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Dole Choice Conformed To the Wishes of Reagan

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convention "open" to make its own choice.

In the post-midnight meeting between the President and Mr. Reagan, Mr. Ford asked his defeated opponent to give his impression of six Vice-Presidential prospects: Senator Dole, Senator Baker, Mr. Ruckelshaus, Secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon, Secretary of Commerce Elliott L. Richardson and John B. Connolly of Texas, a former Treasury Secretary.

"I spoke highly of Dole, of course," Mr. Reagan said in an interview today. "He's always well thought of—he's a young man, an attractive candidate, a damned good speaker, a good campaigner."

A source close to Mr. Reagan said that after praising Mr. Dole, Mr. Reagan did not discuss the qualities of the other prospects. A Ford campaign source did not confirm this, but said Mr. Reagan spoke "most warmly" about Mr. Dole.

How much Mr. Reagan had influenced the choice was known only to the President, but Mr. Reagan's preference had seemed unmistakably clear. However, since Mr. Ford is a very knowledgeable man about the temper of the Republican Party he already knew that while Mr. Dole's choice was not widely expected, it was a good one to console much of the disaffected Right Wing.

After the meeting with Mr. Reagan, the President met at his hotel with Vice President Rockefeller and a circle of advisers from 3:15 to 5 A.M. A final meeting was held at 9 A.M., and the assets and liabilities of 16 men and one woman, Anne Armstrong, the Ambassador to Britain, were discussed. Mr. Ford then chose Senator Dole and telephoned him with the news a little before 11 A.M.

'Good Campaigner'
In a nighttime public appearance at which no questions were permitted—Mr. Ford described Senator Dole as a "good campaigner" who will be able to "deal with any discontents" left by the closely contested Presidential campaign.

"Bob Dole has been a team player," the President said. "Bob Dole's philosophy and mine coincide almost identically." The President had been seeking as his running mate a tough, vigorous political fighter who could carry the burden of the fall campaign and who might be able to lure Mr. Carter into a change of angry nattering.

Senator Dole, a former Republican national chairman with a wide circle of friends in all wings of the Republican Party, has a record of using ridicule, sarcasm and colorful language against his opponents. He has already indicated that he believes the Republican ticket should attack Mr. Carter as an inconsistent, enigmatic but liberal political unknown.

At today's announcement appearance, however, Mr. Dole said little about campaign tactics but observed, "I'm realistic. I know there is work to be done between now and November. But I want to be part of a winning combination."

"It's my opinion we can win," he said, basing the campaign on the President's record and "leadership," Mr. Dole said.

Senator Dole may heavily employ so-called emotional issues in the coming campaign. In winning a narrow re-election battle to the Senate in 1974, he strongly opposed abortion in running against a Roman Catholic obstetrician who had supported the right of women to determine if pregnancy should be terminated.

The adoption this year of a Republican platform calling for a constitutional amendment to limit sharply legal abortions gives Mr. Dole a plank upon which to stand on that issue.

One of the top officials in the Ford campaign said today, "We will discuss Jimmy Carter's credibility, make clear what he really stands for and bring him out on the issues. We will not give up even the South to him."

Mr. Dole's position on abortion could please some Catholics, but politicians say that some voters of that faith could be offended by the fact that he is divorced and last December married Elizabeth Hanford, a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. Reagan told journalists that Mr. Dole is a "fine man" and "well respected." Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, Mr. Reagan's campaign chairman, said Senator Dole was "sound philosophically" and would make "a tremendous candidate."

Laxalt said he "couldn't be more delighted" at the selection. However, some of Mr. Reagan's more fervent supporters in some Southern and far Western delegations voiced concern that Mr. Dole would add sufficient strength to the ticket to party officials but relatively unknown to the national electorate.

Mr. Dole is generally a conservative—but of the Congressional, mainstream type like the President. He has not associated himself with the emotional Right Wing of the Reagan camp.

Last Saturday, at a breakfast with journalists, Senator Dole said he felt the Republicans should broaden their appeal and reach out to minorities and to those disadvantaged by presenting a more composite image.

He opposed, and his influence helped defeat, a platform plank that would have expressed opposition to Federal financial aid for education.

His selection did not appear to arouse any serious anger or disappointment in the East and West. Senator Dole is a "good campaigner" who will be able to "deal with any discontents" left by the closely contested Presidential campaign.

Secretary of Commerce Richardson, himself a finalist for the job, called the choice "interesting—a surprise."

"One thing for sure," added Mr. Richardson, "He'll do a changes of angry nattering. He's funnier than Connelly and obviously less controlled."

Senator Baker, who had been running candidate for the second spot, praised Senator Dole but seemed disappointed that he should attack Mr. Carter as an inconsistent, enigmatic but liberal political unknown.

Mr. Baker indicated he might run for President in 1980 because "that is something you can control." Being a prospect for the Presidency, he said, is like driving a car on a highway "there is no way you can control it."

Another Vice-Presidential prospect who was bypassed, Mr. Connally, said he was "delighted" by the choice of Senator Dole. He called the Senator a "forceful campaigner."

Mr. Dole is nothing if not partisan. Asked this morning before his selection was announced, if he was happy, he said, "Of course, I'm happy, I'm a Republican."

His reputed humor can sometimes be heavy handed and it can also be directed somewhat indiscriminately, lancing those in his own party as well as the opposition.



Elizabeth Dole with her step-daughter, Robin, at left, during the convention last night. At rear are David Kissinger, son of the Secretary of State, and Treasury Secretary and Mrs. William E. Simon.

Mrs. Dole, a Southerner, Is Federal Trade Official

By CHARLOTTE CURTIS

Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 19—When Senator Robert J. Dole married a Federal Trade Commission official, Elizabeth Hanford, a wag at the commission circulated an interoffice memorandum suggesting that the forthcoming wedding might constitute a violation of the nation's antitrust laws.

In her equally facetious mock legal answer, Miss Hanford said that while she and her fiancé would "collaborate" in their business, it was her "fervent hope" that when "the presiding official asks whether anyone opposes the proposed union, the commission would interpose no objection."

Born 40 years ago in Salisbury, N.C., Mrs. Dole went to Duke University, where she was a Phi Beta Kappa in political science and president of the Student Government Association. She is a Duke trustee and a member of the North Carolina Consumer Council.

But she also has strong ties with Harvard, that den of liberals where she received her master's degree in education and her law degree. She was recently elected to a four-year term as a member

of the Council of the Harvard Law School Association. After Harvard and a summer at Oxford University, Mrs. Dole went to Washington. She got a job as a staff assistant in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. A year later, she was handling indigent cases.

As a novice lawyer, her first case was to defend a Greek immigrant accused of annoying the animals in the zoo. Specifically, the man was alleged to have petted the lions. She got him acquitted.

"I argued that without the lion in court as a witness," she said, "there was no way to tell whether or not he was annoyed."

Mrs. Dole returned to Government service as legislative aide to President Johnson's consumer adviser, Betty Furness. She worked in Washington for two years, then went on to be co-host of NBC's Today Show, remembering her as "bright, eager, fun to learn and terribly pretty."

"She was," Miss Furness said, "one of the first women prepared to go to work in a man's world."

"I sure hope that's how it works out."

When the Nixon's moved into the White House, the President appointed Virginia Knauer and she became his first assistant. Mrs. Dole became his deputy.

Mrs. Knauer introduced the Doles. She described herself as Mrs. Dole's "surrogate mother."

"Behind the facade," Mrs. Knauer said, referring to her deputy's svelte figure, brunette hair and eye-catching clothes, "is a Harvard-trained legal brain."

After her appointment to the trade commission, Time magazine named her to its list of America's 200 young leaders in 1974. Her special interest is the promotion of consumer education and she has called for tighter regulations on credit bureaus and Federal aid to states for the improvement of small claim courts.

Mr. Dole has a daughter, Robin, 21 years old, by his first wife. She is looking forward to the campaign with mixed emotions.

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Ford Phones and Dole Says 'Certainly'

By JAMES T. WOOTEN

Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 19—He hadn't heard a word and he had never seen a picture. Then, at midmorning today, after breakfast with his wife, the telephone jangled in his hotel suite here and Senator Robert J. Dole finally got the word.

"Bob, I want you on the ticket," President Ford said from his own hotel suite two miles away.

"Certainly," the Senator said—and with that, the President's 53-year-old junior Senator from

Kansas was dramatically altered. Within hours, he would be one of the Vice-Presidential nominees of the Republican Party.

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Excerpts From the Address by Dole to the Convention

Following are excerpts from the address to the Republican National Convention last night by Senator Robert J. Dole accepting the Vice-Presidential nomination, as recorded by The New York Times.

Today there are those who tell Americans to lower their expectations. America was not built by men and women with limited vision and small hope and low expectations.

It was built by men and women with tomorrow in their minds. It was built by believers, by those who could look across the broad sweep of a boundless land of unbounded opportunity and see possibilities none before had ever dreamed of.

In their eyes the picture gleamed brightly, and upon their achievements we live today with more freedom, more opportunity, more dignity, more wealth and with greater opportunity than any people before in history.

My fellow Republicans we need not ask the American people to lower their expectations. Rather let us ask them to raise their sights ever higher as they have always done in the past.

Let us do so with confidence which comes with the knowledge that we have a President who has met and will continue to meet the highest expectations of the American people.

The eyes of the world and hopes of those who are free and those who wish to be free focus on this country.

promise of America is not told nor shall we fulfill through the oppressive constraints of government.

The question and the purpose of human liberty are not the rights of government, the dignity of government or the future of government. Rather, they are the rights of the individual, the hopes and dreams of the individual.

Restoring Confidence
And my fellow Americans, President Ford has begun the great work of building peace, renewing prosperity and restoring confidence in the basic institutions of freedom in America.

But there is much more to be done. We are at peace with the world, but the world is not at peace with itself. We live in a dangerous world, and the danger for us is lessened only by the fact that those whose ambitions might exceed their common sense know what the President of the United States of America stands for.

And here at home, there are still those who believe in government rather than people. We have, for example, a Congress which lurches along in a search for more and more ways to gain control—not merely over the way we live, but over the purposes for which we live, which ought to be left to decisions of the hearts and minds of each single individual. The freedom and sovereignty of our land count for nothing if they're not matched equally by the freedom and sovereignty of every American.

Confusing Government Regulation
Today our business and industry continue to be burdened by endless confusing government regulation. Certainly we must have laws that govern the private sector and that protect the human freedom, and I believe that the

how our people conduct themselves. But just as we must avoid legislating freedom, creativity and initiative out of the lives of our people, so we must also avoid legislating these virtues out of our system of free enterprise.

And in my opinion, we have to free the free enterprise system. Until we get government out of the business sector, we're going to have difficulty getting people back into jobs that are real and productive.

Until we get government out of the credit market, business will be unable to expand as it ought to, and employ more people.

Yes, ladies and gentlemen, there is work to be done. Until we break the stranglehold of the party of big government over the Congress of the United States, we're going to have more Federal spending, more Federal control over our private lives and more empty promises that leave our people disillusioned and frustrated.

And let us not be deterred or discouraged by those who interpret the long and hard-fought primary campaign as a sign of division in Republican ranks.

Let us, rather, take pride in the knowledge that the battle was honorably waged and honorably won.

Let us, rather, take pride in the fact that we had two such men as President Ford and Governor Reagan to contend for this nation's leadership.

In this Bicentennial year we have the opportunity to restore even up principles upon which America was founded 200 years ago.

It is for us now to determine whether we shall be the designers of our destiny or the victims of it.

A Tough Infighter

Robert Joseph Dole

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1974, he announced it by saying that he hadn't invited the President to stump for him but "wouldn't mind if Nixon flew over the state."

When the White House Watergate tapes were dragged into public light, he sighed, "Thank goodness whenever I was in the Oval office I only nodded."

Although he is anything but a nasty man in private, his essential mark even in his public gibes is a remarkably unguarded candor and the sardonic twist he gives it, it was typical that today in his brief, evidently unprepared and utterly relaxed comment on President Reagan's gummons, he first expressed his thanks and then quipped:

"I didn't expect to receive a phone call this morning, but I'm very glad we were in."

He added, without trying to sound apologetic, "I'm not sure what I can add to the ticket, but I'll work hard."

He Is Not Worried
Last Saturday morning, reporters asked him over breakfast here whether he was worried about the fact that Jimmy Carter, the Democratic nominee, has led President Ford by 25 percentage points and more in national polls. "No," he laughed, "Barry Goldwater was 35 points behind in 1964, and he made up ground."

Senator Dole is considered good and notably unpretentious in the social life of Washington. His personal friends in the Senate include men of contrasting political colors, including Senator Richard S. Schweiker, the Pennsylvania liberal with whom Ronald Reagan had hoped to run on the Republican ticket this year.

He likes to remind people that at his going-away party in 1973, he was on the Committee in 1973, it was Mary McGarry, the stringent liberal columnist on the Washington Star, who struck up the chorus of "for he's a jolly good fellow."

Mr. Dole is the sort of politician, clearly, that other politicians speak haltingly about. But what could be the most awkward clippings in his file are items he contributed himself.

Two years ago, for example, when President Ford's pardon of Mr. Nixon for the Watergate cover-up was severely complicating his reelection race, Mr. Dole gave an evaluation and prognosis of the man he now runs with.

"When he first went in," Mr. Dole told a reporter from The New York Times magazine, "Ford seemed to have it in the palm of his hand, and then he loses it in a matter of days and he's no great asset to Republican candidates now. Still, if we're going to have a strong, balanced Republican ticket in 1976, we will have to do it with a Ford-Rockefeller ticket. That is if Ford doesn't see the ball away in the first quarter. He's already fumbled a couple of times."

At one time he had been trying to call President Ford "a man who is throwing men but a responsibility political life."

At age 26, still a law student, he was elected to the Kansas Legislature. On graduation, he was elected to the first of four two-year terms of the prosecuting attorney for Russell County.

From 1961 to 1968, he served in obscurity in the House of Representatives. But when Senator Frank Carlson of Kansas retired in 1968, Mr. Dole easily won a Republican primary and a November landslide to the Senate.

Saw Opportunity
He never aspired to be a legislator's legislator. Indeed, he saw his opportunity to make publicity waves on the Senate floor in the fact that more important Senators were preoccupied off the floor with committee responsibilities unavailable to a freshman.

Nonetheless his voting record provides an extensive catalogue of his generally conservative views, and will surely be mined by friendly Republicans and Democratic adversaries for campaign material this year.

He opposed Medicare in 1965, and declared the Johnson Administration's urban rehabilitation program "of doubtful necessity."

he has taken sharp issue with the antiwarfare orthodoxy of his party, though he is surely mindful of the interests of agricultural producers in selling their surpluses. Outspoken since early last year, Senator Dole has been trying to liberalize eligibility for food stamps; he is currently co-sponsoring a complete overhaul of the program with Senator George McGovern of South Dakota, among the most liberal of Democrats.

I am trying to impress my Republican friends that we are not antipeople," Senator Dole commented on the food stamp debate. "We Republicans are always reacting to these programs. It seems time now for us to be responsive to people who are eligible and who are not being adequately served."

Robert Joseph Dole was born on July 22, 1923, in a two-room house in Russell Kans., a close knit farming town of about 3,000 people that didn't get rich on oil until long after Bob Dole had moved away. His father, Doran Dole, worked in a grain elevator and later operated a cream and egg station.

There was a large family in the family, and from his early teens Bob Dole worked odd jobs after school.

His high school basketball coach remembered him later as "an intense competitor."

"I couldn't say he was an outstanding basketball player," said Harold Elliott, "but he was a tremendously steady player. He was at his best in the most competitive games. He was a very loyal individual. Loyal to his coach, and he was an easy boy to coach."

Wounded in War
At the University of Kansas, he started out on a medical course. World War II diverted that career and spared his life, but in sparing him left permanent marks. While a platoon commander with the United States Army in Italy from 1945, he was struck by a bursting shell that shattered his left shoulder, fractured vertebrae of his neck and spine and rattled his body with metal shrapnel.

An experimental dose of streptomycin, then the newest of the wonder drugs, saved his life, but his full recovery took years and left him with a withered and useless right arm.

Several years ago he reflected, "When you're trying to button your shirt collar in the morning and when you're looking in the mirror at yourself and you're having trouble because you can't use your right hand and the other one is numb, it sort of reminds you that you've got to keep pushing because you're not quite a whole person."

His first wife, Phyllis Holden, whom he married in 1944 and divorced in 1972, was the physiotherapist who had helped him learn to write, shave and tie with one hand. Senator Dole's only child, by his first marriage, is a daughter, Robin, now 21 years old.

In 1975, he married Mary Elizabeth Hanford, a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

Senator Dole received a B.A. degree at the University of Arizona in 1949 and his law degree from Washburn University in Topeka, Kan., in 1952. It was the law school in Topeka that he met and married Phyllis Holden.

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