

of the year. Liberty 101. of interest. New York.

Free New York

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 1

MARCH, 1993

~~87,501~~  108,530

The Numbers Are Talking

ANALYSIS OF ELECTION 1992

by Robert Goodman
Graphics by Rick Wolff

The supposed 98% unofficial tally of votes by AP obviously missed a lot of Norma Segal's, and overcounted those for LPNY's presidential electors (see box). We should still thank AP for breaking through, albeit approximately, the NES blackout. Our results are surprising, and call for analysis.

Our electors for Marrou and Lord garnered only 2,133 more popular votes than the New Alliance slate in New York state, and 2,021 fewer than the Socialist Workers candidates. State-wide outside of New York City, the SWP's MacWarren-DeBates slate beat Marrou-Lord by 4,442! Richard Winger reports that a

nationwide survey of our county-by-county presidential vote percentages show a flattening in 1992 versus previous presidential elections. The numbers went down in those counties which had previously been pockets of strength, and stayed low where we'd traditionally been weak. This leveling was not seen among other minor presidential candidates; though they were all beaten by LP in the nationwide popular total, they had regional pockets of strength.

Counties in New York followed the national leveling trend. As

can be seen in Figure 1 (page 6), the presidential percentages all fell within a narrow band of 0.10 through 0.29, with one exception. In Franklin County, LP presidential electors pulled a stand-out 0.65%. This was mostly attributable to districts in and near the county seat, Malone, where even satire columnist Dave Barry got a write-in vote. I've only one guess, and that a weak one, as to why the Marrou-Lord slate did so relatively well there: Malone is only 11 miles from the border with Quebec province. Having

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ELECTION RESULTS

RACE	CANDIDATE	VOTES	SHARE
U.S. Senator	Norma Segal	108,530	1.68%
Electors of President and Vice President		13,451	.19%
Assembly, District 45	Douglas Friedman	523	2.04%
Assembly, District 18	Joseph Brennan (write-in)	1	—

LPNY State Convention Set for May 22

by Gary Johnson

The annual convention of the Libertarian Party of New York is scheduled for Saturday, May 22 at the White Plains Hotel in (where else?) White Plains, New York. This event is expected to be one of the most exciting in LPNY history, as members vigorously debate recent proposed changes in the national party platform and membership requirements.

National Chair **Mary Gingell** will be the luncheon speaker. The convention keynote speaker will be **Norma Segal**, who received 108,530 votes for the U.S. Senate in 1992, a new high vote total for a Libertarian candidate in New York.

Dr. Mary Ruwart, author of *Healing Our World: The Other Piece of the Puzzle*, will be the guest of honor at the dinner banquet. Dr. Ruwart is involved in AIDS research as a Senior Scientist at Upjohn, and has worked extensively with the disadvantaged through rehabilita-

tion of low-income housing. She has been a contender for the 1984 Libertarian presidential nomination and for the 1992 vice presidential slot.

Resolved: The requirement stating that 'Members of the Party shall be those persons who have certified in writing that they oppose the initiation of force to achieve political or social goals' shall be eliminated from the National bylaws will be the topic of a formal debate between two teams of long-time Libertarian activists. For the resolution will be former State Chair and 1990 Gubernatorial candidate **Gary Johnson**, Region 6 (New York and New England) National Committee rep **Clay Conrad**, and membership director **Rebecca Akers**. Against the resolution (and in favor of keeping the certification) will be former NatCom member **Steve Alexander**, **Fred Cookinham**, and actor **Allen Rickman**. After the teams have made their arguments and rebuttals, the convention will vote either for or against

the resolution, to advise the delegates to the National Convention in Salt Lake City.

Steve Alexander will also address the convention concerning his recent decision to resign from the LP National Committee. Alexander resigned after the Natcom voted in favor of dropping the certification requirement and recasting the platform, stating that such actions were "fracturing and factioning the party."

The convention will elect statewide party officers for 1993-94 and also delegates to the National Convention scheduled for Labor Day weekend in Salt Lake City, Utah. Nominations for officers will be taken from the floor. Nominations for delegates

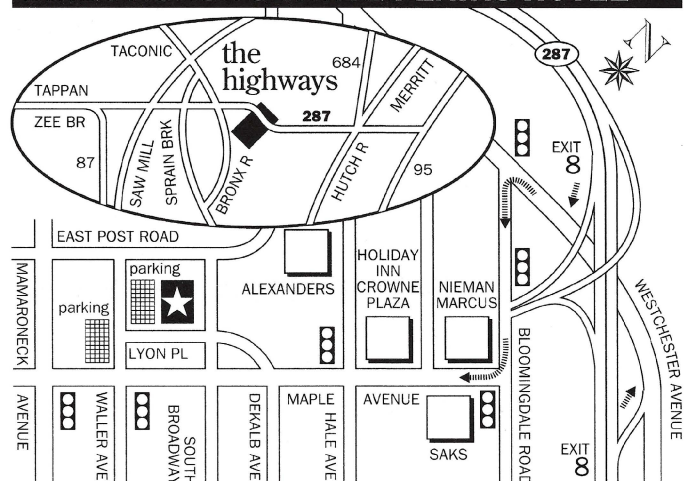
and alternates will be taken in writing. There are expected to be at least 20 delegate and alternate slots to fill.

Get your money up now! See coupon above; see you there! ★

CORRECTIONS

It was Art Eisenberg of the NY Civil Liberties Union, not Gary Greenberg as reported in the Sept. 1992 *FNY*, who represented LPNY in suing NY state in federal court for ballot status based on over 50,000 votes for presidential electors in 1980. We did not obtain an injunction in time to obviate statewide petitioning in 1982. • Fred Cookinham did not move to Michigan, as reported in November. He's still in Brooklyn.

DIRECTIONS TO WHITE PLAINS HOTEL



“The White Plains convention looks to be the warm-up for the fight for the heart and soul of the Libertarian Party.”

—Ludwig Vogel
LPNY chairman

“I endorse the Mission and Goals resolution of the latest Libertarian National Committee meeting.”

—Mark Sulkowski
Buffalo

Jan. 23 Minutes

by Gail Bova, Secretary

TREASURER'S REPORT

There was \$605 in the treasury. Treasurer **Pam Haberkorn** reported the state owes \$692.47 — \$466 of it to Chase Communications for printing *Free New York*, and \$136 of it to LP New York City. Westchester LP owes LPNY \$439.35, but is apparently defunct. State committee member-at-large **Rick Wolff** tried to revive the chapter, and is checking with former Westchester chair Mark Schonfeld, and member-at-large **Vicki Kirkland** will talk to national committee rep **Clay Conrad** for further information on this debt, apparently incurred during a Marrou-Lord and Westchester fundraiser.

Pam noted that LPNY had spent all \$7,000 of a trust fund. With checks she received at the meeting, she estimates LPNY to be \$400 in the black.

As of February 1, we switch from Chase to Citibank. Vicki will deposit dues, and give membership information to Pam and

to immediate past chair **Gary Johnson**, who will give the current membership list to Pam.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Gary Johnson said LP national has 493 paid up and 547 dues-delinquent member in New York State. LPNY has 108 paid up, and 207 dues-delinquent members. Our computerized contacts list has 5,000 names, up from less than 2,000 last year. Recruiter **Becky Akers** has been mailing 100 applications at a time. She targets contributors to LP and members of national. Gary counts 800 active contributors. The committee commended Gary and Becky.

STATE CONVENTION

Vice Chair **Dottie-Lou Brokaw** priced Frost Valley YMCA Camp in Oliveira, in Ulster County in the Catskills, 2 1/4 hours' drive from New York, and 2 from Albany. 2 nights, 5 meals ranged from \$55 to \$140 per person, and was available only a few week-

ends. Instead, the White Plains Hotel was selected again.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

Chair **Ludwig Vogel** mentioned controversial proposals for Salt Lake City this September. They are to scrap the membership certification of non-initiation of force, and to redo the platform every convention. Steve Alexander resigned from the national committee as a result of their resolving the former; they resolved the latter as well.

Dottie-Lou moved that delegate candidates discuss these matters at our state convention; adopted unanimously. Gary suggested the convention include debates on these issues. Vicki thought we could invite Clay Conrad for the discussion.

NEW BUSINESS

Rick proposed a program to raise money for *only* the 1994 gubernatorial race, which he called "50K Run," symbolizing the 50,000 votes LPNY needs for 4 years of ballot status. Considering LPNY's finances, the committee voted 10-4 to authorize a future loan of \$100 to the project.

New York City rep, lawyer **Mark Axinn**, reports that Judge Ward wants to resolve the New Alliance Party's ballot position lawsuit before the 1994 elections. The committee approved Mark's proposal to submit papers supporting the plaintiff, and recommending that all parties and independent lines be treated equally, by lottery or last vote for governor. He was thanked.

Responding to editor **Robert Goodman's** question, Rick said *Free New York's* printing cost \$375 for 4 pages. Citing a large amount of news, Robert suggested photocopying to produce it more cheaply, so we can afford larger and/or more frequent issues. Many committee members opposed cheaper production, citing print and graphic quality as image builders for LPNY. The committee authorized \$450 (including postage) for one issue to be printed with no diminution of graphic quality.

Dottie-Lou's remarks as a guest on Jackie Mason's TV show were among those edited out. She spoke at the Feb. 4 Cortland press conference sponsored by New Yorkers for Drug Policy Reform. ★

College Notes

The following has been assembled from combined reports of libertarian activities this academic year at institutions of higher learning in New York. Where phone numbers or addresses of students are included, please understand these to be your best contacts for further information or arrangements, until expected graduation date or further notice.

Columbia University, Manhattan

Lisa Clark (graduating May 1993, phone 212-362-5185), a student in the School of General Studies, started the Libertarian Club in fall 1992, and quickly gathered 24 members. She's also had two pieces in the *Columbia Daily Spectator*: one to persuade people to vote Libertarian, the other to explain why a vote for a third party candidate isn't a waste.

Hamilton College, Clinton

Robert Schaffer and **James Card** visited the activities fair in October, distributing over 100 of

the World's Smallest Political Quiz. In taking names of about 50 persons interested in LP, our volunteers encountered a freshman who's a friend of Ron Paul. Watch for further developments!

Marist College, Poughkeepsie

Edmund Ryan (graduating Dec. 1994 address 9 Alden Ct., Fishkill, N.Y. 12524 phone 914-896-9405; Libernet address unknown) has assembled a few students who'd like to form a libertarian club, especially after having Dottie-Lou Brokaw participate in a Political Science Club forum. But even that club "is in danger of dissolution due to low turnout," Mr. Ryan writes. Further, "Bob Lynch, Marist's director of activities, told me that the college doesn't want to sanction partisan political groups because it doesn't want to endanger the aid that it receives from the state and private organizations. All political partisan activities must be done through the Political

Science Club, which seeks to give all other viewpoints equal time at an event or activity that it sponsors. Mr. Lynch brought my proposal and me to the highest ranking committee in the student government organization, and they also agreed with him."

New York Law School, Manhattan

Student **Joseph Brennan** writes a regular column, "Brennan's Justice," in the irregular *New York Law School Reporter*, and has had other published pieces therein and in *Frolic and Detour*, another student publication. Since

August 1991 he has I written on such subjects as LP's national convention, Nadine Strossen's speaking there and at the Cato Institute, libertarianism, democracy vs. free markets, Los Angeles riots, U.S. intervention in Haiti, ballot access, Edmund "Jerry" Brown Jr.'s tax proposal, and 1992 LP election results. Mr. Brennan's Libertarian Party activities have been the subject of others' writings on campus as well.

New York University, Manhattan

The Libertarian Student Association is gone, although it took some years for NYU administration to wake up to its nonexistence; just ask alum David Greene! But just over a year ago, the Classical Liberal Organization was founded there. Student **Chris Whitten** (phone 212-529-5785) writes, "The CLO is really about social philosophy. It exists as a center of market liberal thought, discussion and activity at New York University, promoting the natural cohesion among individualist anarchists, radical capitalists, objectivists, libertarians, and Austrian economists. The focus of the group is regular 'roundtable' discussions, introducing rigorous debate on even the most basic of issues, in an attempt to push the members to question their own beliefs. The group has explored such topics as the limits of anarchy, the meaning of morality, the psychology of political types, and what can be learned from history. The club also occasionally hosts guest speakers, including David Kelly, Mario Rizzo, Ralph Raico,

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Regional Roundup



STATE PARTY

Libertarian Party of New York

Recruiting, Mailing Lists:

Gary Johnson, 212-477-2515
348 East 15th Street, #8, New York, NY 10003

Payments, New Inquiries, Misc.:

P.O. Box 1664, New York, NY 10013
212-966-5772

Free New York Editor Only:

Robert Goodman, 1402 Astor Avenue, Bronx, NY 10469
fax: 914-664-1503, cover sheet to Rick Wolff

Official Party Documents (Secretary):

Gail Bova, 142 Boyle Road, Selden, NY 11784

ACTIVE CHAPTERS

Capital District Libertarian Party

County: Albany

Address: P.O. Box 482, Albany, NY 12201

Contacts: David Hopwood (vice chair into April), 518-477-9621
Kevin Delaney (secretary), 518-439-4612

Meetings: Second Tuesday each month, 6:30 p.m.
at The Branch Restaurant, Maiden Lane, Albany

Libertarians of the Hudson Valley

Counties: Columbia, Greene, Ulster, Dutchess, Orange

Contacts: Dottie-Lou Brokaw, Peter Zeisner (chair into May),
Box 66, Lake Hill, NY 12248; 914-679-8340

Dave Harnett, P.O. Box 188, Poughkeepsie, NY 12602
Meetings: First Tuesday of each month, 7:00 p.m., at College Diner,
Route 299, 1/4 mile east of Thruway exit 18, New Paltz

Features: Public access cable TV show weekly
Computer bulletin board: 914-452-4753

Libertarian Party of New York City

Counties: Bronx, New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond

Address: P.O. Box 1664, New York, NY 10013

Contact: Vicki Kirkland, 212-219-2702

Meetings: Third Wednesday of each month, 7:00 p.m., at the
Paninoteca **Center** Restaurant, **west** side of Mulberry
St., just south of Prince St., Manhattan; back room

Libertarian Party of Nassau County

Contact: Keith Sauter (chair into April), 516-627-9138

P.O. Box 2256, New Hyde Park, NY 11040

Meetings: Monthly, T.B.A.

Suffolk County Libertarian Organization

Contact: Steve LaBianca (chair through April), 516-331-6760

P.O. Box 102, Miller Place, NY 11764

Meetings: Monthly, T.B.A., usually first week, weeknight

ORGANIZING OR REORGANIZING CHAPTERS

[Buffalo Area]

Counties: Niagara, Erie

Contact: Martin E. Mutka, 716-882-5194

Meeting: March 25, 7:30 p.m., at Dandelion's Restaurant,
1340 North Forest Rd. (at Maple Rd.), Williamsville, NY

Tompkins County Libertarian Party

Counties: Tompkins, Cortland

Contact: William Kone, 607-272-0557 (answering machine)
128 Grandview Court, Ithaca, NY 10469

Meeting: March 30, 7:00 p.m., The GIAC, Jiles Street, Ithaca

Putnam Libertarian Committee

Contact: Rick Wolff, 914-526-3614 (home), 914-699-2020 (work)
6 West Avenue, Putnam Valley, NY 10579

Meeting: Early April; monthly thereafter

INTERESTED IN ORGANIZING CHAPTERS

Libertarian Party of the Mohawk Valley

County: Oneida

Contact: Robert Schaffer, 315-853-6627
19 Chestnut Street, Clinton, NY 13323

[Queens]

Contact: John Procida, 718-746-5200 (office)
161-09 29th Avenue, Flushing, NY 11358

Central New York Libertarian Party

County: Onondaga

Contact: Richard Moroney, 315-682-5279
4306 Trout Lily Lane, Manlius, NY 13104

CHAPTER STATUS UNKNOWN

Rochester

Westchester

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS OF INTEREST

Society for Individual Liberty, Genesee Valley Chapter

Address: P.O. Box 10024, Rochester, NY 14610

Contacts: Bob Walton, 716-377-1686
Stephen Becker, 716-288-4312

The Constitutionists, Committee for Restoration of the Constitution

Address: P.O. Box 2935, Clifton, NJ 07015

Contact: Boris Dzula, 201-471-3432

Meetings: One or two Mondays each month, 8:00 p.m.
Union Hall, Locust St. and River Dr., Elmwood Park, NJ
SE corner of River Dr. and Route 80, exit 61

New Yorkers for Drug Policy Reform

Address: P.O. Box 592, New York, NY 10014 (*new address*)

Contact: David Crockett, 212-675-6938

Meetings: T.B.A.; have been held regionally at homes of
Thomas Haines and Polly Cleveland, 212-873-2982,
14 West 68th Street, #4, New York
and Clare Regan, 716-223-7527,
3 Manor Hill Drive, Fairport

**SEE PAID
AD INSERT**

New York State Taxpayers Alliance

Address: 31 Broadway, Kingston, NY 12401
800-225-5829

Contact: Debbie Salvino, Gordon Webb

Meetings: Various, through local chapters

Change-NY

Address: P.O. Box 2069, Albany, NY 12220

Contact: Tom Carroll, 518-432-4444

Meetings: Various, through local chapters

Your Neck of the Woods

HOW TO START A LOCAL LP CHAPTER

If there's no ongoing LPNY chapter in your county, why not form one soon? Here's all you have to do:

First, make a good faith effort to contact all LPNY members in the county for a meeting. To help, have Gary Johnson (see organization chart, page 4) prepare you a list of names, addresses, and phone numbers of LPNY members near you. (If you're a member and don't want such information given to fellow members, please write to Gary to say so.) You need to get at least seven LPNY members together.

Think you can't get seven? Then combine with members in neighboring counties which also don't have organizations. We can also provide names and addresses of local persons who, while not current members of LPNY, are interested, and might be induced to sign up on the spot; we'll send state membership applications for you to hand out. You can build local and state membership at the same time.

You have seven state members in one room (or outdoors, weather permitting)? Congratulations—that's your chapter's founding convention! Before you adjourn, be sure to adopt by-laws. Our state secretary, currently Gail Bova, can send you the state bylaws, which include provisions county by-laws must

address. Then you get to send a representative to the state committee, which will officially charter your county(ies) organization.

Once your chapter's going, you're allowed to have members who are not state members, though we encourage dual membership. Still, your membership must include at least four state party members, and you must have at least one meeting a year, for your chapter to be considered ongoing.

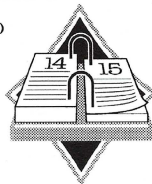
If you have a local chapter, and don't see it listed in the chart on page 4, please supply the missing information to *Free New York*. If you see a contact person listed for an area without an ongoing chapter, that person wishes to form (or re-form) one. It's possible that person has lost his/her ardor to organize, in which case it's up to you. We can announce your intention in *Free New York*, but you'd better use the Gary Johnson resource in addition.

If you don't have a local newsletter (which *Free New York* should receive), please send reports to this one! We like photos with ID of who, what, when, and where. We like text in magnetic form if we can get it; otherwise typed or very fine (such as laser) printed is best, since coarse dot matrix must be re-typed by Rick Wolff. ★



CALENDAR

- March 20:** State committee meeting, 1 PM, Chase Communications, 25-35 Beechwood Avenue, Mount Vernon.
- April 12:** Middle Country Public Library Board Election (see article, page 8).
- May 3:** Deadline for *Free New York*. Write!
- May 7:** Judge Robert Ward to hear oral argument for summary judgement in ballot position suit. (See minutes, November '92 and this *FNY*.) Attendance encouraged at U.S. court, Foley Square, Manhattan. Mark Axinn 212-753-5599 (work) for details.
- May 7:** Deadline to join LPNY (\$15 dues) to vote at convention.
- May 11:** Deadline to reserve \$59 hotel rooms for convention, 914-761-8100.
- May 17:** Deadline to register intention to vote at convention. (Coupon, page 2.)
- May 22:** Libertarian Party of New York state convention.
- May 23:** First Annual Tax Protest/Sheep Shearing, in front of IRS Building, White Plains. First, be sure to buy your T-shirts at convention!



College Notes

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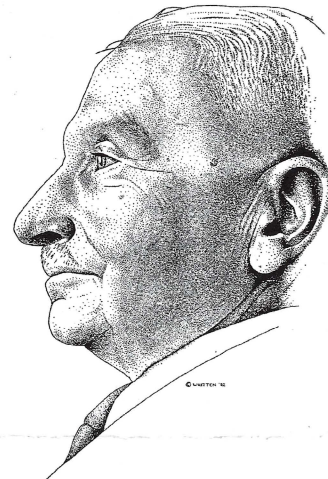
Andre Marrou, and Fred Cookinham. The club also participated in a debate with the Young Republicans, AWAKE, College Democrats, and the International Socialist Organization. CLO members are frequently encouraged to write for the student paper." For a Ludwig von Mises T-shirt, send \$12 to Chris Whitten, 216 E. 7th St. #2, New York, N.Y. 10009. The illustration by Mr. Whitten is shown here. The quotation on the back is, "He who wants to

World countries shows no correlation between democracy and human rights.

SUNY New Paltz

Chris Cordani (graduating Dec. 1993, phone 914-257-5642; address 313 Bouton Hall, SUNY New Paltz, New Paltz, NY 12561) started Campus Libertarians in fall 1992 with 12 members. They are now down to 4.

We also have remarks about use of "classical liberal" versus "libertarian" for campus clubs. Chris Whitten says of the CLO, "Although the name has led to a great deal of confusion and



improve conditions must propagate a new mentality, not merely a new institution." Profits will benefit CLO.

SUNY Albany

Graduate student **Nathan Horwitz** (P.O. Box 22420, Albany, N.Y. 12222; phone 518-446-1326) sent a clipping from *Albany Student Press* describing a Feb. 11 program coordinated by Albany State Libertarians, of which he is president. The discussion featured Jonathan von Linden of the Hemp Coalition. He "said he has been following the politics of marijuana for over 20 years. He said despite what he had been taught in school, this country was not meant for everyone to be free," according to the clipping.

SUNY Binghamton

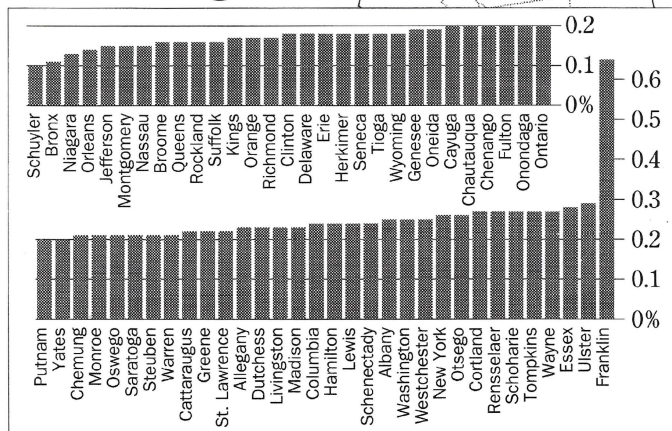
After meeting Dottie-Lou Brokaw on a TV show from Binghamton on election reform, **David Cingranelli** had her speak about libertarianism on October 8 to the graduate class of about 50 students he teaches in American State Government. Cingranelli's research on Third

controversy, it was carefully chosen. The name consistently initiates a curiosity about just what it is the members think and do. It might have been simpler to call the group the 'Libertarian Club,' but for many, the term libertarian has a definite political connotation." Tom Isenberg (tomis@microsoft.com) sent via Libernet to Edmund Ryan these remarks about the University of Washington's Classical Liberal Society. "They used to be called the Libertarian Discussion Group (LDG), but realized that the name kept them from growing or having academic respectability. Even the classical liberal profs shied away from the LDG." Renamed, they did better.

In most of the English speaking world, though not in most of the rest of the world, "liberal" has in this century developed an adverse, even perverse meaning—consequently the qualifier, "classical." Now "libertarian" has developed connotations which can be negative: association with the Party (and thereby politics) and/or anarchism. ★

FIGURE 1

Marrou/Lord Percentages



Election Results

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

changed from his given name of Andrew to André Marrou, he sounded more French than did Ross Perot or Lyndon LaRouche. (Dixville Notch, N.H. is also close to Quebec.) Any other hypotheses?

Why was the nationwide Marrou-Lord total so low that it surprised probably most of us? Competition with Perot. Despite the lament of someone in the Clark for president campaign in 1980 that John B. Anderson "has stolen our constituency," such was not the case. Anderson had a definite constituency which was clearly different from LP and our candidate, Ed Clark. 1992's major independent for president appeared elsewhere.

Perot didn't say much in terms of substantive policy, and thereby attracted the preponderance of "anti" votes. Many persons were heard on computer nets, the David Brudnoy and Gene Burns radio shows, and the street, to the effect that they would have voted for Marrou had Perot not run, but instead they would vote, or had voted, for Perot. It's not that they saw any similarity between what Perot and Marrou had to say. Rather, these voters considered it vital to cast a vote against Bush and Clinton, and which would be reported widely, which votes for Marrou would not. Can you blame them for wanting to cast a vote which "counted"? Even if its message was ambiguous—or even amphygoric?

Meanwhile, there was a nationwide surge in voting for candidates running as other than Democrats or Republicans, leading to a 50-year high percentage in 1992 for "other" votes for U.S. House of Representatives, for instance. Winger's figures showed nearly 4 million "other" votes for U.S. Senate. The Libertarian Party floated high on this tide with over a million votes for U.S. Senate candidates—the first time since 1914 a third party has done so—and high scores for governorships.

Segal's total more than doubled LP's previous New York statewide record (for presidential electors, 1980), and was more than the difference between Bob Abrams and winner Al D'Amato. Other candidates on the ballot combined for 97,102, holding D'Amato to just 49.0% and Abrams, 47.8%—no runoff being required under New York election laws. Segal's countywide percentages are displayed graphically in Figure 2.

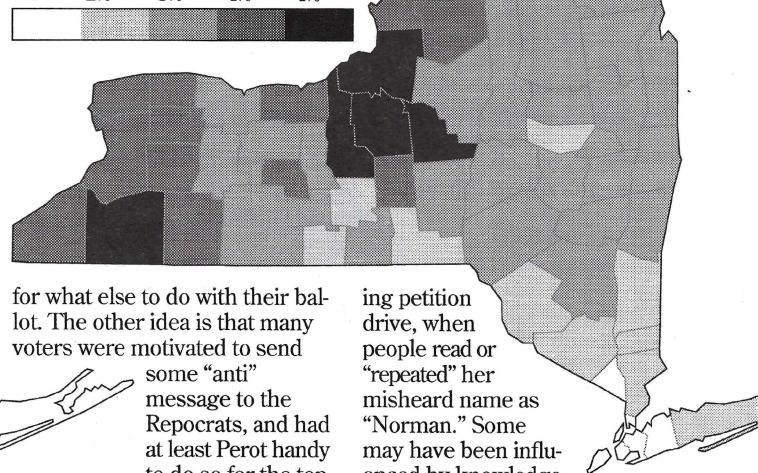
It had been anticipated that Perot's candidacy could help small parties and independents get votes other than for president. Your editor investigated by statistically correlating Segal for Senate with Perot for President percentages. The plot for counties is Figure 3 (next page). The correlation was 89%, showing very strong linkage between Segal and Perot voting.

There are two plausible explanations. One is that Perot pulled people into the booth just to vote for him, turnout was up. Having voted for him, they looked around

FIGURE 2

Segal Percentages

under 1% 1% to 2% 2% to 3% 3% to 4% over 4%



for what else to do with their ballot. The other idea is that many voters were motivated to send some "anti" message to the Repocrats, and had at least Perot handy to do so for the top

of the ballot. Either scenario had voters looking for non-Democrats. Other parties and independents got their share of these "against" votes, but due to our vague familiarity (and therefore comfort) with voters after 20 years, and superior organization, Libertarians got the lion's share of protest votes nationwide and in New York.

These weren't votes for libertarian thinking. A quick lookover shows no striking correlation between Marrou and Segal, nor between either and votes against the bond issue. (However, due to the disparity in numbers between bond issue and minor candidates' votes, such correlation would be very hard to see.) Meanwhile, the New Alliance Party's geographic base obscures the Mehdi senate vote's relationship, if any, with Perot statewide.

The above model can't explain everything. For instance, extrapolating the regression line in Figure 3 to the Segal axis would imply that without the Perot effect, Segal would have averaged negative 0.80%; voters may have been negative, but that's ridiculous. Still, no other explanation of Segal's votes is attractive.

Some believe Segal's sex to have been an important factor. For several reasons, this is unlikely. First, voters tended not to notice Norma was female. Inspectors at the polls were heard calling off her name as "Norman Segal," echoing a mistake noted frequently during the nominat-

ing petition drive, when people read or "repeated" her misheard name as "Norman." Some may have been influenced by knowledge of New York Civil Liberties Union director Norman Siegel, reinforced by the designation "Libertarian," but in any event thought it was some Norman.

Second, it's not likely many persons were motivated to vote for women per se. For instance, Franklin County recorded a substantial number of write-ins, mostly in Harrietstown, for Geraldine Ferraro for U.S. Senate. However, there was no competition, as would be revealed by negative correlation, between votes there for Segal and Ferraro, as would have been expected if many Segal voters just wanted a woman.

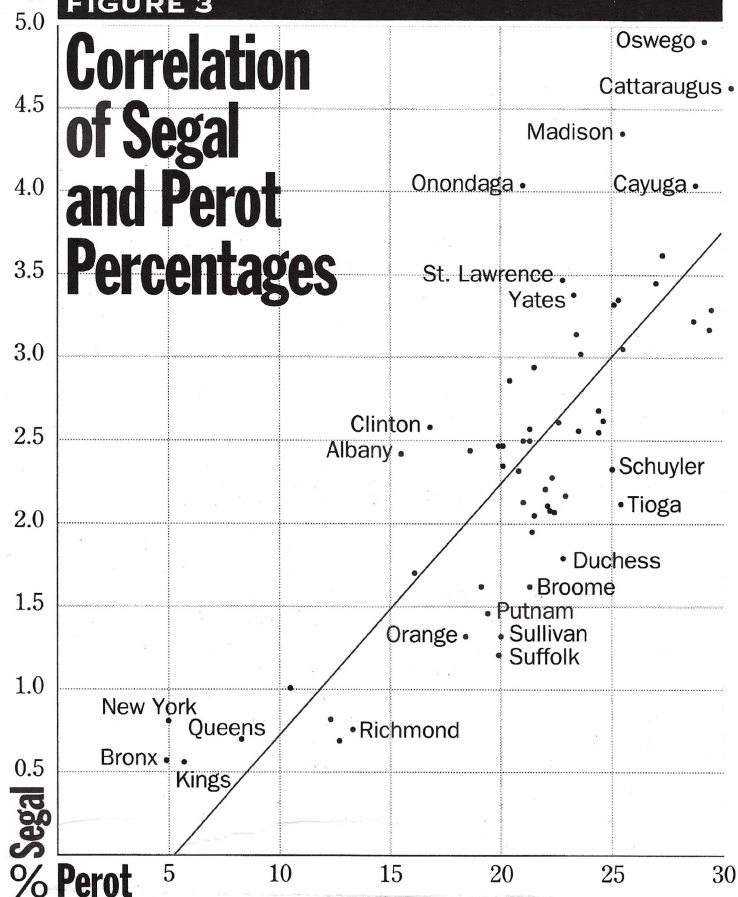
A more complicated analysis looked for the supposed female factor for offices in districts straddling the lines between counties where Segal scored high and low. These cases revealed no apparent connection between votes for women and votes for Segal. For instance, state senate district 48 takes in all of Madison (Segal 4.35%) and parts of Onondaga (Segal 4.04%) and Oneida (Segal 2.13%) counties. Votes there for Nancy Hoffman (Democrat and Reform) and Christine Fox (Right to Life) against Angelo Albanese (Republican) for the seat don't line up with the Segal percentages in any obvious way.

Third, male libertarians in nearby states got high percents, too.

Fourth, Segal's correlation with Perot runs counter to the latter's widely observed male appeal.

FIGURE 3

Correlation of Segal and Perot Percentages



So we should look for other factors. The model in Figure 3 can be used to subtract the Perot effect. Points are a varying distance above and below the least-squares-fit line drawn there, and those distances represent the amount by which that county's percentage vote for Segal differs from that predicted by the Perot effect. The counties in Figure 4 are shaded according to Segal's percentage minus the Perot effect.

Handicapped thusly, Segal did worst in Suffolk—getting 1.21% against Perot's 19.9%, and best in Onondaga, with 4.04% to Perot's 21.0%. In New York City she did best in New York county (borough of Manhattan), where although she got only 0.81%—about half her statewide average—Perot got only 5.0%—about a third of his. With the adjustment, therefore, New York was among Segal's strongest counties, along with Madison, Oswego, Albany, Clinton, Cattaraugus, Bronx, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, and Yates. Among her weakest were Tioga, Sullivan, Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Broome, Chautauqua, and Schuyler. Worst in New York City was Richmond (borough of Staten Island).

Franklin county fits very close to the regression line, and so is as unexceptional for Segal as it was exceptional for Marrou.

In this analysis, if general protest voters, rather than specific Perot voters, were responsible for the Segal-Perot relationship, then the county variations noted above could reflect Perot weakness and strength, as well as Segal strength and weakness, respectively.

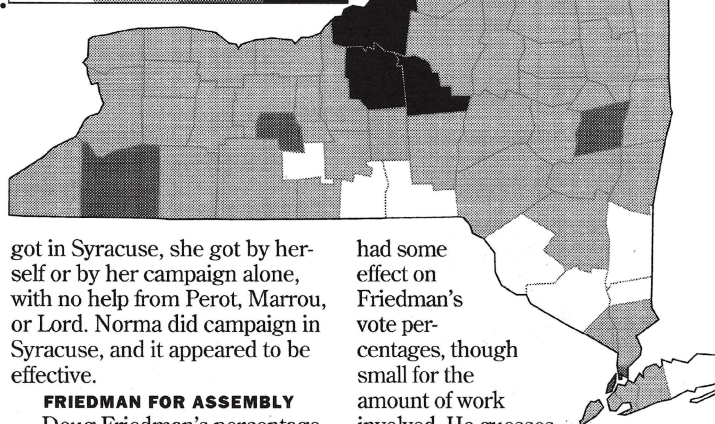
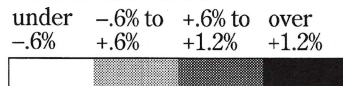
Not only was Onondaga Segal's strongest county by this analysis, and among her highest percentage counties overall, but it also includes a large population, including Syracuse, so I examined further. Town vote percentages in Onondaga county outside Syracuse show a 52% correlation between Segal and Perot, and the slope of the line of least squares was 0.145—very close to the 0.152 slope statewide county-by-county. This indicates that the same factors operated in Syracuse suburbs as in the whole state.

Ward vote percentages in Syracuse show only a 35% Segal-Perot correlation, with a regression slope of 0.095. Marrou-Lord electors got 0.24% in Syracuse. It appears that the 3.95% Norma

FIGURE 4

Segal Percentages PEROT FACTOR FILTERED OUT

under -6% to +6% to over
-6% +6% +1.2% +1.2%



got in Syracuse, she got by herself or by her campaign alone, with no help from Perot, Marrou, or Lord. Norma did campaign in Syracuse, and it appeared to be effective.

FRIEDMAN FOR ASSEMBLY

Doug Friedman's percentage, while considerably larger than LPers usually run in and near New York City, fell far short of what he'd expected. For instance, telephone canvassing of parts of his Brooklyn district by volunteers indicated much greater numbers of people who said they could vote for him. Four phenomena could account for this discrepancy: people lie, change their minds, get confused, and/or forget.

Evidence of the latter two was gathered by Friedman while he campaigned in front of polling places on election day. Several exiting voters said they'd pulled his lever, in the leftmost column; that would be Dan Feldman's. Friedman estimates that at least 75 of his votes came from his asking and reminding people to enter the polling place, to vote for him. This indicates short-term memory, rather than a long-term sell on libertarianism or LP, plus willingness to do a personal favor, at little cost, for a recent acquaintance who is persuasive and has much at stake.

Near-the-polls campaigning by Friedman's volunteers produced fairly little effect. Eventually our organization will grow to the extent that we'll have precinct workers familiar to, and trusted by, their neighbors, and who may be as effective as, or more than, the candidate in persuading people to vote. Unfortunately, patronage-laden incumbents have the best opportunity to assemble such machines.

Leafletting before election day

had some effect on Friedman's vote percentages, though small for the amount of work involved. He guesses that newspaper advertising had practically no effect, and can't really tell regarding radio. He did best among orthodox Jews in the northern part of his district with whom he'd had much contact via synagogues.

That a mere line holder, with the ethnically uncongenial name of Takeesha Toussant, outpolled Friedman by over 8:1 (3,390 Republican, 909 Conservative votes) without campaigning, illustrates the huge advantage of Establishment party labels.

There are lessons from the Marrou, Segal, and Friedman votes. If you LPers aspire to elected office, seek one for which voter turnout is usually very low, and where you can reasonably be able to spend a fair amount of time talking to most of the potential voters within a short time of election day. If the election is nonpartisan, or you can run with an Establishment party label, even in addition to Libertarian, so much the better. The next issue of *FNy* may include news of Jack Bova's election to library board that way.

Otherwise, run an educational campaign. Do you really care whether you get 4% or 0.4% of the vote? Run for the highest available partisan office, so the most people can see you campaign as a Libertarian. The cumulative effect of many LP campaigns is familiarity and comfort of voters with the Libertarian label. Some will even learn what it means. ★

Up Against the Board

by Jack Bova

Webster's defines library as a collection of books, periodicals, music scores, films, phonographic records, etc., especially a large, systematically arranged collection for reading or reference.

Middle Country Public Library (in Brookhaven Town, Suffolk County, Long Island) fits the definition—with more than 326,000 books, 28,000 videotapes,



3,000 CDs, and 100 computers—and has a staggering \$5.9 million annual budget, including \$1 million for acquisitions.

These mind-boggling figures were just a few of the reasons **I've decided to run for the Middle Country Library Board.** The facts speak for themselves:

- The library's budget is more than that of three adjoining library districts combined. And one of those, Three Village, serves the well-to-do North Shore towns of Old Field, Setauket, and Stony Brook.
- The Middle Country Library Director makes \$100,012, not including overtime.
- The budget is voted on by the public. However, they have only one day to vote, and only at the main library. In 1992, the budget passed 460 to 243, a difference of 217. Interestingly, there are about 210 full and part time library employees.
- According to state law, libraries are not required to get competitive bids for contracts under \$10,000.
- The current Annual Report of Public Libraries says \$77,000 is put aside for Middle Country, earmarked for travel and seminars.

- Under the state constitution and local financial law, library districts are not permitted to float bonds on their own. Middle Country Library is pursuing a special citation by the state to float a bond for further expansion.
- Two board members recently resigned, saying that because of "unnamed interests," they were unable to represent the public they were elected to serve.

Instead of a special election, a secret executive session of the board appointed two to fill the vacancies. I was at the meeting before this secret session.

I'd begun attending meetings after finding out the size of the budget. I phoned the director for an explanation. When she couldn't justify the figures to my satisfaction, she invited me to attend.

A library staff member led me through a labyrinth of halls to a back office on the second floor. I sat in unnoticed until one of the board members looked up and asked me what I was doing there. When I explained I was a concerned taxpayer interested in learning more, he responded, "I'm sorry to ask you that. You're one of the only residents who has ever attended any of our meetings."

Since then I've continued to attend board meetings. At one, they voted to spend \$42,000 on a quiet study room. I told them I thought a library was supposed to be quiet throughout, and suggested that if noise was a problem, they should erect inexpensive "QUIET" signs. They did not take my suggestion.

If elected, perhaps I can make a difference in opposing such spending atrocities. I know I have an uphill battle. Our library is one of the most renowned in the country, and has won numerous awards and commendations. People love Big Brother—especially people from other districts who happily use Middle Country's facilities and don't pay for them.

As a libertarian, I know this library, with its huge CD, VCR, and literature collections, is hurting private enterprise and negatively impacting the economy by "giving" people everything they want, without regard to cost

or still higher taxes. The Blockbusters, Sam Goodies, and Walden Books of the free market simply cannot successfully compete.

By offering people who use the library an annual Amnesty Day, when they can bring back overdue items without paying a fine, they encourage many people to stockpile books and tapes until that day, preventing others from using them. The library loses revenue from fines, similar to users' fees, and spends taxpayers' hard-earned dollars instead.

We must temper wasteful, uncontrolled spending with common sense and moderation while maintaining a high level of service to individuals. While this is not the classic libertarian free market ideal, we must work within the system to bring about changes, and start taking back America, brick by brick.

I need your help to make a difference by handing out literature, telephoning, and otherwise assisting my campaign. **The election is on April 12.** Please contact me at 516-698-0915. With your help, **we can win!** ★

And in November Elections...

On February 17, the Libertarian Party of New York City nominated **Joseph Brennan** for Mayor with 14 votes to 6 for Bob Falk, 5 for Roy Innes, and 1 for Steven Miller. Brennan will now move to New York City, rather than running for office in Nassau County. **Bob Falk** was nominated for Public Advocate (formerly New York City Council President), **Vicki Kirkland** for Comptroller, and **Wade Rawluk** for

City Council, District 11 (part of Bronx). More New York City nominations may follow.

Rebecca Wilber has been nominated for Town Board of Woodstock.

William Kone seeks nomination for City Council of Ithaca, Ward 1.

Dottie-Lou Brokaw seeks nomination for Governor. (That election is in 1994.) ★



Mayoral candidates Roy Innes (left) and Joseph Brennan chat with long-time LPNY leader Gary Greenberg at the LPNYC meeting, February 17.