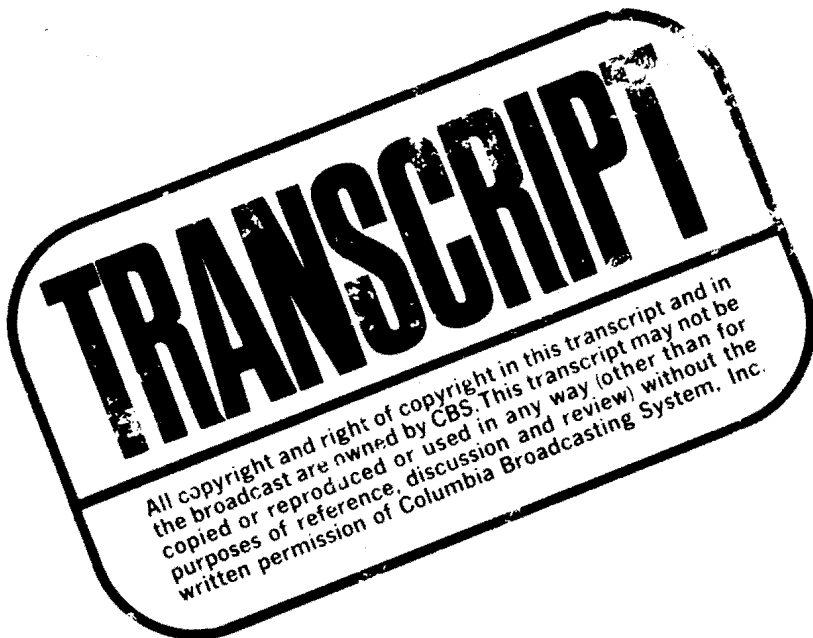


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CBS NEWS
2020 M Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

FACE THE NATION

as broadcast over the
CBS Television Network
and the
CBS Radio Network

Sunday, October 3, 1976 -- 11:30 AM - 12:00 Noon, EDT

Origination: Washington, D. C.

GUEST: LESTER MADDOX
Presidential Candidate for the
American Independent Party

REPORTERS:

George Herman, CBS News

James M. Perry, The National Observer

David Dick, CBS News

Producer: Mary O. Yates

Associate Producer: Joan Barone

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TELEVISION 26 - RADIO FM 90.9

BOX 2626, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013 (202) 484-1500

Contact: Nat Benchley 202/484-1500

PRESS RELEASE

AMERICAN INDEPENDENT PARTY NOMINEE HAS HARSH WORDS FOR CARTER
ON "LESTER MADDOX IS A CANDIDATE, TOO"

Lester Maddox, nominee of the American Independent Party, lashed out at Jimmy Carter in an interview to be seen on public television's "(X) Is A Candidate, Too" series. In the interview, broadcast on WETA channel 26 on Tuesday, October 26 at 8:30 PM ET **, one former Georgia Governor has some harsh criticisms of another. Maddox's statements include:

Now I don't object to him [Jimmy Carter] telling a story every now and then, but I would appreciate it if he would tell the truth occasionally. But this is not what bothers me most about him. Hitler caused the death of some six or seven million people, I think with the power madness, the instability, the unstable attitude of Jimmy Carter, knowing that he has even told me that anyone that ever opposed him --me, me personally, that he would work to destroy me or crush anyone or anything that gets in his path. I think because of these things, if he were put into the White House, it may prove to be a disaster for the United States and maybe even the free world.

I think he's the most dangerous thing that has come to the political scene in this century.

Well, you'll have to ask George Wallace why he has cast his lot the way he has with the radicals. He said Jimmy Carter was a warmed-over McGovern. He's joined the satchel-toters, the pointed-head satchel-toters...I don't know why George Wallace has gone to bed with his enemy. That's his business; it's not mine.

This series of equal time interviews is produced for the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) by WETA/26, Washington and WNET/13, New York.

The next candidate to appear will be Julius Levin.

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** Check local PBS listings for correct broadcast times in other areas.

Contact: Nat Benchley 202/484-1500

Following is a transcript of
"LESTER MADDOX IS A CANDIDATE, TOO"

to be seen nationally on the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS)
broadcast on WETA channel 26 at 8:30 PM ET, Tuesday, October 26, 1976 **

(Not for release until Noon, Saturday, October 23)

Producer: John Larkin

Please credit: WETA/26, Washington and WNET/13, New York

** Check local listings for correct broadcast times in other areas.

ANNOUNCER: The nominee of the American Independent Party is Lester Maddox; he is 61, comes from Georgia, and he is that state's former governor. And in the 1976 presidential election, Lester Maddox is a candidate too. Tonight Mr. Maddox talks about his candidacy with correspondent Paul Duke.

MR. DUKE: You are running as a conservative, and yet many conservatives are refusing to support you, because they regard you as a racist and an obstructionist. Doesn't that undermine your campaign?

MR. MADDOX: I think this is a false image that's generally played by the media more than anywhere else; it's not a true image. And I think -- as I travel about the country, people recognize that I'm not a racist, that I believe in freedom of choice of association, a corresponding freedom of choice to disassociate. And I believe that forced racial segregation or forced racial integration, either one of them, forced by law, are wrong and illegal. So that puts me in a position with most of the people in the country.

And then on -- as far as obstruction is concerned, I'd like to obstruct the spread toward socialism and communism. I'd like to obstruct the efforts of those that would tear down this republic, and destroy the constitutional form of government and private enterprise. I'd like to obstruct those who think that we owe more to the criminal than we do to the decent, law-abiding citizen.

MR. DUKE: Well, Mr. Maddox, it's no image of the media that some conservatives, who had high hopes for the American Independent Party, were disappointed by your nomination. William Rusher, the editor of the National Review, said this party has turned inward, backward, and downward because of your nomination.

MR. MADDOX: Well, you know, this is a campaign rhetoric, and false, misleading statements by a Rockefeller-controlled conservative, or pseudo-conservative, so to speak.

MR. DUKE: Mr. Rusher is not affiliated with Rockefeller in any sense.

MR. MADDOX: Rusher is working with Bill Buckley, and Bill Buckley and his crowd are all Council of Foreign Relations, and they work with the Trilateral Commission and David Rockefeller, so certainly they are associated and they do work together. And they are associated together. And Rusher and Viguery, they thought I was a great man until they lost the election at the Chicago convention. They raised no objection to Lester Maddox prior to my seeking the nomination of the American Independent Party at the request of people from all over the United States of America. And they had stated that -- evidently they thought the American Independent Party was the strongest conservative movement in America for they moved in, evidently, to take it over, and offered up to \$4 million if their people -- in funds, if their people could get the nomination, but the conservatives of the American Independent Party decided that they were not going to go that way even if they had to open up without funds, and so Rusher and Viguery, with all their millions of dollars that they proposed, could not buy the integrity and the determination of the conservatives associated with the American Independent Party.

And here's something else that Rusher and Viguery were working on -- you were talking about the convention and why they pulled out and why they write these things -- their idea was that the Republican

Party was going to be finished off, and they were going to help finish it off this year, and that they would nominate a radical Democrat with a radical platform, and working on his behalf, the country would become so sick of the radicalism and liberalism of the Carter and the Democratic platform which I call both to be socialist -- then they could come back and build a second party after the end of the Republican Party. Well, I'm one that's convinced that if we ever get down to one political party, strong party in this nation, we'll never have two again. And I don't understand the idea of Rusher and Viguery and Buckley working to destroy one conservative party, a more conservative party, by supporting your enemy. I don't see how you can ever win if you support your enemy.

MR. DUKE: Well, radicalism or conservatism, whatever you call it, one of the delegates in Chicago, speaking of your followers and the people who put you over for the nomination, said they are not really conservatives; they are out and out kooks. Now it seems to me that this is the image, fortunately or unfortunately, which is conveyed to some people, and it's an image which is held by conservatives who oppose you.

MR. MADDOX: Well, it's like I say, a lot of pseudo-conservatives, a lot of them controlled by the Council on Foreign Relations, Trilateral Commission, that's not looking to conserve this nation as a constitutional form of government.

MR. DUKE: Well, what's wrong with the Council on Foreign Relations?

MR. MADDOX: They are interested in a national, international

government, with the United States being in a secondary position. The Council on Foreign Relations are looking to the world for their resources, for their income, for their dominance, for their control, and they cannot, under any circumstances, put the best interests of the United States and the people of this nation number one, and that's part of the reason we've been declining for a quarter of a century now, economically, politically, militarily, and morally. The Council on Foreign Relations -- it's a front of the group.

MR. DUKE: Well, what's wrong with the Council on Foreign Relations, which is a prestigious group?

MR. MADDOX: Yes, sir, they don't -- because of their worldwide interests, monetary and otherwise, particularly because of their world investments where they look for their income, they could care less about losing a billion or two in the United States if they could cook up five, ten, 15 billion elsewhere. And so people that are looking -- making their dollars their god, can't make their country number one, and they've relegated America down to a secondary position. And they're the leaders in helping us to retreat before communism, as America continues to decline in the areas that I'm speaking of.

MR. DUKE: Mr. Maddox, I think what concerns so many of the conservative opponents is this mixture of race and conservatism, and I think that they would like some reassurance that you've changed your views on race. Have you? Are you any more willing now to accept integration than you were five years ago, or ten years ago, or 20 years ago?

MR. MADDOX: I still believe, as I told you earlier, Mr. Duke, that whether you're black or white, or rich or poor, Republican, Democrat or independent, or young or old, weak or strong, that you ought to have, if anybody is going to be free, in addition to freedom of choice, the freedom to associate -- this choice -- there's got to be a corresponding freedom of choice to disassociate, and without them none of us can be free. And I stated a few minutes ago now, and the only time I ever hear this race issue brought up, is before the news media, like yourself or someone else. Evidently they want to keep exploiting it, or they've become obsessed with it as a number one issue, when I don't determine it that way. And you continue to bring it up, and other people on the other networks do the same thing, and in the media, and I think they are creating unnecessary strife and discord among the races that would not be there if it wasn't for this particular thing by some people in the media.

So my position, and I want to state it again emphatically, that I believe that forced racial segregation by law, or forced racial integration by law, are both wrong and illegal, and my position there I believe is within the position of most people in this country. Now we can sit here and talk about race the rest of the program, if you want to; and if you can't help it, well, I'll go along with you, but there's a lot more things, more important things without your trying to blow up the racial thing all the time.

MR. DUKE: Well, without trying to blow it up, I'm just trying to pin you down. Does this mean, for example --

MR. MADDOX: You are not going to pin me down any more than

I've told you right now, that I believe we ought to have these freedoms of choice to associate and disassociate.

MR. DUKE: Let me ask you just one more question. Do you believe that all of the civil rights laws of the 1950s and the 1960s were wrong?

MR. MADDOX: No, sir, I believe the one that--on the Civil Rights Act of 1964, that says no child can be denied admittance to a school because of race, creed, color, and national origin, I believe that part of the law. But the Supreme Court doesn't, the President of the United States doesn't. The teachers back in the schools and the students are being denied admittance to school because they are black or because they are white, in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. So the courts are in violation of the law, President Ford is in violation of the law, President Nixon and Johnson were in violation of the law, and I think it's time that somebody in Washington started upholding the law.

Now, you asked me did I believe it -- I believe in practically a lot of laws, because I think they've done a lot to improve situations, as well as to maybe harm a lot of areas, but if we don't start upholding it from the Supreme Court and the Congress and the White House, how do we -- well, it's even on the Fairness Doctrine, the Campaign Disclosure Act, the First Amendment to the Constitution, Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, our own government disobeying the Constitution in this instance, as well as the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

MR. DUKE: Many people talk about a new south today, but

aren't you a symbol of the old South?

MR. MADDIX: I don't know anything that differs between the old and new South, or old and new United States of America. I think under our constitutional form of government, under the private enterprise system, that I see when I'm down south, if I'm in Atlanta, and people say they're from the north, I say well I don't know if there's much difference between people north, south, east, and west; everything is southern now this side of Canada. We've got northern southerners, and southern northerners. I don't go along with your idea of a new south; I think we're a changed country, or we're a growing country; we've lost some of our goals; we've lost some of our purposes. We continue to expand government at the expense of private enterprise and at the expense of freedom. We continue to go towards socialism and toward communism, and away from Americanism, whether you're north, south, east, or west. And a lot of it is coming right out of Washington, and coming out of programs, maybe some of these network programs.

MR. DUKE: Well, the Democratic Party in the south generally is much more moderate than it was, and even George Wallace has now cast his lot with the Democratic Party. Why have you left the Democratic Party?

MR. MADDIX: Well, you'll have to ask George Wallace why he has cast his lot the way he has with the radicals. He said -- George McGovern -- Jimmy Carter was a warmed-over McGovern. He's joined the satchel-toters, the pointed head satchel-toters. He's joined the radicals. A lot of good people support Jimmy Carter, and some other kind support him. I don't believe there's a radical

element in this country that doesn't support Jimmy Carter, so I don't know why George Wallace has gone to bed with his enemy. That's his business; it's not mine.

MR. DUKE: You regard him as a traitor to the cause?

MR. MADDOX: I regard him as -- I'm not mad, I'm not angry, I'm disappointed that the people he fought for some dozen years or 15 years, and the people who have fought him, that he, for some reason unknown to me, has decided that he would join up with the enemy, the people he said were wrecking this country and bringing it to the ground. And the only excuse he gives for making this change is because some southerner has got a nomination. Well, that's not enough; it's not enough to vote for a man because he's a Democrat or independent or Republican. These things are not enough; he ought to be a man with a platform, or woman, or whoever might be campaigning, that they can live by, or at least work to live by.

MR. DUKE: You have said some very harsh things against Jimmy Carter, your fellow Georgian. Why are you so strongly opposed to him?

MR. MADDOX: I'm -- well, if his name was John Doe, it wouldn't make any difference to me. When a man comes up that is totally untrue, and what he said he did for state government -- he won't tell the truth on any subject about reorganization, about efficiency in government, about his positions on abortion -- he's been on every issue on it; about where he lives, or how he administers government, how he campaigns, and none of us are totally honest, but I've never in all my life -- dishonest people I've found at home --

relatives, friends, associates in business, church, and government -- I've never in all my life met a man that's totally as dishonest as Jimmy Carter. Now I don't object to him telling a story every now and then, but I would appreciate it if he would tell the truth occasionally. But this is not what bothers me most about him. Hitler caused the death of some six or seven million people. I think with the power madness, the instability, the unstable attitude of Jimmy Carter, knowing that he has even told me that anyone that ever opposed him--me, me personally; that he would work to destroy me or crush anyone or anything that gets in his path. I think because of these things, if he were put into the White House, it may prove to be a disaster for the United States and maybe even the free world.

MR. DUKE: How so?

MR. MADDOX: Rather than maybe kill six or seven million people, he might decide to try the hydrogen bomb, the atom bomb, nuclear weapons, on a warlike basis, and we could lose maybe six or seven hundred million people in the world, so I think he's the most dangerous thing that has come to the political scene in this century.

MR. DUKE: Do you really feel that? Do you really believe that he is unstable?

MR. MADDOX: I go by what he says. So far as--I pledged my support to Governor Carter, and I congratulated him when he called me to his office, and I thanked him for it, told him what I would do, that probably on his programs that I could support, I'd be stronger for them than he would--education, health care, whether it be penal reform, highway construction, revenue, educate--all these things.

I said, these where I can work, I'll be a hundred percent and even more stronger on them than you, and he stuck his finger in my face, and says, Governor Maddox, I didn't call you to my office to tell-- to find out when and where and how you're going to support me, but for one specific purpose, to advise that if you ever oppose me on even one issue, I'll meet you head-on and fight you with the full resources at my command. I've never known a man like him.

MR. DUKE: This is--

MR. MADDIX: You talk about the instability, with the Playboy thing, he gave eight explanations about his Playboy situation, in Texas when he got caught about what he had said about Lyndon Johnson, the late President Lyndon Johnson.

MR. DUKE: But you're saying something tctally different here, which is really incredible. You're suggesting that he would lead this country into an atomic war.

MR. MADDIX: The man's not stable, and he won't tell the truth, and he is cold and cunning and cruel, and this adds up to the fact that because of his lust for power and insistence upon total control, without any deviation, that it's frightening to imagine a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in the White House.

MR. DUKE: Well, do you feel that it's essential that President Ford be elected in November?

MR. MADDIX: No, sir, I say the Democratic Party and Republican Party--this is where I agree with both of them. Ford says the Democrats are responsible for all the wrong in Washington, and Jimmy Carter says the Republicans are responsible for all the wrong in Washington, and I agree with them; they're both right, and they're

both guilty, and they have put us in the position now of the greatest military crisis this nation's ever faced. Anyone that claims, whether it's Ford or Carter, or the State Department or Kissinger, that militarily we're number one are either stupid dupes or liars, for we are no longer number one militarily in this nation, and that's in every major category, dealing with our ability to deliver nuclear warheads, submarine warfare, surface craft, or armored equipment on land, wherever it might be, ballistic missile program, anti-ballistic missile program, the United States is far from being number one or even tied for the number one, and both the Democratic and Republican administrations are guilty of it. They're guilty of the budget deficits this year, some \$65 billion, just finished. They're guilty of much of the federal intrusion into industry that's crippling private enterprise in this nation--both parties are. They're both guilty of what's happened to public education in this country, that has deteriorated now for some 15 or 20 years, until some systems are only systems of chaos and disorder and confusion, without any education, and they're guilty of providing the solutions, like New Deals and Fair Deals and great deals and new federalisms and Great Societies, but none of them have worked, so what we need is an Operation Open Up and Clean Up and Throw Out, and a person like Lester Maddox, independent and away from control of the political establishment is the only hope, I think, of this nation doing something about inflation, unemployment, turning back socialism and standing by the constitutional form of government that we have.

MR. DUKE: Well, let's look at these things on a more practical plane. What would you do about inflation and unemployment?

MR. MADDOX: On the way of dealing with inflation, I think one of the first moves we could make is not to create the Humphrey-Hawkins Bill, that would provide more welfare checks instead of real long-time paychecks, a bill that--the guaranteed annual wage, that would be further crutches placed upon our economy, and difficulties placed upon our government as well as the private sector. This would possibly put as many as 15 million more people on the dole in the United States of America. I'd wage an effective, for the first time in this nation, an effective war against welfare abuse. We've never done for the poor, too young, too old, too sick, too weak, to care for themselves what we should, and it can be done, and we can do more by doing less for the have-nots and the bums who will not, and we can do a lot about inflation, when we do this, and we'll put a lot of people to work that are not working today, and then in the area of inflation further that would help us with employment, I would suggest, and I would urge Congress--of course I would not go to Congress first, I would go to the people first, because politicians generally are followers--they're not leaders; they respond from pressure. If they get the wrong kind of pressure, you get the wrong kind of government, the right kind of pressure, you get the right kind of government, so I would propose that we freeze federal employment in each and every agency to no more than two percent of the previous year employment, and if I could, I would suggest that if we phase in new jobs, either in existing agencies or new agencies, that a similar number of less necessary jobs be phased out.

I would give consideration to the abolishment of the OSHA, OSHA, the office of Health and Safety. I think it was designed to

place further restrictions and shackles on the private sector; it doesn't concern itself with the health and safety of employees in federal, state, city, county governments, millions of them that don't come under it. It's/^{just}a further intrusion upon the private sector that's, I think, destroying this country, and if we can put--I close with these remarks on this particular subject: private enterprise can wipe out and does wipe out more poverty in a year than the federal government and its poverty programs can wipe out in a quarter of a century.

MR. DUKE: I'm intrigued by your platform, which calls for an investigation of each State Department employee, to determine his loyalty to the United States. How would you make such an investigation? Isn't this McCarthyism at its worst?

MR. MADDOX: McCarthy was trying to warn us in this nation of what was happening to it, that we were moving toward a social--communist nation, that we were moving to a further decline in our military preparedness, and what's wrong with warning your country when you're going down the drain, to try to warn the people that these things are taking place. Now, I wouldn't suggest, myself--this is a platform that the American Party got up that I--it was gotten up without my knowledge as to what the contents were, and I did accept the nomination, but I think this would put us in somewhat of a police state if we went through every employee in any branch of government, doing what is proposed here, but I do think that we need some investigations into the State Department, for when we have a State Department headed up by a man like Kissinger, that's working for the interests of the world and not the interests of the United States of America, when we

continue to decline militarily and from a defense standpoint in this nation, then there's something rotten in the State Department, not necessarily Denmark.

MR. DUKE: Let me take you back to your home state of Georgia again, and politics. Georgia has produced some of the most prominent black politicians of recent years. There's Andy Young, who's a congressman from Georgia; there's state Senator Julian Bond. How do you account for the rise of blacks politically in your state?

MR. MADDOX: I think it's because they're citizens of the United States of America, and Georgia has led in many other ways, not just in the elected officials--Senator Leroy Johnson, and others--there's a large number. I imagine percentagewise we have a greater number now than possibly any other state in the nation, not just in the south, and the south is not what maybe you've heard or you've printed or you've broadcast, or what others have printed or broadcast, but they're just as American as any other part of this country, and they always have been, and you might--when you think about that, you might think, too, that in the south we have more higher schools of education for blacks than any other city in the world, and every black businessman, professional man, or other that has wanted to and wants to even today, or back then, could succeed, and so I'm glad that we've led in the position of giving everybody an opportunity. It's regrettable that on the national level, when someone seeking the high office of president, that they are denied an opportunity oftentimes by the political establishment, that has determined that anybody outside is not to be heard.

MR. DUKE: Do you think we'll ever elect a black as president?

MR. MADDOX: I wouldn't say that you would or would not. It would depend upon the black, who he might be, or one that's really concerned and interested in this country. I think there's some black people that would probably make better presidents than the ones we're choosing now, between the two national parties. I wouldn't say that there's one campaigning for that office right now, but certainly if we could find one that would want to put America first, and wanted us to move back into a strong military position, wanted to clean up our schools, wanted to open up our government, well, I could care less about whether he was black or white, as far as Lester Maddox is concerned. Somebody that wanted to put America first, I could go for them.

MR. DUKE: You would have no hesitation about voting for such a black?

MR. MADDOX: None whatsoever. You find me a good strong, solid black American that's opposed to this trend toward socialism, this trend toward communism, this trend toward favoring the criminals, or-- I know he'd be an exception because there are exceptions in the white race to such a criteria that I suggest.

MR. DUKE: Do you have any--

MR. MADDOX: Let me say this, too, about down in Georgia, while you brought it up--give me just one more minute, Mr. Duke--it was under the Maddox administration that we broke through in the racial field, more so than all governors combined in the history of the state of Georgia. The first ones on constitutional boards, the first one in state law enforcement, the first one in executive positions in the various agencies of government, that we accomplished more in

four years under the Maddox administration by opening government to all the people, not just to the ones that got elected, that were Republicans, Democrats, blacks, whites, rural, urban, weak, strong, whoever they were, for the first time in history, and employment was open and I advised agency heads, I said, don't you hire people because of what their color might be, or their political persuasions might be. If you've got a job, then hire the best qualified; if you don't have a job, don't hire anybody, but if you've got a job, be sure it's the best qualified, whether it be black or white or a friend of Lester Maddox or not.

Now, I even stated, if one of my supporters and friends comes in and you've got a job, only hire him if he's the best qualified, and that's the way I believe about government, and we opened up our state government, as I would open up the White House.

MR. DUKE: Well, this seems to be the paradox of Lester Maddox. You take pride in certain actions that you feel benefited blacks, and yet there were certain actions which you took, such as passing out pick-axe handles, which intimidated blacks. Do you regret those?

MR. MADDOX: Well, you see, in government, government belongs to everybody.

MR. DUKE: But , do you regret those actions?

MR. MADDOX: No, sir, I didn't pass out pick handles.

MR. DUKE: Well, some of your people did.

MR. MADDOX: No. Some of the customers picked them up from in the building, when some four black ministers--they were so-called ministers--they're about like some of these conservatives you've

talking about--when they came and told me six months earlier they were going to destroy my business and destroy my income and leave me penniless, and so when they came and proceeded to do that, escorted by the FBI, escorted by Lyndon Johnson's people, Bobby Kennedy's people, escorted by the SNCC-CORE groups, when I was invaded, my rights to private property were at stake. Black and white didn't have anything to do with it. I was not fighting for segregation or integration, for or against either, but for the right of black people and white people to private property, and if I can't have a right to my private property and you can't have it to your property, no person, no American, black or white, can be free in this country.

MR. DUKE: Martin Luther King fought very hard for the rights of his people as well, and you said some harsh things about Martin Luther King. Do you still feel that way about him?

MR. MADDOX: I think he did the services of the enemies of this nation. I think he did a lot of good for his people and some good for America, but I think he spearheaded a lot of the violence and death and destruction under his non-violence program in this country, and I think he was assassinated strictly for the purpose of making him more valuable to their cause than he was in life. He did a great disservice to this country and to his people and to the people of this country. There had to be some good in his life; there's good in every man's life, but he brought a lot of death and destruction and violence in his path.

MR. DUKE: We just have about another minute, Mr. Maddox. Do you still operate your restaurant in Atlanta? Do you still serve fried chicken, turnip greens and Confederate Bars and Stars on the

tablecloths? Do you still find--

MR. MADDUX: I never did have Confederate stars and bars on tablecloths, see, I never did have table cloths. (LAUGHTER). I don't know where you all get all this information. I serve the best food in the country, I guess, or as good as anybody else's, and I don't serve enough of it--I never have served enough. My wife's there working now, seven days a week, twelve and thirteen hours a day, around 90 hours a week, 85 to 90 hours a week, so I can be out--I'd rather be with her, but if I put my preferences first like a lot of other people, we wouldn't have a United States of America today. I figure that I'm in the front lines, and if I don't do something now, then I'd be a poor citizen.

MR. DUKE: Thank you, Mr. Maddox, for coming here tonight and talking with us. I'm Paul Duke, in Washington.

ANNOUNCER: This has been a conversation with Lester Maddox, the 1976 Presidential Candidate of the American Independent Party. This interview is part of the Public Broadcasting series on third party candidates.