

CONGRESSMAN CONYERS REMAINS AN ENIGMA

EVEN OTHER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS DON'T KNOW HIS INTENTIONS

Congressman John Conyers still has not revealed whether he intends to re-introduce the ballot access bill which he introduced in 1985, 1987 and 1989. Until he reveals his intentions, no other member of Congress is willing to introduce the bill either. If he were to say that he will not introduce it, it is likely that another member of Congress would then introduce it.

Congressman Bernard J. Dwyer of New Jersey, who co-sponsored the bill last year and who says he still supports it, wrote on March 13 to a constituent, Sam Edelston, "I have contacted Mr. Conyers' office and the Committee on Government Operations, which he chairs. The committee is currently discussing several legislative possibilities associated with the Fair Election Campaign Act of 1971. However, it is unclear precisely which bills will be re-introduced in the 102nd Congress."

No voter registration bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives yet, either. It is possible that Conyers is working on a single bill which combines campaign finance, voter registration reform, and ballot access reform. In the past, Conyers and his staff have expressed some alarm that the public (or that portion of it which pays any attention to these issues) gets the voter registration bill confused with the ballot access bill. If both provisions were in the same bill, that problem would be eased.

The ballot access bill wasn't introduced until the end of May, when it was first introduced in 1985. It was introduced the second time on March 12, 1987, and for the third time on March 23, 1989. Each time the bill was introduced, it gained more co-sponsors. The bill would set a ceiling on the number of signatures that the states can require third party and independent candidates to collect, to get on the ballot. It would only apply to federal office.

Since the Chairman of the House Elections Subcommittee intends to hold hearings on ballot access this year, for the first time ever, it is vital that the bill be introduced. Even if the bill doesn't pass, hearings will give the issue some badly-needed publicity.

MONTANA BILL SIGNED INTO LAW

On March 27, the Governor of Montana signed SB 358 into law. It makes it easier for a political party to remain qualified. It changes the vote test so that if a party polled the necessary 3% in *either* of the last two elections, it is considered qualified.

Montana is the fourth state to make it easier for a party to remain qualified, during the last 6 months. The others are Kansas, Wyoming and Massachusetts. The Wyoming bill which makes it easier for a party to remain qualified, SF 118, was signed into law by the Governor on March 7.

PARTY RIGHTS VICTORY

On March 25, 1991, the U.S. Supreme Court summarily vacated the lower court decision in *Hawthorne v Baker*, 750 F Supp 1090, the decision which had told the Alabama Democratic Party that it couldn't change its internal organization unless the U.S. Justice Department approved the change. The action of the Supreme Court is a solid victory for the viewpoint that the government cannot tell a political party how to organize itself.

There will be no Supreme Court opinion in the case. Since the party got permission from the federal government to change its rules last year, after the District Court decision, the case is now moot. The bad precedent created by the lower court decision is now eliminated.

GEORGIA BILL FAILS TO ADVANCE

SB 25, the Georgia ballot access bill, hasn't cleared the House Rules Committee, and cannot pass this year. However, the bill remains alive, and could pass next year.

The Libertarian Party is likely to file a lawsuit before next year, however. The party is qualified under state law, but only qualified to nominate candidates for statewide office. The lawsuit will argue that it's irrational to provide that a party is qualified to run statewide candidates with no further petitioning, yet that same party can't run candidates for Congress or state legislature unless it submits petitions signed by 5% of the registered voters.

SB 25 couldn't pass the Committee because some members of that committee voiced strong opposition to the idea that any third party candidate should run against them. Representative Vinson Wall, a Republican, stated, "Oh, it's those Libertarians again. I have enough problems without one of them running against me again." Last year, the Libertarian Party did complete one 5% petition for state representative, and by coincidence the incumbent in that district was Representative Wall. The Libertarian candidate, Toby Nixon, had been the first third party legislative candidate on the Georgia ballot since 1982.

TV DEBATE CASE

The Georgia Libertarian Party has decided to appeal the Chandler case to the U.S. Supreme Court. This is the case over whether publicly-owned television can carry debates which exclude third party candidates. The case won in the U.S. District Court but lost in the 11th circuit 2-1. If you can contribute even a small amount, please do so. Checks should be made out to the Georgia Libertarian Party Legal Fund and sent to Ron Crickenberger, 1351 New Hope Rd., Locust Grove, Ga. 30248.

HAWAII WRITE-IN CASE

On March 15, the ACLU of Hawaii asked the 9th circuit for a rehearing in *Burdick v Takushi*, the case over whether it is constitutional for a state to ban all write-in space on ballots. The original opinion had upheld the write-in ban. On March 28, Judge Robert Beezer, who wrote the original opinion, asked the Hawaii Attorney General to respond to the petition for rehearing. This is a good sign, since most petitions for rehearing are simply denied.

The case is starting to get some publicity. David Broder, syndicated columnist for the *Washington Post*, plans to write a column about the lawsuit during the first week of April. Articles and letters about the decision have appeared in several daily newspapers, and in several weekly publications of third parties.

The National Committee of the Libertarian Party filed an amicus curiae brief in support of the petition for rehearing.

OTHER WRITE-IN NEWS

2. Indiana. HB 1742, which establishes procedures for write-in voting, passed the Senate Elections Committee on March 27.
3. Kansas. HB 2319, which legalizes write-in votes for Governor in general elections, passed the House on February 27 and passed the Senate Elections Committee on April 1. HB 2325, which legalizes write-ins for president, was amended in the House to also suspend the 1992 presidential primary. The sponsor of the bill, who does not support the amendment, then had the bill sent back to committee, where it will probably sit until next year when the issue of the 1992 presidential primary will be moot. Even if the bill does not pass, Kansas will permit presidential write-ins in November 1992 because of a federal court ruling there last year.
4. North Dakota. SB 2391, which provides that a write-in presidential candidate who files a declaration of write-in candidacy, should have his or her votes included in the official state election returns, passed the House on March 12 and was signed into law on March 26.
5. The Harvard Law Review for December 1990 has an eight-page article on the First Amendment as it relates to write-in voting. It is in Volume 104, page 657.

INDIANA

SB 584, which would have improved ballot access, never received a hearing in any committee by the deadline for bills to advance, so it died. However, Representative Thomas Kromkowski has tentatively agreed to include one ballot access improvement in his HB 1742, a bill which has already passed the House. He intends to amend the bill to change the vote requirement for a party to remain qualified, from 2% for Secretary of State, to 2% for any statewide office. Although this won't make it any easier for a party to get on the ballot, at least it would make it easier for it to remain on the ballot.

RHODE ISLAND

A bill to improve the filing deadline for third party and independent candidates, 91-H6780, passed the House Judiciary Committee on March 25. It would change the deadline from mid-July to early September.

OREGON

SB 286A passed the Senate on February 27 and passed the House on March 26. It prohibits a qualified minor party from nominating anyone who hasn't been a registered member of the party since August of the year before the election. The old law merely requires that minor party nominees must be registered members of the party at the time they are nominated. The law is probably unconstitutional, since the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously stated in 1986 that it would violate a political party's First Amendment rights to be told that it may not nominate a non-member for public office. *Tashjian v Republican Party of Connecticut*, 479 US 208. The Libertarian Party of Oregon is attempting to persuade Governor Barbara Roberts to veto the bill.

COLORADO

HB 1137, which lets people who are not registered Republicans or Democrats serve as election judges, passed the Senate on March 12.

GOOD BILLS COMING IN 4 MORE STATES

1. A bill will be introduced in the Ohio Senate during April to permit independent candidates to have some label on the general election ballot, but it isn't known yet whether the bill will provide that the label can consist of a partisan designation, such as "Socialist". Half the states do permit independent candidates to choose a partisan label which is printed on the ballot; the others confine the word to "Independent" or some similar term.
2. The Secretary of State of Alabama, Billy Joe Camp, has promised to do everything he can to get a bill introduced in April to lower the vote requirement for a party to remain qualified, which is now 20%, the highest such requirement in the nation.
3. Representative Dick Gould of Maine, a Democrat, will be introducing a comprehensive ballot access improvement bill in April.
4. Representative Art Pope of North Carolina, a Republican and a member of the Libertarian Republican Organizing Committee, has indicated that he will introduce some ballot access improvement bills in April.

MASSACHUSETTS

HB 3393, a bill to provide that a party remains qualified if it meets the vote test in *either* of the last two elections, will be voted on in the House Elections Committee in the first half of April. The initiative which Massachusetts voters passed last year, easing the ballot access requirements, didn't make it clear whether the vote test applies every two years or every four years.

MISSOURI

The House Elections Committee has released another bill dealing with the election code, and it is likely to be heard on the floor in early May. Representative Sheila Lumpe believes she can successfully amend the bill on the floor to include the ballot access improvement provisions. For a recorded update on the Missouri bills, telephone the 24-hour hotline of the Missouri Coalition for Fair and Democratic Elections, (314) 997-9876.

ARIZONA

The Senate Judiciary Committee has decided not to consider either ballot access bill this year. SB 1075 would have made it more difficult for independent candidates to get on the ballot, and SB 1080 would have made it easier for new parties to get on the ballot. Instead, the Committee voted to pass SB 1076, which sets up a committee to study the election laws and recommend changes next year. SB 1076 passed the Senate unanimously on March 18. The Arizona Secretary of State plans to coordinate research on the ballot access issue.

MARYLAND

Both ballot access improvement bills were defeated in the House Constitutional and Administrative Law Committee on March 8. HB 845, which would have lowered the statewide petition for third party and independent candidates from 3% of the number of registered voters to a flat 10,000 signatures, lost 15-4. HB 1096, which would have lowered all petitions from 3% to 1%, lost 17-2. Part of the reason for the defeat is that activists didn't have much chance to build publicity and support for the bills. However, it is believed that it will be possible to get similar bills re-introduced next year, and there will be time to campaign for them.

FULANI EYEING DEMOCRAT PRIMARIES

Lenora Fulani, the 1988 presidential candidate of the New Alliance Party and a candidate for the party's 1992 nomination, is thinking of running simultaneously for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination. She would not run in Democratic primaries if Jesse Jackson were to run, but Jackson may not run, and in any event has said he will not decide until September. Fulani is currently a registered Democrat.

NOTE: *Ballot Access News* editor Richard Winger will be on vacation from April 4 through 23.

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ANTI-PERMANENT CONGRESS MEETING

The Coalition to End the Permanent Congress held a national conference in Washington, D.C. on March 21. C-SPAN broadcast all four hours of the Conference, several times. The Coalition plans to recruit as many capable candidates for Congress as it can, particularly to challenge incumbents in primaries, and to have these candidates campaign against structural barriers to free competition in elections. The Coalition also plans to file a lawsuit challenging the ability of members of Congress to send free mailings to households in their districts.

THRO SYMPOSIUM

THRO, Inc., is holding a Better Government Symposium on April 20 in Tampa, Florida, at the Sterling Suites Hotel. For more information, contact Jack Gargan, 4127 West Cypress St., Tampa Fl 33607, tel. (813) 875-7352. THRO, like the Coalition to End the Permanent Congress, was formed to work against institutional barriers to free competition in congressional elections. THRO has had several full-page ads in national newspapers, such as *USA Today*, to gain public support for its ideas. The purpose of the symposium is to increase coordination among groups working for a better election system.

DEBATE BILL GAINS CO-SPONSORS

The "Democracy in Debates Bill" (HR 791) introduced by Congressman Timothy Penny of Minnesota, now has three co-sponsors, Martin Frost of Texas, Robert Roe of New Jersey, and Don Pease of Ohio. All are Democrats. Frost is a member of the House Elections Subcommittee, the subcommittee to which the bill has been sent.

NEW CAMPAIGN FINANCE IDEA

U.S. Senators David Pryor of Arkansas and Paul Wellstone of Minnesota plan to introduce a campaign finance reform bill which would not discriminate against independent or third party candidates. The bill would provide for public financing for candidates for Congress, in an amount proportionate to the number of people who had contributed as much as \$5 to the candidate. Contributions of \$5 would not count for this purpose unless they were from residents of the candidate's district (or, in the case of U.S. Senate candidates, from the candidate's state). The proposed bill is a welcome contrast to the campaign reform bills already passed by the Senate Rules Committee this year, S. 3 and S. 6, which treat Republicans and Democrats better than other candidates.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SB 195, which would restore filing fees, passed the Senate on March 26. In 1989 the legislature had abolished filing fees for candidates who voluntarily curtail campaign spending, but the state misses the revenue. None of the fees exceed \$100. The bill also punishes candidates who don't voluntarily restrict their campaign spending, by requiring them to petition for a place on the primary ballot as well as to pay the filing fees.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

There will be more presidential primaries in 1992 than ever before in the nation's history. The only states in which no political party will hold a presidential primary are Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. Also, it is possible, but unlikely, that the Kansas legislature will pass a bill cancelling the state's presidential primary. The bill to establish a presidential primary in Colorado, SB 64, has passed both houses of the legislature and is in conference committee.

Bills to change the presidential primary from May to March have failed to pass in Idaho and Washington.

States which will be holding a presidential primary in 1992, but which did not hold one in 1988, are Colorado (probably), Kansas (probably), Michigan, Minnesota, and Washington.

GREEN PARTY NEWS

1. The California Green Party, which is vigorously attempting to qualify for the ballot, now has two full-time fundraisers and one full-time ballot drive organizer. The party needs to persuade 79,188 Californians to list themselves as members of the Green Party on their voter registration affidavits, to qualify. The California registration method to qualify a new party is so difficult that it has been used only four times in the 62 years the procedure has existed.
2. The Arizona Green Party begins circulating a petition to qualify the party for the ballot on April 7.
3. A national Green Party Convocation was held in Boston February 8-9. Participants took the first steps toward organizing the Green Party nationally. Some of the attendees expressed support for Ron Daniels for president, and a liaison between the group and Daniels was appointed.

PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTIONS

The January 14, 1991 *Ballot Access News* listed the dates and places for various national presidential nominating conventions. One that wasn't listed, but should have been, is the Socialist Party's presidential convention, set for Chicago, August 31-September 2, 1991. Quinn Brisben, the party's vice-presidential candidate in 1976, is campaigning for the presidential nomination. It is possible that the party convention will vote not to carry out a presidential campaign.

KANSAS HOUSE KILLS INITIATIVE

On March 22, the Kansas House of Representatives defeated a proposed amendment to the state Constitution which would have set up procedures for initiatives. Although the bill received more "Yes" votes than "No" votes (the vote was 66-58) it needed two-thirds to pass. Fewer than half the states have provision for initiatives. The new Governor, Joan Finney, had strongly supported the idea, but that wasn't sufficient to get it passed.

1990 HOUSE VOTE TOTALS

Previous issues of *Ballot Access News* have carried the third party and independent vote for Governor and U.S. Senator at the November 1990 election, but have not carried vote totals for U.S. House of Representatives for 1990. Below are totals for each third party which had any candidates for the U.S. House in 1990. The first column is the party's 1990 vote for the House; the second column tells how many candidates for the U.S. House the party had on the ballot in 1990; the third column tells the average number of votes for each of the party's House candidates who were on the ballot:

1990

NATIONALLY-ORGANIZED POLITICAL PARTIES

LIBERTARIAN	380,892	47	8,064
POPULIST	53,442	15	3,563
NEW ALLIANCE	53,032	13	4,079
SOC. WORKERS	17,664	7	2,492
AMERICAN	12,971	2	6,485
WORKERS WORLD	1,090	1	1,090

ONE-STATE POLITICAL PARTIES

CONSERVATIVE	272,292	28	9,725
PEACE & FRDM	127,924	10	12,792
RIGHT TO LIFE	88,042	17	5,179
LIBERAL	70,250	17	3,193
TISCH CITIZENS	6,811	2	3,405
AMERICAN INDP	6,474	1	6,474
STATEHOOD	4,027	1	4,027
INDP OF UTAH	3,424	1	3,424
LIBERTY UNION	1,965	1	1,965

Below are 1988 figures for those same parties:

1988

NATIONALLY-ORGANIZED POLITICAL PARTIES

LIBERTARIAN	447,822	91	4,921
POPULIST	16,280	5	3,256
NEW ALLIANCE	12,474	7	1,782
SOC. WORKERS	9,598	5	1,920
AMERICAN	3,285	1	3,285
WORKERS WORLD	1,346	1	1,346

ONE-STATE POLITICAL PARTIES

CONSERVATIVE	210,052	26	8,079
PEACE & FRDM	89,494	16	5,593
RIGHT TO LIFE	81,141	17	4,773
LIBERAL	72,585	19	3,820
TISCH CITIZENS	0	0	---
AMERICAN INDP	7,947	3	2,649
STATEHOOD	13,802	1	13,802
INDP OF UTAH	0	0	---
LIBERTY UNION	1,455	1	1,455

When comparing vote totals, note that there were 25% more voters who voted in 1988, than in 1990. Communist Party candidates for the House polled 63,653 votes in 1988, but the party isn't listed above because it had no candidates for the House in 1990.

1992 PETITIONING

STATE	REQUIREMENTS		SIGNATURES COLLECTED				DEADLINES	
	FULL PARTY	CAND.	LIBT	NAP	GREEN	WKR WLD	PARTY	CAND.
Alabama	12,157	5,000	13,000	2,700	0	0	law void	Aug 31
Alaska	2,035	2,035	0	0	already on	0	Aug 5	Aug 5
Arizona	21,109	10,555	*7,500	0	0	0	May 16	Sep 18
Arkansas	20,890	0	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	May 5?	Sep 1
Kansas	(reg) 79,188	134,781	already on	0	*19,000	0	Dec 31, 91	Aug 7
Colorado	no procedure	5,000	0	0	0	0	-	Aug 4
Connecticut	no procedure	14,620	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	-	Aug 7
Delaware	(reg.) 145	(es) 2,900	already on	(es) 130	0	0	Aug 22	Aug 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	0	0	0	0	Jul 14	Jul 15
Georgia	26,955	27,009	already on	can't start	can't start	can't start	Aug 4	Aug 4
Hawaii	4,534	4,177	already on	0	*1,400	0	Apr 22	Sep 4
Idaho	8,180	4,090	already on	can't start	can't start	can't start	Aug 31	Aug 25
Illinois	no procedure	25,000	can't start	already on	can't start	can't start	-	Aug 3
Indiana	no procedure	29,890	0	0	0	0	-	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	*finished	0	0	0	Aug 3	Aug 3
Massachsts.	no procedure	11,715	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	-	Jul 28
Michigan	25,646	25,646	already on	0	0	already on	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	0	ap. Apr 1	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	100	0	0	0	Aug 1	Aug 25
Nevada	9,392	9,392	already on	0	0	0	Aug 11	Sep 1
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	20,681	already on	already on	0	already on	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	*27,000	0	0	0	in doubt	Jun 26
North Dakota	7,000	4,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	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	0	0	Aug 25	Aug 25
Penn.	no procedure	(es) 27,000	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	-	in doubt
South Carolina	10,000	10,000	already on	already on	0	0	May 2	Aug 1
South Dakota	6,419	2,568	0	0	0	0	Apr 7	Aug 4
Tennessee	19,759	25	0	0	0	0	ap. May 1	Sep 3
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	0	Mar 16	Sep 1
Vermont	just be org.	1,000	finished	0	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	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	May 1	Aug 25

The chart shows petitioning. LIBT is Libertarian; NAP is New Alliance; WKR WLD is Workers World. Other qualified nationally-organized parties are American in S. C., *Populist in Utah, Prohibition in N. M., and Socialist Workers in 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 (some of these procedures permit a party label, others only the label "Independent"). An asterisk means the entry has changed since the last issue.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS

- 1. On February 26, there was a special election to fill a vacancy in the New York city council in the 29th district (part of Brooklyn). The election was technically non-partisan. There were 9 candidates, including Ted Glick, national chairman of the National Committee for Independent Political Action, which was formed in 1984 to study how to create a new mass-based political party of the left. Also running was a Socialist Workers Party candidate, Angelo Lariscy. Glick polled 4.3% and placed eighth; Lariscy polled .7% and placed ninth. The New Alliance Party, which has been active in many New York city elections, did not contest this race.
- 2. On February 12 there was a special election to elect a state representative from Austin, Minnesota. The Socialist Workers Party candidate, Henry Zamarron, polled 42 votes, .8%, in a 3-person race. He was the first Socialist Workers Party candidate on the ballot for Minnesota state legislator in the party's history.
- 3. On January 8, there was a special election to elect a Virginia legislator from Arlington. The Libertarian candidate, Richard Sincere, polled 3.5% in a 3-person race. He was the first Libertarian on the ballot for Virginia state legislator since 1981.

N.O.W. COMMISSION

The Commission for Responsive Democracy, established by the National Organization for Women to explore whether to organize a new party, meets in Minneapolis on April 27, and in San Francisco on May 4. For more information, call N.O.W. at (202) 331-0066.

COFOE GROWS

Two new political organizations have been accepted onto the COFOE board, the U.S. Taxpayers Alliance and the Freedom Socialist Party. The next COFOE meeting is June 9, in New York city.

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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. **ANDRE MARROU**, a former Alaska state legislator, assists lobbying efforts in state legislatures. Contact him at 5143 Blanton Dr., Las Vegas Nv 89122, tel. (702) 435-3218. Since 1989 he has lobbied for ballot access bills in seven states. He points out that legislators are more likely to listen to ex-legislators than to ordinary citizens, and also that he has a great deal of experience.
- 3. **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.
- 4. **COALITION TO END THE PERMANENT CONGRESS**, has a 9-point platform which includes easier ballot access for independent and minor party candidates. The Coalition opposes institutional advantages which make it easy for members of Congress to get re-elected. Write to Box 7309, North Kansas City, Mo. 64116, or telephone (816) 421-2000.
- 5. **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.
- 6. **RAINBOW LOBBY**, organized in 1985, initiated the Democracy in Debates bill in Congress and maintains a lobbying office at 1660 L St., N.W., Suite 204, Washington, D.C. 20036, tel. (202) 457-0700.

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