush."

Last spring Dole casually mentioned to Brady that the senator's sister was undergoing chemotherapy. Not long after Bush called Dole offering the help of his personal physician.

Sen. Alan Simpson of Wyoming, the Senate Republican whip,

said Bush often turned to Dole in meetings and said, "Bob, what's the scoop?" and asked Dole whom he should contact in the Senate to try to win votes.

"Bob Dole is the ultimate political man," Simpson said. "He can walk in a room and raise his eyes and nose just like an elk on the edge of the pasture and know what's going on. He and the president trust each other."

Sen. Warren Rudman, a New Hampshire Republican who helped run Dole's primary efforts and is also a friend of Souter's, said there was "bittersweet irony" to current events.

"Bob Dole is the quintessential political professional," Rudman said. "I see no lessening of enthusiasm, I see no bitterness. I see a guy who's very focused and directed who wants to really get something done."

Dole Foundation Prepares Technical Assistance Programs

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Dole Foundation on July 26 endorsed the signing of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) by President Bush and announced the foundation's plans to support programs which will provide technical assistance on compliance and implementation of the ADA to individuals and organizations affected by the legislation.

The Dole Foundation, a non-profit organization headquartered in Washington, D.C., was established in 1984 by Sen. Bob Dole and has provided more than \$3 million in 117 grants to community-level organizations since its founding.

The foundation will broaden its grant awards to include ADA concerns and also will support programs that will aid businesses, trade associations, disability organizations and universities with training and educational materials and technical assistance concerning the ADA.

Paul G. Hearne, president of the Dole Foundation, said, "The technical assistance amendment to the ADA sponsored by Sen. Dole will assist businesses both large and small in understanding and complying with the accommodations required in the ADA. Through the foundation's ability to educate these businesses, many people will realize that the costs incurred in making accommodations are not as prohibitive as has been alleged.

The ADA is the most comprehensive civil rights legislation since 1964, but not the only law to address the concerns of the disabled community.

The ADA builds upon section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 that bars the federal government and those who receive federal funds from discriminating against people with disabilities.

The ADA prohibits discrimination by state and local governments and businesses in the private sector as well, breaking barriers that had previously prevented people with disabilities to gain or seek employment.

The new legislation prohibits discrimination in four main areas: Public accommodations, public services, telecommunications, and employment.

Public facilities and services

operated by private entities, such as hotels, restaurants, movie theaters, bakeries, convention centers and stadiums, must make accommodations to their properties so they are accessible to persons with physical disabilities, whether in wheelchairs or with other impairments.

All newly purchased and manufactured transportation vehicles, such as buses, cars or trains, must be accessible to persons with physical disabilities.

Telephone companies will be required to have available inter and intra-state relay services which will provide communication services for hearing and speech impaired persons.

Although the ADA is not effective for the first two years, businesses of more than 25 employees must provide reasonable accommodations in the second two years to qualified individuals with a disability. After four years the employment section of the ADA will cover businesses of 15 or more employees.

Although some concerns have been raised about the potential financial impact of the bill on businesses, the required adjustments will not strain the business community as critics claim.

"Once these accommodations are made," said Hearne, "the businesses will not be just facilitating one employee but will provide access to an entire reliable work force of people with disabilities to serve the needs of business. These individuals will enter the marketplace both as employees and as consumers and taxpayers."

Hearne also noted that if the

required changes are shown to be too costly for a business and would significantly affect its operations so as to become an "undue burden," that business would make different accommodations. He said that all businesses, large and small, will have ample time to understand the ADA's ramifications before they are required to make accommodations.

Sen. Bob Dole, founder of the Dole Foundation, said, "We are anxious to smooth the way for full compliance for businesses. Education and technical assistance are the key elements for an easy transition during the implementation of this legislation."

After the president's signing ceremony at 10 a.m. July 26, members of disabilities organizations will attend a picnic celebration on the Ellipse. More than 1,000 people who have been involved in development and passage of the legislation are expected to attend, including members of the Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities and representatives of the Dole Foundation.

Later this year, the Dole Foundation will hold the first of a series of conferences on "Hiring Minorities With Disabilities" on Oct. 23 in Chicago, which will coincide with National Disability Employment Awareness month.

For information regarding the conference, contact Jeanne Argoff, Director of Grants Programs, The Dole Foundation, 1619 H. St., N.W., Suite 650, Washington, D.C. 20006, phone 202-457-0318.

The Russell Daily News, Tuesday, July 31, 1990

K-4 The Kansas City Star Sunday, August 5, 1990

A gentlemanly battle waged over trade bill

Sen. Bob Dole

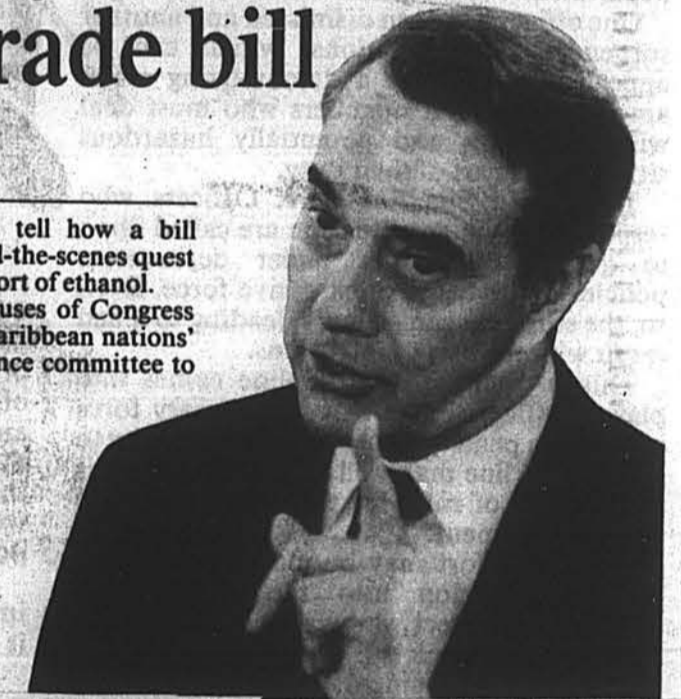
By JAKE THOMPSON
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Civics textbooks that tell how a bill becomes a law generally omit the kind of behind-the-scenes quest recently made by Kansas Sen. Bob Dole in support of ethanol.

As the textbook illustrations show, both houses of Congress had passed a trade bill intended to stimulate Caribbean nations' economies. Then the bill was sent to a conference committee to work out differences between the two versions.

And then it ran into Dole. For nearly two months, congressional sources said, the Kansas Republican stalled the bill, trying to win early approval for extension of an ethanol tax credit and trying to win a concession for North Carolina Republican Sen. Jesse Helms.

The matter became a tug of war between



Tax credit for ethanol has been controversial

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two of Congress' most powerful members — Dole, the Senate minority leader, and Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, an Illinois Democrat who heads the House Ways and Means Committee.

In the end, Dole gave up his gentlemanly battle after a stern warning from Rostenkowski.

"We got a little out of it," Dole said in an interview late last month, after he yielded. "I just said, 'I give up.'"

Such wrangling is a common part of the final negotiations in which conference committee members seek to reach a cordial agreement on a bill's content.

The tax credit on production of ethanol — a fuel distilled from corn and blended with gasoline — was set to expire in 1992. Normally, extension of such a credit would not be considered this far in advance.

"There are a whole bunch of expiring provisions that are good to different people, each one trying to elbow the other one out of the trough," said a congressional staffer involved in the trade bill, who asked not to be identified because he didn't want to anger Dole. The Kansas senator, he said, was trying to get special approval ahead of the

others.

When the trade bill reached the conference committee, Dole asked that it include a promise to extend the domestic ethanol tax credit to the year 2000. One section of the original bill would have allowed importation of cheap Caribbean ethanol. Dole contended that would unfairly compete with domestically made ethanol.

In addition, to help Helms, Dole asked that a duty be suspended on ranitidine, a component imported from Europe and manufactured into an ulcer drug by Glaxo Inc., a company in North Carolina's Research Triangle.

That was strenuously opposed by Pennsylvania Republican Sen. John Heinz because a Pennsylvania company, SmithKline Co., produces a competing drug. Heinz argued that the increased imports of ranitidine would harm U.S. markets for an American-made product.

The tax credit for ethanol has been controversial in Congress because it reduces money available for the nation's highways, while benefiting indirectly the nation's largest ethanol producer, Archer Daniels Midland Co. of Decatur, Ill.

Archer Daniels Midland produces about 60 percent of the

nation's ethanol. Dole is a personal friend of Dwayne Andreas, the president of ADM. Andreas, his family and the company have donated heavily to Dole's political campaigns.

But Dole says he has long been an ardent supporter of ethanol as a way to help Kansas corn growers.

"We're trying to get more people producing ethanol," Dole said. "More ethanol plants in our state create more opportunities. We don't want one company, whether it's ADM or whatever, with a large market share."

Since the tax break went into effect in 1979, American taxpayers have paid \$4.2 billion to subsidize the ethanol industry. The Illinois company contends it gets none of the money, arguing that the subsidy goes to oil companies that blend the ethanol with gasoline.

Without the tax subsidy, though, government analysts have said, the ethanol industry would dry up.

Dole and Rostenkowski shuttled letters back and forth last month staking out their positions. On July 20, Rostenkowski wrote back that the House members of the conference committee would

be willing to consider extending the ethanol tax credit but not necessarily until 2000. He refused to suspend the duty on ranitidine and suggested the matter be studied by the International Trade Commission.

Dole wrote back that he accepted the deal on ranitidine and wanted the Caribbean ethanol to be allowed into the United States until one year before the U.S. ethanol credit expired.

On July 23, Rostenkowski testily replied in a final offer that Dole's letter "appears to take us full circle to where we began these discussions a month ago."

He wrote that it seemed the Caribbean ethanol would be allowed into the United States for only a year because the ethanol tax credit was to expire in 1992. Rostenkowski warned that if agreement couldn't be reached, the environment in the House when it next considered the ethanol tax credit "would not be a positive one."

The letter proposed a statement that would urge consideration of the ethanol tax credit extension before the 1992 expiration. Dole said he wasn't satisfied but was going to drop the issue on the trade bill, which probably will allow it to be passed and sent on to President Bush.