

BALLOT ACCESS NEWS

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CONYERS WON'T INTRODUCE BILL

On November 7, Congressman John Conyers of Michigan told the Rainbow Lobby that he is too busy to re-introduce his ballot access bill. He said he still supports the idea, however. Conyers introduced the bill in 1985, 1987 and 1989. The bill would have outlawed restrictive state ballot access hurdles for third party and independent candidates for president and Congress.

The Rainbow Lobby is seeking another sponsor. On November 1, Conyers had asked the Rainbow Lobby to supply his office with full documentation about the bill, so his action on November 7 was a surprise.

MCCARTHY ATTACKS WRITE-IN BAN

On November 1, several former third party and independent presidential candidates, including former Senator Eugene McCarthy, filed an *amicus curiae* brief with the U.S. Supreme Court in *Burdick v Takushi*, the case over whether the U.S. Constitution requires write-in space on ballots. The case is from Hawaii. Hawaii is one of five states which bans write-in voting. The Coalition for Free & Open Elections (COFOE) initiated the brief.

The brief points out that ballot access for independent candidates and new political parties in Hawaii is difficult, and that this is an extra reason why Hawaii ought to permit write-in voting.

Co-signing the brief with McCarthy are three other past presidential candidates who were unable to get on the Hawaii general election ballot: former Congressman John G. Schmitz (1972 American Party candidate), Dr. Benjamin Spock (1972 Peoples Party candidate), and Sonia Johnson (1984 Citizens Party candidate). Also co-signing the brief are several political parties which had trouble getting on the ballot in Hawaii, or which have fought to get write-in space on ballots in other states on behalf of their campaigns. Two other co-signers of the brief are Ted Erum and Maria Hustace, independent candidates who tried and failed to get on the Hawaii ballot and who litigated unsuccessfully against the ballot access laws (Hawaii requires independent candidates for office other than president to poll 10% in the primary, from the ranks of voters who must abstain from voting for any partisan primary candidates).

The point of the *amicus* is to make the Supreme Court aware that Hawaii does not have easy access laws, as the 9th circuit erroneously said when it upheld the write-in ban. The Supreme Court will probably decide in December whether to hear the case. Other states which ban all write-ins are Louisiana, Oklahoma, Nevada and South Dakota. States which ban write-ins for president are Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina and Nebraska.

Virginia Delegate Alan Mayer was re-elected on November 5. Mayer introduced a bill this year to legalize presidential write-ins (which lost). He will try again next year.

ARIZONA BILL PASSES!

On November 6, the Arizona legislature passed SB 1008, which reduces the number of signatures needed to qualify a new party, from 2% of the last vote cast, to 1 and 1/3%. The bill also reduces the registration requirement for a party to remain qualified, from 1%, to two-thirds of 1%.

The Governor of Arizona has until the evening of November 12 to either sign or veto the bill. Anyone who wishes to learn what action the Governor took, may call his office at (602) 542-4331. If the bill becomes law, the number of signatures needed for a new party in 1992 will be 14,073.

VOTER LIST VICTORY

On October 11, federal district judge Sarah Evans Barker of Indiana ruled that it is unconstitutional for elections officials to refuse to give a free list of registered voters to unqualified political parties. The decision is based on the 14th amendment and on the fact that Indiana elections officials do supply a free list to the qualified parties. *Libertarian Party & New Alliance Party v Marion County*, no. 90-IP-2240-C. In Indiana, only the Democratic and Republican Parties are now qualified.

The Libertarian Party won a lawsuit on the same issue in Arizona several months ago. However, the Indiana decision is more significant, because in the Indiana case, the decision is from a federal court and it will be reported. Furthermore, in the Indiana case, the government fought strenuously against the lawsuit, yet did not prevail.

COLORADO OK'S PETITIONING IN MALLS

On October 7, the Colorado Supreme Court ruled that the free speech provisions of the state constitution require shopping centers to permit First Amendment activity on their parking lots and sidewalks. *Bock v Westminster Mall Co.*, no. 90-SC-433. The vote was 4-3. The specific activity sought by the plaintiffs was the right to leaflet, but the decision applies equally to petitioning.

MONTANA EASES PETITION DEADLINE

Ballot Access News recently learned that the 1991 session of the Montana legislature improved the deadline for independent candidates (other than presidential candidates) to qualify for the ballot. The deadline had been in April, but now is in June. (Independent presidential candidates continue to have an August petition deadline). The bill was SB 157, signed into law April 24, 1991.

However, the same bill which improves the deadline, also provides that no one may be an independent candidate who has been "associated" with a political party during the previous year. Since voters do not register into particular political parties in Montana, someone "associated" with a political party is defined to be someone who ran for office in a partisan primary, or who held partisan office.

CALIFORNIA INJURES INDEPENDENTS

Ballot Access News recently learned that SB 608, which was signed into law on September 30, was amended at the last minute to impose a new hurdle for independent candidates. Previously, an independent candidate was free to decide whether or not to run, as late as August of the election year.

But now, all independent candidates must file a declaration of candidacy in February of the election year. The law destroys the flexibility of an independent to enter a race, after the results of the June primary are known (however, even under the old law, this flexibility was hampered by another provision which makes it impossible for anyone to be an independent candidate if he or she had been a registered member of a qualified party during the past year).

The new restriction is almost certainly unconstitutional. The Secretary of State has already stated orally that she will not enforce the law against independent candidates for federal office. Also, the legislative counsel is being asked whether the new law is constitutional or not. The bill's author, Senator Lucy Killea, who is now an independent herself, will try to repeal the restriction next year.

The new restriction was the idea of State Senator David Roberti, a Democrat and the Senate Majority Leader.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS CHIEF TO WORK FOR EASIER BALLOT ACCESS

On October 22, Jeff Lanier, head of the Georgia Elections Division, promised to help persuade the legislature to lower the number of signatures needed for third party and independent candidate ballot access. Lanier plans to submit a list of proposed election law changes, in a single bill which will be heard in a Joint Committee on December 5 at 10 a.m., in Room 450 of the Capitol. The bill will lower the number of signatures on statewide third party and independent candidate petitions from 1% of the number of registered voters, to 10,000 signatures.

OTHER LEGISLATIVE NEWS

1. The Governor of Maryland signed SB 44 into law on May 14. It ends the practice of omitting candidates from the primary ballot, when they are unopposed. From now on, all Democratic and Republican Party candidates running in the primaries of those parties will appear on the primary ballot. However, if the candidate has no opposition, the word "Unopposed" will appear next to his or her name. Maryland does not permit write-in votes in primaries, so it will still be impossible to vote against an unopposed candidate.

2. Indiana Senator Sue Landske has promised to introduce a bill next year to improve ballot access.

3. Missouri Senator Frank Flotron, and Missouri Representative Sheila Lumpe, have promised to re-introduce their ballot access improvement bill again next year. The bill passed the legislature this year but was combined with some other provisions unrelated to ballot access, and the Missouri Governor vetoed the combined bill.

2 STATES SET NEW DEADLINES

1. The Alabama Secretary of State has decided to set the petition deadline for new political parties and independent candidates (for office other than president) sometime in mid-August. The old April deadline was declared unconstitutional several months ago, but the legislature went home without setting a new one.

2. The Kentucky Secretary of State has decided to set the deadline for third party and independent candidates (for office other than president) in early August. The old February deadline was recently declared unconstitutional.

GEORGIA PETITION CHANGE

Ballot Access News recently learned that the Georgia Attorney General ruled on May 9, 1990, that the petition deadline for new political parties is the second Tuesday in July, not the first Tuesday in August. The law is ambiguous; sec. 21-2-185 says the deadline is August, but sec. 21-2-187, amended in 1989, says it's in July. The Attorney General Opinion admits that the law is contradictory but says the more recent section must be considered the will of the legislature.

TERM LIMIT INITIATIVES

On November 5, the voters of Washington state defeated an initiative which would have imposed term limits on state and federal legislators, by 54%-46%. However, the defeat does not mean that the idea is dead. Initiative petitions to impose term limitations on members of Congress and legislators are circulating in Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming. Petitions were submitted November 1 in South Dakota. Petitioning starts soon in Arkansas and Nevada. California, which already has term limits for state legislators, will probably see a new initiative to limit congressional terms.

If the Washington initiative had passed, it would have been attacked in court, and we could have expected a definitive ruling as to whether states can pass congressional term limits. In 1969 the U.S. Supreme Court said Congress itself may not add additional requirements for anyone to hold Congressional office.

The voters of Worcester, Massachusetts, voted 74%-26% in favor of term limitations for Congress, in a non-binding vote also held on November 5.

PROP. REP. LOSES IN CINCINNATI

On November 5, the voters of Cincinnati turned down a proposal to elect the city council by proportional representation, 55%-45%. Activists who had worked for P.R. will now give up that fight, and attempt to obtain election of the city council by districts, rather than the current system of at-large elections. The voters of Cincinnati had also voted the idea down in 1987, by about the same margin. Cincinnati used the method from the late 1920's until 1957. The system asks the voter to rank all the candidates by order of preference.

INDEPENDENT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES TEST THE WATERS

Several proposed independent presidential candidates and proposed new political parties have taken small, cautious steps toward a 1992 campaign:

1. Frank Zappa has hired a southern California law firm to research ballot access for his possible run for the presidency as an independent.
2. Ron Daniels announced on October 14 that he has formed a committee to decide whether he should run for president as an independent. On November 2, Jesse Jackson announced that he will not seek the Democratic nomination. Jackson's decision helps Daniels, since the two men tend to share the same donor base.
3. The U.S. Taxpayers Party has still not found a suitable presidential candidate, and has not yet begun petitioning for a place on the ballot, except in Idaho.
4. The six co-conveners of the proposed new political party suggested by the National Organization for Women are concentrating on raising money. They hope to be able to hire a full-time party coordinator in January 1992. The six co-conveners don't intend to choose a name for the party, (the NOW convention in June 1992 may do this) and disagree among themselves as to the advisability of running a presidential candidate in 1992.
5. H. Ross Perot, a billionaire businessman from Dallas, Texas, addressed a T.H.R.O. rally in Tampa on November 2. T.H.R.O. is an organization working for more turnover in Congress. Many of the 3,000 people at the rally expressed sentiment that Perot should run as an independent, but Perot indicated he is too busy to run for president. Perot is fairly well-known for having rescued two of his employees from an Iran jail in 1979, and for having made extensive efforts in 1969 and 1970 to get better treatment for American P.O.W.'s in Vietnam.

CBS SHOW ON THIRD PARTIES

On October 21 at 2 a.m., the CBS-TV network show "Nightwatch" broadcast a 20 minute interview with Andre Marrou (Libertarian presidential candidate), Ron Daniels (probable independent presidential candidate representing the ideas of the Rainbow Coalition) and Sarah Nelson (one of the six co-conveners of the proposed new N.O.W. political party). Marrou and Daniels both lambasted U.S. ballot access laws. The show's host, Juan Williams, didn't ask any Daniels or Nelson any questions about their specific plans for the 1992 election. The caption under Daniels broadcast on TV screens was "Independent Party"; under Nelson were the words "NOW Commission".

The show's producer also wanted to have someone from the Green Party and someone from Labor Party Advocates, but with very short notice, was unable to arrange for representatives from these groups. For reasons of his own, the producer refused to let Lenora Fulani appear, even though she is the only third party or independent presidential candidate who has raised enough money to qualify for federal matching funds (see next story).

FULANI FIRST TO GET MATCHING FUNDS

On October 9, Lenora Fulani submitted documents to the Federal Election Commission to establish her eligibility for primary season matching funds. The only other presidential candidate (in any party) who applied was Paul Tsongas, a Democrat from Massachusetts.

On October 31, the FEC certified Fulani's request (Tsongas' was not certified). Fulani thus became the first presidential candidate (from any party, major or minor) to become eligible for primary season matching funds in the 1992 presidential race. She is seeking the New Alliance nomination.

CANADIAN THIRD PARTY WINS CONTROL OF TWO MORE PROVINCES

On October 17, the New Democratic Party won 51 of the 75 seats in the British Columbia legislature. On October 21, the New Democratic Party won 55 of the 66 seats in the Saskatchewan legislature. The party also won control of the Ontario legislature last year, and has controlled Yukon Territory's legislature since 1985.

The New Democratic Party is considered a "third" party in Canada. It has never placed better than third in the Canadian parliament. It is a social democratic party.

Canada, like the United States, has "winner-take-all" elections, rather than proportional representation. However, Canada does not have severe ballot access restrictions for new parties, as most states of the U.S. do.

US BALLOT ACCESS LAWS VIOLATE HELSINKI ACCORD?

William D. Plies, a recent Maryland law school graduate, has informed *Ballot Access News* that the U.S. government signed an accord with other nations last year, pledging itself not to discriminate against voters on the basis of which party they are members of, and also not to discriminate against any political parties.

The accord was agreed to at an international meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark, in June 1990, and signed by the U.S. in September 1990. The meeting was an outgrowth of the Helsinki Commission, which started in 1975 to improve human rights. Plies is working to bring U.S. ballot access laws to the attention of the Commission. Plies' member of Congress, Steny Hoyer, has a special interest in the Commission, and Plies hopes to get his help. Plies' address is 1401 Blair Mill Rd, #1819, Silver Spring, Md 20910.

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MONTANA WINS ANOTHER HOUSE SEAT?

On October 17, a U.S. District Court in Montana held that the formula Congress has used since 1941 to determine how many U.S. House seats each state should have, is unconstitutional because it violates the "One-person, one vote" rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court in the early 1960's. The vote was 2-1. *State of Montana v U.S. Dept. of Commerce*, no. CV 91-22-H-CCL. The federal government has already filed notice of appeal, both with the 9th circuit and with the U.S. Supreme Court. The two judges in the majority, Charles Lovell and James Battin, are both from Montana.

If the decision is not overturned, Montana will retain both its seats in the House and Washington will not gain a seat. If the decision is overturned, Montana will lose one of its two seats and Washington will gain one, from eight to nine seats.

Each side has good arguments on its side. Under the formula passed by Congress in 1941, the "Hill Plan", each state receives a number of seats equal to its share of the U.S. population. Thus, Washington, which has 1.96% of the U.S. population, gets 9 seats, because 1.96% of 435 seats equals 8.54, which rounds to 9. Montana, which has .32% of the nation's people, only gets one seat, because .32% of 435 equals 1.40 seats, which rounds down to one seat.

Montana points out that this means the single Montana seat will have 803,655 people, whereas the average U.S. House district will have 572,466 persons, and the average district in Washington state will only have 543,271 people. Montana argues that the "Hill plan" should be abandoned in favor of the "Dean harmonic means" plan, in which rounding depends on the harmonic mean of the two whole numbers the fraction falls between. Use of the "Dean Plan" would mean that Montana's two seats would each have about 401,827 people, and Washington's eight seats would have, on the average, 611,179 people.

Montana points out that the "Dean" formula would mean a population discrepancy of only 29,195 between the average Washington seat and the average seat in the U.S., whereas the "Hill Plan" in force means a population discrepancy between the average Washington seat and the average U.S. seat of 38,713. Montana also notes that the "Dean" plan means a population discrepancy of 170,639 between the average Montana seat and the average U.S. seat, whereas the "Hill" plan means a discrepancy of 231,189 between the single Montana seat and the average U.S. seat. Thus, Montana argues that its idea is fairer regardless of whether Montana statistics, or Washington statistics, are used.

The dissenting Judge, Diarmuid O'Scannlain of Oregon, voted against Montana because he feels that the founding fathers never intended the populations of House districts to be equal all across the country. He says that if that were the goal, the Constitution would have provided for House districts which contain parts of two different states, because there's no other way to end up with districts all across the country which are equal in population.

PEACE & FREEDOM PARTY

In 1988, the Peace & Freedom Party, a ballot-qualified party in California, suffered the indignity of having its presidential candidate kept off the November ballot, because the Secretary of State ruled that she couldn't tell whom the party had nominated (the state convention to choose the party's presidential candidate had split into two meetings, each one claiming to be the legitimate meeting).

On October 27, the party's state central committee met in San Francisco, to consider whether to change the party rules so that party's presidential primary would be binding. If the primary were binding, there would be no chance for a repeat of the 1988 debacle.

However, the plan to make the primary binding was defeated by a vote of 25-24. Generally, opponents of the New Alliance Party (which functions in California within the Peace & Freedom Party) were opposed to the idea, whereas forces friendly to the New Alliance Party supported it.

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete. SIGNED: Richard Winger. Form 3526.

1992 PETITIONING

STATE	REQUIREMENTS		SIGNATURES COLLECTED				DEADLINES	
	FULL PARTY	CAND.	LIBT	NAP	GREEN	POPULIST	PARTY	CAND.
Alabama	12,157	5,000	finished	2,700	0	0	*mid-Aug.	Aug 31
Alaska	2,035	2,035	finished	0	already on	0	Aug 25	Aug 25
Arizona	21,109	10,555	*18,000	6,000	*5,000	*50	May 16	Sep 18
Arkansas	20,890	0	0	0	0	0	Jan 2	Sep 15
California	(reg) 79,188	134,781	already on	0	*50,000	0	Dec 31, 91	Aug 7
Colorado	no procedure	5,000	*1,500	0	0	0	-	Aug 4
Connecticut	no procedure	14,620	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	-	Aug 14
Delaware	(reg.) 145	(es) 2,900	already on	141	0	0	Aug 22	Jul 15
D.C.	no procedure	(es) 2,600	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	-	Aug 18
Florida	180,935	60,312	*300	0	0	0	Jul 10	Jul 15
Georgia	26,955	27,009	already on	0	0	3,300	*Jul 14	*Jul 14
Hawaii	4,534	4,177	already on	0	3,100	0	Apr 22	Sep 4
Idaho	8,180	4,090	already on	0	300	*250	Aug 31	Aug 25
Illinois	no procedure	25,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	-	Aug 3
Indiana	no procedure	29,909	*26,000	0	0	*700	-	Jul 15
Iowa	no procedure	1,000	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 14
Kansas	15,661	5,000	already on	0	0	0	Apr 11	Aug 4
Kentucky	no procedure	5,000	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 27
Louisiana	(reg) 110,000	0	approx 150	0	0	0	Jun 30	Sep 1
Maine	26,139	4,000	already on	0	0	0	Dec 12,91	Jun 2
Maryland	10,000	(es) 70,000	already on	4,100	0	*1,100	Aug 3	Aug 3
Massachs.	(reg) 33,000	11,715	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	Jul 1	Jul 28
Michigan	25,646	25,646	already on	0	0	0	Jul 16	Jul 16
Minnesota	92,156	2,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	ap. May 1	Sep 15
Mississippi	just be org.	1,000	already on	0	0	*400	ap. Jan. 2	Sep 4
Missouri	no procedure	20,860	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 3
Montana	9,531	9,531	already on	0	0	0	Mar 12	Jul 29
Nebraska	5,834	2,500	*7,765	0	0	0	Aug 1	Aug 25
Nevada	9,392	9,392	already on	0	0	*250	Jun 10	Jun 10
New Hamp.	no procedure	3,000	already on	0	0	0	-	Aug 5
New Jersey	no procedure	800	0	0	0	0	-	Jul 27
New Mexico	2,069	12,409	already on	already on	0	0	Jul 14	Sep 8
New York	no procedure	20,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	-	Aug 18
North Carolina	43,601	(es) 65,000	finished	1,000	0	0	Jul 9	Jun 26
North Dakota	7,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	Apr 10	Sep 4
Ohio	34,777	5,000	0	0	0	0	Jan 6	Aug 20
Oklahoma	45,566	35,132	0	0	0	0	Jun 1	July 15
Oregon	(es) 36,000	(att.) 1,000	already on	0	8,000	*2,000	Aug 25	Aug 25
Penn.	no procedure	(es) *37,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	-	Aug 1
Rhode Isl.	no procedure	1,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	-	Sep. 4
South Carolina	10,000	10,000	already on	already on	0	0	May 2	Aug 1
South Dakota	6,419	2,568	*finished	0	0	0	Apr 7	Aug 4
Tennessee	19,759	25	0	0	0	0	ap. May 1	Aug 20
Texas	38,900	54,269	already on	can't start	can't start	can't start	May 25	May 11
Utah	500	300	already on	0	0	*finished	Mar 16	Sep 1
Vermont	just be org.	1,000	organizing	organizing	0	0	Sep 17	Sep 17
Virginia	no procedure	(es) 14,500	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	-	Aug 21
Washington	no procedure	200	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	-	Jul 25
West Va.	no procedure	6,534	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 1
Wisconsin	10,000	2,000	already on	can't start	can't start	can't start	Jun 1	Sep 1
Wyoming	8,000	7,903	already on	0	0	0	May 1	Aug 24

LIBT is Libertarian; NAP is New Alliance; POP is Populist. Other qualified national parties are American in S.C., Prohibition in N. M., Soc. Workers in N. M., and Workers World in Mich. and N.M. "FULL PARTY REQ." means a procedure by which a new party can qualify itself before it knows who its candidates are. Not every state has such a procedure. "CANDIDATE REQ." means a procedure whereby a petition names a particular candidate. * entry has changed since the last issue. The Pacific Party in Oregon has 6,500. The Taxpayers Party has 200 in Idaho. Requirements above refer to the requirements for presidential candidates.

PENNSYLVANIA REQUIREMENTS RISE

Due to a voter turnout in Pennsylvania on November 5 which was 50% higher than typical Pennsylvania odd year elections, the number of signatures needed in 1992 will be approximately 37,000, rather than the usual 25,000 or so.

ELECTION RETURNS

All elections below occurred on November 5, unless there is a different date mentioned.

- 1. Alabama: On October 8, Birmingham elected a Mayor in a non-partisan election. Libertarian Jimmy Blake received 3.9% of the vote; Socialist Worker John Hawkins received .1%.
- 2. Alaska: On October 1, Libertarian Mike Wiley was elected to the Kenai Peninsula Boro School Board, polling 41% in a three-person, non-partisan race. Libertarian Lynn House polled 46% of the vote in a non-partisan two-person race for Fairbanks City Council.
- 3. Arizona: Libertarian Gay Lynn Goetzke polled 11.2% for Mayor of Tucson in a three-person partisan election. Because the showing was over 5%, the Libertarian Party is now a qualified party within Tucson.
- 4. California: Workers World Party candidate Gloria LaRiva, running for Mayor of San Francisco, polled 1.4%. Socialist Action candidate Joni Jacobs, running for the same office, polled .8%. A non-binding initiative affirming support for the First Amendment, put on the ballot by the Libertarian Party, polled 72.8%.
- 5. Indiana: Mary C. Barton, New Alliance Party candidate for Mayor of Indianapolis, polled 2.4% in a partisan race. Brent Snow, Libertarian candidate for Kokomo city council in another 3-candidate partisan race, polled 10.2%.
- 6. Iowa: Karen Kubby, Socialist Party candidate for re-election to the Iowa City city council (a non-partisan race), was re-elected with 80.3% of the vote.

7. Massachusetts: Jill Klowden, New Alliance Party candidate for Boston city council, polled 20.6% in a two-person, non-partisan race.

8. New Jersey: election returns for Populist, Libertarian and Socialist Workers candidates for the state legislature are not yet available.

9. New York: New Alliance Party candidate Rafael Mendez, running for New York city council, polled 37% in a two-person, partisan race. Socialist Workers Party city council candidate Meryl Farber, in another district, polled 6%.

10. Pennsylvania: State Senator Chaka Fattah, Consumer Party candidate for Congress in the special election, 2nd district, placed second to the Democrat, winning 27.8%. An independent candidate placed third with 27.4% and the Republican was far behind in fourth place with 5.5%.

Richard Douglas, Populist running for Indiana County (western Pennsylvania) Commission polled 8% in a 3-party, partisan race. Joyce Douglas, running for Blairsville School Board in another partisan race in that county, polled 17%.

11. Utah: Socialist Workers Party candidate Nancy Boyasko, running in a two-person non-partisan race for Salt Lake City council, polled 42.6%. This is the best election showing in the 53-year history of the Socialist Workers Party.

14. Virginia: Libertarians Richard Sincere, running for Arlington Treasurer in a partisan two-person race, polled 23.3%. Libertarian Paul Gagnon, for Fairfax county board, polled 14.9% in a three-person, partisan races. Libertarian Michael Ward, for Arlington board, polled 12.5% in a three-party race.

Independent Representative Lacey Putney, the only independent in the Virginia legislature, was re-elected.

14. Washington: Freedom Socialist Party candidate Yonalda Alaniz, running in a two-person non-partisan election for city council, polled 18.7%.

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