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S07-0077/01

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DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	CHART	RE. INDIANA HOUSE CHAMBER STAGE	1	ND	B2 B7(E)

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

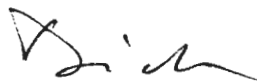
WASHINGTON

February 8, 1982

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached are additional briefing materials for your trip:

- Tab A - Biographical sketches of Senators and Congressmen who will accompany you (Duberstein)
- Tab B - Minnesota Political Overview (Rollins)
- Tab C - Briefing Paper re Senator Durenberger Reception and Rally (Rollins)
- Tab D - Briefing Paper re Interview with WCCO (Speakes)
- Tab E - Iowa Political Overview (Rollins)
- Tab F - Briefing Paper re Iowa Republican State Committee Fundraising Breakfast (Rollins)
- Tab G - Briefing Paper re Interview with Skip Webber of the Iowa Daily Press Association (Speakes)
- Tab H - Indiana Political Overview (Rollins)



Richard G. Darman

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

MONDAY-TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8-9, 1982

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1982

Minneapolis, Minnesota:

- Events: 1) Reception for Senator Durenberger
2) Rally for Senator Durenberger
3) Radio and Television Interview

Des Moines, Iowa:

- Events: Remain Overnight (no events)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1982

Des Moines, Iowa:

- Events: 1) GOP Fundraising Breakfast
2) Iowa State Legislature Address
3) Newspaper Interview

Indianapolis, Indiana:

- Events: 1) Indiana State Legislature Address

DRESS FOR ALL EVENTS IS MEN'S BUSINESS SUIT

WEATHER FOR ALL CITIES IS EXTREMELY COLD, '5-10 DEGREES

- 2:50 p.m. Depart White House for Andrews AFB via Marine One.
- 3:05 p.m. Depart Andrews AFB en route Minneapolis, Minnesota via
EST Air Force One.
- Flying Time: 2 hrs., 40 mins.
Time Change: -1 hr.
Food Service: Snacks
Guests Aboard: Sen. Durenberger
Mrs. Durenberger
Cong. Frenzel
Cong. Hagedorn
- 4:45 p.m. Arrive Minneapolis. Depart en route Carlton Dinner
CST Theatre. Drive time: 5 mins. In limo: Sen. and Mrs.
Durenberger, J. Baker.
- 4:55 p.m. Arrive Carlton Dinner Theatre. Proceed to Durenberger
Reception. (Attendees: 200)
- Introduction by Senator Durenberger.
- 5:05 p.m. Remarks. - Official Photographer Only
- 5:15 p.m. Conclude remarks. Proceed to Dressing Room I,
accompanied by Sen. and Mrs. Durenberger.
- 5:25 p.m. Proceed to Durenberger Rally and take seat at dais.
(Attendees: 1800)
- See Tab A for dais guests.
- Introduction by Senator Durenberger.
- 5:30 p.m. Remarks. - Open Press Coverage
- 5:40 p.m. Conclude remarks and take seat.
- "God Bless America".
- 5:45 p.m. Depart Reception and proceed to interview with Skip
Loescher, WCCA-TV and Curtis Beckman, WCCO-AM Radio.
- 6:00 p.m. Interview concludes.
- Presented with honorary citizenship of Minneapolis by
Councilwoman Charlee Hoyt, Councilman Walter
Rockenstein and Councilwoman Sally Howard.
- Escorted by Gov. Albert Quie, proceed to motorcade.
- 6:05 p.m. Depart Carlton Dinner Theatre en route airport. Drive
time: 5 mins. In limo: Gov. and Mrs. Quie.

6:15 p.m. Depart Minneapolis en route Des Moines, Iowa.
CST

Flying Time: 50 mins.
Time Change: None
Food Service: Snacks
Guests Aboard: Sen. Grassley

7:05 p.m. Arrive Des Moines.

Met by: Gov. Robert D. Ray
Lt. Gov. Terry Branstad
Mayor Pete Crivaro
BG Paul M. Thompson (Iowa
National Guard)

Depart en route Marriott Hotel. Drive time: 15 mins.
In limo: J. Baker.

7:25 p.m. Arrive Marriott:

Met by: Peter Hubschmitt, Gen. Manager
Richard Farrar, Dir. of Marketing

Proceed to suite. REMAIN OVERNIGHT

Tuesday, February 9, 1982

9:05 a.m. Escorted by John Ruan (Honorary Breakfast Chairman),
proceed from suite to Iowa Ballroom for GOP Fundraising
Breakfast. (Attendees: 50)

NOTE: Upon arrival, Gov. Ray will
informally announce you.

Coffee is served.

Remarks and introduction by Gov. Ray.

9:20 a.m. Remarks. - Official Photographer Only

9:30 a.m. Conclude remarks. Accompanied by Gov. Ray, proceed to
motorcade.

9:35 a.m. Depart Marriott en route Iowa State Capitol. Drive
time: 10 mins. In limo: Gov. Ray, J. Baker.

9:45 a.m. Arrive Capitol. Proceed to Gov. Ray's office.

9:55 a.m. Proceed to House Chamber entrance.

Announcement by Sergeant-at-Arms

Proceed to Speakers platform and take seat.

See Tab B for diagram.

Lt. Gov. Branstad introduces Gov. Ray.

Introduction by Gov. Ray.

10:05 a.m. Remarks. - Open Press Coverage

10:25 a.m. Conclude remarks. Accompanied by Gov. Ray, proceed to Gov. Ray's lower office for interview with Harrison (Skip) Weber, News Director of Iowa Daily Press Association (15 mins.).

Brief photo coverage with Gov. Ray and Lt. Gov. Branstad.

Accompanied by Gov. Ray, proceed to motorcade.

11:00 a.m. Depart State Capitol en route airport. Drive time: 20 mins. In limo: Gov. Ray, J. Baker.

11:25 a.m. Depart Des Moines en route Indianapolis, Indiana.
CST

Flying Time: 1 hr., 30 mins.

Time Change: +1 hr.

Food Service: Lunch

Guests Aboard: Cong. Coats
Cong. Hiler

1:55 p.m. Arrive Indianapolis.
EST

Met by: Gov. Robert D. Orr
Mayor William Hudnut

IA State GOP Chairman Gordon Durnil

Depart en route Indiana State Capitol. Drive time: 20 mins. In limo: Gov. Orr, J. Baker.

2:20 p.m. Arrive Capitol. Proceed to holding room.

Met outside by:

Bill DuBois, Exec. Ass't to the Governor
Mike McDaniel, Exec. Ass't to the Lt. Gov.
John Coldren, Chief Counsel to the Speaker

2:30 p.m. Proceed to House Chamber announcement area.

See Tab C for House Chamber diagram.

Lt. Governor Mutz introduces Gov. Orr.

Introduction by Gov. Orr. Proceed to podium.

See Tab D for platform seating diagram.

- 2:35 p.m. Remarks. - Open Press Coverage, Live Statewide TV
- 3:00 p.m. Conclude remarks. Accompanied by Gov. Orr, proceed to holding room for brief photo.
- 3:10 p.m. Depart Capitol en route airport. Drive time: 20 mins. In limo: J. Baker.
- 3:35 p.m. Depart Indianapolis en route Andrews AFB.
EST
- Flying Time: 1 hr., 15 mins.
Time Change: None
Food Service: Snacks
Guests Aboard: Cong. Coats
Cong. Hiler
- 4:50 p.m. Arrive Andrews AFB. Depart en route Naval Observatory
EST via Marine One.

Refer to National Religious Broadcasters schedule.

TAB A
Durenberger for Senate Rally
Monday, February 8, 1982

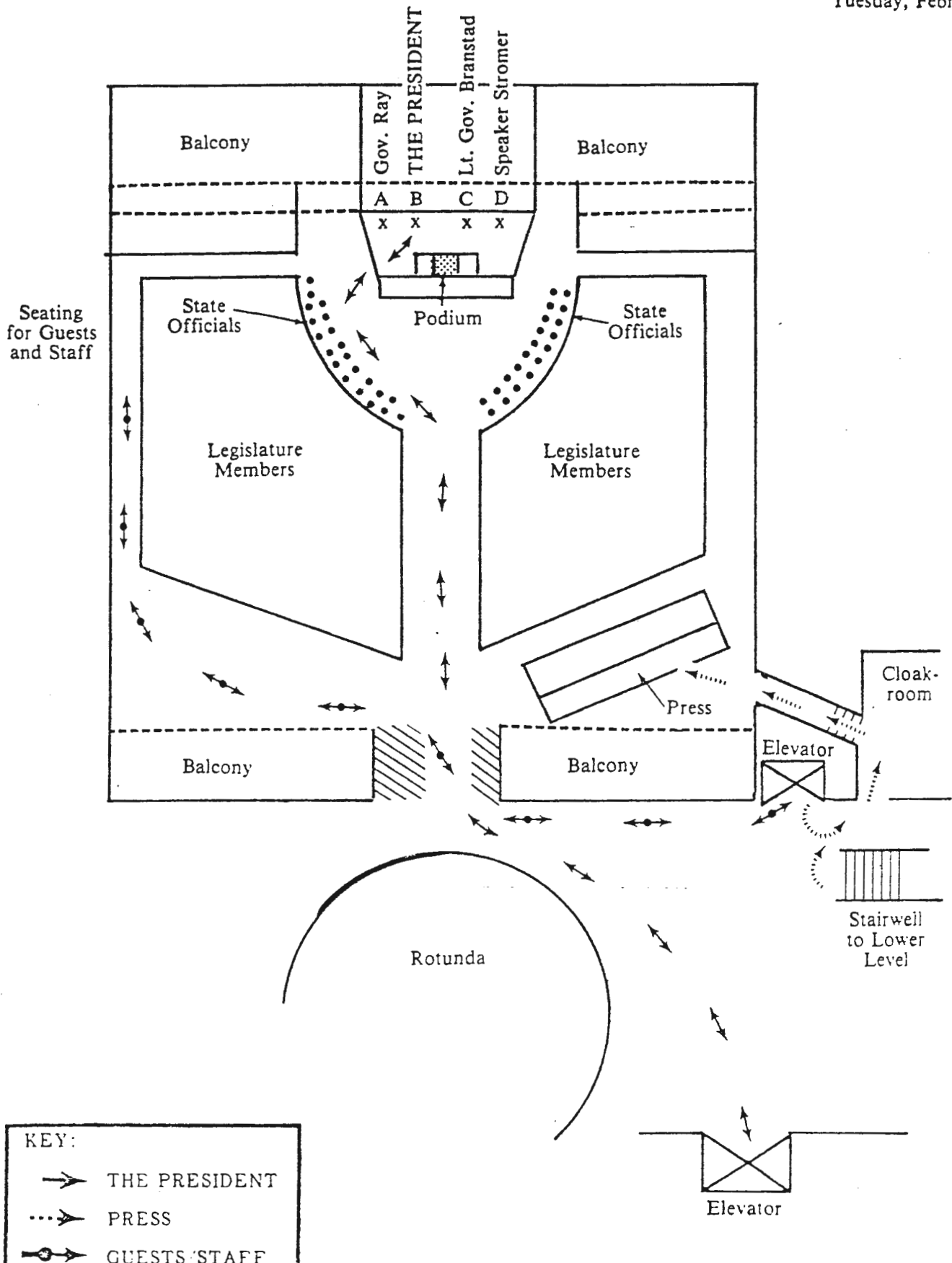
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1. Evie Teegan, Republican National Committeewoman (MN)
2. William "Bill" Morris, Republican State Chairman (MN)
3. David Jennings, Minority Leader, Minnesota House of Representatives.
4. Robert Ashbach, Minority Leader, Minnesota Senate
5. Vin Weber, U.S. House of Representatives (R-MN)
6. Arlen Stangeland, U.S. House of Representatives (R-MN)
7. Thomas Hagedorn, U.S. House of Representatives (R-MN)
8. James Lindau, Mayor of Bloomington, Minnesota
9. William Frenzel, U.S. House of Representatives (R-MN)
10. Senator Rudy Boschwitz, U.S. Senate (R-MN)
11. Mrs. Penny Durenberger
12. THE PRESIDENT
13. Senator David Durenberger
14. Governor Albert Quie, Governor of Minnesota
15. Lt. Governor Lou Wangberg of Minnesota
16. Dorothy Liljegren, Republican State Chairwoman (MN)
17. Leon Oistad, Republican National Committeeman (MN)
18. Iantha Levander, State Chairwoman, Durenberger Volunteer Committee
19. Glenn Annexstad, State Chairman, Durenberger Volunteer Committee
20. Marsie Leier, Reagan-Bush Committee Chairwoman, 1980

THE TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT TO DES MOINES, IOWA

Diagram for the House Chamber
of the Iowa Legislature

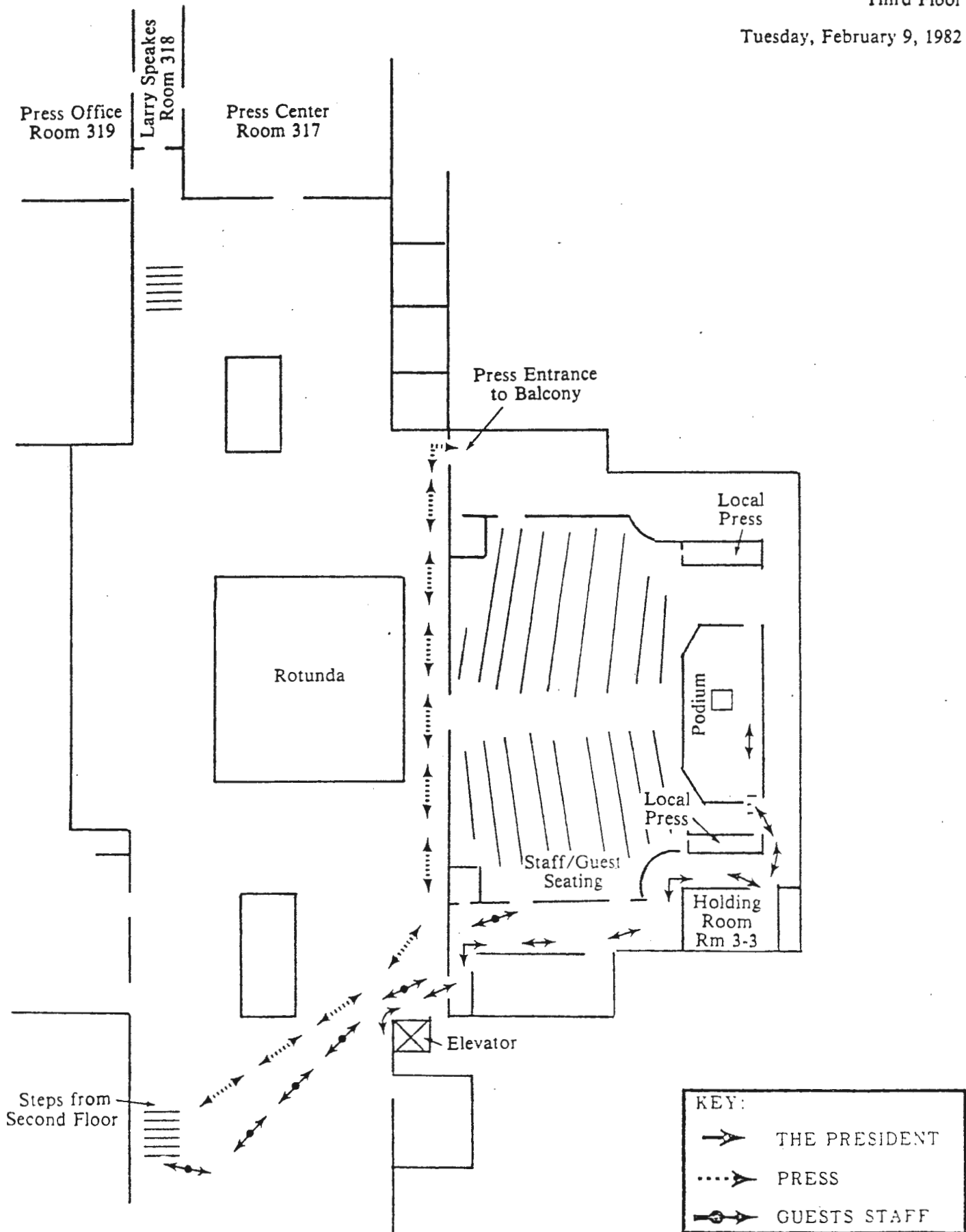
Tuesday, February 9, 1982



THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT TO
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

INDIANA STATE CAPITOL
Third Floor

Tuesday, February 9, 1982



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Senator David Durenberger (R-Minnesota)

Senator Durenberger was born in St. Cloud, Minnesota on August 19, 1934. He attended schools in Minnesota and graduated from the University of Minnesota law school in 1959. Durenberger served in Army intelligence. He has practiced law in Minnesota and also served from 1967-1971 as Executive Secretary to Minnesota Governor Harold LeVander. Throughout this period, Durenberger was very active in Republican politics in Minnesota. Durenberger and his wife, Penny, have four sons: Charles, David, Michael, and Daniel. All of the Durenberger sons are big swimmers, and compete in swimming events.

Durenberger was elected to the Senate in November 1978 to complete the unexpired term of Hubert Humphrey. That term ends in 1983, and Durenberger is currently running for re-election. At the present time, Durenberger appears to be an early favorite to win a full term in 1982. The polls show he is in strong shape. His only announced Democratic challenger is department store heir Mark Dayton, a 34-year old liberal who previously served as Administrative Assistant to Walter Mondale.

Minnesota is always a target state for Democrats, and with an open governor's race in 1982, the Democrats are working hard to recapture the governor's seat. In the Senate, Durenberger serves on the Finance Committee, the Governmental Affairs Committee, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Special Committee on Aging. He also has a strong interest in agricultural issues.

Senator Durenberger's wife, Penny, will accompany him on this trip.

Bill Frenzel - R



Bill Frenzel
of Golden Valley (3d Dist.)
Republican—6th term

Golden Valley, 3rd District, Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area, includes cities west of Minneapolis. This is Bill's 6th term and he is a member of the Budget (4th ranking), House Administration (ranking), and Ways and Means Committees. He is a strong and consistent Administration supporter.

Tom Hagedorn - R



Tom Hagedorn
of Truman (2d Dist.)
Republican—4th term

Truman, Minnesota (south central Minnesota) 2nd District, 4th term. Is a member of the Agriculture and Public Works and Transportation Committees. Tom is a member of the Core Group and is program chairman of the House Republican Study Committee, which is a voluntary organization for research and legislative support of conservative House Republicans. The Study Committee has approximately 150 members. He has requested, and Scheduling has TENTATIVELY approved, a meeting with the President for this group. The meeting would take place in the White House late February.

Senator Roger Jepsen



Senator Jepsen was born in Cedar Falls, Iowa on December 23, 1928. He attended schools in Iowa and graduated from the University of Northern Iowa; he subsequently obtained a MA from Arizona State University. He served as a paratrooper in the U.S. Army. He was active in farming and the insurance business, serving as Branch Manager of Connecticut General Life Insurance Company from 1956-1972. Jepsen served as Lieutenant Governor of Iowa from 1968-1972. He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1978, and his current term expires in 1985. Jepsen and his wife, Dee Ann, have six children.

In the Senate, Jepsen serves on the Agriculture Committee, the Armed Services Committee, and serves as Vice Chairman of the Joint Economic Committee. In this latter capacity, Jepsen will be an important player in our economic recovery program.

Senator Jepsen's wife, Dee Ann, was invited to accompany the Senator on this trip but was not able to do so.



Senator Charles Grassley (R-Iowa)

Senator Grassley was born in New Hartford, Iowa on September 17, 1933. He attended school in Iowa and graduated from the University of Northern Iowa. Grassley is a farmer, and served as a member of the Iowa State Legislature from 1959-1974. From 1975-1980, Grassley served in the U.S. Congress, and was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1980. His current Senate term expires in 1987. Grassley and his wife, Barbara, have five children.

In the Senate, Grassley serves on the Budget Committee, the Finance Committee, the Judiciary Committee, and the Special Committee on Aging. Because of his Committee assignments, particularly Budget and Finance, Grassley will be an important player in our economic program.

Senator Grassley's wife, Barbara, will accompany the Senator on this trip.

Dan Coats - R



Dan R. Coats
of Fort Wayne (4th Dist.)
Republican—1st term

Fort Wayne, 4th District, northeast Indiana, 1st term. Dan is a member of the Energy and Commerce committee and also serves on the Select Committee on Aging. Dan succeeded Republican Dan Quayle, who is now Indiana's freshman Senator, and has been a consistent supporter of the President's economic recovery program.

John (Jack) Hiler - R



John Patrick Hiler
of La Porte (3d Dist.)
Republican—1st term

La Porte, Indiana (north central part of state, including the city of South Bend, and the counties of La Porte and Elkhart), 3rd District, 1st term. Jack Hiler defeated House Democratic Whip John Brademas last Fall. Jack serves on the Government Operations Committee and the Small Business Committee; and he has been a strong and vocal supporter of the President's economic recovery package. At 28, Jack is one of the youngest Members of the House of Representatives.

VOL. CXCIX NO. 4 ★ ★

True Believers

Most GOP Freshmen In House Are Steadfast In Reaganomics Views

Indiana's Rep. Hiler, for One, Backs President's Plans Even if District Suffers

Are They 'Reagan's Robots'?

By DENNIS FARNEY

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Tip O'Neill, the Democratic warhorse, contemptuously dismisses Republican Congressmen like South Bend's John Hiler as "Reagan's Robots"—the blind following the blind.

Rep. Hiler takes that as a compliment, considering the source.

"I'm very comfortable in my beliefs of what needs to be done," says the boyish Congressman, who went to Washington a year ago after a stint in a family-owned foundry in La Porte, Ind. "I don't have any doubts about the Reagan economic program.

"So if that's the definition of a robot, I am one."

Mr. Hiler, 28, attracted national attention last year by toppling the third-ranking Democrat in the House, 11-term John Brademas. But the striking thing about him today, as pressures grow in Washington to modify the President's economic policies, is his utter certainty that these policies should remain unchanged. The same thing is true of most of the other 53 GOP House freshmen. It is a freshman class of true believers—supporting the high-stakes gamble of Reaganomics without a visible qualm or second thought.

The class—more ideological, less patient and younger than House Republicans as a group—may be the wave of the future.



"This class is the cutting edge of a new generation just entering politics," says GOP pollster Robert Teeter, who assisted the Hiler campaign. "People like John Hiler came of age in the '70s, in a time when nothing seemed to be working right in the country. They look at things very differently than someone whose outlook was shaped in the '60s or '50s. They're just more open to new ideas"—among them, supply-side economics.

The Laffer Connection

Mr. Hiler is an enthusiastic supply-sider. As an M.B.A. student at the University of Chicago, he attended classes taught by Arthur Laffer, the supply-side guru. Today, while some more senior congressional Republicans are getting the jitters over Reaganomics, he still backs it "110%."

He is determined to support the President's program—even if that program involves pain for his district.

After his election, South Bend civic leaders asked Rep. Hiler to help them land a federal loan guarantee for a \$150-million ethanol plant near here. The plant would use Indiana corn to make alcohol, directly employing about 140 people and indirectly aiding many more. But in contrast to his predecessor, Mr. Brademas, who had been working for the project, Rep. Hiler was less than enthusiastic.

"I have very serious questions about the government getting in the ethanol business," he says. Like Budget Director David Stockman, he believes federal loan guarantees often underwrite projects that would otherwise never get off the drawing board. Further, he says, "the ethanol plant was shoved down my throat for nine months" during the campaign. (Opponent Brademas kept touting his work for the plant.)

Going Elsewhere for Help

The community leaders then turned to another Indiana Republican, Sen. Richard Lugar, who took the lead in nailing down a \$110 million guarantee. Rep. Hiler didn't show up for the ceremony announcing the guarantee, although he was invited and was in town at the time.

Last year, Bendix Corp., South Bend's biggest employer, threatened to move a major part of its operations to the Sun Belt, where labor is cheaper. An alarmed United Auto Workers union, along with city leaders, asked Rep. Hiler to help them head off the move. But the Congressman played a secondary role; it was Sen. Lugar and Indiana's freshman Republican Senator, Dan Quayle, who led the effort that ultimately persuaded Bendix to retain most of its South Bend work force.

Again, Mr. Hiler says, he had reservations.

"Philosophically, I believe that capital should be allowed to move freely," he says, adding that the episode raised a basic question in his mind: "What is the proper role for a government official to play in a labor-management disagreement?"

The Congressman says his happiest day "by far" in Congress was last June 26, when the House narrowly approved \$35.6 billion in Reagan budget cuts. He celebrated by taking his staff to Bullfeathers, a Capitol Hill restaurant, for drinks. Those budget cuts more than halved the last Carter budget for the Economic Development Administration whose grants had provided redevelopment seed money for cities like South Bend. But the Congressman is comfortable with the idea.

"Sure, South Bend was able to take advantage of some EDA grants," he says. "But if you look at that program, you find that it mostly helped the Sun Belt at the expense of the industrial Midwest. My solution

is to cut down on the tax money flowing from South Bend to Washington, rather than to increase the grant money flowing from Washington to South Bend."

As his words and actions demonstrate, Rep. Hiler tends to view politics and policy in national, not district, terms. So do most of his fellow GOP freshmen. That isn't surprising. Most of them, like Mr. Hiler, ran last year on a "national" campaign strategy shaped and heavily aided by the Washington-based Republican National Congressional Committee. The campaign theme, "Vote Republican—for a change," promised that Republicans would work as a team to help Ronald Reagan reduce the power of government and reinvigorate the economy.

Ideology figures heavily in the votes of these freshmen. "We were elected in a year when ideology was a key issue," says Indiana's other GOP freshman, Dan Coats. "The 1980 election was less a choice of personalities than a choice of philosophies. The question was what the role of government should be."

Not every Republican freshman can afford to be an ideologue, of course. One who can't is Ohio's Edward Weber, who must balance his basically conservative inclinations against the Democratic leanings of his district, industrial Toledo. "I think we've probably cut social programs about as far as we can," he says. Others may join him as the recession deepens and next fall's elections approach. Yet the class as a whole, after a year in Washington, remains bristlingly impatient—and out to change the world.

"We're used to winning," Mr. Hiler declares. "We've won elections they said we couldn't win. We've won votes in the House they said we couldn't win. We're just going to accept losing."

"We're here to change America," says Texas Rep. Jack Fields, who is 29 years old.

Voices of Frustration

Yet some of the freshmen sound surprisingly frustrated and bitter, especially given the fact that they have been on the winning side in this year's big battles. Some are harshly critical of senior House Republicans, who advised President Reagan largely abandon a second round of budget cuts this fall. The freshmen fear such balding could signal the beginning of the end of the "Reagan Revolution."

"I'm not even sure our leadership is on our side," asserts Rep. Eugene Johnston, a North Carolina firebrand. "I'm not even sure (House GOP leader) Bob Michel is a Republican."

Johnston, a self-made millionaire who upset a veteran Democrat, Richardson Preyer, in 1980, thinks the GOP isn't ideologically pure enough. "The first thing we'd better do," he says, "is have the Republican Party become ideologically committed to something, even if we have to lose" some moderate and liberal Republicans in the process. "A year ago," he concludes, "I was out in the real world. I had a job that paid a hell of a lot more than this one. Now I'm here, not accomplishing a darn thing."

Some senior congressional Republicans are "basically trying to see how slowly they can lose, rather than how fast they can win," complains Oregon's Denny Smith. Mr. Smith, a 43-year-old owner of a chain of newspapers, beat Ways and Means Committee Chairman Al Ullman in 1980. As he sees it, his seniors lack a sense of urgency. "Take Social Security. It's losing \$18,000 a minute. That's scary."

"On reflection, Wall Street was smarter than we were," says Indiana Republican Dan Coats, referring to the August stock-market plunge that followed the President's budget and tax-cut victories. "They understood Congress better than we did. They surmised that we couldn't hold the course we'd set, that parochial interests would prevail."

Tax-Cut Plan

But John Hiler is more optimistic. "Look at the inflation curve—it's coming down," he says enthusiastically, his hand slicing an arc through the air. Instead of slowing down the Reagan economic program, he would accelerate it. He is co-sponsoring a proposal to make the next step of the President's individual tax cut retroactive to Jan. 1 instead of becoming effective this July. Last month, he and other house Republicans met with President Reagan to push the idea.

Here in the district, the Congressman's unequivocal backing of the Reagan economic program is drawing some criticism. Most is coming from ethnic, industrial South Bend, a miniature Detroit set down amid the Republican cornfields. This is a city still struggling to come back from the demise, more than a decade ago, of Studebaker Corp.

One critic is Democratic Mayor Roger Parent. "The Reagan program assumes that if the nation is in good shape, South Bend will also be in good shape," he says. "But South Bend is an older industrial city. The nation as a whole could be in good shape and we'd still need some federal help. We're in a period of transition here."

The mayor is particularly disturbed by the Congressman's tepid support for the ethanol plant. "That plant has broad public backing," he says, noting that business and civic leaders have pledged to raise as much as \$1.3 million in private money to help start the project. "And our Congressman is absent for philosophical reasons. That's very difficult for me to understand."

Fund-Raising Evidence

But the critics are in the minority so far, and Republicans here heartily approve of their new Congressman if a recent "Hiler '82" fund-raising dinner was any indication.

More than 1,200 tickets were sold for the dinner, and as the Republican faithful gathered for cocktails in South Bend's new civic center, savoring their drinks and their 1980 victory, nary a discouraging word was heard.

"The thing I like most about John Hiler is that he has supported the President 100%," said Charles Wicks, a 36-year-old lawyer. "He has voted the way I sent him to Washington to vote."

"We don't want him to strike out on his own too much," said Laurie Gardner, a nursing student at Purdue University. "We want him to sort of go with the flow."

"In this room, the only fear people have is that Congress will panic and start retreating on the Reagan program," concluded Elkhart County GOP Chairman Roy ("just like the cowboy") Rogers. "I say, 'for God's sake, hold fast.' That's what the people want."

B

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 6, 1982

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ED ROLLINS

SUBJECT: MINNESOTA - POLITICAL OVERVIEW

I. SUMMARY

During the past six years politics in Minnesota have taken on an entirely different form. For most of the last three decades, prior to 1978, Hubert Humphrey, Eugene McCarthy, and Walter Mondale have dominated the state's U.S. Senate seats; and the Democratic-Farm-Labor Party has set the political tone for the state. In 1978, however, due to an odd combination of events - the election of Mondale to the Vice Presidency, the death of Hubert Humphrey, and Governor Wendell Anderson's self-appointment to the Senate; along with the general rightward turn of the country, the Republicans were able to sweep both U.S. Senate seats and the Governorship away from the Democrats.

In 1980, Minnesota, the home of the Vice President, went for the Carter-Mondale ticket by a margin of only 80,000 votes.

In the 1982 Elections, Senator David Durenberger and Governor Albert Quie are both up for re-election. Durenberger will face a strong challenge in November, but should be able to retain his seat for the Republicans. Governor Quie, under

attack because of the state's poor financial situation, has recently announced his decision not to seek a second term.

In the U.S. House Races, although two of the five Republican Incumbents could be considered vulnerable, it seems likely that the state's Congressional Delegation will remain as it was before the election.

II. ELECTED OFFICIALS

GOVERNOR - Albert H. Quie - Republican - Elected in 1978

SENATOR - David Durenberger - Republican - Elected in 1978

SENATOR - Rudy Boschwitz - Republican - Elected in 1978

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - 5 REPUBLICANS 3 DEMOCRATS

III. REPUBLICAN PARTY OFFICIALS

REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMAN - William Morris

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN - Leon Loistad

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN - Evie Teegen

IV. DISCUSSION

A. 1980 ELECTIONS

In the Presidential Race, Reagan ran 80,000 votes behind Jimmy Carter. Reagan captured 43% of the state's vote, to Carter's 47%, and John Anderson's 9%.

In the U.S. House Races, Republican Vin Weber was elected to a first term in a district formerly held by a Democrat. All other Incumbents, Republican and Democrat, were re-elected, leaving the Republicans with a net gain

of one Seat in Minnesota's Congressional Delegation.

B. THE U.S. SENATE RACE

Senator Dave Durenberger is running for his first full term in the U.S. Senate. In 1978 he was elected to serve out the remaining four years of the late Hubert Humphrey's term. Going into this election, Durenberger was considered to be one of the more vulnerable Republican Senators running for re-election. He has been helped in recent months, however, by success in raising a substantial war chest, and also by the decision of former Vice President Walter Mondale not to pursue a return to the Senate this year. Durenberger's Democrat opponent this fall is likely to be Mark Dayton, a former Mondale aide. Dayton, heir to a large family fortune, is expected to spend between 3 and 4 million dollars on his campaign. Durenberger, however, at this point, seems sufficiently popular with the Minnesota voters to overcome the Democrat challenge.

C. THE GUBERNATORIAL RACE - 1982

Republican Governor Albert Quie, after serving twenty years in the U.S. House of Representatives and four years as Minnesota's Chief Executive, has decided to "retire from politics," and not seek a second term. A major factor in Quie's decision was the simple fact that he had lost much of the popular support that helped him win the Governorship in 1978. The state's finances have remained in poor shape during Quie's term, forcing him to call a Special Session of the State Legislature on three occasions to either raise taxes

or cut social programs. This issue is one that the incumbent Governor could not have easily overcome in a bid for a second term. Quie has subsequently announced his full endorsement of Lieutenant Governor Louis Wangberg in the race to succeed him. Wangberg has also been endorsed by Senator Durenberger, and the state's entire Republican U.S. Congressional Delegation. Although Wangberg will probably have some minor opposition in the Primary, he is almost certain to be the Republican Standard-bearer in the fall. The Democrat Nominee is most likely to be State Attorney General Warren Spannaus. The General Election campaign will be a tough one for the Republicans; but if the economy is showing sure signs of improvement during the summer and fall, the election is still winnable.

D. THE U.S. HOUSE RACES

The size of Minnesota's U.S. House Delegation will be unchanged due to reapportionment. The Republicans will be challenged to retain their 5 to 3 margin in House seats, as Vin Weber and Arlen Stangeland will both have to wage strong and vigorous campaigns to maintain their seats.

V. MINNESOTA - MISCELLANEOUS

POPULATION-	4,077,000
NICKNAME-	NORTH STAR STATE
STATE MOTTO-	THE STAR OF THE NORTH

C

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 6, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ED ROLLINS

SUBJECT: ATTENDANCE AT A FUNDRAISING RECEPTION AND RALLY FOR
SENATOR DAVID DURENBERGER
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1982
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

I. PURPOSE

The fundraising reception and rally are being held to generate both financial and popular support for the re-election of Senator David Durenberger.

II. BACKGROUND

Senator David Durenberger is seeking re-election to the U.S. Senate in a traditionally Democrat state which, however, elected him in 1978 with 61% of the vote. While Senator Durenberger has maintained a good rapport with his constituents, it will take a very strong and well-financed campaign to assure his re-election. These two events are being held to raise a substantial amount of money for the campaign, and to create a highly favorable media situation.

III. PARTICIPANTS

A. GUESTS

Senator David Durenberger

Mrs. (Penny) Durenberger

Senator Rudy Boschwitz

Governor Albert Quie

GUESTS CONT.

Lieutenant Governor Louis Wangberg

Representative Arlen Erdahl (First District)

Representative Tom Hagedorn (Second District)

Representative Bill Frenzel (Third District)

Representative Vin Weber (Sixth District)

Representative Arlen Stangeland (Seventh District)

Reception and Rally Attendees

B. STAFF CONTACT

Paul Russo

IV. PRESS PLAN

A. RECEPTION

CLOSED PRESS

B. RALLY

OPEN PRESS

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS- (TENTATIVE)

4:55p.m. Arrive at Reception - Las Vegas Room
200 people
\$500 per person

5:05p.m. Brief Comments

5:20p.m. Depart Las Vegas Room

5:25p.m. Arrive at Rally - Celebrity Room
1800-2000 people
\$15 per person

5:30p.m. Remarks

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS CONT.

5:45p.m. Conclude remarks, remain for singing of
God Bless America, and then depart for local
press opportunity in the Las Vegas Room.

NOTE: Senator Durenberger will introduce the President
at both events

D

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 6, 1982

INTERVIEW WITH WCCO

DATE: February 8, 1982

LOCATION: The Carlton, Minneapolis

TIME: 5:45 p.m. (10 minutes)

FROM: Larry Speakes

I. PURPOSE

Interview with CBS affiliate in Minneapolis WCCO-TV and WCCO-AM to discuss new Federalism and other topics of current news interest.

II. BACKGROUND

WCCO-TV and WCCO-AM are the local CBS affiliates in the Minneapolis area. They represent the leading radio and television station for the upper Midwest area. The interview will occur after fundraiser in The Carlton.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Reed Johnson, News Director, WCCO-TV
Curtis Beckmann, News Director, WCCO-AM
Larry Speakes

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer
WCCO Camera Crew

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Following introductions, the interview will proceed for ten minutes.

E

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 6, 1982

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ED ROLLINS

SUBJECT: IOWA - POLITICAL OVERVIEW

I. SUMMARY

Until four years ago, Iowa was represented in the U.S. Senate by two liberal Democrats; Dick Clark and John Culver. While this may seem somewhat unusual in a state which is generally thought of as being in the heart of the "Republican Farm Belt;" Iowa has a history of electing a number of Democrats in statewide elections; as evidenced by the election of Clark in 1972, and Culver's election to the Senate in 1974. Also, liberal Democrat Harold Hughes was elected both Governor and U.S. Senator in this "Republican" state. Even in Presidential elections, Iowa cannot be taken for granted by the Republicans. In 1976, for example, Gerald Ford carried Iowa by one mere percentage point.

Recently, however, Iowa seems to have turned more Republican. Along with Republican Governor Robert Ray, Iowa presently has two conservative Republican Senators; Roger Jepsen who defeated Clark in 1978, and Charles Grassley who defeated John Culver in 1980.

In the 1980 Presidential Election, Reagan carried Iowa by a 12% margin over Jimmy Carter.

With neither of the State's Senators up for re-election in 1982, attention this year in Iowa will focus on the Gubernatorial Race, and the U.S. House Races.

II. ELECTED OFFICIALS

GOVERNOR - Robert D. Ray - Republican - Elected in 1968

SENATOR - Roger W. Jepsen - Republican - Elected in 1978

SENATOR - Charles E. Grassley - Republican - Elected in 1980

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES- 3 Republicans 3 Democrats

III. REPUBLICAN PARTY OFFICIALS

REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMAN - Bennett A. Webster

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN - John C. McDonald

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN - Mary Louise Smith

IV. DISCUSSION

A. THE 1980 ELECTIONS

In the Presidential Race, Reagan defeated Carter 51% to 39%, with Anderson picking up 9%. Reagan's plurality was in excess of 165,000 votes.

In the U.S. Senate Race, three term U.S. Representative Chuck Grassley defeated Incumbent Senator John Culver by more than 100,000 votes.

In the U.S. House Races, State Representative Cooper Evans won Grassley's old House seat, keeping it for the Republicans. In the other five Districts, the Incumbent Representatives all ran and were re-elected.

B. THE GUBERNATORIAL RACE - 1982

Republican Governor Robert Ray, who has been Iowa's Chief Executive for fourteen consecutive years, has not yet decided whether or not he will seek yet another term in office. Former Governor and U.S. Senator Harold Hughes who had been contemplating entering the race, was declared ineligible because he did not meet the residency requirements. With Hughes out of the race, it seems more and more likely that Governor Ray will announce his candidacy for re-election. Should Ray however, decide not to seek another term, conservative Republican Lieutenant Governor Terry Branstad is anxiously waiting in the wings to make the run himself.

C. THE U.S. HOUSE RACES - 1982

Reapportionment will not change Iowa's representation in the House. As of now, it appears that the state will retain a break-down of three Republicans and three Democrats, although Republican Freshman Cooper Evans could face a tight contest.

V. IOWA - MISCELLANEOUS

POPULATION-	2,913,000
NICKNAME-	HAWKEYE STATE
STATE MOTTO-	OUR LIBERTIES WE PRIZE AND OUR RIGHTS WE WILL MAINTAIN

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 6, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ED ROLLINS

SUBJECT: ATTENDANCE AT A FUNDRAISING BREAKFAST FOR THE
IOWA REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1982
DES MOINES, IOWA

I. PURPOSE

The fundraising breakfast is being held to help retire the State Party's debt, and to raise money for the 1982 Elections.

II. BACKGROUND

The Iowa State Republican Party currently has a debt of approximately \$70,000, and has budgeted \$1 million in expenditures for this election year. This \$1,000 per person breakfast, attended by about fifty guests will be a major event in an effort to retire the debt and procure the capital to fulfill the Party's budget projections.

III. PARTICIPANTS

A. GUESTS

Governor Robert Ray

Lieutenant Governor Terry Branstad

Senator Roger Jepsen

Senator Charles Grassley

Representative Jim Leach

Reception Attendees

B. STAFF CONTACT

Paul Russo

IV. PRESS PLAN

TRAVEL POOL ONLY

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS- TENTATIVE

- 8:30a.m. Breakfast Begins
50 people
\$1,000 per person
- 9:00a.m. John Ruan (Honorary Breakfast Chairman) meets
the President in his suite. (Lanny Wiles
to accompany Ruan.)
- 9:10a.m. The President and Ruan enter the Breakfast.
(Which is already in progress.)
- 9:15a.m. Diana Stadmueller, Vice-Chairman of the State
Party introduces Governor Bob Ray.

Governor Ray introduces the President.

The President makes brief remarks
- 9:30a.m. The President departs the breakfast accompanied
by Governor Ray.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 6, 1982

INTERVIEW WITH SKIP WEBBER

DATE: February 9, 1982

LOCATION: State Capitol, Des Moines

TIME: 11:05 a.m. (15 minutes)

FROM: Larry Speakes

I. PURPOSE

Interview with Skip Webber, Iowa Daily Press Association, to discuss President's first year in office, how his ideas have changed on what can be accomplished and also to discuss Federalism.

II. BACKGROUND

Mr. Webber interviewed the President shortly before the Iowa caucus during 1980 to discuss his candidacy. This would be an opportunity for Mr. Webber to conduct a follow-up interview. It should be noted that both Mr. Webber's father and father-in-law worked for WHO-Radio about the same time the President did. His column runs in 40 daily newspapers, with a circulation of 218,000 state-wide.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Skip Webber
Larry Speakes

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Following the President's address to the Iowa Joint Legislative Session, the interview will take place in the Holding Room of the State Capitol and will run for about 15 minutes.

H

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 6, 1982

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ED ROLLINS

SUBJECT: INDIANA - POLITICAL OVERVIEW

I. SUMMARY

In the 1980 Presidential Election, Reagan carried Indiana by a margin of 19%; Republican Representative Dan Quayle was elected to the U.S. Senate; Republican Robert Orr was elected Governor; and the Republicans made a net gain of one seat in Indiana's U.S. House Delegation.

Republican Senator Richard Lugar, the former Mayor of Indianapolis, is running for a second term. Lugar remains extremely popular and has a very effective campaign organization.

It is possible that the Republican advantage with the Redistricting process in this state could yield a gain of two House seats for the Party in Indiana.

II. ELECTED OFFICIALS

GOVERNOR - Robert Orr - Republican - Elected in 1980

SENATOR - Richard G. Lugar - Republican - Elected in 1976

SENATOR - Danforth Quayle - Republican - Elected in 1980

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - 5 Republicans 6 Democrats

III. REPUBLICAN PARTY OFFICIALS

REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMAN - Gordon K. Durnil

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN - James T. Neal

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN - Margaret C. Hill

IV. DISCUSSION

A. 1980 ELECTIONS

In the Presidential Race, Reagan defeated Carter in Indiana 57% to 38%, with a margin of more than 400,000 votes.

In the U.S. Senate Race, two term Republican Representative Dan Quayle defeated 18 year veteran Senator Birch Bayh by more than 150,000 votes.

In the Governor's Race, Lieutenant Governor Robert Orr defeated Democrat John Hillenbrand by 250,000 votes. Orr succeeds two term Republican Governor Otis Bowen who was ineligible to run for a third term.

In the U.S. House Races, Republican John Hiler defeated House Majority Whip John Brademas and Republican Daniel Coates retained the seat vacated by Dan Quayle. In all nine of the other districts the incumbents were re-elected.

B. THE U.S. SENATE RACE

Senator Richard Lugar is considered to be one of the safest Republican incumbents up for re-election this year. The two major Democrats currently filed for the

Senate Nomination are Floyd County Prosecutor Stephen Beardsley and State Senator Michael Kendall, both of whom are from Southern Indiana. Whomever gets the Democrat Nomination, whether it is one of the forementioned, or perhaps one of the incumbent Democrat U.S. Representatives, it seems likely that Lugar will win...big!

C. U.S. HOUSE RACES- 1982

With control of the Governor's Office, and strong majorities in both Houses of the State Assembly, Republicans have been able to control the redistricting process. The state loses one seat, and the Republicans have been able to redraw the Congressional Districts in a way that makes the prospects highly favorable for the Party to gain a 7-3 majority of the House Delegation, instead of the current 5-6 minority. The Democrats who seem most likely to lose out are Floyd Fithian, David Evans, and Andy Jacobs.

V. INDIANA - MISCELLANEOUS

POPULATION- 5,374,000
NICKNAME- THE HOOSIER STATE
STATE MOTTO- CROSSROADS OF AMERICA