

97. 1976

Hutchinson News Mon., Sept. 27, 1976 Page 2

Helping the handicapped

Dole says abilities, not disabilities, that count

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Bob Dole, his right arm crippled by a German shell in World War II, is using his role as candidate for vice president to promote the welfare of 30 to 40 million handicapped Americans.

He received an award for service to the disabled from the National Rehabilitation Association in Hollywood, Fla., last week and used that occasion, and an interview a few hours later, to reflect on his handicap.

Dole also urged a sign language inter-

preter be allowed to appear on the vice presidential debate between him and Walter Mondale, just as one appeared with him at the Republican National Convention and at many of his campaign stops.

Temporarily putting aside sharp political rhetoric, the Kansas senator, who spent 39 months recovering from total paralysis between 1945 and 1948, reminisced about his youth at the rehabilitation conference.

"When I was 18, 19, 20, my primary interest was how fast I could run and how well I could do out on the basketball floor — whether I could catch a football. That seemed to be the greatest goal in life.

Self pity

"Then suddenly I became a member of another class, when someone fed me and someone dressed me and someone turned me around. And I suddenly realized that there was not just Bob Dole — although I'd have to admit there was a lot of self pity in those early days.

"I couldn't understand why that was happening to me. I learned to understand that I was pretty fortunate ... We've all learned that it's ability that counts, not disability that counts."

Although an aide said Dole doesn't like to talk about his own problems, the senator talked freely about his experiences.

Still embarrassed

"I'm not used to it yet. I'm still embarrassed about it. You're reminded of it every morning. I don't have good feeling in my left hand and I have to see the button in the buttonhole to get dressed.

"Sometimes it takes quite a while to get a tough button up around this area," he said pointing to the collar of his shirt. "But I pre-button my sleeves and all those things."

Besides the shattered shoulder, withered arm and broken neck, Dole's recovery left him with only one kidney and a one-critical lung condition.

Dole's handicap gives him little trouble with the crowds he seeks out while campaigning, although he laughs that it takes him twice as long as any other politician to get through a line of people wanting to shake his hand.

Clipboard needed

Autographs present another problem, as an aide has to be at the ready with a clipboard to slip under Dole's good hand to provide support for writing.

He cannot tear himself away from chatting with someone in a wheelchair who wants to meet him, often throwing his schedule out of kilter.



SEN. Bob Dole usually clutches a pen in his right hand when he is speaking or shaking hands. Dole was wounded in World War II.

Chicago Tribune, Thursday, September 30, 1976 Section 1 5

Nixon not innocent in Watergate: Dole

By Neil Mehler
Political editor

SEN. ROBERT DOLE (Kan.), Republican vice presidential candidate, said in Chicago Wednesday that former President Richard Nixon wasn't innocent in the Watergate scandal.

Dole, who was Republican national chairman at the time of the Watergate break-in and during the initial stages of the cover-up by White House aides, made the remarks during the taping of an interview for WBBM (Channel 2) at the Chicago Marriott O'Hare, where Dole was the main speaker at a Republican fund-raising dinner.

But in subsequent interviews as the day wore on, Dole was less definitive. He told newsmen two hours after the original interview that he had "some reservations" about Nixon's innocence "but I'm not the judge and I don't have all the facts."

He told WLS (Channel 7) that Nixon "would not have stepped down if he had been totally innocent" in Watergate. Dole ignored three or four direct requests to answer whether he thought Ford should have pardoned Nixon, but he told WGN (Channel 9) in an interview, "I said at the time the pardon was premature."

ON HIS ARRIVAL at O'Hare International Airport in mid-afternoon, after campaigning in Ohio, Dole said he had not read published stories indicating that Nixon reportedly has said in his forthcoming memoirs that he was a partisan victim and, at times, innocent bystander of Watergate.

But after seeing a Tribune story at the hotel, Dole said, "I haven't read the [whole] report but I do not think he [Nixon] was innocent. . . . Based on all the evidence, there certainly was some evidence there."

Dole refused to elaborate and after the interview, one of his aides tried to divert him from discussing the issue further.

The candidate said when he was national party chairman he had no knowledge of the criminal activities going on behind the scenes in the White House and in Nixon's re-election campaign committee.

"WE WERE SORT OF on the outside looking in. They [Nixon's campaign organization] had the money," he said.

"I was probably the first to mention Watergate inside the White House in a public meeting, but we had no knowledge of really anything [about the extent of the questionable activities]."

Dole spoke at a fund-raising dinner for Samuel Young of Glenview, the Republican candidate for congress in the north suburban 10th district.

Earlier in his campaign swing from Ohio into Illinois, Dole took several pokes at the New York Times, at one point charging that the newspaper was "part of the Carter operation."

HIS FIRST CRACK at the Times came in a gratuitous remark at a civic breakfast in Springfield, Ohio, when he mentioned having read in the paper some farm policy remarks by Jimmy Carter. He said the Times wasn't much of a farm journal, or much of any kind of a paper.

Upon his arrival at O'Hare, Dole said, "The campaign is really picking up—the movement is in our direction, away from Carter."

Asked what effect the current Watergate special prosecutor's probe of President Ford's campaign finance records from his days as a Michigan congressman will have on the presidential campaign, Dole replied, "none at all."

WICHITA EAGLE 9-27-76

Non-Kansans Taking Over Dole's Campaign

By LEE EGERSTROM
Of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Much of the Kansas flavor to Sen. Bob Dole's vice-presidential campaign is gone. A national organization, filled with veteran political advisers, is seeking to make a truly national candidate of their employer.

Press accounts during the past week reported a "shake-up" in Dole's campaign. In retrospect, it was more

the organization and completion of a campaign staff.

Dole, the Kansas senator chosen by President Ford to be his principal campaign spokesman and running mate, wasted no time in hitting the campaign trail after the Kansas City convention a month ago.

With a handful of Senate aides and former Kansas Lt. Gov. Dave Owen to help him, Dole set out on a week of campaigning immediately after his nomination.

It was a full week later when Dole arrived in Vail, Colo., for strategy talks and a "give 'em hell" pat on the back from Ford.

But Dole was soon back on the campaign trail stinging Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter for "flip-flopping" on the issues and trying to smooth over Ford administration mistakes, especially in farm areas and on farm issues.

Former Texas Gov. John Connally, a former candidate for the vice-

presidential nomination, warned Dole on Saturday to limit his public appearances for the sake of his health and for better news coverage of his hectic schedule.

Connally also is reported to have encouraged Dole to increase and improve his campaign staff.

That advice may not be valid. Only time will tell.

During the past two weeks, Dole has put together a larger staff than the one that serves his Democratic coun-

terpart, Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota.

Owen, 38, is still Dole's campaign director. He served in a similar position when Dole ran for re-election to the Senate two years ago.

Janet Anderson, his Senate press secretary, is serving as assistant press secretary. Kim Wells, a young Kansas City lawyer who served as Dole's first vice-presidential issues adviser, remained as a director of re-

search. But the Kansas connection with the campaign ends there.

The deputy campaign director is Richard Mastrangelo, 38, of Massachusetts, a former presidential adviser.

Peter Wallison, 35, a Harvard lawyer from Potomac, Md., is now the chief issues adviser. He formerly was a counsel for Vice President Nelson Rockefeller.

(See DOLE, 3C, Col. 1)

(Continued From 1C)

Paul Russo, 34, is a special assistant to Dole. He served as a special assistant to John Sears, director of former California Gov. Ronald Reagan's unsuccessful presidential bid.

Dole's former personal secretary, Jo Anne Coe, who has been working for the Commodities Future Trading Commission, has returned as a special assistant.

Charles Black, 28, of North Carolina, a former aide to Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., and a Reagan campaign aide, is director of special projects.

Larry Speakes, 37, former press secretary for Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss., and an assistant press secretary at the White House, is campaign press secretary.

Noel Koch, 37, a Philadelphia public relations firm executive and former speech writer for Richard Nixon, is directing speech writing and research for the campaign.

Under all these aides are assistants, some volunteer and some paid, who are further bolstering Dole's efforts. Coordinating many campaign activities is Larry Eastland, 33, an Idaho political scientist with the title of director of operations.

U.S. AMBASSADOR COY '76

By Bernard Asbell

KINGS OF THE HILL SIX MASTERS OF THE SENATE POWER GAME

A fierce lightning storm recently struck the fashionable Cleveland Park section of Washington, D.C., knocking out lights for blocks around. A freshman Senator's wife, nervously new in the capital, phoned a senior Senator's wife a few doors away to ask, "Do you have power?"

The senior Senator's wife paused for a haughty moment. "Power?" she replied. "Over whom?"

Power—unambiguous power—is to one-industry Washington what chocolate bars are to Hershey, Pennsylvania, what gambling is to Las Vegas, what the Mississippi is to New Orleans.

Over a candlelit dinner in a Washington suburban home, a guest on my left asked Senator Edmund S. Muskie across the table what really constitutes power in the United States Senate. "Power, power," replied Muskie. "There's no end to the myths about it. Power up there is the ability to change someone's mind."

Change someone's mind? That definition might make you think that other Senators are paying attention when a colleague unlooses a finely reasoned, florid speech on the Senate floor. Yet, as any tourist gazing down from the gallery knows, the ornate chamber often is all but empty of Senators. They are elsewhere, hearing out constituents, lobbyists and case-pleaders, or wrangling in committees over the fine, sticky points of bills.

The constant struggle for power in the Senate is especially vivid this year in a Congress dominated by a

Democratic majority eager to prove it's not under the thumb of a new President who, although a Democrat himself, is an "outsider," who won by "running against" Congress.

For two years, I was given access never before given to a writer to stalk the hallways and hideaways, committee rooms and back rooms of the Capitol for a book about the Senate—how it lives and how it works, and especially how power is wielded there. Everything I witnessed—in private meetings among Senators, dickering among powerful staff members, and from the public gallery of the Senate floor itself—is consistent with Muskie's definition—"power is the ability to change someone's mind."

Senatorial power is a many-splendored thing; there are more ways than debate to change someone's mind.

I have drawn up a short list of Senators who are more effective than most in getting done what they want done—in changing someone's mind. It contains none of the glamorous Senate names that send an excited buzz through the gallery when the roll is called—Kennedy, Goldwater, McGovern, Percy, Adlai Stevenson.

Power in the Senate does not derive from external popularity, but from mastery of internal maneuver. Cultivation of either one, in fact, seems to be at the cost of the other.

Here, on the following pages, is my list, and the reasons for each name on it.

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE