

BALLOT ACCESS NEWS

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TWO GOOD FLORIDA BILLS PASS

1. On June 20, the legislature sent SB 526 to Governor Bob Martinez, a bill not previously mentioned in *Ballot Access News*. The bill provides that a new political party can qualify in just part of the state. Previously, a third party which was unable to qualify for ballot status throughout the entire state, could not appear on the ballot anywhere. Since the Florida requirements for a new party to qualify are so difficult that only one third party has qualified in the past 60 years (other than for president, for which the requirements are different), the old Florida situation has meant a complete absence of third political parties from all non-presidential ballots in the state.

Under SB 526, a new party can qualify in just one legislative district, or just one county, or one congressional district. A petition signed by 3% of the registered voters in the affected area will be required. This will provide an opportunity for third parties to at least qualify an occasional candidate, for the legislature, congress, or county office, for the first time since 1931. SB 526 was introduced by Senator Lincoln Diaz-Balart, a Republican from Miami.

2. On June 21, the legislature sent HB 2403 to the Governor. The bill lets third parties qualify in special elections, and changes the filing deadline for independent candidates for federal office from May to July. The Governor has until July 6 to sign or veto the bills. Assuming he signs them, they will take effect in 1991.

HIGH COURT PATRONAGE DECISION MAY HELP THIRD PARTIES

On June 21, the U. S. Supreme Court issued a decision in *Rutan v Republican Party of Illinois*, ruling that it violates the First Amendment for a government to discriminate on the basis of political party affiliation, in employment practices. The vote was 5-4. The Court's opinion was written by Justice William Brennan and also signed by Justices Byron White, Thurgood Marshall, Harry Blackmun and John Paul Stevens. The case had been brought by Illinois government employees who had been passed over for promotion, or who had received undesirable transfers, because they didn't vote in Republican primaries or volunteer to help Republican campaigns.

The Supreme Court had ruled in 1976 and again in 1980 that it violates the First Amendment for the government to fire employees, simply because of their political party affiliation or their refusal to volunteer for political party work. The new decision relates to hiring, promotions and transfers. Since Brennan wrote the 1976 opinion as well (*Elrod v Burns*) he didn't elaborate greatly on the theory behind the new opinion. Instead, he leaned on the theory expressed in the 1976 opinion, which is that the First Amendment protects an individual's right to decide for himself which political party he or she wish to join, and therefore the government can't deprive him or her of a public benefit based on that choice.

The Court's new decision will help to overcome state discrimination against candidates and members of small and new political parties. There are ten states which still permit Democrats and Republicans to indicate their party affiliation on their voter registration records, but which deny members of non-qualified parties the same right. There are proposals in Congress to discriminate against third party and independent candidates for Congress for public funding, even when those third party and independent candidates have as much voter appeal as their Democratic or Republican opponents. A majority of states automatically put third party and independent candidates in an inferior position on the ballot, compared to the position of the major parties. Public television is thinking about giving free air time to the Democratic and Republican Parties and their presidential candidates, but none to other presidential candidates. These practices will be easier to attack in court, because of the *Rutan* decision.

Justice Antonin Scalia dissented, saying there is a state interest in permitting patronage: it "promotes political stability and facilitates the social and political integration of previously powerless groups...patronage stabilizes political parties and prevents excessive political fragmentation - both of which are results in which states have a strong governmental interest. Party strength requires the efforts of the rank-and-file, especially in the dull periods between elections, to perform such tasks as organizing precincts, registering new voters, and providing constituent services...The Court refuses to acknowledge the link between patronage and party discipline, and between that and party success...It is self-evident that eliminating patronage will significantly undermine party discipline; and that as party discipline wanes, so will the strength of the two-party system."

Scalia is to be commended for worrying about the welfare of political parties, but there was no evidence in this case that parties need patronage to carry out campaigns. Scalia seems to feel that political activity is so unpleasant that people must be coerced into performing it. Minnesota has perhaps the best-organized Democratic and Republican Party structures, yet patronage there is minimal.

If Scalia had written the majority opinion, and had used this language, for the first time the Supreme Court would have been on record as saying that the state has an interest in enhancing the strength of the "two-party system" (which he did not define). The Supreme Court has never stated that there is a public interest in strengthening or preserving the "two-party system".

BROOKS SCRUTINIZING NES

Congressman Jack Brooks of Texas, powerful chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, wrote a letter on May 24 indicating his interest in studying the extent to which "the voting process is being stifled by collective decisions of News Election Service", the news monopoly which is the sole source for election returns on election night.

HR 1582 GAINS ANOTHER CO-SPONSOR

Congressman Jim Moody, a Democrat who has represented north Milwaukee, Wisconsin, since 1982, has recently become a co-sponsor of HR 1582. The bill now has 32 co-sponsors in addition to its main sponsor, Congressman John Conyers of Detroit, Michigan. A full list of co-sponsors is listed on page six. HR 1582 is the ballot access bill. Moody became a co-sponsor after meeting with the Rainbow Lobby.

On May 23, the *Washington Post* ran an article about HR 1582 and the Rainbow Lobby, which will be reproduced in the next *B.A.N.* if the *Post* gives permission to reprint it. It states that Congressman Al Swift is opposed to easy ballot access because he feels there were so many candidates in a Washington special election for U.S. Senate in 1983 that the voters were confused. It's true that there were 33 candidates on the ballot in that election, but 32 of them were Republicans or Democrats who needed no petition whatsoever to qualify. Swift ought to know that there is a great difference between no petition requirement, and the petition requirement permitted by HR 1582 of one-tenth of 1% of the voters. If he doesn't know it, there is plenty of evidence that it is true. For example, the Ohio independent candidate requirement for statewide office is only 5,000 signatures, which is easier than the ceiling specified in HR 1582, yet Ohio has never had more than 6 independent candidates in any statewide race. Please write Congressman Swift and tell him that his concern about the 1983 special Senate race in Washington is no reason for him to be opposed to HR 1582.

STATE LEGISLATIVE NEWS

California: AB 4118 passed the Assembly on May 21. It deletes the statutory provisions on how the Democratic Party conducts its state convention. It will receive a hearing in the Senate Elections Committee on July 5.

On June 20, AB 3148 passed the Assembly Elections Committee by a vote of 5-2. 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. No one testified against the bill. However, it will make it more difficult for initiatives to qualify, by slowing the process.

Florida: Governor Bob Martinez has hinted that he will veto SB 870, the bill which makes it extremely difficult to qualify initiatives. He has until July 5 to act. The bill requires that all petition forms be signed by witnesses, and forbids anyone from paying people to be witnesses.

Louisiana: On May 16, SB 1031 passed the Senate Elections Committee. It would end the Louisiana system of open, virtually non-partisan primaries for all public office, and reestablish the normal system which was used before 1977, in which only registered members of any political party are entitled to vote in that party's primary. The bill still hasn't received a vote in the full Senate. Since the legislative session ends on July 9, chances for the bill are dim.

MASSACHUSETTS INITIATIVE

On June 21, proponents of the initiative to improve ballot access bills filed another 17,000 signatures, to finish the job of getting the initiative on the ballot. Only 8,421 additional signatures were required. The extra signatures had to be obtained because the legislature refused to pass the initiative. It is now virtually certain that the voters of Massachusetts will vote on the issue of whether ballot access laws should be moderated. The initiative will be one of seven initiatives on the November, 1990 ballot. The Committee for Fair Ballot Access urgently needs funds to advertise for the initiative. Please send contributions to the Committee at Box 2557, Boston Ma 02208.

POLITICAL PARTY RIGHTS

1. On June 20, the Libertarian Party of California filed a lawsuit in federal court in San Francisco, asking that the court direct the Secretary of State of California to recognize two party Bylaws. One Bylaw, passed at the party's state convention in 1988, would lower the number of write-ins needed in the party's own primary, for a write-in candidate to receive the party's nomination. Current California law requires such a high number of write-in votes that it is impossible for any party other than the Democrats or Republicans to nominate candidates by write-in at their own primaries. The party's Bylaw requires only 40 write-ins for district office, and 65 for statewide office. One person did receive enough votes at the party's June, 1990 primary to receive the nomination under the Bylaws.

The other party Bylaw, passed at the party's state convention in 1990, would permit the party to nominate candidates by convention, if no one had won the party's nomination at the preceding primary. The case is *Lightfoot v Eu*, no. C90-1750, and has been assigned to Judge Thelton E. Henderson, a Carter appointee with an excellent record on civil rights cases (however, he has never before had a case involving elections or political parties).

2. On May 23, a circuit court judge in Michigan declared the state's new presidential primary law to be a violation of the state constitution, since the law requires that voters who participate must register in advance of the primary as a member of one of the parties holding a presidential primary (currently, only the Democratic and Republican Parties are entitled to hold a presidential primary in Michigan). Judge Thomas L. Brown said this violates the provision of the state constitution which says that there are no conditions for anyone to become a voter, other than age, citizenship and residence. *Ferency v Austin*, no. 89-64700-AA, Ingham County.

The decision ignored the fact that the Michigan Democratic and Republican Parties want a closed primary and that the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that political parties have a First Amendment right to determine for themselves who will participate in their nominations process. The case is being appealed to the State Court of Appeals by the Michigan Secretary of State.

PEACE & FREEDOM GAINS MEMBERS

California voter registration data for the the June primary showed that all qualified political parties lost registered voters during the first five months of 1990, except for the Peace & Freedom Party. PFP registration grew 8.6% between January and May. During the same period, Democrats dropped 3.7%, Republicans dropped 3.2%, American Independents dropped 2.9%, and Libertarians dropped .3%. The general decline in registration was caused by a purge of the voter rolls. New totals for the three qualified third parties are American Independent 152,085, PFP 50,192, and Libertarian 47,596. Peace & Freedom registration is now higher than it has been since 1972. The only unqualified party which has asked the state to tally its registration this year is the Green Party, which has 2,734. The Green Party will qualify for the California 1992 ballot if it can increase its registration to 1% of the number of people who vote in November, 1990. This requirement will probably be 80,000 or so.

The Peace & Freedom Party had a candidate in a special election for the California Assembly, 78th district, on June 5, 1990. He polled 7.6% of the vote, the best showing the party has ever made in a San Diego race in which both major parties also had candidates.

1992 PETITIONING

The Kansas Libertarian Party has 6,000 signatures on its 1992 petition. None of the other recently-planned 1992 petition drives for any third party has begun yet.

On June 6, the North Carolina Libertarian Party and Project 51-'92 (a Libertarian PAC) formally won their lawsuit against the State Board of Elections, so Project 51-'92 is now free to raise and spend money in support of the 1992 petition drive there. The Board of Elections had earlier claimed that it was illegal for a PAC to donate more than \$4,000 to a state political party, but admitted that it had been in error after the Libertarian Party sued.

CALIFORNIA VOTERS PAMPHLET

The Secretary of State of California will permit candidates for Governor this year to submit a 200-word campaign statement, free of charge, in the official state-printed Ballot Pamphlet. California joins Washington, Oregon and Montana, as a state in which state ballot pamphlets include information about partisan candidates.

REPUBLICAN PARTY INVADED AGAIN

The Arkansas Republican primary of May 30 was rocked by the first-place finish of Ralph Forbes for Lieutenant Governor. Forbes was David Duke's campaign manager in Duke's race for the presidency in 1988, and has been active in white supremacist groups. He is a former member of the Populist Party, and had filed an unsuccessful lawsuit in 1986 to get the Populist Party on the ballot. Forbes polled 46%, less than a majority, so he then ran in a run-off primary on June 12, at which he was defeated. This is another illustration that the major parties would be better off if ballot access for other parties were easier.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas election code Sec. 7-1-101(1)(B) says that the deadline for a new party to qualify is in May, but sec. 7-7-203(g) says that it is in January. The Attorney General was asked to resolve the contradiction, but on May 15 he issued an opinion saying it is impossible to know. This is scant comfort for any party which may wish to qualify.

1990 ELECTION STRATEGY

The two national third parties which are most active in elections, Libertarian and New Alliance, have these 1990 strategies:

1. The Libertarian Party will concentrate resources on a few legislative candidates, hoping to elect one or more. Candidates likely to receive such support are Robert Conlan and David Atkinson (Vermont), Toby Nixon (Georgia), Greg Johnson (Idaho), Bob Waldrop and Neil Skowsen (Utah), Jeff Gared (Washington), and Russell Means (Arizona). Means plans to use the ballot label "Independent Libertarian", since the Libertarian Party failed to qualify this year in Arizona.

2. The New Alliance Party's chief goal is to poll at least 50,000 votes for Governor of New York. Lenora Fulani is the party's candidate for Governor. Her slate includes well-known attorney C. Vernon Mason for Attorney General. New York election law requires a party to poll 50,000 votes for Governor in order to become recognized. The only nationally-organized third political party which has enjoyed this status in New York in the last 50 years has been the American Labor Party (which was affiliated with Henry Wallace's Progressive Party, 1948-1954).

NEW YORK ONE-STATE PARTIES

1. On June 2, the Liberal Party nominated Mario Cuomo, who will also be the Democratic Party nominee, and on June 6 Cuomo accepted the Liberal Party nomination. Cuomo will be listed on the November ballot twice, once as a Democrat and once as a Liberal.

2. On June 2, the Conservative Party nominated Gene H. London, a registered Republican who had unsuccessfully tried to get the Republican Party's nomination. The 1990 election will be the first time the Conservative and Republican Parties have opposed each other in a New York governor's race since 1970.

3. On June 5, the Right to Life Party chose Lou Wein for Governor. The party refused to cross-endorse the Conservative Party nominee, even though he is pro-life on abortion, because of some other issue disagreements.

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COFOE NEWS

1. On March 28, the Populist Party applied to join COFOE, the Coalition for Free & Open Elections. At the COFOE Board meeting of May 13, the Board was unable to agree on whether to accept the application. Instead, the Board voted to invite a representative of the Populist Party to attend COFOE's July 1 meeting in New York city to answer questions about the party. Under the bylaws, there is no basis for COFOE to reject any political party for membership, if such political party accepts COFOE's statement of principles, written when COFOE was founded in 1985. The statement is:

"Full and fair access to the electoral process is a right central to democracy.

This right is protected by the U.S. Constitution in the First Amendment which guarantees, among other rights, the freedom to express political views through the electoral process.

This right includes the freedom to register and vote, to form political parties, to run for political office at all levels, to have unhindered access to the ballot and to the means of reaching the public, and to share equally in the benefits given by the state and federal governments to the two major parties and their candidates.

This right is not enjoyed today by voters who seek alternative political choices, nor by independent candidates and alternative political parties. Monopoly of the political process by the two major parties has, in fact, denied the voters an effective range of political choice. A maze of highly technical and restrictive laws has been enacted to bar the full exercise of the constitutional right to participate in the political process."

The original COFOE Board consisted of representatives of these political parties: Citizens, Communist, Libertarian, New Alliance, and Socialist. In 1986, the Long Island Progressive Coalition and the Peace & Freedom Party of California joined also. In 1987, the Prohibition Party joined, and the Citizens Party disbanded. In 1989, the Massachusetts Committee for Fair Ballot Access joined. Individuals may also join COFOE, but only organizations must pay dues of \$100 per year and only organizations may be represented on the board. The Bylaws require an 80% affirmative vote to admit new organizations.

2. COFOE activist Robert Goodman has recently written a detailed report on the New York city vote-reporting problem. State and county elections officials will not release any November election returns until late December. However, the returns are gathered by the New York city police department on election night. The police supply a copy to the News Election Service (NES) but will not let anyone else see them, and of course NES refuses to release any returns for parties and candidates for whom NES has no interest. Anyone who wishes to see Robert Goodman's report should ask him for a copy. Enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope. His address is 1402 Astor Ave., First Floor, Bronx NY 10469-3806.

MICHAEL GOLAND TO BE TRIED

On May 21, 1990, the U.S. Court of Appeals, 9th circuit, issued an opinion in *Goland v U.S. and F.E.C.*, no. 89-55422, rejecting Michael Goland's defenses and permitting the government to proceed with his trial. Goland had secretly donated \$120,000 to the campaign of Ed Vallen for U.S. Senate in 1986. Vallen was the American Independent Party candidate in that race, in which the major party contenders were Democrat Alan Cranston and Republican Ed Zschau. Goland favored Cranston and wanted to injure the campaign of Zschau, so Goland donated to the third party candidate and arranged for him to make and broadcast television advertising attacking the Republican candidate.

It is illegal for anyone to contribute more than \$1,000 to a candidate for federal office. It is also illegal for anyone to contribute anonymously (as Goland did). There is an exception for anonymous donations to minor political parties and candidates if such parties and candidates can show that their contributors are likely to suffer harrassment. However, the 9th circuit stated that Goland had presented no evidence that contributors to the American Independent Party are likely to suffer harrassment if they are publicly identified.

Goland also argued that there can be no logical reason for the government to control anonymous campaign contributions, since the rationale for controlling campaign contributions is to prevent bribery or its appearance, and if the candidate doesn't know who donated to him, the candidate will not be influenced by the donor.

The 9th circuit rejected this argument also. It said that an anonymous donor could always arrange to identify himself or herself to the candidate after the election.

POST OFFICE DECISION

The U.S. Supreme Court will release the *Kokinda* decision on June 27 or 28. At stake is the regulation which bars solicitation on post office sidewalks. In the past, the regulation has been used to bar petitioning, although at oral argument the attorney for the post office stated that the regulation does not bar petitioning.

BUSH VETOES HATCH ACT REVISION

On June 15, President Bush vetoed SB 135 by Senator John Glenn, which would have permitted federal employees to engage in some partisan political activity, on their own time. On June 20 the House voted to override the veto, but on June 21 the Senate upheld the veto by two votes. Every Democratic Senator, and ten Republican Senators, voted to override the veto.

The Hatch Act makes it illegal for federal employees to circulate petitions to qualify parties for the ballot. Consequently, the law particularly injures third political parties, since they are dependent on their members engaging in endless petition drives to get the party on the ballot. Every third party, even the Libertarian Party, has members who are employees of the federal government.

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	PFP,AIP	Jan 2
Colorado	1,000	50	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	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	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	Apr 25
Idaho	8,180	already on	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 30
Illinois	25,000	4,000	already on	0	0	0	-	Aug 6
Indiana	30,950	1,408	0	0	0	0	-	Jul 15
Iowa	1,000	0	0	125	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	200	0	0	50	0	-	Jun 30
Maine	4,000	too late	too late	too late	too late	too late	-	Jun 5
Maryland	(est) 69,500	0	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 6
Massachusetts	33,682	*	*	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	-	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	800	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	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	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	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	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	-	Jul 28
West Virginia	6,346	too late	too late	disqualified	too late	too late	-	May 7
Wisconsin	2,000	1,600	0	0	0	0	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 some states, the independent candidate deadline is later than the party deadline. In Michigan, the Green Party has 6,000 signatures. In Pennsylvania, the Consumer Party has 7,000 signatures. *An asterisk means the party is on the ballot in part of the state. The Socialist Workers petition in West Virginia has been rejected as insufficient by the Secretary of State.

VIRGINIA U.S. SENATE RACE

There will probably be two candidates on the November ballot for the U.S. Senate in Virginia: Republican John Warner, and Nancy Spannaus, an independent candidate and editor of the LaRouche movement's newspaper, *New Federalist*. Spannaus is a Democrat who sought the Democratic Party's nomination, but the party chose to run no candidate, so Spannaus submitted over 27,000 signatures to qualify as an independent. 13,687 are required. Virginia will be finished checking the signatures by early July.

Since Virginia ballots carry no party labels (except for president), the ballot will look exactly as it would have looked if Spannaus were the Democratic nominee.

PEACE & FREEDOM PRIMARY RESULTS

At the June 5, 1990 California primary, the three factions within the Peace & Freedom Party each won some victories. The faction allied with the New Alliance Party won the gubernatorial nomination; the independent faction won the nominations for Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and Controller; and the faction which was allied with the International Workers Party during 1988 won the Treasurer, Attorney General and Insurance Commissioner nominations. Results for state central committee races indicate roughly 40% were won by the NAP faction, 34% by the independent/Communist Party faction, and 26% by the faction which was allied with the IWP. There are some indications that all of the factions will agree to cooperate with each other, to the extent that it will be possible to have one state convention (in Sacramento) and an election for state officers whose validity will be recognized by all factions.

COMMUNISTS STOP DAILY PUBLICATION

The Communist Party, USA, announced during May that it could no longer afford to publish its newspaper, the *Peoples Daily World*, as a daily newspaper. Weekly publication commenced in June. The party had been the only political party in the US with a daily newspaper.

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.

I want to receive **BALLOT ACCESS NEWS**.
I enclose \$6.00 for 1 year (overseas: \$10)
Make check out to "Ballot Access News".

I want to join COFOE. Enclosed is \$ _____
(includes one-year subscription to this newsletter, or one-year renewal).
Make check out to "COFOE". Minimum dues are \$10.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

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, Moody.

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