

INDIANA

II. State of the Party

The State Democratic Party in Indiana suffers from a lack of statewide leadership. The party serves a very limited role in Congressional elections. The greatest source of strength for Democrats in Indiana is the Congressional delegation. These Congressmen run aggressive, modern campaigns with organizations that emerge as a result of their candidacy. The success of these organizations has in large part, co-opted the party machinery and over the years these county organizations have atrophied. However, Bill Trisler, State Chairman, has embarked on a rather ambitious voter I.D. program at the precinct level. The results of this program, if successful, may inject new life into the regular party machinery. Indiana Congressmen are elected from largely Republican districts. In 1978 the Republicans have allocated 1.3 million dollars for state legislative races. If the Republicans hold the State House and gain control of the Senate, reapportionment will follow. At stake are 3 to 4 Congressional seats now held by Democrats.

IOWA

1. Governor

Robert Ray (R) - has national ambitions. Has not announced his intention to run for reelection as Governor or run for the U.S. Senate seat. The following individuals will run on the Republican ticket, or not run, depending on what Ray's decision is:

Lieutenant Governor Neu
Dick Turner - Attorney General
David Stanley
Marvin Pomerance - local, wealthy
Congressman Jim Leach - new, young star, very ambitious

Democrats:

Tom Whitney - former Democratic State Chair
Jerry Fitzgerald - House Majority Leader
Dale Cochran - Speaker of the House
Minnette Duderer - State Senator
George Kinley - State Senate Majority Leader

7/11/77

IOWA

Senator Dick Clark (D) has no primary opposition.

The picture in Iowa is clouded by what Governor Ray is going to do. Ray is extremely popular and would give Senator Clark a very hard race.

Probable Republican opponents other than Ray include:

Congressman Grassley, Congressman Leach, Tom Stoner (former Republican State Chair), Attorney General Richard Turner.

Polls show that Ray would beat Clark for the Senate seat. If Ray does not run, Clark can probably beat the other possible contenders. Ray will not make/announce his decision until the end of the year.

Senator Clark has decided not take any "group" money, i.e., no outside money, no labor money, no corporate money. The State Party will give as much as they legally can in cash and staff. Their Voter Identification Program will be the Party's biggest contribution. The race is a top priority for the State Party.

7/11/77

IOWA

II. Congressional Districts

1st CD - Jim Leach - (R) (52%). Leach is wealthy and has UAW backing. Possible Democratic challengers are: Dick Meyers - Mayor of Corralville, owns largest truck stop in state; combines liberal stand on issues with tough, truck-driver image. Has picked up most of Mezvinsky's supporters, Bill Monrow - State Representative from Burlington, and Mrs. Mary Jo Small.

2nd CD - Mike Blouin - (D) (51%). The GOP has targeted this district and has chosen it as one of the two (David Cornwell - Indiana 8) CD's in which to test their national advertisements. The Republican challengers will be: Tom Riley - past candidate
Tom Tarkey - State Rep.
Bruce Merriweather - Dubuque
Andrew Gordon Holmes
Bryce Oakley - Clinton

3rd Congressional District - Charles Grassley (R) (57%). This is a safe seat for the Republicans. Democratic opponents are: Lynn Cutler from Waterloo and John Knutsen who is not a serious hope.

4th CD - Neal Smith (D) (69%). No Republican candidates have emerged yet. The district is probably safe for the Democrats, but may have been targeted by the RNC.

5th CD - Tom Harkin (D) (65%). The Republican opponent will be John Murry, a State Senator. This is supposed to be a targeted area by the Republicans.

6th CD - Berkley Bedell (D) (67%). No Republican opposition has yet surfaced.

IOWA

III. State of the Party

One of the best organized in the country, but may be damaged by a divisive Gubernatorial primary.

KANSAS

I. Governor

Governor Robert Bennett - (R) (49%). Ran in 1974 against Democrat Vern Nutter with 49% and the difference was 3,577 votes. Bennett will run again and he may have primary opposition.

Possible Democratic challengers:

Curt Schneider - Attorney General
Bob Brock
Vern Miller
John Carlin
Bert Chaney

KANSAS

(R) Senator James Pearson -

No primary opposition

Possible Democratic Challengers:

There are as yet no Democratic candidates. Senator Pearson is basically considered unbeatable and his seat is safe. The Democrats are concentrating on winning an additional Congressional seat (5th), and the Governor's seat.

State Party

State Party efforts are going to be toward state constitutional races and the 5th Congressional seat.

7/11/77

KANSAS

II. Congressional Districts

1st CD - Congressman Keith Sebelius (R) (73%). Will probably be reelected. Possible Democratic opponents: Jerry Brown, Sid Warner, Honer Kruckenberg, and John Carlin.

2nd CD - Congresswoman Martha Keys (D) (51%). Republican targeted district. Possible Republican opponents: Art Fletcher, Morgan Williams, Payne H. Ratner, Jr., and Ross Freeman.

3rd CD - Congressman Larry Winn (R) (69%). May retire. Possible Democratic opponents: Ralph Creger, Dennis Moore, Lance Burr, and Jack Reardon who is the mayor of Kansas City and is very quietly looking at the race

4th CD - Congressman Dan Glickman - (D) (50%). District is favorable for Glickman. Should carry by a large margin. Getting good press. Possible Republican opponents: Davy Crockett, Paul Hess, Bill Wofford, Jack Shanahan, and Mike Meecham .

5th CD - Congressman Joe Skubitz (R) (61%). Skubitz is retiring. Possible Democratic candidates: Jim Francisco, Don Allegrussi, Frank Dunnick, Frank Gains, Mike Cressovick & Virgil Olson.

Possible Republican challengers: Chuck Pilee, Peter McGill, and Talkington

KANSAS

III. State of the Party

The state party has great organization, good leadership, and will be helpful. The Democratic Party is fairly strong in the 3rd district, but still has little money. State money will be very helpful in the 4th district. In the 5th CD, the state party will be very helpful to the Democratic candidate. Emphasis will be on state Constitutional offices.

KENTUCKY

I. Governor

Julian Carroll - (D). He cannot run for reelection in 1979. The Democratic candidates so far are:

Terry McBrayer - Carroll's choice. Commissioner of Commerce

Thelma Stovall - Lieutenant Governor

George Atkins - Auditor

Congressman Carroll Hubbard - 1st CD

The Republican contender so far is Louie Nunn, a former Governor and a strong candidate.

7/11/77

KENTUCKY

Senator Walter Huddleston (D)- ran for his first term in 1972 against former Governor Louie B. Nunn (R). Huddleston won with a 52% lead. In the primary, Huddleston led with a 72% advantage over four other Democrats.

Senator Huddleston has maintained his popularity with the Democrats in Kentucky. His reelection in 1978 will be accomplished fairly easily. Huddleston's staff has stayed in touch with his constituents, and Huddleston has voted carefully so as to please his constituents; thus, the Senator has developed a solid base of support, and he is expected to win easily.

The State Democratic Party sponsored a successful fundraiser for the Senator in December. The Senator now has no campaign debt.

The State Democratic Committee also endorsed Senator Huddleston for reelection, thereby diminishing the possibility of any primary opposition.

The Senator will take a poll in the fall of 1977 and structure his campaign accordingly.

There is uncertain Republican opposition to date.

7/11/77

KENTUCKY

II. Congressional Districts

1st CD - Carroll Hubbard (D) (82%). Governor Carroll may run a candidate against Hubbard in the primary. This is Dale Sight's district. (Carter state coordinator).

2nd CD - William H. Natcher (D) (60%). Possible vulnerability due to lack of attention to needs of the District. Natcher represents the type of veteran Democrat the Republicans may be targeting.

3rd CD - Ron Mazzoli (D) (57%). Primary opposition will be Alderman (D) Jim Lawrence. Will need some help. Mazzoli may also be on the RNC targeting list of veteran Democrats.

4th CD - Gene Snyder (R) (55.6%). He might retire because of the ethics bill. He has many money interests. His opposition, if he does run, is uncertain now.

KENTUCKY

III. State of the Party

Strong under the leadership of Governor Julian Carroll and Chairman Sonny Hunt. Hunt is in some trouble about an alleged financial misdealing, but the party is still strong and can raise money.

LOUISIANA

- I. Governor Edwin Edwards (D). No election until 1979. Edwards can not succeed himself.

7/11/77

LOUISIANA

Senator Bennett Johnston (D)- Johnston won with 55% of the vote in 1972 with John McKeithen (former Governor - Independent) receiving 23% and Ben Toledano (R) receiving 19%. Johnston is perceived in Louisiana as vulnerable. He is not on good terms with labor and has problems with blacks due to his handling of patronage.

Johnston will run for reelection. Other Democrats looking at the race are Attorney General Billy Guste (has run statewide before and won with a big margin, would have support of blacks and labor); Governor Edwin Edwards (says he will not run) and Congressman John Breaux (says he will not run.) While Johnston may be losing touch with his state, polls show his support still high but soft. Billy Guste could cause Johnston problems; it's possible Edwards could defeat Johnston but he would be the underdog.

Republicans looking at the race are Congressman Henson Moore and Congressman David Treen: either one could run a fairly strong race. If Johnston is the Democratic nominee the State Party will not be too active as it is controlled by Edwards.

The 1978 elections will be the first held under the new open primary law.

LOUISIANA

II. Congressional Districts

1st CD - vacant. The general election is August 27 and Democratic candidate Ron Faucheux will be facing Republican candidate Bob Livingston. Faucheux is 28 years old, a state representative, fiscally conservative, and tough on anti-crime. A recent poll showed that Faucheux is ahead by 10%. Faucheux has a good campaign organization, outstanding media, and is liked by the press.

The Republican candidate, Bob Livingston, received 43.4% of the vote last time with Tonry receiving 47.2%. An independent candidate, John Rarick (right-wing conservative) received 9.4%. Livingston could possibly have won if Rarick had not been in the race. Livingston has never quit campaigning or raising money. The RNC is expected to send in money and organizers.

The District is Democratic but quite conservative. The Republicans recently registered 3,000 people. The district could go Republican. Outside GOTV help and money will be needed.

5th CD Jerry Huckaby (D) (52%). Huckaby is serving his first term. The district is traditionally Democratic, Monroe is the only urban center, and there is a high black population (35%), but they have no strength. Huckaby should not have problems getting reelected. The Republicans are still looking for a candidate.

6th CD Henson Moore (R) (65%). May run for Senate and if so, his seat may be winnable for the Democrats.

LOUISIANA

III. State of the Party

The State Party is traditionally ineffective and will not be of much help. The Party is currently \$10,000 in debt.

MAINE

- I. James Longley (Independent). Plurality Governor; received 40% vs. George Mitchell (D) 37% and James Erwin (R) 23%. Longley leans Republican.

Democratic Opposition:

George Mitchell - U.S. Attorney for Maine, liberal, well-financed, close to Senator Muskie. He is representing the Federal Government in an Indian land law suit.

Joseph Brennan - Attorney General since 1974. Easily defeated by Mitchell in 1974 Democratic primary for Governor. Poorly financed liberal. Emeshed in Indian land law suite representing the State. This could be a major issue in a primary between Mitchell and Brennan.

State Senator Phillip Merrill - Liberal, weak and has money problems.

Mark Gartley - Secretary of State. Former P.O.W. Lost big to Cohen in 1974 (71% to 29%). Might run for Cohen's seat again.

State Representative Spike Carey - Also Mayor of Waterville

Republican Opposition:

Congressman Cohen - might run for Governor instead of U.S. Senator. Cohen is the key

Bob Monks - "loaded" - Spent \$ 300,000 of his money on his last campaign. He has recently relocated his business to Boston so he is probably out of the race.

Gerald Spears - Senate Majority Leader

7/11/77

MAINE

Senator William Hathaway (D) — will be seeking his second term. Hathaway is popular and had strong Party and labor support in 1972 when he upset Margaret Chase Smith, getting 53% of the vote. Hathaway will face a tough race and will need all the help he can get. The RNC will definitely target his seat.

Probable opponents:

Congressman William Cohen (R), former mayor of Bangor, has indicated he will not seek a fourth term in the House. He has all but announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Senate. Cohen is young, charismatic, and a beneficiary of the Watergate exposure. He will be well financed and a very tough opponent.

Governor James Longley, an independent (aligned Republican), has expressed interest in the race. Longley has repeatedly stated he would not run for reelection as Governor and could be forced into a Senate race. He received 40% of the vote in a three man 1974 Governor's race.

There are no current polls on this race.

The Maine Democratic State party is led by Chairman Hal Pachios, a Portland lawyer and former LBJ staffer. The state party does not hold a nominating convention nor does it endorse in caucus. The Party is united, poor but not bankrupt, and sees a chance to retain Hathaway's seat, but also pick up the seat vacated by Cohen and maybe the Governor's chair.

MAINE

II. Congressional Districts

2nd CD - William Cohen (R) (80%). Has announced he will not run for reelection but will run either for Governor or Senate. Mark Gartley (D) may run for this seat.

MAINE

III. State of the Party

The State Party is poor but not bankrupt.

MARYLAND

I. Governor

Governor Marvin Mandel (D) not running for reelection. The Democratic primary promises to be exciting. Lt. Governor Blair Lee, Senate President Stenny Hoyer, Baltimore City Councilman Bill Burch, Baltimore City Council President Walter Orlinsky, Speaker John Briscoe, Maryland Comptroller Louis Goldstein, and Baltimore County Executive Ted Ventoulis are among the contenders for the Democratic nomination. With the recent appointment of Lt. Governor Lee as acting Governor, the spirits of the others have been dampened slightly. The feeling is, however, that the ultimate battle will be waged among the Lee, Hoyer, and Orlinsky forces. If Lee should prove to be the favorite, speculation is that Hoyer would run as Lee's Lt. Governor on the Democratic ticket.

Contenders for the Republican nomination are:

Robert Pascal - County Executive, Anne Arundel County

MARYLAND

II. Congressional Districts

1st CD - Robert Bauman (R) (54%). Bauman is reported to be a strong contender. At this time, there is no known Democratic challenger.

5th CD - Gladys Spellman (D) (58%). This District is now considered marginally Democratic with a large number of conservative Democrats. Possible Republican candidates are: Audry Scott, Mayor of Bowie; and Larry Hogan whom she defeated in 1974. If Scott should run, the race would be more marginal than if Hogan runs. The National Political Action Committee spent a small fortune against Spellman last time and would probably do the same again if Scott were the opposition.

6th CD - Goodloe Byron (D) (71%). Likely Democratic Primary. Challengers include: Dan Rupley who received 43% in the 1976 primary with strong labor backing; and Tom Finnan, son of former State Atty. General and presently Chairman of Allegheny County Central Committee. Possible Republican candidates include former Senator J. Glenn Beall, Jr.

8th CD - Newton Steers (R) (47%). Montgomery County. Could be defeated by a strong Democrat .

MARYLAND

III. State of the Party

The Maryland State Party is not very strong. It does assist in Gubernatorial races but has not aided Congressional races in the past.

MASSACHUSETTS

I. Governor

Governor Michael Dukakis (D) (56%) - serving his first term as Governor. He defeated the Republican incumbent in 1974. He is a philosophical liberal, but is a fiscal conservative. He is not expected to have any primary opposition and should run strong for reelection.

Contenders for the Republican Nomination:

State Representative Francis Hatch - the minority leader in the house. Hatch has no money problems but name recognition will be somewhat of a drawback. He is not a good campaigner.

Edward King - Chairman of the New England Council (Super Chamber of Commerce). He is the former, popular director of the Massachusetts Port Authority. King has many friends in the state legislature and until recently he was a working Democrat. He has commissioned polls to sample his chances for running. It appears that the Republicans would welcome King with open arms. His name is a household word. King is a conservative who ran a super agency and although never having run for office, gives every indication of running as a formidable opponent. He will have no problems with money.

7/11/77

MASSACHUSETTS

Edward Brooke (R) — is seeking his 3rd term. He is a liberal who is perceived better nationally than he is in his own state (i.e. William Fulbright). Brooke's recent divorce will have some bearing on his chances, (the financial settlement was messy).

Brooke has a substantial war chest (over a 1/2 million) and had 300,000 left over from his last race.

There is some unhappiness in the black communities and amongst some liberals who feel Brooke completely ducked the two biggest issues in recent years:

1. Some feel he sat out the (Boston) bussing controversy and left Kennedy to fight the battle.
2. They say he waltzed with the Republicans on Watergate.

Brooke is now mending fences and although beatable will be tough.

Possible Democratic challengers:

There are several names that pop up as Democratic contenders. They are: Representative Charles Flaherty of Cambridge, the Democratic State party chairman, who, though unannounced is openly seeking the nomination. Flaherty is not known outside his district and will have money problems.

Congressman Michael Harrington of the 6th Congressional District, wants to be in the Senate but has damaged his chances recently. Harrington is a liberal and was not strong in his district this past election. He was hurt by getting involved heavily on the wrong side of some ballot propositions. Harrington would have a tough time convincing his brand of liberals to work against Brooke.

The Massachusetts State Party will probably not endorse and the primary will decide the nominee. The party has little money, no patronage and little or no bearing on the race.

MASSACHUSETTS

II. Congressional Districts

4th CD - Father Robert Drinan (D) (52%). Drinan is serving his 3rd term and is the product of a liberal caucus. He has never run strong, never has had widespread popular appeal, and has not related well with his constituents. Drinan survives as a result of substantial liberal money, and because students and activists hit the streets for him. Also he is the only Jesuit Priest serving in the United States Congress. His priesthood is as much of a drawback among Catholics in the District as it is a novelty to the non-Catholics. Drinan will probably be primaried once again. Probable Republican candidates: Arthur Mason - young, charismatic, Jewish attorney who appears to be all things to all people. Mason came quite close in 1976 to defeating Drinan. Money will not be a problem for Mason. Talk is that this time around Drinan is really in trouble. Drinan has been targeted by the RNC.

6th CD - Michael Harrington (D) (54.8%). Will probably face primary opposition from Jim Smith, a somewhat charismatic 30 year old State Representative. Others include Kevin Burke, a State Representative from Beverly and May Mavroules of Peabody.

Republican opponents include: William E. Bronson, Harrington's 1976 opponent; Josiah "Si" Spaulding, the Republican's sacrificial lamb against Kennedy in 1970, but he is very popular in the District and a strong opponent against Harrington. This District has been targeted by the RNC

11th CD - James Burke (D) (69%). -First elected in 1958. There is substantial talk of his retiring, he is not in the best of health. He received a strong challenge in the 1976 primary and it appears that his problem will be with Democrats and not Republicans. Primary opponents being discussed at this time: Patrick McCarthy, young attorney, former AA to a neighboring Congressman. He primaried Burke in 1976 and made a favorable showing; State Senator Joseph Timilty - popular, close to Carter, charismatic. His state Senate district includes most of the 11th CD. If Timilty goes against Burke, he will have a good chance of defeating him.

MASSACHUSETTS

III. State of the Party

The Democratic State Party in Massachusetts is broke financially and spiritually. It suffers the fate of many State Democratic Parties of being either ignored or merely tolerated by individual candidates. The history of the State Chairmanship is one of duty rather than reward. It is a dead end job. Every so often it is inhabited by liberal activists (academic types) whose record of success to date seems to be to alienate and separate it further and further from the candidates and the constituents. The organization of the Democratic State Party in Massachusetts is a disgrace.

7/11/77

Page 3

MICHIGAN

I. Governor

Two Democrats have declared so far: 1) Senator Pat McCollough, Detroit State Senator with low name recognition and is running off of funds accumulated from his past Senate races. 2) Public Service Commissioner Bill Rawls who is a nice guy but won't get his campaign off the ground. William Milliken, (R), is trying to decide whether he will run for Senate. He is a popular Governor who regardless of which office he decides to run for, will be difficult to beat.

MICHIGAN

Senator Robert Griffin (R)- is not seeking reelection. William Milliken (R), the extremely popular Governor, has not announced whether he will seek Griffin's seat, or seek reelection. Milliken is delaying his announcement in order to give his opposition as little time as possible to put together a successful campaign.

Announced Democratic challengers:

State Senator John Otterbacher, 35, has been running for several months, but has neither organizational network, nor adequate funds.

State Senator Fitzgerald- announced his candidacy. Although he is out of Detroit, he has low name recognition and very little money. His chances do not look that good.

State Senator Pat McCollough- has basically the same problems as Fitzgerald. Public Utility Commissioner Bill Rawls- is personable, has some statewide name recognition, but does not look very strong right now.

Several Congressmen have made rumblings about running but none have announced as yet.

Possible Democratic challengers:

Former Congressman Richard Vanderveen, State Senator Tony Dorezenski, Congressman William Ford, Congressman William Brodhead, former Congresswoman Martha Griffiths, Congressman Bob Carr, Congressman Bob Traxler, Ann Arbor, publisher Phil Power, and Detroit Councilman Carl Levin.

MICHIGAN

II. Congressional Races

3rd Congressional District- Garry Brown (R) (51.0%)

If Brown runs for re-election he will be opposed by Howard Wolpe (D). It will be a tight race.

2nd Congressional District- Carl Pursell (R) (50.1%)

Republican Carl Pursell just barely beat out Ann Arbor Doctor Ed Pierce. Purcell has a strong pro-labor voting record and has AFL-CIO backing. There are several auto plants in the district (thus, UAW has membership here.) There are two large universities- University of Michigan and Eastern Michigan. Ed Pierce is a liberal with good student support and will probably run again.

6th Congressional District - Bob Carr (D) (53.5%)

Democratic incumbent first won by less than 700 votes in 1974 and then by 53.5% in 1976. The major interest groups in the area are: 1) State employess in Lansing 2) UAW workers in Lansing factories and 3) Michigan State with its 41,000 students. If Carr runs for Senate, Republican State Senator Mike Conlin will run.

10th Congressional District - Elford Cederberg (R) (57.0%)

Cederberg was first elected in 1952 and may retire. This is a traditionally Republican district that has been trending Democratic due largely to an influx of Detroit UAW retirees. Two Democrats will probably be fighting for the Democratic nomination; Don Albosta, ex-State Representative who ran last time and lost with 43% of the vote; Roger Tilles, Executive Secretary to Bobby Crim (Speaker of the House). Albosta is strong with the farmers (1/3 of the vote). Tilles is strong with the Chamber of Commerce groups as well as small businessmen. Teachers will form the biggest organized labor effort and they are leaning toward Tilles.

11th Congressional District - Phillip Ruppe (R) (54.5%)

The AFL-CIO, UAW and NEA all have some members here. NEA last time went with Ruppe. Ruppe comes from a wealthy brewing family and this is a basis of his financial support. Democrat Francis Brouillette has good labor support and he has run before so he has a lot of money tied up in name recognition. He raised over \$96,000 last time and will run again. Some other candidates are surfacing but Brouillette is the strongest now.

MINNESOTA

I. Governor

Rudy Perpich - (D) Former Lieutenant Governor who replaced Anderson when he appointed himself to the Senate. Perpich is probably going to run for Governor in 1978. Warren Spannus (Attorney General) could be an alternative party standardbearer.

Possible GOP opposition includes House Minority leader Henry Savelkoul, former Lieutenant Governor James Goetz, State Representative Arne Carlson, Moorhead Mayor Dwayne Hoberg and Congressman Al Quie.

MINNESOTA

Wendell Anderson (D)- Though there was some resentment concerning his self-appointment, Anderson was a popular Governor and is presently looking very strong.

Possible Democratic challengers:

Congressman Don Fraser- Fraser resented Anderson's appointment to the Senate. Fraser has had the desire to move to the Senate for quite some time. Though Anderson and Fraser share DFL roots, this does not preclude a difficult primary battle.

Federal Judge Miles Lord

Possible Republican challengers:

National Committeeperson Rudy Boswitch;
Congressman Bill Frenzie.

7/11/77

MINNESOTA

II. Congressional Districts

1st Congressional District - Albert Quie (R) (68%)

Quie may run for Governor - if so his seat can be taken by the right Democratic candidate.

6th Congressional District - Richard Nolan (D) (59.8%)

No opposition has emerged even though Nolan is on everybody's targeting list.

7th Congressional District - Arlan Stangeland (R) (58%)

The Republicans have targeted this race for 1978 as one that they must hold on to. Stangeland beat his Democratic opposition Michael Sullivan. This is sure to be a heated contest, though Democratic opposition has not emerged for 1978.

MINNESOTA

III. State of the Party

The Democratic Farmer Labor Party (DFL) in Minnesota is strong and healthy, a model for aspiring grass roots Democratic organizations around the country. 105 of the 135 State House members are Democrats and 47 of the 67 State Senators are Democrats. All of the State constitutional officers are Democrats while 4 of the 8 Congressmen are Democrats. The Party runs a well respected GOTV effort and a strong state convention. The DFL's greatest strength, so many Democratic officeholders, produces a series of circumstances in which incumbency is problematic. Competition will be intense between Democrats for staff, financial assistance, political support and appearances by notables.

MISSISSIPPI

I. Governor

The gubernatorial election will not be held until 1979. Governor Cliff Finch (D) cannot succeed himself. He enjoys moderate popularity but has recently come under fire in a newspaper expose which charges that he has been misusing federal funds. Finch has also had difficulty in administering the Governor's office itself. Most of these problems are related to the Mississippi legislature putting together the state budget. It is too early to tell who the candidates are for the 1979 election.

MISSISSIPPI

James Eastland (D) — Has not decided whether or not he will run again. His decision may well alter the force of Mississippi politics because so many people have peaked in their career waiting for a shot at a senatorial seat. Eastland is still in robust health but does not want a trying political campaign. His strength lies with blue collar whites. His greatest weakness other than with blacks is with the white middle class clerical types. Eastland is well respected but there is some sentiment that a change is incumbent. Eastland got some unfavorable publicity on the farm subsidies he received for years and that his family still receives. If he decides to run the early Carter people may try to cut a deal with him about black support so that he will appoint, upon his reelection, Fred Banks, Carter/Mondale Co-South Carolina Manager, U.S. Attorney, (Banks is black).

Much pressure is being exerted on Eastland to run from National Conservative interest groups in order to keep Ted Kennedy away from the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee.

Most Democrats back off from the possibility of running against Eastland primarily because he controls the political money in Mississippi. But former Governor William Waller is considering a run regardless. He has good name recognition but burned a lot of his bridges with the legislature while he was governor. Other Democratic candidates mentioned are: Governor Finch (whose term is up in 1979); former Lt. Governor Charles Sullivan; Congressman G.V. Montgomery; Congressman David Bower; and former Lt. Governor William Winter. Waller is probably the strongest of this group but because of the indecision of Eastland it is very difficult to make any cogent predictions.

Possible Republican challengers:

The Republicans are also looking to Eastland for their decision. Likely candidates are Gil Carmichael, Congressman Thad Cochran and Congressman Trent Lott. Both Lott and Cochran are young, articulate and attractive. Their conservatism is reflective of Mississippi and both have been doing state wide press events recently. The Republican party has been doing strong organizational work in Mississippi and, if Eastland decides not to run, will be a prime seat for the Republicans to pick up.

There have been no public polls as yet. The Democratic party is organizationally weak and in administrative disorder. It has not yet keyed itself to the reality of Mississippi's increasing two-party nature.

MISSISSIPPI

II. Congressional Districts

All Congressional seats in Mississippi seem secure if their holders decide to run again. But four Mississippi Representatives are considering Senate runs so the Congressional races could open up significantly if Eastland resigns.

7-11-77

MISSISSIPPI

III. State of the Party

The Mississippi party has been concentrating on unification for several years and not on organization. The current bifurcated leadership has resulted in a lack of direction for the party. Their party has no money and badly needs an executive director functioning to pull the party together.

MISSOURI

II. Congressional District

1st Congressional District

Congressman Bill Clay (D) (68%) - Possible primary challenger will be Benjamin Goins. There is no real Republican opposition; possibly Raisch. District is safe for Democratic candidate.

2nd Congressional District

Congressman Bob Young (D) (57%) - District is very conservative; Young draws Catholic-Pro-Life support. He has antagonized the Jewish communities. His strength is not typical party strength. Very vulnerable seat -- Republicans are targeting. Possible Republican opponents: Bob Chafe, news reporter and Bob Schneider, ran against Young last time.

3rd Congressional District

Congressman Dick Gephardt (D) (60%) - Safe seat for Gephardt.

4th Congressional District

Congressman Ike Skelton (D) (56%) - The district is conservative and so is Ike. He works his district a lot. Has displeased labor unions, but picking up right-to-workers. Seat should be reasonably safe. No Republican candidate yet.

5th Congressional District

Congressman Dick Bolling (D) (71%) - Looks safe for Bolling. No Republican opposition yet.

6th Congressional District

Congressman Thomas Coleman (R) (59%) - It was a fluke election. The district is very Democratic. Coleman is doing his homework. Possible Democratic opponents: Phil Snowden, State Senator and attorney, Lee Hall, son of former Congressman, Jim Russell, State Representative, Harden Cos, State Senator, Bob Griffen, State Representative and Morgan Maxfield, ran last time.

7th Congressional District

Congressman Gene Taylor (R) (62%) - District is considered safe for a republican. Possible Democratic challengers: Pat White, Fred Lynn, State Representative, Max Bacon, Circuit Judge and Tom Carver, State Representative.

8th Congressional District

Congressman Richard Fchord (D) (69%) - He is not retiring as rumored. Won in 1974 with 70% and reflects district perfectly - conservative. Possible Republican challenger: Dennis Maurer, has no Republican organization behind him.

9th Congressional District

Congressman Harold Volkmer (D) (56%) - He will have primary opposition. Possible primary opposition: Ozzie Osborn, George Darns and Joseph Ashary. Possible Republican challenger: Senator Frappier, State Senator. He does have strong business connections.

10th Congressional District

Congressman Bill Burlison (D) (72%) - Perfect for his district. Republicans haven't been able to make a dent against him.

MISSOURI

III. State of the Party

The state party is not involved much in the 1st district. The party in Kansas City area will be very helpful to Democratic Candidate. Democrats are intimidated in 7th DC because the district is considered safe for a republican. Thus Democratic candidate will get little help from the state party. Volkmer does not work with the party much. His district has been democratic for 64 years.

MONTANA

I. Governor

Governor Tom Judge (D). Won in 1976 with 63%; seat not open until 1979.

7/11/77

MONTANA

Senator Lee Metcalf (D) - is retiring.

The field is open due to Metcalf's retirement. The Democratic primary could tilt if Governor Judge decides to run for the Senate seat.

Possible Democratic Challengers:

Probable Democratic candidates include: *Governor Tom Judge (uncertain), Congressman Max Baucus (1st CD), and John Driscoll (Speaker of the House).

Possible Republican Challengers:

Probable Republican candidates include Jack McDonald (Congressional candidate in '74), Stan Stevens (State Senator from Havre), Stan Berger (ran against Melcher last year), and Dave Drum (Billings, Montana, Millionaire).

Drum, a liberal Republican, has the best chance of winning the Republican nomination. Baucus has the best chance of winning the Democratic nomination. Drum could make the race tough for any Democratic candidate. It will take money to keep the seat Democratic, but Baucus is the favorite, and considered most likely to win the seat. Baucus recently commissioned a poll from Peter Hart.

*If Judge does enter the primary, the race may be closer for the Democratic nomination. Judge has a base of support in the Eastern district which Baucus does not have yet and will also draw upon some of the same support Max has in the western district. However, Max is still the favorite.

MONTANA

II. Congressional Districts

1st CD - Congressman Max Baucus (D) (67%). Running for the Senate

Democratic candidates:

Pat Williams - appears ahead now, he has run before
Dorothy Bradley
Gary Kimball
J.D. Lynch
Joe Brand
Joe Roberts
Larry Petit

All Democrats are splitting their base.

The State Party will not be able to help much within the 1st district. Williams has remnant of an organization there. Dorothy Bradley might be nominee from coalition in place after base splitting

Republican candidates:

Bill Deal
Dave Dunkel

2nd CD - Congressman Ron Marlene (R) (55%). His seat is traditionally safe for incumbents, but was a Democratic seat for 8 years

Possible Democratic Challengers:

Pat McKittrick
Tom Towe - ran in 1976

MONTANA

III. State of the Party

The State Party is weak and has money problems.

NEBRASKA

I. Governor

Governor Exon (D) - can't run for reelection.

Jerry Whelan - Democrat, Lt. Governor - Any of the Republicans could give Whelan a tough race; Republicans are targeting the Governor's office. Whelan should be able to organize a good campaign but his chances appear to be less than 50-50.

Possible Republican Candidates:

Vance Rogers

Bob Pares

Cong. Charles Thone

NEBRASKA

Senator Carl Curtis (R)- is retiring.

The Republicans are concentrating on winning the Governor's seat--an office they have not had for several years. Thus, their best candidates are going for the Governor's seat. The Democratic Governor, Jim Exon, cannot succeed himself as Governor and will be running for the Senate seat.

Although no candidates have announced yet, there is a possibility that Republican State Senator Loren Schmidt will run. He is a tough feisty campaigner and can get money from special interest groups, but his style is poor. Governor Exon is the favorite.

No polls have been done yet.

The Nebraska State Party is still very weak, in financial trouble, but the resources that it does have by 1978 will go first to Governor Exon's Senate race and then for the Governor's race in support of Lieutenant Governor Jerry Whelan.

NEBRASKA

II. Congressional District

1st Congressional District - Cong. Charles Thone (R) (73%)

Running for Governor. Won in '74 with 53% of the vote

Loren Schmidt - Republican

Dave Bertlier - Republican

Possible Democratic Candidates:

Hess Dyas - Democrat - probably has the best chance; ran in 1974 and received 47% of the vote.

Allen O'Donnell - Democrat

Bill Burrows - Democrat

This district could be won by a good Democratic candidate.

2nd Congressional District:

Cong. John Cavanaugh (D) (55%) - he will need money. Cavanaugh has had an impressive start and appears to be a favorite for reelection at this early date.

Lee Terry is a possible Republican candidate.

3rd Congressional District:

Cong. Virginia Smith (R) (73%) - This district is generally considered safe for Republicans. Democrats are scared off. As it stands now it is safe for Republican Smith.

NEBRASKA

III. State of the Party

Democratic State Party will help Exon for Senate, before helping Whelan for Governor. The State party will be of little help to Cavanaugh. Overall the State party is still very weak and in financial trouble.

NEVADA

I. Governor

Governor O'Callaghan (D) must retire; his seat will either be taken by Representative Santini or Lt. Governor Rose. Santini will decide what he wants to do; if he runs for Governor, Rose will run for Congress and vice versa.

Attorney General List (R) - will most likely be the Republican candidate for Governor. He is in good financial shape, will get strong support from Senator Paul Laxalt, could develop into formidable candidate.



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