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Agnew Choice for Practical Reasons

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Vice President Spiro T. Agnew "right now" is the best running mate for President Nixon next year, according to new Republican National Chairman Robert J. Dole.

The Kansas senator, chosen for the chairmanship Friday by a Washington meeting of the GOP National Committee, said Sunday

Agnew was the current choice for "practical" reasons.

Dole conceded some GOP leaders would like to see Agnew removed from the ticket. But he said he felt the vice president has done "a tremendous job" of fund-raising for the party and had been an effective advocate for the administration's policies.

"Being very practical, I would say right now" that Agnew is the best vice presidential candidate in 1972, Dole said. He said he did not see any challenge within the party to Agnew's renomination.

Dole was interviewed on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation."

Dole, regarded as a conservative said he anticipated no trouble in working with liberals and moderates in the party. He said some liberal and moderate senators viewed him as "a bridge to the White House" who could present their views to Nixon.

The Kansas Senator would not say who he would vote for if Sen. Howard H. Baker of Tennessee challenges Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania for the Senate Republican leader's post. Dole said he could not commit himself because Baker had not formally declared his can-

didate.

Dole, 47, replaced Maryland Congressman Rogers C. B. Morton as national chairman. Morton will become interior secretary.

Dole began his term as chairman by pledging he would defend policies of the Nixon administration and promote unity in the Republican Party.

"I shall speak out in Washington and throughout the nation in support of the President," Dole said in a Saturday speech. "I shall not let unjustified attacks on the President go unchallenged."

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Some States' Senators Seldom Agree

Pearson, Dole Rate High on Teamwork

By LYNNE HOLT
Eagle Political Writer

United States senators from Kansas—both Republicans—have a closer parallel in voting on issues than many of their constituents realize.

In the past two years, 1969 and 1970, they disagreed on only 19 per cent of the issues on which roll calls were taken or their stands were announced.

In 1970, when 418 roll call votes were taken in the 100 member body, Sen. James Pearson and Bob Dole, both of Kansas, agreed 81 per cent of the time on issues where both were on record.

On the 245 issue votes taken in 1969, they also agreed on 81 per cent of them.

THESE ARE tabulations

from the staff of Congressional Quarterly and covers only those issues on which both senators took positions for

It is a known fact that senators from the same state, and sometimes members of the same political party, often vote on opposite sides of a question.

In some cases, senators from the same state frequently cancel each other out on almost every other vote.

The CQ report notes that when senators from the same state vote on exactly the same issue, chances are better than one in four they will disagree. With the two from Kansas, it was near one in five during each of the past two years.

RECORDS INDICATE that nationally senators from the same states in 1970 disagreed on an average of 26 per cent of the issues.

Kansas' senators disagreed 19 per cent.

Sensors from 13 states—California, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Wyoming

opposed each other on more than 40 per cent of 1970 roll call votes.

LEADING SAME-STATE adversaries in 1970, were South Dakota's George McGovern, D, and Karl E. Mundt, R, who split 59 per cent of the time on those issues on which they expressed an opinion.

Texas and Utah, each with senators of differing political faith, split 51 per cent of the time in 1970.

LEADING THE LIST of those agreeing most often were the two Republicans from Nebraska and the two Democrats from Mississippi—94 per cent for each team.

Fruit Revenue Is Up

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—The Central Bank says Chile's dollar revenue from fruit exports went up an average of 15 per cent a month last year.

Chile netted \$509,523 last January, a jump of \$65,053 over January 1970, the bank said.

Among all-Republican Senate delegations, J. Caleb Boggs and John J. Williams of Delaware, had the highest disagreement score—31 per cent.

Arkansas Democrats J.W. Fulbright and John L. McClellan took opposite positions 38 per cent of the time.

OKLAHOMA'S DEMOCRAT Fred Harris and Republican Henry Bellmon split 48 per cent of the time in 1970, compared to a 42 per cent recorded difference in 1969.

The 1970 congressional session found 22 delegations to the Senate with differing political affiliations; 18 were all-Democratic and 10 all-Republican.

Small Town Boy Makes Good

U. S. Sen. Robert Joseph Dole of Russell Friday was handpicked by President Richard M. Nixon to become chairman of the Republican party's national committee.

Although we do not know why Dole sought the job, we are proud that this home town product has aspired to and has been topped for the most powerful political post in the nation.

We have asked several of Dole's Russell friends for their thoughts on his appointment, and listened to comments of others.

Many feel he should have given his full time and energies to the Senate. Others feel that he will make many enemies and hurt his political career.

But Dole is an optimist, and—although he seems to recognize the risks—he dwells only on the opportunities. "The Republican party is sick," he says, "and needs new leadership." And Dole—immediately and rightfully announcing that "I will be the boss"—intends to supply that leadership.

The tall, dashing, Lincoln-esque Dole, always erect with perfect posture, wrinkleless blue suit, and always rhythmically massaging his lame right hand by two fingers of the left, is a good man for the command post.

At 47, he is young, handsome, full of drive and energy, people oriented, and has a charisma about him that attracts people when he flashes his famous smile. He never forgets a name. He loves politics, and, in a room full of people, never gets into a corner. He always goes directly to stage center and stays there. He is a natural leader. We observed his leadership abilities years ago when he was active in Russell Kiwanis Club and in the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, and the Russell County Red Cross chapter.

Dole never seemed to surface during the eight years in the U. S. House of Representatives, during a Democratic administration. But, as the junior senator from Kansas, he has been eager to cross swords in defense of Richard Nixon and his policies.

Dole, in 21 years of political life, has never been defeated. He likes to win. He is a hard competitor and it is expected that he will inject new life into the Grand Old Party by attracting many young people and independent voters. He will not let Republicans to work. He undoubtedly will campaign aggressively throughout the length and breadth of this land and he will insist that other Republicans get out and go to work.

He has his work cut out for him. The minority party suffered badly by ballots cast in November and there are only 21 months to prepare for the next Presidential election. He will have to use all the charm of his personality, his wit and smile, and his cunning and oratorical thrust and knock a few heads together to make the party.

It is hard to say at this point whether Nixon

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on can be re-elected. A recent Gallup poll showed only 2 percentage points between him and U. S. Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, who appears to be the Democratic party's front runner.

But, if inflation is reduced, if the economy revives this year and next, if unemployment falls substantially, if business improves and corporate profits rebound, and if a disengagement from Vietnam is completed, Nixon might come out on top. But his re-election, it appears today, is not certain.

And what will Dole stand to gain if his party is successful in regaining the White House in 1972? Who knows. We do not even know what he wants, or if he wants anything other than to be of service to his party—thereby serving his state and nation.

Any chance he will be on Nixon's ticket, replacing Spiro T. Agnew in 1972? "I don't think so," he replied. How about 1976? "I don't know. At this stage, I'm not known much outside of Kansas."

But in Kansas he is known well. He was home 38 times in 1969 and 42 in 1970 to attend to political fences, and that after winning more votes in a Senate race just two years ago than any man in the state's history.

As the Republican national chairman, Dole will be the second most powerful man in the U. S. Nixon undoubtedly will consult him on all judicial, cabinet, ambassadorial, political and other high level appointments. Many will be indebted to him, and he will be in a position to reward his friends. And think of the national exposure he will get!

And should Nixon go down in defeat? Dole, being a Republican, comes from a "safe" state. Gov. Robert B. Docking undoubtedly will challenge U. S. Sen. James B. Pearson in 1972—and might even defeat him—but there is no one now on the horizon in either party who would be a strong contender against Dole for his Senate seat in 1974.

Bob Dole is a phenomenon of Kansas and U. S. politics. This boyish-looking, brown-eyed, black-haired Conservative rookie senator—who after his election to the House in the early 1960s we thought to be far to the right of Gen. Curtis LeMay—has secured his leadership post by matching wit, humor and words with all comers in defense of Nixon's policies. He has had the courage of his convictions and the courage to speak out, and to take a stand. He went for broke and he won.

We are proud of his courage. We have admired how in his political life he has not sought a "safe haven," moving from one challenge to another—the state legislature, county attorney, U. S. congressman, then U. S. senator—and now also national chairman of his party.

Although we have not always agreed with his political thinking or his hot-checking oratory, we have known as The Dole Patrol—we wish him well in his new assignment and hope he can be successful both as a U. S. senator and as a political boss. And, we know he will give them both all he has.—A.D.F.



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Hopeful Candidates Eye 1972 Primaries

Aspirants Begin Drives To Make Big Impression

Few times in the history of presidential elections have the primaries played so important a part as they promise to in 1972. And the ballots probably will be full of names, with at least eight Democratic possibilities in the running at the present time. There are also two tentative opponents for President Nixon.

Party organizations already are gearing up for next year's campaigning, which will come under the direction of the national chairmen of the two parties—Senator Robert Dole, of Kansas, for the Republicans and Lawrence F. O'Brien, former postmaster general, for the Democrats.

Dole's job promises to be the easier of the two. Since the White House is occupied by a Republican, much of the effort to secure President Nixon's re-election will be taken over by the President's staff.

O'Brien, one of the early workers for both President John F. Kennedy and his brother, Senator Robert F. Kennedy, was called back into the harness by the Democrats to lead their effort to recapture the White House.

With the presidential primar-

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Presidential Possibilities Work for 1972 Primaries

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ies less than a year away, 16 states and the District of Columbia have already scheduled primary elections for 1972. As many as 10 other states also may have primaries.

New Hampshire's early-bird primary March 14, 1972, will be the first of a four-month series of state tests of strength for the presidential candidates. The season will end June 6, when California, New Jersey, South Dakota, and New Mexico voters go to the polls.

In between will be elections in Illinois, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, the District of Columbia, Indiana, Ohio, Nebraska, West Virginia, Maryland, and Oregon.

Have Significance
Elections in New Hampshire have a historical significance. The 1952 and 1968 Democratic primaries brought telling reversals for presidents.

In 1952, a slate of delegates backing the late Senator Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) defeated a slate in favor of then President Harry S. Truman. Eighteen days later, Mr. Truman said he would not run again.

In 1968, President Lyndon B. Johnson received 49.4 percent of the Democratic preference vote. But his major opponent, former Senator Eugene J. McCarthy, of Minnesota, got 42.2 percent. Nineteen days later, Mr. Johnson bowed out.

By winning the 1960 Democratic primary in heavily Protestant West Virginia, John F. Kennedy put to rest the notion that no Catholic presidential candidate could attract Protestant voters. Senator Barry Goldwater's narrow victory over New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller in the 1964 California G. O. P. primary was considered a major factor in Goldwater's winning the Republican presidential nod.

Opposition Threatened

President Nixon faces threatened opposition in the primaries from two sources. Representative Paul N. McCloskey (R-Calif.) has said he would oppose Mr. Nixon in the primaries as a protest candidate if the Vietnam War is not ended soon. Former Senator Charles E. Goodell, of New York, who was not supported by the administration for re-election last year, also may oppose the President.

The Democratic field appears wide open, although polls show that Senator Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine, is the front-runner at present. He will be challenged strongly, however, by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, of Minnesota, former vice president who was defeated by Mr. Nixon in 1968.

Others in the running for the nomination include Senator Edward M. Kennedy, of Massachusetts; Senator Birch Bayh, of Indiana; Senator Henry M. Jackson, of Washington; Senator George McGovern, of South Dakota, the only announced candidate to date; former Senator Eugene J. McCarthy, of Minnesota, and Mayor Sam Yorty, of Los Angeles.

The G. O. P. national committee has pronounced Humphrey "the odds-on favorite" for the nomination if Kennedy stays out of the running.