

STAT

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/11/05
: CIA-RDP91B01306R001400050004-8

Page Denied

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/11/05
: CIA-RDP91B01306R001400050004-8

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Note of thanks

FROM:

EEO/FWP
626 C of C

EXTENSION

NO.

DATE

24 May 1989

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. Executive Registry
6E-2914 HQS

2.

3.

4.

Mr. Kerr

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

5/30

STAT

STAT

STAT


P-301-1R



 **Federal Women's Program**
Central Intelligence Agency


24 May 1989

NOTE TO: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: 
Acting Federal Women's Program Manager

STAT

Mr. Kerr,

1. On behalf of the Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity, and  the Agency's Federal Women's Program Manager, I wish to thank you for introducing Senator Kassebaum at our program in celebration of Women's History Month. Your participation in the program is very much appreciated.

STAT

2. Enclosed is a photograph to remind you of that occasion. It was indeed an honor to have you address the first Agency-wide audience as our new DDCI. Thank you again.

STAT



Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

17 APR 1989

OCA 89-1258

The Honorable Nancy L. Kassebaum
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Kassebaum:

I want to thank you for your visit to the Central Intelligence Agency to help us observe Women's History Month. Your thoughtful remarks on women and family issues as well as national affairs provided unique insights for our officers. I particularly appreciated your joining us for our memorial service.

I am enclosing a videotape of your speech. I hope you will have an opportunity to visit us again in the near future.

Sincerely,



Richard J. Kerr

Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

Enclosure

Distribution:

Orig - Addressee

1 - DDCI

1 - ExDIR

1 - ER

1 - OCA Record

1 - Chrono

OCA/Senate (12 Apr 89)

STAT

STAT

P 301-1R
DCI
EXEC
REG

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Letter to Nancy Kassebaum

FROM:

Acting Director of Congressional Affairs

EXTENSION

NO.

OCA 1258 89

DATE

13 APR 1989

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

| 1. | DATE | | OFFICER'S INITIALS |
|--|-------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | RECEIVED | FORWARDED | |
| Executive Registry | 13 APR 1989 | | W |
| 2. | | | |
| Executive Director | 13 APR 1989 | | GI |
| 4. | | | |
| 5. Deputy Director of Central Intelligence | | | 4/17 J |
| 6. | | | |
| 7. Return to D/OCA | | | |
| 8. | | | |
| 9. | | | |
| 10. | | | |
| 11. | | | |
| 12. | | | |
| 13. | | | |
| 14. | | | |
| 15. | | | |

STAT

STAT

DCI
EXEC
REG

DCI
EXEC
REG

~~SECRET~~

PAO 89-0086

17 March 1989

Dick:

RE: Your proposed remarks for the
Women's History Month Program
20 March 1989 10:00 a.m.
Headquarters Auditorium

On 20 March 1989 you will be introducing Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum, the keynote speaker for the Agency program celebrating National Women's History Month.

In preparing your remarks, we drew from Senator Kassebaum's official biography and from the Congressional Quarterly's Politics in America. These biographies are attached opposite. We also spoke to [redacted], who provided us with the background material on [redacted]. It, too, is attached opposite.

STAT

We found little worth commenting on in the statistics concerning women in the Agency. These statistics were supplied to us by Office of Personnel/Equal Employment Opportunity. In case you want to include something from them, we have included them.

Your proposed remarks -- both in full text and talking point format -- are attached.

[redacted]

STAT

Bill Baker

Attachments:
as stated

DCI/PAO/WMBaker/17 Mar. 89

Distribution

[redacted]

- Orig. - Addressee
- 1 - DDCI
- 1 - ER
- 1 - PAO Registry
- 1 - PAO Ames
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - D/PAO

STAT

~~SECRET~~

P-301-1R

PROPOSED REMARKS

BY

RICHARD J. KERR

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

AT THE PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

HEADQUARTERS AUDITORIUM

MARCH 20, 1989

GOOD MORNING. I AM VERY PLEASED TO BE A PART OF THIS PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WE TAKE THE TIME TO REMEMBER AND TO RECOGNIZE THE CONTRIBUTIONS THAT WOMEN HAVE MADE TO OUR COUNTRY AND TO OUR AGENCY. AND TODAY IT SEEMS FITTING TO REFLECT FOR A MOMENT ON THE NUMEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS THAT WOMEN HAVE MADE TO INTELLIGENCE.

DURING WORLD WAR II, [] PEOPLE SERVED IN THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES. ONE IN EVERY FIVE OF THOSE [] WAS A WOMAN. SOME WOMEN, WHO SERVED FIRST IN THE OSS AND LATER IN DIFFERENT INTELLIGENCE SERVICES, WERE SELECTED TO EXCEPTIONALLY DEEP COVER ASSIGNMENTS. IN MANY CASES, NEITHER THEIR NAMES NOR THEIR COVER CAN BE REVEALED EVEN NOW.

TODAY WOMEN MAKE UP 41% OF OUR AGENCY POPULATION, AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS AND INFLUENCE ARE A PART OF EVERY DIRECTORATE. BUT WOMEN HAVE ALWAYS HELPED SHAPE INTELLIGENCE, ALWAYS HELPED

EXTEND THE DEFINITION OF WHAT WAS POSSIBLE. ONE SUCH WOMAN,



HAS NO EQUAL IN COURAGE, ACCOMPLISHMENT, OR

PATRIOTISM.





SINCE THE DAYS OF MANY WOMEN HAVE SERVED IN AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE, COMPLETING THE MYRIAD TASKS AND CONTRIBUTING THE INDIVIDUAL GENIUS WHICH HAS DISTINGUISHED OUR INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

WE ARE PRIVILEGED TODAY TO HEAR FROM A LEADER WHO HELPS SHAPE SOME OF THE NATIONAL POLICIES WE SUPPORT AND IMPLEMENT. SENATOR NANCY LANDON KASSEBAUM IS KNOWN FOR HER HONESTY, INDEPENDENCE, AND PRINCIPLED ACTION IN REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

A NATIVE OF KANSAS, SENATOR KASSEBAUM WAS BORN IN TOPEKA. SHE RECEIVED HER BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS AND HER MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN DIPLOMATIC HISTORY FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. SHE WAS FIRST ELECTED TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE IN 1978 AND WAS RETURNED TO THE SENATE SIX YEARS LATER WITH 76 PERCENT OF THE VOTE.

SHE HAS BEEN A THOUGHTFUL AND IMPORTANT PLAYER AS THE SENATE HAS CONSIDERED SOME OF THE MOST DIFFICULT POLICY ISSUES OF OUR TIME. IN A PREVIOUS ASSIGNMENT TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, SHE ACTIVELY PROMOTED A MEASURE TO HELP CONTROL THE FEDERAL DEFICIT. AS FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE AVIATION SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION, SHE HELPED GUIDE SENATE CONSIDERATION OF A NUMBER OF PROPOSALS AFFECTING THIS COMPLEX, BUT VITAL INDUSTRY.

IN THESE AND OTHER ASSIGNMENTS, SENATOR KASSEBAUM HAS NOT HESITATED TO TAKE STRONG, PRINCIPLED STANDS ON CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES -- ISSUES SUCH AS IMPOSING SANCTIONS ON SOUTH AFRICA AND EXAMINING U.S. SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS. SHE IS A FORMER CHAIRMAN AND NOW THE RANKING MINORITY MEMBER OF THE AFRICA SUBCOMMITTEE. ON THIS SUBCOMMITTEE, SHE HAS ADVOCATED GREATER U.S. SUPPORT TO FAMINE VICTIMS IN AFRICA AND TO THE PROSPECTS FOR DEMOCRACY IN MANY OF THE CONTINENT'S TROUBLED NATIONS.

SENATOR KASSEBAUM, YOUR SENATE COLLEAGUES RESPECT YOU FOR YOUR CAREFUL AND THOUGHTFUL APPROACH TO IMPORTANT POLICY ISSUES. WE LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING WHAT YOU HAVE TO TELL US TODAY.

Page Denied

Next 2 Page(s) In Document Denied

STAT

STAT

15 March 1989

STAT

STAT

Jim:

STAT

RE: Your proposed talking points for the
Women's History Month Program
20 March 1989 10:00 a.m.
Headquarters Auditorium

On 20 March 1989 you will be introducing Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum,
the keynote speaker for the Agency program celebrating National Women's
History Month.

In preparing your talking points, we drew from Senator Kassebaum's
official biography and from the Congressional Quarterly's Politics in
America. These biographies are attached opposite. Statistics concerning
women in the Agency were supplied to us by Office of Personnel/Equal
Employment Opportunity. They, too, are attached opposite. Although the
statistics provided us did not show progress in all areas, we mentioned the
areas in which there appeared to be some positive developments.

Your proposed talking points are attached.

[Redacted Signature]

Bill Baker

Attachments:
as stated

EXDIR/PAO/WMB, [Redacted]

Distribution:

- Orig. - EXDIR
- 1 - D/PAO
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - ER
- 1 - PAO Registry
- 1 - PAO Ames
- 1 - [Redacted] (Chrono)
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - OCA
- 1 - OP/EEO



F-301-11

TALKING POINTS FOR WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH PROGRAM
MARCH 20, 1989

Nancy Landon Kassebaum, Republican Senator from Kansas

- 0 A native of Kansas, she
 - was born in Topeka.
 - received her B.A. from the University of Kansas in Political Science.
 - received her M.A. from the University of Michigan in diplomatic history.

- 0 She was first elected to the United States Senate in 1978.
 - She was the first female U.S. Senator from the State of Kansas.
 - She was returned to the Senate in 1984 with 76 percent of the vote.

- 0 She has been a thoughtful, important player in Senate consideration of key domestic and foreign policy issues.
 - In a previous assignment to the Senate Committee on the Budget, she actively promoted a measure to help control the federal deficit.
 - She is a former chairman and now the ranking minority member on the African Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. From those positions, she has advocated greater U.S. support to famine victims on the continent and to the prospects for democracy in many of Africa's troubled nations.

- 0 She has not hesitated to take strong, principled stands on controversial issues, such as imposing sanctions on South Africa and examining U.S. support of the United Nations.

0 In this 100th Congress, she is a member of the following committees:

- Committee on Foreign Relations
- Committee on Labor, Health, and Human Resources
- Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Career Prospects for Agency Women: the Statistics

- 0 Women in the Central Intelligence Agency have made some gains in recent years in being fully represented in the Agency work force -- in fiscal year 1988, almost 41 percent of the Agency work force were women.
- 0 Although we have fewer women than we would like at the higher grade levels, women today have a greater opportunity for advancement than ever before.
- And the promotions are coming. In FY 1988, 5.9 percent of the SIS ranks were composed of women. This is up from 2.7 percent in FY 1980, the year we instituted the senior service.
 - In the grades of GS-13, GS-14, and GS-15, the percentage of women in FY 1988 was 17.5 percent, compared to 6.1 percent in 1975.



Nancy Landon Kassebaum

United States Senator
Kansas

Elected to the U.S. Senate, 1978. Re-elected in 1984.

Born July 29, 1932. Daughter of Theo Cobb Landon and Alfred M. Landon, Governor of Kansas from 1933 to 1937 and Republican presidential nominee in 1936.

B.A. Degree, University of Kansas, political science
M.A. Degree, University of Michigan, diplomatic history

Mother of four

Former member, Maize, Kansas, School Board

Member, Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development
• Council studies problems faced by nation's teenagers

Honorary chairman, Commission on the Future of Community Colleges

Member, U.S.-Mexico Commission
• Commission studies issues of common concern to the two nations

Committee Assignments

~~Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation~~
• Former chairman, now ranking member, Aviation Subcommittee

Committee on Foreign Relations
• Former chairman, now ranking member, African Affairs Subcommittee

~~Committee on the Budget~~ Committee on Labor, Health, and Human Resources

~~Select Committee on Ethics~~ Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Senator Kassebaum's Offices

Washington, D.C.
302 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-4774

Prairie Village, Kansas
4200 Somerset, Suite 152
Prairie Village, Kansas 66208
(913) 648-3103

Wichita, Kansas
111 North Market
Wichita, Kansas 67202
(316) 269-6251

Topeka, Kansas
444 Southeast Quincy, Box 51
Topeka, Kansas 66683
(913) 295-2888

Garden City, Kansas
911 North Main
Garden City, Kansas 67846
(316) 276-3423

POLITICS IN AMERICA

The 100TH Congress

Alan Ehrenhalt, Editor

Renee Amrine, Associate Editor

Philip D. Duncan, Associate Editor



a division of

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
1414 22nd Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

Robert Dole, R-Kan.

badly lost a 1st District. the Democratic nomination went instead to self-employed Wichita investor Guy McDon-

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/11/05 : CIA-RDP91B01306R001400050004-8

Kansas - Junior Senator

Committees

Minority Leader

Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry (2nd of 9 Republicans)
Nutrition and Investigations (ranking); Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices.

Finance (2nd of 9 Republicans)
Social Security and Family Policy (ranking); Health; International Debt.

Rules and Administration (6th of 7 Republicans)

Joint Taxation

Elections

1986 General

Robert Dole (R) 576,902 (70%)
Guy MacDonald (D) 246,664 (30%)

1986 Primary

Robert Dole (R) 228,301 (84%)
Shirley J. Ashley Landis (R) 42,237 (16%)

Previous Winning Percentages: 1980 (64%) 1974 (51%)
1968 (60%) 1966* (69%) 1964* (51%) 1962* (56%)
1960* (59%)

* House elections.

Campaign Finance

| Year | Receipts | Receipts from PACs | Expenditures |
|----------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1988 | | | |
| Dole (R) | \$2,640,050 | \$1,034,324 (39%) | \$1,517,585 |

Voting Studies

| Year | Presidential Support | | Party Unity | | Conservative Coalition | |
|------|----------------------|----|-------------|---|------------------------|----|
| | S | O | S | O | S | O |
| 1986 | 92 | 8 | 92 | 7 | 95 | 4 |
| 1985 | 92 | 7 | 92 | 6 | 92 | 5 |
| 1984 | 90 | 9 | 90 | 8 | 96 | 2 |
| 1983 | 78 | 21 | 88 | 8 | 89 | 7 |
| 1982 | 86 | 13 | 91 | 8 | 85 | 10 |
| 1981 | 85 | 7 | 94 | 5 | 92 | 5 |

S = Support O = Opposition

Key Votes

| Issue | Y | N |
|--|---|---|
| Produce MX missiles (1985) | Y | |
| Weaken gun control laws (1985) | Y | |
| Reject school prayer (1985) | N | |
| Limit textile imports (1985) | Y | |
| Amend Constitution to require balanced budget (1986) | Y | |
| Aid Nicaraguan contras (1986) | Y | |
| Block chemical weapons production (1986) | N | |
| Impose sanctions on South Africa (1986) | N | |

Interest Group Ratings

| Year | ADA | ACU | AFL-CIO | CCUS |
|------|-----|-----|---------|------|
| 1986 | 0 | 91 | 0 | 88 |
| 1985 | 0 | 91 | 10 | 90 |
| 1984 | 10 | 86 | 0 | 83 |
| 1983 | 5 | 64 | 19 | 56 |
| 1982 | 15 | 80 | 20 | 62 |
| 1981 | 5 | 76 | 11 | 100 |

Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R)

Of Burdick — Elected 1978

Born: July 29, 1932, Topeka, Kan.
Education: U. of Kansas, B.A. 1954; U. of Michigan, M.A. 1956.
Occupation: Broadcasting executive.
Family: Divorced; four children.
Religion: Episcopalian.
Political Career: Maize School Board, 1973-75.
Capitol Office: 302 Russell Bldg. 20510; 224-4774.



In Washington: Successful candidates often come to Congress vowing to be "citizen legislators" who will represent the views of the average person without regard to politics or party. Within a few years, most become just as tied to the nuances of partisan and electoral advantage as the professional politicians they started out despising.

But nearly 10 years in the Senate have not worked that change on Kassebaum. Perhaps more than anyone else in the chamber, she still has that quality of plain-spoken honesty and common sense she had when she arrived in 1979, an almost complete political neophyte. In the best sense, she remains an amateur — an intelligent housewife and businesswoman brought out of obscurity to make decisions on national policy. Kassebaum is a conservative, but not in a very ideological way. She seems to be able to cast individual votes on merit without fitting them into some larger scheme. Nor, despite her popularity in Kansas, does she seem much concerned about strengthening her political position.

Kassebaum's personal style has not changed much over the years. She still appears on occasion to be a shy woman uneasy in a public role. "Someday I'm going to hit someone over the head for calling me diminutive and soft-spoken," she once said. Then she added, "But I am."

At times, Kassebaum's lack of guile continues to cause problems for her. During the Senate's bitter 1986 debate over the nomination of Daniel A. Manion to be a federal appeals judge, she sought to offer a common Senate courtesy by "pairing" her vote with the absent Barry Goldwater of Arizona. Assured by Manion strategist Dan Quayle of Indiana that Goldwater intended to vote for the nomination, Kassebaum withdrew her own negative vote —

in effect providing the margin needed for the nomination to go through. But Goldwater actually had not made up his mind, she later discovered, observing ruefully that she had been "misled." Characteristically, she added that she did not think the misleading had been done on purpose.

Yet Kassebaum has a tough side as well, one that has emerged in recent years as she has become an important player in battles over the budget and foreign policy. She no longer appears intimidated by her male colleagues, and will stand up to anybody when she gets mad.

She does not like to be used as a symbol, even though she is one of only two women in the Senate. When officials of the 1984 Republican convention sought to have her appear on the podium with other prominent GOP women, she pointedly declined. "I'd be happy to speak on substantive issues," she said, "but to be treated as a bauble on a tree is not particularly constructive." She has also expressed the same skepticism toward suggestions she might be the GOP vice presidential candidate in 1988.

The forceful side of Kassebaum's personality has been most apparent in recent years on the Foreign Relations Committee. She has played an important role on the issues of combating leftist forces in Central America and imposing economic sanctions on South Africa. In both cases, she sought to steer an independent course between President Reagan and his congressional critics.

In 1983, amid widespread reports of human rights violations by the government in El Salvador, she sponsored a successful amendment in committee to reduce military aid to the regime there and to call for unconditional discussions with the country's leftist rebels. She insisted that the measure declared firm support for the Salvadoran government, but did not

... Nancy Landon Kassebaum, R-Kan.

"write a blank check to escalate fighting and impose a military solution."

With the fading of debate over El Salvador in the 99th Congress, Kassebaum turned her attention to Reagan's efforts to aid the contra rebels opposing the leftist government of Nicaragua. Although she was critical at times of the contras, she voted for Reagan's aid proposals. As the issue approached a decisive moment early in 1986, she and a group of other Republican centrists sought to use their status as key swing votes to win concessions from the administration. She voted for the \$100 million in military aid, but only after securing Reagan's promises that he would push the contras to undertake reforms such as civilian control of the military, curbs on human rights abuses and improvement in their internal unity.

Then, even though she backed the aid, Kassebaum lambasted the administration's tactics in pursuing it. She attacked contra supporters for portraying the issue as "a disagreement between Republicans in white hats and Democrats in red banners," and for suggesting that "this is a matter of patriotism — those who love America will support the president and those who oppose him want to abandon San Diego to the Sandinistas."

Kassebaum's position as chairman of the Africa Subcommittee gave her an important part to play in the confrontation between Congress and the White House over sanctions on South Africa. From the beginning of debate, she expressed skepticism about the value of sanctions, which she warned could do much harm and little good to oppressed blacks. "All of us are unsure of the path we are starting down," she said as the committee considered sanctions legislation in 1985. "The punishment we mete out to the guilty will also fall on the innocent."

By 1986, however, stepped-up repression by the South African government had helped to resolve Kassebaum's doubts. She repeatedly prodded Reagan to propose new steps, and actively backed congressional sanctions when he did not. Even though sanctions would not force South Africa to change its policies, she said, they were needed to "send a decisive message" that the United States was supporting the black majority. Still, Kassebaum's views were somewhat overshadowed by full committee Chairman Richard G. Lugar's well-publicized break with Reagan over the issue.

Another controversial stance has been as a critic of the United Nations. In the fall of 1983, Kassebaum offered a floor amendment to cut the U.S. contribution to the U.N. by about \$500 million over four years. The amendment at-

tracted an unusual amount of attention because it came shortly after a much-publicized statement by an American representative to the U.N. that he would not mind if the international body moved its headquarters from New York.

Kassebaum said that she did not want to attack the U.N. itself, but only to cut back on its bureaucracy. "The U.N. can no longer be a sacred cow," she said two years later, when she won Senate approval of an even more significant amendment restricting U.S. support for the world body. Her proposal limited the U.S. contribution to most U.N. organizations to no more than 20 percent of their budget, down from 25 percent under existing law. The new limit was to go into effect unless the organizations adopted rules changes giving the U.S. more say in how its money was spent.

On the Budget Committee, Kassebaum has promoted a spending "freeze" to help control the federal deficit. Working with Republican Charles E. Grassley of Iowa and Democrat Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware and Max Baucus of Montana, she sponsored the leading alternative in 1984 to the budget proposal backed by President Reagan; dubbed the "KGB" plan for its sponsors, it would have set funding for each federal agency at the level of the year before.

With three-year savings estimated at around \$250 billion, the proposal almost won the approval of the Budget Committee. It was defeated 2-to-1 on the Senate floor, however, after GOP leaders argued that its halt to Defense Department spending increases would weaken national security. The proposal met similar fate during floor debate on the budget in 1985.

When the Senate turned later that year to another overall budget-limiting plan, however, Kassebaum was not interested. She dropped her support for the Gramm-Rudman anti-deficit proposal after sponsors agreed to exempt Social Security from its strictures. The plan could not work, she said, if Congress insisted on singling out programs for special protection.

On Commerce, where she has served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Aviation, Kassebaum was a major participant in leading complex airport development and aviation tax legislation to final enactment in 1982. She also has fought to preserve funding for the Federal Aviation Administration, and against Reagan administration plans to allow airlines to sell landing slots at major airports.

At Home: Kassebaum can trace much of her success to her middle name — the one that links her to her father, Alfred M. Landon, the

nonagenarian ex-governor of Kansas and Republican presidential nominee in 1936.

Before 1978, Kassebaum's political activity had been confined to service on the school board in a town of 785 people and one year as an aide to GOP Sen. James B. Pearson. Most of her adult life had been spent raising four children and managing a Wichita radio station.

But when Pearson announced his intention to retire in 1978, she joined a large field of aspirants to succeed him. There were nine names on the Republican primary ballot that August, and most of the other contestants, including some veteran Kansas politicians, found it difficult to attract much attention in the crowd.

Kassebaum had instant name recognition, and she built upon it with a series of television ads featuring her father, then 91 years old. The result was a clear victory.

That fall, she faced a well-known Democratic opponent, former U.S. Rep. Bill Roy, who had come close to defeating Republican

Sen. Robert Dole for re-election in 1974.

Roy, however, turned out to be weaker than many had predicted. The Watergate resentment that had helped him against Dole had disappeared, and the farm discontent aimed at a GOP administration in 1974 now focused on President Carter. Kassebaum, meanwhile, had no record for Roy to aim at, and her gentle campaign style made attacks on her inexperience seem like bad manners. She defeated Roy much more comfortably than Dole had.

Kassebaum's moderate record has satisfied nearly everyone in Kansas except dyed-in-the-wool Democrats and the Right to Life lobby, which has picketed her appearances to protest her support for legalized abortion.

Any re-election worries she had ended in March 1983, when Democratic Rep. Dan Glickman decided running against her would be too risky. The Democratic nomination went by default to investment executive Jim Maher, who lost two earlier Senate bids. Kassebaum obliterated him.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/11/05 : CIA-RDP91B01306R001400050004-8

Committees

- Budget (3rd of 11 Republicans)
- Commerce, Science and Transportation (3rd of 9 Republicans)
- Aviation (ranking); Science, Technology and Space; Surface Transportation.
- Foreign Relations (3rd of 9 Republicans)
- African Affairs (ranking); Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs.
- Select Ethics (3rd of 3 Republicans)

Key Votes

- Produce MX missiles (1985) N
- Weaken gun control laws (1985) Y
- Reject school prayer (1985) Y
- Limit textile imports (1985) N
- Amend Constitution to require balanced budget (1986) N
- Aid Nicaraguan contras (1986) Y
- Block chemical weapons production (1986) Y
- Impose sanctions on South Africa (1986) Y

Interest Group Ratings

| Year | ADA | ACU | AFL-CIO | CCUS |
|------|-----|-----|---------|------|
| 1986 | 45 | 41 | 21 | 59 |
| 1985 | 35 | 48 | 10 | 68 |
| 1984 | 45 | 55 | 45 | 61 |
| 1983 | 35 | 36 | 24 | 42 |
| 1982 | 50 | 42 | 29 | 53 |
| 1981 | 35 | 60 | 5 | 88 |

Elections

| 1984 General | | | |
|------------------------------|------|---------|-------|
| Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R) | | 757,402 | (76%) |
| James R. Maher (D) | | 211,664 | (21%) |
| Previous Winning Percentage: | 1978 | (54%) | |

Campaign Finance

| Year | Receipts | Receipts from PACs | Expenditures |
|---------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1984 | | | |
| Kassebaum (R) | \$576,455 | \$234,595 (40%) | \$360,964 |
| Maher (D) | \$32,909 | \$2,450 (7%) | \$30,444 |

Voting Studies

| Year | Presidential Support | | Party Unity | | Conservative Coalition | |
|------|----------------------|----|-------------|----|------------------------|----|
| | S | O | S | O | S | O |
| 1986 | 70 | 24 | 77 | 21 | 80 | 13 |
| 1985 | 76 | 19 | 79 | 17 | 75 | 22 |
| 1984 | 79 | 19 | 75 | 24 | 81 | 17 |
| 1983 | 78 | 20 | 71 | 25 | 59 | 36 |
| 1982 | 78 | 19 | 74 | 24 | 77 | 21 |
| 1981 | 82 | 17 | 77 | 20 | 80 | 18 |

S = Support O = Opposition

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/11/05 : CIA-RDP91B01306R001400050004-8

Page Denied

Next 6 Page(s) In Document Denied