

NATIONAL

MINOR PARTIES

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The 1968 candidacy of George Wallace on the American Independent Party ticket marked the fourth time in the 20th century that a minor party has substantially affected a presidential election.

There are generally two types of "third parties" that get into U.S. political races. First, there are the extremely small ideological groups, outside the mainstream of American politics (the Socialist Labor Party, the Socialist Workers Party, Prohibition Party, Peace & Freedom Party, etc.). These parties usually have relatively long histories, cropping up in every Presidential election, but without affecting the result. These splinter groups keep running against hopeless odds because they have political or philosophical ideas they want to spread, and they feel entering a political campaign is the best way to publicize their theories. Norman Thomas, for this reason, ran as the Socialist Party presidential candidate in 6 consecutive national elections, from 1928 to 1948. He did best in 1932, during the depression, when people were seeking new remedies for their economic ills.

The second kind of minor party consists of "splinter groups" that break away from one of the two major political parties because they feel that neither major party offers a program worth supporting. Examples of this are the current American Party (Wallace's American Independent Party in 1968), the Dixiecrats of 1948, and the three Progressive Parties, of 1912, 1924 and 1948. Since these parties usually emerge from some transitional political conflict, they rarely last any length of time, but since they draw on large numbers of dissidents, their influence on national politics can be significant.

There were ten minor parties in the 1968 Presidential election. The American Independent Party, a "splinter group", received 13.5% of the vote. The other nine minor parties - all ideological - together accumulated only .4% (244,756) of the vote.

Never in more than a century of Republican-Democratic rivalry has any third party managed to win the Presidency or deny the front-running major party an electoral majority. But one minor party did swing an election from one major-party candidate to another.

America's first minor party was the Anti-Masonic Party, which polled 8% of the popular vote in the 1832 election. There were several other minor ideological parties during the 19th century such as the Liberty Party, Free Soil Party and the Know-Nothing Party, and in the 1892 presidential election (won by Democrat Grover Cleveland), James Weaver, the People's Party presidential candidate, received 22 electoral votes with a popular vote tally of more than one million votes, or 8% of all the votes cast. The People's Party, better known as the Populists, was a combination of various farm and labor groups, who demanded that the government increase the amount of money in circulation, which they argued would in turn boost the economy and,

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in particular, raise farm prices. The party itself faded from view around the turn of the century, but (as often happened with small, ideological parties) a number of its ideas, such as direct election of U.S. Senators, were later taken up by other political groups and put into effect.

The election of 1912 was directly and decisively influenced by a third party. Former Republican President Theodore Roosevelt's Progressive Party (often called the Bull Moose Party because of Roosevelt's claim, "I'm strong as a bull moose,") pulled 27.4% of the popular vote, running far ahead of Republican William Howard Taft, both in popular votes and in the electoral count. But, with the Republican strength split between Roosevelt and Taft, Democratic candidate Woodrow Wilson became President.

In 1924, Senator Robert La Follette, Sr., of Wisconsin, broke away from the Republicans and formed a second Progressive Party. He received widespread support from farm and labor organizations and collected 16.6% of the popular vote, running second to the Republican winner, Calvin Coolidge, in 11 western states.

Minor parties ran presidential candidates in every election since 1924, but it wasn't until 1948 that they once again made a big splash. In 1948, two splinter parties, the Dixiecrats and the Progressives, broke away from the Democratic Party, seriously weakening the incumbent President Harry Truman.

On the right, the Dixiecrats revolted because of Truman's civil rights policies. They nominated South Carolina Governor J. Strom Thurmond, who drew 2.4% of the popular vote and captured a total of 39 electoral votes (Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee).

On the left was still another Progressive Party, led by Henry Wallace, a former Cabinet member and former Vice President, who felt that the Truman Administration held too uncompromising an attitude toward the U.S.S.R. Wallace did not win any electoral votes, but he did receive enough popular votes (2.4% of the total) to deny President Truman victory in New York, Maryland and Michigan.

There were no significant third party movements in 1952, or 1956, but in 1960, some conservative Southern Democrats again joined together against the party's candidate, John F. Kennedy. They hoped to convince Southern electors to remain unpledged, to send the election into the House of Representatives and there win concessions against civil rights legislation. The unpledged elector

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movement was successful only in two states: Mississippi's 8 electors and 6 of Alabama's 11 cast votes for Virginia Senator Harry F. Byrd. Byrd received an additional vote from an Oklahoma elector pledged to Nixon.

On July 14, 1964, segregationist Alabama Governor George Wallace announced that he had "definite, concrete plans" to run for President in 16 states as an independent candidate. He entered 3 presidential primaries, receiving 34% of the vote in Wisconsin, 30% in Indiana and 43% in Maryland against stand-in candidates for President Johnson. But Wallace withdrew after the Republicans nominated Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater, an opponent of that year's Civil Rights Act.

In 1968, Wallace - modifying his segregationist line - ran for President on the American Independent Party ticket in all 50 states (only in Washington, D.C. did he fail to qualify for the presidential ballot). With retired Air Force General Curtis Le May as his vice presidential candidate, Wallace carried the 5 states of Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama in the November 5 election, receiving 46 electoral votes or 13.5% of the national total.

In August of this year, the American Party (the current metamorphosis of Wallace's party, this time without Wallace) held its first national convention, in Louisville, Kentucky, nominating U.S. Rep. John Schmitz of California - an ultra-conservative Republican - as their presidential candidate, with Thomas Anderson, a Tennessee editor and publisher, as his running mate. They are on the ballot in 32 states under various names; the most common is the American Party. Others are: the American Independent Party, the Alabama Conservative Party, the George Wallace Party, the Conservative Party, the Constitutional Party, the South Carolina Independent and the Independent Party. Schmitz is running as an independent with no party affiliation in Mississippi and Oregon.

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MINOR PARTIES IN THE 1972 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

There are 12 minor parties with presidential candidates on various state ballots in the 1972 election. Listed alphabetically, they are: the America First Party, in New Jersey; the American Party (with all the different nomenclatures listed in the preceding paragraph); the Communist Party; the Conservative Party, in New York; the Liberal Party, in New York; the Libertarian Party, in Colorado and Washington; the National Democratic Party of Alabama; the People's Party (also listed under Peace and Freedom and Liberty Union Party labels); the Prohibition Party; the Socialist Labor Party (also called Industrial Government Party); the Socialist Workers' Party (with two sets of presidential and vice-presidential candidates); and the Universal Party, in Iowa.

AMERICA FIRST PARTY (New Jersey)

The America First Party was founded in 1970 to alert people to the fact that they have been disenfranchised and that they, the people, are also a branch of the government "as well as the executive, the legislative and the judicial." The party's members believe that freedom and liberty must be adhered to at any cost. The party's founder, John Mahalchik, an artist from Mount Holly, New Jersey, is the party's presidential candidate, and his running mate is Irving Homer, a former radio commentator.

THE AMERICAN PARTY (formerly called the American Independent Party)

On October 13, 1968, the American Independent Party issued its platform. George Wallace promised to return to state governments powers "unlawfully seized and usurped" by the Federal Government, particularly in pupil assignment and local election regulation. He urged a Constitutional amendment requiring federal district judges to face periodic public elections. Wallace promised to crack down on lawlessness. As President, he would appoint a "tougher" attorney general and oppose gun control legislation. The party platform promised to decentralize urban business (to spread employment opportunities outside the cities); to increase social security payments; and to review the present tax structure, to "ease the load of the small-income citizen." Wallace took a hard-nosed attitude toward the United Nations and foreign aid and a fairly hard-nosed stand on Vietnam. Either these problems shape up to America's satisfaction or we will start getting tough, Wallace promised.

In May of 1969, 160 A.I.P. delegates from 38 states met in Cincinnati with delegates from other states' parties that had backed Wallace in 1968. They announced they had fused into a new party called the American Party and named T. Coleman Andrews of Richmond, Virginia, as their National Chairman. Its 1972 national convention was held in Louisville in early August with almost 2,000 delegates from 40 states.

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With Wallace crippled by a would-be assassin's bullet (and apparently back in the Democratic fold anyway), the party turned instead to lame-duck Republican Congressman John Schmitz as its 1972 presidential candidate, with Thomas Anderson as his running mate. Although not all 50 states were represented at the convention, the American Party currently has active organizations in all 50 states.

The American Party platform states that, "Those that work ought to live better than those who won't," and, "Never go to war unless you plan to win." Some of the platform proposals are: stricter laws to eliminate "rampant fraud" in public assistance programs, popular election of federal judges, the abolition of earning ceilings for persons 62 years and over on social security, tax check-offs for persons who want to send their children to private schools, and opposition to busing to achieve racial balance in the schools. On foreign policy, the platform called for a pullout from the UN, withdrawal of U.S. forces from international police actions and reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine. The motto of the American Party is "Stand Up for America."

U.S. Rep. John Schmitz (35th CD, Calif.)

Schmitz was first elected to Congress in a special election, held on June 30, 1970, to fill the unexpired term of the late U.S. Rep. James Utt, and he was re-elected to a full term in November. Before that, he had served as a California State Senator from 1964 to 1970.

Schmitz received his B.S. degree from Marquette University in June, 1952, and his M.A. from the California State College at Long Beach, in January, 1960. From 1960 to the time of his election to Congress, he was an instructor in philosophy, history and political science at Santa Ana College.

Schmitz served on active duty as a U.S. Marine Corps aviator from 1952 to 1960 and is presently a lieutenant-colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve. From 1957 to 1963, he taught courses in anti-communism at the El Toro Marine Corps Air Station Leadership School.

He is married to the former Mary Suehr (pronounced Sear) and they have seven children: John, Joseph, Jerome, Mary Kay, Theresa Ann, Elizabeth Louise and Philip.

Some detractors call Schmitz "the John Birch" candidate for the Presidency. He says the society is an educational group and adds that his affiliation with them in no way conflicts with his candidacy, an explanation not likely to appease the critics.

As a U.S. Representative in conservative Orange County (which includes the San Clemente White House--President Nixon's legal residence), Schmitz had often taken pot shots at President Nixon's foreign policy. But it wasn't until the President's Congressman suggested that Mr. Nixon "stay" in China that Republican leaders decided to openly challenge him in the June 6th party primary, which he lost to Republican Andrew Hinshaw, receiving 42.9% (37,862) of the vote to Hinshaw's 45.6% (40,214) of the vote.

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Schmitz says, "When you're out of Schmitz, you're out of gear, but how many people know that?" Of President Nixon, he says, "Four years ago he ran on the platform of George Wallace, and in the four years that he's been in office, he proceeded to carry out the platform of Hubert Humphrey." Of George McGovern: ". . . where did all that money (McGovern's) come from? . . . maybe it did come from a couple of big fat cats upstairs, who wanted to assure four more years of Richard Nixon by assuring that he had the one man that he could beat." As a Roman Catholic, opposed to abortion, he is fond of boasting in public meetings about "his first seven children."

Congressman Schmitz says, "The American Party is a permanent fixture on the American scene . . . We are in this to win." His major campaign theme ultimately can be reduced to a pair of maxims the same as those of the party itself: "Foreign policy -- never go to war unless you plan to win," and "Domestic Policy -- those who work ought to live better than those who won't."

Schmitz favors a crackdown on welfare programs, a cut in federal spending to reduce taxes, restrictions on the power of courts, and retaining capital punishment. He is opposed to busing of school children to achieve racial balance, abolition of the draft, trade with Communist countries, gun control, the women's equality movement, and legalized abortion.

On Vietnam, he has approved the mining of Haiphong harbor. As President, he says he would lay down these terms: "If all prisoners of war are not back in American hands within 90 days, Ho Chi Minh's successors will find one Marine Division and one Green Beret group knocking at those prison doors."

Realistically, the goal for Congressman Schmitz to achieve in this presidential election is not so much to win the race, but to collect as many votes as George Wallace did in 1968. If he manages to exceed this total, then both Schmitz and the American Party may be well on their way to becoming a force to be reckoned with in American politics. On the other hand, if he doesn't approach Wallace's figures, this would indicate that the American Party was simply a vehicle for Wallace and that it cannot survive without him.

Thomas Anderson

Thomas Jefferson Anderson is a long-time leader in the John Birch Society who never has run for public office. He describes himself as a "crusader for many years for such causes as a return to constitutional government, free enterprise and local government responsibility."

Anderson owns and operates a 4,300 acre ranch in the Cumberland Mountain foothills, and lives in the Smoky Mountains near Gatlinburg, Tennessee, with his office, an antique shop and a book stand in nearby Pigeon Forge. His early ambition was to buy a weekly newspaper "to crusade for individual freedom." Instead he purchased a farm magazine entitled "Arkansas Farmer" and built it into a publishing empire of 14 state-wide farm magazines.

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However, he has liquidated most of them during the past 2 years. He now concentrates his efforts on 2 projects: "The American Way", a syndicated column that appears in 90 newspapers, and "Straight Talk", a newsletter sent out to 2,300 subscribers. A few years ago he also wrote and broadcast a weekly radio program, also entitled "Straight Talk".

Anderson, a native of Nashville, graduated from Vanderbilt University in 1934 with a B.A. He is married to the former Carolyn Jennings. They have one daughter, Carole (Mrs. Sam Porter), and 2 grandchildren, Margaret and Carolyn.

COMMUNIST PARTY

The American Communist Party was founded in 1919 by a group of left-wing members of the Socialist Party, who split with the Socialists because of their "accommodation to the policies of the capitalist class." The party has run presidential candidates in the 1928, 1932, 1936, 1940 and 1968 national elections.

Gus Hall, the Communist Party's presidential candidate, has been the General Secretary of the party for the past dozen years. At 16, Hall was an organizer for the Young Communist League, officially joining the party when he was 17. He has served eight years in federal prison as a "subversive" in violation of the Smith Act. This is his first try for the presidency.

The party's vice presidential candidate is Jarvis Tyner, 31, the National Chairman of the Younger Workers' Liberation League. Tyner joined the party when he was 20 years old, and in 1967, he was elected National Chairman of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of Philadelphia. He is currently a member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party. This is his first time running for public office.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY (New York)

This marks the first time that the New York State Conservative Party is entering a presidential candidate, but not one of its own. It's endorsing Richard Nixon, whose name is on the ballots of both the Conservative and Republican parties in New York. The Conservative Party was organized in 1961 by a group of Republicans who had become disenchanted with the dominant, liberal, Rockefeller-Javits movement inside the New York Republican Party. The movement was spearheaded by J. Daniel Mahoney and Kieran O'Doherty. It has risen from a party that received 2% of the vote for Governor and Senator in 1962, the first year it fielded candidates, to one that received 38.8% of the vote in the 1970 Senate race, electing Conservative Party candidate James Buckley to office, in a 3-way race.

In 1964 Conservative Party members were instrumental in the election of three Goldwater delegates to the Rockefeller-dominated New York delegation to the Republican National Convention in San Francisco. Later the Conservatives were

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the driving force behind Sen. Goldwater's presidential campaign in New York State. In 1966, the Conservative Party gubernatorial candidate Paul Adams came in third, enabling the party to take away the third position on the New York ballot from the Liberal Party. In just a decade, the Conservative Party has become a major force in New York politics.

LIBERAL PARTY

The New York State Liberal Party was formed in 1944 by defecting members of the American Labor Party, who were distressed by what they believed to be communist leanings. The Liberal Party has entered a candidate for President in every election since 1944, and in each case it was the Democratic nominee. In 1944 (Franklin Roosevelt) and in 1960 (John Kennedy) the Liberal Party provided the margin of victory for the Democratic presidential candidates in New York.

The Liberal Party also has provided the margin of victory for many candidates of both major parties on the state and local levels, including Republican Jacob Javits, in his first run for Congress in 1946; Democrat Herbert Lehman, for both of his Senate victories, in a special election in 1949 and in the general election in 1950; and for Democratic Governor Averell Harriman in 1954. Running only on the Liberal Party ballot in 1969, New York City Mayor John Lindsay won re-election, with 42% of the vote. But in 1966, the Liberal Party lost its third place position on the ballot when Franklin Roosevelt, Jr. came in fourth behind Paul Adams of the Conservative Party. Although its fourth place ballot position might signify an erosion in strength, the extra ballot spot provided by the Liberals still can be important in a close presidential race in New York.

LIBERTARIAN PARTY

Members of the Libertarian Party believe in almost complete freedom for the individual and the least amount of government control. "Each individual has the right to exercise sole dominion over his own life," the party platform states, "so long as he doesn't forcibly interfere with the equal rights of others to live their lives in whatever manner they choose." Libertarians support amnesty for draft evaders, legalization of marijuana, the right to bear arms, and strong pollution controls. They oppose public schools, government economic controls, censorship, and welfare programs.

The first Libertarian Convention met in Denver last June and chose John Hospers, Chairman of the Philosophy Department of the University of Southern California, as their Presidential candidate, and Toni Nathan, a radio-television producer from Eugene, Oregon, as his running mate.

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This party was formed in 1968 for the purpose, among other things, of challenging the Alabama delegation to the Democratic National Convention chosen in the state Democratic primary. NDPA's founder was John Cashin, a black dentist from Huntsville. The NDPA delegation to the '68 Convention was one-half white, one-half black. The regular delegation which it challenged was predominantly, though not exclusively, white. The challenge was based partly on the relatively low proportion of blacks on the regular delegation, and also on the fact that the Democratic Party presidential electors chosen at the same time as the regular party delegates were pledged not to the nominee of the convention but to George Wallace. The regular delegation persuaded the Credentials Committee of its loyalty to the national party, and the NDPA delegates were not seated. Later the NDPA filed a slate of electors pledged to Humphrey and Muskie, one of two slates opposing the Democratic Party slate, which was pledged to Wallace. Of the 196,000 votes cast for Humphrey-Muskie in Alabama that year, 54,000 were cast on the NDPA line. (The rest were cast on the line of another independent party which has since left the scene.) An NDPA candidate for the Senate that year got about 8% of the vote, in an unsuccessful challenge to Democratic incumbent James Allen.

Since then the NDPA has maintained itself as a separate entity in Alabama politics, at odds both with Wallace and such moderate leaders of the regular party as State Chairman Robert Vance. It has built strong black-based organizations in several heavily black counties, has a voting majority in one Alabama county (Greene) and near-majorities in several others.

In 1970 Cashin waited until just before the Democratic Party run-off to give a half-hearted endorsement to Governor Albert Brewer in his race against Wallace. When the Republican Party declined to nominate a candidate for Governor, the NDPA nominated Cashin and became the only party with a candidate capable of attracting an appreciable number of votes against Wallace. He received 125,000 votes to 637,000 for the Governor.

The NDPA has elected several local officials in Greene County. This year it is running John LeFlore for the Senate, six congressional candidates, and 137 for county office. After a Supreme Court battle the NDPA also won the right to put a slate of electors of its own on the ballot pledged to McGovern and Shriver. The NDPA electors in effect will divide the McGovern-Shriver vote in Alabama. Were the contest close (which it is not) it could have cost McGovern 9 electoral votes. A more serious threat, perhaps, lies in the Senate candidacy of John LeFlore. Votes won by LeFlore will probably come at the expense of Democratic Senator John Sparkman and could reciprocally help the Republican candidate Winton Blount.

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PEOPLE'S PARTY

In July, 1971, there was an organizational meeting, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, of "... a loose coalition of autonomous, radical, non-sectarian parties," as Jim McClellan, the People's Party National Campaign Director, described it. In November 1971, a formal convention was held in Dallas, giving birth to the People's Party, which named Dr. Benjamin Spock and Julius Hobson as their provisional candidates for President and Vice President, to facilitate placement of the newly formed party's presidential ticket on state ballots.

On July 29, 1972, the People's Party's National Convention was held in St. Louis and Dr. Spock and Julius Hobson were formally confirmed as the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. There had been an attempt to name George McGovern as the presidential nominee, in an effort to unify left-wing opposition to Nixon. However, the majority of the convention concluded that McGovern could not embrace the People's Party platform and therefore his candidacy would be counter-productive to the party's aims.

The People's Party platform calls for immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops abroad; free medical care as a right; amnesty for war resisters; an allowance of \$6,500 for a family of four; legalization of abortion and marijuana; and an end to discrimination against women and homosexuals.

Dr. Benjamin Spock

Dr. Benjamin Spock, pediatrician and child-development specialist, became a national figure in 1946, when his book Baby and Child Care was first published. This book, which has sold over 22 million copies, is considered the standard reference on child-rearing, but many people find it too permissive. Spock is held partly responsible by some for the current group of young people, occasionally characterized as "Spock babies", who have demonstrated and engaged in civil disobedience, in protest against the war in Vietnam and the draft.

Spock claims that he did not embrace a radical political philosophy until he reached his sixties. He has been active in the anti-war movement for ten years, holding a leadership role in SANE and engaging in activities of civil disobedience, to demonstrate his abhorrence of the Vietnam War and the military draft. At age 69, Spock is, according to People's Party literature, "... as indignant, as incredulous, as idealistic -- and maybe as energetic ..." as the young people from whom he draws his major support, in his current quest to effect radical social change in America.

Julius Hobson

Julius Hobson, 50, first emerged as a public figure as an advocate of equal education for the poor, black children of Washington, D.C. He is the founder

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and director of the Washington Institute for Quality Education. He filed the case of Hobson vs. Hansen, which reached the U.S. Court of Appeals, where a decision was handed down on June 21, 1967, equalizing the per capita expenditures for students in the various Washington, D.C. schools. The decision also outlawed segregation of teachers and tracking (roughly, pupil assignment by aptitude), a scheme which placed many black children in inferior schools.

Hobson was a candidate for School Board in Washington, D.C. in 1968. He was the only candidate on the ballot not forced into a runoff, thereby becoming the first Washington, D.C. official elected in this century. In 1970, he was the Statehood Party's candidate for non-voting delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives from the District of Columbia. He lost to Walter Fauntroy, receiving 13.8% of the vote.

PROHIBITION PARTY

Many of the Republican Party's earliest members joined the party to fight slavery with the understanding that after the abolition battle was won, the party would turn its energies to opposing the liquor traffic. When the Republican Party turned away from the alcohol issue, delegates met in Chicago in 1869 under the guidance of Rev. John Russell, a Methodist minister from Michigan, and formed the Prohibition Party. The party has entered presidential candidates in every national election since 1872.

The Prohibition Party reached its pinnacle of power in the early 1900s when it elected hundreds of candidates to local offices and a few to Congress and governor.

But when the 18th Amendment was ratified, in January, 1919, since the basic objective of the party had been realized, it soon began to disintegrate. Repeal of the 18th Amendment returned the party to some of its previous strength, but it never came close to the power it enjoyed immediately after the turn of the century. In 1968, Earle H. Munn, Sr., the party's nominee for President, polled less than .02% (14,500) of the total vote cast and only 5.9% of the vote cast for minor parties (even excluding the American Independent Party vote). Munn was also the party's candidate for president in 1964 and vice president in 1960 -- with similar results. Apparently undaunted, he's trying again this year. The 68-year old Munn is Academic Dean of Hillsdale College in Hillsdale, Michigan. He was National Chairman of the Prohibition Party from 1955 to 1971.

Munn's running mate, Marshall Uncapher, 44, is a sales representative for the M.W. Hartman Manufacturing Company in Hutchinson, Kansas. Since 1968, he has been the Kansas State Prohibition Party Chairman. He was the party's gubernatorial candidate in Kansas in 1968 and 1970. This is his first time on the party's national ticket.

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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

The Socialist Labor Party was organized in 1876, reorganized in 1890, and has entered presidential candidates in every national election since 1892, though never in all states. The Party advocates the establishment of "a classless society based on collective ownership and control of the industries and social services, these to be administered in the interest of all society. . ." The Party looks with suspicion on both the United States and the Soviet Union in foreign relations; both are viewed as imperialistic.

In 1968, Henning A. Blomen, the SLP presidential candidate received less than .07% (52,588) of the total vote cast and 21.5% of the total vote cast for minor party candidates (leaving out the American Independent Party). Louis Fisher and Genevieve Gunderson were nominated as the party's presidential and vice presidential candidates at the Socialist Labor Party's 28th Annual Convention in Detroit last April.

Louis Fisher, 59, is a silk spotter in the cleaning and dying industry. He joined the party in 1935 and is the secretary of the Illinois state party, an office he has held since 1946. Although Fisher has been a Socialist Labor Party candidate for state and local offices, this is his first try for the presidency under the Socialist Labor Party banner.

Genevieve Gunderson, 51, the party's Vice Presidential candidate, is a fire-engine dispatcher in Minneapolis. She joined the party in 1945 and since then has served the local and state organization in various capacities. Currently she is a member of the Minnesota Socialist Labor Party State Committee. Since 1962, she also has been an organizer in Minneapolis. This is also her first time on the party's national ticket.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The Communist League of America was founded in 1928, when a group of Trotskyite dissidents broke from the Communist Party, over a decrease in democratic processes and revolutionary aims and internal democratic processes, as a direct result of Stalin's leadership in the Soviet Union. In 1938 its name was changed to the Socialist Workers Party. Since 1948, the party has had a presidential candidate in every national election.

Linda Jenness and Andrew Pulley were selected at the Socialist Workers Party Convention in Cleveland on August 8. In three states (New York, Indiana, and Wisconsin), which have declared Jenness and Pulley ineligible because they are under the age of 35, Evelyn Reed and Clifton DeBerry appear on the ballot.

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At 31, Linda Jenness is not eligible to assume office even if she had the slightest possibility of winning. Ms. Jenness is a former secretary from Atlanta, Georgia. She joined the Young Socialist Alliance in 1966. She was an officer in the Washington, D.C., Mobilization Committee for the October 21, 1967 anti-war march on the Pentagon. In recent years, Ms. Jenness has worked for Pathfinder Press in New York, writing socialist and feminist pamphlets. Ms. Jenness ran for Mayor of Atlanta in 1969 and Governor of Georgia in 1970.

Andrew Pulley, at 21, has been a political activist for four years. As a high school student in 1968, he was involved in the militant protest that followed the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. and, according to Socialist Workers Party literature, was given the choice of going into the army or going to jail. The army may have wished he had chosen jail; while in service he became associated with the G.I.'s United Against the War in Vietnam. He ran for Congress in 1970 in the 7th Congressional District in California, the seat now held by Ronald Dellums.

Evelyn Reed and Clifton DeBerry are both running as stand-in candidates in those states where Ms. Jenness and Pulley were ruled ineligible because they were under 35 years of age. Ms. Reed is the author of Answer to the Naked Ape and Problems Of Women's Liberation, among others. She has never run for office before and currently holds no party office. She is campaigning across the country for Ms. Jenness and Pulley. Clifton DeBerry was the Socialist Workers Party presidential candidate in 1964.

UNIVERSAL PARTY

Gabriel Green, president of the Amalgamated Flying Saucer Clubs of America, is running for president on the Universal Party ticket, which grew out of a convention of flying-saucer clubs in 1960. The purpose of the party is to change adverse attitudes toward UFOs and have them taken seriously by the people of the United States.

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MINOR PARTY PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

FISHER, Louis

Colorado--Socialist Labor Party
Illinois--Socialist Labor Party
Indiana--Socialist Labor Party
Iowa--Socialist Labor Party
Michigan--Socialist Labor Party
Minnesota--Industrial Government Party
New Jersey--Socialist Labor Party
New York--Socialist Labor Party
Ohio--Socialist Labor Party
Virginia--Socialist Labor Party
Washington--Socialist Labor Party
Wisconsin--Socialist Labor Party

GREEN, Gabriel

Iowa--Universal Party

HALL, Gus

Colorado--Communist Party
Illinois--Communist Party
Iowa--Communist Party
Kentucky--Communist Party
Michigan--Communist Party
Minnesota--Communist Party
New Jersey--Communist Party

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MINOR PARTY PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

HALL, Gus (Cont'd.)

New York--Communist Party

North Dakota--Communist Party (slate)

Ohio--running as an independent

Pennsylvania--Communist Party

Washington--Communist Party

Wisconsin--Communist Party

HOSPERS, John

Colorado--Libertarian Party

Washington--Libertarian Party

JENNESS, Linda

Colorado--Socialist Workers Party

Idaho--Socialist Workers Party

Icwa--Socialist Workers Party

Kentucky--Socialist Workers Party

Louisiana--Socialist Workers Party (slate)

Massachusetts--Socialist Workers Party

Michigan--Socialist Workers Party

Minnesota--Socialist Workers Party

Mississippi--Independent (slate)

New Hampshire--Socialist Workers Party

New Jersey--Socialist Workers Party

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JENNESS, Linda (Cont'd.)

New Mexico--Socialist Workers Party
North Dakota--Socialist Workers Party (slate)
Pennsylvania--Socialist Workers Party
Rhode Island--Socialist Workers Party
South Dakota--running as an independent
Texas--Socialist Workers Party
Vermont--Socialist Workers Party (slate)
Washington--Socialist Workers Party

MAHALCHIK, John

New Jersey--America First Party

MCGOVERN, George

Alabama--National Democratic Party of Alabama (slate)
New York--Liberal Party
South Carolina--United Citizens Party (slate)

MUNN, Earle

Alabama--Alabama Prohibition Party (slate)
Colorado--Prohibition Party
Delaware--Prohibition Party
Kansas--Prohibition Party

NIXON, Richard

New York--Conservative Party

NATIONAL

MINOR PARTIES

MINOR PARTY PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

REED, Evelyn

Indiana--Socialist Workers Party

New York--Socialist Workers Party

Wisconsin--Socialist Workers Party

SCHMITZ, John

Alabama--Conservative Party (slate)

Alaska--American Independent Party

Arizona--American Party

California--American Party

Colorado--American Independent Party

Connecticut--George Wallace Party

Delaware--American Party

Idaho--American Party

Iowa--American Independent Party

Kansas--Conservative Party

Kentucky--American Party

Louisiana--John Schmitz slate under American Party label

Maryland--American Party

Michigan--American Independent Party

Minnesota--American Party

Mississippi--by slate, no party designation

Montana--American Party

New Hampshire--American Party

NATIONAL

MINOR PARTIES

MINOR PARTY PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

SCHMITZ, John (Cont'd.)

New Jersey--American Party
New Mexico--American Independent Party
North Carolina--American Party
North Dakota--American Party (slate)
Ohio--American Independent Party
Oklahoma--American Party
Oregon--running as an independent
Pennsylvania--Constitutional Party
South Carolina--South Carolina Independent Party (slate)
Tennessee--American Party
Utah--American Independent Party
Virginia--American Party
Washington--Independent Party
Wisconsin--American Party