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March 2, 1993

Michael Marinelli, Esquire
Office of the General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
999 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Supplement To
ADR 1992-44

93 MAR 2 11:31 AM

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Re: National Committee of the U.S. Taxpayers Party

Dear Mr. Marinelli:

Enclosed please find a copy of the date-stamped response we submitted in a timely fashion Friday, February 26, 1993. In addition, enclosed please find supplemental information concerning our client's advisory opinion request. Please call me to verify the fact that you have received these documents.

Sincerely,

David P. Goch -

Enclosures

DPG/ddb

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

93 MAR -2 PM 3:17

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

February 26, 1993

VIA HAND DELIVERY

N Bradley Litchfield, Esq
Associate General Counsel
Office of the General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
999 E Street NW
Washington DC 20463

Re National Committee of the U.S. Taxpayers
Party, Advisory Opinion Request

Dear Mr Litchfield

This is in response to your letter of December 24, 1992, regarding the National Committee for the U S Taxpayers Party

To date, the National Committee itself has, as yet, not published any journals, newsletters or similar documents. However, the National Committee has legitimate plans to do so, as a matter of fact, a party newsletter is being organized in Kentucky. In addition, presently an introductory brochure is being produced and the party platform itself is being published and shall be distributed for use in recruitment and education in promoting the positions and ideals of the party. As for other publications, we intend to increase the effort in 1993, since, as we have stated previously, most of 1992, because it was an election year was spent on ballot qualification and election day efforts. Nevertheless, state affiliate organizations, such as The California American Independent Party, have already published newsletters. A copy of "The California Statesman" is enclosed.

In addition to the September 4 and 5 National Convention held in New Orleans, an additional forum had been held by the Committee on December 10 and 11 in Louisville, Kentucky, at which time the substantive plans of the Committee, beyond ballot qualification efforts, were discussed. Future meetings are planned for the first quarter of this year. Again,

WEBSTER. CHAMBERLAIN & BEAN

**N. Bradley Litchfield, Esq.
February 26, 1993
Page 2**

the election was only four months ago and so these efforts will take time to develop fully

Presently, two state affiliates have meetings scheduled for the immediate future The Wisconsin affiliate will hold its State Convention of March 27 while the Tennessee affiliate's state wide meeting is slated for April 17

Committee efforts for registration and get-out-the-vote drives are still in a nascent state with plans to initiate programs during the 1993 year

In response to your second question, in 1992 the U S Taxpayers party presidential candidate, Howard Phillips, secured ballot qualification in 21 states Among these, the following were the states in which he appeared on the ballot as the nominee of a state party which is associated with the U S Taxpayers party the California American Independent party, the Michigan Tisch Independent Citizens Party, the Washington Taxpayers Party, the South Carolina American Party, the New Mexico Taxpayers Party, the Massachusetts Independent Voters Party, the Taxpayers Party of Arkansas, the Mississippi Taxpayers Party, the Kentucky Taxpayers Party, and the Independent American Party of Nevada Howard Phillips qualified for the ballot as an independent in the following states Utah, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Louisiana, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont, and Alaska In other states, ballot qualification efforts were attempted for 1992, but fell short

With the instituting of the aforementioned plans, through which name recognition and the parties purposes shall become better known nationwide, an all out effort is planned for state and local contests in 1993 and 1994, as well as for other campaigns for federal office

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact this office

Very truly yours,



David P Goch

**DPG vvs
DPG 004**

The California statesman



WILLIAM K. SHEARER
Publisher

8158 PALM STREET, LEMON GROVE, CALIFORNIA 91945

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January, 1993

U.S. TAXPAYERS PARTY ORGANIZES FOR FUTURE; PEROT WON'T TRY TO FORM THIRD PARTY

Members of the National Committee, of the U.S. Taxpayers Party met in Louisville, Kentucky, December 11-12, 1992, to lay plans for the party's participation in future presidential elections. The Taxpayers Party, with which California's American Independent Party is affiliated, supported Howard Phillips for President in the 1992 election.



Ted Adams, national chairman of the U.S. Taxpayers Party is an airline pilot by profession, and resides in South Carolina. A graduate of the Citadel, Ted served as a captain in the U.S. Air Force's Strategic Air Command, and has been a candidate for Congress. He was instrumental in securing ballot position for Howard Phillips in South Carolina in 1992.

Meanwhile, Ross Perot, who received a big national vote in 1992 as an independent presidential candidate, confirmed that he will not attempt to organize his supporters as a political party. On December 9, 1992, the "Daily Californian" reported from Dallas:

"Ross Perot will turn his supporters' organization into a non-profit watchdog group next month..., the top aide in his independent presidential campaign said Friday.

"But Perot won't try to form a third political party as some supporters have urged, said Clay Mulford, general counsel of Perot's campaign.

"The intention is to disseminate information to the public on policy issues and to encourage citizen involvement, Mulford said."

The Perot announcement clears the way for the continuing success of the U.S. Taxpayers Party, which has invited the

2.

Perot supporters to join and take part in the USTP's activities.

Many Perot supporters, including his vice-presidential candidate, Admiral James Stockdale, have expressed the need for a new political party to challenge the establishment Democrats and Republicans. The Perot organization will not meet this need.

Already, the establishment media is focusing an attack on any continuing third party effort. On December 2, 1992, the "San Diego Union-Tribune" included in its editorial section a feature column entitled, "Three's a crowd: Beware of Third Parties." Written by Leon P. Baradat, president of the Faculty Association for the California Community Colleges, the column states:

"... [T]he American public would do well to think long and hard before it forsakes the two-party system, frustrating and inadequate though it may be Beware of supporting third parties." (Emphasis added.)

Of course, the other side of the coin is that to "beware of third parties" limits the electorate to a choice between the two establishment parties which are controlled by the same financial interests, and which, on most significant policy issues, are on the same side.

As Chico State University Professor Earl Kruschke opined in the introduction to his work, "The Encyclopedia of Third Parties in the United States":

"Logic would inform us that, given the country's diversity, a multi-party system would more reasonably reflect the many hopes, fears, aspirations, and concerns of the dozens of different subcultures flourishing in this country."

There are two ways the people can be denied a real choice in any election. One is to limit the choice to one party. The other is to put two parties on the ballot, both controlled by the same financial interests, and committed to the same policies. The latter is what is happening in America today.

This truth was well illustrated by Charles R. Babcock, writing in "The Washington Post" on December 9, 1992. He reported:

"Agribusiness giant Archer Daniels Midland Co., the leading corporate giver to Republican Party committees, donated \$90,000 to the Democratic National Committee, through seven subsidiaries, four days before the presidential election.

"ADM and its chairman, Dwayne O. Andrews, have given more than \$11 million to Republican committees since 1991. The most recent was a \$50,000 corporate check to the Republican National Committee dated October 28, two weeks before the flood of Democratic checks.

"On October 1, President Bush ruled favorably on a key Clean Air Act provision that benefits Archer Daniels Midland, or ADM, which dominates the market for ethanol, an alcohol-based, fuel made from corn. The firm's busi-

ness is affected by many agricultural policy decisions. Andrews has been a long-time donor to both parties for more than 20 years. . .

"The donations were the first ADM has given to the DNC (Democratic National Committee) this year. The firm previously had given \$137,500 to Democratic committees since 1991."

And people wonder why, when they switch a Republican president for a Democratic president, or vice-versa, nothing changes but the date.

The U.S. Taxpayers Party, which engaged in its first presidential campaign in 1992, winning positions on 21 state ballots, is committed to a continuing effort to provide the voters meaningful choices in all future national elections.

Nineteen state parties were represented at the December Taxpayers national Committee meeting in Louisville. Speakers at the meeting included 1992 presidential nominee Howard Phillips of Virginia; vice-presidential candidates Brig. Gen. Albion Knight (USA-Ret) of Maryland, and Robert E. Tisch of Michigan; National Chairman Ted Adams of South Carolina; and party officers William K. Shearer of California (vice chairman), Joe Sanger of Michigan (treasurer); Justice William Goodloe of Washington (parliamentarian), and area chairmen and co-chairmen Jim Clymer of Pennsylvania, Dan Hansen of Nevada, Dr. Was Krogdahl of Kentucky, and Fred Woltmann of Minnesota, as well as various state party leaders.

The National Committee voted to make ballot qualification, an expanded outreach to the news media, and improved financing major objectives during the next three years. The party starts toward the 1996 presidential election with a ballot qualified status in states representing 15 percent of the electoral vote [California, 54, Michigan, 18; New Mexico, 5, and South Carolina, 8].

A number of means of reaching the public with the story of the Taxpayers Party were discussed, including, regular radio spots, use of public access television, regular news releases, video tapes for organizational use, and participation in radio-TV talk shows.

The National Committee authorized creation of a budget committee to prepare and submit fiscal plans for the party within the next 60 days

Phillips, in his remarks to the Committee, proposed the establishment of a shadow government to pose alternatives to policies advanced by the Clinton administration over the next four

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years. Phillips, in his remarks, emphasized the importance of private education, preservation of private property, support of the right to life of the unborn, opposition to homosexualization of the armed forces, and the danger of the internationalist "new world order."

Party leaders were unanimously optimistic about the Taxpayers Party's prospects for the future.

* * * * *

PEOPLE OF ALL FAITHS HAVE A RIGHT TO SEEK OFFICE

During the 1992 election campaign, there was a disgusting wholesale media attack--from local to national level--on a handful of Christian candidates running for school boards and other local offices in San Diego County. These people were subjected to massive vilification and media attack. One of these school board candidates, a Hispanic woman, says:

"...I can truthfully say I've never encountered the hatred and bigotry directed at me as a candidate who happened to be a Christian."

Had Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer, California's two Jewish candidates for the U.S. Senate, been so unjustly pilloried for their religious beliefs, the media leftists would have called it a "hate crime." But attacks on candidates because they are "Christian conservatives" is a favored activity of the media.

People of all religious faiths have a right to run for office, and they should not be damned by the media for their religious convictions.

States are now required to apportion legislative districts in special ways so that blacks and members of other minority groups can increase their representation. But, when Christian conservatives seek office, they become targets for persecution. No special districts are cut for Christians.

Such media abuse, when challenged, is excused as an exercise of free speech. But the public needs to be aware of the hypocrisy with which much of the media deals with social and political issues. The so-called free speech being defended is too often speech without conscience, exercised without a sense of responsibility.

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**Minutes of the December 11-12, 1992 Meeting of the
NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the U.S. TAXPAYERS PARTY**

Friday, December 11, 1992

The second 1992 meeting of the National Committee of the U.S. Taxpayers Party was called to order at 8.10 pm in the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Louisville, Kentucky Vice Chairman William K. Shearer presided in the absence of Chairman Ted C. Adams, Jr

Members present in person during the meeting included William Shearer of California (Vice Chairman); Joe Sanger of Michigan (Treasurer); James N. Clymer of Pennsylvania (Chairman, Eastern States); Daniel Hansen of Nevada (Chairman, Western States), Wasley Krogdahl of Kentucky (Chairman, Southern States); Robert Tisch of Michigan (Chairman, Central States); Frederick A. Woltmann of Minnesota (Co-Chairman, Central States); Jeffrey A. Baker, Marcia Baker, W. Bruce Bendt, and Jack Souther of Florida; Jan Conner of Indiana; Ed Parker, J. Glenn Ferrell, and Glenn Sunderland of Kentucky; Robert Tisch of Michigan, Kathryn and Rachael Woltmann of Minnesota; Lowell and Dixie Lee Patterson, John and Lois McLain of New Jersey; Joan Johnson of Oklahoma; David Lee of Tennessee; Howard Phillips and Mark Weaver of Virginia; Edward J. Fram of Wisconsin; Brig. Gen. Albion W. Knight (USA-Ret) of Maryland; and Verla Maxfield of Iowa. Justice William C. Goodloe of Washington (Parliamentarian) arrived late

Proxies (to establish a quorum) from Phillip and Becky Elder of Kansas were transmitted by Bryan Brown of Kansas. Other proxies were tendered by Mark Weaver for Mark T. Hepworth and Paul Dorr of Iowa; Lucille Lusk of Nevada; Leonard J. Umuna, Christopher L. Olson, and Barbara Ahearn of Massachusetts; Eteley Hester of Kentucky; Jack Phelps of Alaska; Trent Galloway of Arkansas; Michael Godar of Illinois, David Rockett of Louisiana; Judith Bragdon of Maine; Curtis Caine, J.F. McLamb, and Vince Thornton of Mississippi; John Stormer of Missouri; John Diaz of New Jersey, Ronald D. Brown and Henry Fernández of New Mexico; George Grant of Tennessee; and R. Mark Jarvis of Virginia.

Other persons in attendance during the meeting included Bob Crowell of North Carolina, David McDuffie, Ben Robinson, and Al Clark of Florida, Alexander Magnus of Illinois, Gerald Haas of Kentucky, B.C. Simmons, Jim Fishbeck, Jim Hill, Boyd Pendleton, Burnett Magruder, and Mike and Carol Maddox of Kentucky, and Jean Westphal of Oklahoma.

The invocation was given by Fred Woltmann of Minnesota and the Pledge of Allegiance was led by Jan Conner of Indiana.

In the absence of Secretary Lucille Lusk of Nevada, Jan Conner of Indiana was named acting Secretary without objection.

Remarks by National Committee Officers

In his remarks, Bill Shearer strongly expressed his optimism concerning 1992 results

for reasons including the following:

- ◆ **AIP registration rose from 184,176 in May, just before the primary, to 247,415 in October, when registration closed. This is 1.64% of the total registration in the state.**
- ◆ **U.S. Senate candidates Jerome McCready and Paul Meeuwenberg received 351,752 (4%) and 263,546 (3%) votes respectively. One of the AIP state legislative candidates got 8%. There was no state AIP candidate on the ballot who received less than 2% of the vote.**
- ◆ **Though Ross Perot preempted much of the vote that might have gone to Howard Phillips, Mr. Shearer was not discouraged. The 21% that went for Perot represents disgruntled voters ripe for harvest in later years.**
- ◆ **We have a permanent organization, and in Howard Phillips we have a leader committed to persevering until the end, unlike past third party efforts.**
- ◆ **Through the success of term limits nationwide and the widespread support of Ross Perot, 1992 demonstrated that the public wants change of a kind Clinton won't provide. This is our opportunity.**

Mr. Shearer urged the committee to accomplish the following:

- ◆ **Get started on ballot qualification for parties in all fifty states Mr. Shearer stated that AIP qualification is assured and not in jeopardy.**
- ◆ **Establish an effective media strategy, a permanent system of outreach to the media.**
- ◆ **A fundraising strategy.**

Mr. Shearer asserted that in politics one goal is to survive, to live to fight again—the enduring tribute to USTP efforts in 1992 is that we are still here.

Treasurer Joe Sanger indicated that funds had been neither received nor expended by the National Committee; nor had obligations been incurred.

Mr. Sanger reported that the Tisch Independent Citizens Party was initially considered to have been disqualified from the ballot since their “principal candidate,” Howard Phillips, failed to get the requisite 15,196 votes. Unexpectedly, a 1949 Attorney General ruling benefitting Herbert Humphrey was discovered to have established that a party's ballot retention status must be based on the performance of its candidates for state office. According to this standard, the Tisch Independent Citizens Party retained status. Requalification would have required 26,000 valid signatures.

Remarks by Area Chairmen and Co-Chairmen

Eastern States Chairman James N. Clymer reported on progress in Pennsylvania

After the Taxpayers Party signature effort fell short of qualification requirements in Pennsylvania, Mr. Clymer was offered the Libertarian line for Auditor General. Dr. Jack Perry, who spoke at the September USTP convention, was the Libertarian candidate for U.S. Senate. Dr. Perry received 219,319 votes, a little less than 5% of the vote, in a very competitive race between incumbent Arlen Specter and Democratic nominee Lynn Yeaker. Mr. Clymer polled 164,403 votes, just under 4% of the statewide vote. The other two statewide Libertarian candidates each got 2%.

Mr. Clymer echoed Mr. Shearer's comments on the need to focus on media outreach, especially among those who should be sympathetic to our principles, if not our strategy.

Howard Phillips asked about the possibility of having the Libertarian in Pennsylvania change its name and embrace the USTP. Mr. Clymer indicated that the attempt wouldn't buy much given the fact that the Libertarian Party, even though recognized as a minor party, still must petition to put candidates on the ballot.

Daniel Hansen gave a stirring, emotional speech on the need to press forward for that which is right, and, like John Paul Jones, rely not merely on reason as a motivator, but on faith. Mr. Hansen talked about the spiritual dimension of the struggle, about the need to persist until we succeed, and the foundational role of Jesus Christ in politics. Mr. Hansen asserted that America is in trouble now because it has rejected its Christian heritage. He quoted from "The Present Crisis" by James Russell Lowell, "they enslave their children's children, who make compromise with sin."

Mr. Hansen reported that in order to maintain status in Nevada the Independent American Party needed 14,000 votes for one of its candidates for Congressman. Mr. Hansen, the IAP candidate, received 13,230 (5%). Other IAP candidates did well. Joe Garcia (U.S. Senate) 2.3%, Joel F. Hansen (NV Assembly) 15%, Chuck Horne (NV Assembly) (6%), Decall Thomas (9%), Tony Hoffmann (14%), Thomas Jefferson (17%), Ike Yochum (23%), Warren Stevens (8%), and Russ Wolf (3%).

Mr. Hansen indicated he found that one minute radio ads were the most cost-effective means of communicating with the electorate.

Dr. Wasley Krogdahl of Kentucky suggested that the real enemy is not the Republicans and Democrats, but the ignorance and arrogance of the media. He indicated that, in Kentucky, so much time and money was spent to get on the ballot that there was little left for the actual campaign. With the media black-out the only access to the voters was via paid media, with the most cost-effective way being via radio. Dr. Krogdahl suggested that each state put its limited resources into one minute ads to be aired during the Rush Limbaugh show. If ads were run once each week for the next four years the party would be significantly stronger. Since some voters seem less interested in what is right than in what directly affects them (particularly in the pocketbook), Dr. Krogdahl said the party should try to appeal to the voters both on principle and on self-interest. While this was done in a narrow way during the campaign via the "Grand Bargain" message, this seemed outlandish to the average voter. We need to demonstrate the logic of our solutions and show the relevance of the solutions to the interests of the average

voter.

Dr. Krogdahl also mentioned the advantage of fielding a full slate of candidates on the ballot. In Kentucky, voters were given a box to vote straight ticket for those parties with entire slates of candidates; these parties did significantly better than the others.

Citing II Chronicles 7.14, Fred Woltmann placed the blame for the problems of the modern era at the feet of the church. He asserted that solutions involve more than simply getting back to Biblical and Constitutional principles, but once again coming under the lordship of Christ.

Robert Tisch distributed an outline of his analysis to the committee. A copy is attached to these minutes. He spoke of Thomas Jefferson's desire for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the government from borrowing money. He also discussed ways the Tisch Party has made an impact on public policy in Michigan. Mr. Tisch suggested circulating petitions on a popular issue, such as requiring a super-majority for passage of any tax increase, and piggy-backing petitions to qualify the new party on these. He also mentioned that the Tisch Independent Citizens Party will change its name to the U.S. Taxpayers Party. This is intended to alleviate the difficulty of explaining how state parties with different names can have the same candidate.

Remarks by other National Committee Members

Howard Phillips pointed out that the real election, in accordance with the Constitution, would be decided in the Electoral College three days hence. He reminded attendees that, according to the U.S. Constitution, Presidential Electors can vote for any qualified candidate they choose. He encouraged those present to contact electors who might share our views in behalf of the USTP ticket.

Joan Johnson spoke concerning Oklahoma; Ed Parker of Kentucky spoke about the need to involve single issue voters; Glenn Ferrell of Kentucky suggested we reach out to disgruntled Christian Republicans and read from Psalm 37 (vs 1-19); Verla Maxfield of Iowa spoke of getting home schoolers involved; Rachael Woltmann of Minnesota spoke about the signature effort in her state, the privilege of being a part of an effort committed to a right standard, and the difficulty of getting media attention; Kathryn Woltmann addressed the need to look to the Lord for strength for success; Ed Frami of Wisconsin spoke about efforts to organize the Taxpayers Party in the state by spring and about the GOP diluting its pro-life stand. Lowell Patterson of New Jersey spoke optimistically about the future; Jack McLain of New Jersey spoke about religion and politics, the efforts of his wife and National Committee member, Lois, on behalf of Howard Phillips and, in the context of publishing his own newsletter, *Onward*, the need to disseminate more literature on the party, its principles, and its plan; Bruce Bendt of Florida talked about the effort to qualify for the ballot in his state, the way in which the failure of the church to hold forth a righteous standard contributed to the decline of our national condition, the relation of the home school movement and the theonomy movement to our effort toward national renewal, and about how our job is to faithfully pursue that which is right, despite the odds; Jeff Baker of Florida emphasized that our interest cannot simply be "politics" as usual, that Christians make up about 52% of the

electorate, that our organizational skills must be strengthened, and that we do need to appeal to people's enlightened self-interest; Jan Conner from Indiana related efforts to qualify for the ballot there.

Remarks by others in attendance

Jean Westphal of Oklahoma spoke about problems and confusion created by the party name, urging that it be called the "Constitution Party"; Carol Maddox of Kentucky promoted her videotapes on America's heritage (which feature Howard Phillips, Larry Burkett and others); Bryan Brown opined that the name will inhibit the ease with which the party can tap into the conservative churches; he added that pro-lifers have taken over the GOP in many areas, that we need to educate the churches on real issues, that video presentations should be used in church settings to recruit people; Boyd Pendleton of Kentucky expressed his confidence in the Party; Dr. Burnette Magruder, with the Christian Heritage Center of Kentucky, addressed sovereignty, power and dominion of the Lord, David Lee of Tennessee (a volunteer representative for the Plymouth Rock Foundation Christian Committees of Correspondence) spoke about founding the Shelby County Taxpayers Party Club, modeled on the Republican Party Clubs, to help build toward a county party (a copy of the by-laws are attached), the need to think locally, to elect people to local office

Parliamentarian Justice William Goodloe, arriving late, mentioned that the Washington Taxpayers Party is now known simply as the Taxpayers Party. He related his experiences as the head of a fact-finding commission on farmers in North and South Dakota. He related how banks are foreclosing on family farmers after forcing them into bad loans, as part of a trend toward corporate farming. Justice Goodloe spoke about his lawsuit to stop condom distribution in the Washington State public schools and needle distribution to drug addicts. Justice Goodloe also spoke about his own effort for the U.S. Senate this year and his plans to oppose Sen. Slade Gordon in 1994.

Comments by Brig. Gen. Albion W. Knight

Brig. Gen. Albion W. Knight offered an optimistic view of the future of the party and America. Gen. Knight spoke of the need to break out of the "conservative ghetto" and reach out to people adversely affected by the trends in America toward internationalism and spiritual licentiousness. People are losing jobs because of regulations such as those in the Clean Air Act. We should relate the reality of jobs to the idealism of radical environmentalism. We should go to union workers and demonstrate how they are hurting because of the Clean Air Act, NAFTA, and the New World Order. We should go to the elderly and show how they will be hurt by a debt-driven hyperinflation; we should go to farmers and discuss GATT, we should involve other single-issue groups such as pro-lifers, family values groups, small businesses, conservative blacks and show how we offer them hope and a solid foundation based on unchanging biblical and constitutional principles.

Gen. Knight made some observations on the role of Hillary Clinton in the new Administration. He suggested we run a "Clinton Watch" pointing out problems of the

Clinton Administration.

The General closed with an exhortation to keep going and to remain true to our principles.

Bill Shearer proposed that the starting time for the next morning be moved to 8:30am. There was no objection. Mr. Shearer went over the Saturday schedule.

Mr. Shearer also expressed his view, informed by his experiences in presiding over meetings where the topic was discussed during the founding of the AIP in California and other states, that discussions concerning the party name are largely fruitless, time-consuming, divisive, and of little real effect. A great name is no substitute for and is of no good without plans for media, fundraising, ballot-qualification. He suggested that the meeting avoid such discussions.

The meeting recessed at 11:00 p.m. until 8:30 a.m. the next morning.



Saturday, December 12, 1992

The meeting was called to order by Vice Chairman Bill Shearer at 8:45 a.m.

Daniel Hansen gave the invocation; Jeff Baker led the Pledge of Allegiance

Bill Shearer introduced USTP Chairman Ted C. Adams, Jr., who had just arrived, to offer remarks on progress made in 1992.

Mr. Adams spoke to the need for

- ◆ educational materials to be attractive and "entertaining;"
- ◆ a telephone number for members to call for weekly updates;
- ◆ a focus on problems created by new administration—a "Willie Horton of the month;"
- ◆ quarterly meetings held at the local level with a nationally sponsored format including videos and other material;
- ◆ planning on how to "sell" the party and fill the need in the minds of the electorate;
- ◆ a newsletter such as *The Statesman*;
- ◆ a budget that is both attainable and strictly adhered to;
- ◆ planning rather than reacting.

Mr. Adams asked that Mr. Shearer continue to preside over the proceedings.

State by state reports on ballot access requirements and 1993/94 opportunities

Bill Shearer reported for California, restating his remarks from the preceding

evening. The AIP is a "permanent, qualified party with no prospect in sight that [they] would lose [their] qualification." Current certification is good until 1994. 1996 qualification is gained by having registrations equal to 1% of the vote cast for governor. The AIP currently has registrations equal to 1.6% of total state registration.

Dan Hansen, reporting for Nevada, indicated that the Independent American Party qualified in 1992 by submitting 13,000 valid signatures, about 17,000 raw signatures having been turned in. State law requires approximately 10,000. Continued recognition required 3% of the vote cast for Representative (or 14,000 votes) in a U.S. House contest. Dan Hansen, as a candidate for Representative, received about 13,000 votes. Qualification in 1994 will require about 14,000 signatures. The IAP is considering a lawsuit to challenge their disqualification.

The Florida report was given by Bruce Bendt. Permanent qualification of the party in 1994 can be achieved through obtaining 365,000 party registrants, up from 305,000 in 1992. Qualification of a presidential candidate is via 65,000 valid petition signatures. Mr. Baker hopes that, since their lawsuit challenging the deadline was delayed until after the election, signatures gathered in 1992 can somehow be credited toward the next election.

Bill Shearer recognized Al Clark, a guest of the U.S. Taxpayers Alliance, to speak concerning the petition campaign of the Fair Ballot Access Committee to amend the Florida constitution re ballot access. The effort needs 350,000 valid signatures to get the amendment on the ballot. Mr. Clark is working in coalition with Libertarian, Green, Populist, Natural Law, Independence parties as well as the Rainbow Lobby. A copy of the petition is attached.

Ed Parker of Kentucky recounted problems resulting from the Kentucky legislature changing the ballot access laws mid-way through the 1992 petition gathering period.

Shearer recognized Ben Robinson of Florida who spoke about his experiences gathering signatures in the 1970's for John Grady. The efforts were aided by campaign films which aired statewide. Mr. Robinson also spoke about getting former Ambassador to Romania David Funderburk to run as a candidate for Congress.

Joan Johnson reported that the large turnout for President in Oklahoma served to increase the number of signatures needed to qualify the party from 46,000 to nearly 70,000 (5% of the vote cast for president). Retention of party status requires a showing of 10% of the vote cast for governor or presidential electors. There are no statewide elections in 1993; governor, all state representatives, and half the state senators are up for reelection in 1994.

Ted Adams gave the South Carolina report. 1992 ballot access came through the South Carolina American Party. The chairman of that party is sympathetic to maintaining that relationship. The petition route of qualification is via 10,000 signatures.

Tennessee ballot access was summarized by Mark Weaver, who indicated that party qualification is based on a percentage of the vote cast in the last gubernatorial election. Since the 1990 election had an exceptionally low turnout, ballot qualification can be accomplished with some 20,000 signatures. This is considerably lower than the 30,000

historically necessary. Though the law requires petition signatures of actual party registrants, the Attorney General in 1984 issued an opinion that this provision was unenforceable and that signatures of any registered voters will be legally sufficient.

Mr. Shearer asked Mr. Weaver to give the Virginia report. Mr. Weaver indicated that Virginia requires some 14,000 signatures to qualify a party. Mr. Weaver stressed the national importance of qualification in the states surrounding Washington, D.C. The national media is more likely to ignore national candidates who are not on the ballot in Virginia, Maryland, or D.C. Mr. Weaver also indicated that Virginia and New Jersey are the only states to have state legislative elections in 1993.

Verla Maxfield spoke concerning 1992 efforts in Iowa. Mark Weaver indicated that party qualification is achieved through a 2% showing for president or governor.

Jan Conner reported on Indiana. Party qualification requires approximately 30,000 signatures (2% of the vote for Secretary of State). Retention of party status is through a 2% showing by the party's candidate for Secretary of State.

The Michigan report was given by Joe Sanger. Mr. Sanger, referring to remarks given Friday evening, indicated that the Tisch Independent Citizen's Party has retained ballot status. The party intends to field candidates for statewide offices in 1994.

Bob Tisch indicated that the Tisch Party will change its name to Taxpayers Party pending research on the state ballot law ramifications. Mr. Tisch mentioned his son in North Carolina whom he hopes can be recruited.

Fred Woltmann gave the Minnesota report, indicating that party qualification is retained through a showing of 5% of the total vote in every county, or more than 100,000 votes.

The Wisconsin report was given by Ed Frami. There are two ways to qualify: i) a statewide candidate getting at least 1% of the vote (Howard Phillips fell short), or ii) via 10,000 petition signatures obtained between January and June 1994. Wisconsin does not maintain registration cards, so verification is somewhat lax.

Bryan Brown gave the report for Kansas. Party qualification is via 2% of the vote cast in the last gubernatorial election.

Brig. Gen. Albion W. Knight, Jr. reported on Maryland ballot access requirements. Party access is achieved by 10,000 valid petition signatures.

Lowell Patterson reported on New Jersey. While candidates only need 100-800 signatures to qualify for the ballot, a party can only be qualified for the ballot if its candidates for state legislature receive 10% of the total vote cast. The deadline for independent candidate signatures is April 15, 1993. Petitions are available January 1.

Howard Phillips stressed the value of recruiting candidates for the state legislature in New Jersey.

Jim Clymer of Pennsylvania gave the report for the state. Party qualification requires valid petition signatures equal to two percent of what the top vote-getter in the state got (about 40,000 in 1992, about 54,000 in 1993). The prospect for qualification in 1994 is improved because the only statewide races in 1993 are for State Supreme Court Justice and for Commonwealth Court Justice. These elections traditionally have a low voter turnout and, hence, the requirements should be greatly reduced (to around 26,000) 1993 plans are to run candidates at the local level for offices such as school board, county commissioner, mayor, township supervisors, etc.

Justice William C. Goodloe (Ret.) indicated that Washington State requires 200 convention votes consistent with the laws defining and regulating party conventions.

Bill Shearer spoke about the advantages of having state-produced ballot pamphlets containing statements of all the candidates such as in Washington.

All the states represented in person having reported, Howard Phillips introduced Alex Magnus of Illinois, who helped in the failed attempt to get on the ballot in that state. Mr. Magnus spoke about his formation of Americans for Responsible Media (ARM) in the wake of the riot which followed the Chicago Bulls NBA championship game. The group has filed objections with the FCC to withdraw licenses from two Chicago area television stations. Mr. Magnus is also working on term limitation

Mark Weaver stressed the primacy of ballot access in establishing the party. He urged party leaders to hold accountable the people to whom the responsibility is entrusted through monthly or weekly signature goals and regular written progress reports. He indicated that if regular goals are not met the responsibility should be promptly delegated to someone else. Failure to find people who will make steady, regular progress toward the goal will guarantee the failure of the entire effort. He encouraged state organizations to be "tough" on people to whom the task is entrusted.

Al Knight mentioned that the Libertarian Party spent around \$1 million in getting on the ballot in all 50 states in 1992. He urged states, while not giving up on volunteers, to consider hiring petition collectors. Alex Magnus indicated that the cost comes out to about \$1 per signature. Al Clark suggested teaming up with a popular initiative effort. Al Knight indicated that Perot did just that in Maryland by piggy-backing on a property tax limitation petition.

Howard Phillips urged that each state immediately put someone in charge of ballot access and commit a plan to paper. Without someone in charge of developing the plan and making it happen the effort will not succeed. Mr. Phillips also urged Mr. Adams to consider appointing a National Ballot Access Coordinator or a group of Coordinators to stay in touch with the states to monitor their progress, to render assistance, to share information

Bill Shearer expressed his agreement with Mr. Weaver's recommendations to break down ultimate goals into smaller crystallized goals and to closely monitor the progress. He stressed the importance of knowing where you stand at all times. He also mentioned the need to identify leadership in states not represented on the National Committee. Mr. Shearer indicated that a source of strength for the petition effort would be large "single

issue" organizations such as real estate associations, etc. Mr. Shearer suggested that each state consider whether, over the next three years, to build an operation sufficient to get the signatures or to raise the money for it. However it is worked out, it needs to be a priority to fit ballot qualification into an organizational and budgetary structure.

Bill Shearer suggested the following resolution:

RESOLVED: *That the National Committee instructs its officers that ballot qualification be a major priority of the national committee; and, that we instruct our officers to take such steps as may be necessary, and as resources permit, to coordinate a state-by-state effort with the objective of securing ballot qualification for the party in every state in the Union for the 1996 Presidential election.*

Al Knight moved that the resolution be adopted, Glenn Ferrell seconded it. There was no discussion. The motion passed on unanimous voice vote.

1993/94 Media Strategy

Was Krogdahl suggested that each state party broadcast radio ads on a regular (at least weekly) and sustained basis over the next tree years. He suggested placing the ads during the Rush Limbaugh show This would increase party name recognition and make recruitment easier. Dr. Krogdahl suggested an "outrage of the week" format.

Marcia Baker agreed with Dr. Krogdahl's recommendation, but suggested the ads also mention solutions.

Ed Frami suggested cultivating up-and-coming conservative radio talk show hosts

Dan Hansen recounted the media attention given the IAP float in the Nevada Statehood Parade. Mr. Hansen mentioned how having many candidates helped get visibility and credibility for the party. He also talked about how collecting and presenting issue-oriented petitions helped gain publicity. Mr. Hansen emphasized how personal contact with the news media—getting to personally know the reporters and editors—can help.

Jeff Baker stressed coordination of paid and unpaid media at the national, regional, state, and local levels so as to speak with one voice and maximize the impact

Alex Magnus talked about the likely effectiveness in Illinois of a monthly publication modeled after the JBS *TRIM Bulletin* to contrast the positions of our candidates with others.

Ted Adams suggested that a piece of tax-related literature be prepared to be distributed at post offices on April 15.

Ben Robinson echoed other endorsements of the effectiveness of the *TRIM Bulletin* in advancing principles and in electing candidates. He suggested the name "The Conscience of the Taxpayer."

Marcia Baker suggested having a national newsletter distributed to state chairmen, who would then insert a sheet on activities in their state and pass it to the county directors who would do the same thing.

Howard Phillips offered ideas on public access cable television, related how The Conservative Caucus produces *Conservative Roundtable*, and suggested that state organizations request copies of the program from TCC for broadcast in their area. He also suggested *The Next Four Years* be used by state leaders as a recruiting tool. Pointing to Bill Shearer's *The Statesman*, Mr. Phillips emphasized the importance of a high-quality, professionally produced newsletter about the activities in-state to foster a sense of community and shared purpose among members of the state organization.

He also passed on the comments of Utah U.S. Senator-elect Bob Bennett to the effect that, in the 19th century, the political parties held the key to entry to public office. Today, it is the people who control the media who grant the ticket of entrance, who decide whether you are worthy of consideration for public office. So, not only do we have to meet the legal requirements for ballot access, we've also got to be able to reach the people through the media. This can be done by either buying it, owning it, or creating it. In 1992, our votes only came from those to whom we had been able to communicate our message, primarily by radio talk shows, direct mail, personal contact, and word of mouth. We've got to create our own media, and to fully utilize public access television, radio, and other outlets. We can multiply our impact by gaining support from groups with their own systems of communication.

In response to a question on the value of enlisting nationally-recognized Christian leaders such as James Dobson, D. James Kennedy, Pat Robertson, Jerry Falwell, etc., Howard Phillips recounted efforts to gain their assistance during the 1992 campaign.

Bill Shearer commented that pro-life organizations in California refused to support pro-life AIP candidates over pro-abortion Republicans and Democrats. Mr. Shearer illustrated through the life of Christ how new ideas are resisted by the hierarchies/establishment and best propagated outside existing structures with people who are seemingly "unlikely prospects."

Mr. Shearer also stressed the usefulness of newsletters:

- ◆ **in recognizing people who make contributions to the party. The established parties pass out jobs, etc. Since we aren't at that point, we can only give people a little recognition to honor them in some way. Photographs are good to include.**
- ◆ **in overcoming hostile assaults that may periodically arise. Political parties are not static. They are to different degrees democratically functioning institutions, subject to change, takeover, etc.**
- ◆ **in insuring favorable outcomes in internal difficulties and in helping to create a single-mindedness in areas of potential controversy.**

Mr. Shearer concurred with Mr. Baker's comments concerning the different functions of the national and state parties, Dr. Kroghahl's comments concerning radio spots, and

Mr. Phillips' comments regarding public access television. On the national level, Mr Shearer suggested that news releases be regularly issued, and that there be a continuing effort to break into national news programs like McNeil/Lehrer, Crossfire, Limbaugh, etc.

Mr. Shearer suggested that, given the importance of news media/communications (co-equal in importance with ballot qualification), the national leadership should be directed to establish a program of outreach for the party's message at the national level, and that the national organization assist in coordinating state efforts through a monthly professionally-done news release.

Glenn Ferrell moved that the following resolution be adopted.

RESOLVED: (1) That the U.S. Taxpayers Party national leadership designate a media coordinator to propose and implement a national strategic plan regarding media and report thereon at the next meeting of the National Committee; (2) that materials be produced and made available to state party organizations for purchase and distribution; and, (3) that each state party be encouraged to appoint a state media coordinator and develop a state media strategy before the next National Committee meeting.

The resolution was seconded and passed by unanimous voice vote

Was Krogdahl recommended that desktop publishing technology be implemented in producing the various state newsletters. He offered his assistance to anyone who needed it

Joan Johnson mentioned the effectiveness of audio cassettes in getting out the Party message

Jeff Baker spoke to the limitations of newsletters. Although newsletters become "house organs" which are good for consolidating support, they do not reach others. Radio and television do a better job, especially television. When people can actually see your face on the screen it imparts instant credibility.

1993/94 Fundraising Strategy

David Lee spoke about how Republican "clubs" serve as fundraising arms of that party through fund-raising events such as dinners, fish fries, etc. Mr. Lee indicated that membership levels (such as sustaining member, etc) help fundraising efforts.

Howard Phillips pointed out that the National Committee of the U.S. Taxpayers Party had not done anything yet financially. It has no bank account or procedures for disbursing or raising money. Mr. Phillips indicated that decisions in this regard should be made at this meeting. Mr. Phillips said that it is virtually impossible to raise money without a specific plan for spending that money. People will only give if they know it will actually pay for something substantive such as a ballot access coordinator, a newsletter editor, video cassettes, or the like. Thus, Mr. Phillips suggested that one of

the most important things to be done at the meeting would be to request that the Chairman designate people responsible for producing a budget. Mr. Phillips suggested that more than one budget be developed to reflect different fundraising scenarios. We need to decide "here's what we're going to do, here's what we want to do, here's how we're going to do it, and here's what its going to cost to do it" and then market the dream to those who may share the dream, and then make it a reality.

Bill Shearer suggested that, the priorities of ballot access and media/communications having been established, we should create a committee to form a budget reflecting operating costs consistent with those in the area of the Vienna, Virginia headquarters.

Jeff Baker talked about how his experience as a professional fundraiser demonstrated that soliciting contributions for small, specific parts of the bottom line goal gives each person a sense of being a part of the whole. In raising money for a project you should try to sell the individual pieces. The larger goal should be broken down into small, attainable pieces and then local organizations should be assigned responsibility for raising their share.

Bill Shearer asked about the expenditures and obligations of Taxpayers for Phillips. Mr. Phillips stressed that TFP obligations are not the legal responsibility of the U.S. Taxpayers Party. Mr. Shearer indicated that, while there may be no legal responsibility for the TFP debt, because of the essential nature of the campaign to the creation of the Party, we have a moral responsibility to do whatever is possible to resolve that moral responsibility.

Bruce Bendt cautioned that things should come from the ground up, so as not to create a top heavy organization. If the grassroots controls the fundraising, then they will also control the party. If the party controls the fundraising, the party will control the people—just like the Republicans and Democrats. He suggested that the budget be broken down and apportioned among the states, much like the suggested state rate tax vis-à-vis the national government.

A "tithing" system was suggested whereby 10% of the revenue raised by the state organizations be donated to the national organization. Jeff Baker indicated that the party in Florida has a similar system.

Bill Shearer related his experience in presiding over previous national committees which used "state assessments" in funding the national body. As a practical matter, many of the states did not keep current on their payments. This created a nearly impossible situation from the standpoint of running a national organization. Either the organization did things in fits and starts, or it had to resort to borrowing. Based on these experiences, Mr. Shearer expressed his reservations with committing the financing to state assessments.

Joe Sanger mentioned FEC reporting requirements governing fundraising and disbursement procedures.

Following a one hour adjournment for lunch, the committee reconvened at 1:10 p.m.

Bill Shearer proposed that a motion be made to adopt the following resolution:

RESOLVED: *That a committee of officers is to be named by the Chairman, in cooperation with the Presidential candidate and Mr. Weaver, to prepare a budget for the operation of the National Committee; that such budget is to include both a determination of the prospective sources of funds budgeted and the specific purposes for which they are to be expended; that the budget be submitted to the members of the Executive Committee within 60 days for a written ballot of approval or disapproval; that if the budget is approved that it be immediately implemented; that if it is not approved that it be redrafted and resubmitted; and, that the entire matter be submitted at the next National Committee meeting for such review and modification as the National Committee is inclined to impose.*

Bob Tisch moved that the resolution be adopted; Joe Sanger seconded. The motion carried by unanimous voice vote.

Lowell Patterson volunteered to serve on the budget committee.

Dan Hansen noted that fundraising can be particularly effective when the organization takes a high profile stand on a controversial issue. Mr. Hansen solicited contributions for the party and passed his hat.

1993/94 Recruitment & Training of Party Leaders & Candidates

David Lee indicated the need for literature to recruit activists and candidates as well as to explain some of the subtleties of the party platform. Mr. Lee also suggested a recruitment video.

Bill Shearer concurred in the need for a brief brochure explaining USTP standards and strategy.

Bruce Bendt suggested that we need to have some way to be certain that the people selected to run for office will remain true to the principles of the party.

Was Krogdahl suggested using the movie *Harry's War* as a recruitment tool. It is the story of one man's struggle with the IRS. Mr. Krogdahl suggested inviting people into a home in the context of a social event centered around the movie, and then follow up with a pitch for the party.

Jeff Baker said that the party should also create materials for use in training candidates in what we stand for, why we stand for it, and how to implement it

Dan Hansen emphasized that some of the best candidates are "simple" people who stand for the right issues, but never have seen themselves or been seen as candidates for public office. Some of the best candidates are in our midst and don't have to be recruited from among those who already have a high profile.

Howard Phillips stressed the need to have an agenda and to pursue it rather than

to just respond to events; i.e., to be an "out box" President (i.e. LBJ) instead of an "in box" President (i.e. George Bush). We need to apply the same principle to candidate selection. We shouldn't simply wait for candidates to present themselves—we should define what we want in a candidate, find out who fills the bill, and get them to run. We need a committee, outside the national office, headed by someone who is committed to finding candidates to run in available races. Given our limited resources and low profile, we aren't likely to elect a Governor or Senator, but we can elect a state representative, especially in states like Nevada and New Hampshire. But we have to know where the opportunities are, and to do so we must have an individual responsible for it. If we don't designate someone to do this we won't make any progress on it.

Jeff Baker, adding to Mr. Phillips comments, suggested that each state form a committee to identify races in which there was no conservative candidate on the ballot as races of particular opportunity.

Bill Goodloe related his experiences as Washington State GOP Chairman in recruiting candidates. He noted that every prospect, when approached, asked how much money the party could contribute. This is a big concern. For the time being, without much money, we may have to find people who will "stand" for office rather than "run" for office.

Joan Johnson solicited opinions on a strategy of fielding candidates under the banner of an established party and then having them switch parties once elected.

Bill Shearer indicated the difficulty of overcoming the advantage of remaining in an established party, even with a principled candidate. Mr. Shearer also related experiences with other "former" major party candidates who only used the third party for their own ends. We need to find people who are with us all the way. "You don't get peas by planting cabbage," he said.

Bob Tisch talked about proposed changes in Wisconsin law to allow major party candidates to also be nominated by a third party, and to have the combined vote count toward the candidates total. Howard Phillips mentioned that New York has such a law. Mr. Tisch offered to send information to anyone who requested it.

Justice William Goodloe warned that candidates who fund their entire campaign themselves will have all the control over the campaign.

Marcia Baker urged that we hold state-by-state seminars with party speakers in order to recruit activists and candidates. The seminars should be heavily promoted by radio, television, and newspaper ads.

Ed Parker suggested that door-to-door campaigning can often overcome a better financed campaign. Shoe leather can beat money.

Ed Frami related a story told by David Barton of how an organization of pastors recruited candidates for 120 local offices from within their congregations, disseminated information within their churches, and elected 90 of them at an average cost of \$200 per campaign. Bill Shearer, who lives in the county in which this effort was tried, told the

"rest of the story." By the next election the other side was wise to the strategy, brought intense media focus on them, smeared them, and defeated them soundly.

Bryan Brown mentioned four things which helped make Operation Rescue successful: 1) The blessing of God was on it; 2) There was a perceived need and a concerned audience already out there; 3) A concise and clear call to action with professional videos, presentations, and simple, brief, and clear tri-fold brochures; 4) A powder keg event (Atlanta 1988, Wichita). USTP has #1 & #2, needs to work on #3, and needs to plan for #4. Mr Brown also suggested that we pay attention to quality control re candidates. If candidates can't credibly address some of the more complicated issues in the agenda (like money), they will be made to look like "they're waiting for UFO's to land in their backyard."

Jeff Baker stated that we need to develop think-tanks to deal with issues and come up with concise, accurate statements of our principles Mr. Baker urged the creation of a think-tank sort of function.

Bill Shearer emphasized that how you say it is just as important as what you say.

Dr. Burnett Magruder urged Christians to be bold and not be intimidated.

USTP National Operations & Legal Requirements

Howard Phillips urged that specific procedures be established for expenditures and basic operations once funds are collected.

Bill Shearer suggested that the Treasurer maintain the bank account in his area, that he be the only one able to make payments from the account, and that payment can only be made by authorization of the Chairman in writing Mr. Shearer emphasized the legal responsibility of the Treasurer for financial integrity.

Mark Weaver suggested that the account be set up in Virginia so that money coming in to the headquarters can be immediately deposited, even as all disbursements come only from the Treasurer, Joe Sanger, in Michigan.

Bill Shearer suggested that the budget process should be ready to submit to the members of the Executive Committee for approval within sixty days

Howard Phillips suggested that the Chairman and Treasurer be able to authorize expenditures, until such time as the budget is approved, under a specified ceiling Mr. Phillips also suggested that expenditures must be approved before an obligation is incurred, especially concerning secretarial expenses.

Bill Shearer emphasized that expenditures should only be authorized as funds are available, and there is no authorization to incur debt.

Ed Parker suggested that an overall finance strategy should be included in budget discussions.

Howard Phillips reviewed procedures for allocating secretarial time and expenses at the Vienna office, and urged that an arrangement be established so that secretarial expenses are within some finite range so that there be no semblance of impropriety.

Jeff Baker asked that the committee also be authorized to make expenditures to insure that due diligence is applied to making sure that all operations are within the law and the regulations of the FEC, IRS, or anyone else with standing.

Bill Shearer suggested that a motion be made to adopt the following resolution:

RESOLVED: That included in the budget to be submitted will be detailed procedures for the receipt and disbursement of funds; that until the budget is adopted, expenditures are to be suggested by Mr. Weaver, approved by the Chairman, Mr. Adams, and the Treasurer, Mr. Sanger; that Mr. Sanger will write all checks; that the account will be in Virginia so that checks can be promptly deposited; and, that prior to the writing of checks, Mr. Sanger will receive written authorization from Mr. Adams. During the interim, they are authorized to expend funds in this manner provided funds are available. Mr. Weaver is authorized to incur expenses to be sure all procedures are in legal compliance.

Ted Adams moved that the motion be adopted, it was seconded, and carried by voice vote

Following remarks by Howard Phillips reviewing the 1992 campaign and laying out plans for the party, other business was concluded.

Concerning the shadow government project proposed by Mr. Phillips, Bill Shearer suggested that a committee be formed, consisting of Ted Adams, Howard Phillips, Robert Tisch, Albion Knight, and Stephen Graves, to consider how best to proceed

Mr Shearer strongly recommended that only those who have made an absolute commitment to support the U.S. Taxpayers Party be appointed to positions in the shadow government.

Dan Hansen of Nevada moved that matter of the shadow government be submitted to the above named committee; Jeff Baker of Florida seconded. It passed by unanimous voice vote

Ted Adams offered to send a questionnaire to find out what the talents and resources of the committee are. Once the surveys are returned, Mr Adams will send out the results

Bob Tisch asked for a news release to take back home

Dan Hansen urged the name of the party be changed to "The National Organization of Independent American State Parties."

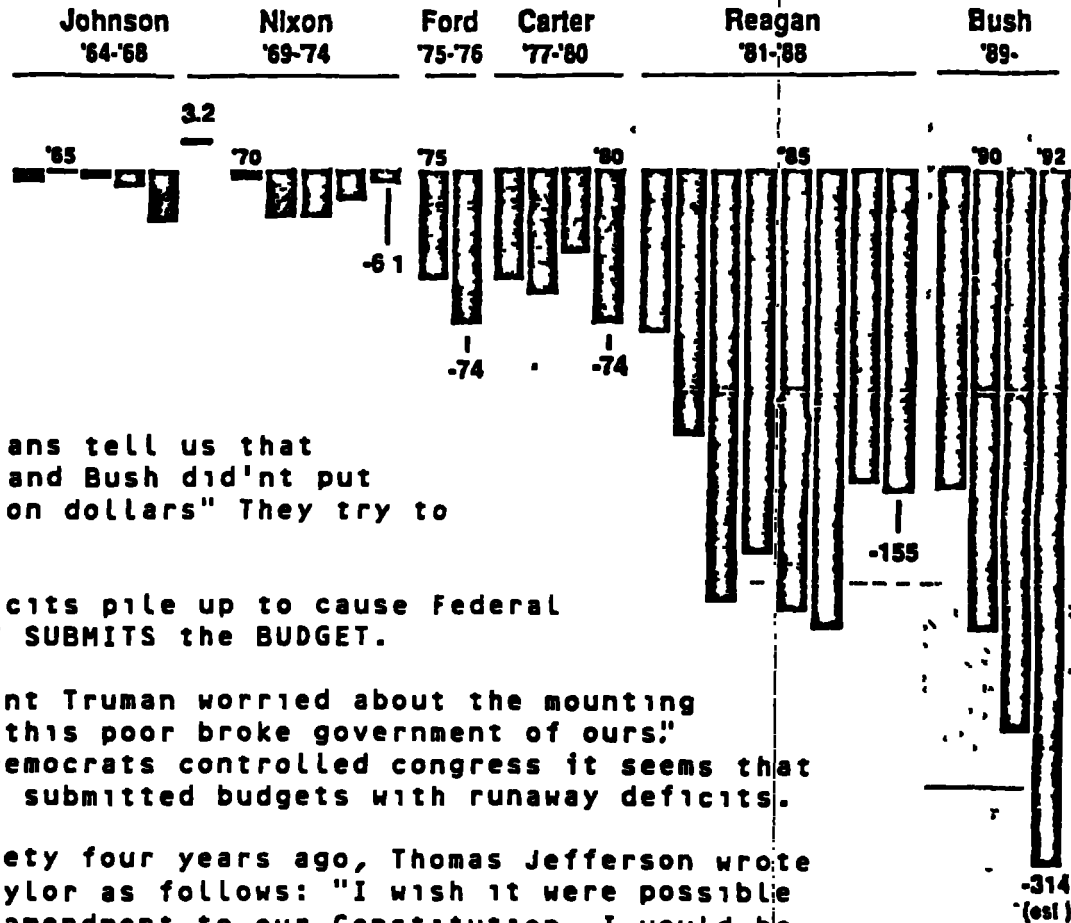
Bill Shearer indicated that the Party Constitution provides for the name US

Taxpayers Party, so that changing the name would require a constitutional amendment—which can only be considered if the proposed amendment is stated in the call for the meeting. Mr. Shearer suggested that all future discussion over a name change be ruled out of order unless there is a properly tendered amendment.

Howard Phillips suggested that state parties indicate their desire to host meetings of the National Committee. He also suggested that we hold our next meeting in Colorado to manifest our esteem for the people of that state in opposing homosexuality

The meeting was adjourned at 4:15p

Growth of the federal budget deficit *



Republican Politicians tell us that "Presidents Reagan and Bush didn't put us in debt 4 trillion dollars" They try to blame Congress.

Federal Budget Deficits pile up to cause Federal Debt. The PRESIDENT SUBMITS the BUDGET.

In the '50s President Truman worried about the mounting national debt and "this poor broke government of ours." Since 1964, while Democrats controlled congress it seems that slippery Presidents submitted budgets with runaway deficits.

One hundred and ninety four years ago, Thomas Jefferson wrote a letter to John Taylor as follows: "I wish it were possible to obtain a single amendment to our Constitution. I would be willing to depend on that alone for the reduction of the administration of our government to the genuine principles of its constitution; I mean an additional article, taking from the federal government the power of borrowing."

We can make this our issue . . . and force our Congress and State Legislatures to get in touch with us and represent us.

America needs a permanent end to tax abuse and "easy-come, easy-go" federal and state policies.

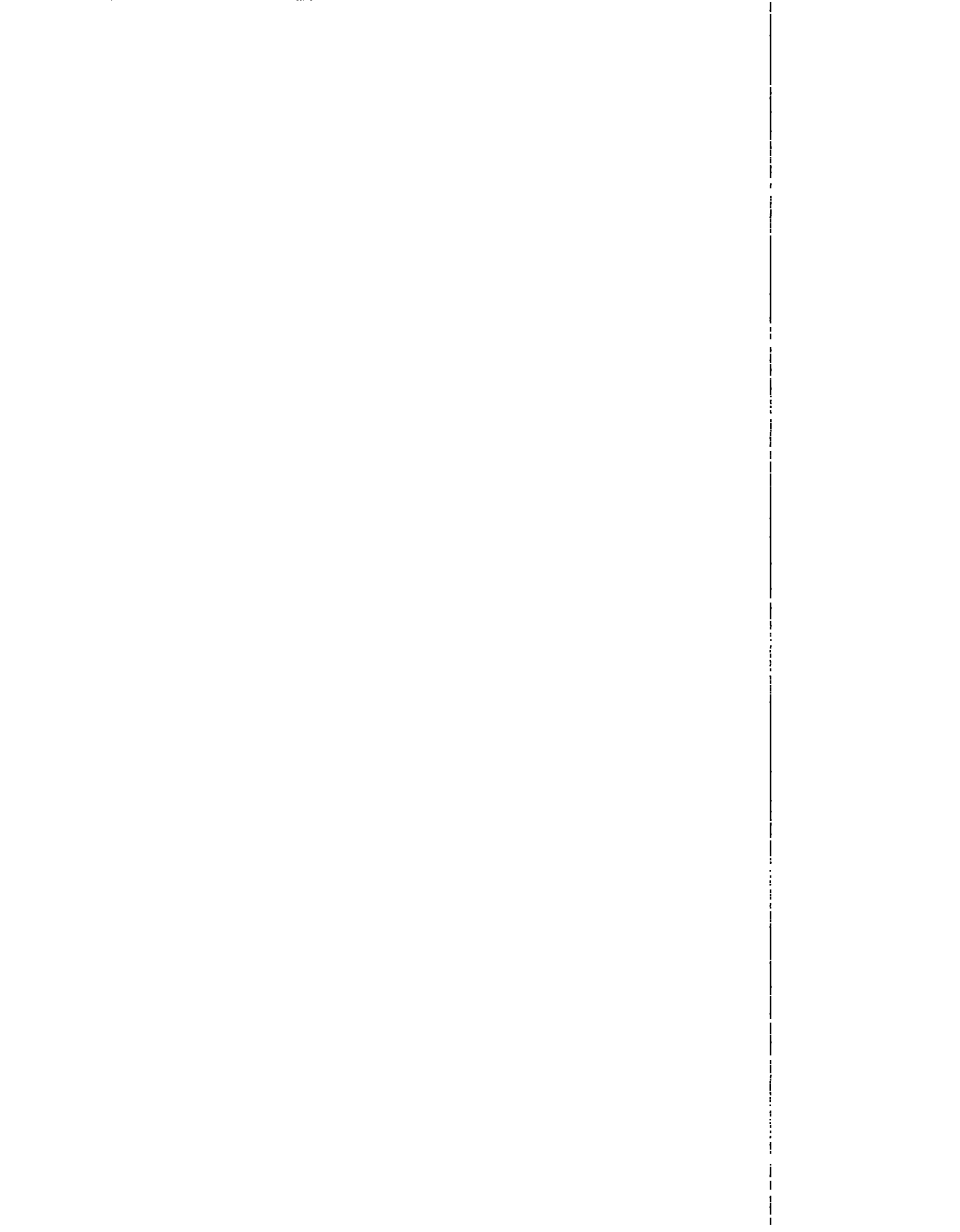
We cannot take more debt. . . the interest share for a family of four is approaching \$100.00 each and every week. (that is just the interest on our cash debt)

WE ARE WORRIED ABOUT BORROWING and SPENDING in past years. .

and WORRIED even MORE THAT THE PEROT'S and IACOCCA'S will create a "tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum" TAX and SPEND frenzy in Washington.

Here is something positive that we can do without spending an arm and a leg:





CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PETITION FORM

Unlawful for any person to knowingly sign a petition for a particular issue or candidate more than one time Any person violating the provisions of the section shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in F S 775 082 F S 775 083 or F S 775 084

I am a registered voter of Florida and hereby petition the Secretary of State to place the following amendment to the Florida Constitution on the ballot in the general election

(Please print information as it appears on voter records)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip _____

County _____

Precinct _____ Congressional District _____

Sign as registered

_____ Date signed

_____ Telephone No (optional)

TITLE: EQUAL RIGHTS FOR BALLOT ACCESS

Prohibits discrimination based on religious beliefs, racial composition, or size, provides for legislative power to require allegiance to country and state, requires equal treatment for filing deadlines, petition requirements, or convention/primary status

=====

FULL TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF FLORIDA THAT

The people of Florida believe that discrimination against minor parties leads to the election and reelection efforts of politicians becoming beholden to special interests and bureaucrats and that open access to the ballot provides the public with a choice of political philosophies and can increase voter participation citizen involvement in government and the number of persons who will run for elective office Therefore to the extent permitted by the Constitution of the United States the people of Florida, exercising their reserved powers hereby declare that

- 1) Article VI Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Florida is hereby amended by
 - a) inserting "(a)" before the first word thereof Regulation of Elections (a) All elections by the people shall be direct and secret vote General elections shall be determined by a plurality of votes cast Registration and elections shall and political party functions may be regulated by law and
 - b) adding a new sub-section "(b)" at the end thereof to read

(b) NO POLITICAL PARTY SHALL BE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST ON BASIS OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF, RACIAL COMPOSITION OR SIZE, EXCEPT THAT ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE STATE OF FLORIDA, AND COMMITMENT TO UPHOLD, DEFEND AND PRESERVE THEIR RESPECTIVE CONSTITUTIONS WITH THE RIGHTS GUARANTEED THEREFROM MAY BE REGULATED BY LAW NO POLITICAL PARTY MAY BE FAVORED OVER ANY OTHER FOR BALLOT STATUS AND ALL FILING TIMES, PETITIONS AMOUNTS REQUIRED, OR NOTIFICATION OF PRIMARY OR CONVENTION NOMINEES SHALL BE THE SAME FOR ALL PARTIES AND CANDIDATES

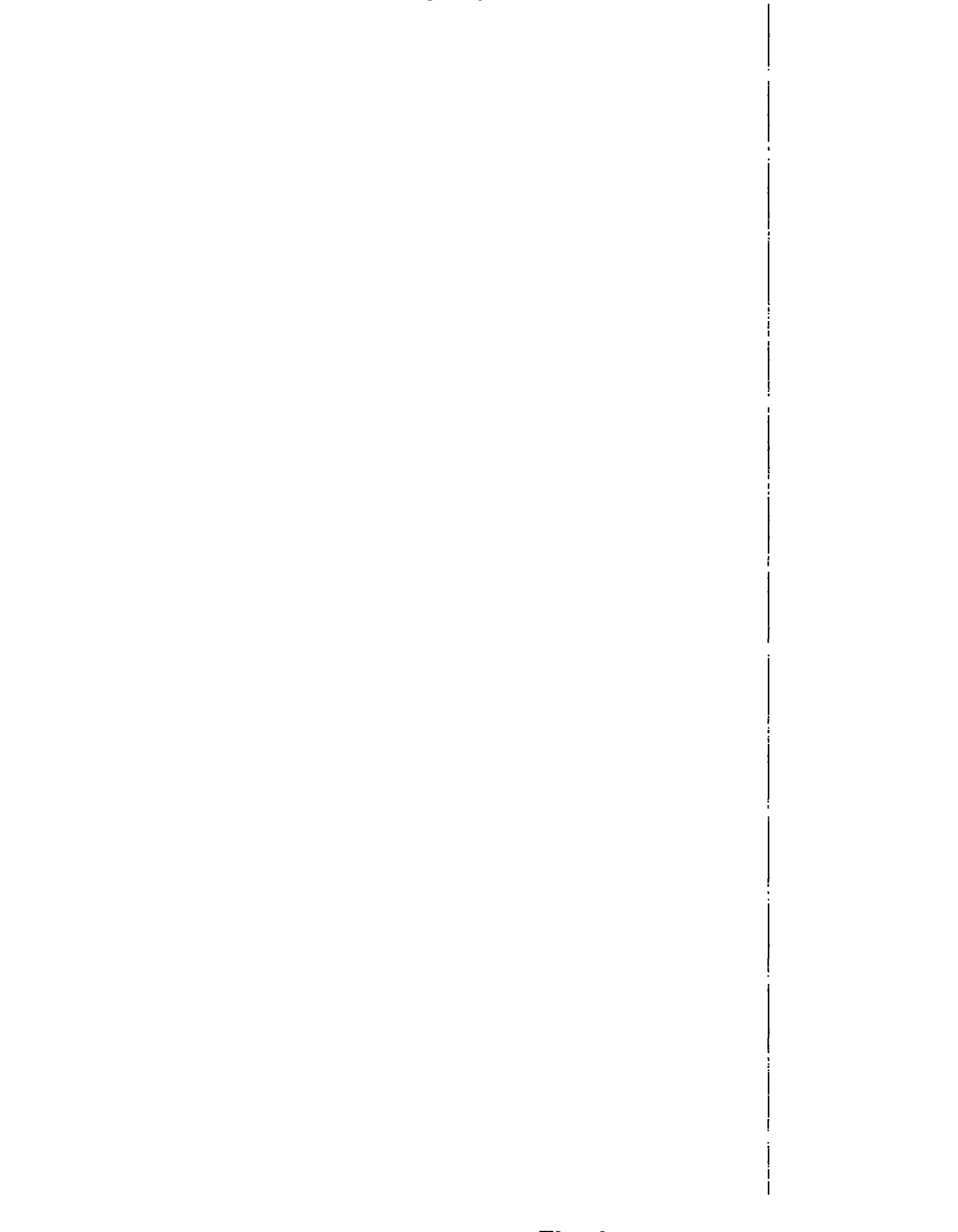
- 2) This amendment shall take effect on the date it is approved by the electorate
- 3) If any portion of this measure is held invalid for any reason the remaining portion of this measure to the fullest extent possible shall be severed from the void portion and given the fullest possible force and application

=====

RETURN TO
Fair Ballot
Access Committee
716 E Pine Forest Drive
Lynn Haven FL 32444

500 000 Signatures Needed For Ballot Placement
Contribution Gratefully Accepted
Photocopy this form or call (904) 265-3045
for more petitions!

Paid Political Advertisement
Paid for by Fair Ballot Access Committee



SHIELBY COUNTY TAXPAYERS PARTY CLUB

BY - LAWS

NOVEMBER 19, 1992

(working copy)

ARTICLE I - DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS

Section 1. Duties of the President shall be:

- * To preside at all meetings of the Club and of the Board of Directors.
- * To have general supervision of the work of the organization.
- * To appoint all standing committee chairmen and co-chairmen with the approval of a majority of the elected members of the Board of Directors and the Past President
- * To outline the duties of the various committees
- * To serve as ex-officio member of all committees (except the Nominating Committee) with the right to vote.
- * To co-sign checks with either the 1st Vice-President or the Treasurer.
- * To have authority to spend ten dollars (\$10.00) monthly without Board approval, if needed for club business.

Section 2. - Duties of the First Vice-President shall be:

- * In absence of the President, to perform the duties of the President.
- * To serve as Chairman of the Education Committee
- * To co-sign checks with either the President or the Treasurer.

Section 3 - Duties of the Second Vice-President shall be:

- * To perform the duties of the President in the absence of the President and First Vice-President.
- * To serve as Chairman of the Program Committee

Section 4. - Duties of the Secretary shall be:

- * To keep and read at all membership meetings, the minutes of the previous meeting.
- * To keep and read at all Board meetings, the minutes of the previous meeting.
- * To give a resume of Board business at membership meetings.
- * To serve as custodian of all records of the Club.
- * To keep an up-to-date roster of members.
- * To keep an up-to-date notebook containing the Constitution, By-Laws, and Standing Rules.
- * To make out an agenda for use of the President previous to a meeting
- * To conduct the correspondence of the Club.

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Section 5. - Duties of the Treasurer shall be:

- * To co-sign checks with either the President or First Vice-President.
- * To receive and be custodian of all the funds of the Club and to arrange for payment of all bills upon authorization by the Board.
- * To keep an account of all monies received and disbursed by the Treasurer and to report in full at the annual meeting and at regular meetings as required by the President

ARTICLE II - DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- * To advise the President.
- * To transact any business of the Club between membership meetings and to implement its objectives.
- * To make recommendations to the membership as to public policies of the Club.
- * To fill vacancies that occur in elective positions between elections
- * To authorize expenditures of the Club Expenditures of funds for donations to political candidates must be authorized by a vote of the general membership
- * To make a procedure list to be given to the successor of that office.

ARTICLE III - COMMITTEES

Section 1. - Standing Committees

A The standing committees of this Club shall be:

**Membership - Telephone
Publicity
Fundraising
Parliamentarian - Scrap Book
Chaplain**

B. The duties of the above Standing Committees shall include those duties prescribed by the President

Section 2. - Special committees may be appointed by the President as deemed advisable.

Section 3 - All committees shall report to the Club or Board of Directors when requested by the President and shall submit a written report at the annual meeting when requested by the President.

ARTICLE IV - NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

- Section 1. - A nominating committee of not less than five (5) members shall be elected by the Club at the regular meeting prior to the annual meeting. The nominating committee shall elect its Chairman from one of its own number. It shall nominate one member in good standing for each office of the Shelby County Taxpayers Party Club, and shall notify the membership of the proposed slate of officers prior to announcement at the annual meeting.**
- Section 2. - The election shall be held at the annual meeting of the Shelby County Taxpayers Party Club. After the nominating committee has made its report and presented its slate of candidates, nominations from the floor shall be allowed for each office to be filled. Where there is only one candidate for an office, election may be by voice vote. A majority of the votes cast by secret ballot shall be necessary to elect. In the event that no candidate receives a majority on the first ballot, a second ballot shall be taken between the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes on the first ballot.**
- Section 3 - An Election Committee of not less than three (3) members shall be appointed by the President at the meeting prior to the annual meeting. This committee shall provide all election material and shall act as tellers for the election.**
- Section 4. - The incoming officers will assume their duties at the meeting following the annual meeting.**
- Section 5. - Following the annual meeting and prior to the first meeting of the new fiscal year, there shall be a double Board meeting comprised of the members of the outgoing Board and the members of the incoming Board to ease the transition from one governing body to the next.**

SHELBY COUNTY TAXPAYERS PARTY CLUB

STANDING RULES

NOVEMBER 19, 1992

L. Date Rule

SHELBY COUNTY TAXPAYERS PARTY CLUB

CONSTITUTION

NOVEMBER 19, 1992

ARTICLE I - NAME

- * The name of this organization shall be the **Shelby County Taxpayers Party Club**.

ARTICLE II - OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this club shall be:

- * To promote an informed electorate through political education.
- * To increase the effectiveness of men and women in the cause of good government
- * Accept and support the platform, as given, of the U.S. Taxpayers Party at it's convention
- * To apply the principles of the U.S Taxpayers Party platform at the local and state levels
- * To work for the election of the U S Taxpayers Party's nominees.
- * To encourage the candidacy of qualified U.S Taxpayers Party's candidates for local offices and to promote their campaigns.
- * To promote the U S Constitution and the republican form of government as outlined in the U S Constitution

ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP

Section 1 - Any person of at least eighteen (18) years of age who is a U.S. citizen and believes in the principles of the U.S. Taxpayers Party platform is eligible for membership.

Section 2 - A voting member is one whose dues are current on the first day of the month in which a vote is to be cast. A member must be present at the meeting at the time the vote is cast. To vote at the annual meeting, a member's dues must have been paid by December of the preceding calendar year.

ARTICLE IV - BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. - The Board of Directors shall consist of the elected officers, the immediate past President, and the Chairmen of the various standing committees (which committees shall be designated in the By-Laws)

Section 2. - The Executive Board shall consist of the elected officers and the immediate past President

Page 2. - Constitution, Shelby County Taxpayers Party Club

Section 3. - The Officers of this Club shall be the President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

A The election of these officers shall be held at the annual meeting in a manner prescribed by the by-laws of this Club. The duly elected officers shall assume their duties at the meeting following the annual meeting.

B. Vacancies occurring during the year shall be filled by a majority vote of the Board of Directors.

Section 4 The elective term of office for officers and chairmen of standing committees shall be one (1) year and no officer or chairman may serve in the same position for more than two consecutive terms unless appointed to fill an unexpired term (which shall not count as a regular term).

Section 5 The standing committees shall be enumerated in the By-Laws.

A The Chairmen of the standing committees shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Board.

B Vacancies occurring during the year shall be filled by appointment of the President with approval of the executive board.

Section 6 Duties of the officers shall be those prescribed by the By-Laws of this Club.

Section 7. Upon missing three consecutive Board meetings with unexcused absences, a member of the Board will be considered to have resigned.

ARTICLE V - MEETINGS

Section 1 The regular meeting of this club shall be held on the first (1st) Thursday of each month unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Directors. The time and place of each meeting will be selected by the membership/Board of Directors.

Section 2 The regular meeting in January shall be known as the Annual Meeting and shall be for the purpose of electing officers, receiving reports of officers and committees, for amending the Constitution, and for such other business as may arise.

Section 3 Special meetings shall be held at the call of the President or upon request of two-thirds (2/3) of the members. The purpose of the meeting is to be stated in the call and no other business is to be transacted

Page 3. - Constitution, Shelby County Taxpayers Party Club

Section 4. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at least two (2) weeks following the regular meeting and not less than one week preceding the next regular meeting of the general membership at such time and at such place as may be determined by the President.

Section 5. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the President or upon written request of two-thirds (2/3) of the members of the Board of Directors. The purpose of the meeting is to be stated in the call and no other business is to be transacted.

ARTICLE VI - DUES

Section 1. Membership dues shall be payable at any time between February 1 and December 2, at which time the Treasurer's books will be closed for an annual audit.

Section 2. The fiscal year of this Club shall be from February 1 to January 31.

Section 3. The membership dues shall be \$10.00 annually per person. The membership dues may be waived in hardship cases.

ARTICLE VII - STANDING RULES

- * Any standing rule which does not conflict with the Constitution and By-Laws of this organization may be adopted by a majority vote at any meeting.**
- * After having been adopted, such standing rule cannot be modified at the same session except by a reconsideration.**
- * At any future session, any standing rule can be suspended, modified, or rescinded.**
- * Previous notice shall not be required for the adoption, suspension, modification, or recession of any standing rule.**
- * These standing rules shall be binding on this organization and shall be stated in an addendum to be attached to the By-Laws, until such time as the standing rules are modified or rescinded.**

ARTICLE VIII - QUORUM

Section 1. For a general membership meeting of this club, a quorum must be present in order for a vote to be held. A quorum shall consist of one-third (1/3) of the active membership.

Section 2. A quorum for a meeting of the Board of Directors shall be a majority of the number of Directors sitting on the Board. Board members must be present to vote.

ARTICLE IX - AMENDMENTS

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members present at the annual meeting, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the membership at least sixty (60) days prior to the annual meeting.

Section 2. The By-Laws of this organization may be amended by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members present at any regular or special meeting called for that purpose, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the membership at least thirty (30) days prior to the meeting.

Section 3. Each printing of this Constitution and/or By-Laws incorporating amendments shall be dated

ARTICLE X - PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised (or the latest edition), shall govern all meetings of the club, its Board of Directors, and its Committees except where inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution, By-Laws, and Standing Rules of this organization.

RESOLUTION

We, as concerned citizens and taxpayers of Shelby County, support and commend Property Assessor, Harold Sterling, in his efforts to account for property belonging to the citizens of Shelby County. We support and commend Harold Sterling for his efforts to bring sound fiscal management and accountability to his office.

Therefore, we consider it sound and prudent for Harold Sterling to request an audit of taxpayers property upon his taking office. We support him and let it be resolved:

WHEREAS, an inventory audit conducted by the Mayor's Office of Mr. Sterling's office has revealed that in excess of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of assets are missing and unaccounted for, and

WHEREAS, as concerned citizens of Shelby County, we feel that this is a most serious matter involving substantial funds belonging to the taxpayers of Shelby County,

THEREFORE, we implore the Mayor of Shelby County, the Shelby County Commission and the Shelby County District Attorney to fully investigate and account for the missing items.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that if any criminal impropriety is found in the Assessor's Office, it be pursued vigorously so that public tax dollars are accounted for and that justice may be served.

Signed this 3rd day of December, 1992.

SHELBY COUNTY TAXPAYERS PARTY CLUB

PRESIDENTIAL GENERAL ELECTION

1992

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF STATE - ELECTIONS DIVISION PETITION CHECK OFF SHEET

CANDIDATE'S NAME. Howard Phillips

SUBMITTED BY: Mark Weavers

PHONE NUMBER OF PETITION SUBMITTER ~~(703) 893-2777~~
9520 Bent Creek Lane
Vienna, VA 22182

- | YE | NO | |
|-----------|-----------|--|
| <u>X</u> | <u> </u> | Total number of signatures is at least 800 |
| <u>X</u> | <u> </u> | Total number of signatures on all petitions listed on top page <u>1291</u> |
| <u> </u> | <u>X</u> | Names and addresses of candidates for electors are listed on front page of each petition |
| <u>X</u> | <u>X</u> | Name of person to whom the elector candidates are pledged is listed on front page of each petition |
| <u>X</u> | <u> </u> | Oath of Allegiance is included for each elector. |
| <u>X</u> | <u>X</u> | Certificate of Acceptance is included for each elector. |
| <u>X</u> | <u> </u> | petition has been date stamped. |
| <u>X</u> | <u> </u> | Date stamped receipt has been given to filer of petition |

Howard Phillips + Albion Knight
Presidential candidate's name as it is to appear on the ballot

Taxpayers Party
Designation of Party or principle (not to exceed three words)

Mark Weavers
Signature of petition filer

Naugle L Brown
Signature of Division Reviewer

State of South Carolina

COMMISSIONERS
WILLIAM B. DEPARIS JR.
Chairman
ROGER LEAKS JR.
Vice Chairman
PHILIP T. BRADLEY
DR. NEAL D. THOMPEN



Election Commission

2221 OBYVINE STREET
POST OFFICE BOX 887
COLUMBIA S C 29260
PHONE 734-6280
FAX 734-6886

J. LYNN McCANTS
Executive Director
JAMES F. HENDRIX
Deputy Executive Director
Director of Elections
ANN C. WOLFE
Deputy Director Budget &
Finance
MARCIA B. ANDINO
Assistant Director General
Voter Registration System
and Computer Services
DONNA C. ROYSON
Assistant Director Electronic
Voting System
GARRY BAUM
Public Information Officer

July 30, 1992

Mr. Robert B. Clarkson, Executive Director
American Party of South Carolina
515 Concord Avenue
Anderson, South Carolina 29621

Dear Mr. Clarkson:

This letter is to notify you that the State Election Commission is in receipt of the American Party of South Carolina's certification of candidates to appear on the November 3, 1992, general election ballot. It appears that all statutory requirements have been met and the following candidates will be placed on the ballot as nominees of the American party:

Howard Phillips - President
Albion W. Knight - Vice-President
Robert B. Clarkson - United States Senator
John R. Peeples - Representative In Congress, First District

The candidate's names will appear on the ballot as shown above. This is the way you have certified them to us. If any corrections are necessary, please notify me as soon as possible.

Additionally, I want to remind you of the requirement by Section 7-19-80 of the 1976 South Carolina Code of Laws that electors pledged to your party's candidate for President file the required forms with the Secretary of State's office.

If I can be of further assistance, call on me.

Sincerely,

James F. Hendrix
James F. Hendrix
Deputy Director

JFH:nsf



Bureau of Corporations, Elections, and Commissions

**Department of
the Secretary of State**

G William Diamond
Secretary of State

Janet E Waldron
Assistant Secretary of State

Gary Cooper
Deputy Secretary of State

June 15, 1992

**Howard Phillips
9520 Bent Creek Lane
Vienna, Virginia 22182**

Dear Candidate:

Your nomination petition has been received by this office. Having been examined carefully and apparently being in due form, it has been placed on file. (Title 21-A MRSA, §§351-357)

NAME OF CANDIDATE	HOWARD PHILLIPS
RESIDENCE	Vienna, Virginia
OFFICE	President of the United States
POLITICAL DESIGNATION	Taxpayers Party

This record will be used by this department in preparing the November general election ballots.

The post office address in the upper left heading will be used for mailing all notices, including notification of a successful candidate. If you wish us to use a different address or if there is an error in the above, please notify us immediately.

Very truly yours,

Gary Cooper
Gary Cooper
Deputy Secretary of State

lf
47A
Rev. '92



**SECRETARY
of STATE**

Ralph Munro

ELECTIONS DIVISION
Legislative Building
P O Box 40228
Olympia WA 98504-0228
(206) 786 8336

July 8, 1992

Mr. Ken Baugh, Presiding Officer
Washington Taxpayers Party
1401 Fones Road S.E., #9-101
Olympia, WA 98503

Dear Mr. Baugh:

We have completed the verification of the nominating convention reports bearing the signatures of the 283 persons who attended the nominating conventions for the Taxpayers Party. We find that at least 200 of these are registered voters within the state of Washington.

Pursuant to the provisions of RCW 29.24.030, the names of Howard Phillips for President of the United States and Albion W. Knight, Jr. for Vice President of the United States will be certified to the county auditors to be placed on the state general election ballot. If you have any questions with respect to any aspect of the verification process or the primary or general election, do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

RALPH MUNRO
Secretary of State

V. Jean Womer
Elections Assistant

GEM/jw

40
APL
Wash

STEPHANIE GONZALES
SECRETARY OF STATE



STATE OF NEW MEXICO
SANTA FE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

September 1, 1992

Mark Weaver
Taxpayers for Phillips
9520 Bent Creek Lane
Vienna, Virginia 22182

BY FAX

Dear Mr. Weaver,

After reviewing the material you sent us, we were able to verify the registrations of enough of the signatories on your list to give the qualifying petitions for the New Mexico Taxpayers Party more than the number of valid signatures required for qualification. This fact, together with our approval of your party rules and regulations, means that the New Mexico Taxpayers Party has met the legal requirements to become a qualified political party in New Mexico, able to offer candidates for president and vice president in the upcoming general election.

Your candidates for president and vice president must be nominated pursuant to Section 1-15-3 NMSA 1978: "Any qualified political party in New Mexico desiring to have candidates for president and vice president on the general election ballot in a presidential election year shall, at a state party convention held in the year of such election, choose from the voters of such party the number of presidential electors required by law and no more. The presidential electors shall be nominated by the state convention according to the rules of that party on file with the secretary of state." I understand that your state convention has been scheduled for Thursday of this week.

Once these electors are chosen, the chairman and secretary of the convention are to certify to the Secretary of State the names and addresses of the nominees not less than fifty-six days prior to the election. This year, as you know, that deadline falls on September 8, as indicated on the enclosed calendar of the general election.

Furthermore, Subsection A of Section 1-10-8.1 NMSA 1978 directs the Secretary of State to determine the time and manner in


which the various qualified political parties are positioned by lot on the general election ballot. Subsections B and C of this same section further stipulate that the major political parties shall be listed first followed by the minor political parties.

.. To implement the provisions of this section, Secretary of State Rule No. 79-2 (Amendment No. 1) provides that the drawing by lot be held on the first Wednesday in September in the year of a general election. For the general election of 1992, that date is September 2; the time is 3:00 p.m.; and the location is the Office of the Secretary of State, Room 420 in the State Capitol.

This same rule also provides a method for conducting the drawing. Capsules containing numbers one through the number equivalent to the total number of major political parties participating in the general election shall be placed in a suitable container. Then the state chairman of each major political party or a designated representative with written authorization from the chairman shall draw a capsule, the number in which shall determine that major party's position on the ballot. The same procedure shall then be followed in a separate drawing for the ballot positions of minor political parties. If a political party, major or minor, is not represented at this drawing, the Secretary of State will draw for that party.

Congratulations to you and the other party officials on your new status as a qualified political party in New Mexico. I will look forward to seeing you or another party representative at the drawing on Wednesday, September 2. If you have any questions about the procedures discussed in this letter, please let us know.

Sincerely,


Stephanie Gonzales
Secretary of State

SG:dh

Enclosure

xc: Andrea Buzzard, Assistant Attorney General
Mickey Barnett, Barnett & Scott

Office of the Vermont Secretary of State
Redstone Building, 26 Terrace Street

Mail Pavilion Office Building
Montpelier, VT 05609 1101



James H. Douglas
Secretary of State

Paul S. Gilles
Deputy Secretary of State

SEP 24 1992

Friday, 18th September, 1992

Mark Weaver
Taxpayer's for Phillips
450 Maple Avenue, East
Vienna, Virginia 22180

Dear Mr. Weaver,

We are writing at the request of Allen Potter to confirm that
Howard Phillip's name will appear on the Vermont general election
ballot in November of this year.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Suzanne Meier".

Suzanne Meier (Division of Elections)

Wisconsin State Elections Board
Kevin J. Kennedy, Executive Director
132 E. Wilson St., Third Floor
Madison, Wisconsin 53702
(608) 266-8005

Howard Phillips File ID: 200418
9520 Bent Creek Lane
Vienna, VA 22180

This is to acknowledge receipt for the nomination papers of

Howard Phillips

For the office of President

Primary Election to be held April 7, 1992
General Election to be held November 3, 1992

Party Affiliation: Independent

Nomination Papers filed August 27th, 1992

Declaration of Candidacy filed August 27th, 1992

Number of Valid Signatures: 2062

Verified by Barbara A. Hansen

Date: August 27th, 1992

RECEIPT NUMBER: 3

EB-152 (rev. 12/87)

AFFIDAVIT OF ACCEPTANCE OF NOMINATION
(to be used by independent candidates for the
Office of Presidential Elector)

RECEIVED
ELECTIONS BY *Francis [unclear]*

AUG 28 1972

W. FOX McKEITHEN
SECRETARY OF STATE

State of Louisiana

Parish of Ouachita

Before me, the undersigned authority, personally came and appeared

David E. Rockett
(name)

who being by me duly sworn did depose and say that in accordance with

R.S. 18:1254A, he/she accepts the nomination as a candidate for

Presidential Elector from the State At-Large
(Congressional District or State At-Large)

of Louisiana supporting Howard Phillips of Virginia

as President of the United States of America and Stephen C. Graves of Arkansas

as Vice President of the United States of America.

David E. Rockett
(candidate)

Sworn to and Subscribed before me this

24th day of August, 19 72

M. Dale [unclear]
Notary Public



STATE OF UTAH
Lieutenant Governor

W Val Oveson
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

203 STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
SALT LAKE CITY UTAH 84114

August 17, 1992

Howard Phillips
U.S Taxpayers Party
9520 Bent Creek Lane
Vienna, VA 22182

Dear Mr Phillips

Petitions to nominate you and Albion W. Knight, Jr as independent candidates for President and Vice President of the United States with the designation of U.S Taxpayers Party have been received by my office and have been signed by a sufficient number of registered voters

According to Section 20-3-38, UCA, 300 signatures were needed. Our records show that 319 were obtained, thus qualifying you for ballot access for the 1992 general election. The petitions are on file and available for public inspection.

Also filed with our office are the Certificates of Nomination for both candidates. These documents fulfill the legal requirements for both names to appear on the 1992 Utah general election ballot.

If you have any further questions regarding ballot access, please feel free to contact my office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "W. Val Oveson".

W. VAL OVESON
Lt Governor

WVO/td



10/24/83
TPT
- held w/1989

SECRETARY OF STATE
STATEHOUSE
STATE OF IOWA
DES MOINES 50319

ELAINE BAXTER
SECRETARY OF STATE

515-281-4342
FAX 515-212-5052

August 5, 1992

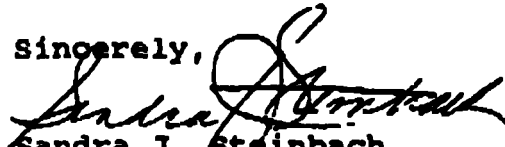
Howard Phillips
9520 Bent Creek Lane
Vienna, VA 22182

Dear Mr. Phillips,

We have received nomination papers in your name for the office of President of the United States. A file stamped copy of your affidavit is enclosed for your records. Your name will appear as a candidate on the General Election ballot for November 3, 1992, under the heading Taxpayers Party.

Please don't hesitate to contact me if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,


Sandra J. Steinbach
Director of Elections

Enclosure
letcanrc

1.1.1



State of Minnesota
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
Saint Paul 55155

JAN ANDERSON GROWE
Secretary of State
ANNE VOSE
Deputy Secretary of State

180 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
Corporation Division 612/295 2803
UCC Division 612/295 2434
Election Division 612 285 2805
Office of the Secretary 612/285 3266
Office of Deputy Secy 612/285 3309

August 31, 1992

F. H. Woltmann
PO Box 517
Hovland, MN 55044

Dear Mr. Woltmann:

We are pleased to inform you that we have examined the Nominating Petition for Presidential Electors filed with this office, for the presidential / vice-presidential team of Howard Phillips and Albion Knight of the Minnesota Taxpayers Party. The petition satisfies all requirements of Minnesota Statutes 204B.07, 204B.08, 204B.09, and 204B.11. This team will appear on the State General Election ballot.

Sincerely,


Greg Taylor
Election Procedures Advisor

601



FORM 2-C (Rev.-91)
Prescribed by the
Iowa Secretary of State

AUG 5 1992

STATE OF IOWA
AFFIDAVIT BY CANDIDATE
Nominations by Nonparty Political Organizations

For the Office of President of the United States
(Include district number, if applicable)

Name (exactly as you want it to appear on the ballot):

Howard Phillips

Address: 9520 Bent Creek Lane

City and Zip Code: Vienna, Virginia 22182

County: Fairfax

Organization name: Taxpayers Party

I, being duly sworn, say that I reside at the above street address, city and county, ~~in the state of Iowa~~; that I am a candidate for election to the office of President at the election to be held on November 3, 1992, as the candidate of the Taxpayers Party (name of political organization) and hereby request that my name be so printed upon the official ballot for that election as provided by law. I furthermore declare that I am eligible to the office for which I am a candidate and that if I am elected I will qualify as such officer.

I am aware that I am required to organize a candidate's committee which shall file an organization statement and disclosure reports if my committee or I receive contributions, make expenditures, or incur indebtedness in the aggregate in excess of two hundred fifty (\$250) dollars for the purpose of supporting my candidacy for public office. This paragraph does not apply to candidates for federal offices.

I am aware that I shall not cause nomination papers for more than one public office to be filled at the general election, to remain filed in the office of the state commissioner or the commissioner unless I, not later than the final date for filing nomination papers, notify the state commissioner or the commissioner by affidavit of the office for which I elect to be a candidate. I am aware that violation of section 49.41 will invalidate my candidacy for any office to be filled at the general election.

I am further aware that section 49.41, does not apply to the offices of county agricultural extension council, soil and water conservation district commission, or regional library board of trustees.

Signed: Howard Phillips

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me by Howard Phillips on this 15TH day of JUNE, 1992.

Johnnie S. [Signature]
Name of notary public or other officer administering oath

Official title



W. J. "Bill" McCuen
SECRETARY OF STATE

State of Arkansas
SECRETARY OF STATE

State Capitol
Little Rock Arkansas 72201-1094

CERTIFICATE OF CANDIDACY

STATE OF ARKANSAS)
)
COUNTY OF PULASKI)

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL
RECORDS ON FILE IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

HOWARD PHILLIPS
CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT

IS QUALIFIED TO REPRESENT THE TAXPAYERS PARTY POLITICAL
"GROUP" IN THE NOVEMBER 3, 1992 GENERAL ELECTION
IN ARKANSAS.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand and
affixed the official Seal
of the Office of Secretary
of State on this 27th day
of April, 1992.

W.J. "Bill" McCuen
SECRETARY OF STATE
STATE OF ARKANSAS

LAW OFFICES
WEBSTER, CHAMBERLAIN & BEAN
1747 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE N W
WASHINGTON, D C 20006
(202) 785-9500
FAX (202) 835-0243

GEORGE D WEBSTER
J COLEMAN BEAN
ARTHUR L HEROLD
ALAN P DYE
EDWARD D COLEMAN
BURKETT VAN KIRK
FRANK M NORTHAM
GERARD P PANARO
JOHN W HAZARD JR
CHARLES M WATKINS
HUGH K WEBSTER
DAVID P GOCH
TIMOTHY W SMITH

OF COUNSEL
CHARLES E CHAMBERLAIN
ASSOCIATION ADVISOR
HUGH McCAMEY

March 1, 1993

N. Bradley Litchfield, Esquire
Associate General Counsel
Office of the General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
999 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Re: National Committee of the U.S. Taxpayers
Party; Advisory Opinion Request

Dear Mr. Litchfield:

To further supplement the information previously submitted to the Federal Election Commission, via hand delivery December 18, 1992 and February 26, 1993, concerning the determination of National Committee status of the National Committee of the U.S. Taxpayers Party, we provide you with the following additional information.

Vince Thornton is the Mississippi Taxpayers Party, an affiliate of the U.S. Taxpayers Party, candidate for U.S. House of Representatives in the second district. He is running for the seat vacated by Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy.

Mr. Thornton's principle campaign committee is the "Committee to Elect Vince Thornton to Congress." This committee has recently filed FEC Forms 1 & 2.

Mr. Thornton's committee, with the aid and support of volunteers from the National Committee of the U.S. Taxpayers Party, shall conduct get-out-the-vote drives during the campaign by identifying voters needing transportation to the polls and driving them there on Election Day.

Please consider this information in making a determination of the status of the Organization.

93MAR-2 PH 3:11

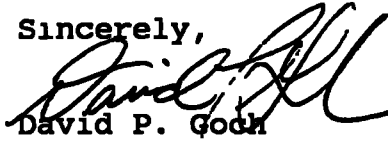
RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WEBSTER. CHAMBERLAIN & BEAN

N. Bradley Litchfield, Esquire
March 1, 1993
Page -2-

If you have any questions don't hesitate to call the undersigned.

Sincerely,



David P. Godd

DPG/ddb