

BALLOT ACCESS NEWS

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TWO MORE STATES OK PRESIDENTIAL STAND-INS

WASHINGTON, VIRGINIA LET UNQUALIFIED PARTIES NOMINATE LATER

Two states, Washington and Virginia, recently changed their procedures to allow third parties to get on the ballot before they have chosen their presidential and vice-presidential candidates. Both states approved use of a stand-in presidential candidate, who can later resign when the identity of the actual candidates becomes known; then the actual candidate can replace the stand-in.

In Washington, the change was made administratively, by a ruling of the Secretary of State on March 23. It only applies to presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

In Virginia, the change was made by a bill which actually passed last year, although third party activists didn't know about it until last month. The bill, SB 649, took effect on November 26, 1993. It applies to all office, not just president. An unqualified party may use a stand-in candidate on the ballot for any office, and later the stand-in can resign and the true candidate can replace him or her. SB 649 passed because back in 1989, a federal court ruled in *El-Amin v State Board of Elections of Virginia* that it is unconstitutional to let the qualified parties substitute, but to deny this privilege to unqualified parties.

The Libertarian Party was especially gratified by these changes, since the party won't choose its 1996 presidential candidate until July 6-7, 1996, and desires to qualify for ballots before that date. The party recently asked the Secretary of State of Kentucky and of West Virginia, and the Oklahoma State Election Board, to make similar rulings, since attempts to change the law in those states this year did not succeed.

ARKANSAS CONGRESS TERM LIMITS

On March 7, the Arkansas Supreme Court ruled 5-2 that an Arkansas law limiting the terms of members of Congress, violates the U.S. Constitution. *U.S. Term Limits v Hill*, no. 93-1240. The same decision upheld term limits for state executive office and the state legislature, also by a vote of 5-2. Requests for a rehearing were denied on March 14.

Like the Washington state congressional term limits, the Arkansas law also allowed a write-in "loophole" for members of Congress who have already served their allotted time. Thus, the Arkansas law, like the Washington law, does not absolutely bar anyone from holding federal office; it is a ballot access restriction.

The Arkansas Supreme Court did not attempt an independent analysis of why a ballot access restriction violates the Qualifications Clause of Article I of the U.S. Constitution. It merely said, "These glimmers of opportunity (the write-in option) are faint indeed -- so faint in our judgment that they cannot salvage Amendment 73 from Constitutional attack."

Sketchy Arkansas Court Analysis

That single sentence was all the Arkansas Court had to say about the matter, except for a note for the reader to see the February 1994 Washington state term limits decision. Ironically, a write-in candidate for Congress was elected from Arkansas, at the general election of 1958, but the Court did not mention this.

U.S. Supreme Court Review Next

The most important aspect of the Arkansas Supreme Court ruling is not the outcome in that court, but the fact that this particular case can now quickly reach the U.S. Supreme Court. In that Court, it is no. 93-1456.

U.S. Term Limits, the defender of congressional term limits, filed a brief with the U.S. Supreme Court on March 17, only three days after the state court finished with the case. Normally, attorneys take three months for this task. Unless the other side stalls, it is almost certain that the U.S. Supreme Court will announce whether it will hear the case before it goes on its summer break.

If the U.S. Supreme Court takes the case, it would probably be argued in early 1995, and a decision would be out by June or July 1995, much sooner than most observers had been expecting.

If the Supreme Court holds that the Qualifications Clause does bar the states from enacting certain ballot access limitations for Congress (such as term limits), this may provide a big boost for court challenges to other ballot access limitations for Congress.

On the other hand, if the Supreme Court holds that states are free to enact congressional term limits, Congress might then exercise its Article I, Section 4 power to outlaw state-imposed term limits laws. Or Congress might exercise that same power to impose congressional term limits of its own specifications, on all the states. If Congress acts to impose a uniform law on all the states regarding term limits, that would make it easier to persuade Congress that ballot access petition requirements (for Congress) should also be set by Congress; and a ballot access bill similar to HR 1755 might pass.

Thus, no matter what the outcome, the term limits case will have a very large impact on ballot access laws.

KANSAS DEADLINE BILL PASSES

On March 23, HB 2998 passed the legislature unanimously. The Governor is expected to sign it. It changes the petition deadline for a new party from April 10 to June 1. Credit for this change goes to Brad Bryant, chief of the Kansas Elections Division, who initiated the bill.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY CHANGES

The number of states holding presidential primaries in 1996 is likely to be higher than in 1992, and the dates will be earlier. *Ballot Access News* reported last year that California had moved its 1996 primary from June to late March, and that Ohio had moved its from May to mid-March. Other changes:

1. Arizona: will hold its first-ever presidential primary in 1996 on March 12. The law establishing the primary was passed in 1992.
2. Delaware: will hold its first-ever presidential primary in 1996 on February 24. The law establishing the primary was passed in 1992.
3. New York: A9371, the bill to move the presidential primary from April to early March, is considered likely to pass. The Democratic Party national bylaws provide that all ballot qualification procedures for Democratic presidential primaries must be entirely in the calendar year of the election, so the New York legislature cannot move the petitioning period into December of the year before the election. Therefore, it is expected that the legislature will reduce the petition requirement for Democrats from 10,000 signatures to 3,000 signatures, and provide only 9 days in January to collect them. The Republicans may or may not make a similar change for themselves.
4. Vermont: there was no presidential primary in 1992 because the state couldn't afford it, but there probably will be one in 1996. It is scheduled for March 5.
5. Wisconsin: Although SB 737, the bill to move the primary from April to mid-March, did not pass this year, a similar bill is expected to pass next year.

OTHER LEGISLATIVE NEWS

1. California: SCA 35 passed the Senate Elections Committee on March 16. It would convert the election for Secretary of State from a partisan office, to a non-partisan one. Since this is a constitutional amendment, if it passes the legislature, then the voters will vote on it.
2. Connecticut: The Joint Government Administration & Elections Committee passed Raised Bill 5528 on March 15. It lowers the statewide petition requirement for third party and independent candidates from 1% of the last vote (over 15,000 in 1996) to a flat 7,500 signatures.
3. Florida: HB 1243-Committee Substitute passed the House Elections Committee on March 3. It abolishes filing fees for independent and third party candidates. However, it moves the petition deadlines for non-presidential third party petitions from July to early April, and makes a similar change for independent candidates for Congress. It moves the deadline for independent candidates running for state office from July to June. It makes the deadline to file as a write-in candidate as early as the petition deadlines. These deadline changes would be held unconstitutional under a 1991 11th circuit precedent, *New Alliance Party v Hand*, 933 F 2d 1568.

Also, it requires third parties and independent candidates to print their own petition forms. It gives independent candidates the right to substitute a new vice-presidential candidate (thus conforming the law to a lawsuit won by John Anderson in 1980), but it doesn't give an unqualified party the right to substitute either a new presidential candidate, or a new vice-presidential candidate.

3. Georgia: HB 606 failed to pass before the legislature adjourned. It would have decreased the number of signatures for third party and independent candidates for statewide office and for U.S. House of Representatives.

SB 680, which abolishes the runoff general election (now held when no one gets at least 50% of the vote for a statewide office), passed the legislature on March 9. The Governor signed it on March 25.

4. Illinois: the bill to reduce the number of signatures for the congressional candidates of a statewide third party from 5% of the last vote cast (averaging 12,000) to .5%, was introduced on March 23 by Representative Cal Skinner. It is HR 3838.

5. Indiana: HB 1272 failed to pass, and the legislature has now adjourned. The bill would have repealed language on the petition saying that none of the named candidates has a "criminal conviction" that would prevent the candidate from holding office.

7. Kentucky: SB 317, which would have let a new party circulate a petition to get its presidential candidate on the ballot before the identity of the candidate was known, failed to pass, and the legislature has now adjourned.

8. Maine: Representative John Michael was unable to get permission from the Rules Committee to introduce a bill on presidential substitution. He will introduce such a bill next year.

9. Maryland: HB 901 was defeated in the House Constitutional & Administrative Law Committee on March 7 by a vote of 16-4. It would have eased ballot access for third parties.

11. Oklahoma: HB 2307, which would have let third party and independent presidential candidates qualify by paying a \$2,000 filing fee, instead of having to submit 42,000 signatures, failed to pass before the legislature adjourned. SB 960 and SB 1066, which would have made ballot access for non-presidential independents much more difficult, also failed to pass.

12. Pennsylvania: Representative Jeffrey Piccola plans to introduce a bill soon to outlaw "stickers". "Stickers" are a type of write-in vote, in which the voter puts a gummed label on the ballot instead of manually writing in a name. It is possible the bill will also provide that write-in candidates for federal or state office who wish to have their write-ins tallied, must file a declaration of write-in candidacy.

13. Rhode Island: Bills to establish an initiative (HR 7977, HR 8087, and SB 2014) are still in committee. If they don't pass by April 8, they will die.

DEMS, REPS FAILED TO NOMINATE IN '92

The March 8 *B.A.N.* carried a chart showing that, in some states, ballot access for Republicans and Democrats is too severe. In regularly-scheduled November 1992 elections, either the Republicans or the Democrats failed to run a candidate in 32.8% of all state legislative contests. There were three legislative contests in which neither the Democrats nor Republicans ran a candidate! (Independent candidates won these three races).

1992 was not atypical. In 1990, there was no Democrat or no Republican in 35.9% of the regularly-scheduled state legislative races; in 1988, 36.6%.

STATE	SEATS UP	NO DEM.	NO REP.
Alaska	60	6	12
Arizona	90	25	20
Arkansas	135	6	96
California	100	3	7
Colorado	83	11	7
Connecticut	187	5	4
Delaware	62	9	14
Florida	160	27	43
Georgia	236	33	120
Hawaii	64	0	20
Idaho	105	30	18
Illinois	177	10	28
Indiana	125	15	18
Iowa	132	17	18
Kansas	165	15	15
Kentucky	119	14	59
Maine	186	15	23
Massachusetts	200	13	75
Michigan	110	13	0
Minnesota	201	7	5
Mississippi	174	19	82
Missouri	180	24	50
Montana	126	15	18
Nevada	54	5	5
New Hampshire	424	90	54
New Mexico	112	14	48
New York	211	12	22
North Carolina	170	17	41
North Dakota	122	5	6
Ohio	115	4	4
Oklahoma	125	16	47
Oregon	76	8	10
Pennsylvania	228	11	18
Rhode Island	150	6	56
South Carolina	170	39	72
South Dakota	105	9	10
Tennessee	115	17	35
Texas	181	39	70
Utah	89	13	7
Vermont	180	16	26
Washington	123	6	6
West Virginia	117	3	34
Wisconsin	115	19	25
Wyoming	90	19	7
TOTAL	6,249	700	1,355

Six states did not elect partisan legislators in 1992 and are omitted. Special elections are also omitted. When any major party nominee captured the opposing major party's nomination as well as his or her own party's nomination, the opposing party is considered not to have a nominee. This happened only in New Hampshire, Vermont and New York.

WELL-KNOWN CANDIDATES RUNNING OUTSIDE THE MAJOR PARTIES IN 1994

A number of well-known individuals have announced their plans to run for office this year, outside the Democratic and Republican Parties:

1. Maine: Angus King, wealthy and well-known TV & radio host in Maine, is running as an independent for Governor.
2. Nevada: Tamara Clark, Libertarian who received 44.5% of the vote for State Senate in 1992, said on March 25 that she will again run for the State Senate.
3. New Mexico: John Bishop, who headed up the Perot petition drive in this state in 1992, plans to run for the U.S. Senate as the Green Party nominee.
3. New York (1): Lenora Fulani announced in February that she will run in the Democratic primary for Governor (she won't run in November as the New Alliance Party candidate, because the New Alliance Party will be supporting an Independence Party slate).
4. New York (2): Howard Stern, well-known radio talk show host whose program is heard in many states, announced on March 21 that he would seek the Libertarian Party nomination for Governor. The Libertarian state convention is April 23. If he is nominated, many observers feel he will poll at least 50,000 votes. If he does, the Libertarian Party will become a qualified political party in New York for the first time, and will be able to hold a presidential primary in the state in 1996.
- No nationally-organized third party has been a qualified party in New York state since 1954, when the American Labor Party (New York state affiliate of the Progressive Party) lost its status as a qualified party.
5. Oklahoma: Former Democratic congressman Wes Watkins announced in March that he would run for Governor as an Independent.
6. Virginia: Governor Douglas Wilder is again hinting that he might run for U.S. Senate this year as an independent candidate.

FREEDOM HOUSE SCORES BALLOT LAWS

Freedom House, which monitors the state of political freedom and civil rights throughout the world, issued new judgments in the Jan.-Feb. 1994 issue of *Freedom Review*. One of the criticisms of the United States was official discrimination against minor political parties. Others were unfair advantages of incumbents, racially-gerrymandered election districts, and factors not related to elections.

"RACIAL GERRYMANDER" CASES

1. On March 28, Louisiana asked the U.S. Supreme Court to hear its appeal in *Louisiana v Hays*, case no. 93-1539. The lower court had ruled that Louisiana's congressional districts are unconstitutional because they were drawn with too much attention to the race of the voters.

2. Also on March 28, hearings began in U.S. District Court in *Shaw v Hunt*, the North Carolina case on the same issue. The U.S. Supreme Court sent this case back to the District Court last year for a trial, to determine if the state has a compelling interest in its oddly-shaped congressional districts.

Lee Mortimer and Doug Amy of the Center for Voting and Democracy had hoped to testify for proportional representation as an answer to the dilemma that the odd districts were intended to solve. They propose dividing the state into its three natural geographic districts, each district to elect several members of the U.S. House with cumulative voting. This would make it likely that two Black Congressmembers would be elected, with no need for odd districts. However, the lawyers for both sides decided not to make room for their testimony.

ARKANSAS BANS INDEPENDENT PARTY

Arkansas election law defines "Party" as a group which polled at least 3% of the vote for president, or Governor, at the last election. In the November 1992 election, Ross Perot, on the ballot as the nominee of the "Independent Party", polled 10.4%.

However, when Delbert Lewis tried to file as a candidate for Governor in the Independent Party primary on March 29, the Secretary of State refused to accept his application, on the grounds that the Independent Party is not a qualified party in the state. The Secretary of State's action was surprising, since on May 13, 1993, the Attorney General had ruled that the Independent Party is a qualified party in the state. Lewis and the Independent Party plan to sue.

Arkansas drastically toughened its law for new parties in 1971, and made it even worse in 1987. No third party has been qualified in the state since before 1971, until the Perot vote in 1992 appeared to create a new legal party.

OKLAHOMA WRITE-IN HEARING

On March 16, a hearing was held in *COFOE v McElderry*, 93-6151, in the 10th circuit. The issue is whether the Constitution requires Oklahoma to permit write-in votes for president, since presidential ballot access is so tough.

Judges were David Ebel, John Moore (Reagan appointees) and Kathryn Vratil (Bush appointee). None of the judges has ever before had a case on ballot access. They seemed open-minded and interested in the case.

CORRECTION: The last *B.A.N.* stated that a federal magistrate in North Carolina had ruled petition wording, that the signers "intend to organize" a new party, was unconstitutional. Actually, he didn't rule on that issue.

TEXAS LAWSUIT FILED

On March 24, the Texas Independent Party, as well as several independent candidates, filed a lawsuit in federal court in Austin against certain ballot access restrictions. *Texas Independent Party v Hannah*, no. A94-CA-175-JN. The case was assigned to Judge James Nowlin, who in 1988 struck down a Texas law that a petition for a new party must include the voter registration affidavit number of everyone who signs the petition, before it is submitted.

The case challenges these requirements: (1) that independent candidate petitions must still include the voter registration affidavit number of everyone who signs; (2) the March petition deadline for new parties and independent candidates; (3) the requirement that independent candidates (for office other than president) must file a declaration of candidacy in January; (4) that new parties must hold local conventions in March; (5) that candidates of new parties must file a declaration of candidacy in January, even before their party may exist.

Texas has the earliest petition deadline in the nation, for new parties (with the exception of states which require new parties to nominate by primary). In Texas, new parties nominate by convention.

The Texas Independent Party is a coalition of people from the Perot movement, New Alliance Party members and Socialist Party members.

CALIFORNIA VOTERS HANDBOOK

The California Secretary of State always mails a Voters Handbook to each registered voter in the state. This year, for the first time, the book will contain a picture and a 100-word statement by each candidate for statewide office. California thus joins Washington, Oregon, Montana and Alaska, other states which also mail this information to all voters. California had included a 100 word statement in 1990 by each candidate for Governor, and that was considered a success, so the idea was expanded.

Whenever government publishes campaign material, there is always the possibility of a dispute as to what statements are permitted. In California this year, the Secretary of State sought to tell two candidates running in the Democratic primary, and one running for the Non-partisan office of Superintendent of Instruction, that they could not criticize the Anti-Defamation League. However, the candidates sued and won. *Miller v Cron*, Sacramento County Superior Court, writs no. 377237, 377238, and 377239.

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1994 PETITIONING FOR STATEWIDE OFFICE

STATE	REQUIREMENTS		SIGNATURES COLLECTED				DEADLINES	
	FULL PARTY	CAND.	LIBT	CENTER	GREEN	TAXPAYR	PARTY	CAND.
Alabama	12,157	12,157	700	0	0	0	Sep 9	Sep 9
Alaska	no procedure	2,586	0	0	already on	0	--	Aug 22
Ariz.	19,827	(es) 7,000	*3,000	0	*0	0	May 21	Jun 30
Arkansas	28,520	10,000	0	already on	0	0	Jan 4	May 1
California	(reg) 78,992	151,015	already on	too late	already on	already on	Jan 4	Aug 12
Colorado	no procedure	1,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	--	Aug 2
Connecticut	no procedure	15,008	0	already on	0	0	--	Aug 12
Delaware	(reg.) 159	3,170	already on	already on	5	75	Aug 20	Jul 15
D.C.	no procedure	(es) 2,600	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	--	Aug 31
Florida	196,255	196,255	0	*29,000	0	0	Jul 19	Jul 19
Georgia	31,771	31,771	already on	0	0	0	Jul 12	Jul 12
Hawaii	4,645	unpredictable	already on	0	already on	0	Apr 20	Jul 19
Idaho	9,643	1,000	already on	0	350	0	Aug 31	Jun 24
Illinois	no procedure	25,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	--	Aug 8
Indiana	no procedure	29,909	*37,000	*42,000	0	0	--	Jul 15
Iowa	no procedure	1,500	0	0	0	0	--	Aug 19
Kansas	15,661	5,000	already on	500	0	0	*Jun 1	Aug 2
Kentucky	no procedure	5,000	---	---	---	---	--	Sep 1
Louisiana	(reg) 112,443	0	325	already on	38	0	Jun 30	Jul 29
Maine	26,139	4,000	0	0	*2,500	0	Dec 15	Jun 7
Maryland	(es) 80,000	(es) 70,000	1,650	6,000	0	0	Aug 1	Aug 1
Massachsts.	(reg) 33,000	10,000	*250	already on	0	0	Jul 1	Aug 2
Michigan	25,646	25,646	already on	0	0	500	Jul 21	Jul 21
Minnesota	117,790	2,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	May 1	Jul 19
Mississippi	just be org.	1,000	already on	0	0	already on	Apr 1	Apr 8
Missouri	10,000	10,000	already on	0	0	0	Aug 1	Aug 1
Montana	9,473	9,473	already on	0	0	0	Mar 17	Jun 6
Nebraska	5,834	2,000	0	0	0	0	Aug 1	Aug 30
Nevada	4,920	5,134	already on	0	1,200	already on	Jul 7	Jul 7
New Hamp.	no procedure	3,000	already on	0	0	0	--	Aug 10
New Jersey	no procedure	800	0	0	0	0	--	Apr 14
New Mexico	2,850	17,100	*1,450	0	already on	0	Jul 12	Jul 12
New York	no procedure	15,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	--	Aug 23
North Carolina	51,904	(es) 70,000	*0	6,000	0	0	Jul 14	Jun 24
North Dakota	7,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	Apr 15	Sep 9
Ohio	49,399	5,000	0	0	0	*finished	Jan 6	May 3
Oklahoma	69,518	0	0	0	0	0	May 31	Jul 13
Oregon	16,681	(att.) 1,000	already on	already on	need 2,500	0	Aug 30	Aug 30
Penn.	no procedure	20,552	*500	*1,000	*0	*0	--	Aug 1
Rhode Isl.	no procedure	1,000	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	--	Jul 21
South Carolina	10,000	10,000	already on	already on	0	already on	in doubt	Aug 1
South Dakota	6,419	2,568	already on	0	0	0	Apr 5	Aug 2
Tennessee	19,759	25	0	0	1,000	0	May 1	May 19
Texas	38,900	38,900	already on	*200	0	0	May 22	May 12
Utah	500	300	already on	already on	0	0	Mar 15	Mar 17
Vermont	just be org.	1,000	*0	*0	0	0	Sep 22	Sep 22
Virginia	no procedure	14,871	0	0	0	0	--	Jun 14
Washington	no procedure	unpredictable	can't start	can't start	can't start	can't start	--	Jul 2
West Va.	no procedure	4,044	0	0	0	0	--	May 9
Wisconsin	10,000	2,000	already on	0	0	*7,000	Jun 1	Jul 12
Wyoming	8,000	9,849	*9,000	0	0	0	May 1	Aug 29

LIBT = Libertarian; CENTER = Patriot, Independence, New Alliance or similar party; TAXPAYR = U.S. Taxpayers. Other qualified national parties: Natural Law in Nev.; Workers World in Mich.; American in Utah. "FULL PARTY REQ." is a procedure by which a new party can qualify before it nominates any candidates; not every state has such a procedure. Populist Party has 7,000 signatures in Georgia. * means entry has changed since Feb. 8 B.A.N. Arizona figures relate to petition signatures.

THIRD PARTY CANDIDATES ELECTED

1. New Hampshire: 4 Libertarians were elected or re-elected to non-partisan town office on March 8. Offices won were Selectman in Andover, Dunbarton, Litchfield; and Budget Committeeman in Hudson.

New Hampshire also held a special legislative election on March 8, for Representative from the 7th Hillsborough District. The results: Republican 59.4%, Democrat 34.2%, Libertarian 6.4%. In November 1992 the vote was Republican 55.7%, Democrat 44.3%.

2. New Mexico: On March 2, Cris Moore, Green Party candidate, was elected to the Santa Fe City Council. The election is non-partisan.

3. Vermont: On March 1, the Progressive Coalition elected five members to the Burlington City Council. Three independents who support the Coalition were also elected, so the group controls the 14-member body.

Burlington has partisan city elections, and the winning Progressive Coalition candidates defeated Democrats and Republicans. Although the Progressive Coalition appears on the ballot in many Vermont elections under its own name, it has never chosen to become a qualified party, even though the procedures are easy. Independent Congressman Bernie Sanders, titular leader of the group, opposes turning the group into a formal political party.

BALLOT ACCESS GROUPS

1. ACLU, American Civil Liberties Union, has been for fair ballot access since 1940, when it resolved that petition requirements be no greater than of one-tenth of 1%. State organizations of the ACLU frequently file lawsuits against restrictive ballot access lawsuits at their own expense. National office is at 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. 410 7th St. SE, Washington DC 20003, (202) 543-0773.

3. CENTER FOR VOTING & DEMOCRACY, for proportional representation. 6905 5th St., NW #200, Washington DC 20012, (202) 882-7378.

4. COFOE, Coalition for Free & Open Elections. Coalition of parties and other groups which lobby for better ballot access laws. Bx 20263, New York NY 10001. Tel (212) 691-0776 and ask for Ann Rosenhaft.

5. 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.

6. COMMITTEE FOR PARTY RENEWAL, scholars who believe that strong parties are needed for popular control of government. \$10 per year. Write Dr. Paul Herrnsen, Dept. of Gov't. & Politics, Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md 20742, tel. (301) 405-4123.

7. THE DEMOCRACY PROJECT, gathers evidence that the U.S. is violating an international agreement it signed in 1990, pledging not to discriminate for or against political parties. Bob Waldrop, 1615 1/2 NW 20th St., Oklahoma City Ok 73106, tel. (405) 521-8831.

8. FOUNDATION FOR FREE CAMPAIGNS & ELECTIONS, Funds lawsuits which attack bad ballot access laws. Donations to it are tax-deductible. Write vice-president Richard Winger, 3201 Baker St., San Francisco Ca 94123, tel. (415) 922-9779.

9. ROSS-GREEN ASSOCIATES, initiated the Penny ballot access bill (HR 1755) and the Penny debates bill (HR 1753) and has a lobbying office at 1010 Vermont, #811, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 638-4858.

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