

NEVADA

II. Congressional District

At-large Seat - Rep. Jim Santini (D) (78%) - may run for Governor.
If so, Lt. Gov. Rose will run for this seat.

11-7-77

NEVADA

III. State of the Party

The State Party will be effective in the grassroots aspect of campaign. Did a good job of coordinating the phone banks, registration drives, etc., in 1976, will fill this role in 1978 rather than a major money role.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Governor

Meldrim Thompson R (58%)

If he runs for reelection (instead of U.S. Senate) he may have liberal Republican primary opposition. The Democratic opposition so far: Hugh Gallen, automobile dealer, came in 3rd in the gubernatorial primary in 1974 and 1976, moderate Democrat; Silvio Dupuis, former mayor of Manchester, strongest in the field against Thompson, good candidate, but his family is STRONGLY opposed to his running; Clesson Blaisbell, State Senator, pro-state income tax platform, unknown; Dell Downing, Senate Minority leader, unknown; Bob Preston, State Senator, unknown; and Dick Stanton, mayor of Manchester, unknown. If Thompson doesn't run for reelection about 10 Republicans will run for his seat. If Thompson does run for reelection he must be considered a strong favorite.

7/11/77

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Thomas McIntyre (D) - is seeking a fourth term. He has no clear cut opposition at this date but several Republicans are looking. McIntyre has strong labor support and has done his homework. He is perceived as low keyed and has not had a hard fought race in years. However, the Durkin/Wyman race left its mark on all N.H. politicians and McIntyre is getting ready to do battle.

The Manchester Union Leader and its pistol-toting publisher William Loeb want to see (Governor) Meldrim Thompson in the U.S. Senate. Thompson would like to oppose Senator Durkin but may not be able to wait. He is ultra-conservative, nationally known, and the darling of the union leaders. Thompson would not have either money or name recognition problems and would be a tough opponent. If Thompson runs, look for substantial help from the R.N.C. and conservative money.

Some lesser known Republicans are looking to run and would make it much easier for McIntyre if Thompson should pass. They are Senate President Alf Jacobson, a well financed liberal, and Governor's councilor Lou D'Allesandro, a moderate.

No recent polls have been taken.

The party is united and wants to hold onto its three Federal offices.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

III. House

Both First District Congressman Norm D'Amours (D) (69%)
and Second District Congressman James Cleveland (R) (61%)
appear to be fairly safe.

7/11/77

NEW HAMPSHIRE

IV. State of the Party

The Democratic Party wants Thompson out of office. He is their number one target and they will actively work for his defeat. Thompson seems to be moving for re-election one last time with the hope of facing Durkin in a 1980 Senate race.

7/11/77

NEW JERSEY

Senator Clifford Case (R) -- The issue is whether Senator Clifford Case will run for reelection. As usual there are rumors indicating both that he will run and that he won't run. Case has been somewhat evasive. Thus far his policy seems to be keeping his options open as much as possible.

Most observers, including most high ranking Democrats in New Jersey, agree that Case is unbeatable. He is immensely popular with the voters, has been reelected a number of times, and has done nothing which would harm his standing with the voters of New Jersey.

Possible Democratic challengers:

A number of Democrats have indicated that they might be interested in running for the Senate seat: Robert Roe, who was defeated in the Gubernatorial primary by Governor Byrne, has suggested that he might run. Too, Congressman Jim Florio, who also ran in the Gubernatorial primary, has indicated that he is considering running for the Senate. Although Florio finished fourth in the Gubernatorial primary he is regarded by New Jersey politicians as a rising star of the Democratic party. James Shue, a well known, wealthy man who is not presently in government is said to have designs on the Senate seat.

It is agreed by most observers that none of these potential Democratic candidates could defeat Case. There is, however, one potential Democratic candidate who might beat Case; former basketball player Bill Bradley is gearing up for a run at the Senate seat. Our source made it very clear that Bradley wants this to be kept absolutely secret because he does not want to become involved in the gubernatorial race, (Byrne and Bradley are not and never have been close). Bradley wishes to make his announcement in either November or December. Bradley is very popular with people in New Jersey, and the Democratic Party leaders would love to have him run.

If Bradley does enter the race, and it seems relatively sure that he will, speculation is that Case will not run. Case is old and would have a very tough campaign against Bradley. Sources in the Senate believe that Case would not want to enter such a difficult race. If Case does not run, the likely Republican candidate is Matthew Rinaldo, who is a New Jersey Congressman. Rinaldo is well-liked and well-respected. However, it is agreed that he would be a sacrificial lamb if he were compelled to run against Bradley.

The New Jersey State Party is \$185,000 in debt. They have not had, until recently, a State Party office. Jim Dugan, former State Party Chairman, was not effective in unifying the party during his tenure. Most of the political power has rested in the hands of the County chairmen. Dugan has been replaced by Richard "Dick" Coffee, who at one time worked for Governor Byrne and is now his Campaign Manager. Most Democrats in New Jersey are pleased by Coffee's election and anticipate a rejuvenation of the party under his leadership. The initial goal is two pronged: reduce the Party's deficit and to get Governor Byrne reelected. The success of both these objectives will affect their ability to assist in the Senate race.

NEW JERSEY

II. Congressional District

9th Congressional District - Harold Hollenbeck (R) (54%)

Hollenbeck won by defeating the incumbent Henry Helstoski. Three other candidates of the Independent and Libertarian Parties ran but have no impact on the race. Hollenbeck's victory can be largely attributed to Helstoski's impending indictment. This district is traditionally Democratic. A probable Democratic candidate for this seat is Al Burstein, a State Assemblyman of 6-8 years, from Tenafly, New Jersey. He has the support of labor and is well received by the public. He is described as a "liberals liberal". His only liability may be that he appears too intellectual from time to time. Burstein would need financial support. He considered running against Helstoski.

7th Congressional District - Andrew Maguire (D) (57%)

Won by defeating James Sheehan in 1976. The 7th has a large number of registered Republicans due to a redistricting maneuver by the Republicans. Maguire is regarded to be seriously considering the Senate seat which may be vacated by Senator Case. If Maguire runs for the Senate, the District would need a strong Democratic candidate to hold the seat. Maguire does not have a large financial base. If Maguire stays in the 7th as Congressman, he will be a slight favorite for reelection.

12th Congressional District - Matt Rinaldo (R) (73%)

Rinaldo may run for Senate if Case retires. If this is an open seat could be won by the Democrats based on the district's past voting patterns.

13th Congressional District - Helen Meyner (D) (51%)

She won by defeating William E. Schluter. The district was first created in 1972. Meyner will undoubtedly run again in 1978 and while her popularity has grown, she will face stiff Republican opposition in a district that was created by and for a Republican by the Republican Legislature of that time. In addition, Meyner is one of 17 Democratic U.S. Representatives included in a National Republican Congressional Committee - "National Drive to Defeat Liberal Democrats". She has the support of labor but may need some help financially. No Democratic challenge is expected.

14th Congressional District - Joseph LeFante (D) (50%)

An untraditionally Democratic district but hotly contested by G.O.P. in 1976.

15th Congressional District - Edward Patten (D) (59%)

Patten is a veteran Democrat who might be regarded as vulnerable by the Republicans, especially considering his 1972 tough reelection fight and his old age - 72.

NEW JERSEY

III. State of the Party

The New Jersey State Party needs a strong Chairman. The party has had to desolve its formal operation because of indebtedness (\$180,000). Congressional members cannot expect much if any assistance from the State Party. Until recently, the State Party has not even had an office and most of the political power has rested in the hands of the County Chairman. The new State Chairman, Richard "Dick" Coffee, is a former Brendan Byrne staffer and current Byrne Campaign Manager. His immediate goals are to retire the State Party's deficit and get Governor Byrne reelected.

7-11-77

NEW MEXICO

I. Governor

Jerry Apodaca (D). Apodaca won last time with 51% of the vote; he can not succeed himself. Democrats looking at the race are:

Bruce King - former Governor - leading contender

Bob Ferguson - Lt. Governor

Congressman Harold Runnels

Runnels is more likely to run for reelection to Congress.

Republicans looking at the race are:

Joe Skeen - ran against Apodaca and received 49% of the vote

Collins McMillan - State Rep., not well known.

Both have lots of money and have hired staff.

7/11/77

NEW MEXICO

Senator Pete Domenici (R) -- Domenici defeated his Democratic opponent, Jack Daniels, with 54% of the vote in 1972. He has hired 2 staff people for his campaign, has raised over \$50,000 and Howard Baker has already assisted in one fundraiser.

Possible Democratic challengers:

A Napolitan poll showed Domenici leading Democrats Attorney General Toney Anaya and Congressman Harold Runnels by 8 to 9%, with Governor Jerry Apodaca trailing. Anaya is the most popular Attorney General in the history of New Mexico and has high visibility. He is a moderate and his support comes from grassroots. In a poll conducted by Zia Research contracted by Channel 7 TV (largest TV station in New Mexico) people were asked how they would rate the job elected officials were doing. The results were:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
Apodaca	9%	42%	39%	7%	3%
Anaya	32%	38%	26%	3%	1%
Domenici	19%	42%	27%	5%	7%

Apodaca has been a progressive governor and has no problems raising money. Hispanics are 40% of the population and traditionally vote Democratic. As it looks now it will be either Anaya or Apodaca, but both will not run. Runnels is still considering the race but will run most likely for reelection. Runnels is fairly conservative, personally wealthy, anglo and can raise money.

Even assuming a united Democratic Party, it will be a close race and an uphill battle for the Democratic nominee.

NEW MEXICO

II. Congressional Districts

Both 1st District Congressman Manuel Lujan (R) (73%) and 2nd District Congressman Harold Runnels (D) (71%) are likely to run for reelection and win.

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NEW MEXICO

III. State of the Party

The State Party is planning to have a strong voter registration program and phone banks for statewide and local candidates. They plan to have Barbara Jordan in for a fundraiser in October and a Party membership drive. The Party is \$ 10,000 in debt now and is planning to have an office in Sante Fe and Albuquerque. New Mexico stands a chance of becoming a Republican state.

NEW YORK

I. Governor

Hugh Carey (D) is a former Congressman from Brooklyn and is now serving his first term as Governor of New York. Carey is substantially enmeshed, of his own doing, in the New York City mayoral race (backing Cuomo). As a result of his backing Cuomo, Carey has caused undue anguish for the Democrats and labor leaders in the State of New York. Carey is also openly split with Mayor Abe Beame of New York City. Notwithstanding all of this, Carey is still the favored candidate at this time. (Carey still carries a debt of 1/2 million dollars from 1974. Raising money should be no problem for him.)

Perry Duryea - He is the Conservative minority leader in the Assembly and former Speaker. At this time he is far behind Carey.

Sal Wachtler - Wachtler is a Court of Appeals Judge from Nassau County. He is a moderate who has miles to go before establishing himself as a serious candidate for Governor. He is very attractive, bright and has money and for these reasons is brought up whenever the Republicans need a good candidate for any office. However, he has given no indication at all that he has any plans to run.

II. Congressional District

2nd Congressional District - Tom Downey (D) (57%)

Downey is a young, 2nd term Congressman from Long Island. At this time his seat seems fairly safe. He has labor support and probably will not have a primary opponent, however, he will definitely have Republican opposition. Downey should be able to win with an even higher percentage than in 1974, although he has been targeted by the Republican Congressional Committee in its "National Drive to Defeat Liberal Democrats".

3rd Congressional District - Jerome Ambro, Jr. (D) (52%)

Ambro is serving his second term and represents a tract home community on Long Island which until recently was heavily Republican. Ambro is vulnerable to a gangbusters Republican opponent and he is not terribly well financed. Ambro finds himself in the U.S. Congress as a result of the legal misfortunes of his REpublican challenger Angelo Roncallo.

4th Congressional District - Norman Lent (R) (56%)

Lent represents a similar tract type as in the third. Lent retains his Congressional seat as a result of Republican redistricting. His campaigns have been well financed in the past. The 4th CD should be targeted by the Democrats as it will be targeted by the Republicans. It is unknown, as yet who the Republican candidate will be, but they are sure to go with someone who is popular in the district.

6th Congressional District - Lester Wolff (D) (62%)

Wolff has been targeted by the Republican Congressional Committee in its "National Drive to Defeat Liberal Democrats" but has received more than 60 percent of the vote in his last two elections. In Congress since 1964, Wolff pays careful attention to his district and should be a strong favorite for reelection.

23rd Congressional District - Bruce Caputo (R) (54%)

This District is one third Bronx, two thirds Westchester County and lately inclined toward Republicans. Caputo, a freshman, replaces Republican Peter Peyser, who has since changed his party allegiance to Democratic and given indications of running in 1978. Caputo may have discouraged Peyser somewhat by his outspoken role in expediting the House Ethics Committee Korean investigation.

24th Congressional District - Richard Ottinger (D) (55%)

Ottinger is regarded as an effective Congressman who is fairly well entrenched. Nonetheless, he is one of 17 House Democrats targeted by the Republican Congressional Committee in their "National Drive to Defeat Liberal Democrats." Should have no trouble retaining his seat.

29th Congressional District - Edward Pattison (D) (47%)

Pattison should be a stronger candidate in 1978 than he was in '76. His seat is fairly safe and he has good labor support but it has weakened. This district is predominately Republican.

NEW YORK

II. Congressional District (continued)

30th Congressional District - Robert McEwen (R) (56%)

McEwen is a weak Republican in a strongly Republican County. He may retire and if so State Senator Barkley (R) or Stafford (R) will run for the seat. Norma Bartle (D), Oswego City legislator, has strong labor support.

32nd Congressional District - James Hanley (D) (55%)

Hanley has served many years in this strong Republican area and is well-liked, and has great integrity. He has beaten everyone the Republicans have thrown against him, although he has been held under 60 percent in his last three races. As a veteran Democrat, first elected in 1964, from a Republican-leaning district, Hanley could be one of the older Democratic incumbents targeted by the Republicans.

III. State of the Party

The Democratic Party in New York has never been a strong and cohesive organization. The Party suffers from a serious series of splits: Upstate vs downstate, New York City vs the Island, liberals vs moderates. Dominic Baranello is the new and promising State Chairman. He is close to Carey. Baranello will hopefully present a united front for the 1978 elections.

NORTH CAROLINA

I. Governor - Jim Hunt (D)

Won with over 60% of the vote. The race in North Carolina will not be until 1980. Hunt is trying to push through a succession bill so that he can run for re-election. There is no need to help Hunt until 1980. He then deserves support since he strongly campaigned for Carter.

7/11/77

NORTH CAROLINA

Senator Jesse A. Helms (R) - was elected to his first term in 1972. He beat Nick Galafanakis, a former liberal Congressman, with a 54% majority.

Senator Helms has a powerful statewide organization, held together primarily through various conservative organizations which periodically mail reactionary and sensational materials to people across the nation. These mailings are very effective in the South. Helms has also raised a million dollars this year by use of direct mail.

Additionally, the Senator's staff does good constituent work. He is very popular with Wallace voters and conservatives in North Carolina and he has carefully stayed in touch with these people.

Helms' strength in North Carolina has frightened his Democratic opponents, but there are many candidates who are willing to take him on.

Luther Hodges, Jr. - (son of former Governor and Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges, Sr.) is a banker at NCNB in Charlotte. He is campaigning full-time now, and has opened offices in Raleigh and Charlotte. He will have a tough time beating Helms. Luther cannot stir the people; but his family name has greatly helped him.

Lawrence Davis - wealthy State Senator from Winston-Salem. Nice man but he has no state organization. Cannot beat Helms.

McNeil Smith - State Senator from Greensboro. Early Civil rights advocate. Liberal image. Brilliant attorney and man of integrity, but too liberal for North Carolina.

Attorney General Rufus Edmisten - the strongest Democratic candidate because he holds state-wide office, and has been essentially using his office to campaign since November 1974. Peter Hart will take a poll in August for Rufus.

The State Democratic Party is now training precinct chairmen all over the State in preparation for the Helms race. The goal is to unite the Democrats, so that they will not vote for a Republican. The State Party will probably run a good GOTV program.

NORTH CAROLINA

III. Congressional Districts

11th Congressional District - Lamar Gudger (D) (50.4%)

Gudger was a strong Carter supporter. His constituent work is not quite up to par. He is a first term Congressman. He will be a marginal candidate. RNC has targeted this race. Gudger is \$30,000 in debt.

Probable opposition:

Bo Thomas - Democrat; rich apple grower; fairly popular Democrat; might be a strong candidate.

Bruce Biggs - Republican; 5,000 votes less than Gudger in 1976; Briggs will run again.

9th Congressional District - James Martin (R) (54.5%)

Martin's opposition so far is Liz Hair, a very popular County Commissioner and Charile Maxwell, a former State Highway Commissioner and state legislator. Hair appears to be the favorite in the Democratic Primary, and if nominated, would have a good chance against Martin. RNC will target this seat.

10th Congressional District - James Broyhill (R) (62%)

No information yet on Democratic opposition.

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NORTH CAROLINA

IV. State of The Party

The Party is strong under the leadership of Governor Jim Hunt and Party Chairman Betty McCain. They have about \$180,000.

Currently the party is training precinct chairmen throughout the State in preparation for the Helms race. They should be able to run a good GOTV program.

7/11/77

NORTH DAKOTA

I. Governor

Arthur Link (D) - If link runs for Senate, the Democratic Lieutenant Governor, Wayne Sanstead would be the Democratic candidate. The Republicans have not fielded a candidate yet.

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NORTH DAKOTA

Senator Milton Young (R) - may retire. Until he actually decides what he is going to do, everything in North Dakota is very "iffy" ----- his decision will affect the Congressional and Constitutional offices also. Young's term does not expire until 1980, so there may be no Senate race in North Dakota next year.

Possible Republican Challengers:

Congressman Mark Andrews (AL)

Possible Democratic Challengers:

Possible challengers include Governor Arthur Link, Byron Dorgan (tax commissioner), and Bill Guy (former Governor). Byron Dorgan is favored to win the Democratic primary, but the general election is going to be difficult. Because of recent Carter Administration farm policies and appointments, Democrats in North Dakota are going to have a difficult time in 1978.

No polls have been taken in North Dakota yet.

State Party

The state party is greatly in debt and is having problems raising money. Their help financially in any 1978 race is slim, but they do have an excellent voter identification program in the state with which the party will help. (North Dakota does not have voter registration.)

NORTH DAKOTA

II. Congressional District

At-Large Congressional Seat - Mark Andrews (R) (62%)

Andrews may run for the Senate. Possible Democratic challengers in that event are:

Governor Link
Byron Dorgan
Bill Guy

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NORTH DAKOTA

III. State Party

The state party is greatly in debt and is having problems raising money. Their help financially in any race in 1978 will be slim, but they do have an excellent voter identification program in the state with which the party will help.

7/11/77

OHIO

I. Governor

Governor Rhodes (R) will run for reelection.

A host of Democrats are planning to run, but two major contenders will be Lieutenant Governor Dick Celeste and State Attorney General Brown. Prospects for a bitter primary exist with Celeste having the best statewide organization - a 30,000 person network. Celeste plans to have 600 house parties on one day - September 8 - and a statewide T.V. broadcast of the event.

OHIO

II. Congressional Races

2nd Congressional District - Tom Luken (D) (51%)

Although this is a heavily urban, Catholic district, its voting patterns are fairly marginal and Luken, despite his Catholicism, has had a tough time here in the past. The Democratic State Legislature is redrawing district lines to make this district somewhat more Democratic. Luken's brother is now Mayor of Cincinnati, and should help. No major opposition has emerged yet.

9th Congressional District - Tom Ashley (D) (54%)

Ashley, though very highly respected in D.C., has received less than 55% of the vote in his two most recent reelection contests. He is the type of veteran Democratic incumbent the G.O.P. might target.

12th Congressional District - Sam Devine (R) (50.5%)

Republican, will run for reelection. His opposition will be Fran Ryan, Councilwoman from Columbus who is trying for a Presidential appointment, but if it doesn't come through she will run again. No other major opposition has surfaced yet. This is one of the districts the state legislature is redrawing to make more Democratic. Devine should be vulnerable to a solid Democratic challenge.

17th Congressional District- John Ashbrook (56.6%)

Will run again. District has been trending slightly Democratic but it will be difficult to beat Ashbrook in this rural and solidly Republican district. Dave Noble, who ran in 1974 and lost by 6,000 votes will run again. Ashbrook's 1976 opposition, John McDonald is also likely to seek the Democratic nomination. This is another District which will be redrawn by 1978 in a manner more advantageous to Democratic candidates.

19th Congressional District - Charles Carney (D) (51.2%)

This is a Democratic district that is heavily industrialized. Carney has good labor support but his health is failing and will have trouble. He was recently implicated in a book acquisition scheme involving the Library of Congress. Jack Hunter, a Republican from Youngstown who gave Carney a close race in 1976 has already filed a 1978 declaration of candidacy with the F.E.C. Like the other districts listed here the 19th's lines are being redrawn to enhance Democrats chances. Carney is the only member of the Ohio Congressional delegation to be placed on the RCC's targeted liberal list.

22nd Congressional District - Charles Vanik (D) (73%)

Although Vanik has been reelected by large margins in recent contests we have been informed that the Republicans are targeting his district, presumably as part of their effort to upset veteran Democratic incumbents.

OHIO

IV. State of the Party

The party is in fairly good financial shape and will be able to provide some money and some assistance, but will have to wait until after the primary. One service to be provided Democratic candidates is sophisticated targeting data. A law providing for a state party check off on state income tax will probably be passed shortly.

OKLAHOMA

I. Governor

Governor David Boren - (D). Boren may run for re-election or may run for Bartlett's Senate seat. If Boren decides not to run, Democrats looking at the race are:

George Nigh - Lt. Governor

Jim Townsend - House Majority Leader

Larry Derryberry - Attorney General - leading candidate

Gene Howard - President Pro tem of the Senate

Bob Funston - State Party Chairman

Al Terrell - State Senator

Andrew Coats - D.A. in Oklahoma City

Republican Candidates: Ron Shots and Neil McCaleb

Ron Shots - strongest Republican candidate (35 years old, from Norman, former O.U. football player) Shots ran for Corporation Commissioner (statewide, office) and lost by 23,000 votes out of one million. He relates to oil people.

Neil McCaleb - an almost unknown Republican State Representative has also announced. No strong Republican has surfaced; Boren would win reelection easily. Another Democratic nominee would have a tougher fight but would win.

OKLAHOMA

Senator Dewey Bartlett (R) - is seriously ill with cancer and may not live to finish his term. Should the seat become vacant, a special election must be called. Minimum time is 80 days - maximum time is 90 days (20 days for filing, 20 days for primary, 20 days for runoff, and 20 days for general election).

Governor David Boren has been having very secret meetings with people he considers to be possible Democratic candidates for the seat. He is telling them that he expects Bartlett's resignation or death before the end of the year. He will certainly run himself for the seat (he was already planning to challenge Bartlett in 1978). His meetings have been with Larry Derryberry (Atty. General), and State Senator Bob Funston (State Party Chairman - Tulsa area). Boren would win any primary election and most likely the general election.

Possible Republican Challengers:

Bob La Furtune (Mayor, Tulsa), and Bob Kamm (former President of Oklahoma State University for 25 years). Kamm has the best chance to possibly beat Boren if he can be talked into running and if he can get the money. Kamm hates Boren which could be an incentive to run and he has excellent connections around the state, especially in the farming and ranching communities.

As of now, Bartlett's staff is continuing to raise money for his re-election bid in 1978 so no Republican can begin to raise money until he resigns or dies. (Privately the same top aide to Bartlett who is raising the money is also looking quietly for another job).

The Republican party structure would be somewhat leaderless if Bartlett dies. The Republican party is totally a Bartlett/Reagan party and is not on good terms with Senator Henry Bellmon (R); they merely tolerate Bellmon.

If Boren wins the Senate seat, we can not expect any change in the voting pattern of that seat in the Senate. Boren is as tied to the oil and gas community in Oklahoma as is Dewey Bartlett, and after the President's energy plan was announced, Boren (who did come out early for Carter in the primaries) called the President a liar (which was picked up as a headline in the newspapers).

Upon Boren leaving the Governorship. Lt. Governor George Nigh would automatically become Governor. He was a very early and strong supporter of Carter for President and we could expect help from him.

OKLAHOMA

II. Congressional Districts

1st CD - Jim Jones (D) (54%). Jones defeated his Republican opponent, James Inhofe with 54% of the vote. The District is conservative (with Tulsa as a Republican stronghold), Bible belt and Southern Democrat. Jones has a good organization and should have no problem getting reelected.

2nd CD - Ted Risenhoover (D) (54%). Risenhoover defeated his Republican opponent, Bud Stewart with 54% of the vote. The District is a Democratic district but Republican strength is building in Muskogee. If Democrat Clem McSpadden, who held the seat for one term before Risenhoover, decides to run, it is possible he could win. There is no Republican on the horizon yet.

5th CD - Mickey Edwards (R) (50%). Edwards defeated his Democratic opponent, Tom Dunlop, with 49.9% of the vote. He is popular, articulate, and is doing everything right by the press. Edwards is very right wing. It would take a very conservative Democrat with a reasonable image to defeat him. Edwards gets his support from Richard Viguerie, and Joseph Coors, and out of state right wing groups. The district is typically Republican, John Birch; Oklahoma City is basically conservative and Republican. There is no Democrat on the horizon yet.

OKLAHOMA

III. State of the Party

Bob Funston has been a vocal and active State Party Chairman. The Party is not in debt and is planning fundraisers for the fall. The Party will not endorse in the primary but plans to give \$ 500 to \$ 1,000 to Congressional candidates. They will also be active in GOTV. Since Funston is thinking about running for Governor, he is trying hard to make the Party more viable.

OREGON

I. Governor

Governor Robert Straub-(D) is having problems maintaining his popularity and drawing together a strong coalition of support; the outlook is grim for his reelection. He is not expected to have any significant challengers in the primary. Straub has requested that President Carter appoint McCall to a federal position so that his outlook would improve for 1978.

Contenders for the Republican Nomination
Former Governor McCall - is extremely popular and looks like he will make a bid for the State House. If he does so he will be difficult to beat.

State Senator Atiyeh - ran against Straub in 1974. Atiyeh may make a bid for the Republican nomination, but if McCall goes for it he most likely will be beaten.

OREGON

Senator Hatfield (R)- elected in 1966; extremely popular and is expected to have minimal opposition in 1978. No Democratic candidate has emerged as of yet.

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OREGON

III. House

4th Congressional District - James Weaver (D) (50%)
Michael Barone, author of The Almanac of American Politics, describes this district as "one of the prime marginal districts in the country." Weaver defeated Republican Dellenback by a slim margin in 1974, only got 50% in a 3-way race in 1976 and will probably have another difficult race in 1978.

OREGON

IV. State of the Party

The Oregon State Party is totally ineffective as far as money or organization goes. Oregon is a totally candidate oriented state.

PENNSYLVANIA

I. Governor

Milton Shapp (D)

Governor Milton Shapp is ineligible to run in 1978. Lt. Governor Ernest P. Kline has formed a fundraising committee but without formally announcing his candidacy. Other Democratic candidates running include Mayor Rizzo and former Attorney General Robert Casey. The recent overwhelming defeat of Mayor Rizzo's city slate makes a successful bid for the nomination unlikely. Subsequently, the primary race will probably center around a fight between Casey and Kline. Casey is a strong candidate despite Kline's position as Lt. Governor. Kline would certainly be helped if Shapp were to step down, placing him in the State House but the recent investigation of Shapp's campaign funds by the FEC and the improbability of an administration appointment makes this a highly unlikely situation. Kline has recently commissioned a poll from Peter Hart.

Because Shapp's administration has been touched by scandal, the Republicans feel that they have a good shot at a victory in 1978 and the Democratic powers that be are similarly concerned.

Four Republicans are travelling the state testing the potential strength. They are: State Representative Robert J. Butera, GOP leader in the House for the past four years; Arlen Specter, former Philadelphia District Attorney; former Deputy U.S. Attorney General Richard L. Thornburgh and State Senator Henry G. Haze. Butera and Specter are reported to be the early heavyweights on the GOP side of the race.

PENNSYLVANIA

II. Congressional District

4th Congressional District- Joshua Eilberg (D) (68%)
Eilberg, a liberal Democrat who has represented this Northeastern Philadelphia district since 1966, is one of 17 Representatives to be placed on the RCC's targeted list.

7th Congressional District - Robert Edgar (D) (54%)
Formerly had labor support, but will probably face a labor backed candidate in the next election. Edgar voted against Common situs. Registered Republicans outnumber Democrats 2-1 in this district (Delaware County). However, the county had the third largest Democratic turnout in the State in 1976. Edgar is on the RCC's list of liberal Democrats to be targeted in 1978.

8th Congressional District - Peter Kostmayer (D) (51%)
Won with only 1300 votes which gave him approximately a one percentage point victory. His district contains a large number of Republicans (Bucks County) who will undoubtedly wage a strong campaign against him. Kostmayer has some family money. He received a lot of help from labor last time and anticipates their assistance in 1977. There are no other announced Democratic challengers at this time. David Eisenhower is rumored to be considering challenging Kostmayer.

17th Congressional District - Allen Ertel (D) (51%)
The district is largely Republican. Former Congressman Schneebeli (R) had held the office since 1960 but because of his wane in popularity Ertel was able to defeat him in 1976. If any Democrat is to win in 1978, he or she will need help from all sources available. The election of an officer to this seat has traditionally followed the party affiliation of the Governor, and the district encompasses Harrisburg. Republican Roy Zimmerman, former D.A. of Harrisburg is a likely opponent. Other possible Republican opponents include: George Geekas and State Senator Joe Hepford, who ran last time.

18th Congressional District - Douglas Walgren (D) (59%)
Defeated Robert J. Casey (R) in 1976. This district has a fairly even division of Republicans and Democrats. Walgren had labor support in this district previously represented by Senator Heinz. Republican Richard Thornburgh (R) may run against Walgren if he does not run for Governor.

21st Congressional District - John Dent (D) (59%)
In 1976 he defeated Robert Miller (R). He has a definite registration and organization advantage. Dent was first elected in 1958. He has enjoyed the support of organized labor.

23rd Congressional District - Joseph Ammerman (D) (57%)

In 1976 Ammerman won by defeating Albert Johnson. The 23rd has had prior to Ammerman a long tradition of electing a Republican Congressman. The neglect of the constituents by Johnson coupled with the ripples of Watergate and an extensive registration drive at Penn State University by Ammerman produced Johnson's defeat in 1976. Ammerman himself is a former State Senator and State U.S. Attorney. He has labor support but not personal wealth. The Republicans recently mailed a series of press releases to media in the district outlining Ammerman's votes on some controversial issues. Gregory Leshock of State College has filed as a Republican candidate in the district.

24th Congressional District - Marc L. Marks (R) (55%)

Won in 1976 by defeating Joseph P. Vigorito (D). The City of Erie (the State's 3rd largest) dominates the 24th and it is a Democratic stronghold. Vigorito held the seat from 1964 but lost in 1976 because he had not continued to serve the area. Sources feel that the Democrats have a good chance at regaining the seat. Labor is reported to be interviewing potential candidates. Abortion is reportedly a big issue in this district.

25th Congressional District - Gary Myers (R) (57%)

Defeated Eugene Atkinson (D) in 1976. Myers first defeated, incumbent of 20 years, Frank Clark in 1974. The district is a stronghold for Democrats. Clark brought about his own demise with vigorous support for issue advantageous to Maritime interest (his major supporter) at the expense of the average voter. District is blue collar and conservative Democrats and has only gone Republican twice previous to 1976, in 1968 and 1972.

PENNSYLVANIA

III. State of the Party

The State Party in Pennsylvania has a marginal organization. They have not aided Congressional candidates in the past as a rule.

7/11/77

RHODE ISLAND

I. Governor

Governor Joseph Garrahy (D) is very strong and extremely well liked. He will have labor backing once again.

Contenders for the Republican Nomination:

Mayor James L. Taft, Jr. - (R) from Cranston

Mayor Vincent Cianci (R) from Providence.

RHODE ISLAND

Senator Claiborne Pell (D)- will be going for his fourth term. The aristocratic Pell is very well liked, obviously well financed, has strong labor support, and is a fine personable campaigner. There is a very slight chance that the Attorney General Julius Michaelson might oppose Pell for the nomination. Every effort should be made to avoid this and prevent a rehashing of the 1976 Noel/Lorber vs. Chaffee fiasco.

Possible Republican challengers:

(Vincent) Buddy Cianci- the young popular mayor of Providence is the Republican most often mentioned as going against Pell. A Cianci poll shows him running strong but behind Pell.

State Party

The Democratic Party is now united after learning the lesson in the '76 primary bloodbath. The Party is headed by an effective Chairman, State Senator Joseph Destefano, and will put forth a full slate of Democrats seeking reelection.

III. Congressional Races

No marginal races at this time.

RHODE ISLAND

IV. State of the Party

The Rhode Island State Party is just now getting back on its feet after a substantial blood bath over the 1976 Democratic Senatorial nomination. It appears, at this time, that they've learned a very expensive lesson. They held a party fundraiser on the 19th of June which helped to unify the party. Chairman Curtis spoke before approximately 500 people. In the past the state party has sponsored training seminars and some in-house polling. Because of the state party checkoff on the Rhode Island income tax, the party has a limited guaranteed financial base.

There is no effective party precinct organization in Rhode Island, so all major federal and statewide candidates must create their own grass-roots organization.

SOUTH CAROLINA

I. Governor

Jim Edwards (R) He cannot run for reelection in 1978. The Republicans are uncertain of their candidate at this point. A number of Democrats are planning to run:

Lieutenant Governor Brantley Harvey - a strong candidate.
Dick Riley - also a strong candidate. He is a former State Senator. Early Carter, Carter Chairman. Well respected. Raised \$1,82,000 so far. A staffer has met with us about Riley's plans.
Pug Ravenel - the strongest candidate, but he may run for Senate.

7/11/77

SOUTH CAROLINA

(R) Senator Strom Thurmond - was elected to the Senate in 1956 as a Democrat. In 1964 he changed his party affiliation to Republican.

Senator Thurmond has done good constituent work during his long political career. He is still the leading candidate in South Carolina.

Thurmond and Helms work together to keep the reactionary and conservative voters continually stirred up against liberal Democrats. They speak to groups for each other, help each other with fundraisers, and participate in conservative direct mail campaigns.

Senator Thurmond is becoming slightly senile. He has changed his family residence to Columbia, South Carolina. These are signs of his awareness that he is vulnerable in the 1978 race. His age is his biggest liability.

Possible Democratic challengers:

Pug Ravenel - is the only Democrat in South Carolina who has a chance to defeat Strom. Pug will decide around August 1, 1977 whether to run for Senate or Governor. Marvin Churnoff is Pug's political consultant who is advising Pug to run for Senate. Churnoff ran Pug's successful gubernatorial race. (later Pug was disqualified because of the residency requirement). Pug's base of support is still very strong and he has a large loyal following.

Congressman John Jenrette - is also a possible opponent to Thurmond. He does not have a state constiteuncy, and his chances of winning are slim. However, he is presistent and a hard campaigner, and therefore should not be underestimated.

State Party

The State Party is not strong because there has not been a strong Democratic elected official to hold it together. The Carter victory has somewhat helped to unite Party Democrats. The Party has no money or expertise to give a candidate. Each one is on his/her own.

SOUTH CAROLINA

III. Congressional Districts

2nd Congressional District - Floyd Spence (R) (58%)

Alex Sanders, a State Senator, is a popular opponent. He is a lawyer in Columbia. Jean Toal is also mentioned as an opponent. She is a State legislator and the Chairman of the 51.3 Committee for Carter. She might run for Lieutenant Governor. Bill Cambell is also mentioned. He is also a State Legislator and would not be able to win.

5th Congressional District - Ken Holland (D) (52%)

It is too early to tell who the opposition may be. His divorce and remarriage has hurt him.

6th Congressional District - John Jenrette (D) (55%)

It is too early to tell who the opposition may be. Personal problems still hurt him. There is a chance he may run for the Senate.

SOUTH CAROLINA

IV. State of the Party

The party is about \$200,000 in debt. The party has been weak because of Senator Thurmond and Republican Governor Edwards. The party has no leadership or direction. Carter's victory has stimulated the Democrats to try to unite and support a Democratic candidate for Governor and Senator. The party though has no money or expertise to give a candidate.

SOUTH DAKOTA

I. Governor

Dick Kneip (D)- He is unable to seek reelection. The Democrats running are:

Lieutenant Governor Harvey Wollman. Wollman is the strongest Democratic candidate.

Roger McKellips

Republicans:

William Jenklor- Attorney General

Leroy Hoffman - State Senator from Eureka

Lowell Hansen - State Representative from Sioux Falls

SOUTH DAKOTA

Senator James Abourezk (D)- Is retiring. Governor Dick Kneip (D) has announced that he will not run for the Senate seat.

Republican candidates are Congressman Larry Pressler (moderate) and Congressman James Abdnor (conservative.) Possible Democratic candidates are Dennis McFarland (former state representative,) Don Barnett (former Mayor of Rapid City,) Mike O'Conner, and Roger McKelleps. Right now who will win the primaries is uncertain. Overall, the Republican candidates are stronger and better organized than the Democratic candidates and the Republican nominee has an edge to win the election. Pressler would probably be the stronger Republican candidate in a general election, but may be a little too moderate to get the Republican nomination.

We have no polls on the South Dakota Senatorial race yet.

The State party has new leadership with State Chairman Herb Cheever. Herb is the most neutral of everyone in South Dakota and will be traveling the state in the next few weeks, talking to people and learning. The state party is in debt and now it is uncertain how much service the party will be able to give the Democratic candidate.



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