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Congressional Quarterly was founded in 1945 by Henrietta and Nelson Poynter. Its basic periodical publication was, and still is the CQ Weekly Report, mailed to clients every Saturday. A cumulative index is published quarterly.

The CQ Almanac, a compendium of legislation for one session of Congress, is published each spring. Congress and the Nation is published every four years as a record of government for one presidential term.

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for war objects; and free health care. In her campaign, Wright stressed the necessity for active participation by citizens in the governmental process, so that institutions and programs could be run from the roots up rather than from the top down.

As in 1972, the party's main backing came in California, where it was supported by the state Peace and Freedom Party. Of Wright's total national vote of 49,024, 80.1 per cent (41,721 votes) came from California.

**U.S. Labor Party (1973-)**

Formed in 1973 as the political arm of the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC), the U.S. Labor Party (USLP) made its debut in national politics in 1978. The NCLC was organized in 1968 from some of the splinters of the radical movements of the 1960s. It is a Marxist group and its chairman, Lyndon LaRouche of New York, became the 1976 USLP presidential nominee. Wayne Evans, a Detroit steelworker, was his running mate. LaRouche was a self-taught economist who worked in the management and computer fields.

The party directed much of its fire at the Rockefeller family. It charged that banks controlled by the Rockefellers were strangling the U.S. and world economies. In an apocalyptic vein, the party predicted a world monetary collapse by election day and the destruction of the country by thermonuclear war by the summer of 1977.

LaRouche's party developed a reputation for harassment because of its shouted interruptions and demonstrations against its political foes, including the Communist Party and the United Auto Workers. It accused some left-wing organizations and individuals such as Marcus Raskin and his Institute for Policy Studies and Naom Chomsky, the linguist and left-wing theoretician, of conspiring with the Rockefellers and the Central Intelligence Agency.

During the campaign, LaRouche was more critical of Carter than Ford. He depicted Ford as a well-meaning man out of his depth in the presidency, but Carter as a pawn of nuclear war advocates and a disgracefully unqualified presidential candidate.

LaRouche captured only 40,041 votes, less than 0.1 per cent of the national vote. He was on the ballot in 23 states and the District of Columbia.

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### 1976 Party Nominees

**Democratic Party**

President: Jimmy Carter, Georgia
Vice President: Walter F. Mondale, Minnesota

**Republican Party**

President: Gerald R. Ford, Michigan
Vice President: Robert Dole, Kansas

**Independent Candidate**

President: Eugene J. McCarthy, Minnesota
Vice President: none (see box, p. 17)

**Liberal Party**

President: Roger MacBride, Virginia
Vice President: David P. Bergland, California

**American Independent Party**

President: Lester Maddox, Georgia
Vice President: William Dye, Wisconsin

**American Party**

President: Thomas J. Anderson, Tennessee
Vice President: Rufus Shackelford, Florida

**Socialist Workers Party**

President: Peter Camejo, California
Vice President: Willie Mae Reid, California

**Communist Party**

President: Gus Hall, New York
Vice President: Jarvis Tyner, New York

**People's Party**

President: Margaret Wright, California
Vice President: Benjamin Spock, New York

**U.S. Labor Party**

President: Lyndon H. LaRouche, New York
Vice President: Wayne Evans, Michigan

**Prohibition Party**

President: Benjamin C. Bubar, Maine
Vice President: Earl F. Dodge, Colorado

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: Jules Levin, New Jersey
Vice President: Constance Blumen, Massachusetts

**Socialist Party**

President: Frank P. Zeidler, Wisconsin
Vice President: J. Quinn Brubach, Illinois

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**Party Abbreviations**

The following list provides a key to the abbreviations developed by Congressional Quarterly and used in this book to identify the party affiliations of candidates for governor, U.S. senator and U.S. representative. These terms are consistent with those used to identify parties in Congressional Quarterly's Guide to U.S. Elections.

- **AC**: American Constitution
- **AA**: American Action
- **AM**: American Independent
- **C**: Progressive
- **CEG CIT**: Co-Equal Citizens
- **COM**: Communist
- **CON CIT**: Concerned Citizens
- **CST**: Constitutional
- **D**: Democrat
- **DPL**: Democrat Farmer-Labor
- **D SOCC**: Democratic Socialists
- **F IUBER**: Free Libertarian
- **GWP**: George Wallace Party
- **HR**: Human Rights
- **I**: Independent
- **I R1**: Independent Right
- **IN**: Independent American
- **IC**: Independent Conservative
- **I GOD GOV**: Independents for Godly Government
- **I R**: Independents for Godly Government
- **IR**: Independent
- **I RP**: Independent Republican
- **I RM**: Party of Minnesotans
- **I V**: Independent Varminters
- **I L**: Liberal
- **LAB**: Labor
- **LIBERT**: Libertarian
- **LRL**: La Raza Unida
- **LUX**: Liberty Union
- **M**: Mayflower
- **NDA**: National Democratic Party of Alabama
- **NON PART**: Nonpartisan
- **NON PART I**: Nonpartisan Independent
- **OWIL**: Owl
- **P**: Prohibition
- **PP**: Peace and Freedom
- **P**: People's
- **R**: Republican
- **REV WORK**: Revolutionary Workers
- **SOC LAB**: Socialist Labor
- **SOC WORK**: Socialist Workers
- **USLP**: United States Labor Party
- **WHPOW**: White Power
- **WORK**: Workers

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1 The Republican Party of Minnesota changed its name to Independent Republican in 1976.
Margaret Wright (People’s Party)
California: 41,731 votes, 0.5 per cent; Connecticut: 1; Idaho: 1; Maryland: 8; Massachusetts: 33; Michigan: 3,504; 0.1; Minnesota: 633; New Jersey: 1,064; Washington: 1,124; 0.1; Wisconsin: 943. Totals: 47,034; 0.06%.

Lyndon B. Johnson (U.S. Labor)
Alaska: 1 vote; Colorado: 545; 0.1 per cent; Connecticut: 1,789; 0.1; Delaware: 136; 0.1; District of Columbia: 157; 0.1; Georgia: 1; Idaho: 739; 0.3; Illinois: 2,018; Indiana: 1,942; 0.1; Iowa: 241; Kansas: 510; Maryland: 21; Massachusetts: 4,992; 0.2; Michigan: 1,366; Minnesota: 543; New Hampshire: 186; 0.1; New Jersey: 1,650; 0.1; New Mexico: 1; New York: 5,413; 0.1; North Carolina: 755; North Dakota: 142; Ohio: 4,533; 0.1; Pennsylvania: 2,744; 0.1; South Carolina: 2; Tennessee: 351; Vermont: 190; 0.1; Virginia: 7,508; 0.4; Washington: 903. Totals: 40,041; 0.05%.

Benjamin C. Bubar (Prohibition)
Alaska: 6,605 votes, 0.6 per cent; California: 34; Colorado: 2,886; 0.3; Delaware: 103; Kansas: 1,403; 0.1; Maine: 3,495; 0.7; Maryland: 2; Massachusetts: 14; New Jersey: 556; New Mexico: 211; 0.1; North Dakota: 63; Ohio: 63; Tennessee: 442. Totals: 15,958; 0.2%.

Jules Levin (Socialist Labor)
California: 222 votes; Colorado: 14; Connecticut: 1; Delaware: 86; Florida: 19; Georgia: 2; Illinois: 3,420; 0.1 per cent; Iowa: 167; Maine: 1; Maryland: 7; Massachusetts: 19; Michigan: 1,148; Minnesota: 370; New Hampshire: 66; New Jersey: 8,866; 0.1; New York: 28; Ohio: 68; Rhode Island: 188; Washington: 713; Wisconsin: 389. Totals: 9,616; 0.1%.

Frank P. Zeidler (Socialist)
California: 3 votes; Florida: 8; Georgia: 2; Idaho: 2; Iowa: 234; Maryland: 16; Minnesota: 354; New Jersey: 469; New Mexico: 240; 0.1 per cent; New York: 14; North Dakota: 38; Washington: 336; Wisconsin: 4,298; 0.2. Totals: 6,038; 0.01%.

Unknown
Alaska: 137 votes; Alaska: 1,116; 1.0 per cent; Arizona: 22; California: 114; Colorado: 8; Connecticut: 1,222; 0.1; District of Columbia: 1,944; 1.2; Florida: 2; Georgia: 830; 0.1; Idaho: 1,430; 0.4; Illinois: 3,160; Iowa: 506; Maine: 183; Maryland: 1,953; 0.1; Massachusetts: 1,324; 0.1; Michigan: 2,169; 0.1; Minnesota: 3,741; 0.2; Nevada: 5,108; 2.5; New Hampshire: 604; 0.2; New Mexico: 501; 0.1; New York: 4,032; 0.1; North Carolina: 228; Oregon: 6,107; 0.6; Pennsylvania: 2,934; 0.1; Rhode Island: 82; South Carolina: 328; Tennessee: 545; Texas: 2,752; 0.1; Vermont: 99; 0.1; West Virginia: 125; Wisconsin: 2,899; 0.1; Wyoming: 354; 0.2. Totals: 45,366; 0.06%.

1. Write in votes. Write in votes not tabulated separately in Connecticut, Georgia, New Mexico, New York, Texas and West Virginia. Candidate write-in for these states were compiled by the United States Census, Washington, D.C.
2. These figures include all votes cast on write-in as in any of the 13 conditions listed on the ballot in two or more states. Blank and void ballots are excluded.
The 1976 United States elections was held on November 2, and elected the members of the 95th United States Congress. The Democratic Party won the presidential election and retained control of Congress. Democratic Governor Jimmy Carter of Georgia defeated Republican incumbent President Gerald Ford.[1] Carter won the popular vote by two points and finished with 297 electoral votes, taking a mix of Southern and Northern states. The American Presidential Election of 1976. The 1976 Election Explained. Feeling Good About America: The 1976 Presidential Election. The American Presidential Election of 1980. The American Presidential Election of 2004. Transcription. See also. United States presidential election, 1976. United States House of Representatives elections, 1976. "A Study of the Federal Election Campaign Act on the 1976 Elections," the comprehensive 240-page document released by the FEC on April 28, also reveals that the law has been working reasonably well, that it did not, as some predicted, stifle the political process, and that campaigns made use of the FEC and were generally satisfied with its. This study was intended as a basis for recommendations on changes in the Act, as a guide to future Commission priorities and as a benchmark from which to evaluate future changes in campaign finance legislation. The Commission specifically did not undertake to examine questions of major policy such as public financing of elections, contribution limits, and corporate and labor PAC activities.