

# BALLOT ACCESS NEWS

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## HR 1582 GAINS TWO MORE CO-SPONSORS

Two more Democratic congressmen became co-sponsors during April, Timothy Penny of Minnesota, and Pete Stark of California. Both were obtained by the efforts of the Rainbow Lobby. Penny has been in Congress since 1982; Stark since 1972. See page 6 for a list of all co-sponsors and page 2 for more HR 1582 news.

## MISSOURI BILL PASSES HOUSE

On April 20, the Missouri House of Representatives passed HB 1417 by a vote of 127-22. The bill improves ballot access, and makes many other unrelated election law changes, such as changing the date of the primary to a Saturday, and making it possible for voters to vote by absentee ballot in primaries.

The bill now must be approved by the Senate Elections Committee. No date has been set for a hearing in that committee yet. The legislature adjourns in mid-June.

Most of the Representatives who voted "No" are Republicans. One Democratic Representative stated from the floor that he was voting "Yes" since he believed that the Libertarian Party would be the chief beneficiary of the new law, and since supposedly most people who vote Libertarian would vote Republican if the Libertarian Party were not on the ballot. It is unusual for legislators to make such blatantly partisan observations in public. Furthermore, it's impossible to predict such things.

The House Elections Committee is so supportive of the ballot access improvements that it has amended them into another bill, SB 519. If the house passes SB 519, the full Senate would need to approve the new version of SB 519.

Unfortunately, a wording change was made in the ballot access provisions, deleting a proposed change that would have made it possible for a new party to nominate as many congressional and legislative candidates as it wishes, without having separate petitions for them. Still, the provisions are a dramatic improvement for ballot access.

## MASSACHUSETTS INITIATIVE ADVANCES

On April 25, the two Elections Committees approved HB 5419, the bill containing the ballot access improvements which are part of an initiative. The vote was 2-1, with one abstention. If the bill passes on the floor of each house, there will be no need for the people to vote on it.

The bill makes these changes: (1) the number of signatures to get on the ballot, from 2% of the last gubernatorial vote, to one-half of 1%; (2) the vote requirement for a party to remain on, from 3% of the gubernatorial vote, to 3% for any statewide race; (3) a voter could sign the petition of more than one new party; (4) voters could register as members of unqualified political parties; (5) petition sheets would be 14 inches long (now, they are 18 inches, too long to fit on most clipboards).

## CONGRESS

Congress has suspended all action on voter registration, early poll-closing, ballot access, and other election-related legislation, in order to concentrate on campaign finance. S. 137, by Senator David Boren of Oklahoma, is the chief bill, and other bills are being proposed as amendments to that bill. S. 137 would set up voluntary spending limits, which would only apply to money received from PAC's, party committees, and out-of-state contributors. Candidates who accepted the voluntary limit would be rewarded with lower postal rates, and their contributors could receive a tax deduction.

S. 137 contains one provision which discriminates against independent and third party candidates: if any candidate in the race does not accept the voluntary limit, his or her major party opponent would receive matching public funding for all contributions, whereas any other candidate would not receive matching funds until a very high threshold had been reached.

Senator John Danforth is proposing amendments which would provide free television time to major party candidates who accept the voluntary limits. Both S. 137 itself and the Danforth amendment define "major party" to be one which polled at least 5% of the vote for president in the last presidential election.

In the opinion of *Ballot Access News*, every legal discrimination against a candidate for federal office in the realm of public funding, on the basis of the candidate's political affiliation, is unconstitutional. Every fair-minded person ought to agree that it violates the equal protection portion of the 14th amendment for the government to deny public funding to any candidate, solely because that candidate is not a Democrat or a Republican. Occasionally, a candidate for the U.S. Senate or Congress, who is not a Democratic or Republican nominee, possesses enough political support to win the election. The April 2 *Ballot Access News* provided many such examples. It is unjust for the government to treat such a candidate differently.

It is true that the federal government has been discriminating against third party and independent candidates for president, in the matter of public funding, since 1976. However, the Supreme Court only upheld this discrimination because the historical record since 1920 shows that no third party or independent presidential candidate ever comes in second, much less manages to win (even then, two Supreme Court Justices, Burger and Rehnquist, voted that the 1975 presidential public funding act violates the 14th amendment). The historical record is quite different in congressional races. Third party and independent candidates sometimes win those races.

Senator Dale Bumpers of Arkansas has written that he is "concerned" about discriminating against new parties and independent candidates. Please write your two U.S. Senators and ask them to oppose such discrimination. Mention the 1990 Vermont example (see page 3).

## KENTUCKY BILL IS EVEN WORSE

The April 2 *Ballot Access News* stated that House Bill 453 in Kentucky, which passed the legislature on March 20, provides that no voter can sign a third party or independent candidate's petition for county office, unless the voter is registered other than as a Democrat or Republican. Unfortunately, the bill applies to all third party and independent candidates, not just those running for county office. Furthermore, the bill states that if a voter doesn't place his or her Social Security number on the petition, the signature won't count. And it says that no one can be a third party or independent candidate, unless he or she has been registered other than Democratic or Republican since the preceding state election. The bill was signed into law on March 30 and goes into effect on June 30, 1990.

The provision of the new law relating to Social Security numbers violates the federal Privacy Act. A 1983 Kentucky Attorney General's Opinion states this explicitly. Presumably, no Kentucky legislator was aware of the 1983 Opinion, or they wouldn't have passed the restriction.

The provision of the new law requiring a third party candidate not to have been registered as a Democrat or a Republican since the preceding state election is also unconstitutional, if the third party has a bylaw contradicting the law. In 1986, the U.S. Supreme Court's opinion in *Tashjian v Republican Party of Connecticut* stated that it would be unconstitutional for a state to tell any political party that it could not nominate a non-member, for public office.

The part of the new law that restricts who can sign the petition is also unconstitutional. There are only 52,930 voters in Kentucky who are not registered as Republicans or Democrats. In *Storer v Brown*, 415 U.S. 724 (1974), the Supreme Court said it would be unconstitutional to require a candidate to collect a number of signatures that was substantially greater than 5% of the number of eligible signers. In the case of the new Kentucky requirement, a statewide third party or independent candidate would need 5,000 signatures, which is 9.45% of the number of eligible signers. The Populist Party plans to file a lawsuit against the new law next month, on behalf of one of its candidates for the state legislature.

## OTHER STATE LEGISLATIVE NEWS

California: Both houses have appointed representatives to a conference committee on AB 368, which moves the presidential primary from June to March. However, the conference committee has not yet set a date to meet. A conference committee is necessary because the version of the bill passed by the Assembly differs from the Senate version.

State Senator Quentin Kopp now says in a letter that he will introduce a bill next year to lower the number of signatures needed by a statewide independent candidate. The existing requirement is over 140,000 signatures.

On April 18, the State Senate Elections Committee killed SB 2581, which would have provided that candidates for state office could place a statement in the voters handbook. The voters handbook is a government publication mailed to all registered voters, containing arguments about ballot questions and statements from candidates for county and city office. State legislators dislike the idea of expanding the booklet to include statements from legislative candidates, since this would aid their opponents.

Florida: HB 2403, which would improve the petition deadline for independent candidates, passed the House Elections Committee on April 18. The bill repairs the damage done by the legislature last year, when the petition deadline for independent candidates for congress was moved from July to May.

Georgia: Senate Resolution 116 was signed by the Governor on April 17, 1990. It would amend the Georgia Constitution to provide that no one can run for state office who has been convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude. It won't take effect unless the voters approve it.

Kentucky: On April 10, the Governor signed HB 14. It changes the presidential primary from March to May.

Louisiana: Representative Shawn Riley will probably introduce a bill in a few days which would vastly ease ballot access for new parties (for office other than president). Ballot access for new parties for president is already easy, but for other office it is not.

Ohio: Representative Louis Blessing will introduce a bill lowering the number of signatures needed for an independent candidate, so that the number of signatures needed by independents would be no greater than the number needed by Republicans and Democrats seeking a place on the primary ballot. Under current Ohio law, Republicans and Democrats only need 1,000 signatures for statewide office, and 50 signatures for all other office.

## AL SWIFT AND HR 1582

Supporters of the Conyers' ballot access bill long ago grew impatient with Congressman Al Swift of northwest Washington state. Swift has been the chair of the Elections Subcommittee since 1985, and since 1985 he has refused to hold hearings on the ballot access bills.

The Libertarian Party and the New Alliance Party are both planning to run candidates against Swift this year: Bill McCord for the Libertarians, and Mary Schy for the New Alliance Party. Both will raise the issue of HR 1582. They may be able to get Swift to commit himself to hold hearings. It appears that the Republican Party will not field a candidate.

Greg Vine, a Democrat in Washington state who supports HR 1582, has won an endorsement of the bill from the Democratic Caucus of the 36th legislative district, which forms part of Seattle. Vine has also been elected to the Platform Committee of the state Democratic Party, and hopes to persuade the entire state Democratic Party to endorse the bill.

## VERMONT

On March 19, Bernie Sanders, former 4-term Mayor of Burlington, announced his candidacy for the U.S. House of Representatives as an independent. Sanders was always elected as an independent when he ran for Mayor of Burlington (the city has partisan elections), and has repeatedly stated that he will never run as a Democrat. His major campaign themes are advocacy of public health insurance for all, and restructuring the federal tax laws to shift the burden away from the working poor.

In 1988, Sanders also ran as an independent for Congress. He polled 90,026 votes. His Republican opponent won with 98,937, and his Democratic opponent only polled 45,330. This year, most Democratic Party leaders have endorsed Sanders, although one Democrat, Dolores Sandoval, has announced her intention to run for the Democratic nomination. Sanders and many observers believe that he can win as an independent this year.

The 1990 Vermont example shows the unfairness of the proposals now pending in Congress, relating to public funding of congressional candidates. Under the Danforth amendments, Dolores Sandoval would receive free television time and Bernie Sanders would not, since the Democratic Party polled over 5% of the vote for president in 1988. Under another proposed amendment, by Senator Kerry, Sandoval would get more public funding than Sanders. However, virtually every Vermont observer agrees that Sanders has far more voter support than Sandoval.

## MINNESOTA DOES IT BETTER

On April 26, the Minnesota legislature approved HF 2666, which sets up a system of public financing for congressional candidates (but only in races in which a candidate refuses to agree to voluntary spending limits). Unlike the proposals pending in Congress, all candidates are treated alike: each receives an amount of public funding that matches his or her private contributions, regardless of the candidate's party. Assuming the Governor signs the bill, this part will take effect in 1991.

## EAST GERMAN BALLOT ACCESS LAW

East Germany's election law provided easy ballot access for political parties in its first free election, held two months ago. The law specified that the country be divided into fifteen electoral districts. A political party obtained a spot on the ballot in any particular election district by obtaining 1,000 signatures on a petition. Thus, a party could appear throughout the country by collecting 15,000 signatures. Since East Germany has about nine million voters, the East German ballot access requirement is approximately one-sixth of 1% of the number of voters.

## BULGARIAN BALLOT ACCESS LAW

In Bulgaria's first multi-party election in almost 60 years, any political party which is organized and which requests a place on the ballot, will be on the ballot. Independent candidates will need 500 signatures.

## DEBATE BILL

The Rainbow Lobby has drafted a proposed bill that would provide that candidates for president who receive public funds must participate in at least two general election presidential debates. Furthermore, the sponsor for such debates must invite any candidate into such debates who will be on the general election ballot in at least 40 states, and who has raised at least \$500,000 in private contributions. Congressman Jim Bates of California has agreed to introduce the bill as soon as the language is cleared with the legislative council's office. Congressmen Timothy J. Penny of Minnesota and Kweisi Mfume of Maryland have already agreed to become co-sponsors of the bill, once it is introduced. All are Democrats. If the bill had been law during 1988, George Bush and Michael Dukakis would have been required to participate in two debates in which Ron Paul and Lenora Fulani would also have been included. The bill will probably be called the "Democracy in Presidential Debates Act".

## PEACE & FREEDOM PRIMARY

The 1990 primary for the Peace & Freedom Party of California gives party members a greater choice of candidates for statewide office than any previous third party primary in California history. There are two candidates for Governor, three for Lieutenant Governor, two for Secretary of State, three for Controller, three for Treasurer, two for Insurance Commissioner, but only one for Attorney General. Usually, third parties which nominate by primary have no internal contests.

The multitude of candidates results from the fact that three factions within the party hope to control it: the faction affiliated with the New Alliance Party, the faction affiliated or allied with the Internationalist Workers Party, and the faction composed of some members of the Socialist Party, some members of the Communist Party, and those with no other affiliation.

The latter faction scored a public relations victory on April 22, when that faction's candidate for Secretary of State, Evelina Alarcon, was endorsed by the Mexican-American Political Association (MAPA). MAPA's endorsements are only recommendations for the primary, to be held June 5. MAPA will make general election recommendations in another statewide convention, to be held in August. It is quite possible that MAPA will endorse Alarcon for the general election, since the April 22 convention refused to endorse March Fong Eu, the Democratic incumbent Secretary of State.

The other two ballot-qualified third parties in California are the Libertarian Party and American Independent Party. The AIP is not running any candidate for Attorney General or Insurance Commissioner. The Libertarian Party has candidates for all statewide offices, but its candidate for Treasurer, George O'Brien, will be omitted from the primary ballot because of an error in his petition. The party hopes to fill this vacancy by nominating for Treasurer by convention in June, but a lawsuit to force the state to recognize a convention nomination will be necessary.

## CALIFORNIA SPECIAL ELECTIONS

On April 10, two special elections were held to fill vacancies in the State Senate. Both races had one third party candidate. In the 26th district, Libertarian Ken Goldsworthy polled 4.8% of the vote. There had never before been a third party candidate in this district, which is in a heavily Hispanic portion of eastern Los Angeles County. The election was called because the incumbent State Senator had resigned his seat after being convicted of political corruption charges.

In the 31st district, American Independent Party candidate Robert Lewis polled 3.4% of the vote. The 31st is a Republican district, mostly in Orange County, and it also had never had a third party candidate. Lewis was the first AIP candidate for State Senate in California since 1984.

## VIRGINIA

There will be no Democratic candidate for the Senate in Virginia. The April 25 deadline passed and no Democrat met the party's requirement of endorsements from 20% of convention delegates. This is the first U.S. Senate race since 1978 with only one major party candidate.

## HEARING ON PARTY FREE SPEECH

On August 25, an eleven-judge panel of the 9th circuit heard arguments in *Geary v Renne*, the case over whether political parties can endorse or oppose candidates for non-partisan office. In California, all county and city offices are non-partisan. Only one judge, Pamela Rymer, seemed convinced that the ban is constitutional. She couldn't seem to grasp the difference between a non-partisan election in which political parties endorse candidates, and a partisan election in which political parties actually nominate candidates. Three judges made comments and asked questions that seemed to indicate they are ready to strike down the ban. Judge Alex Kozinski stated that if one accepted the ideas put forth by the attorney who was defending the ban, one could justify a ban on radio or television station editorials, which, of course, would violate the First Amendment.

## WYOMING

The New Alliance Party is actively defending Al Hamburg, its candidate for Congress in a special election last year. Hamburg was convicted of forging signatures on his nomination petition, even though the evidence shows that he himself did not circulate the petition which carried the forged signatures. Instead, Hamburg offered to pay circulators 20¢ for every signature obtained on his petition, and one of the paid circulators apparently forged some signatures. Hamburg will probably be sentenced next month. He is seeking a new trial. Wyoming Libertarians are helping to raise money for his legal fees, under the auspices of the Political Minority Defense Fund, c/o Don Young, 144 N. Washington St., Casper, WY 82601. If someone can be convicted of forging signatures, when he did not commit the forgery, the precedent will hurt all organizations which petition.

## LaROUCHE DEMOCRATS

Supporters of Lyndon LaRouche continue entering Democratic primaries, and sometimes win the Democratic nomination by default. In Texas, Bruce Director won the Democratic nomination in the 22nd congressional district (another LaRouche supporter won the nomination in this district in 1988 as well), and Lester Dahlberg won the nomination for state representative in the 67th district. In Missouri, Jerome Schmidt will win the Democratic primary for the State Senate, 26th district, since no other Democrat entered and write-ins are not permitted in Missouri primaries. The local Democratic Party plans to endorse the Republican nominee in the general election.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

The South Carolina Constitution contains a provision barring anyone from the Governorship who does not "believe in a Supreme Being". Dr. Herb Silverman, a mathematics professor at the University of Charleston, is offended by that provision of his state's constitution. He is an atheist and would like to run for Governor in order to challenge the provision in court. He is thinking of petitioning as an independent candidate, which would require 10,000 valid signatures by August 1.

In 1978, the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated a Tennessee constitutional provision which barred ministers from running for the state legislature (*McDaniel v Paty*, 435 U.S. 618); and in 1961, it struck down a Maryland constitutional provision which provided that no one could be appointed to public office who did not believe in a Supreme Being (*Torcaso v Watkins*, 367 U.S. 488). Therefore, Silverman is likely to win his proposed lawsuit, if he is able to launch it.

## NORTH CAROLINA

Bernard Obie, an independent candidate for Durham County Commissioner, and a member of the New Alliance Party, plans to bring a lawsuit against North Carolina law which requires independent candidates for county office to submit a petition signed by 10% of the number of registered voters. The case is virtually certain to win, since in 1980 a federal court in North Carolina ruled that a petition requirement of 10% of the last gubernatorial vote is unconstitutionally high. *Greaves v Board of Elections*, 508 F Supp 78. The North Carolina legislature, in its perversity, then increased the signature requirement from 10% of the last gubernatorial vote, to 10% of the number of registered voters, for county office and for some state legislative seats.

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1990 PETITIONING

STATE	REQUIRED	SIGNATURES COLLECTED						DEADLINE
		LIBT	NAP	SOC WRKR	POPULIST	WKR WORLD	OTHER ON	
Alabama	12,345	too late	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	Apr 6
Alaska	2,032	0	0	0	0	0	AK IN	Aug 1
Arizona	23,438	4,100	0	0	0	0	-	May 29
Arkansas	24,833	too late	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	May 1
California	(reg) 76,172	already on	too late	too late	too late	too late	PFP,AIP	Jan 2
Colorado	1,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	-	Aug 7
Connecticut	9,937	0	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 10
Delaware	(reg.) 146	already on	143	0	(est.) 10	0	-	Aug 18
D.C.	3,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	STATEH	Aug 29
Florida	181,421	0	0	0	0	0	-	Jul 17
Georgia	29,414	already on	3,800	0	2,639	0	-	Aug 7
Hawaii	4,438	already on	0	0	0	0	-	Apr 25
Idaho	8,180	already on	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 30
Illinois	25,000	0	already on	0	0	0	-	Aug 6
Indiana	30,950	1,408	0	0	0	0	-	Jul 15
Iowa	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 17
Kansas	16,813	0	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	Apr 12
Kentucky	5,000	too late	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	Jan 29
Louisiana	(reg) 108,000	200	0	0	50	0	-	Jun 30
Maine	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	-	Jun 5
Maryland	(est) 69,500	0	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 6
Massachusetts	33,682	0	0	0	0	0	-	Jul 31
Michigan	23,953	already on	0	0	0	already on	TISCH	Jul 19
Minnesota	2,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	-	Jul 17
Mississippi	just be org.	already on	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	Apr 1
Missouri	21,083	0	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 6
Montana	9,531	already on	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	Apr 16
Nebraska	5,635	0	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 1
Nevada	10,326	finished	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 14
New Hampshire	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 8
New Jersey	800	already on	too late	already on	already on	too late	-	Apr 12
New Mexico	2,475	already on	already on	already on	0	already on	PROH	Jul 10
New York	20,000	can't start	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	0	-	May 17
North Dakota	7,000	too late	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	Apr 13
Ohio	43,934	too late	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	Jan 8
Oklahoma	58,552	0	0	0	0	0	-	May 31
Oregon	(est) 35,000	already on	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 28
Pennsylvania	24,858	0	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 1
Rhode Island	1,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	-	Jul 19
South Carolina	10,000	already on	already on	0	0	0	AMER	May 6
South Dakota	2,945	0	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 7
Tennessee	30,259	too late	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	May 1
Texas	34,424	already on	0	0	0	0	-	May 27
Utah	500	already on	too late	too late	too late	too late	INDP	Mar 15
Vermont	1,000	already on	already on	0	0	0	LUP	Sep 20
Virginia	13,687	0	0	0	0	0	-	Jun 12
Washington	200	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	-	Jul 28
West Virginia	6,346	0	0	7,500	0	0	-	May 7
Wisconsin	2,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	LFP	Jul 10
Wyoming	8,000	too late	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	May 1

This chart shows petitioning progress of various third parties for 1990 ballots. LIBT is Libertarian; NAP is New Alliance. The "Other On" 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. In Michigan, the Green Party has 1,600 signatures and the Workers League has decided not to petition this year.

**OVERSEAS NEWS**

1. The first non-Communist political party in the Soviet Union was officially launched on April 1. It is the Liberal Democratic Party, which favors private property and a market economic system. Several other parties are about to be formed, including one which favors a monarchy.
2. The first multi-party election within Yugoslavia since the end of World War II was held on April 8 in the internal republic of Slovenia. A second Yugoslavian republic, Croatia, held a multi-party election on April 22. Yugoslavia says it will hold federal elections in 1991 which are open to all political parties.
3. Several hundred thousand Israelis have signed a petition, asking for two changes in the election laws: (1) that the nation change from a parliamentary system to a presidential system, in which the voters would vote directly for the head of government; (2) that proportional representation be abandoned, in favor of a system where each district elects one representative.
4. Bulgaria's first multi-party election since 1931 will be held on June 10.
5. Benin and Gabon have recently changed the election law to allow for multi-party competition. The Ivory Coast may make a similar change, and Zaire says it is repealing its ban on the existence of opposition political parties.
6. On April 22, Nepal announced that the people may form opposition political parties, something which has been prohibited since 1960.
7. Czechoslovakia will hold its first multi-party elections since 1948 on June 8-9.

**PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION**

Thomas M. Zavist, a student of voting systems, has written an original paper, "Reconciling Democracy and the Two Party System". He will send a free copy to any reader of *Ballot Access News* who requests one. Write him at 9423 Bassoon Drive, Houston, Tx 77025.

**[ ] RENEWALS:** If this block is marked, your subscription is about to expire. Please renew. Post office rules do not permit inserts in second class publications, so no envelope is enclosed. Use the coupon below.

**BALLOT ACCESS GROUPS**

1. **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.
2. **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.
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. **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.
5. **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. It also works on other issues relating to free elections.

**HR 1582 SPONSORS LISTED**

Cal: Bates, Dellums, Dixon, Dymally, Hawkins, Roybal, Stark. Ct: Morrison. DC: Fauntroy. Fl: Bennett. Ga: Lewis. Ill: Collins, Hayes, Savage, Yates. Md: Mfume. Mass: Kennedy, Markey. Mich: Conyers, Crockett. Minn: Penny. N. J.: Dwyer, Payne. N. Y.: Flake, Owens, Rangel, Towns. Ohio: Stokes. Tenn.: Ford. Utah: Nielson, Owens. Wis: Kastenmeier.

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