

Ag. 337-
1995

Dole

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"For too many of our citizens," said Dole, "our country is no longer the land of opportunity — but a pie chart, where jobs and other benefits are often awarded not because of hard work or merit, but because of someone's biology." Dole said his bill would "get the federal government out of the business of dividing Americans and into the business of uniting Americans."

Affirmative-action proponents, however, portrayed the legislation as anything but unifying, saying it would wipe out 30 years of civil-rights-enforcement policies. The bill demonstrates how far apart Dole is on the issue from President Clinton, who last week said a review of federal affirmative-action programs showed they work and that the programs have not led to widespread reverse discrimination.

The Dole-Canady bill comes as Republicans in Congress are moving uncomfortably between a full-steam-ahead approach to dismantling affirmative action and a go-slow approach designed to signal to minorities and women that the party wants to be thoughtful in its deliberations and not hostile to their concerns. House Speaker Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., reiterated this week that Republicans should not "use affirmative action as a wedge issue" and "should focus more of our energy on how we design a helping hand."

But the Republican presidential contenders have been steadily driving the effort to scuttle affirmative-action pro-

grams. Urged on by California Gov. Pete Wilson, who is defining his candidacy with calls to end affirmative action, the University of California regents this week voted to end race-based admissions policies on its campuses.

Thursday, Dole and Canady were flanked by a "rainbow coalition" of conservative Hispanics, blacks, white women, Asian Americans and white men in an elaborate ceremony at the Capitol intended to signal broad public support for the bill. So far, Dole has eight co-sponsors in the Senate. Canady said he has 70 in the House.

Called the "Equal Opportunity Act of 1995," the Dole-Canady bill would end the use of "racial and gender preferences" in federal contracting, hiring and other federally conducted activities. It would not ban the government from engaging in "outreach" and recruitment, which have become the new GOP buzzwords for affirmative action.

In one major distinction, the Dole-Canady bill defines "preferential treatment" much more broadly than the Clinton administration does. The bill would prohibit timetables and goals for achieving racial and gender balance in the federal government, equating such methods with quotas. The administration argues that timetables and goals can be used to achieve diversity, and that its review found little evidence that federal affirmative-action programs have unduly burdened non-beneficiaries.

THE DOLE CAPITAL JOURNAL

Friday, July 28, 1995

Dole seeks to abolish preference programs

His bill would end federal affirmative action for women and minorities.

By SONYA ROSS
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — GOP presidential contender Bob Dole, once a supporter of affirmative action, proposed legislation Thursday that would eliminate federal set-asides for minorities and women.

In doing so, the Senate majority leader moved farther right than the conservative majority on the Supreme Court, which decided last month that federal affirmative action programs must meet the same strict standards as those at the state and local levels.

Dole, R-Kan., said his legislation, the Equal Opportunity Act of 1995, is "a starting point" for a new, colorblind era in civil rights activism.

"Making government policies by race is a diversion from reality, an easy excuse to ignore the problems that affect all Americans, whatever their race or heritage may be," Dole said.

Dole's critics, however, said the bill is a ploy to raise his profile among Republican candidates.

"We cannot permit Senator Dole to turn back the hands of time in order to bolster his fledgling presidential campaign," said Rep. Donald Payne, D-N.J., chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Either way, the legislation sets the stage for

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Dole introduces bill eliminating set-asides

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a yearlong campaign fight over the issue with President Clinton, who has pledged to defend preference programs.

It also marks an about-face for Dole, who was among 23 Republican senators who urged President Reagan not to overturn federal affirmative action programs in 1986.

"That's my record and I'm not hiding from it," Dole responded. "But many of us who supported these policies never imagined that preferences would become a seemingly permanent fixture in our society."

Sen. Nancy Kassebaum, R-Kan., said

her Labor and Human Resources Committee would hold hearings this fall on the bill to "determine its impact on such practices as set-asides for federal contracts, a practice I have questioned for some time."

But she stopped short of endorsing the measure at this point, although she commended Dole for "bringing this issue to the forefront."

"Affirmative action is a complex and potentially divisive issue which I believe must be approached thoughtfully and with much care," Kassebaum said.

If passed, the Equal Opportunity Act of 1995 would prohibit the federal government from using race or gender as a factor in hiring, awarding contracts or administering programs. It also would

bar the government from requiring its contractors or subcontractors to use preferences by race or gender.

"It's so profoundly sad and disappointing," said Ralph Neas, counsel for the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. "This puts in jeopardy equal opportunity for millions of Americans. Even Presidents Reagan and Bush rejected this kind of Draconian measure."

The proposal advocates "the traditional form of affirmative action," namely voluntary outreach, recruitment and marketing. It exempts historically black colleges, Indian tribes and "bona fide" occupational qualifications that are based on gender.

That aspect of the bill was praised by conservative minorities who argue that federal set-asides have been an obstacle to true integration.

"The myopic fixation on past wrongs that can never be righted keep African Americans looking backwards," said Milton Bins, chairman of the Council of 100, a network of black Republicans. "We do not have to be trapped by our history."

Rep. Charles Canady, R-Fla., co-sponsor in the House, said the legislation wouldn't change any existing civil rights law. He said extra funding to help agencies better enforce anti-discrimination laws "needs to be given thoughtful consideration."

"We need to enforce the anti-discrimination laws in this country. That is important," he said.

Hutchinson News

Friday, July 28, 1995

Dole goes for jugular on quotas

Senator introduces legislation to derail affirmative action

By Kevin Merida

WASHINGTON — Senate Majority Leader Robert J. Dole, R-Kan., introduced broad legislation Thursday that would go beyond a recent Supreme Court ruling and end race- and gender-based federal affirmative-action programs.

The bill, the product of months of discussions, fulfills a promise Dole made earlier this year and gives the GOP's leading presidential contender a marker in the tense national debate about where remedies to discrimination should begin and end. The same bill was introduced in the House by Rep. Charles T. Canady, R-Fla.

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The Salina Journal Friday, July 28, 1995 A9

An end to bias?

Dole proposes legislation to end affirmative action

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — GOP presidential contender Bob Dole, once a supporter of affirmative action, proposed legislation Thursday that would eliminate federal set-asides for minorities and women.

In doing so, the Senate majority leader moved farther right than the conservative majority on the Supreme Court, which decided last month that federal affirmative action programs must meet the same strict standards as those at the state and local levels.

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"Making government policies by race is a diversion from reality, an easy excuse to ignore the problems that affect all Americans, whatever their race or heritage may be," Dole said.

Dole's critics, however, said the bill is a ploy to raise his profile among Republican candidates.

"We cannot permit Senator Dole to turn back the hands of time in order to bolster his fledgling presidential campaign," said Rep. Donald Payne, D-N.J., chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Either way, the legislation sets the stage for a yearlong campaign fight over the issue with President Clinton, who has pledged to defend preference programs.

It also marks an about-face for Dole, who was among 23 Republican senators who urged President Reagan not to overturn federal affirmative action programs in 1986.

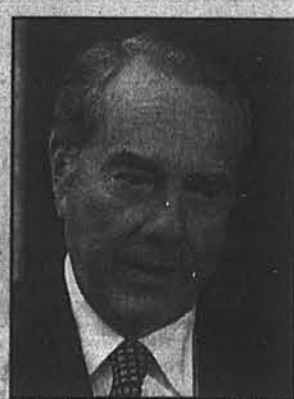
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But she stopped short of endorsing the measure at this point, although she commended Dole for "bringing this issue to the forefront."

Dole's proposal

Highlights of the Equal Opportunity Act of 1995, a bill aimed at ending many federal race and gender preference programs introduced by Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole, R-Kan., and Rep. Charles Canady, R-Fla.



outreach, recruiting and marketing efforts" aimed at helping the underprivileged.

- Exemptions include historically black colleges, Indian tribes and "bona fide" occupational qualifications that are based on gender.

- There would be no effect on state or local governments, private sector companies or educational institutions.

- Existing anti-discrimination laws would not be affected.

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Dole

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his GOP competitors or even President Clinton.

Dole's fund-raising prowess demonstrates once again that while love can generate modest amounts of political money, only the prospect of success — and spoils — brings in the really big bucks.

"People read the papers and watch TV; they know who's going to win," said Zachariah P. Zachariah, a Fort Lauderdale, Fla., cardiologist who serves as Dole's top Florida fund-raiser.

It's not about emotions. It's all about who's winning, and they want to be part of the winning team," he added.

That team has already attracted a blue-chip list of Republican luminaries, corporate titans and accomplished GOP fund-raisers, all of whom see in Dole the party's best

chance to recapture the White House.

But the bulk of the list are emissaries from the chamber of commerce and country club center of the Republican Party, with a particularly strong contingent from Wall Street.

The honorary chairman of the Dole finance committee is Max Fisher, an 87-year-old Detroit financier who deserted the Democrats in 1968 to support Richard Nixon and who has been a major GOP cash raiser ever since.

The chairman, John Moran, a former Californian with interests in oil and manufacturing, joined the Dole campaign earlier this year after serving two years as the finance chairman for the Republican National Committee. He raised \$115 million for the party during his tenure.

His senior lieutenants include

Lodwick M. Cook, the chairman of Arco; Philip F. Anschutz, a Denver billionaire who is trying to buy the Los Angeles Kings hockey team; Henry Kravis, the New York investment banker who recently hosted a Long Island fund-raiser to celebrate Dole's 72nd birthday — taking in more than \$300,000; Donald Marron, chairman of the brokerage house PaineWebber Inc.; and George Mosbacher, aspiring makeup magnate and wife of Robert A. Mosbacher, Texas oilman, former commerce secretary and Bush's 1992 campaign chairman.

The senior fund-raising group also includes oilman T. Boone Pickens, CEO Leslie Wexner of The Limited Inc., former Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis and Russell Meyer, a longtime Dole friend and Cessna Aircraft Co. executive.

To a greater extent than Democrats, Republican donors — and those who solicit their donations — view their contributions as investments rather than as signs of ideological solidarity with the candidate, Dole aides say.

"We're in a strong position since Sen. Dole is the clear front-runner and contributors are more likely to view writing a check as a sound investment," Dole campaign spokesman Nelson Warfield said.

With Dole holding a commanding lead over his Republican rivals in every poll in nearly every part of the country, there is no shortage of potential "investors."

At a fund-raiser in Los Angeles in June, Dole warmed up the well-heeled crowd with a favorite line, telling the 250 donors at a \$1,000-a-head gath-

ering that they were lucky that his wife, Elizabeth Hanford Dole, the president of the American Red Cross, was not there.

"Whenever she's with me, she's poking around for a vein while I'm grabbing for your wallet," Dole said.

In fact, most of the pocket-picking falls to the 60 members of Dole's national finance committee, a group committed to raising between \$100,000 and \$1 million each before next February.

Their job is to build a nationwide network of local bigwigs who each can corral dozens of \$1,000 donors to attend the roughly 20 big-dollar fund-raising dinners the Dole campaign is planning for this year.

As one top Dole fund-raiser put it. The rule used to be "Give it or get it." Now it's "Get it or get someone else to get it."

Investors dole out big bucks for Bob

By John M. Broder

Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON — The "Dole for president" campaign recently received a letter from a potential contributor who wanted to know how the game worked.

"I know I can't afford enough to get Italy," the author wrote, referring to the ambassador's post there, "but how much would I have to give for New Zealand? Could you please send me a complete price list?"

"We don't know if he was joking or not," said Howard Wilkins, one of the national co-chairmen of the Dole finance committee.

Probably not, and Amba-

sador Wilkins should know.

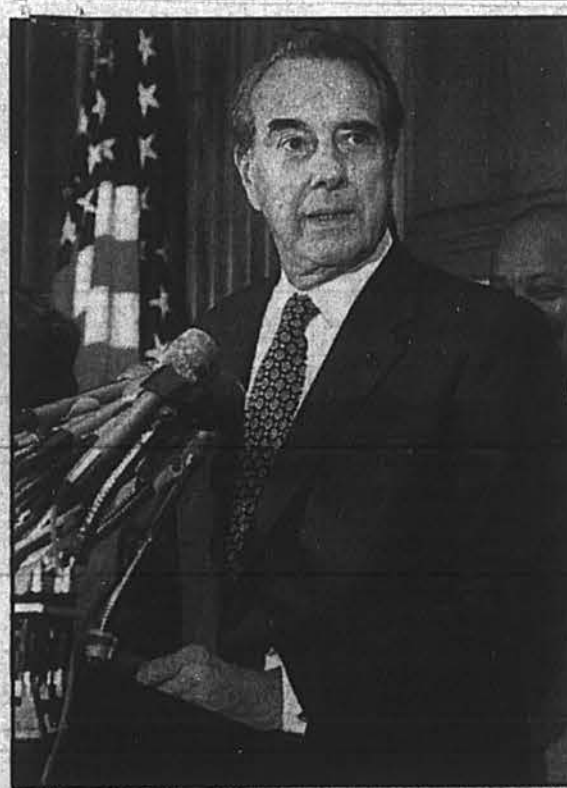
Wilkins, a prosperous Wichita businessman and real-estate investor, was named envoy to the Netherlands in 1989 after contributing \$100,000 to the Republican Party during George Bush's 1988 presidential campaign.

Requests for favors as blunt as the recent letter are rare, but they are emblematic of the enviable position Dole finds himself in, just six months before the first presidential primary. The well-oiled Dole money machine is raking in cash at a rate of more than \$100,000 a day, far outstripping the fund-raising of any of

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Hutchinson News

Saturday, July 29, 1995



Bob Dole's campaign brings in \$100,000 daily.