LP Candidate Leads In Poll

Dick Randolph, an LP National Committee member and former state legislator from Fairbanks, Alaska, led a field of sixteen candidates for six seats in the Alaska State House, according to an August survey taken by an independent pollster.

A random selection of Fairbanks residents were asked to select the six candidates they would vote for in the November general election from a field of four Libertarians, six Democrats, and six Republicans. Randolph finished first, with 55 percent of the vote.

In addition, Libertarian candidate Bruce Boyd finished sixth in the poll, while Libertarian candidates Stephen Wamack and Butch Stein finished tied for seventh and tied for eighth, respectively.

If the poll is accurate, two of the six seats are "up for grabs" from among twelve of the contestants. Four of the candidates - two Democrats, one Republican, and Randolph - were chosen as the respondents. But only thirteen percent points separated the fifth place candidate and the thirteenth place finisher.

Libertarian Boyd showed 32 percent, three points behind the fifth place candidate. Wamack had 29 percent, while Stein had 24 percent.

According to Randolph, this same survey accurately predicted the results of both the Republican and the Democratic primary elections of both the Republican and the Democratic primary elections for Governor and Lieutenant Governor in the Fairbanks area.

The Libertarian slate has been campaigning hard for the past several months, appearing at fairs and parades, and walking door-to-door. A float built by the Fairbanks LP took first place in a local parade; the float portrayed an elephant and a donkey pursued by a Libertarian porcupine.

According to Randolph, the Libertarian slate may spend as much as $65,000 before election, and has already raised over $35,000. Much of this money will go toward radio and television advertising.

CALIFORNIA

Libertarian Party supporters of Ed Clark, candidate for Governor of California, were responsible for collecting 183,000 signatures to list Clark's name on the November ballot. This was the first time in California history that a candidate for Governor had qualified for the ballot by collecting signatures, under California's difficult independent nomination procedure.

Nearly 100,000 valid signatures were required, and over 113,000 of Clark's signatures proved to be valid on the first count (California permits a candidate's supporters to "revalidate" signatures if necessary, usually resulting in a much higher validity rate than first count).

Since the last day of the ballot drive, Clark has been touring California and is devoting full time to the campaign. All of California's major newspapers have covered his campaign, and have consistently identified Clark as a Libertarian, although he will appear on the ballot as an Independent.

Sample headlines describing the Clark campaign are as follows: "Libertarian Gets On Ballot for Governor" (San Francisco Chronicle); "Unknown Doesn't Stay That Way" (Los Angeles Times); "Governator Candidate Urges 'More Freedom'" (San Jose Mercury); "A Candidate Who Doesn't Duck the Tough Ones" (San Jose News).

Clark has called for tuition tax credits to encourage private education, a tax credit for all California renters, an immediate across-the-board reduction in the sales tax, and pardons for those convicted or accused of victimless "crimes."

STATE RACES

Libertarian Party candidates will appear on the ballots of at least 31 states in November, equaling the number of states where LP presidential candidate Roger MacBride achieved ballot status in 1976. In one other state, New Mexico, an LP candidate is suing to maintain ballot status which election officials had denied him on technical grounds.

In South Carolina, LP activists predict permanent ballot status, capping a year-long petition drive, after turning in over 15,000 signatures for a 10,000 signature requirement. Election laws will prevent any Libertarians from appearing on the November ballot; however, the LP write-in candidate for Governor, Phil Dematres, has been invited to join other ballot-qualified candidates for televised debates.

If South Carolina grants permanent ballot status to the LP, a total of four states will be accounted for in 1980 before the 1978 election: South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, and Idaho. Ballot status drives for the LP in 1979 will include Kansas, California, and Delaware. And, if vote percentages are high enough, the LP may earn ballot status in Illinois, Hawaii, Colorado, Arizona, and Nevada this year.

Arizona leads all state LP's in the number of ballot-qualified candidates this year, with an estimated 40. Several states are concentrating limited resources on just one elective race, in some cases, these solo races represent the first time that a state LP has fielded a state or local candidate.

Outside of Alaska, chances for a Libertarian victory appear brightest in Idaho, where State Chair Larry Fuller is running again for the State Senate seat from the Pocatello area. Fuller drew 30% of the vote in 1976, mostly from liberals, against a Democratic incumbent. This year, a Republican has joined the race, increasing the possibility of a plurality victory for Fuller.

In Tennessee, Richard Bacon is running for a seat in the State Legislature from a district where he finished a close second in a race for a different office two years ago.

In Oregon, the Libertarian Party of Jackson County (Medford area) qualified for the ballot for the first time, and is fielding three local candidates.

Activists, Scholars Enjoy Boston National Convention

Despite long traveling distances and a busy campaign season, an estimated 450 persons attended the Libertarian Party National Convention in Boston over Labor Day Weekend.

By all accounts, the Convention was a success, offering a variety of speakers, seminars, and workshops appealing to a broad range of libertarian interests.

Major speakers included National Chairman David Bergland and Past National Chairman Ed Crane, the keynote speaker; Harvard Philosophy Professor Robert Nozick; psychiatrist and author Thomas Szasz; author Karl Hess; and Barron's editor Robert Bleiberg, who delivered the banquet address.

Other featured speakers included David Brudnoy, Murray Bookchin, Dominic Armentano, Roy Chusid, William Matina, Carl Oglesby, and Gary Greenberg.

Seminar topics included Defense Policy, the Kennedy Assassination, Space Exploration, Women's Legal Issues, Racism, South Africa, Education, Multi-National Corporations, Microcomputers, Gay Liberation, Illegal Immigrants, and Health Care.

A separate program featuring twelve "Principled Political Action" Workshops ran concurrently with much of the regular Convention program. The workshops were conceived and implemented through the LP National Headquarters, and consisted of discussions of practical political techniques for libertarian campaigns.

Workshop speakers included LP National Director Chris Hocker; LP Finance Chairman Ray Cunningham; National Committee members Carol Cunningham, Rick White, and Tom Laurent; and activists Tom Avery, Eric Garris, Linda Rader, and Lee Nason.

Other Convention activities included a Bus and Boat Tour of the Boston area, a cocktail party held in honor of all LP candidates from around the country who were present at the Convention.

As specified in the Libertarian Party Constitution, the 1978 National Convention was a "Non-Regular" Convention; that is, no formal business was conducted.

The Boston meeting was the seventh annual party convention. Previous LP National Conventions (in chronological order since 1972) were held in Denver, Colorado; Strongsville, Ohio (near Cleveland); Irving, Texas (near Dallas); New York City, Washington, D.C. and San Francisco.

The 1979 National Convention will be in Los Angeles on September 7-10. This meeting will conduct party business and nominate candidates for national office.

(Continued on p. 3)
From the Chair

Don't Waste Your Vote

One of the most frustrating aspects of campaigning for Libertarian Party candidates is having to deal with the attitude held by many people which is summed up in the statement, "I don't want to waste my vote on a libertarian because he/she doesn't have a chance to win." Many people hold this attitude and it is, therefore, important for us to be able to deal with it effectively and, one would hope, to persuade our listeners that exactly the opposite is true. In other words, it's a waste of one's vote to cast it for anyone other than a libertarian.

In analyzing this situation, there are two major areas of inquiry. First, we must keep in mind what the Libertarian Party's purpose is in running candidates for political office. Second, we want to look at the context in which we are operating in these 1978 elections and where those elections fit in a historical trend.

The Libertarian Party was brought to life approximately 7 years ago to serve as a vehicle for libertarian philosophy. The purpose of running candidates for office is to use the public forum granted to political candidates to educate the public about libertarian ideas and to advance them. That program has been a tremendous success. We must keep constantly in mind our goal of a free and just society. Thus, electing candidates, i.e., "winning" elections, is secondary to winning elections as libertarians. If a libertarian wins an election, it's because the people who voted for the libertarian to know why, and we want the post election commentators to attribute the win to the fact that the candidate campaigned consistently on libertarian principles.

Today's political context creates tremendous opportunities for libertarians. Proposals made to win the mood of the people. I can say from direct personal experience that libertarian positions on most issues are more acceptable to many more people in 1978 than they were in 1976. As the failures of traditional politics become more evident, more people are willing to consider alternatives which a couple of short years ago, they viewed as crazy and radical.

The Prospects of Victory

By Chris Hocker

There's a famous story about William F. Buckley Jr. when he was running for Mayor of New York. A reporter asked him what was the first thing he would do if he were elected.

"I would demand a recount," Buckley supposedly answered.

In a sense, the Libertarian Party faces a similar situation right now. Indications are that at least one LP candidate will win election in a partisan race. These are hard indications, too; a poll which appears to be reliable shows Alaskan Dick Randolph with an absolute majority in a wide-open race for six legislative seats.

There are other possibilities as well. Certain libertarians are going to run very strong races in Idaho, Oregon, and Tennessee. And we may see some surprises by the time the votes are counted in districts where we didn't know that our appeal was so great.

Naturally, those of us who have been involved with the LP for any length of time - and have suffered through the miniscule percentages and 'splitter party' namegets - want a victory so bad we can taste it. It's very difficult not to become irrationally excited about something as definite as the Fairbanks poll.

Our enthusiasm is reined somewhat by the memory of years past. This will not be the first year that victory has been predicted for specific LP candidates. The files at National Headquarters are full of stories which indicate that we should have expected about twenty libertarians to win in 1978. Most of the forecasts, of course, were from the candidates themselves; some of these candidates lapsed into peripatetic inactivity, or even left the party, when the vote totals showed them with seven tenths of one percent and finishing behind the Revolutionary Marxist Vegetarian Party candidate, who campaigned dressed as a celly stalk.

Most libertarians are idealists, and most idealists are optimists. All too often, optimism and reality have chartered separate courses until they meet with a crash on Election Day, when reality wins.

This is not to say that optimism for the LP is in conflict with reality. Quite the contrary, in my opinion. But optimism should be long-range, and dispensed with the full knowledge that we may only get one per cent in this election, five per cent in the next election, fifteen per cent in the next election, and so on.

Any acceleration of this long-range process of course, is more than welcome. After all, when was the last time that a Socialist Workers Party member, an American Party member, or even a Revolutionary Marxist Vegetarian showed up Number One in a political poll?

So, there are two questions we have to deal with this year: What happens if we win? And what happens if we lose?

We could lose, you know. Poll or no poll, even our most likely candidate for President would lose by a few votes, either by committing a fatal error of some kind, or by falling victim to unfortunate circumstances beyond his control. There are no guarantees in politics.

That's why I, for one, am somewhat reluctant to issue any flat predictions, without reservation or qualification, about our prospects for victory.

If no Libertarian gets elected in 1978, does that mean we have to conclude that the LP is a failure? Absolutely not. Certainly, the system is stacked against us. Certainly, recent political history would indicate that the chances of a third party ever getting more than seven tenths of one percent of the vote are roughly equal to the chances of Joseph Goebbels having an LP members in Congress.

As long as we show measurable progress, we have reason to be optimistic. Take Alaska. Republican Mike MacBride received ten per cent of the Presidential vote in Fairbanks in 1976. If our LP candidates can show an average of two per cent of the vote in 1978, that will mean that we doubled our strength in two years. Is there anything wrong with that? Would it mean that we were losing ground?

Consider this other fact of reality: Some of our candidates will fall into the one percent range this year. Does that mean that.

Contd. on Page 6
If You Want To Be A Delegate

(Continued from p. 1)

Baures is running for County Clerk; as a former Finance Director in the community, she is well known to the electorate. A summary of electoral activity state-by-state follows:

Alabama
Four candidates for State House.

Arizona
Full statewide slate, led by Gene Lewer for Governor, plus Congressional candidates and many legislative candidates.

California
Ed Clark is the major focus, as candidate for Governor. Three Libertarians qualified for the ballots in State Legislative races, including National Chairman David Bergland.

Colorado
LP National Vice Chair Mary Louise Hanson heads a slate of 10 Libertarians for various offices. Hanson is running for State Treasurer.

Connecticut
Two candidates for State Legislature.

Georgia
One candidate, Michael Lipson, for legislature; Lipson overcame an extremely difficult ballot access requirement to become the first LP candidate in Georgia.

Hawaii
Amelia Fritts and Peter Larsen are running for Congress; State Chair Mike Rossell is a candidate for State Board of Education, and may earn permanent ballot status in this statewide race.

Idaho
Three State Senate races, including Larry Fullmer’s.

Illinois
Full statewide slate, including Georgia Shields for Governor, who has been endorsed by taxpayer groups. Bruce Green is running an active campaign for U.S. Senate.

Indiana
Two Congressional races: Craig Fisher in the 3rd and John Rothrock in the 6th.

Iowa
Ben Olson and John Ball are running active campaigns for U.S. Senate and Governor, respectively; there are two legislative candidates.

Louisiana
One candidate, in the 2nd Congressional District.

Maryland
One candidate for the House of Delegates - the first LP candidate in Maryland history.

Massachusetts
Four candidates for Boston area legislative positions; all four have only one opponent each.

Minnesota
Candidates in both U.S. Senate races, (Leonard Richards and Fred Hewitt), Governor (Robin Miller), and the legislature.

Missouri
One candidate, for a legislative seat.

Nebraska
Three candidates have already run for local office in the Omaha area; all did surprisingly well, barely missing run-off positions.

Nevada
A plethora of candidates on all levels, including John Grayson for Governor, Florence Fields for Lieutenant Governor, and Linda Wells for Congress.

New Hampshire
A total of fourteen candidates, including Mabel Everett for Governor, Craig Franklin for U.S. Senate, and James Peard for Congress.

New Jersey
Jack Moyers for U.S. Senate; Congressional candidates include Mike Fischke, Steve Enterline, Chuck Pike, Dick Roth, and Bob Shapiro; other local candidates.

New Mexico
Subject to court decision: Bob Walsh in an Albuquerque-area legislative race.

North Dakota
Gary Greenberg for Governor, as well as

If You Want To Be A Delegate

(Continued on p. 5)
Below is the printed text of Murray Rothbard's paper. "On Purposes and Strategy, which was submitted to the National Committee, after amendments, at their meeting in October of 1977. Another paper, "On America, Influencing the LP or the LP's Failure to Confront the Real World," was submitted in the January-February, 1978, issue of LP News and was the subject of a presentation in May 1978. Both papers were adopted as statements of policy on the part of the National Committee.

Readers are welcome to submit their opinions on either or both of these papers to the LP National Headquarters.

Purpose of National LP

I. To Educate
a. To introduce the public to libertarian ideas and programs.

b. To attract to our movement the type of intelligent, energetic, dedicated individuals who are capable of changing society.

c. To recruit our own members in developing their libertarian commitment to political activity.

II. To Provide Political Activity for Libertarians

a. To provide the means for useful and important political activity for libertarians to advance their cause in the real world.

b. To reinforce libertarians' commitment by finding other libertarians in each area and helping them work together.

III. To Roll Back the State

a. By influencing people, media, politicians, interest groups, and other parties in a libertarian direction.

b. By pressuring politicians and other parties in a libertarian direction.

c. To be the vehicle in order to be in a position to dismantle the State.

Strategy for National LP

I. To maintain the high banner of pure principle, and never compromise our goal—a world embodying the LP State, and realizing the goals of Principle and Liberty.

II. To pursue a specific strategy in order to achieve our pure goal. The moral imperative of libertarian principle demands that tyranny, injustice, the threat of full liberty, and violation of rights continue no longer.

Any intermediate demand must be treated, as it is in the LP platform, as pending achievement of the pure goal and inferior to it. Therefore, any such demand should be presented as leading toward our ultimate goal, not as an end in itself.

Holding high our principles means avoiding completely the quagmire of self-imposed, obligatory gradualism: We must avoid all the virtual declarations of the name of fairness, abating suffering, or fulfilling expectations, we must Americanize and straighten out the road to liberty. Achieving liberty must be our overriding goal.

III. To be consistent in any particular order of destituation, for that would be construed as our endorsing the continuation of statism and the violation of rights. Since we must never compromise, the state of the transition of tyranny, we should accept any and all destituating measures wherever and whenever we can.

IV. The goal of liberty must always be the important consideration, not our organizations or activities themselves. In short, the means must never be allowed to become ends in themselves.

V. Since our goals and principles are radical enough, we should avoid any attempt to alienate the people from our form of presentation or by our image. In short, our content should be embodied in an American image appropriate for our status as a national party aiming to become a new majority. We must bear in mind, however, that we must distinguish ourselves from the conservative movement and emphasize that we are not on the left-right political spectrum.

VI. A detailed study must be made of setting up guidelines for LP candidates who will be elected to administrative or legislative offices. Should they accept salaries? Should they vote consistently on every measure, etc.?

Thoughts On Coalitions and Alignments

The following paper was submitted to the National Committee of the Libertarian Party in October, 1977.

Libertarians face the challenge of winning elections by going to the polls, where the specific issues that will advance libertarianism are pitting LP candidates against LP candidates, and never being the two parties choosing such principles, while still acting efficaciously in the real world to bring about the triumph of those principles. This paper attempts to apply such a strategic policy to the question of coalitions and alignments.

I. Coalitions Ad Hoc

It is right and proper that libertarians, including the LP, form coalitions on specific issues that will advance libertarianism, with non-libertarian groups (e.g. with liberals on the draft or on marijuana laws).

But coalitions should be on specific current issues; they should never be permanent organizational coalitions, since this would necessarily mean subservience of the LP and of libertarian principle. We should always remember, then, that coalitions are for the present, and that we should never extend uncoutrllable support to groups who happen to be our allies on particular issues.

II. Relations with Allies: Membership, Activities, Revenues

Is it legitimate for LP organizers and activists to activities to speak at forums or platforms provided by non-libertarian organizations, whether they are allies or other? The answer should be yes, there is no reason to avoid use of such public platforms—with one practical proviso, that it might be unwise to speak before a platform organized so out of public favor that they might militate against the LP goal of becoming a majority movement in America (e.g. speaking before the Ku Klux Klan, or the Mafia.)

A more difficult question is: it is legitimate for LP organizers and activists to join (either as rank and file or as Board members) organizations, whether we have ad hoc coalitions? The answer should be yes, since we are here dealing with individual memberships, rather than permanent membership of the LP as a whole. Such a membership would be particularly worthwhile where the activist can have significant impact on the policies and programs of the allied organization. (Examples of such organization might be ACLU or NORML.) Assuming that this organization is not the State, we still have a prudential proviso that it might be imprudent for the LP activist to join an organization that is out of public favor, or that has a public image of being anti-libertarian, so that we would seem to be inconsistent (e.g. the Ku Klux Klan, or the Mafia.)

We should be careful about any organizational contribution to such groups, whether it be the CIA or the federal elections machinery. And second, the prudential proviso—that we should refuse any money the acceptance of which would seriously embarrass us in our goal of becoming a majority movement (again, the Mafia or the Ku Klux Klan.)

On the money question, we might add that if the LP engages in any money making activity, the activities themselves should advance libertarian principles at the same time that they yield revenue (e.g. the LP should sell libertarian literature, but not sell investment advice.)

Thus, ad hoc coalitions are legitimate and proper, provided that they are not immoral in allying with the State, and that they are not imprudent in cutting against the task of building a majority movement.

III. Coalitions With Whom?

With whom should we be forming coalitions?

First, to use Stoughton Lynde's phrase of the 1960's, we should never form coalitions with the "Marines;" rather we should always take care that the specific coalition is against, rather than with, the State. As an example of coalitions not to form, many conservative libertarians, in the late 1960s, allied themselves with the police and with government-run and financed universities, and against the student rebels against these state institutions.

Second, the potential libertarian constituency is all those groups and classes in America who are not net-tax-payers, that is, who lose from government intervention. Most of the public are net tax-payers, and more and more citizens are beginning to perceive themselves as exploited taxpayers. As statism begins to found on the rock of its own fallacies and inner contradictions, those who benefit from government employees, perceiving those flaws, will become libertarians. These government employees should be welcomed in the libertarian movement, but we must always realize that the abstract convictions of these members continually cut against their own personal economic interests.

Third, while ad hoc coalitions with varying groups on specific libertarian issues is proper and legitimate, we must remember that, in the context of the current American political spectrum, we expect to have a more wary of coalitions with conservatives than with other groups. For we are faced with the following situation: (1) every conservative is an opponent of the media and intellectuals perceive us as a variant of "extreme conservatism." Therefore, it is particularly important for us to disabuse these people of this view of us as a conservative organization. (2) This is particularly important since the media and intellectuals tend to be anti-conservative, often for libertarian reasons (because of conservative positions on civil liberties and foreign policy). (3) In fact, the greatest single threat to American liberty is the pro-war foreign policy of the conservative movement; and the major opponents of the LP ticket were the conservatives, while favorable responses came from libertarians. Therefore, if an LP member is elected to a legislature, each one of his votes, speeches, and activities must be libertarian; he must never be a back-thatcher; he must be another legislator that he will agree to vote on stateist on a proviso— that is, we must never tell an allied group that we will be their back-thatcher; we must be one of our libertarian measures.

An example of such unprincipled activity was the recent deal in which the feminist movement favors minimum wage laws, in return for labor union backing of feminist proposals.

V. Building the LP

Our overriding purpose is to change society and bring about the victory of liberty; in guiding means by which we propose to bring about this goal is the building of the Libertarian Party. As we indicated in our statement of Strategy, building the LP organization means that we should not endorse any candidates who are not libertarians, and we should not endorse any of our actions. On the contrary, this is all part of a consistent strategic outlook for the LP: namely, that we should fight unprincipled activities in libertarian groups on specific issues where our goals and principles are being fostered; but that we ourselves concentrate on building our own party as a party of libertarians, who do not endorse non-libertarians for political office.
State LP News Reports

Arkansas
Please contact Warren Massengill, 6603 Asher #16, Little Rock, AR 72214 (501) 562-0312, for information on LP activities.

Delaware
Bill Morris, State Chair since the inception of the Delaware LP, has stepped up to the post of Former Chairman, and was replaced by Sheldon Richmond. LP'ers intend to achieve permanent ballot status here in 1979.

Contact Richman at 26 Golfview Dr., C-6, Newark, DE 19702.

Maryland
The Maryland LP appears to be on its way up, with one candidate, Erwin Vogel, for the state house, and a new Chair, Mark Doherty.

Contact Doherty at 11066 Gail Place, Wheaton, MD 20902.

Michigan
The Michigan LP is putting its resources into challenging the state's incredibly difficult and bizarre ballot access law.

The State Chair is Larry McKenna. Contact him at 308E State Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48108 (313) 665-6148.

Mississippi
For information about the LP in Mississippi, contact State Chair Charles Clarke, P.O. Box 143, Perkinskin, MS 39753 (601) 928-5211.

Montana
Please contact State Chair James Preston, 2934 Terry Ave., Billings, MT 59102, for information regarding LP activities in Montana.

Florida
Despite an extremely harsh ballot access law, the Florida LP remains active, seeking issues to be discussed electorally from a libertarian perspective.

The new State Chair is Ted McNamis. Contact him at 1918 Ascott Rd., N. Palm Beach, FL 33408.

Idaho
The Idaho LP held its state convention on September 8 and 9 in Pocatello, reflecting Larry Fullmer as Chair and nominating Fullmer, Rodger Stevens, and Peter Hull as candidates for the State Senate. Convention speakers included First Amendment expert Nat Hentoff, LP National Director Chris Hocker and the chairman of the Idaho Tax Limitation Initiative. Much good media coverage was generated.

For further information, contact Larry Fullmer at Box 4106, Pocatello, ID 83201 (208) 232-2206.

Kentucky
State Chair Ernest McAfee represented his state at the Boston National Convention, and reported that LP activity has been aimed at local issues.

Contact McAfee at 20 Spurin Court, Richmond, KY 40475 (606) 623-0196.

Maine
An organizational meeting, attended by National Director Chris Hocker and National Committee member Nathan Curland, took place recently in Portland. Dick and Nancy Meiners have agreed to co-chair the Temporary Chairmanship in this interim period.

Contact Dick or Nancy at 118 Beacon Street, Portland, ME 04103.

South Carolina
As noted elsewhere in this issue, the South Carolina LP appears to have been successful in its drive for permanent ballot status, and has received considerable publicity in this attempt. However, the Election Code prevents them from running candidates in 1978.

Contact State Chair Lee Muller at #2 Green Glen Apts., Pendleton, SC 29670 (803) 646-7314.

South Dakota
The small LP group here came within a few hundred signatures of qualifying a candidate for Governor, Spencer Nesson. Nesson and StateChair Byron McGregor collected 1,600 signatures between them, and are looking forward to an active year in 1979.

Contact McGregor at P.O. Box 230, Yankton, SD 57078.

Poll Results

For the first time, Libertarian Party candidates are beginning to appear in significant numbers on independent organizations. The LP percentages are usually small, but still indicative of a gradually growing awareness and acceptance of the LP as an alternative.

Some examples:
In California, Ed Clark registered two per cent for the Governor's race in a September statewide poll by Field Research, placing him above both parties which have had ballot status in California for ten years. The Field poll was taken before Clark started buying advertising or getting much media coverage. Two per cent of the vote translates into approximately 150,000 votes.

In Colorado, LP Vice Chairman Mary Louise Hansom, running for State Treasurer, had five per cent according to a statewide Denver Post poll, also conducted in September.

Both the California and the Colorado polls allowed respondents to see a sample ballot, with all candidates listed.

In Iowa, the Des Moines Register poll showed that one per cent of the voters volunteered that they intended to vote for neither the Republican nor the Democrat in the race for U.S. Senate, but would instead vote for another candidate. The "other" candidate is clearly Ben Olson of the LP.

The Register poll allows respondents only to choose between the Republican and the Democrat, with no provision for Independent or third parties. The recent poll was the first time in memory that a statistically significant percentage of the sample had volunteered another name.

Members of the Fairbanks, Alaska Libertarian Party staff the LP's eyecatching fair booth. At right is Dick Randolph, who led a field of sixteen candidates in a preference poll for six seats in the Alaska legislature.

For further information, contact Julie Herbert, P.O. Box 5549, University, AL 35468 (205) 349-1222.

IP member Dick Bacon is a candidate for state legislature in Tennessee, and is given a chance of winning his contested race. Bacon has been campaigning hard for several months.

Texas
Despite the lack of success in attaining ballot status this year, Texas LP'ers are already mapping strategies to enable them to make the ballot in 1980 in this very difficult state.

The new State Chair is Mike Grossberg. Contact him at 1205 E. 52nd St. #204, Austin, TX 78723.

Utah
The LP here appears to have already qualified for the ballot in 1980. The State Chair is George Chapman; contact him at P.O. Box 15509, Salt Lake City, UT 84115 (801) 485-2485.

The new State Chair heres at Gale Arch. Contact him at 1018 S. 31st Street #7, Omaha, NE 68105 (402) 345-5181.

New Jersey
Most of the activity here is centered on the numerous elective races. New Jersey has a new Chair, Len Flynn, and a new newsletter. Contact Flynn at R.D. #3, Box 370, Jackson, NJ 08527 (201) 028-0758.

Louisiana
The LP here made a valiant attempt to field a candidate for City Council in Providence, but were unsuccessful due to ballot law requirements.

Contact LP Chair Tony Fiocca at P.O. Box 657, Bristol, RI 02809 (401) 252-4027.

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By Gary Greenberg

If my campaign for Governor of New York were to serve as an example, it would appear that LP candidates for high office in this country can generate as much publicity as their resources permit. Lack of interest by the press is not a factor.

Admittedly, we often cannot compete effectively with the Democrats and Republicans, but we should be able to far outstrip even the major media of our recent swing campaign should illustrate what I mean.

One of New York City, the New York State press is probably typical of just about any other area in the country (with a handout of information a la L.A., Washington, D.C. and perhaps two or three other major metropolitan centers.) Still, by the end of the campaign, we will receive some T.V., newspaper and radio stories in New York City about the campaign. We've already had a short story in the Daily Outpost.

However, it is outside of New York City that I am presently concerned. Traditionally, minor party candidates receive virtually no coverage at all until just a few days before the election, if they receive any at all. Although we have barely completed our petition drive, I have been the subject of an in-depth feature story and several newspaper stories—though not a few phone-in talk shows. The only reason that I can think of for all of this is the lack of time, money, and labor.

Here is what happened on my most recent trip. In addition, Dottie-Lou Brokaw, my Binghamton, New York Coordinator, had been responsible for my first major media blitz three months earlier and the trip was the beginning of the first half of this tour. We were to hit Binghamton, Syracuse, Cortland and Ithaca.

Dottie-Lou needed help to coordinate matters. Checking her records, she found we had only one contact, Craig Russell, in Binghamton. We contacted him and he had a Central Florida LP who was interested in LP activities. Dottie-Lou called him and he said he would give it a try.

I had no advance information on any of my appearances on the tour, so each day was a pleasant surprise. Craig and Dottie-Lou tried to find out where we were going to appear and plan our movements to accommodate all of it. We planned to arrive in Binghamton by 7:30 and at Ithaca by 9. That night we called in an interview to two Cornell radio stations.

Our first major appearance on this trip was at the beginning of a T.V. show on WETM, a Central Florida station and an FLP activity. Dottie-Lou called him and he said he would give it a try. The show was a semi-news program and was the first of many that we traveled to in the months ahead. Craig had made a few calls earlier and we were booked for interviews at both Binghamton newspapers, four T.V. stations and three radio stations.

After stopping first at one of the daily, we rushed over to the ABC station which housed both the television and two radio stations. The director indicated at first that I could have a few minutes of airtime, and he seemed to begrudge us even that. He did admit that he had a vague recollection about the LP from 1976, but didn't remember anything specific.

Dottie-Lou and I quickly refreshed his recollection and the tape continued rolling. After we finished with the radio programs he decided to expand the interview section so, in addition to the news program, we arranged for a twenty-five minute segment on his "magazine format" broadcast also.

The trip was anything but smooth everywhere we went. Dottie-Lou made sure that this station had some literature when we left. We provided them with the LP background sheet from 1976; I had replaced the first couple of paragraphs with updated information about our campaign results, some of my background, and pictures. Additionally, we provided a biography and a reprint of the Reason Magazine article about my candidacy. Dottie-Lou also made sure that they had the telephone number of Binghamton, Craig's phone number.

From there we raced over to the local campus university campus for a meeting with a T.V. and radio crew. The radio segment was to be run in excerpts all morning, we were told.

We were getting nervous now as we worried about time pressures to fit everything in. It appears we started to run into difficulties, due to time pressures. The news crew was now doing the final preparations for the evening news. The camera crews were tied up and they suggested that if we hung around they could talk to me live on the air. Fortunately, a camera crew was freed up, and we were able to video tape the segment, and we raced for a deadline at the next newspaper.

The newspaper interview produced a minor surprise. The reporter took out his tape machine, turned it on and started. We were a copy of my campaign newsletter and my fundraising letter. My newsletter had been furnished only to past contributors and our main contributors. The reporter told us that one of the staff members at the paper had given it him. For a town media center supporter, Binghamton was providing us with a good bit of Libertarian serendipity. We wrapped up Binghamton around 7:30 and arrived at Ithaca at about 9. That night we called in an interview to two Cornell radio stations.

Our first major appearance at Cornell was a start; it was a three-city day. In Ithaca, our first appointment was at the major radio station with AM and FM broadcasts. The commentator was a bit surprised to find out that a political candidate could answer questions both succinctly and efficiently. He taped several minutes worth of interview and said he would run various segments over the next couple of weeks. We stopped on the local talk show where hostess who had a show that day about the agricultural society. She had no idea that she didn't do political shows but, after reading over our literature, she thought it about time she tried something new. We think that was a good idea.

The Ithaca Journal reporter didn't know about the LP and, after a few remarks about our appearing "conservative", we led into victimless crimes. The interview concluded successfully and resulted in one of our better campaign pieces.

Then we made several local media stops and dropped off material; Dottie-Lou is now scheduled to stand in for me at interviews with some of the local papers and we were quite pleased. From Ithaca, we returned to Cortland for an interview at the local daily and the trial for Syracuse, one of the largest metropolitan areas in the state, servicing about one third of a million people.

Syracuse provided us with J. T.V. network newscast interview with Spectrum, the campus newspaper for a "hard news" story in the daily papers, and 2 radio news interviews. From Syracuse I was passed onto Binghamton where I met Dick Sandel, the new hotel at the Syracuse exit of the thruway where I was to meet my Rochester ride, John Burk.

My Sandel team, consisting of 7:30 A.M. Alan Burris was my guide for the day taking me to Buffalo, where Bill Barzel, the local radio coordinator, had arranged an interview with the political editor of the Buffalo Evening News, and an interview with Spectrum, the campus newspaper for 40,000 students at the State University at Buffalo. Later that night we were scheduled for an hour and a half phone-in on the most popular radio show in Buffalo.

Although we had some major events scheduled in Buffalo, we had several lengthy radio interviews, arranged by Elliot Allen, an upstate media coordinator for the Greenberg campaign for Governor of New York. Friday and Saturday, we were able to talk to the insurance agent from the previous week. The LP campaign media coverage had been arranged by Dave Hoesley, my Western New York coordinator.

After the phone-ins to the radio station, John Dzianowicz took up the baton, and began his campaign for a seat in the state legislature. Their first stop was with a combined meeting of the editorial board of the two local daily newspapers, where I was invited to present my campaign programs for their editorial consideration.

We were scheduled for a 1 P.M. news conference with some commitments from the T.V., newspapers, and some radio news departments for coverage. Then, at the cancellation of the campaign rally by Governor Carey at the same time as my press conference. Only one reporter from one of the dailies showed up. We were disappointed to say the least. (Only one major newspaper? Aren't we doing well, we thought.)

Undaunted, we raced over to the rally hoping to get a piece of the action. Unfortunately, the rally was over, and the press was gone, but we did do the political show that night. We went back to John's place and John started dialing the T.V. stations.

Then we started to get very aggressive about covering Carey instead of me. One station agreed to send a reporter down to our campaign party that night, and sure enough, we were met at a Howard Johnson's by a reporter and camera crew. My day's difficulties came to a focus of a lengthy piece comparing the campaign style between me and Governor Carey. He flies in a State supplied plane. I go by car and bus, and spends a million dollars. I have only 7 thousand. And so on. They even traced my day's difficulties in looking for a plane. The piece concluded with an interview with me about our goals and positions.

We were back in New York and whenever T.V. station scheduled an appointment for the next morning. A third station took a "voice over" and said they would use it, but they ran it that night. So the next morning we called again and this time they sent a reporter and camera crew out to meet us. During the afternoon at the press conference, we managed to fit in a phone interview with the political reporters for the Washington Evening Star and the Buffalo Evening News, and at about 60 miles from Rochester. We also called in a couple of more radio stations and received some coverage.

Saturday afternoon, I began the 9 hour train ride back home. Sunday I rested.

Oh yes, we have to start getting out some press releases to the approximately 700 dailies, weeklies, T.V. stations and radio stations in New York. So if you have a spare minute and an extra buck for GARY GREENBERG Victory (Continued from p. 2) they should all get measured for celery stalk costumes? The LP is at different stages of progress in different parts of the country. In some states, we’re starting to turn the two-party system into a three-party system. Where we’re doing that, I would say we’re ahead of schedule.

In other states, LP members still spend an alarming amount of time listening to disembodied voices emanating from cassette recorders and discussing the rights of alien beings. Every successful party got to where the LP has got to go, by working from the ground up, depending upon the existing political climate, outside circumstances, and the people involved. But progressing from the cassette tapes stage to the one per cent stage can hardly be labeled failure. It’s merely part of a long-range process.

And what happens if we win? For one thing, we may start seeing some of the people who have been telling us for years, ‘You’ll be all for ya, but you’ll never be able to win.’ Next to known carriers of communicable diseases, these are my favorite people.

For another thing, we may see an all-around rise in expectations on the part of LP members. In one way, this would be a good thing. We would start to take ourselves more seriously as a political movement, realizing that, given hard work, good people, and favorable circumstances, we can by God win elections

On the other hand, if we start winning elections, we’re not going to be the only ones who notice it. And most of the other people who notice it aren’t going to be nearly as happy about our success as we are.

Which means that there will be a whole new crop of problems to deal with: repressive election laws, political wheeling and dealing. Every attempt at co-operation by the other parties.

We’ll need to be prepared to face these problems, and at the same time to keep our heads planted where they still are at the one per cent stage. The ultimate success of the libertarian movement is still going to be a long-term, complex process; in many respects it will become more difficult for us once we break into the national arena.

But, if we can meet the challenge of getting off the ground and surviving for six years, we can surely meet the new challenges which will accompany success, whenever it occurs.

And, if Dick Randolph does win in New York, we’re surely doing a better job than we thought possible in that area of the country. I don’t believe he’s going to demand a recount.
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Slightly Ahead of Our Time: The San Diego City Council had a vacancy, and candidates applied for appointments to the vacant seat. Six “finalists” were to be selected from all of the applications, and the Council had selected five of these, but were deadlocked, 4-4, on the selection of a sixth.

Of the two applicants competing for the sixth position, one described himself as a libertarian (another self-described libertarian, Fred Schnaubelt, already sits on the Council). He was asked by the Council if he agreed with LP gubernatorial candidate Ed Clark’s position on victimless crimes, i.e., that they should be legalized. The applicant said that he did.

At that point, two of the Council members who had supported him switched their votes to the other applicant, breaking the deadlock, and knocking the libertarian out of the running. Principle has its price.

The amazing part, of course, is that he was considered for the position at all, and that he managed to salvage two votes from the Council despite his consistent libertarian position.

Top, Tap: For thirty years, the CIA could put a wiretap on the telephone of pretty much anyone it wanted to. Finally, a few weeks ago, Congress passed a law requiring a warrant from a federal judge, based on probable cause, before the CIA can do that anymore.

Every little bit helps..."