

# BALLOT ACCESS NEWS

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## TWO DEADLINE WINS, TWO DEFEATS, ONE PENDING

During the last month, courts in Alaska and Nevada entered injunctions against early petition deadlines. Courts in two other states refused to enter similar injunctions, and one case is still undecided.

Alaska: State Superior Judge Mark C. Rowland entered an injunction against Alaska's August 5 deadline on September 17. *Libertarian Party v Coghill*, no. 3AN-92-8181, and *Taxpayers Party v Coghill*, no. 3AN-92-7865. The result is that Andre Marrou and Howard Phillips will be on the Alaska ballot. The state is not appealing.

California: On September 10, the 9th circuit refused an injunction against the August 7 deadline. *Natural Law Party v Eu*, no. 92-70615. On September 24, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor refused to intervene.

Kansas: on September 9, federal judge Richard Rogers, a Ford appointee, refused an injunction against Kansas' August 3 deadline. Rogers said there is a state interest in educating the voters about all the candidates on the ballot, and it takes at least 90 days for this process to occur. He ignored the fact that the later of the two major parties conventions is always less than 90 days before the election. *Hagelin Committee v Graves*, no. 92-4201-R.

Montana: federal judge Charles Lovell, a Reagan appointee, held a hearing on October 2 in *Fulani v Cooney*, no. CV92-60-H-CCL. The case challenges Montana's July 29 deadline. A decision is expected soon.

Nevada: On October 1, federal judge Edward C. Reed, a Carter appointee, issued an injunction against the June 10 deadline. *Fulani v Lau*, no. N92-535-ECR. Fulani, Hagelin and Gritz shared this victory.

### PEROT, MARROU ON ALL BALLOTS

In this century, only two parties, other than the Democrats and Republicans, have placed a presidential candidate at least twice on the ballot of all jurisdictions: the Socialist Party in 1904, 1912 and 1916, and the Libertarian Party in 1980 and 1992 (the Socialist Party missed in Vermont in 1908). Libertarian Andre Marrou met his goal of being on the ballot of all states by winning his Alaska lawsuit on September 17.

Ross Perot is also on the ballot in all jurisdictions. He is the second independent presidential candidate to achieve this; the first was John B. Anderson in 1980.

There were no independent presidential candidates in the USA before 1976. Before 1976, anyone who ran for president outside the two major parties always obtained the support of a pre-existing third party, or else created his own party. George Washington did not seek the support of any party, but nevertheless he had the support of both the Federalist and the Democratic-Republican Parties.

### LaROUCHE WINS "SORE LOSER" CASE

On September 18, Lyndon LaRouche won an important lawsuit in Ohio, a ruling that the "sore loser" law does not apply to presidential candidates. He has now been certified for the Ohio ballot as an independent candidate.

LaRouche had run in the 1992 Democratic presidential primary in Ohio, and the state claimed that he could not be an independent candidate in November. But the Ohio State Court of Appeals ruled that the law does not apply to presidential candidates. *Brown v Taft*, 92AP-1267.

No state had ever ruled that its "sore loser" law applied to presidential candidates (except that North Carolina has a law which specifically applies to presidential candidates if they "campaign" in the state's presidential primary).

If LaRouche had lost the case, other states with "sore loser" laws would also have started applying these laws to presidential elections. U.S. history wouldn't be the same if presidential primary participation in the past had barred a presidential candidate from running in November. Theodore Roosevelt and Robert LaFollette, this century's two biggest vote-getters (among the ranks of third party presidential and independent candidates) were in Republican presidential primaries, the years they also ran as third party candidates.

Mississippi also ruled this year that LaRouche could not qualify as an independent, because of his primary participation. LaRouche filed a lawsuit against this ruling in Mississippi Supreme Court on September 30. *LaRouche v Fordyce*, no. 92-TS-00994. There is no ruling yet.

### NES NO BETTER, BUT AP WILL HELP

The News Election Service, which collects election returns on election night and feeds them to all TV networks, does not plan to collect votes for any presidential candidates other than Bush, Clinton and Perot.

However, the Associated Press will make an effort to collect election returns for every presidential, congressional and gubernatorial candidate who is listed on the ballot. These returns will be available the day after the election, in many newspapers. Also, Prodigy customers will be able to obtain AP results on-line.

Only News Election Service has enough employees to visit every polling place. However, the Associated Press will have an employee in touch with each county (in New England, with each town), and hopes to obtain returns for most jurisdictions, for all candidates. In New York City, where traditionally police visit each precinct to obtain the results, the Associated Press will ask the police to collect returns for each candidate on the ballot this time. In the past, vote returns for many third party candidates in New York have not been known until mid-December.

PRESIDENTIAL BALLOT STATUS (FOR CANDIDATES NOT ON ALL STATES)

1. Lenora Fulani & Liz Munoz, New Alliance: on the ballot before 64.5% of voters. The 11 states not on are Calif, Fla, Ga, Ks, Mich, Mo, Mt, N.C., Okla, Texas, and W. Va. Montana is in court.
2. John Hagelin & Mike Tompkins, Natural Law: on the ballot before 50.0% of voters. On in Ala, Ak, Ariz, Ark, DC, Hi, Il, Iowa, Ky, La, Mass, Mich, Mn, Ms, Neb, Nev, N.H., N.J., N.M., N.Y., N.D, Ohio, R.I., S.D., Tn, Utah, Vt, Wa & Wis.
3. Howard Phillips & Albion Knight, U.S. Taxpayers: on the ballot before 40.3% of voters. In a few states, the party has a different vice-presidential candidate. On in Ak, Ark, Cal, Iowa, Ky, La, Me, Mass, Mich, Mn, Ms, Nev, N.J., N.M., R.I., S.C., Tn, Utah, Vt, Wash, Wis.
4. Lyndon LaRouche & James Bevel, Independent, on the ballot before 31.1% of voters. On in Al, Ak, Ark, DC, Iowa, La, Mass, Mn, N.J., N.D., Ohio, R.I., Tn, Utah, Vt, Va, Wash, Wis. Mississippi & New York in court.
5. Bo Gritz & Cy Minette, Populist/America First, on the ballot before 30.6% of voters. On in Ak, Ariz, Ark, Hi, Id, Il, Iowa, La, Mn, Ms, Mt, Nev, N.J., Ohio, Tn, Utah, Wash, Wis.
6. James Warren & Estelle DeBates, Socialist Workers, on the ballot before 28.9% of voters. On in Al, DC, Il, Iowa, Mn, N.J., N.M., N.Y., N.D., Tn, Ut, Vt, Wash, Wis. Delaware lawsuit possible.
7. Ron Daniels & Asiba Tupahache, Independent, on the ballot before 24.4% of voters. On in Cal, DC, Iowa, La, N.J., Tn, Utah, Wash, Wis.
8. Helen Halyard & Fred Mazelis, Workers League, on the ballot before 7.4% of voters. On in Mich and N.J.
9. Jack Herer & Derrick Grimmer, Grassroots, on the ballot before 6.0% of voters. On in Iowa, Mn, Wis.
10. John Yiamouyiannis & Allen C. McCone, Independent, on the ballot before 5.8% of voters. On in Ark, Iowa, La, Tn.
11. J. Quinn Brisben & Barbara Garson, Socialist, on the ballot before 5.1% of voters. On in DC, Tn, Ut, Wis.
12. Drew Bradford (no vice-president), Independent, on the ballot before 3.4% of voters. On in N.J.
13. Earl Dodge & George Ormsby, Prohibition, on the ballot before 3.3% of voters. On in Ark, N.M., Tn.
14. Gene R. Hem & Joanne Roland, "The Third Party", on the ballot before 2.4% of voters. On in Wis.
15. Delbert Ehlers & Rick Wendt, Independent, on the ballot before 1.3% of voters. On in Iowa.
16. Isabell Masters & Walter Masters, Independent (label is "Looking Back"), on the ballot before .9% of voters. On in Ark.
17. Jim Boren & Bill Weidman, Independent (label is "Apathy"), on the ballot before .9% of voters. On in Ark.
18. Robert Smith & Doris Feimer, American, on the ballot before .7% of voters. On in Utah.
19. Gloria LaRiva & Larry Holmes, Workers World, on the ballot before .6% of voters. The party had not planned to run a presidential candidate this year, but then decided to be on only in New Mexico, since it will lose its qualified status there, unless it polls one-half of 1% for president.

Percentages calculated using the share of the popular vote that each state cast, relative to the whole nation, in 1988.

SIX STATES MAY GET PEROT PARTY

Even though Ross Perot doesn't wish to create a new party, the result of his candidacy may be to create a new, ballot-qualified party, in up to six states:

1. ALASKA: If Perot polls at least 3%, the **No-Party Party** will become a "Limited Political Party" in Alaska, which will entitle it to field a presidential candidate in 1996 with no further petition.
2. ARKANSAS: If Perot polls 3%, "**Independent Party**" will probably become a fully-qualified party, able to field candidates for any office by primary in 1994. Perot's label is "Independent Party". Arkansas law defines "party" to include any group which polled 3% of the last vote for President or Governor. There are no precedents guaranteeing that the state will interpret its law this way, however, since no third party or independent presidential candidate has polled as much as 3% in the history of the law, which has been structured this way since 1971 (In 1980, John Anderson got 2.7% in Arkansas).
3. CONNECTICUT: If Perot polls 1%, **Americans for Perot** will become a qualified minor party, eligible to field a 1996 presidential candidate with no further petition.
4. LOUISIANA: If Perot gets 5%, **Prudence, Action, Results** will become a qualified party in Louisiana, the first time any third party will have held this status since the state toughed its laws in 1976.
5. OREGON: If Perot gets 1%, the **Independent Initiative Party** will remain a qualified minor party for the 1994 election, able to nominate candidates (by convention) for any office it wishes, with no further petition. Perot created this party because Oregon won't let an independent candidate for president or vice-president on the ballot if they have been registered members of a qualified party during the last six months, and Stockdale was a Republican during that period.
6. PENNSYLVANIA: If Perot polls approximately 1.3%, **Pennsylvanians for Perot** will become a qualified political party. However, since it has less than 15% of the registration, it would still be required to submit petitions for future candidates. As a qualified party, the group's name would be listed on voter registration forms, and it would be free to nominate anyone it wished, regardless of that person's registration.

## MASSACHUSETTS LOSS

The August 13 *B.A.N.* stated that the Independent Voters Party had failed to win an injunction in federal court against laws which make it almost impossible for small, qualified parties to place candidates on the ballot.

The party then went to state court, but on August 24, Superior Court Judge Barbara Rouse of Boston refused any relief. The party applied again, and on September 25, it argued before another Superior Court Judge, Herbert Abrams, who stated that he would have granted relief if the case had been before him originally, but since Rouse had ruled the other way, he would not contradict her. The party then went to Judge Mel Greenberg of the state Appeals Court, but on September 29 he also denied relief. *Indp. Voters Party v Connolly*, no. 92-J737 in the State Appeals Court.

## MAINE LOSS

The September 9 *B.A.N.* stated that the Maine Libertarian Party had failed to win an injunction in U.S. District court against laws which make it almost impossible for small, qualified parties to place candidates on the ballot.

On September 15, the First Circuit refused to disturb the lower court denial of injunctive relief. The appellate judges were Stephen G. Breyer, a Carter appointee from Massachusetts; Juan R. Torruella, a Reagan appointee from Puerto Rico, and Bruce Selya, a Reagan appointee from Rhode Island. *Libertarian Party of Maine v Diamond*, no. 92-2026.

## MISSOURI LOSS

On September 25, Circuit Judge James McHenry of Jefferson City refused any injunctive relief to the Missouri Libertarian Party, over two issues: (1) since the party's original gubernatorial candidate died after the petition drive started, should the party be allowed to substitute a new candidate? (2) should the party's congressional candidates in three districts, who were listed on the statewide petition, be placed on the ballot, even though the party didn't circulate the petition in those particular 3 districts? *Garcia v Blunt*, no. cv 1-92-1111.

The party immediately appealed to the Missouri Supreme Court, which has the case now. In a related development during mid-September, the legislature didn't even try to override Governor John Ashcroft's veto of the ballot access improvement bill, HB 1736. If the bill had been enacted and had taken effect this year, both of the issues in the court case would not have arisen. The bill provided that the petition need not name the party's candidates, and that they be chosen by convention after the petition was finished.

## CALIFORNIA BILL SIGNED

On September 27, Governor Pete Wilson signed SB 1460, which says that independent candidates for Congress need not file a statement of candidacy in March of an election year, and that independent candidates for president may choose elector candidates who are members of a party.

## DUE PROCESS VICTORIES

Recently, two ballot access cases were won, on the basis that the state violated due process.

1. On September 17, federal judge Carolyn Dimmick ordered an initiative sponsored by the New Alliance Party placed on the Seattle ballot. *New Alliance Party v City of Seattle*, no. C91-1733D.

In the past, the amount of time to collect signatures for a city initiative, after the first submission of signatures, had been calculated from the date the city first told the group how many more valid signatures they needed. In this case, though, the city said the clock should start running while the city was still checking the signatures. The basis for the court victory was that the city had changed the interpretation in the middle of the petition drive.

2. On September 21, the Ohio Supreme Court issued an order putting Russell Osborn (state chairman of the Libertarian Party) on the November ballot, as an independent candidate for the legislature. *State ex rel Osborn v Fairfield Co. Bd. of Elections*, no. 92-1691.

Osborn had begun petitioning at a time when his district was known as the 78th district. Afterwards, the legislature changed it to the 6th district, although the boundaries weren't changed. The Fairfield County Board of Elections told Osborn to alter his petition sheets to show the new number. Osborn crossed out the old number on some of the sheets and wrote the new number in. On other sheets, he "whited-out" the old number and wrote the new number in. The Board of Elections then rejected his petition, on the grounds that he had used a different method of altering some sheets, than of altering the others!

## GEORGIA FILING FEE CASE FILED

On September 11, the Libertarian Party sued in federal court, alleging that it is unconstitutional for the state to rebate part of the filing fees paid by Democrats and Republicans back to those parties, whereas all of the filing fees paid by candidates of other parties are kept by the state. *Libertarian Party v Cleland*, 1:92-cv-2165RHH. The case went to Judge Robert Hall, a Carter appointee.

## ILLINOIS CASE NOT HEARD

On September 25, the Illinois Supreme Court refused to hear a lawsuit alleging that it violates the State Constitution to require more signatures for third party and independent candidate to get on the ballot, than for candidates running in party primaries, particularly when the signature requirement is not enforced against primary candidates. *Dinwiddie v Illinois State Board of Elections*, no. 74287. The case had been brought by several independent and Libertarian candidates for Congress.

The U.S. Supreme Court held in 1971 that such disparities don't violate the U.S. Constitution, so the only judicial relief possible is under state constitutions. So far, only in Alaska have the state courts found greater protection for ballot access in a state constitution.

## LAST-MINUTE ACCESS INCIDENTS

1. Lenora Fulani and Bo Gritz were first told by Ohio that they didn't have enough signatures. They were certified after proving that they did have enough signatures.
2. Lyndon LaRouche was not challenged in New York. Normally, that should have won him a place on the ballot. However, the State Board of Elections removed him from the ballot because his candidates for presidential elector didn't file candidacy forms. He then filed a lawsuit in state court, which is still pending but unlikely to win.
3. Gwen Patton, independent for U.S. Senate from Alabama, didn't get on the ballot even though she won a lawsuit against the number of signatures required. Since the basis for the lawsuit was that it was unconstitutional to require her to get more signatures than are needed by a third party candidate, she was still obliged (after winning the lawsuit) to get the 12,157 signatures required of third parties. She handed 13,000 signatures, not enough.
4. Evan Mecham, former Governor of Arizona, qualified for the ballot as an independent candidate for U.S. Senate. His Republican opponent, Senator John McCain, filed a lawsuit alleging that the signatures were invalid (even though the counties had found them sufficient). But McCain withdrew the lawsuit on September 24.
5. James Warren, Socialist Workers presidential candidate, was told that he didn't have enough signatures in Del, Mass, Miss, Neb, Ohio and R.I. The party didn't sue to challenge these rulings, except in Massachusetts. The case, *Socialist Workers Campaign v Connolly*, no. 92-05319, filed in state court, lost on September 29.
6. On September 14, the Florida Libertarian Party decided not to file a lawsuit challenging the 3% petition for non-presidential office.

## COALITION BACKS INDEPENDENTS

The Coalition to End the Permanent Congress, formed in 1990 to end practices giving incumbents in congress the advantage over their challengers, has endorsed 172 candidates so far, all of whom are pledged to support the Coalition's goals. 25 of the endorsed candidates are running as Independents; two are Libertarian Party candidates (in Michigan and South Carolina); and one is a candidate of the Independent Party of Utah.

## CLINTON LOSES CONNECTICUT PARTY

A Connecticut Party, the ballot-qualified party headed by Governor Lowell Weicker, held a walk-in state party convention September 8-10, to choose a presidential candidate. The party voted not to have any candidate. The result was a surprise, since observers had expected Clinton to be nominated. Connecticut law permits candidates to be nominated by more than one party.

The party let anyone who had been a registered member of the party for the preceding six months, vote in person at the party's state headquarters in Farmington, on one of the three days. The vote was 87 for no nomination, 78 for Clinton, 13 for Bush, and 8 for Perot.

## ALL DEMS OFF BALLOT IN ONE RACE

The New York Democratic primary, held on September 15, featured one legislative race with no Democrat on the ballot, even though the district (the 57th Assembly, in Brooklyn) is overwhelmingly Democratic.

The incumbent Assemblyman, Roger Green, and his only Democratic primary opponent, Lorraine Stevens, a member of the New Alliance Party, each successfully challenged the other's petitions, so that neither was left on the ballot. New York doesn't permit write-ins in primaries unless an onerous petition is filed, so it wasn't even possible for voters to cast a write-in vote. The two candidates will each appear on the November ballot as independent candidates (Green's label is "Children First"), in opposition to a Republican.

## LIBERTARIANS GAIN A LEGISLATOR

New Hampshire Representative Donald Roulston, 54, of Salem, surprised the Libertarian Party recently by changing his registration from "Republican" to "Libertarian". The party had tried to recruit him in 1989, but at the time he had responded "I'm too much of an anarchist for you".

Roulston won the Libertarian primary on September 8 by write-ins, and will attempt to win a third term in the legislature. His districts elects 9 representatives. In the race are 9 Democrats, 9 Republicans, and 2 other Libertarians.

The other two New Hampshire Libertarian legislators, Calvin Warburton and Finley Rothhaus, are running for re-election. They each won re-nomination in the Libertarian primary and also won the Republican nomination by write-ins in the Republican primary.

The Libertarian Party now has the highest number of state legislators in office (three) that any nationally-organized third party has had, since the Socialist Party won four seats in Connecticut in 1938.

## ART EXHIBIT OPENING SOON

On October 11, at the Armory Center for the Arts in Pasadena, California, the exhibit "Beyond the Politics of Exclusion toward an Art of Inclusion" opens. It consists of photographs and statements from 111 individuals who declared themselves presidential candidates this year. The exhibit closes December 23. For more information, call (213) 254-9272.

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**GARSON DECLINES LIBERTY UNION NOD**

Barbara Garson, Socialist Party vice-presidential candidate who had been nominated for vice-president by the Vermont Liberty Union Party, refused the Liberty Union nomination on September 9. The party then chose Carole Mulholland for vice-president.

Liberty Union's presidential candidate is Lenora Fulani. Fulani will appear twice on the Vermont ballot, under that label and under the New Alliance label, with different vice-presidential candidates and different sets of electors.

**HAGELIN WILL GET MATCHING FUNDS**

John Hagelin, Natural Law Party presidential candidate, is about to be certified to receive primary season matching funds. Anyone who receives at least \$5,000 in each of twenty states, and who is seeking the nomination of a political party, may qualify to have those donations matched from the federal treasury. Hagelin and Lenora Fulani are the only third party candidates to receive primary season matching funds this year. His first check, due November 2, will be for approximately \$250,000.

**HAROLD WASHINGTON PARTY**

The Harold Washington Party has one candidate for Cook County, Illinois, county-wide office, this November: Dolores D. Jones for Clerk of the Circuit Court.

If the party had not run any candidates for countywide office, it would have lost its hard-won status as a fully qualified party in the county, the first third party to enjoy such status since 1948. Jones expects to poll the needed 5%.

**NEW MEXICO BANS PRES. WRITE-INS**

On September 1, the deadline for filing as a declared write-in candidate in New Mexico, supporters of Bo Gritz visited the Secretary of State, expecting to file his declaration. Even though the Secretary of State had earlier supplied the forms to the group, and even though the law says anyone may file to be a write-in candidate for any office at the general election, the state announced on September 1 that presidential write-ins aren't permitted!

Voters who wish to cast a write-in for Gritz expect to file a lawsuit in a few days, in state court, against the arbitrary action of the Secretary of State.

**LOUISIANA HEARING**

On October 7, the Louisiana House Governmental Affairs Committee will hear testimony about the state's ballot label laws. Existing law forbids party labels on the ballot, except for parties which polled 5% of the presidential vote, or which hold 5% of the registration. Bills to ease these laws were defeated in 1991 and 1992, but each time the Committee promised to study the issue.

**CORRECTION:** the September 9 *B.A.N.* said that Ron Daniels defeated Lenora Fulani for the Peace & Freedom Party nomination by a convention vote of 110-91. The actual vote was 120-91.

**VOTER REGISTRATION BILL DIES**

On September 22, the Senate upheld President Bush's veto of S. 250, the voter registration reform bill. The vote was 62-38. 67 votes were needed. The bill would not have taken effect until 1994, if it had passed this year.

**MOCK ELECTIONS ASSISTANCE**

Attorney Arthur Block, on behalf of the Fulani campaign, has prepared a packet which can be used to persuade schools holding mock presidential elections, to include all candidates on the school's ballots who are on the real ballot in that state.

If you become aware that any public school is conducting a "Mock election" with ballots which omit any candidate who is on the real ballot for that area, you can obtain a copy of Block's package from *Ballot Access News* for \$1. The package contains a copy of a 1987 settlement in federal court, in which the New York city Board of Education promised never again to distribute ballots to pupils unless the ballots list all candidates. The packet has sections relevant to public schools, publishers, and private schools with a 501(c)(3) tax exemption.

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

<i>Ballot Access News</i> thanks Don Wilson & Jennifer Blair for all their volunteer assistance during the last year.
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U.S. SENATE CANDIDATES

	<u>Libt.</u>	<u>Soc Wkr</u>	<u>Indp.</u>	<u>Nat Law</u>	<u>New Al</u>	<u>Populist</u>	<u>Green</u>	<u>Conserv</u>	<u>Other</u>
Ala.	X	w							
Alaska							X		
Ariz.	X		X		X				
Ark.	w								
Calif.	X	w			(X)				P&F; Am Indp
Colo.			X						
Conn.	X	w		w					(A Ct Pty);C C
Florida		w		w					
Georgia	X	w							
Hawaii	X			w			X		
Idaho									
Illinois	X	X		X	X	X		X	
Indiana	X				X				
Iowa		X	X	X					Grassroots
Kansas	X		X	w					
Kentucky	X								
Louisiana			X						
Maryland	w	w							
Missouri	X	w							
Nevada	X			w					
N.H.	X		X	X					
N.Y.	X	X	X	X	X			(X)	(Lib; R to Life)
No. C.	X	w		w					
No. D.			X						
Ohio									Workers World
Okla.			X						
Ore.									
Pa.	X	w							
So. C.	X								American
So. D.	X			X					
Utah	X	X				X			
Vermont			X						Liberty Union
Wash.		w	X						Taxpayers
Wisc.	X		X						
TOTAL	22	14	12	11	5	2	2	2	

GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES

	<u>Libt.</u>	<u>Soc Wkr</u>	<u>Indp.</u>	<u>Nat Law</u>	<u>New Al</u>	<u>Populist</u>	<u>L Union</u>	<u>Del Pty</u>	<u>Amer.</u>	<u>Ind Am</u>
Delaware	X							X		
Indiana					X					
Missouri	w	w								
Montana										
New Hamp.	X									
No. Caro.	X	w								
No. Dakota			X							
R.I.			X			X				
Utah		X	X			X			X	X
Vermont				X	(X)		X			
Wash.		w	X	w						
W. Va.	x	w								
TOTAL	5	5	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1

"X" means the party has a candidate on ballot; "w" is write-in candidate. ( ) means party nominated another party's candidate.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOT**

	<u>NO. SEATS</u>	<u>Libt.</u>	<u>Indp.</u>	<u>Nat L.</u>	<u>Soc Wkr</u>	<u>Green</u>	<u>Taxpyr</u>	<u>New Al</u>	<u>Other</u>
Ala.	7	7	4		1				
Alaska	1					1			Ak Indpdnce 1
Ariz.	6	3	4	2					
Ark.	4		1						
Calif.	52	37	2			8	2		Peace & Fr 30
Colo.	6	1	1						Populist 1
Conn.	6		2	2					Ct Pty 2;C C 2
Del.	1	1							
Florida	23		6			1			
Georgia	11								
Hawaii	2	2							
Idaho	0		2						
Illinois	20	1	4	1					
Indiana	10	1	2					1	
Iowa	5			2					Grassroots 2
Kansas	4	4							
Ky.	6		1						
La.	7		1						
Maine	2					1			
Md.	8		1						
Mass.	10		9	1			3		
Mich.	16	9	2	8	1		3		WkL 4;WkW 1
Minn.	8		5	2	2			1	Grassroots 2
Miss.	5		2					1	
Mo.	9	3		1		1			
Mont.	1	1							
Neb.	3								
Nev.	2	2					1		Pop 1
N.H.	2	2	1	2					
N.J.	13	13	12	3	4				Pop11;Com 1
N.Mex.	3	1							
N.Y.	31		?	2				4	C 4;L 3;RTL 11
No. C.	12	10							
No. D.	1		1						
Ohio	19	2	1						
Okla.	6		1						
Ore.	5	1							
Penn.	21	1	4	2	2				Com 1;WkL 1
R.I.	2		2	1					
So. C.	6	2					1		
So. D.	1	1	1	1					
Tenn.	9	2	7	3				1	
Texas	30	13	2						
Utah	3	1	1		2				In Pty 3; IAP 1
Vermont	1		1	1					Librty Union 1
Virginia	11		5						
Wash.	9	2	3	4					
W.Va.	3								
Wisc.	9	2	5						
Wyo.	1	1							

TOTAL 435 126 96+NY 38 12 12 10 8

Candidates who are the nominees of other parties not included. Indp column is no. of districts with an independent running.

### NEW ZEALAND SUPPORTS P.R.

On September 19, the voters of New Zealand voted on whether to switch to proportional representation, for elections to the national House of Representatives. The vote was overwhelmingly favorable to the change; 85% voted in favor.

A second portion of the ballot asked voters what type of p.r. they want. 70% chose the system used in Germany, in which voters choose parties, rather than individual candidates, to fill half the seats. Parties then receive a number of representatives, proportional to the party's support, to fill half of the membership of the legislative body. The other half is filled in the traditional manner.

Canada is likely to switch to p.r. to fill most or all of its Senate soon; each province will decide the issue for itself.

### CANDIDATE INFORMATION SERVICE

**PROJECT VOTE SMART**, gives information to anyone, about any candidate for federal office. 129 NW 4th St., #204, Corvallis Or 97330. (800) 786-6885.

### BALLOT ACCESS GROUPS

- 1. **ACLU**, American Civil Liberties Union, has been for fair ballot access since 1940, when it recommended that requirements be no greater than of one-tenth of 1%. 132 W. 43rd St., New York NY 10036, tel. (212) 944-9800.
- 2. **CENTER FOR A NEW DEMOCRACY** works to permit different parties to nominate the same candidate. 1324 Drake St, Madison Wi 53715, tel. (608) 256-1968.
- 3. **COFOE**, Coalition for Free and Open Elections. Dues of \$11 entitles one to membership with no expiration date; this also includes a year subscription to *B.A.N.* (or a one-year renewal). Box 355, Old Chelsea Sta., New York NY 10011. Membership applications can also be sent to Bx 470296, San Francisco Ca 94147.

**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.

4. **COALITION TO END THE PERMANENT CONGRESS**, favors more competitive elections; has a platform which includes easier ballot access. Bx 7309, N. Kansas City, Mo. 64116, tel. (800) 737-0014.

5. **COMMITTEE FOR PARTY RENEWAL**, scholars and party activists who believe that strong parties are needed for popular control of government. \$10 per year. Write Dr. Gerry Pomper, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers, Woodlawn, Nielson Campus, New Brunswick NJ 08901, tel. (908) 932-9384.

6. **FOUNDATION FOR FREE CAMPAIGNS & ELECTIONS**, Funds lawsuits which attack bad ballot access laws. Donations to it are tax-deductible. 7404 Estaban Dr., Springfield VA 22151, tel. (703) 569-6782.

7. **RAINBOW LOBBY**, organized in 1985, initiated the Penny and Wellstone "Democracy in Debates" bills in Congress and maintains a lobbying office at 1660 L St., N.W., # 204, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 457-0700.

### VOTER REGISTRATION GROUPS

- 1. **HUMAN SERVE** lobbies for laws that provide for registering people to vote whenever they apply for government services. 622 W. 113th St., #410, New York NY 10025, tel. (212) 854-4053.
- 2. **PROJECT VOTE!** shares the same goal, but brings lawsuits to accomplish this end. 1424 16th St., NW, Washington DC 20036, tel. (202) 328-1500.

### PROPORTIONAL REP. GROUP

**CITIZENS FOR PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION**, promotes the idea of proportional representation for the U.S., for all levels of government. Box 11166, Alexandria Va 22312, (703) 914-0205. Dues are \$30. CPR recently held a national organizational meeting and now has fulltime staff.

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