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## No One Squared Off Against Dole's Power Drive

DOLE, From 1A

Since that race, Dole has gained new stature in Washington. He has softened his image of a briar-patch combatant as President Gerald Ford's running mate in 1976 and has overcome the embarrassment of an abysmal fling in the 1980 GOP presidential primary race.

A recent U.S. News and World Report magazine survey rates him the fourth most powerful man in Washington behind only President Reagan, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker and House Speaker Tip O'Neill.

After the GOP won control of the Senate in 1982, Dole used his position as chairman of the powerful Finance Committee to fashion several legislative triumphs for Social Security, civil rights and federal financing. Last year, his Republican colleagues elected him Senate majority leader to replace Sen. Howard Baker, who resigned to prepare a presidential campaign.

Financed by Campaign America, his own political action committee, Dole has galloped around the country tirelessly helping the Republican effort to re-elect a GOP majority in the Senate after the 1986 elections. In the process, he has accumulated a \$1.6 million war chest for his own re-election campaign and numerous IOUs for a possible presidential campaign in 1988.

These developments, politicians agree, tend to dim Democratic hopes of defeating him next year.

"I guess there are other natural phenomena in Kansas that might remind one of Sen. Dole — tornadoes and other powerful forces," said Bill Hoch, former chief of staff to Gov. John Carlin and now partner of a Kansas City-based public relations firm.

Hoch said two things are critical to a Democratic challenger — the ability to raise between \$1.5 million and \$2 million for a campaign and Dole acquiring a number of negatives in his role as Senate leader and water carrier for Reagan's programs.

It's too early to judge the latter, but Hoch said, many big givers, including national PACs, may be reluctant to antagonize Dole by contributing to an opponent.

Raising money is a key when considering an opponent who, Glickman says, "can easily raise \$5 million."

Glickman's cash on hand stands at \$115,674, said Larry Klenda, the congressman's campaign treasurer.

Most of Glickman's money was raised at two fund-raisers, one in Washington and one in Wichita in June.

Significantly, Klenda added, "We have not commenced any unusual fund-raising since then."

Dole announced his fourth-term bid when he opened his state campaign headquarters in Wichita in January, 22 months ahead of the 1986 election. The 62-year-old former Russell County attorney said he wanted to remove any doubt that he would seek re-election.

There had been speculation that he might not run, using the two years after his term expired to position himself for a second presidential bid.

Dole's most serious threat could have come from Kansas Gov. John Carlin, a two-term Democrat. Car-

lin's second term expires next year, and he is barred by law from running for a third term.

"That would have been a battle of titans," said Hoch.

Carlin, however, took himself out of the picture last year. He said he could not perform effectively with the Republican-dominated Legislature and as chairman of the National Governors' Association while he was perceived as a potential candidate against the Senate leader.

If Glickman doesn't run for the Senate, Democratic State Chairman Jim Parrish says he is confident the party will have a candidate but doesn't know who it will be.

Drelling's comments to the contrary, Parrish contends, "There is widespread dissatisfaction among Democrats and others... with the quality of representation they're getting from Dole."

Interviewed recently on a national television news program, Dole said that four of 10 Democrats in Kansas support him.

Kim Wells, Dole's campaign director, said that was borne out in a poll taken two months ago by Decision-Making-Information, Richard Wirthlin's polling firm for the Republican National Committee. Wells said the poll of between 500 and 600 people sampled in May showed that slightly less than 60 percent of registered Democrats thought favorably of Dole.

The Kansas Survey, in a poll taken by The Wichita Eagle-Beacon in mid-May, showed Dole running ahead of Glickman 55-30 percent among the 1,014 adults polled. Fifteen percent were undecided. Based on a scientific sampling statewide, The Kansas Survey has a margin of error of 3 percent.

Glickman took his seat in the House after moving Rep. Garner E. Shriver, a Republican considered virtually unstoppable, from eight terms in the House to retirement in 1976.

That victory, one of Glickman's close associates said, "still rattles around in his head when he thinks



Dole... Has new stature in Washington.

of running against Dole."

Earlier this year Glickman, 40, talked of having three options — running for the Senate, or for governor, or for a sixth term in the House. In late March, he scratched the governor's office from his list.

Last week he said he is likely to run for re-election, but retains interest in the Senate race. His timetable calls for a decision sometime in September.

Klenda maintains that enough money can be raised to challenge Dole. "We have an economy where the farmer is horribly abused by a Republican administration. Business and labor are suffering, too, so I think those kinds of dollars would be there."

If Kansas farmers are unhappy with Dole, they haven't coalesced into a unified campaign force.

Hardenburger admits it may be impossible to beat Dole with his millions of dollars worth of national exposure.

A possible Glickman challenge stirs mixed feelings among Hardenburger's group. "The tragic part is if he should run and lose, we would lose a good representative. Personally, I would like to see him run, but I'm afraid it would be an exercise in futility."

A lot of Democrats, like former state senator Jack Janssen of Lyons, would rather have Glickman

bide his time and run for the Senate in 1990 when Sen. Kassebaum's term expires. She has said she may not run for a third term.

Janssen said he knows of no strong Democratic candidate other than Glickman to run against Dole. "If there was, I'd hesitate to think he was a strong candidate if he hasn't got better sense than that," he said.

### The Presidency/Hugh Sidey

#### Eye on the Oval Office

On this hot August morning, the Capitol has been abandoned by the congressional combatants. The route to Majority Leader Robert Dole's office is uncrowded and cool, and the stone busts of Hubert Humphrey, Richard Nixon and Lyndon Johnson whisper from the shadows about great ambitions achieved and denied.

Dole has already tried and failed to follow the path of those three men from the Senate to the vice presidency. Now he wants to skip the intermediate step and go directly to the Oval Office. His gutsy performance as Senate leader over the past 7½ months may help open the way.

"President Reagan came up here when Howard Baker was leader, and Howard showed him the view," says Dole, sweeping aside the curtains behind his desk and revealing through repairmen's scaffolding the marbled city below with its great avenues running toward the White House. "Mr. President, this is the best view in town," Howard said. The President looked at him and answered, "No, Howard, it is the second-best view."

Dole succeeds in containing the mirth that rises behind his eyes and tugs at the corners of his mouth. He gives an understated smile and not the Kansas yuck that helped sink the Ford-Dole ticket in 1976. He yoked so much then that people did not think he was serious, as if anyone scooped by the Dust Bowl and shattered by an explosive shell in the Italian mountains in World War II could be truly frivolous. He was not—and he is not.

Getting from the Hill to the White House is no easy feat. He has a Senate race to run in 1986 and a Senate to lead all the time, which makes him a target for every political pot-shooter around. Out in Ellsworth, Kans., the other day a man came up with a sign on his hat that said DUMP DOLE. With bemused aggressiveness the Senator confronted the fellow and declared, "You're not going to beat me." The tormentor was flustered and half admitted the task might be impossible.

That gentle unorthodoxy has confounded many political seers who have insisted that being Senate leader hinders more than helps a candidate, as concluded by Howard Baker, who stepped down. The dean of all handicappers, Richard Nixon, was heard to mutter that Dole might have more savvy than any of the other contenders. Indeed, Dole went up to New Jersey to see Nixon, whose political acuity Dole respects, and found the old campaigner with candidate lists and vote projections. He advised Dole to do his job in the Senate and stay away from the candidate "cattle shows."

Dole loved it all, especially when the former President, having relinquished his Secret Service agents, took Dole to and from the airport in his own car.

Dole's mania for a sensible federal budget and a genuine attack on the huge deficits has cast him up against bankers, farmers, the elderly and the President of the U.S. This is a singular way to go for the White House. "I figure that you listen to all the arguments and then it is a leader's job to make up his mind what seems best and fight for it," Dole says. That has not always been the method employed by national politicians, particularly those from the Senate fearful of offending powerful interests. Dole is going to ride the budget-deficit issue right on through and somehow try to make that so meaningful and exciting a struggle that it will give him luster as a leader.

There is something different about Dole. He resides in the offices where the grandiloquent Everett Dirksen used to cut deals and drink bourbon. Dirksen was the ultimate Senate creature, as smooth and pliable as the leather chairs in the cloakroom. But Bob Dole has not been captured by his surroundings. He is still off there standing up like a silo on the Kansas prairie. He could be blown down by the political winds. But shouldering against the hot gusts in Washington sometimes builds strength.



A bumpy ride on tough issues

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