



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20461

THIS IS THE BEGINNING OF MUR # 3481

DATE FILMED 10/28/93 CAMERA NO. 2

CAMERAMAN MC

93040983129

LIBERTY LOBBY

300 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, S.E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20003
PHONE: 202 LIBERTY 6-5611



OG 4374

March 11, 1992

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RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL

Attn: Lawrence Noble
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
999 E Street, NW - 6th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20463

MUR 3481

Dear Mr. Noble:

A very serious violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act extending over a number of years has been widely publicized both here in the United States and abroad. The violation involves many millions of dollars.

However, to the best of my knowledge, the Federal Election Commission has not yet taken action to bring the perpetrators to account as the agency is required by the law.

I am therefore filing this formal complaint under 2 U.S.C. 437(g)(a)(1) in the hope that the FEC will properly administer the federal election laws and set matters straight.

The violators in question are the following:

(1) Communist Party USA (CPUSA), 235 W. 23rd Street - 7th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10011; Telephone Number (212) 989-4994;

(2) Mr. Gus Hall, chairman of the CPUSA; (Mr. Hall can be reached in care of the CPUSA); and

(3) Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, former general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party.

(I am unable to provide an address for Mr. Gorbachev at this time, although I am sure that the Russian Embassy here in Washington will be able to provide this information.)

The CPUSA and Messrs. Hall and Gorbachev are in apparent violation of 2 U.S.C. 441e, 441f, 441g, 432(c)(2) which pertain to prohibited contributions to American political activities by foreign nationals.

As the attached newspaper reports from the March 1, 1992 edition of the Washington Post and the March 6, 1992 edition of the Washington Times indicate, Mr. Hall, over a period of several years actively solicited contributions to the CPUSA out of the Soviet Union's coffers.

The Post and the Times cite several sources regarding these activities and note that former Soviet Communist Party Chief Mikhail Gorbachev agreed to such payments and arranged that they be made to Mr. Hall on behalf of the CPUSA.

The solicitation, donation and receipt of these funds is clearly illegal under United States law. (According to the

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Post, these activities may also be illegal under Soviet law as well.)

As far as U.S. law is concerned, Mr. Gorbachev is in violation of 11 CFR 110.4(a) which deals with contributions or expenditures by foreign nationals and which states that:

"(1) A foreign national shall not directly or through any other person make a contribution, or an expenditure, or expressly or impliedly promise to make a contribution, or an expenditure, in connection with a convention, a caucus, or a primary, general, special, or runoff election in connection with any local, State, or Federal public office."

Mr. Hall--and the CPUSA--are in violation of 11 CFR 110.4(a)(2) which states that "No person shall solicit, accept, or receive a contribution as set out above from a foreign national."

Additionally, I have determined, through my own research at the Federal Election Commission, that the CPUSA is not, nor has it been for some time, registered with the Federal Election Commission.

The CPUSA has long been active in political affairs in this country, fielding candidates for a wide variety of offices, including, but not limited to, the U.S. presidency. Mr. Gus Hall has, on several occasions, been the party's presidential candidate.

By failing to register with the FEC the CPUSA is in blatant violation of 11 CFR 102.1 and 11 CFR 102.2 which require political committees to register with the FEC, particularly in light of its administration of several million dollars in illegally solicited, donated and accepted foreign funds.

Further, by its failure to report such contributions, the CPUSA and its chairman, Gus Hall, are in violation of 11 CFR 102.8 and 11 CFR 102.9 which require that candidates and political committees account for the receipt and expenditure of political contributions.

The Washington Times article of March 6 also suggests that Mr. Hall may be in violation of 11 CFR 102.15 which holds that "All funds of a political committee shall be segregated from, and may not be commingled with, any personal funds of officers, members or associates of that committee, or with the personal funds of any other individual."

The aforementioned violations should be investigated immediately by the Federal Election Commission and prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

That the FEC has thus far failed to carry out its responsibilities in this matter is inexcusable, reprehensible and scandalous.

All of this is particularly remarkable in light of the fact that since mid-1985, the FEC has been harassing Liberty Lobby--publisher of the weekly SPOTLIGHT newspaper--for its creation and funding of the Populist Party of the United States.

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Liberty Lobby is a patriotic, pro-American organization which requires all of its dues-paying members to sign an oath of loyalty to the U.S. Constitution.

The CPUSA, on the other hand, owes its loyalties—and receives its funding—elsewhere. What's more, the CPUSA advocates the violent overthrow of the United States government.

The attached documentation from the Washington Post and the Washington Times—ostensibly the “newspapers of record” in the nation's capital—tells the story.

We demand that you cease your ongoing taxpayer-financed campaign against the patriotic, pro-American Liberty Lobby. The FEC should instead concentrate its energies against the sworn enemies of this country—namely the aforementioned defendants of this complaint.

I—and the 100,000 weekly readers of The SPOTLIGHT and the members of Liberty Lobby's Board of Policy—anxiously await the results of your investigation and the levying of criminal sanctions against the guilty parties described in the text of this formal complaint.

Sincerely,



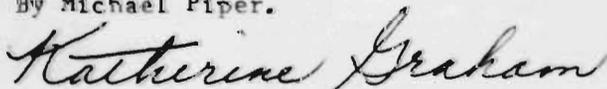
MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER
LIBERTY LOBBY, Inc.

P.S. Liberty Lobby has learned, from public records contained in the FEC's archives, that the FEC has actively collaborated with the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith, in the campaign of harassment against Liberty Lobby. You should be advised that not only is the ADL an illegally unregistered foreign agent for the state of Israel, but it was also implicated by the late Dr. Bella Dodd, a former leader of the CPUSA, as one of the controlling and funding entities behind the CPUSA. Your reliance on the ADL as a credible source is unwise, to say the very least.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March 1992.

By Michael Piper.



Notary Public

My Commission Expires December 14, 1996

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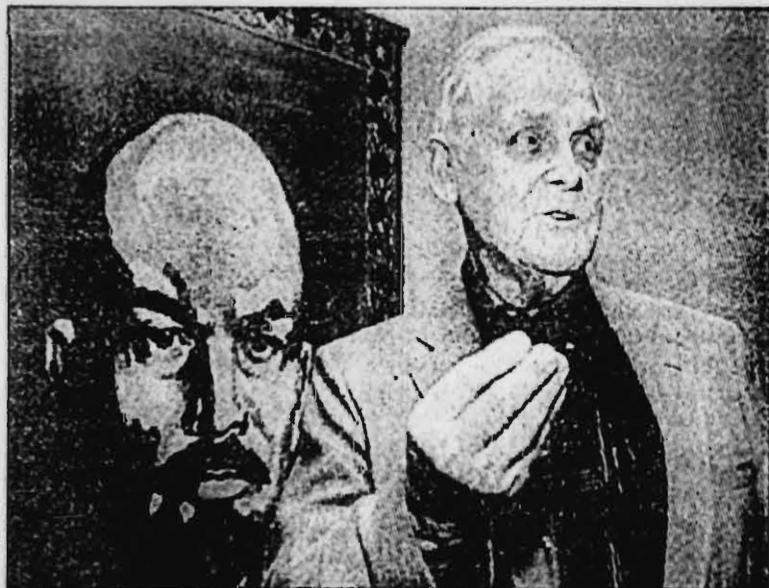
The Washington Post

SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1992

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Panhandling the Kremlin: How Gus Hall Got Millions



BY HILARY SEIDMAN FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

U.S. Communist Gus Hall stands near Lenin portrait last August in New York.

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, Feb. 29—Feeling strapped for cash, veteran U.S. Communist Party leader Gus Hall sat down to write a "Dear Comrade" letter to his friends in the Kremlin on a wintry day in early 1987. "I don't like to raise the question of finances," he began ominously, "but when the 'wolf' is at the door, one is forced to cry out."

The poorly written two-page letter contained a single message: Send money soon to enable us to continue the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Hall's letter, like dozens of others from left-wing leaders around the world, ended up on the desk of then-Soviet Communist Party chief Mikhail Gorbachev. A Politburo meeting was held to discuss the

matter. All present, including Gorbachev, agreed that the American comrades must be helped. The Soviet state bank was ordered to transfer the necessary funds to the KGB intelligence service for shipment to Hall.

Two months later, a KGB courier made contact with the former steelworker, who wrote out a receipt for \$2 million in block letters and signed his name. The receipt was found in Gorbachev's personal files by Russian prosecutors investigating the failed coup attempt by hard-line Communists last August. Hall has refused to comment on the issue.

Formerly top-secret documents released this week to The Washington Post and the Russian popular magazine Ogonyok make clear that a worldwide Communist "conspir-

See COMMUNISTS, A24, Col. 1

Documents Show How Gus Hall Got Millions

COMMUNISTS, From A1

acy" really did exist for much of the past seven decades, with the Kremlin secretly funding client parties from India to El Salvador. But they also raise the question of whether the tens of millions of dollars set aside by Moscow every year for the promotion of world revolution were spent any more effectively than the money spent by Western intelligence agencies on covert promotion of anti-Communist groups.

The begging letters from Hall, written in chatty language that alternates with half-baked Marxist jargon, are remarkable mainly for their naive assessments of American politics and the gross exaggeration of the Communist Party's influence in the United States. Every year, Hall assured his Soviet comrades that the "objective situation" was turning inexorably in the direction of left-wing forces. And every year, until 1989, the Soviet Communists appeared ready to satisfy his demands for money.

"The working-class movements are in the process of moving from defensive struggles of retreat to struggles that are offensive in character," wrote Hall in 1983, just after Kremlin leader Leonid Brezhnev died. "Our party has the personnel and cadre to increase our present mass work many times over. As is usually the case, our one single-most serious obstacle to doing this is the lack of financial means."

Hall's willingness to sign receipts for the bundles of cash handed to him by KGB couriers set the American Communist leader apart from his more savvy West European comrades. A similar receipt signed in 1987 for \$2 million by a French Communist Party leader read simply "RECEIVED two packets of paper," followed by an illegible signature.

RECEIVED \$2 000 000 (TWO MILLION)
DOLLARS USA

14/3/87

Gus Hall

The chief Russian investigator, Yevgeny Lisov, said he intends to question Gorbachev and other surviving Politburo members about the clandestine payments to left-wing parties around the world. He said he is proceeding under Article 170 of the Russian criminal code covering misuse of official position, which calls for a maximum prison sentence of eight years, but he has not yet decided whether to prosecute.

"The party leadership did not have the right to send state funds abroad in this way. The Politburo behaved as if it were the government, ordering the state bank to allocate funds to a special KGB account. The way the money was transferred was completely illegal," said Lisov.

The long-standing practice of comingling state and Communist Party funds in the former Soviet Union may make it difficult to build a convincing criminal case against Gorbachev and other former Politburo members. But the fact that an investigation is underway is a means of political pressure against the former Soviet leader, who is reported to have asked Russian President Boris Yeltsin for a blanket immunity from prosecution shortly before he left office last December. According to Yeltsin aides, the request was rejected.

In an interview published today in the mass circulation paper *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, Gorbachev defended the clandestine funding of foreign parties as "absolutely normal." He said he is prepared to defend his reputation at a public trial "if that is what society needs."

"I can't understand why when they talk about all these expenditures they don't talk about all the resources that we returned to the country. We left Angola and Mozambique. We withdrew our troops from Afghanistan, saving not only money but, most importantly, preventing many deaths," the former president said.

After Gorbachev came to power in 1985, the Politburo appears to have started having second thoughts about the cost-effectiveness of subsidizing client parties in Western countries. When Hall wrote to Moscow in 1988 asking for \$2 million in addition to his regular subsidy of about the same amount, his request was forwarded to Anatoly Dobrynin, a former ambassador to the United States promoted to Communist Party secretary in charge of international relations.

The documents show that Dobrynin advised against any increase in the subsidy to the American Communist Party, saying that \$2 million a year was quite "sufficient." Payments to client parties ceased in

1990, the year after the dramatic anti-Communist revolutions in Eastern Europe.

The Communist Party USA was one of the principal recipients of Kremlin largess, despite the fact that it had less than 20,000 members and never managed to win a seat in Congress. In one letter, Hall said he was aware of "the problems, including the financial requests, you comrades must face," but argued for a large subsidy on the grounds that his party worked "in the decaying heart of imperialism."

In addition to the financial subsidies, the American Communists also benefited from regular "ideological vacations" in the Soviet Union. Hall, who knew every Soviet leader from Vladimir Lenin to Gorbachev, was a regular visitor to Moscow. For years, the Soviet press treated Hall as a leading U.S. politician.

Hall did all he could to encourage the illusion that his party was on the brink of a major breakthrough, although even seasoned Soviet ideologists may have had some difficulty following his line of reasoning. In one letter in 1983, Hall assured the Kremlin that "the mass upsurge keeps breaking out into mass actions, while most of its potential is still beneath the surface," adding a few paragraphs later: "As the old blacksmith saying goes, 'One must strike while the iron is hot.'"

By the late '80s, the tone of Hall's annual missives had become less ideological and more businesslike, as if he sensed the changing political winds blowing from Moscow. He warned that party leaders might be forced to mortgage their homes or sell their New York headquarters unless more financial assistance was forthcoming.

"What we spend in comparison to bourgeois candidates is peanuts compared to the average campaign expense for a U.S. senator, which is now \$20 million," Hall wrote.

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The Washington Times

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1992 *

WASHINGTON, D.C.

PHONE (202) 636-3000
SUBSCRIBER SERVICE (202) 636-3333 **25 cents**

ARNOLD BEICHMAN

He owns and lives in a big mansion, with sauna, expensive and original art and an underground garage in an affluent section of a New York suburb. He has an amiable fault: He likes to stuff his wallet with bills of large denominations. He flies first-class and stays at first-class hotels. He has a chauffeur-driven limousine (cellular phone, of course) which he replaces every two years. He has an estate and powerboat on Long Island in chief on Bays.

Who is this corporate executive, this free enterpriser, this financier, this tycoon of Big Business? What is he? Tell us; we can hardly wait.

Well, gather round for the surprise of your life. This big wheel is the octogenarian national chairman of the Communist Party U.S.A., Comrade Gus Hall, who "administers" a treasury of some \$6 million to \$7 million and some valuable real

Arnold Beichman, a research fellow at the Hoover Institution, is a columnist for *The Washington Times*.

Comrade Pooh-bah charges it

estate like the party's eight-story headquarters in midtown Manhattan. If any minority stockholders raise a protest that they never get a financial report, Gus, who's been party boss for 32 years, purges them out of the party as sectarian dupes.

Now you ask: How do you know all this? Are you the FBI? Uh-uh. I found all this and more in the February issue of *CrossRoads*, a socialist-communist publication headquartered in Berkeley, a California city that, because of its left-wing city administration, is also known to its victimized inhabitants as the People's Republic of Berkeley.

The article, "Inside the CPUSA Explosion," is by an indignant com-

rade, Michael Meyerson, who attended the 25th national convention in Cleveland last December as an elected delegate. As far as Comrade Gus was concerned, the collapse of communist rule in Central Europe and the decomposition of the ex-Soviet Union was due entirely to human error. Those who disagreed with Comrade Gus' brilliant analysis were expelled from the party, including its heroine-martyr, Angela Davis.

Mr. Meyerson also accuses Comrade Gus of "racism" because a tradition of joint black-white party leadership has been dropped. Henry Winston, a longtime Communist and an African-American, had been CPUSA co-chairman for many years until his death in 1986. At that point, Comrade Gus said Mr. Winston was irreplaceable and so the CPUSA, whose membership, according to Mr. Meyerson, is about 2,500, is now enjoying "one-white-man rule."

In enjoying the perks of consumerism, Comrade Gus has been following other communist leaders whose financial shenanigans have come to light with the fall of commu-



Gus Hall

nism. In Romania, the Council of National Salvation revealed, according to the *New York Times*, that Nicolae Ceausescu, the executed dictator, owned 21 palaces, former royal properties, 41 residential villas for

himself, one in each of Romania's counties, and 20 hunting lodges. Tudor Zhivkov, ousted CP leader of Bulgaria, according to the *Chicago Sun-Times*, maintained at least 30 holiday and hunting retreats. A Bulgarian National Assembly commission has asked Swiss banking authorities for cooperation in looking at Mr. Zhivkov's foreign holdings. East Germany's Erich Hon-ecker also had his own treasury and lots of automobiles.

In the heyday of American communism, the "class struggle" slogan was: "Nothing is too good for the working class." This quickly became a left-wing political cliché. It was amended by cynics to read: "Nothing is too good for the working class and the leaders of the working class."

Of course, the CPUSA got only a small part of Moscow's gold. According to Yevgeny Lisov, the Russian deputy prosecutor, all of the ex-Soviet Union's fifth columns received a total of \$200 million. Alexander A. Droadov, editor of *Rossiya* who did his own research, claims that about \$4 billion was subven-

tioned to overseas communist parties in the last 10 years alone. Mr. Lisov said the CPUSA received over the years more than \$21 million, second only to the French CP, which received \$24 million. A summary of these reports was carried in the Feb. 21 issue of the *Washington Inquirer*.

In view of Mr. Meyerson's disclosures of the CPUSA leader's opulent life-style, the Internal Revenue Service ought to begin an audit of Comrade Gus' personal finances and to find out whatever happened to the horsefarm, stocked with horses given the CPUSA leader by foreign communist leaders, which his brother until a few years ago, managed. Second, millions of dollars it if now known were given annually to the CPUSA by the U.S.S.R. The Justice Department ought to check whether Comrade Gus should have registered as the agent of a foreign power, as required by law. Perhaps a grand jury ought to be impaneled to study the recent history of this one-time Moscow conspiracy, posing as a political party. Poor Marx, poor Lenin, I wonder what they would have thought of their profligate progeny



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

March 16, 1992

Michael Collins Piper
Liberty Lobby
300 Independence Ave., SE
Washington, D.C. 20003

RE: MUR 3481

Dear Mr. Piper:

This letter acknowledges receipt on March 11, 1992, of your complaint alleging possible violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"), by Gus Hall, the Communist Party (USA), and its Treasurer, and Mikhail Gorbachev. The respondents will be notified of this complaint within five days.

You will be notified as soon as the Federal Election Commission takes final action on your complaint. Should you receive any additional information in this matter, please forward it to the Office of the General Counsel. Such information must be sworn to in the same manner as the original complaint. We have numbered this matter MUR 3481. Please refer to this number in all future correspondence. For your information, we have attached a brief description of the Commission's procedures for handling complaints.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jonathan Bernstein".

Jonathan Bernstein
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosure
Procedures

93040983136



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

March 16, 1992

Mikhail Gorbachev
Leningradskiy Prospekt No. 49
Moscow, Russia 125468
USSR

RE: MUR 3481

Dear Mr. Gorbachev:

The Federal Election Commission received a complaint which alleges that you may have violated the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"). A copy of the complaint is enclosed. We have numbered this matter MUR 3481. Please refer to this number in all future correspondence.

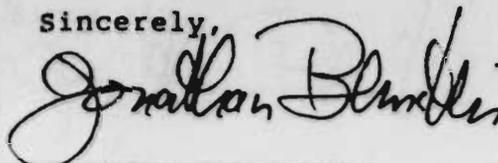
Under the Act, you have the opportunity to demonstrate in writing that no action should be taken against you in this matter. Please submit any factual or legal materials which you believe are relevant to the Commission's analysis of this matter. Where appropriate, statements should be submitted under oath. Your response, which should be addressed to the General Counsel's Office, must be submitted within 15 days of receipt of this letter. If no response is received within 15 days, the Commission may take further action based on the available information.

This matter will remain confidential in accordance with 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) unless you notify the Commission in writing that you wish the matter to be made public. If you intend to be represented by counsel in this matter, please advise the Commission by completing the enclosed form stating the name, address and telephone number of such counsel, and authorizing such counsel to receive any notifications and other communications from the Commission.

93040983137

If you have any questions, please contact Tony Buckley, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 219-3690. For your information, we have enclosed a brief description of the Commission's procedures for handling complaints.

Sincerely,



Jonathan Bernstein
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosures

1. Complaint
2. Procedures
3. Designation of Counsel Statement

93040983138



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

March 16, 1992

Boris Yeltsin
Commonwealth of Independent States
The Kremlin
Moscow, Russia
USSR

RE: MUR 3481
Commonwealth of
Independent States
(FKA Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics)

Dear Mr. Yeltsin:

The Federal Election Commission received a complaint which alleges that the Commonwealth of Independent States, as successor to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, may have violated the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"). A copy of the complaint is enclosed. We have numbered this matter MUR 3481. Please refer to this number in all future correspondence.

Under the Act, you have the opportunity to demonstrate in writing that no action should be taken against the Commonwealth of Independent States in this matter. Please submit any factual or legal materials which you believe are relevant to the Commission's analysis of this matter. Where appropriate, statements should be submitted under oath. Your response, which should be addressed to the General Counsel's Office, must be submitted within 15 days of receipt of this letter. If no response is received within 15 days, the Commission may take further action based on the available information.

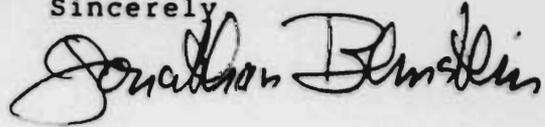
This matter will remain confidential in accordance with 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) unless you notify the Commission in writing that you wish the matter to be made public. If you intend to be represented by counsel in this matter, please advise the Commission by completing the enclosed form stating the name, address and telephone number of such counsel, and authorizing such counsel to receive any notifications and other communications from the Commission.

93040983139

Boris Yeltsin
Page 2

If you have any questions, please contact Tony Buckley, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 219-3690. For your information, we have enclosed a brief description of the Commission's procedures for handling complaints.

Sincerely,



Jonathan Bernstein
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosures

1. Complaint
2. Procedures
3. Designation of Counsel Statement

93040983140



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

March 16, 1992

Communist Party (USA)
and its Treasurer
235 W. 23rd St.
New York, NY 10011

RE: MUR 3481

Dear Communist Party (USA):

The Federal Election Commission received a complaint which alleges that the Communist Party (USA) ("Committee") and its treasurer, may have violated the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"). A copy of the complaint is enclosed. We have numbered this matter MUR 3481. Please refer to this number in all future correspondence.

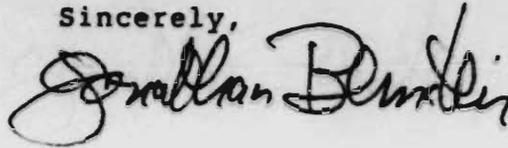
Under the Act, you have the opportunity to demonstrate in writing that no action should be taken against you in this matter. Please submit any factual or legal materials which you believe are relevant to the Commission's analysis of this matter. Where appropriate, statements should be submitted under oath. Your response, which should be addressed to the General Counsel's Office, must be submitted within 15 days of receipt of this letter. If no response is received within 15 days, the Commission may take further action based on the available information.

This matter will remain confidential in accordance with 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) unless you notify the Commission in writing that you wish the matter to be made public. If you intend to be represented by counsel in this matter, please advise the Commission by completing the enclosed form stating the name, address and telephone number of such counsel, and authorizing such counsel to receive any notifications and other communications from the Commission.

93040983141

If you have any questions, please contact Tony Buckley, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 219-3690. For your information, we have enclosed a brief description of the Commission's procedures for handling complaints.

Sincerely,



Jonathan Bernstein
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosures

1. Complaint
2. Procedures
3. Designation of Counsel Statement

93040983142



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

March 16, 1992

Gus Hall
235 W. 23rd Street
New York, NY 10011

RE: MUR 3481

Dear Mr. Hall:

The Federal Election Commission received a complaint which alleges that you may have violated the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"). A copy of the complaint is enclosed. We have numbered this matter MUR 3481. Please refer to this number in all future correspondence.

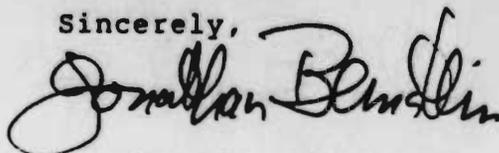
Under the Act, you have the opportunity to demonstrate in writing that no action should be taken against you in this matter. Please submit any factual or legal materials which you believe are relevant to the Commission's analysis of this matter. Where appropriate, statements should be submitted under oath. Your response, which should be addressed to the General Counsel's Office, must be submitted within 15 days of receipt of this letter. If no response is received within 15 days, the Commission may take further action based on the available information.

This matter will remain confidential in accordance with 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) unless you notify the Commission in writing that you wish the matter to be made public. If you intend to be represented by counsel in this matter, please advise the Commission by completing the enclosed form stating the name, address and telephone number of such counsel, and authorizing such counsel to receive any notifications and other communications from the Commission.

93040983143

If you have any questions, please contact Tony Buckley, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 219-3400. For your information, we have enclosed a brief description of the Commission's procedures for handling complaints.

Sincerely,



Jonathan Bernstein
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosures

1. Complaint
2. Procedures
3. Designation of Counsel Statement

93040983144

APR 3 9 56 AM '92

ROY M. KAUFMAN

ATTORNEY AT LAW
745 LEADER BUILDING • 520 SUPERIOR AVENUE, EAST
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44114

March 26, 1992

Federal Election Commission
Office of the General Counsel
1325 K St.
Washington, D.C. 20463

ATTN: Jonathan Bernstein,
Asst. General Counsel

Re: MUR 3481

Dear Mr. Bernstein:

The Communist Party (USA) submits the following response to the Complaint filed by the Liberty Lobby.

I. The Complaint cites 11 CFR 102.8 and 11 CFR 102.9 which require candidates and political committees to account to the FEC for the respective receipts and expenditures of political contributions. It alleges that the CPUSA and Gus Hall are in violation of this FEC requirement.

The election committees for presidential candidates for the CPUSA have always filed their reports. No criticism has been received from the FEC.

II. The allegation suggested by the Washington Times that "Mr. Hall may be in violation of 11 CFR 102.15" is groundless and pure fiction.

CPUSA Political Committees have never comingled their funds with personal funds of officers, member of the committees, or any other individuals.

III. The allegation of "failing to register with the FEC in violation of 11 CFR 102.1 and 11 CFR 102.2 is likewise groundless as the political committees for candidates for the Communist Party have always filed the appropriate documents with the FEC.

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FEDERAL ELECTION
COMMISSION
92 APR -3 PM 3:11

93040983145

Re: MUR 3481
March 26, 1992
Page 2

IV. The charge that Gus Hall received millions of dollars from Michael Gorbachev in violation of 11 CFR 1104(a) is also groundless. The FEC has received the reports from the CPUSA political committees which are accurate accounts of the money received and spent for the election campaigns.

The CPUSA has run no presidential candidates since 1984 prior to Gorbachev taking office.

There is no probable cause to believe that the charges alleged are true. There are no affidavits filed, but only hearsay from some of the media which is pure speculation and not based on fact. The FEC has all relevant data in its files, and has already reviewed the CPUSA Political Committee reports and has not found them wanting.

The charges should be dismissed.

Very truly yours,


Roy M. Kaufman
Attorney for CPUSA

RMK:lmc

93040983146

STATEMENT OF DESIGNATION OF COUNSEL

MUR 3481

NAME OF COUNSEL: ROY M. KAUFMAN
ADDRESS: 745 Leader Building
Cleveland, OH 44114
TELEPHONE: 216 861-5542

The above-named individual is hereby designated as my
counsel and is authorized to receive any notifications and other
communications from the Commission and to act on my behalf
before the Commission.

March 30 / 1992
Date

Judith L Blanc
Signature
National Organization Secretary

RESPONDENT'S NAME: COMMUNIST PARTY (USA)
ADDRESS: 235 W. 23rd Street
New York, NY 10011
HOME PHONE: (212) 549 5056
BUSINESS PHONE: (212) 989 - 4994

93040983147

EMBASSY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
1125 16TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

OGC 6294

Mr. Tony BUCKLEY
Attorney
Federal Election Commission
999 E Street, N.W. - 6th floor
Washington, D.C. 20463

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
92 SEP -2 PM 1992

August 31, 1992

RE: MUR 3481

Dear Mr. Buckley:

With regard to the letter of March 16, 1992 from the Commission to President Yeltsin we have been requested to convey the following.

The letter does not appear to present correctly the substance of the complaint of Mr. Michael Collins Piper. Mr. Piper levels his claims neither at the Commonwealth of Independent States or Russia as the continuing state for the USSR, nor at President Yeltsin. In addition to the US Communist Party and G.Hall, M.Gorbachev as former General Secretary of the CPSU is alleged to have violated US law on election. The charge is brought against him not as the Soviet President but rather as the CPSU General Secretary.

No charges can be advanced against the Commonwealth since it is not a legal entity and it in no way acts as the successor to the USSR.

As to the substance of the claims, there are no legal grounds to make them against Russia or B.Yeltsin personally. Claims which concern CPSU General Secretary M.Gorbachev are applicable neither to Russia nor to the President of Russia.

As international legal entity Russia is the continuation state of the USSR. In particular, Russia has become party to all international treaties in place of the former USSR, continued the USSR membership in international organizations. However, the Russian leadership made no commitments to the effect that Russia assumes non-treaty obligations which would have provided

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a basis for making claims to the former USSR.

Besides Russia is not a continuation of the political regime which existed in the former USSR. Russia has resolutely broken away from totalitarianism and totalitarian practice, a manifestation of which was support, including financial, of the communist parties activities in other states.

This has been proven by the well known decrees on the CPSU by President Yeltsin currently considered by the Constitutional Court.

Obviously, with regard to claims to M.Gorbachev who is now a private person, those should be addressed directly to him.

Sincerely,

Sergoy CHETVERIKOV
Minister-Counselor

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MUR # 3481

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS WILL BE ADDED TO THIS FILE AS THEY
BECOME AVAILABLE. PLEASE CHECK FOR ADDITIONAL MICROFILM
LOCATIONS.

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

THIS IS THE END OF MUR # 3481

DATE FILMED 10/28/93 CAMERA NO. 2

CAMERAMAN MC

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON DC 20463

Microfilm
 Public Records
 Press

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTATION IS ADDED TO

THE PUBLIC RECORD IN CLOSED MUR 3481.

12/10/93

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**THE READER IS REFERRED TO ADDITIONAL MICROFILM LOCATIONS
FOR THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS PERTINENT TO THIS CASE**

1. Memo, General Counsel to the Commission, dated September 22, 1992, Subject: Priority System Report.
See Reel 354, pages 1590-94.
2. Memo, General Counsel to the Commission, dated April 14, 1993, Subject: Enforcement Priority System.
See Reel 354, pages 1595-1620.
3. Certification of Commission vote, dated April 28, 1993.
See Reel 354, pages 1621-22.
4. General Counsel's Report, In the Matter of Enforcement Priority, dated December 3, 1993.
See Reel 354, pages 1623-1740.
5. Certification of Commission vote, dated December 9, 1993.
See Reel 354, pages 1741-1746.

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

DEC 10 1993

**CERTIFIED MAIL -
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED**

Michael Collins Piper
Liberty Lobby, Inc.
300 Independence Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

RE: MUR 3481

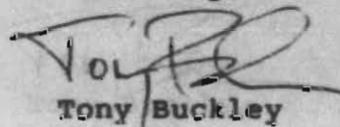
Dear Mr. Piper:

On March 11, 1992, the Federal Election Commission received your complaint alleging certain violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act").

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission has determined to exercise its prosecutorial discretion and to take no action against Gus Hall, the Communist Party (USA) and its treasurer, Mikhail Gorbachev, and the Commonwealth of Independent States. Accordingly, the Commission closed its file in this matter. This matter will become part of the public record within 30 days.

The Act allows a complainant to seek judicial review of the Commission's dismissal of this action. See 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(8).

Sincerely,


Tony Buckley
Attorney

Date the Commission voted to close the file:

DEC 09 1993

93043542683



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

DEC 10 1993

Gus Hall
235 West 23rd Street
New York, NY 10011

RE: MUR 3481

Dear Mr. Hall:

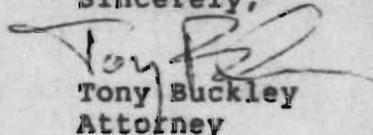
On March 16, 1992, the Federal Election Commission notified you of a complaint alleging certain violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended. A copy of the complaint was enclosed with that notification.

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission has determined to exercise its prosecutorial discretion and to take no action against you. Accordingly, the Commission closed its file in this matter.

The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) no longer apply and this matter is now public. In addition, although the complete file must be placed on the public record within 30 days, this could occur at any time following certification of the Commission's vote. If you wish to submit any factual or legal materials to appear on the public record, please do so as soon as possible. While the file may be placed on the public record prior to receipt of your additional materials, any permissible submissions will be added to the public record when received.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (202) 219-3690.

Sincerely,


Tony Buckley
Attorney

DEC 09 1993

Date the Commission voted to close the file: _____

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

DEC 10 1993

Roy M. Kaufman, Esq.
745 Leader Building
520 Superior Avenue, East
Cleveland, OH 44114

RE: MUR 3481

Dear Mr. Kaufman:

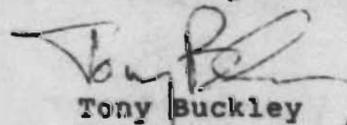
On April 3, 1992, the Federal Election Commission notified your client, the Communist Party (USA), of a complaint alleging certain violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended. A copy of the complaint was enclosed with that notification.

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission has determined to exercise its prosecutorial discretion and to take no action against your client. Accordingly, the Commission closed its file in this matter.

The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) no longer apply and this matter is now public. In addition, although the complete file must be placed on the public record within 30 days, this could occur at any time following certification of the Commission's vote. If you wish to submit any factual or legal materials to appear on the public record, please do so as soon as possible. While the file may be placed on the public record prior to receipt of your additional materials, any permissible submissions will be added to the public record when received.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (202) 219-3690.

Sincerely,


Tony Buckley
Attorney

DEC 09 1993

Date the Commission voted to close the file: _____

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

DEC 10 1993

Mikhail Gorbachev
Leningradskiy Prospekt No. 49
Moscow, Russia 125468

RE: MUR 3481

Dear Mr. Gorbachev:

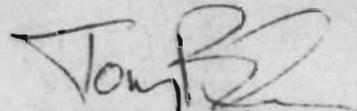
On March 16, 1992, the Federal Election Commission notified you of a complaint alleging certain violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended. A copy of the complaint was enclosed with that notification.

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission has determined to exercise its prosecutorial discretion and to take no action against you. Accordingly, the Commission closed its file in this matter.

The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) no longer apply and this matter is now public. In addition, although the complete file must be placed on the public record within 30 days, this could occur at any time following certification of the Commission's vote. If you wish to submit any factual or legal materials to appear on the public record, please do so as soon as possible. While the file may be placed on the public record prior to receipt of your additional materials, any permissible submissions will be added to the public record when received.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (202) 219-3690.

Sincerely,


Tony Buckley
Attorney

Date the Commission voted to close the file: _____

DEC 09 1993

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

DEC 10 1993

Sergey Chetverikov
Embassy of the Russian Federation
1125 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

RE: MUR 3481

Dear Mr. Chetverikov:

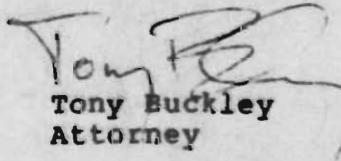
On March 16, 1992, the Federal Election Commission notified the Commonwealth of Independent States of a complaint alleging certain violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended. A copy of the complaint was enclosed with that notification.

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission has determined to exercise its prosecutorial discretion and to take no action against the Commonwealth of Independent States. Accordingly, the Commission closed its file in this matter.

The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) no longer apply and this matter is now public. In addition, although the complete file must be placed on the public record within 30 days, this could occur at any time following certification of the Commission's vote. If you wish to submit any factual or legal materials to appear on the public record, please do so as soon as possible. While the file may be placed on the public record prior to receipt of your additional materials, any permissible submissions will be added to the public record when received.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (202) 219-3690.

Sincerely,


Tony Buckley
Attorney

Date the Commission voted to close the file: _____

DEC 09 1993

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