

Randolph Wins in Alaska; 375,000 for Clark

Alaska's Dick Randolph became the first Libertarian elected in a partisan race when he won his race for the State Assembly from District 20 (Fairbanks).

Ed Clark, Libertarian Party nominee for Governor of California, rolled up nearly 375,000 votes, or 5.5%, in his campaign.

In Arizona, LP candidates took over 4% of the aggregate vote total cast in the state, while in Nevada and Hawaii, strong showings by Libertarians assured the party of automatic ballot status in 1980.

These are a few of the highlights of the recent election results for the Libertarian Party. An analysis of the results shows a clear upward trend for the LP since 1976, and many LP candidates in individual races polled unprecedentedly high percentages for a small party.

State-by-state reports on each race follow. Complete returns, where available, are on page 3.

* * *

ALABAMA

Roger MacBride appeared on the Presidential ballot in Alabama in 1976, but 1978 was the first year in which LP candidates ran for lower offices. Michael Erdey, an engineer and former Hungarian refugee, polled between six and seven thousand votes—about one percent—in his race for the U.S. Senate seat created by the death of Sen. James Allen. Former State Chair Harvey Crumhorn of Huntsville received 2,250 votes, or 3.1%, in his race for the Fifth Congressional District seat held by Democrat Ronnie Flipppo; there was no Republican in the race, and Flipppo had won 100% of the votes in 1976.

The showing of the Alabama candidates was mildly surprising, as the LP is quite small and neither candidate spent over \$100. MacBride had polled only 1,500 votes in Alabama in 1976.

ALASKA

Dick Randolph led a slate of four Libertarians who made a surprisingly strong showing in a seventeen-person race for six seats in the State Legislature. Randolph finished sixth, with nearly 6,000 votes (35.3%); Libertarians Bruce Boyd, Bruce Wammack, and Butch Stein finished eighth, tenth, and eleventh, respectively, and ahead of four of the six Republicans in the race. The total vote cast for four Libertarians was within 1,000 votes of the total for six Republicans.

Randolph will join four Democrats and one Republican from the Fairbanks district when the State Legislature convenes in January.

According to Randolph, only a last-minute campaign blitz by the Democratic slate prevented the Libertarians from winning a second seat. The Democrats apparently explicitly attacked the Libertarian position on victimless crimes and education, while promising a wide range of government services if they were elected.

ARIZONA

The Arizona LP registered the best overall showing of any state party in some 40 contests, taking over 4% of the total of every vote cast in Arizona. (Under a recent court decision, the LP would have needed 5% of the total to retain ballot status automatically; further legal action to overturn this particularly stringent requirement is contemplated.)

Two of the statewide Libertarian candidates polled more votes than the difference

between the Republican and the Democrat: James Kirk, with 23,771 votes for Attorney General (4.5%), and Aaron Leonard, with 21,032 votes for Corporations Commissioner (4.1%). The leading statewide vote getter was Brad Blair, who polled 35,032 votes (7.2%) for State Mine Inspector. The gubernatorial candidate, Gene Lewter, took 10,400 votes (1.9%), well over twice the total for the only other third party candidate in the race.

In Congressional races, results ranged from 1.1% in the district represented by Morris Udall, to 15.0% by Kathleen Cooke, running against incumbent Democrat Bob Stump with no Republican nominee in the race.

In local legislative races, Libertarians averaged between two and five percent of all votes cast in most races. Because two candidates are elected from each district in the Arizona House, the results indicate that between four and ten percent of the voters in each district voted for at least one LP candidate.

CALIFORNIA

Ed Clark's total of 374,074 votes more than doubled the nationwide total received by Roger MacBride in 1976. Clark's percentage, 5.5, was the highest for a third party candidate in California since the 1940's. Clark received the editorial endorsement of the Bakersfield *Californian* (60,000 circulation) as well as several smaller papers, and polled over ten percent of the vote in two counties (Kern and Nevada). Clark's greatest strength was in suburban northern counties near San Francisco and Sacramento.

Other Libertarian candidates included National Chairman David Bergland, running for an Orange County State Senate seat; Jim Gallagher, running for an Orange County Assembly seat; and Ed Ogawa, running for the Assembly in Los Angeles. Bergland received over 14,000 votes, or 5.8%, representing more than the margin between the Republican and the Democrat; Gallagher and Ogawa polled 4% and 3% respectively.

Ballot status for the LP in California is undetermined, pending expected legal action. Clark's percentage, as well as the number of registered Libertarians, are both more than the minimum requirements needed for a party to retain ballot status, once obtained. The LP had not previously obtained ballot status in California, however.

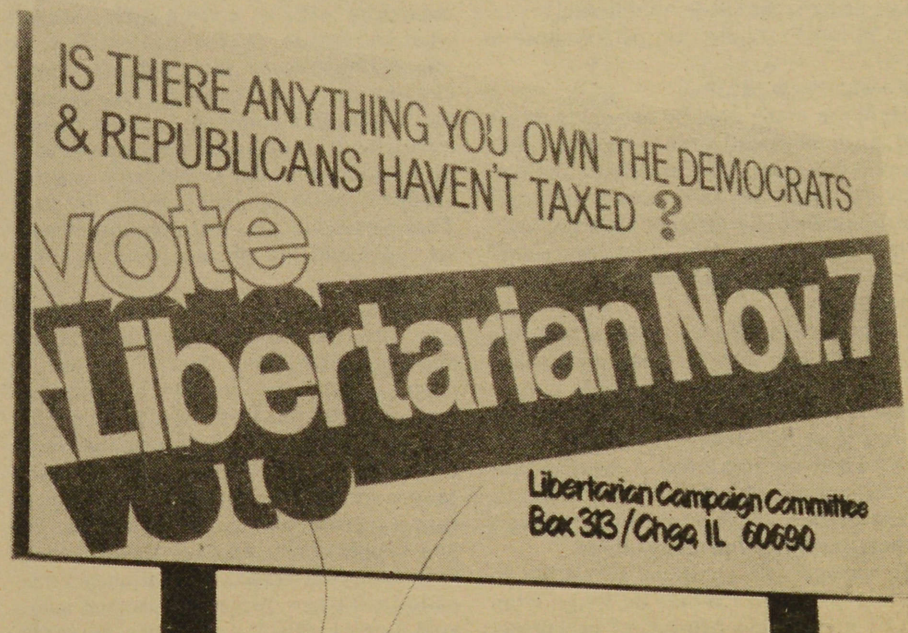
COLORADO

Preliminary results indicate that LP National Vice Chair Mary Louise "M.L." Hanson received 2.5% of the state-wide vote for Treasurer, while candidates for legislative seats took one to six percent in three-way races. Among the LP legislative candidates was former LP National Chair Dave Nolan.

Hanson received nearly 20,000 votes, far more than any other statewide third party candidate.

CONNECTICUT

The LP fielded two candidates for the state legislature: Bob Stone, who received 117 votes, or 1.4%, for the State House, and Wayne Hill, who received 224 votes, or 0.6%, for the State Senate. Stone's percentage automatically qualifies the LP for ballot status in his district.



This billboard, with its succinct message, was prominently displayed in a Chicago suburb during the weeks prior to the November election.

GEORGIA

Georgia's sole LP candidate, Michael Lipson, polled a respectable 2.8% of the vote in his contest for a State Representative seat from Atlanta. Lipson was the first Libertarian ever to run for office in Georgia, a state noted for its extremely restrictive ballot access law.

HAWAII

State Chair Mike Rossell received over 49,000 votes, or 22%, in a statewide race for Board of Education, qualifying the LP for automatic ballot status in 1980. Rossell competed in a ten-way race for seven seats; only two Republicans were in the race, neither of whom won.

LP members concentrated on Rossell's race and those of Congressional candidates Peter Larsen and Amelia Fritts, both of whom received about 3% of the vote, twice what an LP Congressional candidate in 1976 polled.

LP gubernatorial candidate Gregory Reeser received about 1,100 votes, and reported no expenditures on his campaign.

IDAHO

LP State Chair Larry Fullmer took 15.1% of the vote in a three-way race for State Senate from the Pocatello area. Fullmer had expected to run better, but his efforts were damaged by the closeness of the contest between the Democrat, who won narrowly, and the Republican.

According to Fullmer, "I knew I was in trouble when many of the people I talked to told me that they'd love to vote for me, but they just couldn't let one of the other candidates win."

Other LP candidates included Peter Hull, who took over 2% in a State Senate race in Blackfoot, and Rodger Stevens, who polled over 5% in a three-way State Senate race near Pocatello.

ILLINOIS

The LP slate of statewide candidates improved substantially on their 1976 showings, with gubernatorial candidate Georgia Shields receiving 11,420 votes and U.S. Senate candidate Bruce Green taking 16,320 votes, twice MacBride's total. The LP candidate for State Comptroller, Mark Wallace, received more than the difference between the Democrat and the Republican, nearly 22,000 votes. And Bill Mitchell,

running for Trustee of the University of Illinois, led all LP candidates with over 44,000 votes. The LP totals were well ahead of all other third party results in Illinois.

INDIANA

Three candidates represented the first electoral effort for the LP in Indiana history. Craig Fisher, running for the Third Congressional District seat in the South Bend area, took slightly over one percent; John Rothrock, in the Sixth Congressional District (Indianapolis area) took slightly under one percent, and Rebecca Burris, a candidate for a county office, received two percent in her Indianapolis-area race.

(Continued on page 7)

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 445
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Libertarian Party News
1516 P St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

ADDRESS CORRECTION
REQUESTED

From the Chair

David P. Bergland

Where Do We Go From Here?

By David P. Bergland

So that was it! The 1978 elections are history. On the whole, Libertarian Party candidates operated on shoestring budgets and with experienced volunteer campaign workers. The results achieved in most places were very encouraging, with vote totals being some substantial multiple over Libertarian Party election performance in 1976.

So what do we do now?

Here are many specific questions to ask and much analytical work to be done. How many votes did LP candidates receive? Why did voters cast their votes for libertarians or against libertarians? How are libertarian ideas and candidates perceived? What did we do that seemed to work? What didn't?

In short, what did we really accomplish in 1978 and how does it compare with what we set out to accomplish? How does it compare with what we could have accomplished if we had done a few things differently? These are just a few of the questions that LP activists should be asking. Projects should be undertaken to obtain the answers to these questions and many others.

To answer such questions as "What do we do now?" and "Where do we go from here?" it is always helpful to realistically assess our place in a relevant historical context. Remember that in 1972, John Hospers, our first presidential candidate, received approximately 5,000 votes nationwide. In 1974, John Hospers ran as the LP's write-in candidate for Governor of California and received approximately 2,000 votes. In 1976, Roger MacBride received 183,000 votes nationwide; 56,000 of those were in California.

One hundred fifty thousand voters had signed the petition in 1976 to place MacBride's name on the California ballot. In 1978, 183,000 people signed the petition to place ed Clark's name on the ballot for the California Governor's race, and in the general election, Ed received a colossal 374,000 votes. With respectable vote percentages like this in many places, Libertarians are now perceived as a serious and credible alternative to traditional politics.

Based upon my personal experiences as the Vice Presidential candidate in 1976 and a candidate for California State Senate in 1978, I can say unequivocally that the acceptance of libertarian ideas by the general public and people in the media has increased by at least 10 to 1 in the two years between 1976 and 1978.

It is also valuable from time to time to remind ourselves of our purpose. The overriding goal of the people who make up the LP is to move the society in which we live as quickly as possible, and on as many fronts as possible, in the direction of a freer society. The LP itself is a tool. It is part of a broader libertarian movement which uses the political system to promulgate libertarian principles in hopes that our social institutions, most particularly government, will be influenced in a libertarian direction. We must always guard against reversing the priorities. It would be a grievous error to make the success of the Party the primary and the attainment of a free society secondary.

Since its beginning, the activists within the LP have fallen into two loosely defined camps. For lack of better terms, I will call these the "philosophical discussion group" camp and the "political activist" camp. From what I have seen, party organizations develop best when neither of these two groups becomes totally dominant. Local party leaders should attempt to encourage a "side-by-side" effort. A moment's

reflection should lead one to conclude that both groups need each other and that recruitment of new activists will require programs on the libertarian philosophy as well as participatory opportunities for those who are eager to "do something."

Our goals for the coming year should be set with all of the foregoing in mind. Local conditions will, to a large extent, dictate what you can do. On the national level, we are aiming toward the 1980 presidential election and have created for that purpose the "50 in '80 Committee". This Committee has as its function the devising strategies to insure that our presidential ticket in 1980 will be on the ballot in all 50 states. That particular goal will necessarily make some demands on all state party organizations.

Another obvious goal is to continue educating the public about libertarianism and the Libertarian Party. Millions of people now are aware of the Party's existence who did not know of it before. They are eager to learn more. During the course of working on the elections, party organizations should have developed some experience, expertise, and a cadre of leaders. The new people contacted during the elections should be encouraged to continue participation with new projects. Another major goal, one which will never cease, is recruitment. The Party now has an increased level of legitimacy which should make recruitment easier.

One goal, achieved in many places during the elections, was the introduction of the libertarian view into political debate. Libertarian candidates were successful in turning the debates during the campaigns to such revolutionary ideas as individual rights. This must be continued both through the media and by direct contact with elected officials.

The opportunities for libertarian activism at the present time are tremendous. As a result of libertarian campaign activities, people in the media seem particularly interested in the libertarian viewpoint and the significance of Libertarian vote counts. Maintaining good relationships with people in the media is valuable at any time, but contact right now will probably lead to interviews and feature articles about the Party, its candidates, its views and plans for the future. Former LP candidates and Party leaders are now in great demand as speakers.

In every community, there are many organizations who continuously look for new and interesting speakers for their programs. One can, through a Chamber of Commerce for instance, find lists of organizations and contact their respective program directors to set up speaking engagements. Libertarian "supper clubs" exist in many places and could be developed in others. These allow local libertarian activists to offer programs or speakers which can be oriented both to philosophical discussion group-types and for the broader purpose of recruitment.

The possibility for development of coalitions with single issue organizations has increased tremendously. With the LP's new level of visibility and credibility, other groups which take a libertarian position on their particular issue will be seeking out the LP for assistance. I can give you a specific example. Within days after the election, I was approached by a very solid citizen-type businessman who wants to form an organization to expose the fallacies of the social security system with the ultimate view of repealing it or phasing it out by attrition. He was quite interested in the Libertarian

Party's position and, specifically, in determining whether the LP would participate in a coalition to effect that particular reform.

Perhaps the most significant event of the present day is the so-called "tax revolt" movement, epitomized by California's Proposition 13 and that questionable curmudgeon, Howard Jarvis. We are also seeing an apparent slackening of the tax revolt fervor since June when Proposition 13 passed. It would be a discouraging sign if the citizenry were to weaken in their resolve to radically reduce taxes. The LP should prevent that from happening.

One of the significant realities of our movement seems to be that we will make progress in "plateaus" roughly coincidental with the elections every two years. One of the major limiting factors in our overall performance this year (besides money) was the number of libertarians available as candidates. A major effort should be undertaken within every LP organization to set up programs for candidate development. This should be done in conjunction with identification of those election districts or races which will produce the best results from a libertarian campaign in 1980.

It is important that we learn the "too little and too late" lesson. In short, do not wait until 1980 to begin asking who might be available as candidates and where they might run. If there was one lesson we learned in these 1978 elections, it was that two years of planning is not too much. When you examine what many Libertarian candidates were able to do this year on a shoestring budget and with very little time to campaign, it is clear that what we might accomplish in 1980 with good planning and good financing will be phenomenal.

That's where we go from here.

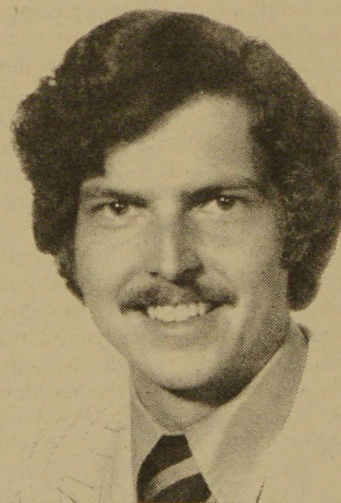
Doing Something Right

By Chris Hocker
National Director

You know you're doing something right when people off the street start asking you your opinion. That's what was happening in the last days of the Clark campaign in California. Every few minutes, the phone would ring and it was someone calling to ask you how to vote on the propositions, and asking if there were any other Libertarians they could vote for...You know you're doing something right when someone sees an ad you put in the newspaper and mails back a \$1000 check, as a Sacramento man did...You know you're doing something right when the media starts taking *your* side of a particular dispute, in this case, whether or not the LP will have permanent ballot status in California.

You know you're doing something right when the State Democratic Party reallocates its funds to help candidates who they thought were going to run unopposed, but ended up being challenged by Libertarians. That's what happened in North Carolina...You know you're doing something right when even your write-in candidate gets included on the televised debates, as Phil DeMatteis did when he ran for Governor of South Carolina...Phil was named the "most engaging candidate" by a prominent political writer, and he wasn't even on the ballot. (South Carolina ballot status has not yet been confirmed.)

You know you're doing something right when you take a look at the returns and dis-



CHRIS HOCKER

cover that there's a direct relationship between the places you campaigned in the harest and the number of votes you got...That wasn't always the case, but it looks as though people will listen if they have an opportunity to hear...You know you're doing something right if you spend less than a dollar per vote, 'cause that's all you can afford, and one of your opponents spends \$5.00 a vote and loses almost as badly as you do. That happened a lot this year.

You know you're doing something right if your opponents start attacking you speci-

fically, distorting your positions on such issues as welfare, victimless crimes, and education...That happened in a few places this time, and probably held down our vote totals in Alaska and Tennessee...It'll happen more and more frequently, and very soon, so get ready for it...On the other hand, you wonder if you're doing something wrong if your opponent goes out of his way to praise you. That happened to M.L. Hanson in her State Treasurer race in Colorado...the Democrat took half his allotted closing time on a televised debate to tell viewers how well qualified M.L. was.

* * *

You get a little clearer perspective on how tough it is for a third party to be taken seriously in this country when you watch candidates like Larry Fullmer in Idaho, Vivian Baures in Oregon, or Dick Bacon in Tennessee finish well below where they thought they would be. Each could have won had they run in either major party, and each had something tangible going for him or her, even as a Libertarian candidate...Larry was the only pro-civil liberties candidate in a college town; Vivian picked up two newspaper endorsements in a relatively minor race; Dick had the endorsement of a former candidate in the same race who had dropped out to support him...Each had astoundingly high vote totals for a third party candidate, but each was somewhat disappointed with the results...Be prepared for that to happen more and more, as we start running better and

(Continued on page 7)

Latest Libertarian Election Returns

(Below are listed the known state-by-state returns for Libertarian candidates for public office in the November, 1978 elections. Roger MacBride's statewide vote is given with each state, followed by a chart showing the name of the candidate, the office sought, the percentage of votes received, if known, the number of votes received, if known, and the number of other candidates for the same office in the race).

Name	Office	%	Total	Other
ALABAMA				
(MacBride Vote: 1,481)				
Michael Erdey	U.S. Senate	1.0	7,000	4
Harvey Crumhorn	5th Congress	3.1	2,250	1
ALASKA				
(MacBride vote: 6,785)				
Dick Randolph	State House	35.3	5,968	16
Bruce Boyd	State House	32.8	5,545	16
Bruce Wammack	State House	29.1	4,920	16
Butch Stein	State House	27.8	4,700	16
ARIZONA				
(MacBride vote: 7,647)				
V. Gene Lewter	Governor	1.9	10,400	3
Monica Swift	Sec. of State	4.6	23,554	2
James Kirk	Atty. General	4.5	23,771	2
Joe Yancey	Treasurer	5.8	28,583	2
Judy Feldstein	Supt. of Instr.	4.3	22,480	2
Brad Blair	Mine Inspector	7.1	35,032	2
Aaron Leonard	Corp. Commissioner	3.1	21,032	2
Joe Bach	2nd Congress	1.1	1,391	3
Kathleen Cooke	3rd Congress	15.0	19,807	1
Lawrence Jerome	4th Congress	3.1	4,386	2
Diane Crouch	State Senate	4.6	386	3
Bill Olchewski	State Senate	2.5	495	2
James Cameron	State Senate	4.6	1,121	2
Kathi O'Connell	State Senate	5.5	912	2
Don Stott	State Senate	3.2	432	2
Randy Paulsen	State Senate	4.7	1,690	2

Clark Survey Surprises

A private, unofficial survey of California voters indicates that Libertarian gubernatorial candidate Ed Clark received over half of his votes from people who had not voted at all between 1971 and 1978.

The survey also indicates that, while only 15% of those who responded could definitely remember hearing about Ed Clark, almost 39% of those in that segment voted for him. Another 15% of the responding sample were not certain or could not remember whether or not they had heard of Clark, while 70% said that they did not hear about Clark during the campaign.

The survey was commissioned by Bill Wagener, a Los Angeles libertarian, and included responses from over 4,499 randomly-selected people in Orange County, Beverly Hills, and West Los Angeles.

The survey was unscientific, as it failed to account for demographics. However, the overall response to the question: "Who did you vote for this November for Governor?" matched the actual results very accurately.

The actual results were: Brown: 56.4; Younger: 36.6; Clark: 5.5; Others: 2.0. Wagener's survey showed: Brown: 59.4; Younger: 33.9; Clark: 6.0; Others: 0.7.

According to the responses, nearly 62% of those who said they voted for Clark also said that they had not previously voted since 1971, and an additional 9% could not remember for sure.

This contrasts sharply with the percentage of Brown and Younger voters who said that they had not voted since 1971, only slightly over 5%.

Even when 1978 voters who were ineligible to vote before 1978 and taken into account, the discrepancy between Clark voters and non-Clark voters is enormous, and indicates that a new party has considerable appeal to the estimated 50% of all adults who regularly fail to vote in U.S. elections.

Those who said that they had voted for Clark were asked: "Since you voted for a Libertarian candidate, would you have registered Libertarian if you could have on election day?"

Sixty-four percent answered "Yes,"

while only 13% answered "No," and the remainder were not sure.

Clark voters were also asked: "Would you vote for another Libertarian candidate who, if elected, would reduce taxes, even if he might abolish a government program which you like?"

Forty-four percent responded "Yes," to this question, while 24% said "No," and 32% were not sure.

The Clark campaign budget was approximately one-tenth of the money spent by either Brown or Younger, and a large portion of Clark's budget was devoted to the petition drive which qualified him to run at all. Even with this disadvantage, almost one-third of the sample indicated that they definitely or might have heard of Clark during the campaign. If the sample is valid, then roughly four-to-five million adult Californians were sufficiently exposed to Ed Clark and the Libertarian Party to have retained a memory of them.

Conventional political science wisdom classifies habitual non-voters, as well as most registered "Independents," into two strata: those who know nothing about politics and don't care, and those who consciously choose not to participate in either major party or in the electoral process because they are turned off. Assuming the validity of Wagener's survey, the Clark campaign clearly tapped into at least one of these strata.

The survey also demonstrates that voter response to a Libertarian candidacy can be quite positive, and that a high percentage of those who respond positively will vote for a Libertarian if he can demonstrate the degree of professionalism and competence which most voters expect from candidates.

The Clark campaign devoted considerable resources to radio, television, and newspaper advertising, and received thousands of column inches in press coverage, achieving a "market penetration" of 30%, maximum. The Wagener survey implies that, if the Clark campaign had had the resources to increase this market penetration, the degree of positive response, as well as the vote total, would have increased proportionately, especially among habitual non-voters.

Michael Monson	State Senate	4.1	525	2
Leona Kroger	State Senate	18.2	2,659	1
Leanna Garrison	State Senate	5.0	1,087	2
Sumner Dodge	State Senate	4.3	808	2
Buck Crouch	State House	4.6	596	3
Jerry Crouch	State House	5.4	707	3
Robert Stockbridge	State House	2.5	968	4
Rita Olschewski	State House	1.6	597	5
Bill Stefanov	State House	1.1	410	5
David McNeill	State House	10.0	2,760	2
John Kannarr	State House	1.5	685	6
Patricia Van	State House	2.7	1,252	6
Fred Esser	State House	4.2	1,256	4
Joe O'Connell	State House	4.7	1,392	4
Michael Vogt	State House	3.0	888	4
A.B. Culp	State House	2.1	522	5
Robert Dugger	State House	2.1	528	5
Raymond Stengel	State House	10.9	1,183	2
Tyler Olson	State House	8.1	616	2
Debbie Norwitz	State House	3.1	2,080	5
Virginia Paulsen	State House	4.5	3,086	5
James Jefferies	State House	3.2	925	5
Joan Vanderslice	State House	3.0	883	5
Marilyn Steffen	State House	3.1	1,271	4
Mack Lake	State House	2.3	822	4
Stephen Clark	Constable, Glendale	20.5	5,249	1
CALIFORNIA				
(MacBride vote: 56,388)				
Ed Clark	Governor	5.5	374,047	4
David Bergland	State Senate	5.8	14,370	2
Jim Gallagher	Assembly	4.4	4,750	2
Ed Ogawa	Assembly	3.1		2
COLORADO				
(MacBride vote: 5,338)				
M.L. Hanson	Treasurer	2.5	19,000	3
Pat Lilly	State House	2.0	371	2
John Mason	State House	2.3	252	2
David Nolan	State House	1.8	321	2
Loran Gayton	State House	1.9	189	2
Neil Smith	State House	15.0	1,925	2
Jack Jandreau	State House	2.9	514	2
C. Pieckenbrock	State House	1.7	283	2
Jim Phelps	State Senate	5.7	1,679	2

CONNECTICUT

(MacBride vote: Not on ballot)

Wayne Hill	State Senate	0.6	224	2
Bob Stone	State House	1.4	117	2

GEORGIA

(MacBride vote: Not on ballot)

Michael Lipson	State House	2.8	213	2
----------------	-------------	-----	-----	---

HAWAII

(MacBride vote: 3,923)

Gregory Reeser	Governor	0.4	1,059	4
Peter Larsen	1st Congress	3.7	4,295	2
Amelia Fritts	2nd Congress	2.9	3,988	2
Michael Rossell	Bd. of Education	22.5	49,376	9

IDAHO

(MacBride vote: 3,558)

Larry Fullmer	State Senate	15.1	1,394	2
Peter Hull	State Senate	1.9	160	2
Rodger Stevens	State Senate	5.6		2

ILLINOIS

(MacBride vote: 8,057)

Georgia Shields	Governor	0.3	11,420	4
Marjie Kohls	Lt. Governor	0.3	11,420	4
Sheldon Waxman	Atty. General	0.4	11,917	4
	Sec. of State	0.3	9,104	4
Mark Wallace	Comptroller	0.6	21,645	4
	Treasurer	0.5	17,496	4
Bill Mitchell	U. of Ill. Trustee	1.3	44,303	14
	U. of Ill. Trustee	1.1	37,298	14
	U. of Ill. Trustee	1.0	34,514	14
Bruce Green	U.S. Senate	0.5	16,320	4

INDIANA

(MacBride vote: Not on Ballot)

Craig Fisher	3rd Congress			2
John Rothrock	6th Congress			2
Rebecca Burris	County Comm.			

IOWA

(MacBride vote: 1,452)

Ben Olson	U.S. Senate		3,000	3
John Ball	Governor		3,000	3
Mike McLeod	State House			2
Dean Miller	State House			2

MARYLAND

(MacBride vote: Not on Ballot)

Erwin Vogel	State House	16.2	1,737	1
-------------	-------------	------	-------	---

MASSACHUSETTS

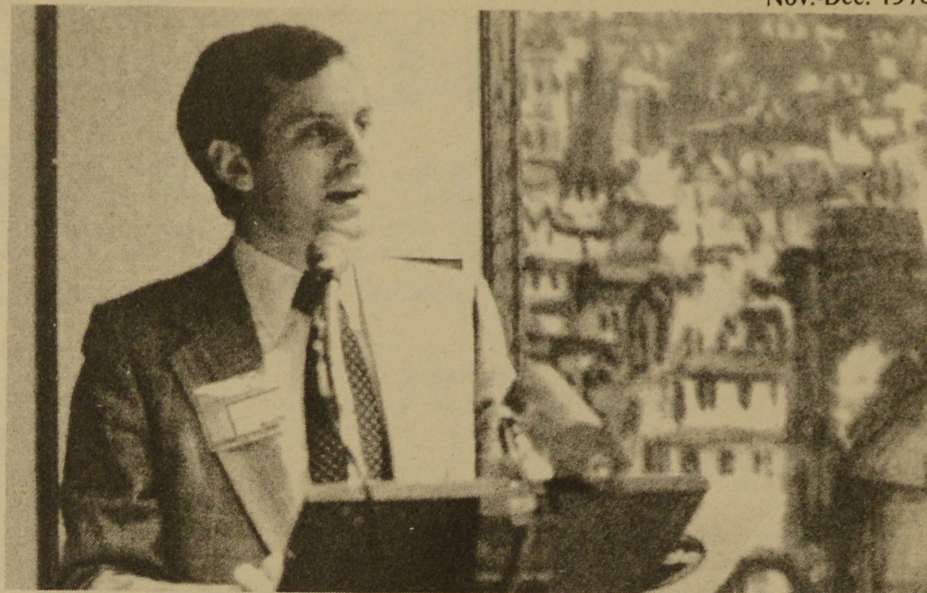
(MacBride vote: Not on Ballot)

Steve Trinward	State Senate	14.8	6,439	1
Lee Nason	State House	18.8	1,720	1
Nathan Curland	State House	13.6	1,617	1
John Shanley	State House	2.8	189	2

(Continued on page 4)

Election Results (Continued from page 3)

MINNESOTA				
(MacBride vote: 3,529)				
Robin Miller	Governor	0.2	2,000	6
Leonard Richards	U.S. Senate		2,900	6
Fred Hewitt	U.S. Senate			4
Dale Hemming	State House	4.5	450	2
MISSOURI				
(MacBride vote: Not on Ballot)				
Tony Haenni	State House	1.6	271	2
NEVADA				
(MacBride vote: 1,519)				
John Grayson	Governor	0.8	1,493	3
Florence Fields	Lt. Governor	6.1	10,181	3
Bonita Cornett	Treasurer	1.7	2,580	3
Cherie Fields	Controller	4.0	6,124	2
Harry Mangrum	Atty. General	2.0	3,621	3
Linda West	Congress — AL	3.3	6,035	2
John Cornett	Cty. Assessor	4.7	4,295	2
Carl Hosbond	Cty. Clerk	4.8	4,265	2
Hope Weed	Cty. Recorder	12.4	10,212	1
Mary Ponton	Cty. Treasurer	6.6	5,857	2
Mary McCarty	Pub. Admin.	12.9	11,053	2
Courdia McDaniel	Cty. Comm.	15.6	2,018	1
Fred Bush	State Senate	23.2	2,370	1
Iris Henderson	State Assembly	3.0	157	2
Patrick O'Neill	State Assembly	14.0	485	1
Nicole Grayson	State Assembly	6.6	184	2
Ronald Wittig	State Assembly	4.3	472	2
Bob Pierson	State Assembly	6.5	303	2
Jim Burns	State Assembly	14.6	267	2
Weston Hill	State Assembly	17.9	485	1
Fred Geiger	State Assembly	12.5	409	1
Dave Addis	State Assembly	2.6	90	2
Dan Becan	State Assembly		104	2
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
(MacBride vote: 936)				
Mabel Everett	Governor	0.5		3
Craig Franklin	U.S. Senate	0.8		2
James Pinard	1st Congress	1.8		2
Bill Hunscher	State House	13.0		2
Barbara Brantman	State House	12.3		2
Paul Brown	State House	20.9		2
Harry Metzger	State House	14.3		2
Fritz Albicker	State House	4.8		2
Peter Ebner	State House	3.4		2
William Zebuhr	State House	2.3		2
Louise Hollender	State House	4.5		2
Thomas Kelley	Sheriff	2.1		2
NEW JERSEY				
Jack Moyers	U.S. Senate	0.2	3,809	10
Steve Enterline	3rd Congress	0.6	876	2
Charles Pike	6th Congress	0.4	643	4
Bob Shapiro	7th Congress	0.7	974	3
Richard Roth	11th Congress	1.0	1,238	2
Mike Fieschko	15th Congress	1.2	1,438	3
Henry Koch	County Clerk	1.6	4,713	
Virginia Flynn	Freeholder	0.7	643	
Hal Cundari	Freeholder	1.4	4,325	
Sue Raggi	Freeholder	1.8	5,531	
Ken Miller	Freeholder	1.2	3,704	
Dan Bauch	Sherriff	1.1	2,936	
NEW YORK				
(MacBride vote: 12,197)				
Gary Greenberg	Governor		19,000	6
NORTH CAROLINA				
(MacBride vote: 2,219)				
Michael Reed	Assoc. Justice	6.0	40,000	1
Les Koehler	2nd Congress			2
Naudeen Beek	4th Congress	6.0	4,368	1
Rick Pasotto	9th Congress	1.0	906	2
Tim Spong	State House		1,478	
Gary Chappel	State House		1,795	
OHIO				
(MacBride vote: 8,961)				
Bob Lehman	22nd Congress	5.5	7,155	3
OKLAHOMA				
(MacBride vote: Not on Ballot)				
Fred Bross	State House			2
OREGON				
(MacBride vote: Not on Ballot)				
Vivian Baures	County Clerk	19.0		2
Martin Cote	County Comm.	11.0		2
Barry Grant	County Comm.	9.0		2
PENNSYLVANIA				
(MacBride vote: Not on Ballot)				
Jeff Smith	1st Congress	1.9	2,727	2
TENNESSEE				
(MacBride vote: 1,375)				
Richard Bacon	State House	10.0		2
VIRGINIA				
(MacBride vote: 4,648)				
Richard Gardiner	County Board	2.8	1,167	2
WISCONSIN				
(MacBride vote: 3,814)				
Dick Fields	2nd Congress	1.0	1,676	2



Libertarian activist Jim Clarkson makes a point at the October Young Libertarian Conference, held in Madison, Wisconsin. Clarkson, from Georgia, has orchestrated the defeat of many tax increases and bond issues in his local community. (Photo by Dan Hansen)

Speakers Highlight Wisconsin YLA Conference

By Jay Hilgartner
YLA Co-ordinator

"You watch the expression of the university students as they listen to him (Ed Clark) and get a strong feeling this is the start of something big. It's no flash-in-the-pan third party movement. It's here to stay and grow with the natural nourishment only active, committed individuals can give."

BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIAN

Libertarianism is generating an impact all over the country.

On Saturday, October 28th, about thirty-five individuals gathered at the University of Wisconsin, Madison campus, to attend the 1978 Wisconsin Young Libertarian Conference. Lasting from nine in the morning till nine at night, the conference provided all who came with a host of speakers covering just about every area of concern for libertarians.

Frank Horn, a local long-time libertarian activist, opened the conference by emphasizing peace as the primary libertarian imperative. He was followed by William L. Law, a director for the Foundation for Economic Education, speaking on the business cycle and the lessons to be learned from the 1929 market crash; Alyn Hess, founder of the local Gay People's Union, Inc. of Milwaukee speaking on gay rights and police abuse of homosexuals; Joe Cobb on the "new paradigm" in economics—"they don't know what aggregate demand is, but they think they can measure it."; Professor Tibor Machan on the varieties of libertarianism; and Thomas Zander, a local ACLU attorney on the rights and State abuses of the so called "mentally ill".

Speakers also included Dick Fields, the LP candidate for U.S. Congress in Madison, tax resistance organizers Jim Clarkson and Jim Tobin, and myself—eleven speakers in all.

Perhaps what was most remarkable about this conference was that it was all initially funded and entirely organized by one student activist—Dan Hansen. Hansen, a University of Wisconsin student of the Russian language and chairman of the Wisconsin YLA, supplied the initial capital, the organizing, the advertising, the preparation of brochures, etc.—just about everything that went into getting the conference together. With a great deal of moral support from the Wisconsin LP, Hansen provided an opportunity for many libertarians and a few of the "unacquainted" that day to exchange ideas, strategies, and enthusiasm.

Similarly, at Harvard, Hillsdale, U.C. Davis, Columbia, Westminster College, U. of SC, U. of Minnesota, U. of Cincinnati, and other campuses across the country, student activists are finding time between

studies, and term papers to bring the libertarian message to their fellow students—to make libertarianism a household word.

Yet, unlike Dan Hansen and a few other YLA activists, the vast majority of emerging student libertarians are new at campus activism and consequently somewhat "gunshy." Generally, in each YLA chapter there are only a few hardcore activists.

These students can use your help. They need your moral support, and can use your experience and financial support for their plans and activities. In particular, they can use it from local and state LP members—people who know the area, who can personally deal with the school administration, and who have a general knowledge of the local peculiarities, moods, and politics of the campuses in their area.

The YLA at National Headquarters can provide advice, contacts, materials, and literature at discount prices, and can serve as a "clearinghouse" for student libertarian activity around the country. But when it really comes down to it, organization must come from people like you—from student and non-student libertarians who are committed to the growth of our movement on what is one of the most, if not the most, crucially important area we can concentrate on: the high school and college campuses.

For my part, I will be regularly providing all state LP's with the names and addresses of students from their states who have expressed an interest in the libertarian movement. Of course, the YLA will continue to provide information, literature, and materials to any interested student.

For the student activists: let us hear from you. I want to know how your organization is progressing and what techniques or activities have proven successful or unsuccessful in your organizing efforts. Information you send me can be shared, through the YLA Newsletter, with other activists, and can possibly save a lot of initial "reinventing of the wheel."

From the state parties: I ask your cooperation in following up on the names that I will be sending you. I am sure that any student interested in organizing on their campus would greatly appreciate whatever personal assistance you could provide. I am also interested in any names and addresses of student libertarians and campus libertarian organizations in your state. Let's keep an active dialogue going.

The publicity received by our LP candidates in the recent elections has introduced libertarianism for the first time to many individuals across the country. Many of these individuals will, of course, be students. We must take advantage of this opportunity. Perhaps someone you contact will end up organizing his or her own state-wide Young Libertarian Conference.

What The Press Says About The LP

The following are a series of newspaper clippings—editorials in four out of the five cases—regarding the Libertarian Party and its candidates.

From the Bakersfield Californian, November 2, 1978:

"WE LIKE CLARK"

It is after lengthy and somber reflection that The Californian endorses Libertarian candidate Ed Clark as governor of California in Tuesday's election.

As a third party candidate, we concede his chances are marginal, to say the least. But we support this 48-year-old Los Angeles attorney's political philosophy which we believe echos the new spirit of California residents.

We don't see him as a real threat to unseat Gov. Brown but a wave of the future that the incumbent should be listening to.

Clark, who lives in San Marino with his wife, Alicia, and 4-year-old son, qualified as a Libertarian Party gubernatorial candidate by gathering 183,000 signatures, becoming the first such candidate in California to make the ballot by the petition route.

As a Libertarian, he believes in strengthening the rights of individuals, with the least possible amount of government interference.

On taxes, he favors elimination of the state's 6 percent sales tax. On education, he calls for government support of private schools through a state income tax credit up to \$800 for the cost of sending children to private schools. He contends the public schools system is a disgrace and a state-enforced monopoly. He believes competition can force improvements in the public schools.

A native of Middleboro, Mass., Clark earned his law degree from Harvard. Coming to California four years ago, he established an antitrust law practice in Los Angeles. Last year he was elected to the governing council of the Health Systems Agency in Los Angeles County with the support of organized labor, consumers and the medical profession.

Clark does not come from the hallowed political halls and has no favors to repay or axes to grind. Although it got little publicity, his party was the only one to come out solidly in favor of Proposition 13 and work for it prior to the June election.

As a Libertarian, he believes that the least amount of government is best for the people. He says massive tax cuts will create new jobs, stimulate California's economy and permit taxpayers to keep hundreds of dollars of their own money.

Clark, during an interview, cited three historical eras that reflect the changing attitudes of the American people towards government leadership. First, it was the Vietnam war, then came Watergate, and most recently in California, Proposition 13.

Of Gov. Brown and Republican candidate Evelle Younger, Clark says: "Traditional politicians have an unfortunate desire to regulate everything from our life styles to our businesses. We'd all be better off if the state of California got off our backs and out of our pocketbooks."

As we say, Clark's chances are slim at the polls this time around, but we hope some of his campaign spinoff will be heeded. We'd like to see Gov. Brown review some of his present administration spending programs and at the same time, make an objective review of his cabinet and top echelon appointments.

We concede the Libertarian Party track record isn't that clear cut, but it has grown from 13th to 3rd in party recognition since it was founded in 1972 "by disenchanted Republicans and Democrats who felt neither party stood consistently for lower taxes and smaller government."

We think Clark's candidacy is a refreshing intrusion in the long established two-party system. We think it's healthy and

hope the incumbent governor reflects most seriously on the merits of Clark's platform.

From the Bakersfield Californian, November 12, 1978:

"CLARK CAMPAIGNED WELL"

Last week, when The Californian endorsed Libertarian candidate Ed Clark for California governor, we acknowledged his chances of beating the two-party system were marginal, to say the least.

But we liked his political platform. We still like it. We suggested at the time of his endorsement that the incumbent governor consider some of the ideologies the 48-year-old Los Angeles attorney spoke out for during his campaign—strengthening of individual rights with the least possible government interference.

In his re-election victory speech, Gov. Brown pledged a conservative, post-Proposition 13 frugality. This certainly is not alien to what Clark was urging during his campaign.

Clark racked up 5 percent of the gubernatorial vote Tuesday—the highest minority party vote in a California governor's race in 32 years. In Kern County, he received 10,461 votes—10.2 percent. We think that translates into some community recognition of Clark's philosophy of limited government rule, tax restructuring and improvements in the public schools system.

Making his first partisan race for public office, Clark garnered 372,939 votes statewide, which we consider an impressive showing for a minor-party candidate.

He made a good bid in Northern California, with 11.5 percent of Nevada County's vote, 8.6 percent in Marin and 7.1 in Alameda. Los Angeles and Orange counties recorded more than 5 percent for him.

In our endorsement editorial, we said we hoped Gov. Brown might look to some of Clark's ideas. We retain that hope.

From the Arizona Republic, November 12, 1978:

"THOSE LIBERTARIANS"

Since its 1976 presidential candidate, Roger L. McBride, made a respectable national showing, the Libertarian Party continues to attract converts.

It apparently is not going the way of other splinter political parties which are born of spasmodic voter disenchantment, then disappear.

Proof of that was registered in Tuesday's elections in Arizona.

Libertarian candidates ran in each of the races for state office, and most of the legislative contests. Their showings were impressive, if not decisive.

For, although the party can claim only a few thousand registered voters statewide—no accurate figures are available, since they are listed under "other" registrants—several of its candidates registered more than 20,000 votes.

It is doubtful that most of the Arizonans who voted Libertarian actually subscribe to the party's sometimes rigid, doctrinaire positions, such as on prostitution and legalization of marijuana.

What the vote does suggest, however, is

that Arizona's two principal political parties have turned off thousands of voters, and a vote for Libertarians was a protest vote against Democrats and Republicans.

There was little likelihood of any Libertarian winning a major office. The party leadership conceded as much from the outset. But the party's strategy was to expand its base of followers, and elevate its political respectability for elections yet to come.

Democrats and Republicans who have had the political arena pretty much to themselves would be unwise to discount Libertarians as just a political aberration whose time has come and gone.

From the Nevada State Journal, November 14, 1978:

"LIVELY"

Nevada's third parties are an extraordinarily feisty, independent lot. There's the Independent American Party. And there's the Libertarian Party.

Independent Americans are the most conservative political group in the state, leaning so far to the right that at times they seem to come full circle. Libertarians are against government—period. And their philosophy, which inclines to the simplistic, usually causes them to jump back and forth between traditional liberal and conservative philosophies but with nothing essentially in common with either.

Leaders of both the Independent American and the Libertarian parties are uncertain whether their showings were large enough in the 1978 election to allow them to remain on the ballot. We don't often find ourselves in sympathy with the political views of either party, but we can't deny that they are a force in Nevada politics—at least indirectly. And their candidates are often the only candidates independent enough to tell the truth about some issues.

Thomas Jefferson, for example, who was an IAP candidate for governor, said what many politicians and common citizens longed to say: that there wasn't a dime's worth of difference between Bob Rose and Bob List.

And Libertarian candidates made a difference in several races. Florence Fields, the Libertarian candidate for lieutenant governor, drew off 11,000 votes. She was the only pro-ERA candidate, and most of her votes probably came from the pro-ERA faction. And Dan Becan received 104 votes in Assembly District 26. The votes could have made the difference, since only 32 votes separated Dale Goodman and the winner, Paul Prengaman.

Nevadans have a tradition of political independence. With the Democrat and Republican parties becoming more and more uniform in their views, it sometimes appears that only the smaller, independent parties keep the political dialogue alive.

From an Associated Press wire story, printed by many newspapers nationally.

"GROWING FUTURE SEEN FOR LIBERTARIAN PARTY"

FAIRBANKS, Alaska (AP)—The only

member of the Libertarian Party ever elected to a state legislature sees a growing future for his fledgling party.

"Sure, we're a young party," Dick Randolph said. "We haven't been around that long, only about six years, but we're going to be a political entity to contend with, nationally and here in Alaska."

The Fairbanks insurance agent won election as one of the six members from Fairbanks to the Alaska House of Representatives in Balloting early this month. Four Democrats and a Republican also were elected.

Randolph was one of four Libertarians running for the House in the Fairbanks district, and although he was the only one to win a seat, the Libertarians pulled 26 percent of the vote in a field which also included six Democrats, six Republicans and an independent.

The 42-year-old Randolph had something besides his party affiliation to help him. Some voters may have known his name since he had served two earlier terms in the House, from 1971-74, as a Republican. Now, he believes, the future is with the Libertarians.

"I think the best way to get a handle on what our potential is is to look at the record of our candidates," Randolph said in an interview. "In 1972, the Libertarian candidate for president, John Hospers, got less than 5,000 votes. Four years later, Roger McBride received about 200,000."

"Ed Clark received in the neighborhood of 370,000 votes for governor in California Nov. 7, so we're looking at almost double McBride's national load in just one state in just two years."

Hospers was on the ballot in just two states in 1972 and McBride, in 1976, was on the ballot in the District of Columbia and 31 states. He got 56,000 votes in California.

"There have been a lot of third-party efforts, of course," mused Randolph, a member of the Libertarian Party's National Executive Committee. "But they have been built around personalities, or they've been an irate group of people moving out on their own. They really didn't change anything."

Randolph admits his party's national, dues-paying membership is small, only several thousand, but he says its philosophy has strong appeal. That philosophy, basically, accentuates the worth of the individual in opposition to the worth of the state.

"We start off with the foundation idea that every individual has natural rights of life, liberty and property, and that the only proper function of government is to protect those natural rights," Randolph said.

"We see the government as a protector of each person's natural rights, rather than the offender of most of those rights, as so often happens now."

"Conservatives primarily want government to stay out of their economic lives, and liberals want the government to stay out of their personal lives," he said. "Libertarians just cut right across that and say, 'Stay out of both of our lives.' The government has no right to mess around in either our private or economic lives."

"So we find ourselves in substantial conflict with conservatives and liberals, but we find ourselves as well with substantial strength in each one of those camps. The only people we disagree with, primarily, are the socialists."

Why did he leave the Republican Party to join the Libertarians?

"I just became disenchanted with the Republican Party and its lack of stand on any particular principles," Randolph replied. "The Republican Party has tried to broaden its base to take in all people and all things, and it has done so very inadequately."

"They have tried to out-Democrat the Democrats, you know, out-liberal or out-socialize the liberals."

LP NEWS

LP News is published bimonthly by the National Headquarters of the Libertarian Party, 1516 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. Subscription price \$3 per year—included in membership dues.

David P. Bergland	National Chairman
Chris Hocker	Editor
Jay Hilgartner, Cynthia Ingham	Staff

Join the LR team!



Top row: Ed Crane, Robert Nozick, Joan Kennedy Taylor, Murray Rothbard, Walter Grinder, John Hospers; Bottom row: Thomas Szasz, Friedrich A. Hayek, Roger MacBride, Roy A. Childs, Jr., Ralph Raico, Bill Evers.

There's one team that won't let you down. Every month the **Libertarian Review** team provides informed readers around the world with hard-hitting exposes of government malfeasance, with in-depth analyses of current issues and events, and with revealing, no-holds-barred interviews with the men and women who are making the fight for liberty count. There is only one magazine that keeps you up to date on the battle between government power and individual liberty. There is only one magazine up front and actively engaged in that struggle—LR.

LR provides its readers with reports on the libertarian movement in the United States and around the world, a movement of which LR is a vital part, serving as a forum for such leading proponents of freedom as Thomas Szasz, Murray N. Rothbard, John Hospers, Roy A. Childs, Jr., Roger MacBride, Ralph Raico, Williamson Evers, Leonard Liggio, Walter Grinder, D.T. Armentano, and David Brudnoy to name only a few. LR's readers are exposed to the best in books and the arts through stimulating reviews by leading authorities—reviews which inform and challenge the mind. All this and more—only in LR.

That's why John Hospers calls **Libertarian Review**

"an invaluable asset to the libertarian movement." And that's why Roger MacBride calls us *"cover-to-cover reading—a must for everybody who cares."* And why Murray N. Rothbard says that *"no one interested in liberty can afford to be without this magazine."* Find out why for yourself—join the LR team!

LIBERTARIAN 1620 Montgomery St. San Francisco CA 94111 **Review**

- ☐ Yes, I want to join the LR team, for
- ☐ 1 year (\$12) ☐ 2 years (\$22) ☐ 3 years (\$30)
- ☐ Payment enclosed
- ☐ Charge my ☐ VISA ☐ Mastercharge account.
- Number _____ Expiration date _____
- Interbank No. (Mastercharge) _____
- ☐ I'd like to see a sample copy of LR before subscribing.
- Name _____
- Address _____
- Signature _____

LP Election Summary

(Continued from page 1)

IOWA

Complete returns are not in, but statewide candidates John Ball and Ben Olson predict totals of over 3,000 votes each in their races for Governor and U.S. Senate, over twice the 1976 MacBride percentage. Two LP legislative candidates, Dean Miller and Mike McLeod, received 5% in their races. These four candidates were the first non-presidential candidates in Iowa LP history.

MARYLAND

The first LP candidate in Maryland, Erwin Vogel, took over 17% in his two-way race for State House of Delegates. Vogel had qualified by petition, despite Maryland's extremely difficult ballot access law.

In another development, LP officials have lined up two Delegates to introduce a bill which would significantly lower Maryland's ballot access requirements for third parties and independent candidates.

MASSACHUSETTS

Four LP candidates competed for seats in the State Legislature. Lee Nason and Nathan Curland, in House races, took 18.8 and 13.5 percent, respectively, against Democratic opponents. Steve Trinward polled nearly 15% (over 6,000 votes) in a two-way race for State Senate. John Shanley, in a three-way race, took 2.3%.

MINNESOTA

LP candidates included State Chair Robin Miller for Governor and Senate candidates Fred Hewlett and Leonard Richards. (There were two U.S. Senate seats contested in Minnesota this year.)

Dale Hemming represented the LP in a Minneapolis state legislative district, garnering 4.5% of the vote in a three-way race, an improvement over his showing of two years ago.

MISSOURI

The sole LP candidate in Missouri, Tony Haenni, received 1.6% of the vote in his three-way race for a seat in the state legislature from a suburban St. Louis district.

NEVADA

Libertarians had plenty to cheer about here: they won't be required to collect 10,000 signatures to qualify their candidates in 1980, due to their fine 1978 showing. The ballot access requirement is one of the toughest in the country, due to Nevada's small population.

State News

A complete roundup of news from all states will be included in the next issue of LP News. The following are items of interest from states which did not have LP candidates on the ballot in the November elections.

KANSAS

Libertarians in the Wichita area organized a campaign around various local measures submitted to the voters on the November ballot. The measures included liberalizing the liquor law and reducing taxes, and the LP circulated brochures and purchased newspaper ads advocating the libertarian position on these issues. The LP came out on the winning side in each case.

SOUTH CAROLINA

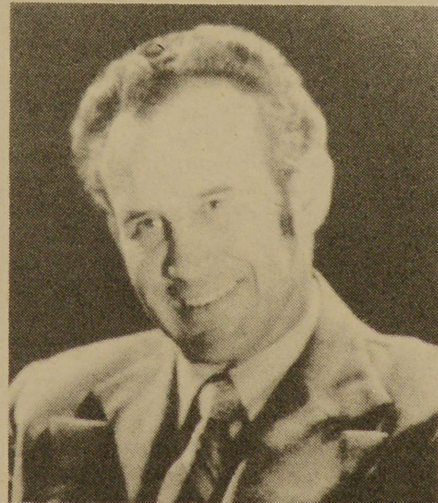
South Carolina LP members still do not know the status of their petition drive for ballot qualification, but college professor Phil DeMatteis ran an active write-in campaign for Governor, gaining considerable press coverage. DeMatteis was allowed to participate on the televised statewide debates, along with the three candidates whose names appeared on the ballot.

TEXAS

Despite an unsuccessful effort to get on the ballot, Texas Libertarians ran a write-in campaign for several statewide offices, notably Allen Vogel for Governor. Vogel was the subject of a major newspaper article describing his ideas and programs prior to the election.

Florence Fields, running for Lieutenant Governor, polled 10,181 votes, or 6.1%, to clinch ballot status for the LP. Her total was over five times the difference between the Democrat and the Republican. For Clark County (Las Vegas) Public Administrator, Micki McCarty received 11,023 votes, or 12.9%, in a three-way race. Three legislative candidates received over 5%: Nicole Grayson, Bob Pierson, and Jim Burns. Burns's percentage, 14.6, was higher than the Republican's.

Of the other statewide races, only the gubernatorial candidate, John Grayson, received less than one percent. Bonita Cornett for Treasurer, Cherie Fields for



Alaska State Representative Richard Randolph (L - Fairbanks)

Controller, and Harry Mangrum for Attorney General polled 1.7%, 4.0%, and 2.0%, respectively, while Linda West received 3.3% in the race for Nevada's sole U.S. Congress seat.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Statewide LP candidates were outdistanced by their local counterparts in terms of vote percentages. LP gubernatorial candidate Mabel Everett received 0.5% of the vote, while U.S. Senate contender Craig Franklin received 0.8% and Congressional candidate Jim Pinard took 1.8% in his race.

Candidates for the state legislature fared much better, with four achieving between 13 and 20 percent of the vote, and others in the two-to-five percent range.

NEW JERSEY

Election officials in New Jersey are notoriously slow in reporting third party results, and many returns are still not in. Results from Congressional races appear to be in the one-to-one percent range; Bob Shapiro received 974 votes in his race, while Mike Fieschko polled almost two percent in that contest.

NEW YORK

LP candidate for Governor Gary Greenberg polled an estimated 19,000 votes, far more than any other LP candidate in New York. (In 1974, gubernatorial candidate Jerome Tuccille received 10,000 votes and spent five times what Greenberg spent.) Greenberg's slate of candidates for Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, and Controller were the only other LP candidates on the New York ballot; their totals are expected to be comparable to Greenberg's. Greenberg ran well ahead of other third party candidates with the exception of a "Right to Life" ticket, which included a former presidential candidate.

NORTH CAROLINA

With some returns still not in, the LP clearly registered a substantial improvement over 1976. Naudeen Beek, in a two-way contest for U.S. Congress, took 4,368 votes or 6%, while other Congressional candidates Rick Pasotto and Les Kohler, received one-to-two percent.

In a statewide race for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Michael Reed polled approximately 7%, or around 40,000 votes.

OKLAHOMA

In the sole electoral effort for the Oklahoma LP, candidate Fred Bross, running

for a seat in the legislature, polled nearly 3% in a three-way race near Guthrie.

OHIO

In the first non-presidential race since 1974 for the LP, Congressional candidate Bob Lehman took an impressive 5.5% of the vote in a four-way race in a suburban Cleveland district, running ahead of the Independent candidate. Lehman's vote total of 7,155 in one district compares favorably to Roger MacBride's 8,961 votes for the entire state in 1976.

OREGON

LP election activity was in two major areas, the candidacies of Vivian Baures, Martin Cote, and Barry Grant in Jackson County (Medford), and support for State Measure 6, Oregon's counterpart to California's Proposition 13. Measure 6 lost narrowly, but the campaign attracted substantial publicity for Libertarians, and resulted in greatly increased membership and activity.

In the county races, Vivian Baures, running for County Clerk, received 19% in a three-way race, as well as the editorial endorsement of both major papers. Cote and Grant polled 11% and 9% respectively, both in three-way races. These showings guarantee ballot status for the LP in Jackson County. The three candidates were the first in Oregon history to run under the "Libertarian" designation.

PENNSYLVANIA

The single LP candidate was Jeff Smith, who took 2%, or 2,727 votes in a three-way race to represent a heavily urban, Democratic Congressional District in South Philadelphia.

TENNESSEE

Richard Bacon, a Libertarian running as an Independent for State Legislature, received 10% of the vote in a three-way race in which he expected to do much better. Bacon had been endorsed by another Independent candidate who had dropped out of the race, and had been running hard for several months.

Apparently, the heavily-entrenched Democratic Party in the district (Memphis area), waged a last-minute campaign against Bacon, charging that his election would mean the elimination of welfare benefits which a substantial percentage of the district's population receive.

VIRGINIA

In the first non-presidential campaign for the Virginia LP, Richard Gardiner received 1,167 votes, or 2.8%, in a three-way race for Arlington County Board of Supervisors.

Arlington, a suburb of Washington, D.C., is heavily populated with federal employees; to get around provisions of the Hatch Act prohibiting partisan activity, all county candidates run as Independents but are formally and publicly endorsed by their respective parties. LP members in the

NOTICES

The Libertarian Party National Committee will meet on the weekend of January 13 and 14 at the Showboat Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada. The meeting will be part of a Regional Conference and Nevada LP State Convention, and is expected to draw many LP members from neighboring states.

The National Committee will appoint members of the Platform Committee and Constitution, By-Laws, and Rules Committee at the Las Vegas meeting. Those interested in positions on these committees, both of which will play an important role in the 1979 National Convention, should submit their names either to National Headquarters or to a National Committee member prior to the meeting.

* * *

LP National Headquarters will be instituting a formal system of Membership Renewal notices starting in January. The renewal procedure has been deficient for some time, due primarily to record-keeping inaccuracies stemming from the pressures of the 1976 Presidential campaign. The Headquarters staff asks that members and contributors bear with any inaccuracies which may still exist, and to please notify them if membership status is unclear.

Arlington area are planning to back Libertarian candidates in future elections.

WASHINGTON STATE

The three LP candidates all made creditable showings, with Maurice Willey and Bob Ellison receiving 6.6% and 5.3%, respectively, in three-way legislative races, and Congressional candidate John Addison, the State LP Chair, taking 2.3% in his three-way race.

Washington requires all candidates of any party to run in the September primary and receive at least one percent of the vote before they are eligible to run in the general election. The LP was the only third party to have met this requirement for all of its candidates.

Addison's totals were not helped by the exclusion of his name from the ballot in a number of precincts.

WISCONSIN

Libertarian candidate Dick Fields received 1,676 votes, or 1.0%, in his race for U.S. Congress from the Second District (Madison area). Fields's total is approximately half of the total received by Roger MacBride for the entire state in 1976.

Third party candidates run at a considerable disadvantage in Wisconsin, since they are all required to be listed in a column designated "Independent," set apart from the Democratic and Republican columns. The Wisconsin LP plans to collect the necessary signatures to earn a separate column on the ballot for 1980; this effort will begin in a few months.

Doing Something Right (Continued from page 2)

better campaigns. We're going to lose a few because we're Libertarians, and because voters aren't yet comfortable with that label and some of its implications, and some of our people are going to find the temptation to jump back into one of the other two parties to be overwhelming... "so I can win." There isn't a surer, faster way to bury our principles than to become re-involved with a traditional party just because people would like us better if we didn't call ourselves Libertarians.

* * *

It's interesting to see some of the responses from candidates to a questionnaire sent out from National Headquarters after the election. They're so startlingly honest that the Republicans and Democrats would never believe it... "What is your greatest weakness as a candidate?": "Youth and ivory-tower snobbishness" says one... "Desire to stay home and let others save the

world"... "Talking too much and telling the truth"... "Almost terminal ignorance." Most of our candidates believe that the LP is growing in their area, and further believe that we'll be one of three major parties eventually... A summary of the responses to the Candidate Questionnaire should be in the next issue of LP News.

* * *

It certainly is a relief finally to be able to answer the question, "Have you ever elected anyone?" in the affirmative, especially when you know by the tone of the questioner's voice that he expected you to say "No"... And it certainly is encouraging to hear that party activity hasn't slowed down because the elections are over, in striking contrast to 1976, and that most of our activists view the campaigns as a base from which to build further... We've still got a long way to go, but we're a hell of a lot closer than we were before November.

News Notes for Libertarians

Libertarians in Action: Longtime LP member Lee Schubert represented the New Jersey Libertarian Party in testimony at recent Internal Revenue Service hearings in Washington, D.C., regarding the IRS proposed guidelines which would deny tax exemption to private schools suspected of racial discrimination.

The proposed guidelines generated an outpouring of protest from all over the country, and resulted in four days of public hearings in which citizens, primarily representatives of religious groups or schools, vented their outrage at the requirements.

The guidelines would have mandated a quota system for private schools to follow, specifying that a certain percentage of their students should be members of racial minorities in order for the school to maintain its tax-exempt status.

Schubert's statement briefly explained the Libertarian Party's interest in human freedom, specifically religious freedom, and went on to accuse the IRS of discriminating on the basis of religion.

Schubert pointed out that a Hebrew school located in a Hispanic community along with public and Catholic schools could hardly be expected to find Hispanic students in sufficient numbers to satisfy the IRS guidelines.

According to the *Washington Post*, the IRS is expected to reduce or eliminate its guidelines as a result of the nationwide protest.

* * *

Sincerely Yours:

A letter over Sen. Edward Kennedy's signature addressed to LP National Direc-

tor Chris Hocker thanked him for his "early efforts on behalf of the recently-passed airline deregulation bill." To the surprise of many, Kennedy was a strong supporter of the bill.

As one person who read the letter said, "I wonder what Kennedy will say about our efforts on behalf of national health insurance."

* * *

Letters: Washington, D.C. area Libertarians have enjoyed considerable success writing letters to the editor of major publications. Young Libertarian Alliance Coordinator Jay Hilgartner authored two—on marijuana laws and LP election results—while Dr. Dallas Cooley, LP National Committee member and Chairman of the Libertarian Health Association, penned a libertarian opinion of the relationship between the federal government and the American Medical Association. All of these letters appeared in the *Washington Post*, which normally prints only one out of every fifteen letters it receives.

Writing letters to the editor is always an effective way to express an opinion, but it is often neglected by libertarians. Writing a letter that will get *printed*, especially for a prestigious publication, is an art. Suggestions for more effective letter writing are available from LP National Headquarters.

* * *

Deregulation Marches On: HEW Secretary Joseph Califano recently called a press conference to announce that his department will no longer become involved in matters of hair length and dress codes be-

tween students and school administrations. Nominations for other things which HEW should no longer become involved with can be sent to Mr. Califano, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

* * *

Smoke Gets In Your Eyes: And, speaking of Califano, has anyone noticed those enormous, two-page, full-color magazine ads sponsored by the Tobacco Industry which discuss the benefits of price supports, parity, etc. to the American public? They could have been written by Califano himself, despite the abuse which the tobacco industry has rained on his head.

Sometimes you can't tell the regulators from the regulatees.

* * *

The Pulse of the Nation: A recent Gallup survey indicates that many voters are dissatisfied with the current two-party system, but aren't quite sure how to realign it. Gallup asked voters if they would favor a third, "center" party, with the Republicans becoming the conservative party and the Democrats becoming the leftwing party. Forty-one percent said there was a place for a center party, forty-two percent said that there wasn't, and seventeen percent had no opinion.

Gallup didn't indicate which segment of the survey was most likely to join a center party, but our moeny is on the seventeen percent.

* * *

The Beat Goes On: Charles Diggs won re-election to his Congressional seat. Since he was a convicted felon and is headed for

a three-year prison term, his constituents are presumably happy to have him mail his votes in from his cell.

John Warner, Republican, ran for the U.S. Senate seat from Virginia. Early in the campaign, he stated on television that, while secretary of the Navy, he had attempted to slow the pace of racial integration; then he tried to pressure the TV station to delete that remark from the videotape; then he spent the next two weeks apologizing, first for the remark, then for attempting to pressure the media. He was caught lying about his former political associations, his position on labor unions, and his method of appointment as Secretary of the Navy. He was publicly characterized as a fitting successor to retiring Sen. William Scott (R-Va), who was known as the "dumbest man in Congress."

Warner is married to actress Elizabeth Taylor. He won.

Edward Roybal won re-election. So did Charles Wilson. Roybal and Wilson had been censured by the House of Representatives for taking money from Korean lobbyist Tongsun Park, and then lying about it.

Daniel Flood won. He had been indicted on a variety of corruption charges. Flood is a Pennsylvania Democrat. Pennsylvania Democrats are always being indicted, more so even than Pennsylvania Republicans. That's because there are more Democrats than Republicans in Pennsylvania.

Rep. Joshua Eilberg, a Pennsylvania Democrat, was also indicted on corruption charges. He ran for re-election and lost. There must have been some mistake.

If You Want To Be A Delegate

... to the 1979 LP Presidential Nominating Convention, please keep in mind that the number of delegates allowed to each state is directly related to the number of *national* LP memberships in each state. Some states may be underrepre-

sented at the Convention because they don't have enough national memberships.

But there are other reasons for becoming a national member.

Our ability to function and grow depends on *you*! This year, we have expanded our impact around the country through new outreach material, campus activities, regional conferences, practical political techniques, ballot drives, and, of course, election campaigns.

Help us grow by becoming an LP member. Complete the information below and return this form to us.

Enclosed is my ☐ new ☐ renewal membership in the Libertarian Party in the category checked below:

☐ Basic (\$10) ☐ Patron (\$100) ☐ Benefactor (\$1000)
☐ Sustaining (\$20) ☐ Associate (\$250) ☐ Student (\$5)

"I hereby certify that I do not believe in or advocate the initiation of force as a means of achieving political or social goals."

Signature _____

Name _____

Address _____

Please make checks payable to "Libertarian Party".

LIBERTARIAN PARTY

1516 P Street NW

Washington, DC 20005

(202) 232-2003