

# BALLOT ACCESS NEWS

San Francisco, California

March 12, 1990

Volume 5 Number 11

## MASSACHUSETTS INITIATIVE QUALIFIES

On February 15, the Massachusetts Secretary of the Commonwealth officially announced that the initiative to ease the state's ballot access laws, did qualify. The legislature now has until mid-May to consider the initiative. If it does not pass in a form acceptable to the initiative's sponsors, they must collect an additional 10,000 signatures between mid-May and June 21. Assuming they do collect these signatures, the voters of the state will then vote on the proposal.

There has never before been a vote of the people of any state, on the issue of whether the ballot access laws for third party and independent candidates should be eased. It is extraordinarily important that the initiative pass (assuming that the legislature doesn't pass it first). Please send donations for the advertising campaign in favor of the initiative to the Committee for Fair Ballot Access, Box 2557, Boston Ma 02208. Paul Jacob, former Libertarian Party ballot access director, is raising funds for the initiative. He has put together a fund-raising letter signed by all 5 former Libertarian Party presidential candidates. The initiative would lower the number of signatures needed for statewide third party and independent candidates from about 40,000 signatures, to about 10,000. It would make other improvements as well.

## MISSOURI BILL ADVANCES

On February 28, the Missouri House Elections Committee unanimously approved HB 1417, which eases ballot access for third party and independent candidates. The bill will probably be voted on in the House the last week of March. The bill reduces the number of signatures for statewide third party and independent candidates from 1% of the last gubernatorial vote (20,860 signatures) to an even 10,000. It also eliminates the distribution requirement (under existing law, the signatures must be gathered from at least 5 congressional districts).

Although bills were introduced in 1977 and in 1989 to improve Missouri ballot access, they didn't make any headway. This is the first Missouri bill on the subject to have passed any legislative hurdle. One important reason the bill did so well in committee is because of the excellent testimony presented in its favor by 10 witnesses. A representative of the Secretary of State stated at the hearing that there were no election administration reasons to oppose the bill. The lead-off witness in favor of the bill was Andre Marrou, formerly an elected Libertarian state legislator in Alaska, now living in Nevada. Marrou was also the 1988 Libertarian vice-presidential candidate and heads a Libertarian PAC, Project 51-'92, which organizes petitioning drives and lobbying campaigns for better ballot access. Marrou traveled to Missouri in order to assist HB 1417, and is willing to travel to other states to help with lobbying. He can be reached at the address and phone number shown on page six.

## HR 1582 GAINS 3 CO-SPONSORS

Recently, Congressmen Bruce Morrison, Bernard J. Dwyer, and Joseph Kennedy became co-sponsors of HR 1582, the ballot access bill. All three are Democrats. Morrison, of eastern Connecticut, and Kennedy, of Boston, were obtained by the efforts of the Rainbow Lobby. Dwyer, of New Jersey, was enlisted by a Libertarian constituent, Sam Edelston.

Congressman Al Swift, chairman of the House Elections Subcommittee, says there can't be any hearings on HR 1582 in March or April because the staff is working on campaign finance. After that issue is resolved, Swift has no more excuses not to hold hearings on HR 1582.

## POLITICAL PRIVACY VICTORY

On February 22, the Washington State Supreme Court ruled that the Freedom Socialist Party need not turn its meeting minutes over to a lower court, unless the former member who is suing the party can prove that such disclosure is necessary for him to pursue his claim. *Snedigar v Hoddersen*, no. 56214-8. The decision was unanimous. The former member who is suing the party, Richard Snedigar, donated \$22,000 to the party in 1979 to help the party buy a new headquarters.

The decision is important, because it stated that a party need not *prove* that disclosure would harm its associational First Amendment freedoms. The Court stated that it was enough for a party to allege that disclosure would harm it. Then, the burden of proof is on the plaintiff to prove that the minutes must be disclosed in order for him to win his case. If Snedigar is able to establish that the minutes are essential to his case, then they must be produced for the trial judge for *in camera* review (this means that no one but the judge will be able to see them).

## GEORGIA BILL LOSES BY ONE VOTE

SB 639, the Georgia ballot access improvement bill, was defeated in the House Rules Committee on March 9 by a vote of 13-12. The bill (described fully in the Feb. 12, 1990 *B.A.N.*) would have lowered the number of signatures needed for new parties and independents, and would have provided that if a party is qualified for statewide office, it is also qualified to nominate for district office. Georgia is the only state which requires new parties to submit petitions signed by 5% of the number of registered voters, in order to have candidates for Congress.

The bill had passed the State Senate unanimously, but had just squeaked through the House Government Affairs Committee on March 6 by a vote of 4-3. Most Republicans and some Democrats opposed the bill in the House. Representative Denmark Groover of Macon, a Democrat, was particularly passionate in his opposition, although his reasons are unknown.

## KANSAS BILL LOSES BY TWO VOTES

On March 7, the Kansas State Senate defeated SB 59 by a vote of 19-21. Every Senator voted; the bill needed 21 votes to win. 73% of the Republicans (16 of 22) voted "No", whereas only 28% of the Democrats (5 of 18) voted "No". The bill would have lowered the number of signatures needed for a new party from 2% of the last gubernatorial vote, to 1% of the last gubernatorial vote.

Kansas let any party on the ballot who requested it, prior to 1965. The petition requirement was created that year. No party has ever succeeded in getting on the ballot by petition in Kansas. Senators speaking for the bill stated that 2% is too high, and the evidence for this is that no group has even *tried* to qualify as a party. Paradoxically, opponents of the bill used the same fact to bolster their position, stating that no one knows that it's too difficult, since no one has even attempted it.

Since it only takes 2,500 signatures to get a statewide independent candidate on the ballot, and since only two statewide independent candidates (Ron Paul and Lenora Fulani) qualified in 1988, it is obvious that 2% (now 16,813 signatures) is too high. One alleged reason that some Senators voted against the bill is that a third party member in Kansas happened to have written a letter to his County Commissioner, speaking of Kansas legislators in derogatory terms, and the Commissioner copied the letter and sent copies to several state legislators.

Even if the letter was just an excuse for any Senator to vote "No", rather than an actual reason, it's true that most state legislators don't have a fixed, abstract, reasoned position on ballot access third parties; instead, they vote on the basis of their attitudes toward various third parties. Therefore, it is always important for any member of a third party to use the Dale Carnegie rules on how to "win friends and influence people", when lobbying state legislators. It should be noted that the six Republican Senators who did vote in favor of SB 59 are mostly Senators who have had positive communication with various Libertarians over the past few years.

## HIGH COURT HEARS POST OFFICE CASE

On February 26, the U.S. Supreme Court heard arguments in *U.S. v Kokinda*, the case over whether the post office may ban all "solicitations" on post office sidewalks. The post office has always construed the regulation which bans "soliciting" to mean that petitioning is banned. However, when Justice Stevens asked the attorney for the post office about petitioning, the attorney replied that the ban does *not* pertain to petitioning. Since a transcript is prepared for all oral arguments before the Supreme Court, the government's admission that petitioning is not banned will be in writing, and will be useful whenever postal officials in the future attempt to stop petitioning on post office sidewalks and parking lots.

It will be even better if the Supreme Court holds the post office regulation to be unconstitutional. Observers in the audience feel cautiously optimistic that this will happen.

## OTHER STATE LEGISLATIVE NEWS

**California:** On February 22, the Senate approved AB 368 by a vote of 24-11, changing the date of the presidential primary from June to March, but providing that the primary for other office would continue to be in June. Although the bill has passed both houses of the legislature, the Assembly version of the bill differs, so the bill must be approved by a conference committee.

**Kentucky:** On February 14, the House approved HB 14 by a vote of 91-7. It changes the date of the presidential primary from March to May. In 1988, Kentucky held its presidential primary in March ("Super Tuesday") but held its primary for other offices in May. Kentucky representatives now feel that the benefits of a March presidential primary weren't worth the cost of holding two separate primary elections.

**Maryland:** House Bill 98, which would change the date of the primary (in presidential election years) from March to May, received a hearing in the House Elections committee on January 16. No vote has been taken on it yet.

**Wisconsin:** Representative David Clarenbach, a Democrat, plans to introduce a bill to make it easier for independent candidates for state office to qualify for public financing. Under existing law, such candidates may not receive any public funding unless they poll at least 6% of the vote in the primary. Clarenbach wants to give at least a small amount of public funding if the candidate polls 1% in the primary. In Wisconsin, independent candidates for state office appear on the primary ballot, solely to test whether they should get public financing.

**Wyoming:** On February 21, the House voted not to act on the Secretary of State's election code revision during the 1990 session. The vote, on House Bill 56, was 26-37. This is unfortunate, since the revision eases ballot access requirements. The 1991 legislature will consider the entire election code revision.

## POLITICAL PARTY RIGHTS

The rehearing in the 9th circuit in *Geary v Renne* will be April 25, before eleven judges: Alfred T. Goodwin (a Johnson appointee), J. Clifford Wallace (Nixon appointee), Proctor Hug, Thomas Tang, Mary Schroeder, Arthur Alarcon, Stephen Reinhardt (Carter appointees); Alex Kozinski, Edward Leavy, (Reagan appointees), Ferdinand Fernandez, and Pamela Rymer (Bush appointees). *Geary v Renne* will determine whether political parties in California may take positions in support or opposition to candidates for non-partisan office. Last year, a 3-judge panel voted 2-1 that they may not. None of the three judges on that original panel will be on the panel for the rehearing. The eleven judges were chosen by lot from among the 24 active appellate judges of the 9th circuit.

## TENNESSEE POPULISTS

On March 31, the Tennessee Populist Party will hold a meeting to decide whether to press forward with its petition drive or not. The drive has been lagging.

## DEBATE LOSS

On February 2, U.S. District Judge George H. Revercomb upheld the tax-exempt status of the Commission on Presidential Debates, the organization which sponsored the general election presidential debates in 1988. *Fulani v Secretary of the Treasury*, no. 88-2649.

Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code says that no tax-exempt organization may "participate in, or intervene in, any political campaign on behalf of (or in opposition to) any candidate for public office." The Commission enjoys tax-exempt status. Lenora Fulani, 1988 presidential candidate of the New Alliance Party, sued the Treasury to force it to revoke the tax-exempt status of the Commission on Presidential Debates. She charged that the Commission was aiding the Democratic and Republican Parties against other political parties.

Judge Revercomb stated that Fulani lacks standing to challenge the Commission's tax-exempt status because she wasn't injured by the Commission's policy of inviting only George Bush and Michael Dukakis to debate. Revercomb said, "This Court rejects any notion that Fulani has suffered a cognizable injury based upon any alleged lack of recognition or diminution of her political stature. The factors by which a candidate's 'political legitimacy' are measured are too diverse and intangible in order for this Court to engage in any meaningful discussion to determine whether Fulani's political legitimacy has in fact been frustrated by her exclusion from the presidential debates...This Court concludes that any injury that Fulani claims is speculative...This Court cannot reasonably infer that the debates themselves provided the participants with a competitive advantage over nonparticipants...Fulani's claim that she would have received media coverage and public recognition has she been included in the debates is sheer speculation."

Revercomb acknowledged that the U.S. Court of Appeals, 2nd circuit, came to a different conclusion in *Fulani v League of Women Voters Educational Fund*, 882 F 2d 621 (1989), but he stated he disagrees with that decision.

Fulani will appeal the decision to the D.C. Circuit. Judge Revercomb, a 60-year-old Reagan appointee, showed his bias by always referring to third parties as "fringe parties", which is considered derogatory. The Supreme Court has never used the term. Revercomb also continually referred to the "fact" that there were 82 presidential candidates in 1988. The overwhelming majority of these "candidates" were individuals who wrote a letter to the Federal Election Commission and stated that they were presidential candidates, but who did no other campaigning and made no attempt to get their names on any ballots.

## OVERSEAS NEWS

1. Mongolia's first opposition political party was founded on February 18. It is the Mongolian Democratic Party.
2. Julius K. Nyerere, retired president of Tanzania and one of Africa's best-known political leaders, stated on February 26 at a news conference that it probably is a mistake for most African nations to mandate one-party systems.

## NORTH CAROLINA

The North Carolina State Board of Elections has now offered to pay attorneys fees in the lawsuit brought by Project 51-'92. Project 51-'92 earlier won the board's concession that it has a right to contribute money in unlimited amounts to the Libertarian Party proposed ballot access petition there. Project 51-'92 is a Libertarian PAC. When it had first proposed to pay for a petition drive to qualify the party there, the Board of Elections had ruled that such funding was illegal. The Board was forced to back down after Project 51-'92 filed a lawsuit, since North Carolina law doesn't, in fact, contain any such ban.

## WEST VIRGINIA SOCIALIST WORKERS

The Socialist Workers Party plans to begin its 1990 statewide petition drive in West Virginia on March 17. West Virginia ballot access procedures for non-presidential third party and independent candidates are so difficult, the procedures have never before been used (they were created in 1986). The SWP will need 6,346 valid signatures by May 7 in order to place its 3 statewide candidates on the ballot. In addition, the party will need another three petitions in lieu of the filing fees. The same voters can sign all four petitions. When the party circulates its petitions, the petitioners will be required to tell all potential signers that if they sign the ballot access petition, they may not vote in the primary. All of the petitioners will need to obtain official credentials, in order to petition.

## NEWS ELECTION SERVICE

Pedro Espada, New Alliance Party candidate for New York city council whose 42% of the vote went unreported by News Election Service, may not sue NES after all. The lawsuit is difficult to prepare; also the Rainbow Lobby is making progress against NES policy, and this progress so far makes the lawsuit somewhat less necessary.

Congressmen Pete Stark and Jim Bates of California, Charlie Rose of North Carolina, Mike Espy of Mississippi, Martin Frost of Texas, Bruce Morrison of Connecticut, and Puerto Rico Delegate Jaime Fuster, have all written NES during the last month to complain about NES policy of failing to report virtually any third party vote totals. Congressman Ed Markey of Massachusetts has agreed to send a "Dear Colleague" letter to all other members of Congress, asking for an investigation of NES's anti-trust exemption. And members of the Judiciary Committee in either or both houses may question the Attorney General or his assistants, next time oversight hearings are held.

In a related development, the national television networks have agreed to create a new group, Voter Research and Surveys, which will conduct all exit polling (NES has never dealt with exit polling; instead, NES tabulates actual votes cast, as they are counted). The new group will provide the results of its exit polling to all of the networks, thus relieving them from having to do the work themselves. The new group will seek an anti-trust exemption, much as NES obtained one in 1967.

## CALIFORNIA LIBERTARIAN PARTY

On February 17, the Libertarian Party of California amended its bylaws to provide that the party can nominate candidates for partisan office by convention, in instances at which no one entered the party's primary. California election law does not permit a party to nominate any candidates by convention (except candidates for presidential elector); however, the election law does permit any qualified party's officers to choose a candidate for partisan office if the party's original nominee dies after the primary but before the general election ballots are printed.

Since the bylaws of the Libertarian Party are now in conflict with state election law, the party plans to file a lawsuit to win acceptance of its bylaws. The U.S. Supreme Court has been ruling consistently that political parties have a First Amendment right to govern their own affairs, regardless of state election laws. However, no political party has ever before filed a lawsuit to win the right to nominate by convention, if it was already entitled to nominate by primary. In 1972 the American Party of Texas filed the opposite type of lawsuit: it challenged Texas law which said that small qualified parties must nominate by convention (the American Party demanded the right to nominate by primary). The U.S. Supreme Court upheld Texas law. Most states require new or small qualified to nominate by convention, or else give them a choice between primary and convention nomination procedures. In a few states, even the major parties are free to nominate by convention instead of primary, if they wish to.

## STRONG INDEPENDENTS RUN IN 1990

1. Bernard Sanders, former Mayor of Burlington, Vermont, will run for Governor of Vermont as an independent candidate. In 1988, Sanders polled 37.5% for Congressman-at-large as an independent, almost twice the showing of the Democratic candidate for the same office.
2. Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., former U.S. Senator from Connecticut, will run for Governor as an independent. Weicker was a Republican Senator from 1971 until 1989. He was narrowly defeated for re-election in 1988.
3. State Senator Quentin Kopp of California, elected as an independent in 1986, is running for re-election, again as an independent. Although there are two Democrats and a Republican running against Kopp this year, none of them is considered a formidable challenger. Kopp needs 9,948 valid signatures by August to get on the ballot (3% of the number of registered voters in his district).
4. Representative Jim Lendall of Arkansas, elected as an independent in 1988, is running for re-election, again as an independent. Lendall needs 623 signatures by May 1 to get on the general election ballot (3% of the last gubernatorial vote in his district). Lendall is a strong proponent of fair ballot access for new political parties and independent candidates, and only was able to get on the ballot in 1988 by winning a lawsuit against the Arkansas petition deadline, which at that time was in January.

## VIRGINIA

The Democratic Party has announced that it will not nominate anyone for U.S. Senate this year, unless a "viable" candidate comes forward by March 15. Since the Virginia Democratic Party nominates statewide candidates by convention, instead of by primary, the party is free to choose to nominate no candidate. There are Democrats who wish to run for U.S. Senator, but they have not been able to persuade the party to nominate them.

The Republican incumbent, John W. Warner, is considered very popular and virtually certain to be re-elected, no matter who runs against him.

Virginia defines "Political Party" to be any organization which polls at least 10% of the vote in any statewide race. In Virginia, there are no party labels on the ballot for any office (except presidential electors). Consequently, third party and independent candidates for office other than president poll large votes. During the last twenty years, there have been twelve instances in which a third party or independent candidate ran for statewide office, or for Congress, in Virginia, in races in which one of the two major parties didn't run anyone. In all of those twelve instances, the third party or independent candidate polled at least 9.5% of the vote. Only one of the twelve failed to poll 10%. If the Democrats do fail to run anyone for U.S. Senate, they are leaving an opportunity for a third party to poll 10% of the vote for U.S. Senator and to become a qualified party. The last third party to be a fully qualified party in Virginia was the American Independent Party, during 1968-1969.

The legal definition of "political party" in Virginia is contained in sec. 24.1-1(7) of the Election Code: "An organization or affiliation of citizens of the Commonwealth which, at the last preceding statewide general election, polled at least 10% of the total vote for the office filled in that election by the voters of the Commonwealth at large." Since there is no statewide office other than U.S. Senator on the 1990 ballot in Virginia, plainly the Democratic Party will cease to be a qualified political party if the law is obeyed. Audrey Piatt, in charge of such questions at the State Board of Elections, states that she has been instructed to say to all inquirers that the Democratic Party will continue to be qualified even if it runs no candidate, based on its obvious importance, history and organizational strength; that nothing has been issued in writing; that the Attorney General is the source for this opinion and that the Attorney General will not even answer any inquiry on the subject from anyone other than a Virginia office-holder.

**BALLOT ACCESS NEWS** (ISSN 10436898) is published by Richard Winger, Field Representative of the Coalition for Free and Open Elections, \$6 per year, thirteen times per year, every 4 weeks, at 3201 Baker St., San Francisco CA 94123. Second class postage paid at San Francisco CA. © 1990 by Richard Winger. Permission is freely granted for reprinting *Ballot Access News*.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Ballot Access News* at 3201 Baker St, San Francisco Ca 94123.

### 1990 PETITIONING

STATE	REQUIRED	SIGNATURES COLLECTED					DEADLINE
		LIBT	NAP	POP	WWP	OTHER	
Alabama	12,345	300	0	0	0	--	Apr 6
Alaska	2,032	0	0	0	0	AK IN	Jun 1
Arizona	23,438	2,000	0	0	0	--	May 19
Arkansas	24,833	0	0	0	0	--	May 1
California	(reg) 76,172	already on	too late	too late	too late	FFP,AIP	Jan 2
Colorado	1,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	--	Aug 7
Connecticut	9,937	0	0	0	0	--	Aug 10
Delaware	(reg.) 146	already on	143	(est.) 10	0	--	Aug 18
Dist of Col.	(est.) 3,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	STATEH	Aug 29
Florida	181,421	0	0	0	0	--	Jul 17
Georgia	29,414	already on	3,800	2,639	0	--	Aug 7
Hawaii	4,438	already on	0	0	0	--	Apr 25
Idaho	8,180	already on	0	0	0	--	Aug 30
Illinois	25,000	can't start	already on	can't start	can't start	--	Aug 6
Indiana	30,950	1,408	0	0	0	--	Jul 15
Iowa	1,000	0	0	0	0	--	Aug 17
Kansas	16,813	0	0	0	0	--	Apr 12
Kentucky	5,000	too late	too late	too late	too late	--	Jan 29
Louisiana	(reg) 108,000	200	0	50	0	--	Jun 30
Maine	4,000	0	0	0	0	--	Jun 5
Maryland	(est) 69,500	0	0	0	0	--	Aug 6
Massachusetts	33,682	0	0	0	0	--	Jul 31
Michigan	23,953	already on	0	0	finished	TISCH	Jul 19
Minnesota	2,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	--	Jul 17
Mississippi	just be org.	already on	organizing	0	0	--	Apr 1
Missouri	20,860	0	0	0	0	--	Aug 6
Montana	9,531	already on	0	0	0	--	Apr 16
Nebraska	5,635	0	0	0	0	--	Aug 1
Nevada	10,326	15,000	0	0	0	--	Aug 14
New Hampshire	3,000	0	0	0	0	--	Aug 8
New Jersey	800	0	0	500	0	--	Apr 12
New Mexico	2,475	already on	already on	0	already on	SW,PRH	Jul 10
New York	20,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	C,L,RTL	Aug 21
North Carolina	43,601	0	4,800	0	0	--	May 17
North Dakota	7,000	0	0	0	0	--	Apr 13
Ohio	43,934	too late	too late	too late	too late	--	Jan 8
Oklahoma	58,552	0	0	0	0	--	May 31
Oregon	35,000	already on	0	0	0	--	Aug 28
Pennsylvania	24,858	0	0	0	0	--	Aug 1
Rhode Island	1,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	--	Jul 19
South Carolina	10,000	already on	already on	0	0	AMER	May 6
South Dakota	2,945	0	0	0	0	--	Aug 7
Tennessee	30,259	0	0	4,000	0	--	May 1
Texas	34,424	already on	can't start	can't start	can't start	--	May 27
Utah	500	already on	0	0	0	INDP	Mar 15
Vermont	1,000	already on	already on	0	0	LUP	Sep 20
Virginia	13,687	0	0	0	0	--	Jun 12
Washington	200	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	--	Jul 28
West Virginia	6,346	0	0	0	0	--	May 7
Wisconsin	2,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	LFP	Jul 10
Wyoming	8,000	0	0	0	0	--	May 1

This chart shows petitioning progress of various third parties for 1990 ballots. LIBT is Libertarian; NAP is New Alliance; POP is Populist; WWP is Workers World. The "Other" column lists other third parties which are already qualified statewide. "Deadline" is the deadline for submitting petitions to qualify new parties. In a few states, third party candidates must file declarations of candidacy before the petition deadline. In some states, the independent candidate deadline is later than the party deadline. The Workers World Party submitted 35,000 signatures in Michigan; the Greens just started petitioning there.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SENATORS

The D. C. city council has set up procedures by which District voters will elect two U.S. Senators (since the District is not a state, the U.S. Senate will not seat these Senators). Two will be elected in November, 1990, one to a six-year term, the other to a special term of only 4 years. After that, each will have a staggered six-year term.

### OKLAHOMA REGISTRATION

Oklahoma is one of 11 states which provides that voters may register as Republicans, Democrats, or Independents, but may not register as members of unqualified parties. In 1988 the 10th circuit upheld the constitutionality of this policy, based on the state's claim that it would be impossible to cope if people could register into any party they wish, since the state has no computerized voter registration records. On March 1, 1990, the Oklahoma State Election Board announced that all voter registration rolls will be completely computerized by July. Therefore, it should be possible to re-open the issue.

### COLORADO

There will be a hearing in the 10th circuit on April 30 in *Thournir v Meyer*, over whether Colorado can require a candidate for federal office to have lived in the state for a year before running. In the past, courts have held that no state can add to the qualifications in the U.S. Constitution to hold federal office, but the U.S. District Court rejected this traditional holding. Thournir was a Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senate in 1982.

### ADDITIONAL REGISTRATION FIGURES

California registration data for January 2, 1990 for the unqualified parties is: Humanist 1,584; Green 420; Populist 308 (see the Feb. 12 *B.A.N.* for the figures for the qualified parties). No other unqualified parties asked the state to tell it how many registrants it had.

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### BALLOT ACCESS GROUPS

1. **COFOE**, the Coalition for Free and Open Elections. Dues of \$10 entitles one to membership with no expiration date; this also includes a one-year subscription to *Ballot Access News* (or a one-year renewal). Address: Box 355, Old Chelsea Sta., New York NY 10011. Membership applications can also be sent to 3201 Baker St., San Francisco Ca 94123.
2. **RAINBOW LOBBY**, organized in 1985, initiated the Conyers ballot access bill in Congress and maintains a lobbying office at 1660 L St., N.W., Suite 204, Washington, D.C. 20036, tel. (202) 457-0700.
3. **FOUNDATION FOR FREE CAMPAIGNS & ELECTIONS**, has non-profit status from the IRS. Consequently, it cannot lobby, but deductions to it are tax-deductible. The Foundation was organized to fund lawsuits which attack restrictive ballot access laws. 7404 Estaban Dr., Springfield VA 22151, tel. (703) 569-6782.
4. **ACLU**, American Civil Liberties Union, has been for fair ballot access ever since 1940, when it recommended that requirements be no greater than of one-tenth of 1%. 132 W. 43rd St., New York NY 10036, (212) 944-9800.
5. **PROJECT 51-'92**, a Libertarian PAC, actively assists lobbying efforts in state legislatures (as well as organizing support for Libertarian petition drives). Contact Andre Marrou, 5143 Blanton Dr., Las Vegas Nv 89122, tel. (702) 435-3218.

### HR 1582 SPONSORS LISTED

Cal: Bates, Dellums, Dixon, Dymally, Hawkins, Roybal. Ct: Morrison. DC: Fauntroy. Fl: Bennett. Ga: Lewis. Ill: Collins, Hayes, Savage, Yates. Md: Mfume. Mass: Kennedy, Markey. Mich: Conyers, Crockett. N. J.: Dwyer, Payne. N. Y.: Flake, Owens, Rangel, Towns. Ohio: Stokes. Tenn.: Ford. Utah: Nielson, Owens. Wis: Kastenmeier. Leland of Texas, killed in 1989, and Garcia of New York, who resigned in 1989, had also been co-sponsors.

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