

# BALLOT ACCESS NEWS

San Francisco, California

July 18, 1990

Volume 6 Number 4

## ANTI-AL SWIFT CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED

On July 14, the Washington Libertarian Party nominated Bill McCord as its candidate against Congressman Al Swift, chair of the House Elections Subcommittee. McCord will appear on the November ballot if he polls as least 1% of the September primary vote.

McCord plans a vigorous campaign against Al Swift. There was no Republican candidate in the district in 1988, and no Republican is running this year either, although this won't be certain til July 28. McCord has already found a producer to do TV commercials, and has investigated cable television advertising rates in the district, which are reasonable. He hopes to raise \$10,000 for his campaign, which will emphasize Swift's responsibility for blocking HR 1582, the ballot access bill.

Swift has been chairman of the Elections Subcommittee since 1985 and he has blocked hearings on Conyers' ballot access bills since 1985. During the same period, he has held hearings on election bills with fewer co-sponsors and less importance than HR 1582. For example, he held hearings around the USA on a bill by Congresswoman Barbara Boxer to let 17-year-olds vote in federal primaries if those particular 17-year-olds would have been age 18 at the time of the general election. Swift has never expressed any opposition to HR 1582 in the letters he has sent to people who wrote him about the bill. Instead, he always states that other, unnamed powerful members of Congress are opposed to it, and therefore there isn't much point in holding hearings on it. Also, he has said that his Elections Subcommittee is too busy with other issues.

His letters have been insincere, because when a reporter from the *Washington Post* asked him about HR 1582, Swift said that he is against the bill because a 1983 election for U.S. Senate in his home state had 33 candidates on the primary ballot, and this confused the voters (see the reprint on page 4). Swift should have known that his home state requires no petition whatsoever for Republicans and Democrats to get on the primary ballot, and 32 of the 33 candidates were either Republicans or Democrats. HR 1582 permits states to require 1,000 signatures, or one-tenth of 1% of the last vote cast, whichever is greater, so the 1983 example is not relevant. An example which is relevant is Ohio, which requires 5,000 signatures for a statewide independent, less than the ceiling imposed by HR 1582. Ohio has never had more than six statewide independents on the ballot, and in 1986 and 1990 had none.

Swift is also insincere when he says that his committee is too busy to hold hearings on HR 1582. It has not held any hearings in 4 months. His staff is not working on campaign finance legislation; the House is letting the Senate handle this. If you wish to write Swift, his address is 1502 Longworth Bldg, Washington DC 20515. If you wish to contribute to McCord for Congress, do so at Box 512, Anacortes Wa 98221.

## HR 1582 GAINS ANOTHER CO-SPONSOR

Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi, a Democrat who has represented San Francisco since 1987, recently became a co-sponsor of HR 1582. The bill now has 33 co-sponsors besides its main sponsor, Congressman John Conyers of Detroit. A full list of co-sponsors is on page six.

## POST OFFICE RULING INCONCLUSIVE

On June 27, the U. S. Supreme Court issued a murky decision upholding a post office regulation which bars "soliciting" on post office sidewalks. *U.S. v Kokinda*, no. 88-2031. The decision is not likely to settle much, since there was no majority decision. Four justices signed an opinion written by Justice Sandra O'Connor, which virtually states that the government needs only a "rational" reason to restrict any First Amendment activity on any public property (the others who signed this opinion were Antonin Scalia, William Rehnquist and Byron White). Four other justices signed an opinion by Justice William Brennan which holds that the regulation is unconstitutional.

Justice Anthony Kennedy didn't sign either opinion, thus depriving the Court of any majority opinion. He wrote separately to say that it is constitutional to bar transactions on post office sidewalks involving a physical exchange of money. However, he stated that he couldn't agree with the O'Connor analysis, adding, "As society becomes more insular in character, it becomes essential to protect public places where traditional modes of speech and forms of expression can take place...The Government must permit wider access to the forum than it has otherwise intended...The regulation, as the United States concedes, expressly permits the respondents and all others to engage in political speech on topics of their choice and to distribute literature soliciting support, including money contributions, provided there is no in-person solicitation for payments on the premises...The Postal Service regulation, narrow in its purpose, design and effect, does not discriminate on the basis of content or viewpoint, is narrowly drawn to serve an important governmental interest, and permits respondents to engage in a broad range of activity to express their views, including the solicitation of financial support. For these reasons...the regulation is consistent with the protections of the First Amendment."

Since the attorney for the post office specifically stated during oral argument that the ban does not apply to petitioning, it should no longer be possible for the post office to chase petitioners off its sidewalks. Also, Justice Brennan's dissent describes the regulation to mean: "The Government thus invites labor picketing, soapbox oratory, distributing literature, holding political rallies, playing music, circulating petitions, or any other form of speech not specifically mentioned in the regulation." (emphasis added). This sentence adds to the record that the post office regulation does not refer to petitioning.

## N.O.W.

Last summer, at its national convention, the National Organization for Women voted to name a panel to study whether or not to form a new political party which would support feminist goals. This year's convention, held in San Francisco at the end of June, chose 45 people for that commission. Next summer's convention will hear a report from the panel about the advisability of the idea.

The only members of the panel who have had any practical experience with third party or independent political activity are John Anderson, who ran as an independent for president in 1980; Roger M. Craver, a direct mail specialist who worked for Anderson; Barry Commoner, the Citizens Party candidate for president in 1980; Hilda Mason, who has won election to the Washington, D.C. city council three times as the nominee of the Statehood Party; and Guy Chichester, the Green Party nominee for Governor of New Hampshire this year.

Another member of the Commission, Ramsey Clark, Attorney General of the U.S. under President Lyndon Johnson, has become increasingly critical of the U.S. electoral system. On June 21, speaking in Copenhagen, Denmark before the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, he said "Political control! You talk about American democracy and I tell you that it's a plutocracy--without question...We have always had what we call a two-party system. It's been called the genius of American politics. It really fools you. I'll tell you--I'm a slow learner and I admit that I was 40 years old before it occurred to me that this two-party system wasn't the greatest thing since apple pie...Then one day I realized, there's no difference...The two-party system is a one-party system with two names, and it's a personality contest...". These remarks were quoted in the June 29, 1990 issue of *New Federalist*.

The Commission will hold at least six public meetings around the U.S., starting after the November 6, 1990 election. The meetings will take input as to whether the new party should be launched. Readers of *B.A.N.* who would like a list of the members of the Commission may obtain one by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Two-thirds of the members live in New York, California or Washington, D.C.

## STATE LEGISLATIVE NEWS

**Arkansas:** Representative Jim Lendall will introduce a bill early in 1991 to improve ballot access for new parties (assuming he is re-elected this November).

**California:** On July 2, AB 3148 passed the Assembly by a vote of 52-10. It requires initiative circulators who are paid, to orally give their names and to say the name of the person or organization who is paying them, to everyone whom they approach. The bill will be heard in the Senate Elections Committee on August 8.

**Florida:** On July 2, Governor Bob Martinez vetoed SB 870, which would have made it virtually impossible to qualify an initiative in Florida (also, see page three).

**Georgia:** Representative Wyc Orr, a Democrat, has agreed to introduce a bill in 1991 to ease ballot access restrictions for third party and independent candidates for district office. Senator Culver Kidd, who introduced a similar bill in this year's session, will introduce the same bill in the Senate in 1991. With sponsors in both houses, the bill is more likely to pass.

**Louisiana:** The legislature adjourned without passing any of the bills which would have altered the non-partisan system under which all Louisiana public officials (except presidential electors) are elected.

**Nevada:** Assemblyman Lynn Nevin of Sparks will introduce a bill in 1991 to make it easier for a party to remain qualified, assuming he is elected to the Senate this year.

## ONE-STATE PARTIES

1. The Alaska Independence Party, the only qualified third party in Alaska, must poll 3% of the vote for Governor to remain qualified. In 1986 it polled 5.6%, the second best showing in the nation by a third party gubernatorial candidate that year. This year, it will have a candidate for Governor and one candidate for the state legislature. Most party members believe in secession for Alaska.

3. The Statehood Party, which has been a qualified party in the District of Columbia since 1974 and which has elected three members to the city council, has a candidate for Mayor, and is running its incumbent councilwoman Hilda Mason for re-election. It also has a candidate for Delegate to the House, but is not running any candidates for U.S. Senator from the District. (Jesse Jackson is running as a Democrat for one of the U.S. Senate seats).

## 1992 PETITIONING

The Libertarian Party has 10,000 signatures on its 1992 petition in Kansas and just started in Maine. Petitioning in Nebraska will start soon. Populist Party plans to begin petitioning in June in Alaska, Utah and New Mexico for 1992 were squelched by the party's treasurer.

## NORTH CAROLINA LAWSUIT FILED

On July 11, 1990, Bernard Obie, an independent candidate for Durham County Commissioner, filed a lawsuit against the law which requires a petition signed by 10% of the number of registered voters, for independent candidates for county office to get on the ballot. *Obie v North Carolina State Bd. of Elections*, no. 90-353-Civ-5-BO, Raleigh. The case goes to Judge Terrance Boyle, a Reagan appointee who has never before had a ballot access case.

In 1980, another federal court in North Carolina declared that North Carolina's independent candidate requirement, which was then 10% of the last vote cast for Governor, was unconstitutionally high. In response, the legislature lowered the independent petition for statewide office to 2% of the number of registered voters, but raised the requirement for independent candidates for the legislature (but only in districts encompassing one county) and for county office. 10% of the number of registered voters is about 35% higher than 10% of the last vote cast for Governor.

## ALABAMA LAWSUIT FILED

On July 6, the New Alliance Party filed a lawsuit against the April deadline for qualifying a new party in Alabama. *New Alliance Party of Alabama v Hand*, no. 90-H-711-N, Middle District, Northern Division. The case was assigned to Judge Truman Hobbs, a Carter appointee who has never had a case involving ballot access.

Alabama requires new political parties to turn in their petitions on the same day that major party candidates must file a declaration of candidacy to be on the primary ballot. Similar deadlines for new political parties (several months before the primary) for office other than president have been struck down in Alaska, Arkansas, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, and Pennsylvania. They have been upheld in North Dakota and Oklahoma because in those states, a new party must nominate candidates by primary, and elections officials need to know which parties will be on the ballot at an early date, so they can plan for the new party's primary. In Alabama, new parties nominate by convention, not by primary, so Alabama doesn't really have a good excuse for its early deadline.

## INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES LEADING

In Connecticut, independent candidate Lowell Weicker is leading the gubernatorial race. A poll taken at the end of June showed him with 48%, followed by the Republican with 15%, the Democrat with 13%, and undecided at 24%. If Weicker wins, he will be the first independent to be elected Governor since 1974, when James Longley was elected Governor of Maine. Weicker is using the ballot label "A Connecticut Party".

Independent State Senator Quentin Kopp of California and independent Representative Jim Lendall of Arkansas are expected to be re-elected as independents.

Independent candidate Bernie Sanders, running for Congress from Vermont, is virtually tied with Republican incumbent Peter Smith, according to a poll printed in the July 8 *Burlington Free-Press*. The poll showed Smith at 34%, Sanders at 33%, with the remainder undecided or for the Democratic Party nominee.

## BALLOT ACCESS LAW THROWN OUT

On June 5, the Michigan State Board of Canvassers voted not to enforce a ballot access law which requires candidates who wish to get on the primary ballot, to obtain at least 100 signatures from each of 20 counties in the state. If the law had been enforced, Clark Durant, a Republican candidate for U.S. Senate, would not have been on this year's primary ballot, since he failed to comply with the law. In 1969, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that petition requirements that a certain number of signatures be obtained from a given number of counties, are unconstitutional, since counties do not have equal populations and such requirements discriminate against residents of populous counties. The only other state which still has such a requirement is Pennsylvania, where the requirement also only applies to Republicans and Democrats seeking a place on a primary ballot.

## MASSACHUSETTS INITIATIVE

Here are the arguments on Question 4, the initiative to reform the ballot access laws, which will be printed in the official Massachusetts voters guide. Statement in favor:

"Current Massachusetts election laws unfairly exclude worthy political parties and candidates from their right to official recognition and a place on the ballot.

Question 4 seeks to create a more inclusive democratic election process. Currently, independent candidates are burdened with requirements that are 4 times those of majority parties.

Important features of the new law include: 1) reduced numbers of signatures for ballot eligibility; 2) the right to register to vote under any political designation; 3) more reasonable requirements for the recognition of new political parties; 4) the right to sign the nomination papers of more than one candidate for an office.

A vote for Question 4 will bring Massachusetts into line with the majority of other states while promoting political participation and broadened democracy, the keys to more effective and accountable government."

Opposition statement: "The supporters of this initiative, the Socialist Party, the Libertarian Party, the Alliance Party, and the Prohibition Party, to name a few, advocate an elimination of electoral hurdles for independent candidates without proposing to adopt the same obstacles that Democratic and Republicans must overcome. Independent candidates are not, nor would be, subject to any nominating convention to obtain a place on the ballot, nor would they be required to take part in a primary election. Passage of this initiative could result in allowing a virtually limitless number of candidates access to the general election ballot without having to fulfil the rigorous requirements demanded of Democratic and Republican candidates, thus resulting in greater confusion and disorder for the existing electoral process." (written by State Senator Paul Sheehy).

## GOOD FLORIDA BILLS SIGNED

On July 2 and 3, Florida Governor Bob Martinez signed the helpful bills mentioned in the June 26 issue of *B.A.N.* They provide that, for the first time since 1931, a new or small political party can get on the ballot in Florida in just part of the state (for example, one county, or one legislative district); and also that such a party can qualify in special elections. The bills take effect next year.

States which still require a party to qualify statewide, or not at all, are Arkansas, California, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Wyoming.

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# THE FEDERAL PAGE

## Rx for Apathy Among Voters: More Parties?

### Rainbow Lobby Seeks to Bring New Pluralism to U.S. Elections

By Dan Balz  
Washington Post Staff Writer

**M**any Americans have watched the flowering of democracy in Eastern Europe with a sense of pride. Nancy Ross looks on in frustration and envy.

The outbreak of free elections in Eastern Europe and the multitude of political parties competing for support have only heightened Ross's conviction that something is wrong in this country. She argues that the antidote to low voter turnout, public disgust at negative campaigns and the absence of substantive debate in campaigns is a little Eastern European-style politics.

Ross, the executive director of the Rainbow Lobby, a small, left-liberal, grass-roots organization, believes the two major political parties in this country have a stranglehold on the process and that their collusion protects incumbents and freezes candidates with radical or innovative ideas out of the political dialogue.

The group is trying to attract attention to a package of proposals that Ross believes will stimulate interest in the political process. "Our main concern," she said, "is the erosion of democracy in this country."

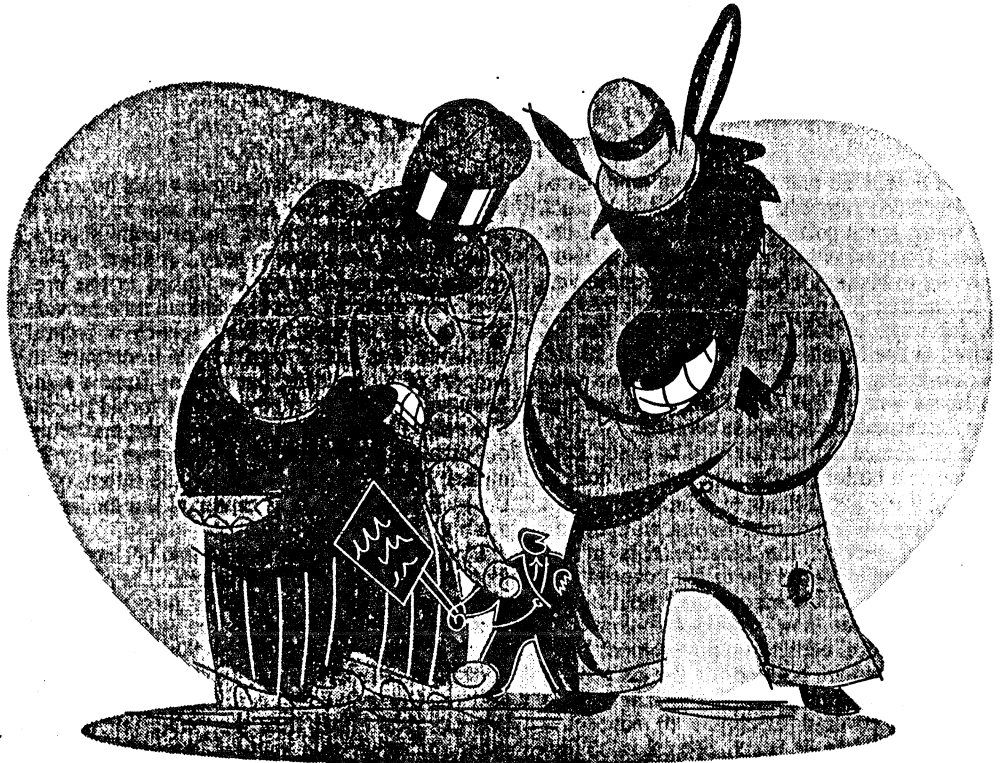
The Rainbow Lobby was organized in 1985 by a number of people who had worked on Jesse L. Jackson's presidential campaign the year before (hence the similarity of the name to the Rainbow Coalition, even though there is no connection).

So far, it has made little dent on the political process and is lightly regarded on Capitol Hill. And there is nothing to suggest that the current quest is anything other than quixotic. But for activists such as Ross, a former school board member in New York City and a founder of the New Alliance Party, hope springs eternal.

Ross argues that the two political parties have "set up the rules to lock third-party candidates out."

In 1988, for example, a third-party candidate for president had to obtain 674,495 valid petition signatures to be listed on the ballots in all 50 states and the District. Realistically, candidates need to collect twice that number, because many are ruled invalid. That is 26.5 times the number needed by a Democratic candidate and 11 times the number needed by a Republican candidate.

In Florida, third-party candidates not only need 56,000 valid signatures—each on a separate postcard—but also must pay 10 cents for each signature they submit.



BY PETER ALSBERG FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

The solution, says Ross, is a bill sponsored by Rep. John Conyers Jr. (D-Mich.) designed to make it easier for independent candidates or third parties to gain access to the ballot throughout the country by sharply reducing the number of signatures needed to qualify.

Conyers got interested in the idea from his work on voter registration. He introduced the bill in the

#### IDEAS & FINDINGS

last Congress but it got no hearings. The same fate appears to await the bill this year.

But Julien Epstein, a Conyers aide who is staff director of the House Government Operations Committee, said recent events in Eastern Europe put the U.S. system in a new light. "There is a growing sense here that it is time for imaginative forms of changes and opportunities," he said.

Conyers's bill has been referred to the House Administration Committee, but an aide to Rep. Al Swift (D-Wash.), chairman of the elections subcommittee, said no hearings are planned, in part because Swift is "hesitant" to mandate federal election standards for the states.

Swift also comes from a state with relatively easy ballot access and, the aide said, believes the proliferation of candidates on the ballot in the race to fill the Senate vacancy created by the death of Democrat Henry M. Jackson led to considerable confusion among voters.

Many political analysts argue that the two-party

system in America helps provide stability to the electoral and governing process. Party primaries help to filter out unacceptable candidates, and the parties provide checks against one another's power without bringing about the kind of governmental paralysis often seen in multiparty systems.

But with the decline of allegiance to the parties by voters and the increased tendency of candidates to run on their own merits rather than their party's, outsiders such as Ross see the two parties joining to defend a decaying system.

To encourage a livelier political dialogue, the group wants legislation that would guarantee a spot in future presidential debates to legitimate independent or third-party candidates who have qualified for the ballot in 40 states and raised at least \$500,000.

In 1988 the debates were organized by a commission controlled by the two major parties. Under the Rainbow Lobby's proposal, the debates would have included Libertarian Party candidate Ron Paul and New Alliance Party candidate Lenora Fulani.

Ross has heard many of the arguments against the proliferation of parties and candidates, but she believes public apathy represents a rejection of the system that politicians can no longer ignore.

What would these proposals produce? "You might see something like Eastern Europe," Ross said. "You might see increased other participation. You might see a greater discussion of issues. It's a scandal that so few people vote."

Staff researcher Bruce Brown contributed to this report.

### 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	-	Apr 6
Alaska	2,032	0	0	0	0	0	AK IN	Aug 1
Arizona	23,438	too late	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	May 18
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	PFPA, AIP	Jan 2
Colorado	1,000	700	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 7
Connecticut	9,937	*	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 10
Delaware	(reg.) 146	already on	143	0	(est.) 10	0	-	Aug 18
D.C.	3,000	600	0	500	0	0	STATEH	Aug 29
Florida	181,421	too late	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	Jul 17
Georgia	29,414	already on	3,800	0	2,639	0	-	Aug 7
Hawaii	4,438	already on	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	Apr 25
Idaho	8,180	already on	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 30
Illinois	25,000	11,000	already on	0	0	0	-	Aug 6
Indiana	30,950	*	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	Jul 15
Iowa	1,000	0	0	300	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	-	Jan 29
Louisiana	(reg) 108,000	too late	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	Jun 30
Maine	4,000	*	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	Jun 5
Maryland	73,629	0	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 6
Massachusetts	33,682	*	*	0	0	0	-	Jul 31
Michigan	23,953	already on	too late	too late	too late	already on	TISCH	Jul 19
Minnesota	2,000	too late	too late	finished	too late	too late	-	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	-	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	already on	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	too late	already on	PROH	Jul 10
New York	20,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	0	0	C,L,RTL	Aug 21
North Carolina	43,601	too late	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	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	too late	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	May 31
Oregon	35,739	already on	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 28
Pennsylvania	24,858	0	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 1
Rhode Island	1,000	too late	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	Jul 19
South Carolina	10,000	already on	already on	too late	too late	too late	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	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	May 27
Utah	500	already on	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	*	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	Jun 12
Washington	200	*	0	0	0	0	-	Jul 28
West Virginia	6,346	too late	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	May 7
Wisconsin	2,000	finished	too late	0	too late	too late	LFP	Jul 10
Wyoming	8,000	too late	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	May 1

This chart shows petitioning progress of third parties for 1990 ballots. LIBT is Libertarian; NAP is New Alliance. The "Other On" column lists other third parties qualified statewide. "Deadline" is the deadline for submitting petitions to qualify new parties. In New Hampshire, the Green Party has 2,800 signatures. In Michigan, the Green Party didn't complete its petition; in Pennsylvania, the Consumer Party won't complete its petition. In Colorado, the Prohibition Party has 500 signatures. \*An asterisk means the party is on the ballot in part of the state. The Maryland requirement is the sum of both required petitions.

NEWS NOTES

Dick Boddie has announced his candidacy for the Libertarian Party's presidential nomination. If nominated, he would be the first Black on the party's national ticket. His address is Bx 2706, Huntington Beach Ca 92647.

A Libertarian Party-sponsored initiative passed in San Francisco on June 5, 1990. It is believed to be the first initiative officially sponsored by the party which has passed, outside of Alaska. It is a statement of policy calling on the state to de-criminalize hypodermic needles.

C. T. Weber, Peace & Freedom Party candidate for California Board of Equalization, 4th district, has been endorsed by the California State Employees Union, which has 110,000 members. This Union has never before endorsed a third party candidate for a partisan office.

The LaRouche independent candidates are certified for the November Virginia ballot. They are Nancy Spannaus for U.S. Senate and Lyndon LaRouche himself for Congress, 10th district. Generally, LaRouche supporters run for office in Democratic primaries, but in Virginia the Democrats nominated by convention this year.

COFOE will decide whether to admit the Populist Party to membership at its September 16 meeting.

For the first time since 1894, the word "Socialist" will not appear on a Wisconsin statewide ballot this year.

HARVARD BOOSTS BALLOT ISSUE

In six months, the *Harvard Journal on Legislation* will carry an article "Judicial Protection of Ballot Access Rights: Third Parties Need Not Apply" by Bradley A. Smith, a 1990 graduate of Harvard Law School. The article scolds the Supreme Court for the abysmal job it has done during the last twenty years on ballot access issues, points out inconsistencies in the Court's approach, and is packed with useful details about the history of third parties, ballot access laws, and ballot access litigation. The article will appear in the Winter 1991 issue.

**[ ] 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, Pelosi, Roybal, Stark. Ct: Morrison. DC: Fautroy. 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, Moody.

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