



Momentum of 2000 & 2001 campaigns carry Greens into heightened prominence as party,

By ANNIE GOEKE, Co-Chair, ASGP Steering Committee

The Green Party has now grown solid roots in American politics.

Following the successful 2000 Green national convention in Denver and the groundbreaking Nader/LaDuke campaign, 2001 is shaping up as yet another banner year for Greens in the U.S.

On the national level in 2000, Nader/LaDuke was the most successful progressive presidential campaign since 1924. Nader received almost three million votes, doing best in states where the Green Party has already achieved ballot status. These three million votes nurtured the grassroots in a strong way to fuel the growth of the Green Party.

Local Green Party candidates have won a majority of races contested this year. There are now 94 elected officeholders in 21 states, and there will be a high profile gubernatorial campaign in New Jersey later this year. Though it is early in the year, as of July, the Green Party has a record number of candidates for an off year, with 110 so far and more expected. Unique in its way, the Green Party continues to grow from the grassroots, building upon community power instead of relying upon corporate cash.

At the center of this energy is the Association of State Green Parties (ASGP), which came into being in 1996 to link the rapidly forming state Green Parties. *At its July 2001 Santa Barbara meeting, the ASGP will move to formally create the National Committee of the Green Party and establish the Greens as a national party.* As part of this process, the ASGP will file with the Federal Election Commission for recognition of Green National Committee status. This would display a single national Green Party to voters and catapult the Greens to a new level in the United States.

The ASGP started with nine member states in 1996. The list of affiliates is now well into the thirties, while new applications continuing to come in. The ASGP Accreditation Committee will be welcoming new member states from Illinois, Iowa, Idaho and Maryland in Santa Barbara. The growth of these state parties and of the ASGP in general is clearly linked to the 2000 campaign. Many new state parties were created and many existing ones grew stronger. Today, the Green Party is active in almost every states as well as two colonies: District of Columbia and American Samoa, which ran a candidate for Governor last year.

Millions of Americans are looking for a political alternative. The Green Party's potential is great. All this leads to incredible opportunities and daunting challenges. In Santa Barbara, the ASGP will be voting upon a national development plan including a national office, materials and publications, professional fundraising and a national field organizing operation. The field operation will help new state parties become more effective, help the more experienced state parties deal with their rapid growth, and increase the number of official state ballot lines for the Green Party.

In Santa Barbara meeting, the ASGP to the Pacific Coast for the first time since its second-ever meeting, held in Portland, Oregon in 1997. The location in California highlights the pivotal success of the Green Party of California, which has 35 elected Greens holding office today.

This surge of Green energy and success extends well beyond our borders. In April, the second-ever global Green conference, "Global Greens 2001," was held in Canberra, Australia, with over 800 Green Party members from 72 countries in attendance. Across the planet, there are Green Parties in over 85 countries. The Green Party is truly a global phenomenon and was declared "the party of the future" by the Global Green Youth in Australia.

The Green Party stands at a threshold of transformation in American politics. Fewer and fewer Americans are willing to accept the lesser of two evils. The Green Party is already fast becoming the third political force in this country. And the Greens expect to become even more than that.

Green Encore: 16 victories color spring Green

By MICHAEL FEINSTEIN, Editor, GreenPages

If 2000 was a national coming out party for U.S. Greens — with a record number of candidates, victories and votes, and a groundbreaking presidential campaign — then 2001 has been a spectacular encore. And the year is only half over.

ELECTORAL SUCCESSES

❖ Sixteen out of 32 Greens have already won spring and summer races in 2001, evidencing a growing **public enthusiasm for Green issues**, and the increasing strength of Green candidates and campaigns. The 16 victories already surpasses the previous Green high total for an entire odd-numbered year — 14 — set in 1997.

❖ **In Wisconsin, Greens won an impressive five out of five races**, after winning seven out of eight races they contested in 2000. Greens won for the first time ever in Milwaukee, the second largest city (pop. 600,000) now to elect a Green in the U.S., after San Francisco (pop. 775,000). Greens also won three races in Madison, bringing the total number of Green officeholders there to seven — two city councilmembers, four county supervisors and one school board member. This is the largest number of Greens holding office in any one city in the country. Next highest are Santa Fe, NM; Santa Monica and Sebastopol, CA, all with three.

❖ **In Massachusetts, Greens won three out of five races**, making it the seventh state with at least three Green officeholders (Calif., Wisc., Ore., Colo., Mass., Minn., and New Mexico).

❖ In New Haven, Conn., Yale music professor John Halle was elected to the Board of Alderman in a three-way partisan race. He significantly out-organized his opponents to win in this Democratic Party machine town, utilizing the volunteer base built by the strong local Nader campaign in 2000. Halle is one of two Connecticut Greens holding partisan municipal office, along with Elizabeth Horton-Sheff of the Hartford City Council.

❖ **In a landslide victory in one of the nation's most important metropolitan areas, Nancy Pearlman was elected to the Los Angeles Community College District Board.** Her election comes in the largest district overall ever to elect a Green in the U.S.: over 4 million people and 2,125,050 registered voters, spanning an area that includes the City of Los Angeles as well as 33 neighboring cities. The district contains more registered voters than several states.

❖ **California Greens won for the first time in conservative Orange County** in Southern California, electing Karl Warkomski to the Aliso Viejo City Council. This further demonstrates the growing base of support for Greens on 'quality of life' issues in California. This is particularly significant given the development pressures there. This also now brings to a state record 35 the number of California Greens holding municipal office, including 19 city councilmembers.

❖ Greens won elected office for the first time in Montana, winning a school board seat in Missoula. This follows a city council victory in Laramie, Wyoming last November, as the Green Party grows across the Western plains. Greens also won for the first time in Texas, for a Watershed District in San Marcos County.

GREEN TRENDS

❖ With each electoral cycle, the number of elected Greens continues to grow, despite the fact that many Green officeholders elect not to seek multiple terms in office. This means a continual influx of new Greens is being elected. In November 1992, there were 24 Greens holding elected office in nine states. By 1996, the list had grown to 43 in 12 states; by November 2000, the total was 81 in 20 states.

As of July 2001, a record 94 Greens now hold office in 21 states, including 44 city councilmembers and 12 county supervisors. Uniting Green officeholders is a common commitment to sustainable development (including affordable housing and public transportation), social justice in their communities and increasing people's voices in the decisions that affect them.

❖ **Voters believe Greens can govern.** Green incumbents for city council and county supervisor continue to be re-elected at a high rate. Since 1992, 39 of the 47 Green city council and county supervisor incumbents have won re-election (83%). Green officeholders and organizing are also having a coattail effect.

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U.S. Greens help launch new global Green network in April in Canberra, Australia

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Members of the 22-person U.S. delegation joined Greens from 70 other countries in Canberra, Australia, for the "Global Greens 2001" gathering to forge a new international alliance. The U.S. delegation was the fourth-largest, after Australia, Japan and New Zealand. Photo: Australian Greens

ASGP builds field organizing efforts

By DEAN MYERSON, ASGP Field Representative

With new state Green Parties forming across the country, and with new chapters forming within existing state parties, it has come time for a national Green field organizing effort. During 2000, new Green groups fed off the energy of the national campaign. Nader/LaDuke hired campaign organizers in almost every state, and rented office space in many of them. In many cases Greens even earned money for their politics for the first time while learning many new skills. While an ongoing effort by the Green Party will not match the Nader 2000 campaign in scope, it can focus more closely on the needs of the state parties based on their existing skills and needs.

The skills provided from the field operation can range from the general to the specific: building locals, developing candidates, conducting campaigns, developing press strategies, fundraising, meeting facilitation and process, – and more. Field organizing efforts will commence in late summer 2001, with organizers visiting state party meetings across the nation.

As the Green Party moves into 2002, we will put a greater emphasis on helping state parties retain existing ballot lines and achieving new ones. Ballot lines make it easier for candidates to run for office at all levels and is seen by many as a sign of the organizational strength of the Green Party. These organizer visits will include basic skills building, but will also tend more towards helping plan the state's campaign to retain or win a new ballot line, depending on the current situation and state law.

For this effort, the Green Party will be hiring experienced Greens to work in their own areas and to travel across the country. We also expect to coordinate with the Campus Green organization in their efforts to do field organizing on campuses around the country. If your Green group would like to have an organizer visit, please contact us and indicate where you like us to go, what kind of meeting or event the organizer would participate in, what skills you would like to learn, and whether the organizer can be put hosted locally. Contact asgp@greens.org.

Greens join labor, justice groups in campaign for "living wage"

By DEAN MYERSON, ASGP Staff

An honest day's pay for an honest day's work – that's the concept. And most people believe that honest pay means that someone who works a full-time job should be able to afford the basic necessities of life – including food and a roof over one's head and their family.

But in a United States where economic policy is written for the benefit of the few and the disparity of income and wealth has reached levels not seen in many, many decades, we have the reality of the working poor – people who toil hard hours in tough jobs but who still must decide between paying rent or buying food. The minimum wage – in existence since the Depression – is supposed to prevent this. But its level has been declining in real, inflation-adjusted, dollars since the 1960's, and today is far below the poverty rate.

Enter the Living Wage Movement. Starting in 1994 in Baltimore, community activists have been pressing for city and county ordinances that will pay a living wage, defined as a level of pay that keeps people out of poverty. With a major boost from ACORN (Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now, www.livingwage.org), one of the largest community activist organizations in the United States, Living Wage ordinances have been passed in about 50 cities, 10 counties and one school board district.

Although they take many forms, the most common living wage ordinance requires a living wage to be paid to all employees of city or county contractors, and city employees as well in many cases. The reaction from the business community is usually very negative, but research has shown that the tales of doom and gloom are not true. We all benefit from a well-paid citizenry: worker turnover is lower, morale is higher, government assistance decreases and the economy is stronger. Government budgets and business bottom lines are generally not harmed. This is why, despite a conservative political resurgence in the United States in recent years, the Living Wage Movement is thriving.

An important element of Living Wage ordinances is that they take look at more than simply the hourly rate of pay. Many require higher pay if no health benefits are provided, and also protect labor rights and/or require vacation time, thus also dealing with the erosion of quality-of-work issues in recent years.

Enter the Green Party. As the most dynamic, aggressive and fastest growing political party fighting for the rights and quality of life for working people, Greens have enthusiastically joined in the Living Wage Movement. Living Wage efforts have generally been broad coalitions that include politically-oriented groups as well as labor and religious organizations and representatives. More and more, Greens are joining these coalitions – and initiating them as well – in order to drive the Living Wage Movement to a higher level.

Greens are or have been an active part of Living Wage coalitions in California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Pennsylvania and Texas among others. Green presidential candidate Ralph Nader campaigned on living wage across the country in 2000.

Greens in Boulder, Colorado initiated a Living Wage coalition that will be taking a contract-type ordinance to the Boulder City Council later this summer. If passed and submitted, it might include one of the highest rates of pay in the country at over \$12 per hour. Greens in Binghamton, New York are part of the Community Labor Coalition, and have met with City Councilors, published letters to the editor and other writings, and have organized with others to make it an issue at organizational board meetings as well as the area's annual Labor Community Picnic.

Two Green City Council members in Santa Monica, California – Mayor Michael Feinstein and City Councilmember Kevin McKeown – have led a labor-supported struggle to pass a new, groundbreaking private sector living wage ordinance – the first in the nation of its kind, that would apply to all private sector employees in companies with income above a threshold in a region of the city that has received extensive infrastructure development – an indirect subsidy for the high-end tourist industry that thrives thanks to these city-sponsored improvements.

The next step is support of a Universal Living Wage. Rather than fighting these battles city by city, or raising state or national minimum wages which are insufficient in expensive communities, the Universal Living Wage applies a formula that includes local housing costs

so that all workers in the nation would make a living wage.



Spirits, Expectations High for Upcoming Campus Greens Founding Convention

By ARISTON-LIZABETH ANDERSON, *Campus Greens*

The Campus Greens are donating a singular energy to the Green movement. What began as thousands of college kids working on the Nader campaign, evolved into a collection of organized chapters all over America. Thanks to the skills of a group of dedicated students, the Campus Greens have formed chapters in groups across America, eager to fulfill their desires to crush corporate rule and make America a more democratic society, in typical Green fashion.

As Campus Greens National Director Tom Adkins puts it, "There's never been a better time to be green than right now." After the two national parties are expected to merge, the Campus Greens will hold their founding convention August 9-12 in Chicago. Delegates are expected from every state and they're hoping for 500 people in attendance. Experienced activists will facilitate workshops from anti-oppression training to fighting for affordable housing and a living wage. They will also work to create bylaws, elect leadership, and focus on organizing strategies to take back to their respective campuses.

Students will join progressive Chicago organizations on a march campaigning for affordable housing. On top of that will be a 3,000-seat venue "Super Rally," in tradition of Nader 2000, at The Congress Theater in Chicago. Speakers include Ralph Nader, Winona LaDuke, Jello Biafra, and Robert Miranda.

Groups have been busy all year round. Some of the many focuses have been boycotting Exxon, and tackling the FTAA. Students at the University of California, San Diego, for example, have been working on the energy issue in California, protesting against the Bush energy plan.

Despite their success, the Campus Greens are continuously challenged by their peers who see them as either being too leftist or idealist. On the opposite side, they are criticized for working within the system.

On the Campus Green Board of directors and New York University Green Corey Eastwood responded, "I look at activism and organizing and the only way we will make wide systematic change is by working inside the system." Like Nader, Eastwood advocates using the public airwaves to get on television sets and having families begin to talk about issues.

Perhaps those who are most working within to strengthen the Green cause are those who are taking up campaigns for local election, and young Greens are no exception. Echnaton Vedder, 21, was elected to the Board of Supervisors in Dane County Wisconsin, in 1998 and 2000. Todd Jarrell, 22, also a student, holds office on the City Council of Madison, Wisconsin. And still another student officeholder is Matt Filipiak, newly elected to the Stevens Point (WI) City Council (*see story, next page*).

Their future agenda is packed, working on issues of poverty, environment, labor, and globalization. But they're not going to do it alone. On coalition-building, Eastwood remarked, "The Green Party will fail miserably if we don't start coalitions with other groups." No one plans on compromising their values however. Chairperson of the Board of Directors Shelley Fite hopes, "the mainstream will come to us and that we can help the political climate move to the left rather than we move to it." As their numbers continue to increase, the Campus Greens will play a larger role in accelerating the Greens toward public acceptance. And unlike other political parties, all they want is your energy.

Board of Directors member Leah stated, "I think that right now, it's not required that you're labeled Green to be a part of the Campus Greens." The Campus Greens will continue to work with the national party, and most likely they will be the ones cranking out their energy to go door to door, break out of comfort zones, and unify campuses into a progressive network that leaves no inch uncovered.

For more information or to register for the conference:

www.campusgreenparties.org

Success Grows on Wisconsin Greens

Five Wins in 2001 Follow Seven in 2000

By BEN MANSKI, *Wisconsin Green Party*

Wisconsin has reached a new milestone, and it has Greens from Racine to Superior grinning "We're number two!" With an impressive five victories in five races in 2001 following seven victories in seven races in 2000, Wisconsin is second only to California in the number of Green Party elected officials — 14 — of any state or province in North America. **On a per capita basis, Wisconsin is number one.**

Why Wisconsin? Part of this success is due to the Green party's efforts. Part of it is the nature of Wisconsin itself.

Greens have been active longer on a statewide basis in Wisconsin than almost anywhere else in the United States. The Wisconsin Green Party was formally organized in 1988. Even before that, Greens were active in the states Labor/Farm Party, and served on the front lines of many of many direct action movements of rural Wisconsin. Native American Walter Bresette, one of the founders of the Green movement in North America, was a Red Cliff, Wisconsin Anishinabe tribe activist who deeply influenced Wisconsin politics and values, drawing many capable activists early on into the Green Party as a result.

But unlike other states where Greens began organizing in the mid-to-late 1980s, Wisconsin Greens embraced electoral politics from the start. Instead of seeing an electoral focus as endangering social movement activism — as the debate among Greens in some states was cast at the time — Wisconsin Greens have always pursued a multi-pronged approach to organizing, focused on building local chapters, exercising street power and contesting municipal and county elections. As evidence of this local electoral focus, it wasn't until 10 years after their founding they ran their first statewide candidate — Jeff Peterson for Secretary of State in 1998, whose total qualified the party for statewide ballot status.

Also aiding the Wisconsin Greens locally focused electoral strategy is the small population of Wisconsin, along with the states widespread practice of districts instead of at-large elections. The combined result has been to lower the threshold of votes needed to get elected and thus make it easier for Greens to win on a grass-roots level.

For example, in Douglas County, where five different Greens have won county supervisorial seats since 1990, there are only 40,000 residents in the entire county, yet there are 30 supervisorial districts. This means Greens have won office in small districts there sometimes with less than 200 and sometimes less than 100 votes. Even in Dane County, the state's most populous with over 420,000 people, there are 39 supervisorial districts. Greens have won in three of them with between only 400 to 600 votes. CONTINUED ON BACK PAGE

NEW OFFICEHOLDERS IN 2001

TODD JARRELL

Common Council, Madison, Wisc.

In a predominantly student and tenant district, 22-year old Todd Jarrell became the fourth youngest Green to be elected in the United States, winning a seat on the Madison Common Council with 67.7% of the vote. Running against a two-term incumbent, Jarrell focused on affordable housing, tenants' rights, smart growth, improved public services, more citizen oversight of the police department, and clean government. His opponent — Mike Staude, a staunch Democrat — had thrown in his lot with local bar owners, landlords and other business interests. Although Staude didn't admit guilt, he'd also been implicated in a scandal that ended with his resignation from the Alcohol License Review Committee.



Staude was accused of pressuring bar employees into returning his sister's confiscated ID, and of leaning on tavern owners to contribute to his sister's campaign for Dane County Board.

Both the conservative state paper and the popular conservative university paper, the *Badger Herald*, endorsed Staude. But Jarrell received a glowing endorsement from Madison's daily newspaper, the *Capital Times*.

"With his record of advocacy, Jarrell promises to be the sort of "no-strings-attached" representative District 8 has lacked in recent years." Jarrell was also endorsed by the UW progressive paper, the *Daily Cardinal*, as well as a huge editorial in the music section of www.theonion.com.

Despite his age and relative lack of political experience, Jarrell also received the sole endorsement of the Green Party, Progressive Dane, Wisconsin National Organization for Women, three state assembly representatives, four Madison Common Council members, and eight Dane County Supervisors. Jarrell and his opponent were dually endorsed by the South Central Federation of Labor.

"Our campaign was all about getting out and talking to people and making that connection. I walked the district almost three times over, knocking on thousands and thousands of doors and getting names and phone numbers of supporters," Jarrell said. "Unlike my opponent, who spent over \$2,000 on just newspaper ads and hired professional phone bankers, we didn't spend a dime on either." Overall, Jarrell said he spent about \$4,000 on his entire campaign.

One of two students — and the only undergrad on the Common Council — Jarrell joined the Greens in October of 2000, part of a growing number of young people attracted to the Green Party. His Green membership both helped and hindered his campaign, in large part because of the tensions within Madison's liberal and progressive community over the Nader/Green Party presidential campaign.

Jarrell's opponent placed last-minute newspaper ads against him for having backed Nader over Gore. Every time Jarrell met with an elected official, he was expected to answer for the Green's role in the presidential race. At the same time, most of Jarrell's volunteers were Nader supporters, and it was this grassroots strength that helped carry him to victory.

The campaign itself was not without its humorous note. According to Jarrell, several nights before the election, Staude got people to put his name in huge lights in their dormitory windows that directly overlooked the polling place (apparently he bought each of them a pizza). The next night people on the floor below them went out and bought lights and spelled SUCKS, and the next night the people on the floor below them spelled ASS. The night before the election from about a half-mile away one could see STAUDE SUCKS ASS in bright lights. "That's when we knew we had the people behind us."

BRENDA KONKEL

Common Council, Madison, Wisconsin

Unlike fellow Green Todd Jarrell, who ran in Madison's District 8 against a discredited conservative candidate, Brenda Konkol competed against a progressive opponent in District 2. How did she distinguish herself enough to win?

Part of the answer came from the grass-roots support Konkol received from the Four Lakes Greens and Progressive Dane, both of whom endorsed her. "We had 50 volunteers knocking on doors". Part of the answer also came from Konkol herself. The *Capital Times* said she and her opponent both shared a progressive philosophy about Madison Metro's problems, the crisis in affordable housing, and increased traffic in their neighborhood during the major East Washington corridor roadway reconstruction.



But in endorsing Konkol, the *Capital Times* said she "brings passion, persistence and a proven record that clearly identifies her as the superior candidate. For the better part of a decade, she has been the city's most consistent and effective advocate for tenants' rights and affordable housing. She has become an expert on city ordinances and procedures,

advocated effectively before the council, and made a real difference in the lives of thousands of Madisonians."

Executive Director of Madison's Tenant Resource Center, Konkol replaces fellow Green Barbara Vedder on the Council, perhaps formerly the most progressive member of the Council, who retired after serving three terms and endorsed Konkol. Vedder is also the mother of 24-year old Dane County Supervisor and Green Echnaton Vedder. There are now currently three Greens on the Council, as Green County Board Supervisor Tom Powell was appointed to fill a Common Council vacancy in the same district he already serves.

SHWAW VANG

School Board, Madison, Wisconsin

Born in war-torn Laos in 1967, Shwaw Vang became the first Hmong to win local elected office in Madison, winning a citywide school board seat in April.

Vang, 33, was sent by his parents to the United States at age 11 when his parents decided to give him a chance at a better life outside the refugee camp. He didn't speak a word of English when he arrived, but learned quickly, graduating from Madison West High School, then earning a bachelor's degree in political science from the UW-Madison. In 1992 he became a naturalized citizen and ultimately settled down to raise his family in Madison.

Vang seeks to make family involvement in education a top priority, along with improving the academic performance of students from poor backgrounds. "A good education provides the road out of poverty and is the basis for a more just society," Vang says. "I hope to work for academic achievement for minorities and poor children." During the campaign, Vang put particular emphasis on walking door to door in poor neighborhoods to talk with people about how the School Board can become more accessible to parents.



A case manager for Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Dane County, Vang was previously a case manager for the Mental Health Center of Dane County. He is also past president of United Refugee Services and served on the Madison Equal Opportunity Commission.

The Greens and Progressive Dane played a critical role in electing Vang. Madison School Board members are elected citywide, but must run for specific seats. In a contest between

two newcomers with little money, Vang's dozens of volunteers delivered more than 25,000 of his leaflets across the city. Vang also benefitted from well regarded Andy Heidt — a Progressive Dane stalwart — as his campaign adviser.

ROBERT MIRANDA

Commissioner, Social Development Commission, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Robert Miranda won election to the Milwaukee Social Development Commission (SDC), running with the backing of labor and the Greater Milwaukee Greens. He became the first Green ever to be elected in the city of Milwaukee.

The SDC is a federally funded quasi-government, anti-poverty program founded in the 1960s as part of President Johnson's "War Against Poverty," administering welfare in Milwaukee County.

Leaders from AFCSME and the Greens first approached Miranda — a member of the Greater Milwaukee Greens Coordinating Council — to run against the anti labor incumbent and Chair of the SDC from District Six. Praised as "a progressive pro worker guy" by the *Shepherd Express* — Milwaukee's alternative weekly — Miranda accepted the challenge. His campaign would ultimately not only be victorious, but would build critical alliances within Milwaukee's progressive community, bringing Greens together with Labor (both AFCSME and The United Electrical Workers) and the Latino community.

Miranda campaigned door to door across much of the district. At the same time, the labor unions joined forces together with the Milwaukee Greens, and even assigned an organizer to the campaign, to mobilize "Southside of Milwaukee to get Robert Elected." On election day, with a record turnout, Miranda was swept into office.

Welfare rights activists across the nation will recognize the importance of his victory, as Milwaukeeans have long been the test subjects for the corporatization of welfare, education, and prisons. Miranda has been highly visible at the forefront of the struggle against this trend.

Upon taking office, Miranda wasted no time. With cold April temperatures lingering and fuel cost rising, gas companies had begun to shut off the heating gas in poor families' homes who could not pay their heating bills.

In his first motion, Miranda called for SDC staff to meet with local gas companies leaders to have them stop shutting off the gas. "SDC needs time to prepare the paperwork needed in order to help the poor pay these heating bills. Cutting them off now only makes matters more desperate and places children in harms way," said Miranda. His motion was unanimously supported. The gas companies agreed to give the poor a 30-day extension, which allowed SDC staff opportunity to process newer claims that needed to be paid.

MATT FILIPIAK

City Council, Stevens Point, Wisconsin

A 26 year-old organic farm worker and Philosophy/Environmental Ethics major at the University of Wisconsin, Matt Filiipiak became the eighth youngest U.S. Green to be elected, defeating a two-term incumbent to win a Ward 3 City Council seat in Stevens Point.

With only 2,000 residents in his ward — and with a large majority of them UW students, Filiipiak was able to conduct a small scale grassroots campaign, going door to door with a flyer designed by the local Portage County Greens. He preached reconsideration of the town's growth strategy, away from its current pattern of sprawl, to a revitalization of its suffering downtown. He also called for safer conditions for bikers and pedestrians, for increasing the voice of residents in local government and for an "ecological ethic" in city decisions.

At the League of Women Voters Forum, Filiipiak performed well, further distinguishing himself from his opponent on growth and development issues. Filiipiak also hosted a "Meet the Candidate" dinner of his own on campus for local residents, with food donated by the Portage County Greens. Thus he was able to connect with residents in greater depth on issues of concern.

On campus, Filiipiak received strong support came from his fellow students. He attended the Leadership committee meetings in the Residence Halls, sent out emails on the "Student Message of the Day", had volunteers do literature drops in the dorms the night before the election, and stood outside the dormitory doors himself on election day handing out reminders to vote. With the help of local Greens, he also did one final pre-election literature drop reminding citizens of the election and his candidacy. All of Filiipiak's hard work paid off in an upset victory, 98-94.

Filiipiak joined the Greens in 2000 after listening to Ralph Nader speak on National Public Radio. "After a minute and a half", Filiipiak recalls, "I realized that everything he was saying about the Greens' values were what I believed in. It almost felt like my voice could have been the one on the radio."

Filiipiak's ethic of respect for the earth and its species became particularly focused through a semester course with Outward Bound, where he backpacked,



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 Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia & the Americas

U.S. Greens Down Under



U.S. Green Party international representatives Mike Feinstein and John Resenbrink participate in an historic vote to establish a Global Green Charter. Photo: Tony Affigne

The Greens in Canberra: Finding the keys for planetary cooperation, action

By JOHN RESENBRINK
 Maine Green Party

The Canberra, Australia 2001 Global Green Gathering saw 800 Greens from 72 Countries attend, 210 of whom were voting delegates. The event was a global Green milestone for several reasons.

First, the delegates adopted a comprehensive Global Green Charter. All Green Parties in the world have the opportunity and are invited to accept and adopt this Charter, in whole or in part. The Charter forms a key building block in the gradual formation of an organized planetary Green presence, to counterbalance and eventually prevail over the kind and degree of globalization practiced by the super-corporations that straddle the globe and dominate the politics of nations.

Second, the delegates adopted a Global Green Coordination/Global Green Network. It is commissioned to deepen communication, especially via the Internet, among Green Parties and Federations everywhere; to promote the Global Green Charter among the Green Parties of the world, kindred groups, and in society at large; and to stimulate and facilitate action on matters of global consequence.

The Global Green Coordination will be composed of three representatives from each of the four Green Federations: the Federation of the Americas, the European Federation, the African Federation, and the Asian-Pacific Federation. It will facilitate tasks undertaken on behalf of the goals stated above; its decisions are by consensus. Its integral companion, the Global Green Network, will be composed of two representatives from each of the national Green Parties in the world that endorse the Global Green Charter. The Network will assist the work of the Coordination.

Third, as a start in taking action together, the delegates voted to call for a worldwide boycott of three oil super-corporations, Mobil-Exxon, Chevron, and Texaco. These were chosen because of their enormous political campaign contributions to George W. Bush's presidential campaign, money that played a major role in directing his administration to renege on the Kyoto Treaty. Bush's backtracking on Kyoto was a great spur to the gathering and helped focus its energy and sense of purpose.

Fourth, the range and variety of cultures, political institutions, languages, social contexts and styles of life among the 800 Greens was in itself a tremendous indication of the breadth of the worldwide Green movement. We came together and grew together, united in our Green purpose and yet so different in the ways in which we understand, interpret and act on that purpose. The many one-on-one interchanges and social time together, including the Saturday night dinner in the famous Australian national parliament building, created numerous political and spiritual linkages across cultures that will endure and will deepen. The next planetary gathering of Greens is scheduled to be in Africa within the next four to five years. *We Greens are building momentum on a planetary scale.*

Fifth, ASGP participants made a variety of contributions. Annie Goeke, as a member of the Reference Group that planned the Gathering, arrived early to assist in the daily operations, as did Lynn Serpe. Annie spoke at special events around Australia beforehand, promoting the Gathering and getting good media coverage; chaired an afternoon panel; and, together with Theresa Amato from Nader's office, conducted a workshop on Nader's presidential bid. Theresa also addressed the entire Gathering on behalf of Nader, while Mike Feinstein did the same about the presidential campaign strategy from the U.S. Green Party's perspective. Feinstein also spoke persuasively during key votes on the Global Charter. Tony Affigne, Tod Sloan, and John Resenbrink lobbied hard and negotiated non-stop for an Action Planning/Global Green Network. With help from Canadian,

Greens Step Up Call for Boycott of Major Oil Corps. Following Bush Trip to Europe

U.S. Greens outraged at the police treatment
of anti-Bush protesters in Sweden

From ASGP News Release dated June 22, 2001

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Greens say that the boycott of major oil companies is more urgent than ever in the wake of President Bush's performance during his recent European tour. Green Parties from all over the world called for a worldwide boycott of **Exxon Mobil, Texaco and Chevron** — powerful lobbies and contributors to Mr. Bush's election — during the Global Greens 2001 Conference in Canberra, Australia in mid April.

President Bush said he's skeptical of scientific warnings about global warming, even though an overwhelming majority of scientists, including Nobel Prize winners (not scientists on the payroll of Exxon Mobil and other corporations), and recent studies have confirmed changes in climatic patterns and the human causes behind them.

On the other hand, the President continues to promote a "Star Wars" national missile defense scheme, a pipedream of Reagan and a boondoggle for defense contractors, despite the lack of scientific foundation and the failure of testing. Enactment of Star Wars would also sabotage the 1972 Antiballistic Missile Treaty and reignite the nuclear arms race.

Greens in the United States agree with Greens in Europe and the rest of the world — and with the outrage from European governments and citizens — that these policies are divisive, fraudulent, and destructive. President Bush's positions have nothing to do with science or concern for the health of humans and our environment, and everything to do with corporate profits.

Greens also note that President Bush's obstruction of the Kyoto measures (which Greens consider flawed and inadequate, but a vital first step), promotion of Star Wars and antidemocratic free trade pacts, and support for the death penalty are continuations of Clinton-Gore policy.

Given such threats to the future of Europe and the rest of the world, Europeans had every justification to protest President Bush's visit to the European Summit in Gothenburg, Sweden in mid June.

Despite promises of restraint and cooperation, Swedish police surrounded, blockaded, and invaded sites where forums on anti-globalization were taking place. Police unleashed dogs on peaceful protesters, trampled them on horseback, brutally beat those who lied down in the street in order to surrender, arrested uninvolved bystanders, and even fired on one crowd, with at least one reported death.

As in the demonstrations held in Seattle, Washington D.C., Cincinnati, Prague, and other cities, police used these tactics to intimidate peaceful protesters and incite people to violence -- and to create the wrongful impression, especially among the media, that most anti-globalization activists are violent, even



Attendees at Federation of Green Parties of the Americas, Sept. 8, 2000: Lima, Peru
 L-R, Eduardo Chavez (Colombia Green Party), Annie Goeke (ASGP-USA),
 Antonio Jorge Melo Viana (Brazilian Green Party), Jorge Torres Gonzales and
 Natalia Escudero (Mexican Green Party), Flora Marla Hurtado (Peruvian Green Party),
 Marian Coyne (European Federation), Alvaro Gomez (Chilean Green Party)
 The Federation's next meeting will be September 2001 in the Dominican Republic.



photo: Australian Greens

Global Greens 2001 • April 14-16, 2001
 Canberra, Australia • www.global.greens.org.au
 An international gathering of Greens from the U.S.,
 Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia & the Americas

Greens Down Under

Global Young Greens 2001

By **JO CHAMBERLAIN**, Green Party of California (joc@pobox.com)

The conference held in Sydney (7-9 April 2001), with more than 7,400 people from 14 countries and 50 speakers attending. The average age under 25 years. Most of these young people were partially or wholly self-funded, not official delegates to the Global Green conference, and did not have voting rights.

Overall, the Global Young Greens conference was a huge organizing task, and it highlighted many areas that Green parties have to work very hard on in the future. One example is there was no evidence of regional networks of contacts in the Asia Pacific region, Africa or the Americas, although the Federation of Young European Greens was strong — which was encouraging. However, we have gone from no global contact and in many cases to regional contact between young members to a strong network of friends. Our hope is that this network will be nurtured and the Global Greens conference listens to the young Greens.

The GYG conference was not an "event" before the major conference. It was a vital part of the Global Greens conference; hopefully with adequate support, there will be as many delegates to the youth conference next time as there was to the Global Greens conference.

Under the regime of corporate globalization, youth are being faced with challenges that have not been faced by youth in the world before, like being treated as a commodity to be sold and bargained for, treated as worthless and of no value to the community, misunderstood and misrepresented, abused, mistreated, violated, silenced and restricted from self expression.

These issues have wide ranging effects on youth: poverty, homelessness to drug dependency and suicide. In Third World countries, on average 50% of the population is 18 years and younger. These young people face malnutrition, hard labor, drug trafficking, health problems, no access to birth control, violence and war, little or no education, contaminated water supply, exposure and other horrors.

As membership and parliamentary representation grows, one of the biggest risks the Greens face is isolation. With strong links between youth and the Greens, we have a voice in Parliament, and the Greens maintain their connection to the community. Youth are constantly pushing the boundaries of political action. The resources, skills and experience of youth should not be underestimated.

Many think that young people are apathetic. This is not the same as withdrawal in disgust. Many are trapped between a corporate culture and a deep sense of a need for change. Supporting, assisting and encompassing youth involvement in politics and Parliament includes providing role models and resources, networking, taking youth seriously and allowing youth to participate on our own terms.

The Greens must hold and articulate a broader vision — reform must always be held as steps toward fundamental change, rather than ends in themselves. The Greens must not be afraid of fundamental change. Ultimately the change lies not in governments, or in reforming corporations or international agencies, but instead creating a change in consciousness of ordinary and allied individuals motivated by and working actively for radical change.

The European perspective

By **Marian Coyne** (marianscot@pi.be)

European Federation of Green Parties Spokesperson

We did it!

European Greens went 'down under' to Australia from more than two thirds of our member Parties, along with NGO reps from several other European countries. We joined Greens from every Continent to meet face to face, share experiences, and discuss global strategies for future communication and joint campaigning. For three days we worked hard by day and party-ed hard by night.

There were strong disagreements over emphasis, but not over fundamentals. On the final day, we accepted by acclamation a Global Green Charter and a Global Green Coordination framework. Agreement was also reached on giving priority to a global 'push' for ratification of the Kyoto Protocol. "Sign it, George!" was our call, and a boycott of US oil companies our accompanying threat.

Two days after the final joyful tears and farewell hugs, and after agreeing to meet again by 2006, we have left Canberra to return home to Europe. It is perhaps too early to assess what these developments will mean for Green politics, but potentially we will see a rapid 'seeding' of Green Parties in places like Asia, a better organisation within and among the four Federations, and the development of serious global campaigning by the Greens.

No one present in Canberra could doubt the importance of face to face contacts to bring about these developments. Now we have agreed to help every Green Party go 'on-line' and foster virtual debate and discussion henceforth. For our Australian hosts, whose tireless efforts and whose hospitality were outstanding, there has been an immediate raising of their public profile, and throughout Asia the Greens are gearing up to enter the political process directly.

Back home, several Green Parties are preparing for important elections, where domestic issues still far outweigh our embryonic global identity. Our central themes of ecological sustainability, social justice, and democracy will be given local expression as always. But over time our global Green vision will make an increasing impact on our voters' understanding of our local and national campaigns.



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GLOBAL GREEN DECLARATION ON PLANETARY SUSTAINABILITY

<http://www.global.greens.org.au/entrance.html>

Preamble

We, as citizens of the planet and members of the Global Greens,

United in our awareness that we depend on the Earth's vitality, diversity and beauty, and that it is our responsibility to pass them on, undiminished or even improved, to the next generation

Recognising that the dominant patterns of human production and consumption, based on the dogma of economic growth at any cost and the excessive and wasteful use of natural resources without considering Earth's carrying capacity, are causing extreme deterioration in the environment and a massive extinction of species

Acknowledging that injustice, racism, poverty, ignorance, corruption, crime and violence, armed conflict and the search for maximum short term profit are causing widespread human suffering

Accepting that developed countries through their pursuit of economic and political goals

have contributed to the degradation of the environment and of human dignity

Understanding that many of the world's peoples and nations have been impoverished by the long centuries of colonisation and exploitation, creating an ecological debt owed by the rich nations to those that have been impoverished

Committed to closing the gap between rich and poor and building a citizenship based on equal rights for all individuals in all spheres of social, economic, political and cultural life

Recognising that without equality between men and women, no real democracy can be achieved

Concerned for the dignity of humanity and the value of cultural heritage

Recognising the rights of indigenous people and their contribution to the common heritage, as well as the right of all minorities and oppressed peoples to their culture, religion, economic and cultural life

Convinced that cooperation rather than competition is a pre-requisite for ensuring the guarantee of such human rights as nutritious food, comfortable shelter, health, education, fair labour, free speech, clean air, potable water and an unspoilt natural environment

Recognising that the environment ignores borders between countries and

Building on the Declaration of the Global Gathering of Greens at Rio in 1992 Assert the need for fundamental changes in people's attitudes, values, and ways of producing and living

Declare that the new millennium provides a defining point to begin that transformation

Resolve to promote a comprehensive concept of sustainability which:

- protects and restores the integrity of the Earth's ecosystems, with special concern for biodiversity and the natural processes that sustain life

- acknowledges the interrelatedness of all ecological, social and economic processes

- balances individual interests with the common good

- harmonises freedom with responsibility

- welcomes diversity within unity

- reconciles short term objectives with long term goals

- ensures that future generations have the same right as the present generation to natural and cultural benefits

Affirm our responsibility to one another, to the greater community of life, and to future generations

Commit ourselves as Green parties and political movements from around the world to implement these interrelated principles and to create a global partnership in support of their fulfilment.



Greens post 16 victories in 32 races so far in 2001 elections



CALIFORNIA



Nancy Pearlman elected to the Los Angeles Community College District Board of Trustees

Her victory comes in largest district to elect a Green: 2,125,050 registered voters

By MICHAEL FEINSTEIN, Green Party of California

In a surprise landslide victory, voters elected California Green Nancy Pearlman to the seven-member Los Angeles Community College District Board June 5th. The Board represents nine two-year college campuses and controls a \$1.5 billion budget. Pearlman's election comes in the largest district by population ever in the U.S. to elect a Green – more than 4 million people, including 2,123,950 registered voters. The district spans an area including the City of Los Angeles as well as 33 neighboring cities.

Despite being outspent by more than 15 to one, Pearlman received 62.6% of the vote and 338,590 votes – the highest vote total ever for any California Green candidate and the most votes ever for any U.S. Green winning elected office.

Pearlman is a part-time college anthropology and broadcasting instructor and a middle and high school teacher. She sought to be an independent watchdog voice on the Community College Board, which she believes is dominated by the Los Angeles College Guild faculty union.

This was Pearlman's fourth bid for office. In 1997 she lost by only 290 votes (0.15%). Pearlman used this experience as a positive, stressing that she is serious and not a quitter. Having run four times, Pearlman was able to develop the name-recognition needed in such a large district, despite a lack of funds to mail to voters. In addition to having her name on the ballot for a fourth time, she attended countless community meetings and other functions. She also appeared in several public access television programs produced by friends, a free way to get her name and face on cable airways across the district.

Pearlman also reached voters through her job description on her three-word ballot designation – college instructor/educator- which she felt she used to reflect involvement and leadership in the education field. (The faculty union took Pearlman to court to prevent her from using her original choice of (Ecommunity college instructor,.)

The *Los Angeles Weekly* said Pearlman "knows the campuses and is passionate about improving them." She called for more full-time instructors, better accountability and fiscal management, and environmental protection. By collecting most of the 2,000 signatures herself she needed to get on the ballot, Pearlman had a chance to assess voter reaction to her issues. And she found she had a good chance to win.

But Pearlman's opponent – despite having little previous involvement with the Community College District – was endorsed by the California Democratic Party, Los Angeles' Republican Mayor, the Los Angeles College Guild, the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor and the Los Angeles Times.

With the establishment behind him, Pearlman's opponent refused to debate her. Instead, he mailed two literature pieces to voters, indirectly attacking Pearlman's political party affiliation. One mail piece went to Democratic voters, accusing Pearlman of being a member of an unnamed 'fringe party.' A similar piece was sent to Republican voters, warning instead that Pearlman was a member of an unnamed 'far left fringe party.' The pieces did not specifically mention the Green Party, perhaps indicating that such an association might be a positive one for many voters.

Apparently the mudslinging backfired. "Referring to her as a member of a 'far-left fringe political party' only caused voters to ask about her," Pearlman said. And saying that she 'only taught one class' (another criticism by her opponent) was an insult to the 45% part-timer teachers in the system.

Although Pearlman did receive the endorsements of the Los Angeles (San Fernando Valley-based) *Daily News*, Southern California Americans for Democratic Action and the Los Angeles, Harbor and San Fernando Valley Greens, two endorsements she did not receive — the Sierra Club and the National Women's Political Caucus — symbolized the challenges she faced in running as the third party, underfunded candidate. CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

After 30 years as an environmentalist as both vocation and avocation (www.



Nancy Pearlman (L) and Donna Warren (R) celebrate each other's recent strong election showing in their Los Angeles districts.

South-Central LA sees its first Green candidate in Donna Warren's bid for Congress, District 32

By MICHAEL FEINSTEIN
Green Party of California

In a major step forward for the Green Party, **Donna Warren became the first Green ever to run in South-Central Los Angeles**, expanding the Greens, urban and racial base with her groundbreaking campaign.

A self-described "black, female grassroots activist and professional auditor," Warren sought victory in a June special election to represent the 32nd U.S. Congressional District, which includes the historic Los Angeles African-American communities of South-Central and Mid-City, along with Baldwin Hills, Koreatown, Palms and Cheviot Hills, along with the separate city of Culver City.

Warren campaigned forcefully on several issues other candidates wouldn't touch – and received 3.75% and 3,792 votes in the process. This was over 3,000 more votes than the number of registered Greens in the district. Warren considered this non-Green vote a huge success, calling it "part of a movement to release the Democratic hold on traditional liberal communities."

In the candidate forums during the primary election, Warren showcased her talents brilliantly.

A dramatic public speaker, she spellbound audiences with a clear and aggressive focus on the abandonment of the African American com-

munity by the Democratic Party, the Three Strikes Law, Reparations for African Americans, the War on Drugs, Institutionalized Racism in the Schools, Racial Profiling and Police Brutality.

Professor Cornel West, who was first told of Warren's ferocious stance on human rights issues from Ralph Nader, showered praise and a generous check on Candidate Warren at the First AME Church the Sunday before the June 5th election.

Warren's outspoken stance, combined with California's unique special election law, may have even determined the ultimate winner in the race's June run-off. In California special elections for state and federal offices, all candidates from all parties run together against each other, in an open primary. Voters get a single vote to cast for a candidate from any party. If any candidate emerges with a simple majority, he/she is the winner and the race is over. If not, the top vote getter from each party advances to a run-off.

In the primary, Warren consistently criticized State Senator Kevin Murray – one of the two top front runners – for compromising on his own "driving while black" legislation while in the Senate. Ultimately, Murray lost a hotly contested Democratic primary 32.9% to 26.4% to former State Sen. Diane Watson.

Once Watson won the primary, she refused to debate Warren, as well as the other two candidates – even when invited by Adelpia Cable and the California Black

Chamber of Commerce. Watson said she "didn't want to give a voice to the Republican candidate", – this in an overwhelmingly safe Democratic district that is 73% Democratic, heavily African-American and liberal White. Warren charged that the real voice Watson wanted to silence was Warren's, who received standing ovations at every forum during the primary campaign.

Warren's virtual exclusion by the media also made the campaign an uphill affair. The *Los Angeles Times* reporter covering the race did not write a single article on Warren, despite interviewing her on six different occasions. Local community papers ran only one general article on the campaign before the primary, grouping Warren with 18 other candidates.

Once in the run-off, the same papers failed to write a single article about her campaign, despite often writing about the very injustices her campaign exposed. Even the liberal alternative *Los Angeles Weekly* refused to interview Warren, in part because some Gore supporters on their editorial staff sought retribution against the Green Party for the Nader campaign.

An auditor formerly overseas with the U.S. Department of Defense and now with the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority, Warren is President of Los Angeles Chapter of the Association of Government Accountants. In 1999, she joined the Green Party and founded the South Central Greens local group





Greens post 16 victories in 32 races so far in 2001 elections

CALIFORNIA

Karl Warkomski is first elected Green in conservative Orange County; will serve on City Council of Aliso Viejo

By MICHAEL FEINSTEIN
Green Party of California

Orange County has traditionally been a major Republican stronghold on the state and national level, in terms of both votes and fundraising. It is one of the last places one would expect to see a Green elected.

But on March 6th, the residents of the planned south Orange County community of Aliso Viejo elected Green Karl Warkomski, 33, to their newly formed City Council. On the same day, they voted by 93.3% to become Orange County's 34th city.

Warkomski's margin was not as great as the vote for cityhood — he finished fifth out of 12 candidates for five seats, and won by only 11 votes in a recount when his margin on election day had been 23 votes.

But he nevertheless becomes the first Green elected "behind the Orange Curtain," as liberal Los Angelenos like to call life in their neighboring, more conservative county.

Why did a Green win in Orange County? Partly for the same reason many other California Greens have been winning, who are elected outside of traditional liberal strongholds — to deal with the negative consequences of growth upon quality of life. Once a pastoral and sometimes even rustic setting at the edge of the urban environment, today south Orange County is being overrun by traffic, congestion and a lack of community character that often accompanies cities going up almost overnight.

Aliso Viejo's population alone has jumped an astonishing 428% in the past decade, from 7,612 residents in 1990 to 40,166 in 2000, topping all cities in Orange County.

Warren wages first Green candidacy in South-Central LA

— continued from prev. page

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE, after becoming "disgusted with the gross imprisonment of the Black community by the Clinton-Gore Administration." Warren has also been active with the Geronimo Pratt Defense Committee, the LA Unemployed Council, the Crack the CIA Coalition, and Families to Amend California's Three Strikes (FACTS).

As a member of FACTS and a coordinator of the initiative drive to amend California's Three Strikes Law, Warren was played a key role in FACTS, successful effort to convince the Los Angeles District Attorney's office to stop charging non violent offenses as a third strike under the Three Strikes Law.

In 1997, Warren suffered the horror of watching her beloved son — who was a crack addict in recovery, with a new baby on the way — be shot and killed right in front of her, by a young man who had never used drugs himself, but who was distraught over the crack epidemic in their community, including his own mother who is a crack addict. In a fit of rage, he shot and killed Warren's son.

Following this tragedy, Warren became the first plaintiff against the CIA for their complicity in bringing crack cocaine to Los Angeles. After the CIA was absolved by the House Judiciary Committee (Julian Dixon, former 32nd District Democratic Congressman and standing committee member, made the announcement) for involvement in the drug trade, the government consolidated all claims filed nation-wide and sent them to a hostile Florida judge, who promptly dismissed them. The remaining attorney of record vowed to appeal the decision but failed to do so.

Warren promises to resurrect the lawsuit and call for hearings when she is elected to Congress. Without the mantle of political office, she feels her requests for legal

What can a Green do in the face of such run-away growth? There are clearly limits to how sweeping and transformational change can be, in a planned community like Aliso Viejo that is less than 20 years old. But that didn't stop Warkomski from trying.

Recognizing that the local watershed is in need of repair, Warkomski called for restoration of the highly



contaminated Aliso and Wood Canyon Creeks. With scarce open space being taken for new development, he opposed conversion of the nearby El Toro military airport into a commercial one, advocating creation of a massive regional park in its place. Understanding the value for people and wildlife of corridors between nature reserves to the North and the ocean and beaches to the South, he promised full participation in Regional Trail Connectivity Plans. He also committed to protect those same beaches by reducing Aliso Viejo's urban runoff.

To promote more sense of community, Warkomski promised to deliver on a community center within the local park system, a full-service post office and more affordable housing and public transit.

During the campaign, the pro-development establishment raised significant money for several of the other candidates — some amassing close to \$30,000.

By comparison, Warkomski's \$3,000 budget was not going to buy him glossy mailers or TV ads. With nothing more than a flyer on recycled paper and volunteers from local and regional non-profit groups that he's worked with, Warkomski went door-to-door reaching about 80% of the residents before election day.

Warkomski also took advantage of the free exposure offered by candidate forums sponsored by the local media, as well as "meet the candidate" coffees sponsored by PTA and local neighborhood associations. Strategic placement of his lawn signs was not possible however, since the pre-cityhood community association strictly regulated areas where signs could be placed, promptly removing those in violation of their ordinance. Despite these limitations, Warkomski did provide signs for all permitted spots.

A home-grown talent, Warkomski graduated from nearby University of California Irvine in 1990 with a Bachelors of Science in Biology, then completed his Master's in Public Administration in 1995 at the University of Southern California. Today he operates his own small business in Aliso Viejo. Warkomski has been active in a range of advocacy groups, from the South Orange County Chamber of Commerce, to the Sierra Club and Surfrider Foundation.

Having Warkomski on the new council adds a level of diversity not seen in surrounding communities, even in activist-centric Laguna Beach. With two progressives, a moderate, and a conservative joining Warkomski on the council, it means a Green tips the balance of power in favor of the progressive majority, a rarity in Orange County.

see state by state results, pg 10

Nancy Pearlman victory brings Green elected officials total to six in Los Angeles County

— continued from prev. page

ecoprojects.org), Pearlman was extremely disappointed that the Sierra Club made no endorsement in the race. In both organizations, Pearlman knew there were many who would have supported her but were concerned about offending the Democrats — a challenge even in a non-partisan race. Citing her lack of 'a standard campaign strategy,' the National Women's Political Caucus also did not endorse her, despite Pearlman's record as a long-time feminist. This only caused Pearlman to seek out wider support. "Seeking unlikely bedfellows can be beneficial. I sought out support from Green, Democrat, Republican, Peace and Freedom, and Reform Parties who were not afraid to support the considered underdog. I got groups who realized that while I may not agree on all of their issues, I was still the most qualified candidate and one who was willing to listen to them and to consider and act upon their concerns."

"The political climate, which is often uncontrollable, can both help and hinder. In my case, it was a plus to be a female, it was a plus not to be part of the political establishment, and it was a plus to be a person with integrity and honesty. The lesson to be learned is that we must use the attacks to our benefit."

In 1970, Pearlman was the lead organizer for Los Angeles' first Earth Day. She also founded the Ecology Center of Southern California, started Project Ecotourism, edits the Compendium Newsletter, and produces and hosts Environmental Directions radio (heard weekly on NPR, APR and American Indian stations in 17 U.S. states and Canadian provinces) and ECONews television (seen on over 100 cable outlets as well as selected PBS stations).

With Pearlman's victory there are now six Green Party elected officeholders in Los Angeles County, the third highest county in the U.S. Dane County, WI and Sonoma County, CA both have seven:

- Mike Feinstein, Mayor, Santa Monica
- Kevin McKeown, City Councilmember, Santa Monica
- Jeff Sklar, Rent Control Board, Santa Monica
- Nancy Pearlman, Los Angeles Community College District Board of Trustees, Seat 6
- Glenn Bailey, Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains
- Woody Hastings, Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains

Pearlman's victory was the second Southern California Green Party breakthrough win in 2001. In February, Karl Warkomski became the first Green elected in conservative Orange County (see story above), winning a seat on the Aliso Viejo City Council.



Greens post 16 victories in 32 races so far in 2001 elections



CONNECTICUT

New Haven Green Wins Upset Victory

By MICHAEL FEINSTEIN, Editor, GreenPages

In New Haven — a Democratic Party machine town where even elected Republicans are a scarce commodity — John Halle became the first independent or third party candidate to be elected in at least 66 years. He is the second elected Green in Connecticut, joining Hartford City Councilwoman Elizabeth Horton-Sheff.



An assistant professor of music at Yale, a pianist, composer and author of articles on music and politics, Halle won a three-way partisan race July 10th in a special election to replace an Alder-man who resigned to take a job on Wall Street.

With the local Democratic establishment focused on the November mayoral election, Hall's Ninth Ward victory caught them by surprise. Before Halle's election, Democrats controlled 28 of the 30 Alderman seats, with

the other two held by Republicans. But according to the New Haven Advocate, a community weekly, the "environmentalist, pro-clean-money, reform Greens simply outthrustled the other two parties. A half dozen of them knocked on hundreds of doors. They identified likely voters, then called them on Election Day and drove many to the polls. Halle personally spoke to 400-500 voters."

Halle won with 202 votes, compared to 149 for the Democrat and 133 for the Republican. The Ward has 1,082 registered Democrats, 631 unaffiliated voters, 150 Republicans and 32 voters classified as "other," a category that includes Green Party members.

On the campaign trail, Halle found voters concerned about the possible restarting of an old, shuttered English Station oil-burning power plant in Fair Haven. Halle and the Greens have fought that proposal and instead advocate converting all of New Haven's oil fired power plants to gas. They see this as one strategy among many in addressing the city's horrific 25% childhood asthma rate. Halle also talked about the speeding problem on the Ward's side streets. For the safety of both pedestrian and bicyclists, he wants new stop signs, speed bumps and 25 MPH signs. He is also concerned about the noise, parking and trash problems caused by the district's booming bar trade.

Patrons of Humphrey's East Bar for example, "just use that neighborhood as their personal toilet, regularly peeing on lawns," Halle observes.

continued on pg 11

MONTANA

Montana Greens Score First Electoral Victory

By DEAN MYERSON, ASGP Staff

In a May 8th election, Montana Green David Merrill was elected to the Missoula School Board in the first local race waged by Montana Greens, making Montana the fifth state to elect their first Green in the last year. Merrill came in third among five candidates with three seats available, winning 4057 votes, or 20%, beating an incumbent in the process.

Merrill was endorsed by the local of the MEA-MFT (Montana Education Association - Montana Federation of Teachers), the largest union in Montana.

Running a strong issue-based campaign with the support of the Glacial Lake Missoula Greens, Merrill focused on democratic and community-oriented decision-making, neighborhood schools, and the best and most efficient use of resources. These issues worked well for Merrill, who coordinated his campaign closely with two other progressive candidates. With their election, the school board's new progressive majority proceeded to reverse an earlier decision to close a neighborhood school.

A key factor in the race was increased turnout. Traditionally, 6% has been normal, but there was a whopping 21% turnout for this election. Merrill's strategy included an analysis that if they could draw 400 new voters to the polls, they could win. They even made campaign buttons, numbered 1 to 400, Merrill's campaign also featured extensive literature dropping and strong appearances at public forums held by the PTA

Merrill has long been active in local community activities and environmental work, and is the organizer of the Missoula Conservation Roundtable and the director of Stop Global Warming

Now.



QuickTime™ and a GIF decompressor are needed to see this picture.

NEW MEXICO

Gary Clauss easily wins third term on Silver City, City Council

Voters in the southwestern New Mexico town of Silver City have returned Green Party member Gary Clauss to the City Council for a third term. He came in first among four candidates with 49.5% of the vote. The incumbent attributes his easy win to voter approval of how he has been representing his district.

Clauss says he sees water and growth as the main issues facing Silver City. The city has subsidized growth through its water policies for many years. Since the mid-1980s, it supplied water to the areas surrounding its incorporated area. In the 1990s, despite the fact that these unincorporated areas had no sewer service, paved roads or street lighting, they grew; meanwhile, the Town of Silver City lost population.

Currently, Silver City's populace is divided over whether to construct a new bypass route. Developers want the road; most residents don't — a typical situation with these issues dealing with growth. Clauss says he likes to see as much public participation as possible in making public decisions.

With his move to New Mexico in 1992, Clauss' political interest awakened. He began to attend Town Council meetings not long after his arrival in Silver City, and became increasingly interested in local politics. His first run for Town Council was in 1997, in a non-partisan race.

Clauss has been green at heart for a long time. One of his early defining moments was when he was an organizer for the Colorado Jerry Brown for President campaign in 1976. Attracted by Brown's message that we are living in an "era of limits," Clauss was disappointed when the message failed to resonate with the majority, but he remained deeply influenced by this experience. Though on political sabbatical for awhile after 1976, he continued to take public action reflecting his beliefs, serving on the Ridgway, Colorado Planning and Zoning Commission, and as co-organizer of curbside recycling in Paonia, Colorado. He once collected 660 pounds of aluminum cans and put the proceeds into trees, which he planted in a Ridgway public park.

Clauss first registered as a Green in New Mexico's Grant County in 1996, where Green organizers Lisa Houston, Bob Wilson, and Jack Bateman helped set the stage for launching the local county party. With the interest in Nader in 2000, plus the widespread disenchantment with the major parties, Grant county has seen Green registration grow to over 250 Greens. The local party's focus has been to be a source of information for people about issues that get minimal coverage in the mainstream media. Two recent examples are the independent videos, "This is Democracy," about the events in Seattle and the World Trade Organization protests, and "Subdivide and Conquer," a movie about the growth and sprawl that affect everyone, particularly here in the intermountain west. Silver City Greens have had good public participation at meetings where these films were featured.

See related story, pg. 11, about the NIMGP's battle to retain major party status

GP NM's

New Jersey

GPNJ gubernatorial candidate faces fundraising challenge

Former Rahway city councilmember, accountant and community activist Jerry Coleman is again running on the Green Party ticket: this year for Governor of New Jersey, in what promises to be a very significant race. Coleman, the first African American to run for statewide office, is a familiar name to voters in the Garden State following his bid for Congress in the Fifth District of New Jersey. Coleman received 5,000 votes, or 2.4% of the district's vote last November, eclipsing Ralph Nader's statewide vote percentage.

Like other Green candidates, Coleman is running a low-budget, grassroots and people-intensive campaign, according to Campaign Manager Joe Fortunato. However, to qualify for inclusion in televised candidate debates, his campaign must raise \$150,000, Fortunato said. *If Greens nationwide pitch in financially, Coleman*

might be able to reach that threshold. Since his announcement last April of his intent to run, Coleman has received modest media coverage, including radio interviews and a story in the *New York Times*. But for the most part he is reaching voters directly through local appearances, such as county fairs.

Coleman is also a founder and/or officer for several community service organizations: the Concerned Citizens on the Environment; board of directors and chairman of the finance committee of the Rahway Community Action Organization (JFK CENTER); the Union County Fair Housing Council, formed to end racial bias in housing rentals and sales; and the Union County Senior Citizens Corp., to help senior citizens apply for program funding.





Greens post 16 victories in 32 races so far in 2001 elections

Hartzok Runs Strong Congressional Campaign for Pennsylvania Greens

By DEAN MYERSON, ASGP Staff

Alanna Harzok, of the Pennsylvania Green Party, ran a strong campaign for the Ninth Congressional District in a special election on May 15. The Incumbent Republican resigned the office the day after his inauguration in a move designed to hand the seat to his son. The son then won the special election with 51.9% to the Democratic challenger's 44% and Hartzok's 4.1%. Hartzok said the son's nomination, "resulted from ethically questionable and manipulative dealings" and resulted in additional support for Hartzok from Republicans. Hartzok did the best (6.2%) in her home County of Franklin County. She received 4,420 votes overall - 36 votes for every registered Green in the district.

One reason Hartzok was so successful was the amount of media coverage she achieved. "During the five weeks preceding the election I did one to three media interviews daily either by phone or in person," she recounts. "Altogether I was mentioned in 50 different articles. I also appeared on eight different television programs, several of which aired more than once, and on radio approximately 15 times, with some talk shows of up to one hour in length." Hartzok also participated equally with the two major party candidates in two televised debates, one of 60 minutes and the other at 90 minutes.

With the Democrat campaigning on his own conservative credentials, Hartzok was the only one of the three candidates to oppose the Bush tax cut. With a large senior population in the district, Hartzok vowed to expand Medicare to include prescription drugs and to reform patent laws to permit generic drugs to keep prices down. She also promised to strengthen Social Security with funds gained from cutting corporate welfare. Hartzok attempted to make the huge disparity of income and wealth in the United States a major issue in the campaign, but had limited success explaining the issue in depth in a campaign too often driven by sound bites. Hartzok was also disappointed by her inability to create interest in international issues, given the



MASSACHUSETTS

Bay State Greens See Three Elected



MATT KELLY
Selectboard Member
New Ashford, Mass.

A Board Of Selectmen is one of America's oldest forms of government, dating back to pre-colonial days. Local people "selected men" to run the day to day operations of their town or community, and to represent them in the larger political forums which affected them.

Today the institution remains in a few places in New England, but the term "selectman" has been changed to remove its gender bias. Many communities including New Ashford call their boards the "Selectboard". Members are elected by local townspeople for 3-year terms. The Selectboard functions as the executive department of the Town, and holds the same functions, as would a strong mayor in a city.

The first Massachusetts Green Selectboardmember, Matt Kelly, was first elected to the Selectboard in New Ashford as a Democrat in 1992. He was re-elected in 1995 and 1998. Although he's always been partial to the goals of the Green Party, he had not felt the Greens had a chance to win, so he remained a Democrat and became Chair of the New Ashford Democratic Town Committee.

But with the Democratic Party drifting further and further rightward, he decided that "whether the Greens had a chance to win" was not the point. He needed to belong to a party whose values he could truly embrace. Kelly's values included peace and non-violence, social justice and human rights, and animal rights and veganism. He felt that they were all interconnected — "the wheel of life." "If you really are alive", says Kelly "then follow your heart. This is where my heart is. The Green Platform is compatible with the wheel of life."

So Kelly resigned his position with the Democrats in the fall of 2000, joined the Greens and campaigned for Ralph Nader. Voters in New Ashford apparently like him as a Green just as well as a Democrat. He was re-elected to a fourth term in May.

KATE HARRIS
Town Meeting Seat
Amherst, Mass.

The Western Massachusetts town of Amherst is much bigger than New Ashford with 35,000 residents and has both a Selectboard and a Town Meeting representative body. The Town Meeting body acts in an advisory capacity to the Selectboard and in some cases has its own jurisdiction.

In April, Kate Harris was elected to a Town Meeting seat after being encouraged to run by Town Meeting and other community members. There are 250 Town Meeting members elected in Amherst, divided into ten precincts. In Harris' precinct there was a contested election (unlike in most neighborhoods) and she won by finishing eighth out of 13 candidates for eight seats.

Amherst is known for some of the longest town meetings in Massachusetts, among the 303 communities in the state that maintain still some form of town meeting. This is partly due to having three colleges in town, with the resulting range of viewpoints. This spring the Amherst Town Meeting met on 12 separate evenings (2.5 - 3 hours each meeting) before recessing for the summer.

An environmental educator at local Hampshire College and an extremely active community member, Harris' campaign was built on increasing grassroots democracy and resident voice in government.

In office for a couple of months, Harris sees firsthand the value of this layer of government that is so close to the people. **CONT' ON PG 10**

First Green Party Candidate Elected, Then Not, in Texas

By STEVE AGAN, Co-chair, Green Party of Texas

The Green Party elected its first candidate ever to public office in Texas, but in a strange twist of fate, he never got to take office. John Schmidt, a member of the Hays County Green Party, won a seat on the board of the Upper San Marcos Watershed Reclamation and Flood Control District in January 2001.

He ran a last-minute write-in candidacy for the position and won with 95 votes, one of two write-in victors who ousted two long-time incumbents.

However, since the margin of victory was fewer than ten votes, one of the unseated incumbents requested a recount. The recount committee then rejected ten of Schmidt's ballots on which his name had been misspelled (e.g., Jon Schmidt, John Schmidtt, Joh Schimt), and as a result, overturned the election.

The Hays County Green Party then filed a lawsuit contesting the recount. Arguing that under the Texas Election Code law, the intent of the voters is the paramount consideration in counting write-in ballots, they claimed that the recount committee failed to count votes that were legally cast in Schmidt's favor.

Schmidt finally got a court hearing in late April 2001. His opponent argued that Schmidt's candidacy was invalid because he had not declared his intent to run as a write-in candidate 45 days before the election as required by the state election code. Schmidt countered that that was not the case for this type of office, but in any event the entire election was void, since state law requires that elections for watershed boards occur in even-numbered years.

The judge agreed with Schmidt and declared the entire election void. The San Marcos watershed district will have to wait until 2002 to hold its next election for new board members.

Schmidt was drawn into the race in the first place through an unusual set of circumstances, after hearing of Rick Henderson, a political science lecturer at local Southwestern Texas State University, who also was running as a write-in to protest how under-publicized the elections for this office were. By law the Watershed Board is required to run public notices of the election in local newspapers, but an ad was not placed in the most commonly read paper in the area — the *San Marcos Daily Record* — because the local free press gave a cheaper price. Henderson ran to protest this and the overall lack of notice given to the race.

Hays County Greens had been told that, aside from removing brush from the flood control dams in the upper San Marcos watershed, the board really didn't do much. This suggestion from the board's director, plus the fact that the election was not announced in the local paper, made the Greens suspicious and more likely to look into a candidate for the race.

TEXAS

It was in the 1970s that the Watershed Board was initially established after a huge flood ravaged San Marcos. Five flood control dams were constructed, and the board is in charge of monitoring and protecting them. Since the dams are located in environmentally sensitive areas, the Hays County Greens felt this was a perfect issue to run on, and chose Schmidt because of his background on water quality issues. They organized local Greens and to turn out and write in Schmidt.

And although he was not ultimately seated, Schmidt remained optimistic about the whole affair, saying that he can still claim to be the first Green Party candidate ever elected in the state of Texas.



Greens results in Spring/Summer 2001 Elections

Nancy Pearlman ELECTED 1st of 2/1 seat	CA Community College Dist. Los Angeles, Seat 6 326,248 vote 62.61%	4th of 5/2 seats 902 votes 24%
Donna Warren 3rd of 4/1 seat	CA U.S. House of Representatives, Dist. 32 3,661 votes 3.75%	Alice Knapp (Incumb.) 2nd of 2/1 ME 133 votes 49.4%
David Sanchez 3rd of 3/1	CA City Council, Los Angeles, Dist. 2 3,654 votes 19.99%	Carolyn Dubai 3rd of 3/1 seat MI 338 votes 1.8%
Christian Ramirez 5th of 12/1	CA City Council, San Diego, Dist. 8, 238 votes 3.11%	David Merrill ELECTED MT 4057 votes 20%
Ralph Cole 2nd of 2/1	CA School Board, Los Angeles, Dist. 2 38%	Gary Clauss (Incumb.) ELECTED NM 1st of 4/1 seat 188 votes 49.5%
Karl Warkomski ELECTED 5th of 12/5 seats	CA City Council Aliso Viejo (Orange County) 1,679 votes 8.9%	John McGovern 8th of 9/3 seats OH 2,954 votes 2.92%
Pete Gleichman (Incumb.) ELECTED 4th of 7/1 seat	CO Town Council Ward 35 votes	Greg Richey 9th of 9/3 seats OH 2,254 votes 2.23 %
Alice Rupp 3rd of 5/1 seat	CO City Council, Grand Junction 1,366 votes 11.1%	Tom Crimmins 2nd of 2/1 seat OR 4,493 votes 27.5%
John Halle 1st of 3/1 seat	CT Alderman, Ward 9, New Haven 202 votes 41.7%	Stan Druben 2nd of 2/1 seat OR 6,350 votes 38.9%
Albert Weiss write-in	IL Mayor, Urbana 222 votes 4.74%	Lisa Meylan ELECTED 1st of 5/1 seat OR 3,059 votes 29.6%
Steve Williams 2nd of 2/1	IL Board of Trustees, Lindenhurst 445 votes 37.18%	Alanna Hartzok 3rd of 3/1 seat PA U.S. House of Representatives, Dist 9 4,420 votes 4.13%
Matt Kelly (Incumb.) ELECTED 1st of 2/1 seat	MA Selectman New Ashford	John D. Schmidt ELECTED 2nd of 4/2 seats TX 95 votes election overturned, new election ordered
Sally Huntington ELECTED (won as write-in) 1st of 2/1 seat	MA School Committee Westport 1000 (write-in) votes 87%	Matt Filipiak ELECTED 1st of 2/1 seat WI 98 votes 51.0%
Dan Corrigan not elected	MA County Commissioner (Barnstable)	Todd Jarrell ELECTED 1st of 3/1 seat WI 712 votes 67.68%
Kate Harris ELECTED 8th of 13/8 seats	MA Town Meeting Seat Amherst 196 votes	Brenda Konkel ELECTED 1st of 3/1 seat WI 1,001 votes 55.21%
Peter White	MA Selectman, Yarmouth (Barnstable)	Shwaw Vang ELECTED WI School Board Madison, Seat 3

94 Greens hold elected office as of July 2001 • www.greens.org/elections

Arkansas (1)
Randy Zucker, City Council, Ward 2, Fayetteville

California (35)
Matt Gonzalez, Board of Supervisors, District 5, City/County of San Francisco
Kerry Arnett, Mayor, Nevada City (Nevada County)
Larry Barnett, Mayor, Sonoma (Sonoma County)
Colby Crotzer, City Council, Morro Bay (San Luis Obispo County)
Alan Drusus, City Council, Yucaipa (San Bernardino County)
Mike Feinstein, Mayor, Santa Monica (Los Angeles County)
Bruce Frohman, City Council, District 1, Modesto (Stanislaus County)
Tim Fitzmaurice, Mayor, Santa Cruz, (Santa Cruz County)
Craig Litwin, City Council, Sebastopol (Sonoma County)
Kevin McKeown, City Council, Santa Monica (Los Angeles County)
Christene Mulholland, City Council, San Luis Obispo (San Luis Obispo County)
Bob Ornelas, City Council, Arcata (Humboldt County)
Larry Robinson, Mayor, Sebastopol (Sonoma County)
Phil Rockey, City Council, Oakdale (Stanislaus County)
Lauren Sinott, City Council, Point Arena, (Mendocino County)
Sam Spooner, City Council, Sebastopol (Sonoma County)
Dona Spring, City Council, Berkeley (Alameda County)
Lew Tremaine, City Council, Fairfax (Marin County)
Karl Warkomski, City Council, Aliso Viejo (Orange County)
Nancy Pearlman, Community College District, Los Angeles, Seat 6
Ted Bertsch, Board of Education, Mendocino County
Marc Sanchez, Board of Education, at-large, City/County of San Francisco
John Selawsky, School Board, Berkeley (Alameda County)
Cynthia Strecker, Monte Rio Union School District, Board of Trustees (Sonoma County)
Bill (William) Meyers, School Board, Point Arena (Mendocino County)
Jeff Sklar, Rent Control Board, Santa Monica (Los Angeles County)
Selma Spector, Rent Stabilization Board, Berkeley (Alameda County)
Glenn Bailey, Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains,
Woody Hastings, Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica
Craig Combes, Board of Trustees, Resource Conservation District (Nevada & Sierra Counties)
Dennis Waespi, Castro Valley Sanitary District, Alameda County
William Bretz, Crest/Dehesa/Harrison Canyon/Granite Hill Planning Group (San Diego City)
Barbara Fornaciari, Julian Planning Group, San Diego County
Jay Everts, Julian Planning Group, San Diego County
Kip Krueger, Ocean Beach Planning Group, San Diego County

Colorado (5)
Art Goodtimes, Board of Supervisors, San Miguel County
Krista Paradise, Board of Trustees, Carbondale
Jim Lamb, Town Council, Breckenridge
Peter Gleichman, Town Council, Ward (Boulder County)
Robert Kelly-Goss, Town Council, Minturn (Eagle County)

Connecticut (1)
Elizabeth Horton-Sheff, City Council, Hartford
John Halle, Alderman, Ward 9, New Haven

Florida (1)
Eric Fricker, City Commission, Seat 3, Cocoa Beach, FL

Hawai'i (1)
Julie Jacobsen, County Council, District 6, Island/County of

Iowa (1)
Jim Paprocki, Trustee, Cedar Township (Black Hawk County)

Massachusetts (3)
Matt Kelly, Selectman, New Ashford
Kate Harris, Town Meeting Seat, Amherst
Sally Huntington, School Committee, Westport

Michigan (1)
JoAnne Bier-Beemon, Drain Commissioner, Charlevoix County

Minnesota (4)
Russ Stewart, City Council, District 3, Duluth, Minnesota
David Abazs, Crystal Bay Township Supervisor, Finland
Annie Young, Parks & Recreation Board, Minneapolis
Dean Zimmerman, Parks & Recreation Board, Minneapolis

Montana (1)
David Merrill, School Board, Missoula

New Jersey (1)
Gary Novosielski, School Board, Rutherford

New Mexico (4)
Cris Moore, City Council, District 2, Santa Fe
Miguel Chavez, City Council, District 3, Santa Fe
Fran Gallegos, Municipal Judge, Santa Fe
Gary Claus, City Council, Silver City

New York (1)
Liz Simonson, Town Board, Woodstock

North Carolina (1)
Joyce Brown, City Council, Chapel Hill, Orange County

Oregon (8)
Anna Braun, City Council, Ward 7, Salem
Bill Smaldone, City Council, Ward 2, Salem
Bob Warring, City Council, Port Orford
Alexander (Xander) Patterson, East Soil and Water Director, Portland
Lisa Melyan, Boardmember, Tualatin Valley Water District, Washington County
John Jones, Board Member, Bridge Rural Fire Protection District, Coos County
John Jones, Board Member, Myrtle Point Health District, Coos County
Stan Druben, Rogue Valley Transportation District, Jackson County

Pennsylvania (4)
Jerry Marshall, Mayor, St. Mary's (Elk County)
Brian Laverty, Borough Council, Blossburg
Katie Scheib, Borough Council, Lewisburg.
Dave Martin, Constable, Springfield Township, Erie County,

Virginia (2)
Stephanie Porras, Natural Bridge Soil & Water Conservation District Board, Lexington
Phil Welch, Natural Bridge Soil & Water Conservation District Board, Buena Vista

Washington (1)
Paul J. Pickett, Public Utilities Commission, District 1, Thurston County

Wisconsin (14)
Thomas Powell, Board of Supervisors, District 5, Dane County
Echnaton Vedder, Board of Supervisors, District 8, Dane County
John Hendricks, Board of Supervisors, District 6, Dane County
Bob Browne, Board of Supervisors, District 20, Douglas County
David Conley, Board of Supervisors, District 5, Douglas County
Kathryn MacKenzie, Board of Supervisors, District 2, Douglas County
Tom Sykes, Board of Supervisors, Polk County
Bob Olsgard, Board of Supervisors, Washburn County
Brenda Konkel, City Council, Madison, District 2, Dane County
Todd Jarrell, City Council, Madison, District 5, Dane County
Matt Filipiak, Alderperson, Ward 3, Stevens Point,
Larry Harding, Town Supervisor 4, Somers, Kenosha County
Shwaw Vang, School Board, Seat 3, Madison, Dane County
Robert Miranda, Commissioner, Social Development Commission, Milwaukee

Wyoming (1)
Amy Moon, City Council, Laramie

BAY STATE GREENS SEE THREE ELECTED...

— continued from pg. 9

"Participating in representational town meeting has provided an invaluable lesson in the importance of getting involved in local government and struggling to maintain self-determination. Unfortunately, there is a growing sentiment among some in Amherst to move towards professional administration and professional decision-making — including the implementation of a strong mayor form of government. This is ironic given that at the same time many larger cities are saying, "Let's get rid of the professionals — let's have officials who are accountable to the citizenry who voted them in."

Harris also called for a more sustainable community overall. Since assuming office, she has supported the creation of a local greenhouse gas emission reduction plan for the city.

Although the Town Meeting election is officially non-partisan, Harris is widely known in Amherst as a Green, in part because she was the paid staff coordinator for the Nader/LaDuke campaign in Western Massachusetts, working out of a downtown office in the center of town. This campaign effort was widely successful, as Nader/LaDuke received 25% of the vote in Amherst and double digit totals in every town and city in Western Massachusetts save one.

Although there are no longer funds to retain her as paid staff, Harris continues as a volunteer to maintain the Western Massachusetts Greens phone line and email list-serve. She also was recently elected to serve as co-chair of the newly formed Massachusetts Green Party statewide Administrative Committee.

No stranger to street actions, Harris participated in the 1999 teach-ins, debates and events in the streets of Seattle surrounding the WTO protests. In March, 2001 she traveled to Colombia as a member of a Witness for Peace delegation of 100 US citizens representing nearly 30 states, to see firsthand the effects of the U.S. military funding and the aerial spraying.

Through her work, Kate seeks to raise public awareness of the social and environmental costs of corporate globalization and to foster local, environmentally sustainable economic alternatives.

Toward this end, she is currently supporting herself financially by working for several local organic farms and is attempting to get by without an automobile (symbolically, hers was "totaled" while en route to a Greens meeting by an SUV that ran a stop sign).

SALLY HUNTINGTON School Committee Westport, Mass.

In a race in this south Massachusetts seaside community between two write-in candidates to fill a vacated School Committee seat, Sally Huntington became the first Massachusetts Green elected to a school board, in a landslide receiving 87% of the vote.

Two issues stood out in Huntington's campaign. First was "green schools." With Westport considering building a new high school, Huntington proposed the building's design be energy efficient and utilize sustainable materials. The design and construction process itself, she argued, should also be made open to students to observe

Increasing the amount of funding for education was the other key issue for Huntington. on particular in order to hire more teachers to reduce class size. Westport schools receive less per student per capita than the state average. One of the funding challenges in a town like Westport (pop. 25,000) is that the School Committee itself does not control the educational budget. Instead, education funding is prioritized by the Town's Finance Committee and then voted upon by the Town Meeting.

The Finance Committee is appointed by an elected Town Moderator, whose only two responsibilities are appoint all nine members of the Finance Committee and then to chair the annual Town Meeting.

Unlike in Amherst, the Town Meeting is not a large elected body of a few hundred people that meets many times a year. Rather there is a single annual event, open to all of the town's registered voters.



NEW MEXICO GREENS FIGHT TO RETAIN BALLOT STATUS

By JERILYN BOWEN, NM ASGP representative et

In a case that may serve as a test for the nation, the Green Party of New Mexico is filing suit to retain major party status. They are challenging a March, 2001 reinterpretation of the state election code by Democratic Secretary of State Rebecca Vigil-Giron.

According to Vigil-Giron's unorthodox reading of the law, the rules that have applied since the New Mexico Greens attained major party status in 1994 are without benefit of legislative process now construed so as to demote NM Greens back to minor party status.

The New Mexico election code specifies that a party with a candidate who receives the equivalent of 5% of the total vote for the office of governor or president qualifies as a major party in the state. In 1996 then NM Attorney General Tom Udall issued a ruling affirming the clear intent of the code on this point. His ruling holds that third parties are officially recognized as major and remain on the ballot if they run any candidate who gets at least 5% of all the votes cast for governor or president in the preceding general election. In other words, the qualifying third party candidate need not themselves be running for the offices of governor or president.

In the 2000 election, Green Party candidate for the NM Circuit Court of Appeals Marvin Gladstone received

a vote equal to 10% of the presidential vote in New Mexico. Nevertheless, Vigil-Giron disregarded this result and ruled that because Green presidential candidate Ralph Nader received only 3.5% of the vote in New Mexico, that the Greens would lose their major party status. In so doing, she invoked a tangential ruling from an unpublished lower court opinion on a Libertarian Party case, to which New Mexico Greens were not party.

Now a Representative in Congress, Democrat Tom Udall stands by his 1996 ruling. After consulting with other leading election law attorneys, both in state and nationwide, New Mexico Green Party leaders are certain they have an extremely strong case.

Since the judge in this case likely misquoted election law in his ruling, legal experts who have reviewed the record find his interpretation to be not only dubiously applicable but also highly questionable.

Though there are pros and cons about the value of major versus minor party status, in April the GPNM's governing body - the Green Council - voted unanimously to go to court if necessary to protect the party from arbitrary deprivation of its rights under the law.

"For the sake of all Greens who may face shady moves like this, we cannot let such a dangerous precedent be set," says state party CoChair Melissa McDonald. "We are alive and well, and very confident that we are indeed still a major party in this state."

NMGP CoChair Xubi Wilson adds, "We intend to make this a public referendum on citizen rights and other issues that the Democrats and Republicans avoid. We aim to turn it into an organizing tool to bring in folks who are fed up with corruption and unfairness - all those people out there who want to do something about a system that no longer serves anyone very well."

New Mexico Green Party activists are raising money to cover the substantial cost of seeking a remedy in court. Those who wish to support this effort may send

OREGON

Three Pacific Green Party members gain seats

The Pacific Green Party gained three officeholders in spring 2001, giving it eight, the third highest state in the U.S. **Lisa Meylan** was elected for a four year term on



the Tualatin Valley Water District in Washington County, just outside of Portland; **Bob Warring** switched his party affiliation to Green while sitting on the Port Orford City Council. **Stan Druben** was appointed to a vacancy on the Rogue Valley Transportation District in

Jackson County after finishing second running for the same office.

LISA MELYAN

Tualatin Valley Water District, Washington County, OR.

Meylan, a musician, was asked to run by Citizens for Safe Water, a group opposing a water filtration plant being built along the Willamette River for the treatment of drinking water. This is the 10th most polluted river in the U.S., according to the EPA. Deformed fish have been found near where the water would be extracted, and no scientist has been able to identify the cause.

The election centered around using the Willamette as a source for drinking water, and the completion of the filtration plant. Meylan was one of two candidates who campaigned against the plant. Since taking office, she and another anti-plant board member have begun legal action to pull out of the project.

Meylan noted that only about 12% of District residents voted. During her campaign, she found most voters were unaware that their water district had invested \$18 million of their rate-payer money in the new Willamette River plant, and were shocked to learn they may be drinking Willamette water in the future. Still, candidates promoting an anti-Willamette plant posi-

New Haven Green victory

— continued from page 8

"It's indicative of this contempt out-of-towners and suburbanites have for New Haven. It's tinged with racism."

Halle strongly opposed the local State Street Merchants Association's plans to sacrifice bus stops for parking spaces for bar patrons. Instead he supported making late night bus and van service available to bar patrons so that they will have an alternative to driving after drinking. He also supported stronger enforcement of noise and nuisance ordinances.

Halle pledged to challenge "corporate welfare giveaways to politically connected developers and contractors." He also wants to expand the city's living wage ordinance to include workers for the city's largest employers and not just those employed by the city and city contractors - just as have done his Green colleagues Kevin McKeown and Mike Feinstein on the Santa Monica, CA City Council. (McKeown is originally from New Haven and went to school at Yale.)

Halle's election set off a scramble to determine how to make his committee assignments. City staff contacted the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate to see how they make assignments for socialist Rep. Bernie Sanders and independent Sen. James Jeffords. (The answer: You make deals.) Halle is considering whether to inherit his predecessor's seats on the Education and Human Services committees, or to join the Republican caucus and qualify for seats on more committees.

Meanwhile, it's been difficult to determine exactly when New Haven last elected a third party or independent alderman. Democrat Toni Harp was cross-endorsed by the New Haven Green Party in 1987. But the overwhelming majority of her votes came on the Democratic line. City records don't list party affiliation of Aldermen elected before 1982.

According to the definitive database of New Haven politics - the memory of Dick Lee, former city mayor - there has not been one since he began in local politics. Lee first served as an Alderman in 1939. Before that he covered City Hall for the old New Haven *Journal Courier*, starting back in 1935.

Halle holds his Aldermanic seat through the end of the year. He should certainly expect more of a fight if he hopes to retain it. Warns New Haven Advocate columnist Paul Bass, "look for the Democratic machine to ride into the neighborhood with elephant guns this November."

From 1985-1991 the Green Party was very active in New Haven politics, running candidates for mayor, in most aldermanic wards, and for the state legislature. Then for several years, the local party lay dormant, until the 1996 - and particularly the 2000 - Nader campaigns re-energized it. Last November, more than 300 volunteers worked at the polls across New Haven in support of Nader. This fall, New Haven Greens expect to run at least a few other Aldermanic candidates when Halle runs for reelection.



How to contact the Green Party in your area

Association of State Green Parties

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(202) 232-0335 asgp@greens.org
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Green Party of Alaska

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Arizona Green Party

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Green Party of Arkansas

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SUCCESS GROWS ON WI GREENS.from pg 3

Another factor in the Wisconsin Greens success has been that for most of the state's 153 year history, Wisconsin has been governed in part by progressive political parties, and is thus very receptive to Green philosophy and politics. The national Republican Party was originally founded in Ripon, Wisconsin, as a socialist, abolitionist, pro suffrage political party. In 1924, former Wisconsin Governor and Senator "Fighting Bob" LaFollette ran as the Progressive Party's presidential candidate, garnering 17% of the national vote and winning Wisconsin itself. The Socialist Party held seats in local and state government for the first half of the 20th century and maintained a hold on the Milwaukee mayor's office up into the 1950s. In the 1940s, as Joe McCarthy switched party affiliation from Democrat to Republican, progressive Democrats were seizing control of their own party, and preparing the way to a liberal ascendancy in the 1970s and 80s. Although Wisconsin Greens have had much electoral success, it has been only in the last couple of years that the state Green Party has begun to coalesce. Though there are active Green local chapters in over 20 counties, the relationship between the locals and the state party has been somewhat limited and poorly defined. Additionally, the party membership is primarily working class and low-to-middle income people, who have not always had the time to provide the volunteer, base level work the state party requires to develop.

But spurred by the party's local electoral success as well as the enthusiasm around two Nader/LaDuke presidential campaigns, **Wisconsin Greens are now opening a state party office in Madison with paid staff.** This complements the already existing Greater Milwaukee Green Party office, as well as non-partisan UW-Madison Greens Infoshop. The Wisconsin Greens have also revamped their state structure to improve representation from locals.

In addition to state party business, state Greens have also taken on the responsibility of hosting in Madison, the national headquarters of the Campus Greens (USA), the new national campus organization of the Green movement.

An ongoing and historical challenge for Wisconsin Greens is the existence of a strong, local, progressive political party in Dane County, Progressive Dane (PD). PD and the Green Party began a cooperative relationship in 1997, when the Four Lakes Green Party was founded and began endorsing candidates. Since then, the coincidence of dual memberships and endorsed candidates has expanded to include not only local races but also the 2000 Nader/LaDuke campaign.

Cooperations aside, however, there are some significant differences between the two parties. The primary difference is that PD is a chapter of the New Party, which is a social democratic party that promotes the legalization of fusion candidacies, primarily between smaller and larger parties as the means to reforming elections and empowering independent progressive political parties.

The Wisconsin Green Party is a party in the tradition of the global Green movement and favors changing the U.S. winner-take-all electoral system to one of proportional representation. Though Progressive Dane has steered a path independent of the national New Party strategy and endorsed partisan candidates running against the establishment parties, PD's origins are not in the Green movement. Additionally, the Wisconsin Green Party emphasizes consensus decision making, whereas PD uses a deliberative super majority approach. Finally, the Wisconsin GP has statewide ballot status for partisan races and PD does not.

In 2000/2001, all seven Greens elected in Dane County were also PD members, although not all PD members elected are also Greens. PD members hold 8 of 20 seats on the Madison Common Council, 3 of 7 seats on the Madison School Board, and 6 of 39 seats on the Dane County Board of Supervisors. The coordinated success of PD and the Four Lakes Green Party makes **Madison the largest city in the United States to have such a significant independent progressive party presence in elected office.**

Looking ahead, Wisconsin Greens have already endorsed longtime Green activist Jim Young in his candidacy for Governor in 2002, and are considering MaryGrant,

, a member of the Greater Milwaukee Green Party, for Lieutenant Governor. The party is also actively recruiting candidates for Attorney General and specific targeted congressional and state legislative seats. In 2003, expectations are very high for races in Madison and Milwaukee, where Greens and other Progressives feel they have an excellent chance of winning control of city government.

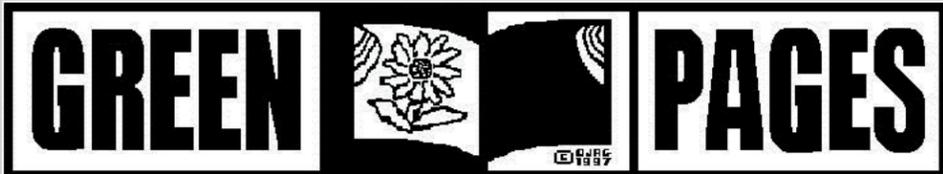
VICTORIES COLOR SPRING GREEN...(cont'd from page one)

There are now eight U.S. cities in which Greens have at least two city councilmembers, as well as two counties that have at least three Greens on their board of supervisors. Greens are also winning in a variety of communities — from rural farm areas and high mountain villages to urban inner cities, from liberal college towns to conservative suburbs — demonstrating a potentially broad appeal.

❖ **Elected officials from other parties are joining the Greens.** Just as more Greens continue to be elected, the number of sitting officeholders switching to Green continues to grow. In 2001, two more joined the Greens: Bob Warring, City Council, in the small Oregon coastal city of Port Orford and Jerry Marshall, Mayor of St. Mary's, a city of about 15,000 in Elk County in rural north-central Pennsylvania. Not only did Marshall switch from Democratic to Green while in office, but he did so this year in order to seek the Green nomination for re-election in November.

❖ **Greens are strong with youth.** Two more Campus Greens were elected in 2001: 22 year-old Todd Jarrell of the University of Wisconsin Madison and 26 year-old Matt Filipiak at sister college UW Stevens Point.

The national Campus Greens network has formed after the 2000 campaign and has established a national office in Madison. Among Green candidates across the country, Green support has been particularly strong with voters under 30 and Green Party registration is highest among that same group.



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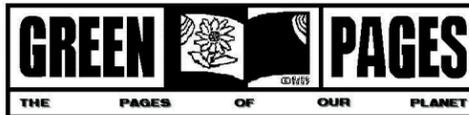
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