

Dole names his campaign team

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — A high-profile team that includes financier Henry Kravis and the chairman of Paine Webber Inc. will raise money for Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole's 1996 presidential campaign.

Dole said Wednesday he had recruited John Moran from the Republican National Committee to become the Kansas senator's national finance chairman. Under

Moran's direction the past two years, the RNC raised more than \$115 million.

"He's one of the best fundraisers in the country," Dole said.

Kravis, head of the New York merchant banking firm Kohlberg Kravis Roberts and Co., joins Denver businessman Philip F. Anschutz and Paine Webber head Donald B. Marron as Dole's deputy finance chairmen.

Moran, who heads a manufacturing and distribution company, said he left the RNC for Dole because of the opportunity to "have a Republican in the White House and control of Congress."

"It is important that we nominate a strong candidate who will win in 1996 and carry the rest of the ticket to victory," he added. "Bob Dole is that man."

Warm and Cinnamon Rolls



These fragrant, yeasty rolls are a well-loved breakfast treat in Kansas City. With his busy schedule these days, Kansas native and majority leader Bob Dole has just enough time to grab one on the way to the Senate floor.

Prep time: 45 minutes plus rising
 Baking time: 25 to 30 minutes

Ingredients:
 1 package active dry yeast
 1/2 cup warm water (105° F.-115° F.)
 3 tablespoons plus 1/2 teaspoon granulated sugar
 3 to 3 1/2 cups all-purpose flour
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 1/2 cup milk
 3 tablespoons vegetable oil
 1 large egg, at room temperature

Filling:
 1/2 cup butter or margarine, softened
 1/2 cup firmly packed brown sugar
 1/2 cup granulated sugar
 1 teaspoon cinnamon

Topping:
 1 cup confectioners' sugar
 1 tablespoon milk
 1 teaspoon vanilla extract

1. Dissolve yeast and 1/2 teaspoon sugar in water in cup. Let stand until bubbly, 5 minutes.
2. Combine 1 1/2 cups flour, remaining 3 tablespoons sugar and the salt in mixer bowl. At low speed, gradually add milk, oil, egg and yeast mixture; beat until well blended. Beat in additional flour (about 1 1/4 cups) until dough pulls away from sides of bowl.
3. On floured surface, knead dough until smooth and elastic, 8 to 10 minutes. Place in greased bowl, turning to grease top. Cover and let rise in warm, draft-free place until doubled in bulk, about 1 hour. Punch dough down.
4. Prepare filling: Beat all ingredients in mixer bowl until smooth.
5. Grease 9-inch square baking pan. On floured surface, knead dough 1 minute; roll into 12x8-inch rectangle. Spread with filling. Roll up tightly from long side. With serrated knife, cut into twelve 1-inch slices. Place cut side up in pan. Cover and let rise until doubled, 1 hour.
6. Heat oven to 350° F. Bake 25 to 30 minutes, until golden brown.



Cool in pan 10 minutes. Invert onto wire rack, then invert again to cool.

7. Make icing: Whisk all ingredients in medium bowl until smooth. Drizzle over cooled rolls. (Can be made ahead. Wrap well and freeze up to 1 month. Thaw, wrapped, at room temperature.) Makes 1 dozen.

PER ROLL	DAILY GOAL
Calories	340
Total Fat	9g
Saturated Fat	1 1/2g
Cholesterol	10mg
Sodium	130mg
Total Carbohydrates	52g
Fiber	1g

THE WICHITA EAGLE Thursday, March 2, 1995



Clinton Dole

Dole says U.S. out of step on Yeltsin

Senator's criticism illustrates frustration over pace of reform

By Elaine Sciolino
 New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole lashed out against Boris Yeltsin on Wednesday, likening the Clinton administration's embrace of the Russian leader to the Bush administration's refusal to abandon his predecessor, Mikhail Gorbachev.

The remarks by Dole, a leading contender for the Republican presidential nomination, reflect a growing frustration with Yeltsin by Republicans and Democrats in Congress, and even by the administration itself.

With no prospect for an end to the war in the Russian republic of Chechnya, the debate within the administration about how closely the United States should align itself with Yeltsin has grown sharper and more acrimonious in recent weeks, with Secretary of State Warren Christopher even suggesting in a meeting with Italy's Foreign Minister Susanna Agnelli on Monday that perhaps the West should be looking for an alternative.

But Dole's remarks elicited an almost immediate rebuttal from the national security adviser, Anthony Lake, who said that the United States must try to bring Yeltsin and the reformers in Russia back together again. Still, Lake did not attempt to defend the Russian leader, acknowledging his split with many reformers.

Of all the criticisms of Yeltsin in recent weeks, Dole's was perhaps the most surprising. The Kansas Republican was one of the first members of Congress to throw his support behind Yeltsin at a time when the Bush administration was clinging to the hope that the former

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THE WICHITA EAGLE Wednesday, March 1, 1995

GOP comes up snort, delays Senate vote

Eagle news services

WASHINGTON — In an atmosphere of excruciating tension, Senate Republicans forced a delay Tuesday on a final vote on a balanced-budget amendment to the Constitution. One vote shy, GOP leaders struggled to salvage the centerpiece of their drive to shrink government.

Both sides wooed one wavering Democrat, Kent Conrad of North Dakota. After feverish negotiations, Majority

Leader Bob Dole decided to postpone the vote rather than risk defeat.

Asked later when the Senate might vote on the amendment, Dole replied with a half-smile: "Maybe this week." A second Republican who is leading the amendment debate, Sen. Larry Craig of Idaho, said he expected the vote to be held today.

Dole's move, intended to buy a few extra hours in which the Republicans would try to sway Conrad, stunned

Democrats. They had agreed in writing to a vote Tuesday in exchange for a Republican promise to hold votes on their proposed changes to the balanced-budget measure.

And the move to delay drew a bitter rebuke from the chief opponent of the amendment, Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., who damned it as "a sleazy, tawdry effort to win a victory."

Dole retorted, "We don't take amending the Constitution lightly." He ac-

knowledged that the action could cost him the very support he was seeking among the undecided Democrats who are the key to the amendment's fate.

"The sad spectacle is, we may lose this vote," he said.

Dole's move, which was approved by a desultory voice vote, prolonged a political battle that had seemed a cakewalk for amendment supporters when it



Dole Decided to postpone vote rather than risk defeat.

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AMENDMENT

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began early this year but evolved into a crackling legislative thriller that has rocked the Senate to its staid roots.

At stake was whether Congress should enlarge the Constitution, for only the 28th time in 208 years, to make it more difficult for the federal government to spend more money than it takes in. Present law allows Congress and the president to spend money the nation does not have with the approval of a simple majority of the House and Senate.

The essence of the amendment is to bar such spending without the approval of three-fifths of the entire membership of both chambers, a standard that would be much more difficult to reach.

But by day's end, arguments of fiscal principle had given way to a virtual dragnet across the Capitol's north wing for any Democrat who would push the cause over the top.

In the end, the search converged on Conrad, who was among five Democrats who had held themselves out as undecided until the final day of debate.

Conrad voiced two concerns about the amendment: that it would draw the federal courts into Congress' domain of setting fiscal policy, and that it would force the government to pay down the deficit by taking money from taxpayer contributions to the Social Security trust fund.

Republicans satisfied one condition early in the day, by agreeing to change the amendment so that federal courts would be barred from interpreting it without Congress' consent — a major condition that could take much of the teeth out of the balanced-budget requirement.

But in the final moments of the debate, they appeared to fall short on the second.

Out of the range of television cameras but well within the riveted gazes of those in the packed Senate gallery, Republicans delayed a final vote and, surrounding Conrad in a knot of dark suits, dragged him off the floor and into their cloakroom. Conrad emerged minutes later, only to be hailed off by Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle, D-S.D., and other Democrats into their cloakroom.

Democrats said later that Dole had offered Conrad a bargain: should he support the amendment, Dole promised, the Senate would immediately pass legislation guaranteeing that within 12 years any surplus in the Social Security trust fund would be excluded from budget calculations.

But Conrad rejected that insufficient.

Afterward, Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, who is managing the floor debate on behalf of the amendment's supporters, said that he had believed that Conrad had struck a deal to vote with them. But after Conrad met with Daschle and other Democrats, Hatch said, Conrad returned with a second demand: that Congress be allowed to suspend the amendment, by majority vote, in times of economic emergency.

"We thought we were there," Hatch said. "We thought we had made it clear we couldn't support the economic emergency language."

Conrad disagreed with that, saying Republicans had never satisfied his concerns about the use of Social Security contributions to reduce the deficit. Conrad had been seeking reassurances that the contributions would not be spent by the federal government if it could not balance the budget any other way.

Hatch said he would pursue a compromise through the night, but Conrad dismissed that. "I told Senator Dole we may as well vote to-

night," he said. "I don't see a prospect of a meeting of the minds."

Another Republican said, "The real problem is that he just doesn't like the amendment."

President Clinton, who opposes the amendment, watched on television as the events unfolded on the

Senate floor, said White House press secretary Mike McCurry. He said Clinton met with White House chief of staff Leon Panetta after the Senate delayed the vote and planned to call wavering senators.

Contributing: New York Times News Service, Associated Press

Senate floor, said White House press secretary Mike McCurry. He said Clinton met with White House chief of staff Leon Panetta after the Senate delayed the vote and planned to call wavering senators.

6 Saturday, March 4, 1995 The Salina Journal

Colorado senator dumps Democrats

Amendment vote upsets Campbell

By The Associated Press
 WASHINGTON — Colorado Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell abandoned the Democratic Party on Friday, saying his decision was sealed by sharp differences over the balanced-budget amendment.

"I am very proud to be a Republican," Campbell said to the cheers of his new colleagues.

The announcement by the Coloradoan capped months of discussions with Republicans and Democrats about a potential switch.

The timing gave Senate Republicans something to celebrate the day after Democrats blocked by one vote what the GOP had billed as its most important priority — the balanced-budget amendment to the Constitution.

"What a difference a day makes," said the jubilant Senate majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, at a festive news conference packed with Republican senators and aides.

Democrats quickly suggested that Campbell, 61, ought to quit and test the appeal of his new identity in a special election. They also asserted that his decision had more to do with friction among Colorado Democrats than with the



Colorado Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell (left) shakes hands with Senate Majority leader Bob Dole at a news conference Friday on Capitol Hill after announcing he was leaving the Democratic party for the GOP.

Campaign Committee, noted that 13 other Democrats voted for the balanced-budget amendment on Thursday "and felt just as strongly as Sen. Campbell," but the others are not bolting the party.

Campbell's defection boosts the GOP majority in the Senate to 54-46. His was the second switch since the November elections that put Republicans in charge; the first was by Sen. Richard Shelby, R-Ala.

Born in poverty, Campbell rose to become an Olympic athlete, businessman, rancher and maker of traditional Indian jewelry. He was the eighth American Indian elected to Congress, serving five years in the House before winning a Senate seat in 1992.

Campbell supports abortion rights and government nutrition programs now falling under the GOP budget-cutting knife. But he also favors term limits, a capital gains tax cut and the balanced-budget amendment — key elements of the Republican agenda.

"Five weeks on the balanced-budget debate has brought into focus that my personal beliefs and the Democratic Party are far apart," said Campbell, who has sponsored the amendment every time it has come up during his House and Senate tenure.

direction of the national party.

"It was obvious to me there were some Colorado-specific factors at work," said President Clinton, who talked to Campbell at length in two Friday morning

phone calls. "I wish he hadn't done it, but it's done. All I can do is hope he'll keep voting as he has for last two years."

Sen. Bob Kerrey, D-Nebr., chairman of the Democratic Senate

YELTSIN

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Soviet president, Gorbachev, would survive.

"Let me be clear in saying that no one has been more supportive of President Yeltsin than I," Dole said Wednesday at the opening of a two-day conference at the Nixon Center for Peace and Justice. "In June 1991, I went to Andrews Air Force base to meet President Yeltsin virtually alone, since the United States State Department believed Gorbachev was 'the only game in town.'"

Dole said, "The Clinton administration's misguided devotion to a 'Russia-first' policy — which has turned into a 'Yeltsin-first' policy — resulted in the loss of a tremendous opportunity to state American concerns forcefully before thousands were slaughtered in Chechnya."

He added, "Just as it was wrong to place too much focus on Gorbachev in 1991, it is wrong in 1995 to ignore the fact that President Yeltsin has made serious errors, has moved toward authoritarian rule and has lost the political support of virtually all reform-minded Russians."

Dole declared that U.S. policy toward Russia should be based on a "new realism" that the two nations were rivals, not friends, with conflicting national interests and foreign policies.

Despite his strong words about Yeltsin, Dole characteristically avoided any discussion of what the practical political effect in Congress should be.

He did not address the volatile

issue of American aid to Russia, although other leading Republicans, including the speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich, and Sen. Mitch McConnell of Kentucky, the head of the powerful subcommittee in charge of foreign aid, have called for withholding aid unless Yeltsin abrogates a \$1 billion deal to build nuclear reactors in Iran.

Similarly, Dole criticized the administration's handling of the crisis in the Balkans, but did not mention a bill he introduced with much fanfare in January to lift the arms embargo against the Bosnian government.

And he omitted any discussion of the United Nations and peacekeeping, the most contentious foreign policy issue of this Congress, despite the fact that he himself has introduced a bill similar to one passed last month by the House to give Congress more control over the scope and financing of peacekeeping.

After Dole's remarks, in which he also criticized the administration for mistakes in dealing with North Korea and Iraq, the administration struck back.

Briefing reporters in advance of Clinton's speech before the same forum on Wednesday night, Lake said, "To state that this is a Russia-first policy or that we have somehow failed to make known our concerns on Chechnya is simply wrong."

But he acknowledged that the crisis in Chechnya "has started to drive a wedge between President Yeltsin and some of the reformers," and that it is crucial that the United States try to help "Yeltsin and the reformers to come together again."