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WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT  
WORKSHEET

- X - MEDIA
- H - INTERNAL

Subject Codes:  
PR 007.01

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS FOR  
PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULED  
APPOINTMENTS FOR AUG 02 82

1) Subject: List of invitees/attendees for  
meeting with Foreign Minister  
YITZHAK SHAMIR of Israel

CO 074

2) Memo regarding Iowa political  
situation.

ST 015  
PL

3) memo from Secretary John Block  
regarding the agricultural  
situation in Iowa

FG 019  
AG

4) memo regarding Radio Marti  
legislation  
Iowa Congressional delegation's  
opposition to

LE  
CO 038  
FO 005.03  
UT 001.01  
FG 031

5) Memo regarding the political  
situation in Connecticut

ST 007

6) Schedule for President's  
trip to Des Moines, Iowa and  
Hartford, Connecticut

TR 052  
LG DES.MO  
LG HART.FE

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMMATT	RSZ	1 1			1 1

Referral Note: \_\_\_\_\_

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE  
Monday, August 2, 1982

*Def*

9:00

*QVA*

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> 9:12 - 9:29 (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> 9:30 - 50 (Clark) <i>Secy, SHULTZ, Amb. Sam LEWIS, RICHARD FORTBANKS, Em, JB, Nicholas: Viki, otes</i>	Oval Office Cabinet Rm.
9:45 am (10 min)	<u>Briefing for Shamir Meeting</u> 9:30 - 9:50 (Clark)	Oval Office
9:55 am (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Foreign Minister Shamir of Israel</u> 9:50 - 10:13 (Clark)	Oval Office (distributed separately)
10:15 am (1hr45min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> 10:14 - 11:11 11:11 - RESIDENCE	Oval Office Residence
12:00 m	<u>Depart for Trip to Des Moines, Iowa</u> (See Separate Schedule) (Stephen Studdert)	South Ground (detailed schedule available Monday morning)

ON Des Moines

SUPPLEMENTARY BRIEFING MATERIALS

- Tab A Iowa Political Briefing (Rollins)
- Tab B Memo from Secretary Block
- Tab C Radio Marti -- Of Special Interest to Iowa Congressional Delegation (Duberstein)
- Tab D Connecticut Political Briefing (Rollins)
- Tab E Members of Congress Traveling with the President (Duberstein)

MEETING WITH FOREIGN MINISTER YITZHAK SHAMIR OF ISRAEL

Monday, August 2, 1982 -- The Oval Office

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9:45 - 9:55 a.m. - Briefing

The President  
The Vice President  
Secretary Shultz  
William P. Clark  
Ambassador Samuel Lewis  
Ambassador Richard Fairbanks  
Assistant Secretary Nicholas Veliotos  
Geoffrey Kemp, NSC  
Howard J. Teicher, NSC

9:55 - 10:10 a.m. - Meeting

United States

The President  
The Vice President  
Secretary Shultz  
William P. Clark  
Ambassador Samuel Lewis  
Ambassador Richard Fairbanks  
Assistant Secretary Nicholas Veliotos  
Geoffrey Kemp, NSC  
Howard J. Teicher, NSC (notetaker)

Israel

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir  
Ambassador Moshe Arens  
Deputy Foreign Minister Hanan Bar-on

*Y. Ezer Aharon*

*D. CM NEHUSHTAN*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE  
Monday, August 2, 1982

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark) <i>House Russell, Gutzwiller, Amb. Dan Leuss, Richard Donohoe</i>	Oval Office
9:45 am (10 min)	<u>Briefing for Shamir Meeting</u> (Clark) <i>Richard Donohoe, William Webster</i>	Oval Office
9:55 am (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Foreign Minister Shamir of Israel</u> (Clark)	Oval Office  (distributed separately)
10:15 am (1hr45min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office Residence
12:00 m	<u>Depart for Trip to Des Moines, Iowa</u> (See Separate Schedule) (Stephen Studdert)	South Ground  (detailed schedule available Monday morning)
	<u>ON Des Moines</u>	

SUPPLEMENTARY BRIEFING MATERIALS

- Tab A Iowa Political Briefing  
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(Duberstein)



*B*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 30, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ED ROLLINS

SUBJECT: IOWA - POLITICAL BRIEFING

I. SUMMARY

Republican Governor Robert Ray, who has served as Iowa's chief executive since 1969, is not seeking re-election this year. In the race to succeed Ray, conservative Republican incumbent Lieutenant Governor Terry Branstad is being challenged by liberal Democrat Roxanne Conlin, a former U.S. Attorney who had been appointed by President Carter. This gubernatorial race will be a classic conservative-liberal battle similar to Iowa's last two U.S. Senate races. In 1978 Republican Roger Jepsen defeated Democrat incumbent Senator Dick Clark by a 51% to 48% margin, and in 1980 Republican Chuck Grassley defeated Democrat incumbent Senator John Culver by a 53% to 46% margin. (Neither Senator Jepsen nor Senator Grassley is up for re-election this year.)

Reapportionment has not changed the size of Iowa's U.S. House delegation which currently has 3 Republicans and 3 Democrats. The most vulnerable U.S. House member in the state is freshman Republican Congressman Cooper Evans who is fighting to retain his seat in a rematch of his 1980 campaign against Democrat Lynn Cutler. Evans won that race by slightly more than 6,000 votes.

The Reagan-Bush ticket carried Iowa by a 51% to 39% margin



in 1980, carrying all six of Iowa's U.S. Congressional districts.

II. ELECTED OFFICIALS

GOVERNOR - Robert Ray - Republican - Elected in 1968

LT. GOVERNOR - Terry Branstad - Republican - Elected in 1978

SENATOR - Roger Jepsen - Republican - Elected in 1978

SENATOR - Charles Grassley - Republican - Elected in 1980

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

REPUBLICAN MEMBERS - James Leach (1st District)

Thomas Tauke (2nd District)

Cooper Evans (3rd District)

III. THE STATE LEGISLATURE

UPPER HOUSE - 29 Republicans 21 Democrats

LOWER HOUSE - 58 Republicans 42 Democrats

IV. REPUBLICAN STATE PARTY OFFICIALS

REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMAN - Bennett A. (Ben) Webster

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN - John C. McDonald

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN - Mary Louise Smith

REAGAN-BUSH STATE CHAIRMAN - Ray Haigie

V. DISCUSSION

A. THE GUBERNATORIAL RACE - 1982

The central focus of attention in Iowa politics this year is on the gubernatorial race. Incumbent Republican Lieutenant Governor Terry Branstad is locked in a fierce battle against former Carter-appointed U.S. Attorney, Democrat Roxanne Conlin. The winner will succeed four-term Republican Governor Robert Ray.

The popular incumbent Governor Ray announced last February his intention not to seek a fifth term.

Branstad, 35 years old, was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1978 with 57% of the statewide vote; he ran only one point behind the margin garnered by Governor Ray who won his fourth term that year. Prior to his statewide election, Branstad had served three terms in the state legislature. Branstad has enjoyed strong support among Iowa's conservatives, who have often thought of Ray as being too moderate. Republican Party unity was strengthened when Ray enthusiastically endorsed Branstad's candidacy, shortly after announcing his decision not to seek a fifth term. Branstad went on to win the Republican gubernatorial nomination in the June 8 primary without opposition.

Branstad is running on a platform adopted by the Republican State Convention which endorses the key elements of the Administration's Economic Recovery Program. The platform states that "implementation of the Republican program of tax cuts, fiscal restraints and encouragement of savings and productivity is the best way to deal with our long-term unemployment problems." Additionally, the platform supports the concept of "peace through strength" and expresses "great confidence in President Reagan in this (national defense) area."

Branstad's Democrat opponent, Roxanne Conlin, has a well-established liberal reputation in Iowa. The 38-year-old Conlin won the Democrat nomination with 48% of the vote over a former state senator and a former state party chairman. A pre-primary poll conducted by the Des Moines Register found

Democrat Conlin leading Republican Branstad by a 45% to 39% margin.

However, Conlin, who often criticizes the GOP as the "party of the privileged," has hit a stumbling block which is adversely affecting her campaign. It appears that Conlin and her husband, who are worth \$2.2 million, paid no state income taxes in 1981, and paid only \$3,000 in federal income taxes that year because of tax shelters. When these facts were made public in early July, the Des Moines Register reported that "a political firestorm" had engulfed Conlin. The tax shelter story has dominated campaign coverage in the state for the past three weeks, and observers in both parties agree that Branstad has been helped significantly by what Governor Ray has termed Conlin's "hypocrisy."

Rather than dwell on the negative Conlin issue, however, Branstad has seized the initiative and unveiled a positive program for putting Iowans back to work. Branstad's offering the voters creative solutions to problems confronting the state has enhanced Branstad's image as a leader.

As of July 20, Branstad's campaign had raised \$360,000 and had \$35,000 cash on hand. Conlin's campaign, on the other hand, was \$65,000 in debt, and had only raised a total of \$244,000 (\$50,000 of which was classified as a loan). Branstad has an extensive campaign organization, which he has been building since his 1978 race. Despite the recent boost, Branstad still faces a tough campaign, and the race is expected to be close. Iowa, however, is shaping up as one of our best hopes for retaining control of the five Midwestern states where Republican

incumbent governors are not seeking re-election.

B. THE U.S. HOUSE RACES - 1982

Reapportionment has not changed the size of Iowa's six-member U.S. House delegation, and redistricting has not radically altered the lines which divide the state's congressional districts. The 3 Republican and 3 Democrat incumbents who currently represent Iowa in the House, are all seeking re-election this year.

Republican freshman Congressman Cooper Evans, who represents the 3rd District (north-central Iowa, Waterloo), is one of the most vulnerable Republican incumbents in the U.S. House in 1982. Evans will need substantial assistance if he is to withstand his rematch against Democrat Lynn Cutler. Cutler, a Black Hawk County (Waterloo) Supervisor and Vice Chairwoman of the Democrat National Committee, came within 6,000 votes of defeating Evans in 1980. In that year, incumbent Republican Congressman Chuck Grassley gave up this seat to run a successful U.S. Senate race. Cutler will be well-funded against Evans; she is receiving heavy funding from Democrat and liberal organizations from outside Iowa. Evans is currently rated by most political observers as an underdog in his bid for a second term.

In the 4th Congressional District (south-central Iowa, Des Moines), 24-year veteran House Democrat Neal Smith is considered almost unbeatable, although Smith captured only 54% of the vote in his 1980 race. His Republican challenger, state Senator Dave Readinger, is an attractive candidate, but Smith remains an

admired fixture in this Des Moines district which takes in the heaviest concentration of Democrats in the state.

In the two western Iowa U.S. House districts, the 5th and 6th, incumbent Democrats Tom Harkin and Berkley Bedell are expected to win easily. However, Jepsen forces are keeping a close eye on Harkin's race in the 5th District. Harkin, a four-term moderate Democrat, is currently seen as Jepsen's most probable opponent in 1984. It is expected that Republican State Representative Arlyn Danker will wage a viable race against Harkin.

C. DES MOINES, IOWA

Des Moines, with a population of 191,000, is Iowa's state capital and largest city. Governor Ray hosted the Midwestern Governors' Conference in Des Moines July 17-19, 1982. The National Federation of Republican Women will hold their annual convention in Des Moines August 19-21, 1982.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

POPULATION - 2,913,000  
NICKNAME - Hawkeye State  
MOTTO - Our liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

29 JUL 1982

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN R. BLOCK, Secretary

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John R. Block", written over the printed name.

SUBJECT: IOWA VISIT

The Iowa farm community continues to be a strong supporter of this Administration. Rural people here, as in other rural areas of the nation, feel we are on the right track to restoring prosperity to America. In fact, they more than any other group have exhibited the patience and support that is required to make our programs work.

The problems that currently confront Iowa farmers are similar to those faced by farmers across the country, low commodity prices and high interest rates. Locally the concerns which are particular to Iowans are farm exports, grain storage and disaster payments.

Iowa, which ranked first among agricultural exporting states will be watching our actions as we move to resolve the LTA and other export stimulating initiatives.

Grain storage may very well become a major issue this fall if major export sales remain sluggish. This will result from limited on-farm storage and bumper crops once again.

Southeastern Iowa has been hit with three periods of prolonged heavy rain and flooding this summer. Congressman Jim Leach has asked for the Department to make disaster payments to producers in this area. We are currently reviewing this request.

The fact that hog and cattle prices have shown strength in recent months has eased the financial crunch that many Iowans have faced in recent years.

Overall, despite the above conditions Iowa farmers remain good solid Republicans and supporters of your Administration's goals and programs.

## BIOGRAPHY

### Robert H. Lounsberry, Secretary of Agriculture for Iowa

Robert H. Lounsberry was first elected Secretary of Agriculture for Iowa on November 7, 1972 and began his official duties on January 2, 1973. He has been elected twice since then, serving two four-year terms. He is up for reelection this November.

His background is one of a diversified farmer for 25 years, raising cattle, hogs, lambs, and also, corn and soybeans.

Secretary Lounsberry maintains his residence on a farm in McCallsburg (he rents the land out to a neighbor).

He is a graduate of Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. He is married to "Micki" and has five children. Secretary Lounsberry was a World War II bomber pilot.

He presently serves as President of the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture and will host the annual NASDA convention September 12-15, 1982.

### Thatcher Johnson, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture for Iowa

Thatcher Johnson has served as Deputy Secretary of Agriculture for Iowa since January 1973. His background is in agribusiness dealing with farmers in lumber and contracting at Gowrie, Iowa.

Mr. Johnson has lived on a small farm north of Madrid for 18 years. He raises corn and soybeans.

He is a graduate of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa. He also served as President of the Iowa Lumbermans Association in 1969.

Mr. Johnson is married to "Sherry" and has four children.

c



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 31, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KEN DUBERSTEIN *KMD*

SUBJECT: Radio Marti

The Administration-backed legislation which provides for direct radio broadcasting to Cuba, known as Radio Marti (H.R. 5427), is scheduled for House floor consideration on Tuesday, August 3, 1982. Our strategy is to pass a clean bill in the House with the exception of a technical amendment to ensure Budget Act compliance. We hope to clear up any other problems with the bill in conference.

The entire Iowa Congressional Delegation has joined with Radio Station WHO in Des Moines, Iowa, to actively oppose H.R. 5427. This opposition is based largely on fears that Fidel Castro would jam the AM 1040 frequency -- used by WHO and also initially assigned to Radio Marti -- if Radio Marti became operational. Some, like Representative Jim Leach (R-Iowa) who will be joining you on Air Force I, also oppose Radio Marti in principle.

If Members of the Iowa Delegation or local press have the opportunity, they surely will attempt to question you with the hope of obtaining assurances or eliciting comments that can be used by Radio Marti opponents during the upcoming House floor debate. We recommend that you respond to any questions as follows:

1. That you consider Radio Marti an important foreign policy initiative that should receive priority consideration in the Congress.
2. That the legislation now pending in the House of Representatives (H.R. 5427) does not assign any particular frequency to Radio Marti.
3. That, as promised in a recent letter to the House Leadership from Secretary of State Shultz (copy attached), the Administration "will follow in good faith the procedure in the legislation for identifying a frequency for Radio Marti, in order to safeguard the interests of all concerned."

4. That a number of amendments that may possibly be offered to H.R. 5427 in the House -- including one by Representative Tauke (R-Iowa) to force Radio Marti to use the short-wave band -- no matter how well intentioned, would not work and simply would kill any prospects for Radio Marti; and that you obviously could not endorse any such attempt to kill the bill.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

July 29, 1982

Dear Mr. Speaker:

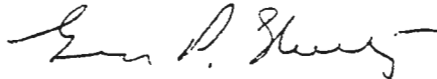
The Administration needs your help to obtain prompt, favorable House action on radio broadcasting to Cuba - Radio Marti (H.R. 5427).

The President considers Radio Marti an important foreign policy initiative worthy of priority Congressional attention. I fully share his conviction that the United States needs a means to supply the people of Cuba with reliable news about their government and its role in the world. Radio Marti, modeled on Radio Free Europe, would fill that need, and at modest cost. We need prompt Congressional approval so that we can move forward with this effort. This is a peaceful, long overdue foreign policy instrument.

This Administration is very concerned about Cuban interference and protecting U. S. commercial broadcasters. We are working with the National Association of Broadcasters and others in the industry on ways to address this general and increasingly serious problem. The Bill now before the House lists a number of criteria for selecting a broadcast frequency for Radio Marti. There should be no doubt that the Administration will follow in good faith the procedure in the legislation for identifying a frequency for Radio Marti, in order to safeguard the interests of all concerned.

I urge you to give this Bill prompt, favorable action.

Sincerely,



George P. Shultz

The Honorable  
Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.,  
Speaker of the  
House of Representatives.

*D*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 30, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ED ROLLINS *P.R. 502 ER*

SUBJECT: CONNECTICUT - POLITICAL BRIEFING

I. SUMMARY

Republican incumbent U.S. Senator Lowell Weicker has finally cleared what may have been his most difficult hurdle in his drive to win a third term in the U.S. Senate. Prescott Bush announced his withdrawal from the race for the Republican U.S. Senate nomination on July 27th and pledged his support to Weicker. Weicker will now face incumbent Democrat U.S. Congressman Toby Moffett in the general election. Although the Weicker-Moffett race is expected to be close, there was almost universal sentiment among pollsters that Weicker would stand a better chance than Bush of defeating Moffett in the general election.

In the gubernatorial race, the likely Republican nominee is former state Senate Majority Leader Lewis Rome. Rome will face an uphill battle to unseat incumbent Democrat Governor William O'Neill. O'Neill assumed the governorship in 1980 when Governor Ella Grasso resigned because of a terminal illness. Rome narrowly won the Republican endorsement at the GOP convention, but since former State Senator Richard Bozzuto captured the necessary delegate support, he has an option to force a primary. Bozzuto has not yet announced his decision.

Reapportionment did not affect the size of Connecticut's six-member U.S. House delegation. The state's two incumbent Republican House members, Stewart McKinney and Larry DeNardis, are both favored to win re-election. Republican candidates should run well in at least two of the four U.S. House districts currently held by Democrats.

The Reagan-Bush ticket carried Connecticut in 1980 by a 48% to 39% margin.

II. ELECTED OFFICIALS

GOVERNOR - William O'Neill - Democrat - Appointed in 1981

SENATOR - Lowell Weicker - Republican - Elected in 1970

SENATOR - Christopher Dodd - Democrat - Elected in 1980

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - 2 Republicans 4 Democrats

REPUBLICAN MEMBERS - Larry DeNardis (3rd District)

Stewart McKinney (4th District)

III. THE STATE LEGISLATURE

UPPER HOUSE - 13 Republicans 23 Democrats

LOWER HOUSE - 68 Republicans 83 Democrats

IV. REPUBLICAN STATE PARTY OFFICIALS

REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMAN - Ralph Capecelatro

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN - John Alsop

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN - Mary Boatwright

REAGAN-BUSH STATE CHAIRMEN - John Davis Lodge

Malcolm Baldrige

V. DISCUSSION

A. THE U.S. SENATE RACE - 1982

Maverick Republican U.S. Senator Lowell Weicker is seeking his third term in the U.S. Senate. The possibility of a third term for Weicker increased dramatically with Prescott Bush's announcement on Tuesday, July 27th, that he was withdrawing from the race for the U.S. Senate nomination. Bush's decision spares a bitter GOP primary battle which pre-convention polls suggested Weicker might have lost to the Vice President's older brother.

The crux of the situation was that while Bush had strong support among Connecticut's rank and file Republican voters, it appeared unlikely that he would attract enough of the Democrat and Independent vote, which makes up 75% of the state's electorate. Without that support, it would have been very difficult for Bush to defeat Democrat Toby Moffett in the general election.

Bush, who ran as an advocate of the Administration's policies, was supported by many of the nation's conservative leaders including Lyn Nofziger and Congressman Jack Kemp. However, Weicker was aided by many of his colleagues including Senators Laxalt, Baker, Goldwater, Dole, Tower, and Stevens.

Just days before the convention opened on July 23, Connecticut Republican State Chairman Ralph Capecelatro stunned many Bush supporters by abandoning his neutral stance and publicly endorsing Weicker. Weicker won 65% of the convention vote to Bush's 35%. In the two days following the convention, Bush reassessed his campaign and decided it was in the best

interest of party unity to withdraw and support Weicker as the Republican nominee.

Although Weicker's position in relation to the Administration remains tenuous, Moffett has already established the theme of his campaign against Weicker. A Moffett fundraising letter distributed throughout Connecticut states that "Lowell Weicker has voted in support of ultraconservative President Ronald Reagan more consistently than he did with moderate President Gerald Ford."

Moffett, who began his career as a protege of Ralph Nader, won election to the U.S. House in 1974 at the age of thirty. He has consistently been one of the most liberal members of Congress. Although many conservative Republicans in the state are very unhappy with Weicker's Senate performance over the past twelve years, it seems unlikely that Moffett will be able to attract their votes. The major objective in this race is to preserve this U.S. Senate seat as a measure of insurance that Republicans maintain a majority in the U.S. Senate.

B. THE GUBERNATORIAL RACE - 1982

Republican Lewis Rome, a former Majority Leader of the State Senate, narrowly won the Party endorsement for the Republican gubernatorial nomination at the state convention on July 24, 1982. The convention endorsement almost assures Rome that he will be the Republican gubernatorial nominee to challenge incumbent Democrat Governor William O'Neill. Rome edged out former State Senate Minority Leader Richard Bozzuto by a 488 to 442 vote. This occurred after a four hour balloting session and



the withdrawal of a third candidate, State Senator Gerald Labriola. Bozzuto, who easily reached the 20% delegate strength needed to force a primary, has until August 3 to decide whether or not he will contest Rome for the nomination in the September 7 primary.

Rome, a 48 year old attorney, is a former mayor of Bloomfield, served eight years in the State Senate, and was the 1978 GOP candidate for lieutenant governor. Bozzuto, a 52 year old Watertown insurance executive, also served eight years in the State Senate and was Minority Leader for two years. Bozzuto narrowly lost the Republican convention endorsement for the U.S. Senate to Jim Buckley in 1980, and went on to lose by a wide margin to Buckley in the Republican primary. Buckley was subsequently defeated by Democrat Christopher Dodd by a 56% to 43% margin.

Rome, however, is not well-known by the Connecticut electorate and is expected to have an extremely difficult time defeating Democrat incumbent Governor William O'Neill. O'Neill succeeded to the governorship in January 1981 when popular Democrat Governor Ella Grasso resigned in the middle of her second term due to an illness. Grasso died in February 1981.

C. U.S. HOUSE RACES - 1982

Reapportionment has not changed the size of Connecticut's U.S. House delegation and redistricting has not drastically affected the makeup of the state's six U.S. Congressional districts. Connecticut's two Republican House members, Stewart McKinney and Larry DeNardis, both appear safe in their

re-election bids. McKinney, who succeeded Lowell Weicker in representing the 4th District (bordering New York City), has won re-election to subsequent terms rather routinely since his initial victory in 1970. This year he will face a rematch against his 1980 Democrat challenger, John Phillips. McKinney won the 1980 race with 63% of the vote. Republican freshman U.S. Congressman Larry DeNardis won his 3rd District seat, centered around New Haven, in 1980 by a 52% to 46% margin over Democrat Joseph Lieberman. He succeeded 22-year veteran Democrat Congressman Robert Giaimo who decided not to seek a twelfth term. This November, DeNardis is likely to face Democrat Stephen Wareck, president of the New Haven Board of Aldermen. Although this is a traditionally Democrat district, DeNardis has maintained a good rapport with his constituency and is rated a favorite to win a second term.

Republican candidates are expected to wage tough races in two districts which are currently held by Democrats. In the 6th District (northwestern Connecticut), which Democrat U.S. Senate candidate Toby Moffett currently represents, Republican state Senator Nancy Johnson is expected to be the Republican nominee. Johnson won the Republican endorsement but may have to face a primary race against Republican businessman Nicholas Schaus. Schaus was Moffett's Republican challenger in 1980, and received 41% of the vote. However, Johnson appears to have the Republican support to prevail if challenged by Schaus in the September primary. Johnson is likely to run a credible race in this district against one of three candidates who have qualified.

for the Democrat primary.

In the 2nd District (northeastern corner of the state), freshman Democrat Congressman Samuel Gejdenson will face a rematch against Republican Tony Guglielmo. Guglielmo won 47% of the vote in the 1980 race against Gejdenson.

In the 5th District (southeastern, Danbury), Democrat William Ratchford is now seen as the likely winner in his bid for a third term. A rematch had been expected between Ratchford and Republican Edward Donahue, who came within 2,000 votes of defeating Ratchford in 1980. However, Donahue decided to withdraw from the race for personal reasons. The Republican nominee will be state Representative Neal Hanlon. Ratchford will be helped by redistricting which made his district slightly more Democrat.

In the 1st Congressional District which is centered around Hartford, the state capital, Democrat incumbent Barbara Kennelly is almost certain to win her first full term over Republican Herschel Klein. Kennelly, the daughter of former Connecticut Democrat Chairman John Bailey, won a special election in January 1982 to succeed Democrat incumbent Bill Cotter who died in 1981. This is the most heavily Democrat district in the state and Kennelly is likely to win by a wide margin.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

POPULATION - 3,108,000

NICKNAME - Nutmeg State

MOTTO - He who transplanted still sustains.

*E*



Senator Roger Jepsen (R-Iowa)

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. Senator Jepsen supported passage of the tax bill in the Senate, although he did so reluctantly.

On July 27, you met with Senator Jepsen to discuss our grain agreement with the Soviet Union. Jepsen favored a long-term grain agreement. In addition to that subject, Jepsen also made two suggestions with regard to this trip to Iowa. He asked that you meet with the Iowa Farm Bureau and also that his brother, Mike Jepsen, be included in some of the activities during your visit to Iowa. In both cases, we have accommodated Jepsen's requests. Also, Jepsen is most anxious that you make some public comment during your visit to Iowa about Jepsen's great contribution in the agricultural area and his understanding of the needs and problems of the farmers. Jepsen's wife, Dee Ann, will join your party upon arrival in Iowa.



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.

You recall that Senator Grassley travelled with you to Iowa on February 8, 1982.



SENATOR LOWELL WEICKER (R-CONNECTICUT)

Senator Weicker was born in Paris, France on May 16, 1931. He received his B.A. degree from Yale University in 1953, and received his LL.B. degree from the University of Virginia in 1958. He served in the U.S. Army from 1953-1955. Weicker served as a State representative in the Connecticut General Assembly in 1962, 1964, and 1966.

Senator Weicker was elected to the 91st Congress on November 5, 1968. He was elected to the United States Senate on November 3, 1970 and was reelected on November 2, 1976. Senator Weicker is a member of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, where he is the Chairman of the Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies, the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, where he chairs the Subcommittee on the Handicapped, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources where he chairs the Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Supply. Senator Weicker also serves on the Senate Small Business Committee.

Senator Weicker is married to the former Camille DiLorenzo Butler and they have four sons and three daughters.

Senator Weicker is up for reelection this year.

COOPER EVANS (R-IOWA)

Cooper represents Iowa's 3rd district, and is from Grundy Center. He was a farmer and is a member of the House Agriculture Committee. He is a freshman and has one of the toughest incumbent races in the country. He has been very supportive of your economic recovery efforts. Cooper and other House Agriculture Republicans met with you two weeks ago to discuss grain sales.

Cooper, as well as all other members of the Iowa delegation, has voiced strong opposition to Radio Marti because of his concerns about the proposed initiatives impacting negatively on WHO Des Moines.



JIM LEACH (R-IOWA)

Jim is from Iowa's 1st district, which includes Davenport. He is serving his 3rd term and is a member of the House Banking and Foreign Affairs committees. Jim is a very active member of the Gypsy Moth group.

Jim, as well as all other members of the Iowa delegation, has voiced strong opposition to Radio Marti because of his concerns about the proposed initiatives impacting negatively on WHO Des Moines.

Jim is not only actively supporting the Zablocki nuclear freeze resolution, he is taking a lead role against the Administration-backed Broomfield substitute resolution.

LAWRENCE (LARRY) DENARDIS (R-CONN.)

Larry is a freshman from Connecticut's 4th district, which includes New Haven. He is a member of the Government Operations and Education and Labor committees. Larry is an active member of the Gypsy Moth group.

Larry served as chairman of Connecticut's Republican Convention last Saturday, July 24, even though his father had died that morning.