

COPY

CC # 937

127 South West Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

May 30, 1976

16 OCT 4 P12:15

Commissioners,
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
1325 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20463

Re: Brown v. U. S. et al,
C. A. 75-1508, USDCDC,
No. 76-1179, U.S.App.D.C.

Dear Sirs:

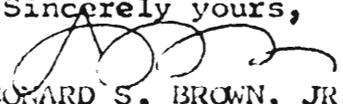
This letter comes for the purposes of challenging any requests for funds from your Commission that might be made by the candidacy of ONE EDMUND GERALD ["Jerry"] BROWN, JR! Equally so, this communication comes for the purposes of requesting a very thorough investigation by your Commission into the actual financing and real support for the candidacy of one JERRY BROWN, JR! I Thus pray that you will deny any and all monies to the candidacy of JERRY BROWN, JR! That is, if such requests for funds are ever made and certified to your Commission!

Accordingly, with the attached documents, I so here and now allege the following, inter alia, relevant to the candidacy of one JERRY BROWN FOR PRESIDENT:

1. That his candidacy is one of FRAUD and FRAUD-UPON-THE PEOPLE in false personations and false pretenses of myself [18 USC, §§912-914 (1970)];
2. That his candidacy is not civilian in nature, but one with both para-military and para-MAFIA support from both the USAF and MAFIA sources [Amendment III, U. S. Constitution], and
3. That his candidacy is similarly situated with the John A. Schaefer, the "name's-the-same" Democratic National Convention Delegate candidacy investigation now going on by the FBI in Baltimore, Maryland, as related in the attached, copied ["Baltimore Vote Probed By FBI," Washington POST, May 27, 1976, p. A8, col. 8] news item.

Thanking you for your immediate investigation into this matter, your findings and corrective actions, and your response to me, I am

Sincerely yours,


LEONARD S. BROWN, JR.,
Esquire
FBA #15,253

Attachments:
cc: U. S. Attoreny General

7774110



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1325 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

29 JUN 1976

Leonard S. Brown, Jr.
127 South West Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

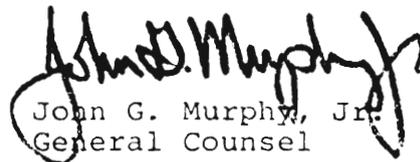
Dear Mr. Brown:

Re: MUR 160 (76)

I have received your letter dated May 30, 1976, regarding the candidacy of Edmund G. Brown, Jr. I have reviewed your allegations and have concluded that the Federal Election Commission does not have authority over the matters set forth. Accordingly, upon my recommendation, the Commission has decided to close its file in this matter.

Should additional information come to your attention which you believe to be within the jurisdiction of the Commission, please contact me again. The attorney assigned to this case was David Spiegel.

Sincerely yours,


John G. Murphy, Jr.
General Counsel



770477183

770400:0831

cl. 9

A 8

Thursday, May 27, 1976

THE WASHINGTON POST

Baltimore Vote Probed by FBI

BALTIMORE, May 26 (AP) — The FBI is investigating charges that City Councilman John A. Schaefer was deprived of election as a delegate to the Democratic National convention by a "name's-the-same" candidate.

A spokesman for George Quinn, special agent in charge of the bureau's office here, confirmed that an investigation of Schaefer's complaint of election fraud is under way.

The councilman contends he was deprived of votes in the delegate race by John S. Schaffer, another of the 55 contenders for the five delegate slots from the city's third Congressional District. John S. Schaffer received 7,761 votes while the councilman received 8,077 votes, 613 fewer than the N. 5 — and last — winning vote-getter in the district.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
COPY
COUNSEL

Leonard S. Brown, Jr. Esquire
127 South West Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Murphy Resigns As Chief Lawyer For the FEC

Federal Election Commission general counsel John G. Murphy Jr., who is in hot water with House Democrats because of a recent advisory opinion, last week turned in his resignation, which will be effective Dec. 31.

"If he hadn't resigned we would have gone for his head," was the way one Democratic aide put it yesterday.

Considered by many FEC staffers and outside lawyers as the most effective member of the operation, Murphy said yesterday his decision to leave was prompted only by Georgetown University's refusal to extend his leave of absence.

"It had nothing to do with everything else going on around here," Murphy said.

House Democrats are angry over a Murphy-approved transfer of fund authority between the Republican National Committee and the Republican National Congressional Committee that permitted the latter to spend an extra \$9,000 on 33 House races.

The Democrats filed a complaint with the FEC yesterday saying that practice violated provisions of the new federal election law.

GOP lawyers countered by saying Murphy had approved the plan before they began it.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
COUNSEL

770417:083

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE
USE TO AVOID PAYMENT
OF POSTAGE \$300



OFFICIAL BUSINESS

P 109

FEDERAL ELECTRIC COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433

Domestic News
Federal Election Commission
1425 K Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20045



SCF NORTHERN VIRGINIA 22081

CLAIMS & INQUIRY SECTION

DATE _____

- THE ATTACHED WAS:
- FOUND LOOSE IN THE MAILS
 - RECEIVED WITHOUT CONTENTS
 - DAMAGED IN THE MAILS
 - OTHER

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON
D.C. 20543

29 JUN 1976

Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
1000 West Street
Fresno, Virginia 22324

Dear Mr. Brown:

Re: HFD 149 (76)

We have received your letter dated May 30, 1976, regarding the candidacy of Edmund G. Brown, Jr. I have reviewed your allegations and have concluded that the Federal Election Commission does not have authority over the matters set forth. Specifically, upon my review, the Commission has no jurisdiction over the election in this matter.

For information, I mention some to your attention that the Commission has no jurisdiction over the election in this matter. Specifically, upon my review, the Commission has no jurisdiction over the election in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

John G. Murphy, Jr.

John G. Murphy, Jr.
General Counsel

770400:0837

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)
Edmund G. Brown, Jr.)

MUR 160 (76)

CERTIFICATION

I, Marjorie W. Emmons, Secretary to the Federal Election Commission, do hereby certify that on June 29, 1976, the Commission adopted the recommendation of the General Counsel that it finds no reason to believe that a violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act, as amended, had been committed in the above-captioned matter.

Accordingly, the file in this case has been closed.

Marjorie W. Emmons
Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

770400:1831

DATE AND TIME OF TRANSMITTAL: JUN 23 1976

NO. MUR 160 (76)

REC'D: 6/7/76

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
Washington, D. C.

Complainant's Name: Leonard S. Brown, Jr. (unnotarized)

Respondent's Name: Edmund G. Brown, Jr.

Relevant Statute: 2 U.S.C. Sections 441c-441d; Amendment III, U.S. Constitution

Internal Reports Checked: None

Federal Agencies Checked: None

SUMMARY OF ALLEGATION

Candidacy of Edmund G. Brown, Jr. is fraudulent under 2 U.S.C. Sections 441c-441d because of: (1) false impersonation of complainant; (2) not civilian in nature, in violation of Amendment III, U.S. Constitution; and (3) fraudulently uses complainant's name.

PRELIMINARY LEGAL ANALYSIS

No basis for jurisdiction.

RECOMMENDATION

~~Close file. Send attached letter to complainant.~~

Date of Next Commission Review: _____

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICIAL FILE UNIT
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

770401330

CC #213
MUR 160

REC
FEDERAL
COMMISSION

127 South West Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

76 JUN 7 A 9:46

May 30, 1976

Re: Brown v. U. S. et al,
C. A. 75-1508, USDCDC,
No. 76-1179, U.S.App.D.C.

Commissioners,
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
1325 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20463

FEC
CONFERENCE
76-306

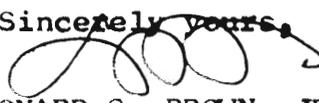
Dear Sirs:

This letter comes for the purposes of challenging any requests for funds from your Commission that might be made by the candidacy of ONE EDMUND GERALD ["Jerry"] BROWN, JR! Equally so, this communication comes for the purposes of requesting a very thorough investigation by your Commission into the actual financing and real support for the candidacy of one JERRY BROWN, JR! I Thus pray that you will deny any and all monies to the candidacy of JERRY BROWN, JR! That is, if such requests for funds are ever made and certified to your Commission!

Accordingly, with the attached documents, I so here and now allege the following, inter alia, relevant to the candidacy of one JERRY BROWN FOR PRESIDENT:

1. That his candidacy is one of FRAUD and FRAUD-UPON-THE PEOPLE in false personations and false pretenses of myself [18 USC, §§912-914 (1970)];
2. That his candidacy is not civilian in nature, but one with both para-military and para-MAFIA support from both the USAF and MAFIA sources [Amendment III, U. S. Constitution], and
3. That his candidacy is similarly situated with the John A. Schaefer, the "name's-the-same" Democratic National Convention Delegate candidacy investigation now going on by the FBI in Baltimore, Maryland, as related in the attached, copied ["Baltimore Vote Probed By FBI," Washington POST, May 27, 1976, p. A8, col. 8] news item.

Thanking you for your immediate investigation into this matter, your findings and corrective actions, and your response to me, I am

Sincerely yours,


LEONARD S. BROWN, JR.,
Esquire
FBA #15,253

Attachments:
cc: U. S. Attoreny General

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

77040010841

1515 Ogden Street, N. W., #203
Washington, D. C. 20010

May 22, 1976

Re: Leonard S. Brown, Jr. v.
Edmund Gerald Brown, Jr.,
C. A. -----76, USDC

EDMUND GERALD BROWN, JR.,
Office of the Governor
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Governor Brown:

This letter comes essentially for the purposes of requesting, pleading with you, as a man trained both in the Scriptures and the law books, to end your Presidential campaigning and pull completely out of the race for the White House, as you are yourself presently engaged in a "operation" of false personating and in false pretensions of this BLACK American writing to you today! See, generally, 18 USC, §§912-914 (1970); D. C. Code 1973, §§22-1304-1307.

The local newspapers here have hailed: "Brown Wins Big In Maryland," and "How [Gov.] Brown Did It"! And you are personally claiming that you performed a "miracle" in the Free State of Maryland by winning its "Presidential 'Popularity' Primary," but not the delegates, and that you had not been in the state before the voting! You should now know that you personally DID NOT WIN A THING IN MARYLAND at all and that it was really this writer [a neighbor of Maryland, who is known in that state] who really won--and NOT YOU AT ALL, by any means whatsoever! How fraudulent can you get at 38 years of age?

I am black enough, eccentric enough, and selfish enough to claim what is mine and not yours at all! If you do not know personally what is going on, I do know that your "campaign 'manager'" [and co-colluders], Alex Rosen, Frances G. Knight Parrish, and Jesse Rubin, MD, if not Bernard Angelo Nigro, MD, do know that fraud, robbery, stealing, embezzlements, false personations, and false pretenses of a black citizens is going on! It still holds true that any so-called "white 'liberal'" is "liberal" until he or she runs into a situation where it appears that a black person has more CLOUT than the otherwise "paternalistic" and patronizing "white 'liberal'"! Then it develops that the "white 'liberal'" lets his hypocrisy out of the bag by "stealing" the CLOUT that the black has because the "white 'liberal'"

770400181

EDMUND GERALD GROWN, JR.,
May 22, 1976 -

[like the Old South "White "conservative""] believes that no black person is ever to become more powerful, more influential, and have more CLOUT than any white person (liberal, red, pink, center, or conservative)! Cf. Rule 9(b), Fed. R. Civ. P.

I am enclosing a proper portfolio of my copied letters to demonstrate what false personations and false pretenses of myself has gone on before now--as so-called "state policy"! And I direct your special attention to the contents of the copy letter to Sheldon S. Cohen, Esquire; Leonard Woodcock; Colorado's Lt. Governor George L. Brown, and David R. MacDonald [Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of the Treasury], with emphasis on the latter, if not the Cohen and Brown ones. Cf. 42 USC, §§1981-1982, 1983-1986, 2000; 18 USC, §§912-914; 18 USC, §§241, 242, 245, and 18 USC, §§431, 1001 et seq (1970).

770407103
You quote the Scriptures of: "He Who is Last Shall Be First and He Who is First Shall Be Last." Yet your stealing and robbery of a black person, of his ID, and his CLOUT shows very clearly that you do not "practice what you preach"! I have always believed in Abe Lincoln's saying of "You can fool some of the people all of the time; all of the people some of the time, but not all of the people all of the time." Your present Presidential campaign may be fooling some of the people right now, but the FRAUD-ON-THE-PEOPLE content of it will be told and known throughout very shortly! Such Alex Rosen-Frances G. Knight Parrish FRAUD is contrary to your "Three degrees of humility" teachings, if not against the writings of Thomas à Kempis?

Your personal biography indicates that you were [are] an "hyperactive child" and that you have been rather unstable [moving about and around frequently] as an adult--not knowing what you wanted to do or be existentially. What is more, the 1975 Current Biography upon yourself indicates that you were the supposed "pluperfect" honest man as Secretary of State of California, suing supposed "dishonest" oil company contributors to campaigns [at 49], and that you attacked Republicans as believing in a "philosophy of favoritism for the few and sacrifice for the many" [at 50]. I so ask: In your current Rosen-Knight-Narcotics-Security bent campaign of stealing and robbing me, a black man, what are you doing today that is any different from a Republican? Are you conspiring with the Rosen-Knight-Narcotics-Security "Ruling Clique" [in the so-called domestic quests for a SOCIAL DEMOCRACY] to use me as the so-called NEW LEADER or the EXAMPLE of one who must be "used and

EDMUND GERALD BROWN, JR.,
May 22, 1976 -

exploited" as one of the so-called Republican "philosophy of favoritism for the few and sacrifice for the many"? Or, are you being put forth as the EXAMPLE yourself?

Upon concluding, I certainly hope that you will search your conscience, your soul, the Scriptures of the ole "Good Book," and the case law, treatises, and commentaries de novo and PULL OUT of the Presidential campaign! Having already filed court suits against "Miss" Frances and now planning one against both Alex Rosen and Jesse Rubin, MD, if not "Miss" Frances again, I trust that the Brown v. Brown civil rights suit will not have to be filed EVER! Read and re-read 18 USC, §§245, 912-914, 431, 1001, et seq, if not 28 USC, §§ 1343, 1345 et seq.

Respectfully yours,



Leonard S. Brown, Jr.,
Esquire
General, USAR
FBA #15,253

Enclosures:

cc: Edmund G. "Pat" Brown, Sr.,
BALL, HUNT, HART, BROWN & BAERWITZ
Attorneys-At-Law
450 North Roxbury Drive
Beverly Hills, CA 90210

Office of the Lt. Governor
State of California
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Michael Kiernan,
Staff Writer
THE WASHINGTON STAR

P. S. I certainly trust that after some 40 days of temptations soul searching that you will join with me in the support of GOVERNOR JIMMY CARTER as the DEMOCRATIC PARTY's Presidential Candidate for both the unity of the nation and the Party!
The Scriptures also express the Good Book's "Golden Rule" of:
THY SHALL NOT STEAL!

7704001084

WP 112218

Negro Road to Power

RECENT local elections have been blithely celebrated by many whites as a triumph for the Negro voter. But to many Negro leaders these same elections only serve to demonstrate more than ever before the barriers athwart their path to political power.



Kraft

Action to breach these barriers represents probably the next stage in the civil rights movement. What Herbert Hill, the Labor Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, calls a "revolt of the powerless" is shaping up. And there lies the most serious, present threat for new racial trouble.

The examples usually cited to show the weight of the Negro vote are the local elections in New York City, Cleveland and Philadelphia. Massive Negro defections from the Democratic majority were the decisive factor in electing John Lindsay, a Republican, as Mayor of New York. Arien Specter became the new Republican District Attorney of Phil-

adelphia, thanks mainly to support from middle-class Negro voters who had normally voted Democratic. In Cleveland, Ralph Locher, the incumbent Democratic Mayor, barely won reelection against Carl Stokes, a Negro running as an independent.

WHAT IS most impressive about these three cases, however, is not that the Negro vote was decisive. It is that the circumstances heightening the importance of the Negro vote were temporary. The political strength registered by the Negro in 1965, in other words, has very little staying power.

In the case of New York, Lindsay was the rarest of candidates — a Republican with an ultra-liberal voting record on civil rights issues. He faced a Democratic candidate, uninspiring personally and conservative on race relations. The Democratic vote was badly eroded by a third candidate—William Buckley—who made a strong appeal to anti-Negro sentiment among the whites.

In Philadelphia, Arien Specter was nearly as rare a bird as John Lindsay—a Democrat turned Republican. In Cleveland, Mayor Locher had to share white votes with a regular Repub-

lican opponent, plus a right-wing opponent who pitched his appeal to the anti-Negro backlash vote.

Most important of all, Stokes depended for his vote almost entirely on the Negro community. The normal allies that a liberal candidate could expect actually deserted him. Even the labor movement—not only the conservative buildings trades but the progressive auto workers as well—lined up against the Negro candidate.

The Stokes case demonstrates dramatically what the elections in New York and Philadelphia suggest more discreetly. However much the Negroes may be desired as supporters, they are not wanted as movers and shakers in the arrangements necessary for success in American politics. Except as followers, faithful and enduring political alliances with other groups are closed to the Negroes.

A POIGNANT illustration of that point is the case of the brilliant Negro leader, Bayard Rustin. Writing in Commentary Magazine last year, Rustin argued that civil rights groups had to cease being mere protest groups. He called on them to team up with liberal and labor organizations to make a mass political group pressing for economic and social policies helpful to the Negro. He was, in effect, the prophet of alliance as the road to Negro political power.

3

ed
en
45
50
ad
55
60
65
70
75
80
85
90
95
100
105
110
115
120
125
130
135
140
145
150
155
160
165
170
175
180
185
190
195
200
205
210
215
220
225
230
235
240
245
250
255
260
265
270
275
280
285
290
295
300
305
310
315
320
325
330
335
340
345
350
355
360
365
370
375
380
385
390
395
400
405
410
415
420
425
430
435
440
445
450
455
460
465
470
475
480
485
490
495
500
505
510
515
520
525
530
535
540
545
550
555
560
565
570
575
580
585
590
595
600
605
610
615
620
625
630
635
640
645
650
655
660
665
670
675
680
685
690
695
700
705
710
715
720
725
730
735
740
745
750
755
760
765
770
775
780
785
790
795
800
805
810
815
820
825
830
835
840
845
850
855
860
865
870
875
880
885
890
895
900
905
910
915
920
925
930
935
940
945
950
955
960
965
970
975
980
985
990
995

But the path of alliance has not only been closed to Stokes in Cleveland, it has even led Rustin astray. In the current issue of the New York Review of Books, Rustin has allied himself with four other liberal notables, in an article that bitterly attacks the President's Vietnam policy.

Right or wrong, and I happen to believe that it is right, that article does nothing to advance the cause of the Negroes. It proves instead that to forge an alliance, Bayard Rustin had to back up first that is a political liability. And he will certainly alienate himself from that alliance before very long.

The reaction of the younger and more impatient Negro leaders to the conclusion is predictable. They will tend more and more to shut out the consensus, to raise the banner of mass racial inequality in the strongest terms, and, in the end, to make their point as they did during the Watts riots, by causing blood-

RECEIVED
UPY
MURPHY

7704001841

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Civil Division
SMALL CLAIMS BRANCH

FILED
FEB 5 1976
Joseph M. ...
Superior Court
of the District of Columbia
Small Claims Branch

Leonard S. Brown, Jr., Esquire
Plaintiff.

v.

Michael D. Gilmore,
Frank Cozzens
John E. Smith et al,
Defendants.

SC-1302-76

SC-1303-76

SC-1544-76

PLAINTIFF MOTION FOR COURT ORDER DISQUALIFYING CONCERNED JUDGES OF THIS COURT AND FOR DESIGNATION OF A SPECIAL JUDGE BY THE CHIEF JUDGE TO PRESIDE IN THE SMALL CLAIMS ACTIONS HEREIN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES 63 AND 63-1, SCR-Civil

Comes now the plaintiff, Leonard S. Brown, Jr., Esquire, and does the following, inter alia:

1. Moves in this honorable court for an order of the court disqualifying concerned judges of this court who might be disabled, biased, and prejudice in the handling of the actions here in as based upon their presiding in previous litigations brought by and involving the plaintiff, which resulted in the summary dismissals of such litigations brought by the plaintiff and other rulings adversed to the benefit, well-being, and interestes of the plaintiff; those involved in complaints and grievances plaintiff has brought before the District of Columbia Commission on Judicial Disability and Tenure; those who might be involved in "operations" of "imitations-of-Life," false personations, and having persons living in false pretenses of them at plaintiff's apartment residence; those who might be biased, prejudice, and sensitive to handling D. C. Human Rights Law (D. C. Regulation No. 73-22) matters, and those whose allegedly gained their judicial appointments, wittingly and unwittingly, by virtue of the alleged political exploits involving the plaintiff personally and been appointed to preside herein.

2. Plaintiff shows the court the following, inter alia:

a. That the plaintiff has brought the following litiga-

77041021811

tions and/or been so involved in such in this court (with the presiding judges so indicated therewith) and each has ended in decisions and rulings adverse to the plaintiff's interests, welfare, benefits, and well-beings:

- (1) Brown v. H. L. Rust Co., et al, SC-10375-70 Thru SC-10378-70 (Pzyor, J);
- (2) Brown v. Hatton et al, SC-16154-71 (Braman, J);
- (3) Brown v. Rhodes, SC-27432-71 (Braman, J);
- (4) Norman Bernstein Mont. v. Brown, LT-98427-68 (Sorrell, J);
- (5) H. L. Rust Co. v. Brown, LT-30385-70 (Thompson, J);
- (6) Rhodes v. Brown, LT-83620-71 (Washington, J);
- (7) U. S. v. Brown, LT-91236-72 (Block). See, also, Brown v. NCIA et al, C. A. 1163-72, USDCDC, and Fuentes v. Shevin, 407 U. S. 67 (1972);
- (8) Brown v. Jerry V. Wilson et al, C. A. 1271-72, No. 6604, D.C.App., and Braman and Goodrich, JJ;
- (9) U. S. v. Brown, Crim. No. 54033-72 (Hess, Block, and Barba, JJ). See, also, St. Elizabeths Hospital Patient Record No. 89,541 and D. C. Jail Record No. 174596 (1972).

b. That the plaintiff has recently brought complaints and grievances before the D. C. Commission on Judicial Disability and Tenure relevant to several judges of this court and have involved others in the litigation in the federal courts in Brown v. DUCB et al, C. A. 75-1503, USDCDC.

c. That the Small Claim suits herein are highly sensitive D. C. Human Rights Law (D. C. Regulation No. 73-22) matters. Cf. 42 USC, §§1931-2000 (1970) and Sections 901-902, Title IX, Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968.

d. That there are allegedly persons occupying apartments at plaintiff's place of residence, either as actual tenants or "dummy" tenant, leaseholders, living in so-called "Imitation-of-Life," false personations, name surname masquerades, and false pretenses of judges of this court and those persons seeking judi-

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

770/400:1815

cial appointments. Cf. 18 USC, §5912, 913, 914 (1970) and D. C. Code 1973, §522-1304-1307.

e. That the plaintiff's identity, dossier, "Imitation-of-Life," personifications, and alleged personality were employed unwittingly and without the plaintiff consent and prior knowledge (in continuing fraudulent "use and exploitation" of the plaintiff) as the campaign modus operandi by the late Lyndon Baines Johnson to successfully elected him as President of these United States of America; without which election to the White House and use of this plaintiff dossier identity and personifications, many judges of this court could and would not have been appointed to the benches (all the way up to the United States Supreme Court). Plaintiff so alleges that the judges securing judicial appointment under the Johnson Administration have alleged been informed--and misinformed --that President Johnson only merely considered this plaintiff as his Vice President running mate for only purely racial votes political reasons. Plaintiff further alleges that as a direct results of the supra he has experienced in the local courts of law, and candidly speaking, in the plaintiff's regards at and in the local courts of "burdening the judicial processes;" as a nonperson, unperson, a nobody; one to be passed over, passed-by, ignored, and "benignly neglected"; to be robbed, defrauded, and put into guardianship, trusteeship, and under a conservator; to be rewarded only by the dismissal of his litigations as really a "ward" of the government, a juvenile and "infant-in-law," seniles, feeble-minded, substantially retarded, and otherwise incompetent to sue and be sued; to be deprive of all "life, liberty, and property" and to be disposed of, "liquidated," purged, jailed, and mentally committed in detentions because the plaintiff is considered too "conservative" and to right of center; to be regarded as a pauper, deprived of money, property, liberty, freedom, and credit at the market place; regarded as ungainly unemployed and doing of terminal cancer, a brain tumor, and VD, plus being INEANE, and not to be accorded by the courts (including the U. S. Supreme Court) any relief or re-

7704001841

dress at all, including fairness, justice, equity, equal protections of the laws and the due process of the same. Cf. 18 USC, §§241, 242, 245, 111, 371-372, 286, 624-664, 874, 912, 913, 914, 1001, 1501-1511, 201-211, 2111 (1970); D. C. Code 1973, §§21-1501-1507 and §§22-1304-1307; 42 USC, §§1981-1982, 1983-1986, 2000 (1970); Brown v. William J. Rhodunda et al, C. A. 92-70A, USDCEDVa (Alexandria Division), No. 71-1931, U.S.App., 4th Cir.; Brown v. Frances G. Knight et al, C. A. 2368-69, USDCDC, No. 24,119, U. S. App. D. C.; Brown v. Knight et al, C. A. 75-1508, USDCDC, and Norman v. U. S., 183 Ct. Cl. 41 (1968). Also Cf. Brown v. Hardin et al, C. A. 2189-68, USDCDC, Appellate Docket No. 423, U. S. Supreme Court (October Term, 1969), 396 U. S. 909, 976 (1969).

WHEREFORE, plaintiff moves for an order of this court disqualifying all concerned judges of this court from presiding in these actions and for the designation by the Chief Judge of a special judge to preside, handle, and dispose of the small claims suits herein.

Respectfully submitted,



Leonard S. Brown, Jr., Esquire
Plaintiff,
Attorney-at-Law
1515 Ogden Street, N. W., #203
Washington, D. C. 20010
(202) 291-5967
Bar No. 15,253

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

*Rules 63 and 63-I, SCR-Civil.

*Cases and authorities chiefly relied upon are marked by Asterisks.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing was mailed to the defendants, postage prepaid, on this day of January 31, 1976.

RECEIVED BY THE COMMISSION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

770/417:0811

cc. 8

Baltimore Vote Probed by FBI

BALTIMORE, May 26 (AP) — The FBI is investigating charges that City Councilman John A. Schaefer was deprived of election as a delegate to the Democratic National convention by a "manipulative" election.

A spokesman for George Quinn, special agent in charge of the bureau's office here, confirmed that an investigation of Schaefer's complaint of election fraud is under way.

The councilman contends he was deprived of votes in the delegate race by John S. Schaffer, another of the 55 contenders for the five delegate slots from the city's third Congressional District. John S. Schaffer received 7,761 votes while the councilman received 3,977 votes, 613 fewer than the No. 3 — and last — winning vote-getter in the district.

7704001811

1515 Odgen Street, N. W., #203
Washington, D. C. 20010

May 12, 1976

GOVERNOR JIMMY CARTER
One Woodland Drive
Plains, Georgia 31780

Dear Governor Carter:

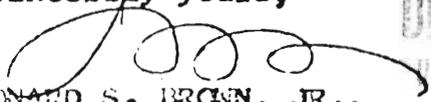
I am writing to publicly testify and announce my personal support of you and your candidacy for the Presidency of these United States of America--and your candidacy for delegates in the FREE STATE OF MARYLAND!

770400018
I have been all along supporting a Westerner for President and someone from the NEW SOUTH for Vice President on our DEMOCRATIC PARTY ticket! But times are a changing! Throughout the history of the U. S., the South has taken second place. But this year and this time, it so appears that the South will take FIRST place only! And this nation today fervently needs someone from the NEW SOUTH to pull this divided nation together, taking in account all sections, all urban areas, all races, all views, all philosophies, and all minorities. I thus believe that you are the person to do this!

Accordingly, I am vice versing myself: I am supporting you for the Presidency and either Senators FRANK CHURCH or Hubert Horatio Humphrey for Vice President on our DEMOCRATIC PARTY ticket!

I trust that you will do everything in your personal assistant and assisting to see that this native of the Commonwealth of Virginia (with also a South Carolina heritage) will occupy any vacant delegate seat to the DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S National Convention in New York in July from the District of Columbia! I shall await to hear from you personally!

Sincerely yours,


LEONARD S. BROWN, JR.,

Esquire
GENERAL, USAR

cc: Honorable Andrew Young
U. S. Congress
Washington, D. C. 20515

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
NATIONAL COUNSEL

TELECOM SERVICE CENTER
1010 JOHN F. KENNEDY DR.
BETHESDA, PA. 17013

TELECOM

ELECTRONICALLY REGISTERED MESSAGE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

040 2442 1242 5/14/76 7:42 PM

LEONARD S.
1615 CONN ST NW
WASHINGTON DC 20010

NEBRASKA VICTORY MAJOR UPSET. WE WILL WIN OREGON, IDAHO PRIMARIES
MAY 25, MONTANA, RHODE ISLAND PRIMARIES JUNE 1. THIS WILL SUPPLY
SHARES NEEDED IN NEW JERSEY, OHIO, AND CALIFORNIA JUNE 2. YOUR
COMMITMENT AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT WAS THE KEY TO NEBRASKA SUCCESS.
I AM GRATEFUL. WE URGENTLY NEED \$50,000 ADVANCE PAYMENT FOR TV
PURCHASES NEXT FOUR PRIMARIES. PLEASE HELP ME ONCE AGAIN BY SENDING
A CHECK TODAY AND ASK YOUR FRIENDS TO CONTRIBUTE AS WELL.

WILLIAM M. LANDAU, TREASURER

FRANK CHURCH

COPY OF OUR REPORT IS FILED WITH THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
AND IS AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE FROM THE F.E.C., WASHINGTON, D.C.

WILLIAM M. LANDAU, TREASURER

770400

LEONARD S. BROWN, JR. ESQ GEN., USAR	NUMBER 169
DATE February 3, 1976	V ¹⁵⁻¹²⁵ 540
PAY TO THE ORDER OF FRANK CHURCH FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE	\$ 100.00
One Hundred and No/100	DOLLARS
<i>Wm. M. Landau</i> NATIONAL BANK WASHINGTON, D.C.	<i>Wm. M. Landau</i>
FOR Partial Contribution	
⑆0540⑉0125⑆ 327⑉670⑉8⑉	⑆0000010000⑆

TO REPLY, FOLD TO ADDRESS BELOW WHICH IS UNFOLDED IN WINDOW OF POST-PAID REPLY ENVELOPE

FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 7225 WASHINGTON, D.C.

FRANK CHURCH FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
1615 CONN ST NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20010

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
COPY
COUNSEL

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Civil Division
SMALL CLAIMS BRANCH

FILED
FEB 5 1976
Joseph M. ...
Superior Court
of the District of Columbia
Small Claims Branch

Leonard S. Brown, Jr., Esquire
Plaintiff.

v.

Michael D. Gilmore,
Frank Cozzens
John E. Smith et al,
Defendants.

SC-1302-76

SC-1303-76

SC-1544-76

PLAINTIFF MOTION FOR COURT ORDER DISQUALIFYING CONCERNED JUDGES OF THIS COURT AND FOR DESIGNATION OF A SPECIAL JUDGE BY THE CHIEF JUDGE TO PRESIDE IN THE SMALL CLAIMS ACTIONS HEREIN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES 63 AND 63-I, SCR-Civil

Comes now the plaintiff, Leonard S. Brown, Jr., Esquire, and does the following, inter alia:

1. Moves in this honorable court for an order of the court disqualifying concerned judges of this court who might be disabled, biased, and prejudice in the handling of the actions here in as based upon their presiding in previous litigations brought by and involving the plaintiff, which resulted in the summary dismissals of such litigations brought by the plaintiff and other rulings adversed to the benefit, well-being, and interestes of the plaintiff; those involved in complaints and grievances plaintiff has brought before the District of Columbia Commission on Judicial Disability and Tenure; those who might be involved in "operations" of "Imitations-of-Life," false personations, and having persons living in false pretenses of them at plaintiff's apartment residence; those who might be biased, prejudice, and sensitive to handling D. C. Human Rights Law (D. C. Regulation No. 73-22) matters, and those whose allegedly gained their judicial appointments, wittingly and unwittingly, by virtue of the alleged political exploits involving the plaintiff personally and been appointed to preside herein.

2. Plaintiff shows the court the following, inter alia:

a. That the plaintiff has brought the following litiga-

7704002085

tions and/or been so involved in such in this court (with the presiding judges so indicated therewith) and each has ended in decisions and rulings adverse to the plaintiff's interests, welfare, benefits, and well-beings:

- (1) Brown v. H. L. Rust Co., et al, SC-10375-70 Thru SC-10378-70 (Pryor, J);
- (2) Brown v. Hatton et al, SC-16154-71 (Braman, J);
- (3) Brown v. Rhodes, SC-27432-71 (Braman, J);
- (4) Norman Bernstein Mmt. v. Brown, LT-98437-68 (Sorrell, J);
- (5) H. L. Rust Co. v. Brown, LT-30385-70 (Thompson, J);
- (6) Rhodes v. Brown, LT-83620-71 (Washington, J);
- (7) U. S. v. Brown, LT-91236-72 (Block). See, also, Brown v. NCMA et al, C. A. 1163-72, USDCDC, and Fuentes v. Shevin, 407 U. S. 67 (1972);
- (8) Brown v. Jerry V. Wilson et al, C. A. 1271-72, No. 6504, D.C.App., and Braman and Goodrich, JJ;
- (9) U. S. v. Brown, Crim. No. 54033-72 (Hess, Block, and Burka, JJ). See, also, St. Elizabeths Hospital Patient Record No. 89,541 and D. C. Jail Record No. 174596 (1972).

b. That the plaintiff has recently brought complaints and grievances before the D. C. Commission on Judicial Disability and Tenure relevant to several judges of this court and have involved others in the litigation in the federal courts in Brown v. DUCH et al, C. A. 75-1503, USDCDC.

c. That the Small Claim suits herein are clearly sensitive D. C. Human Rights Law (D. C. Regulation No. 73-22) matters. Cf. 42 USC, §§1931-2000 (1970) and Sections 901-902, Title IX, Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968.

d. That there are allegedly persons occupying apartments at plaintiff's place of residence, either as actual tenants or "dummy" tenant, leaseholders, living in so-called "Imitation-of-Life," false personations, same surname masquerades, and false pretenses of judges of this court and those persons seeking judi-

cial appointments. Cf. 18 USC, §§912, 913, 914 (1970) and D. C. Code 1973, §§22-1304-1307.

e. That the plaintiff's identity, dossier, "Imitation-of-Life," personifications, and alleged personality were employed unwittingly and without the plaintiff consent and prior knowledge (in continuing fraudulent "use and exploitation" of the plaintiff) as the campaign modus operandi by the late Lyndon Baines Johnson to successfully elected him as President of these United States of America; without which election to the White House and use of this plaintiff dossier identity and personifications, many judges of this court could and would not have been appointed to the benches (all the way up to the United States Supreme Court). Plaintiff so alleges that the judges securing judicial appointment under the Johnson Administration have alleged been informed--and misinformed --that President Johnson only merely considered this plaintiff as his Vice President running mate for only purely racial votes political reasons. Plaintiff further alleges that as a direct results of the supra he has experienced in the local courts of law, and candidly speaking, in the plaintiff's regards at and in the local courts of "burdening the judicial processes;" as a nonperson, unperson, a nobody; one to be passed over, passed-by, ignored, and "benignly neglected"; to be robbed, defrauded, and put into guardianship, trusteeship, and under a conservator; to be rewarded only by the dismissal of his litigations as really a "ward" of the government, a juvenile and "infant-in-law," seniles, feeble-minded, substantially retarded, and otherwise incompetent to sue and be sued; to be deprive of all "life, liberty, and property" and to be disposed of, "liquidated," purged, jailed, and mentally committed in detentions because the plaintiff is considered too "conservative" and to right of center; to be regarded as a pauper, deprived of money, property, liberty, freedom, and credit at the market place; regarded as ungainly unemployed and diagn of terminal cancer, a brain tumor, and VD, plus being INSANE, and not to be accorded by the courts (including the U. S. Supreme Court), any relief or re-

FEDERAL TRIAL COURT COMMISSION
 ORIGINAL FILE COPY

7704991085

dress at all, including fairness, justice, equity, equal protections of the laws and the due process of the same. Cf. 18 USC, §§241, 242, 245, 111, 371-372, 286, 624-664, 874, 912, 913, 914, 1001, 1501-1511, 201-211, 2111 (1970); D. C. Code 1973, §§21-1501-1507 and §§22-1304-1307; 42 USC, §§1981-1982, 1983-1986, 2000 (1970); Brown v. William J. Rhodunda et al, C. A. 92-70A, USDCEDVa (Alexandria Division), No. 71-1931, U.S.App., 4th Cir.; Brown v. Frances G. Knight et al, C. A. 2368-69, USDCDC, No. 24,119, U. S. App. D. C.; Brown v. Knight et al, C. A. 75-1508, USDCDC, and Norman v. U. S., 183 Ct. Cl. 41 (1968). Also Cf. Brown v. Hardin et al, C. A. 2189-68, USDCDC, Appellate Docket No. 423, U. S. Supreme Court (October Term, 1969), 396 U. S. 909, 976 (1969).

WHEREFORE, plaintiff moves for an order of this court disqualifying all concerned judges of this court from presiding in these actions and for the designation by the Chief Judge of a special judge to preside, handle, and dispose of the small claims suits herein.

Respectfully submitted,



Leonard S. Brown, Jr., Esquire
Plaintiff,
Attorney-at-Law
1515 Ogden Street, N. W., #203
Washington, D. C. 20010
(202) 291-5967
Bar No. 15,253

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

*Rules 63 and 63-I, SCR-Civil.

*Cases and authorities chiefly relied upon are marked by Asterisks.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing was mailed to the defendants, postage prepaid, on this day of January 31, 1976.

7704000000

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
COPY

Insight and Outlook

WP 112265
By Joseph Kraft

Negro Road to Power

RECENT local elections have been blithely celebrated by many whites as a triumph for the Negro voter. But to many Negro leaders these same elections only serve to demonstrate more than ever before the barriers athwart their path to political power.



Kraft

Action to breach these barriers represents probably the next stage in the civil rights movement. What Herbert Hill, the Labor Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, calls a "revolt of the powerless" is shaping up. And there lies the most serious, present threat for new racial trouble.

The examples usually cited to show the weight of the Negro vote are the local elections in New York City, Cleveland and Philadelphia. Massive Negro defections from the Democratic majority were the decisive factor in electing John Lindsay, a Republican, as Mayor of New York. Arlen Specter became the new Republican District Attorney of Phila-

delphia, thanks mainly to support from middle-class Negro voters who had normally voted Democratic. In Cleveland, Ralph Locher, the incumbent Democratic Mayor, barely won reelection against Carl Stokes, a Negro running as an independent.

WHAT IS most impressive about these three cases, however, is not that the Negro vote was decisive. It is that the circumstances heightening the importance of the Negro vote were temporary. The political strength registered by the Negro in 1965, in other words, has very little staying power.

In the case of New York, Lindsay was the rarest of candidates — a Republican with an ultra-liberal voting record on civil rights issues. He faced a Democratic candidate, uninspiring personally and conservative on race relations. The Democratic vote was badly eroded by a third candidate—William Buckley—who made a strong appeal to anti-Negro sentiment among the whites.

In Philadelphia, Arlen Specter was nearly as rare a bird as John Lindsay—a Democrat turned Republican. In Cleveland, Mayor Locher had to share white votes with a regular Repub-

lican opponent, plus a right-wing opponent who pitched his appeal to the anti-Negro backlash vote.

Most important of all, Stokes depended for his vote almost entirely on the Negro community. The normal allies that a liberal candidate could expect actually deserted him. Even the labor movement—not only the conservative buildings trades but the progressive auto workers as well—lined up against the Negro candidate.

The Stokes case demonstrates dramatically what the elections in New York and Philadelphia suggest more discreetly. However much the Negro vote be desired as an ally, they are not wanted as movers and shakers in the arrangements being made for success in American politics. Except as tailwinds, limited and ephemeral political alliances with Negro groups are closed to the Negroes.

A PROMINENT illustration of that point is the case of the so-called Negro leader, Bayard Rustin. Writing in Commentary Magazine last year, Rustin argued that civil rights groups had to cease being mere protest groups. He called on them to team up with liberal and labor organizations to make a mass political group pressing for economic and social policies helpful to the Negro. He was, in effect, the prophet of alliance as the road to Negro political power.

But the path of alliance has not only been closed to Stokes in Cleveland. It has even led Rustin astray. In the current issue of the New York Review of Books, Rustin has allied himself with four other liberal notables, in an article that bitterly attacks the President's Vietnam policy.

Right or wrong, and I happen to believe that it is right, that article does nothing to advance the cause of the Negroes. It proves instead that to forge an alliance, Bayard Rustin had to pick on one that is a political liability. And he will certainly disentangle himself from that alliance before very long.

The reaction of the younger and more impatient Negro leaders to these conditions is predictable. They will tend more and more to dent outside the consensus, to raise the burning issues of racial inequality in the shape of riots, and, in the end, to make their point as they did during the Watts riots, by causing trouble on a grand scale.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICIAL PHOTO COPY
GIVE TO THE PRESS

770417:085

32

ed
ep
th
er
nd
up
et
st
a
n
et
as
on
he
is
v
Al
p
l
o
l
e
C
h

Leonard S. Brown, Jr.
127 South West Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

77040020

PRINTED MATTER



RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION
COMMISSION

76 JUN 7 9:46

Staff Director,
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
1325 K Street, N. W.
20463

P E R S O N A L

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL