



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON D.C. 20461

THIS IS THE BEGINNING OF MUR # 3493

DATE FILMED 10/28/93 CAMERA NO. 2

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

BEFORE THE
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

92 MAR 30 PM 2:02 AM 6-50

Communist Party (USA)

Gus Hall,
National Chairman
Communist Party (USA)

Judith LeBlanc,
National Organization Secretary
Communist Party (USA)

Treasurer,
Communist Party (USA)

Angela Davis,
Presidential candidate

Mikhail Gorbachev,
Former President
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Communist Party of the Soviet Union
or its successor

Defendants

MUR 3493

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COMPLAINT

Grover G. Norquist of 718 North Carolina Avenue Southeast, Washington, D.C. 20003, hereby files this formal Complaint against the Communist Party (USA), having a mailing address of 235 W. 23rd Street, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10011; Gus Hall, National Chairman, Communist Party (USA), having a mailing address of 235 W. 23rd Street, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10011; Judith LeBlanc, National Organization Secretary, Communist Party (USA) having a mailing address of 235 W. 23rd Street, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10011; Treasurer, Communist Party (USA) having a mailing address of 235 W. 23rd Street, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10011; Angela Davis, presidential candidate, address unknown; Mikhail Gorbachev, address unknown; and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union or its successor, address unknown.

This Complaint is filed pursuant to the provisions of the United States Code based upon information and belief that the defendants have conspired to violate and have violated provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended.

This Complaint is prompted by a Washington Post article of March 1, 1992 (Exhibit A) and articles in the New York Post of December 19, 1991 (Exhibit B), February 13, 1992 (Exhibit C), and March 5, 1992 (Exhibit D), which reported the Communist Party (USA) received over \$2 million per year in cash from the government of the former Soviet Union.

The article describes activities which apparently comprise regular and wholesale violations of federal election law. The defendants appear to have knowingly solicited and accepted contributions vastly in excess of the contribution limits. Defendants appear to have knowingly solicited and accepted cash contributions in excess of the legal limitations on cash contributions. Defendants appear to have violated the prohibition on contributions from a foreign government or interest.

Further, defendants apparently failed to report these contributions as required by the Federal Elections Campaign Act, as amended.

This arrangement appears all the more curious in light of the fact that numerous published reports during the years in question contain repeated and strenuous denials by defendant Gus Hall and other officials of the Communist Party (USA) that the Party received financial support from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and/or the government of the Soviet Union.

It has been reported in the Washington Post that a receipt for \$2 million, signed by Gus Hall, was found in the personal files of Mikhail Gorbachev. This receipt suggests that Mikhail Gorbachev, then president of the Soviet Union and head of the Soviet Communist Party, conspired to violate and has violated FEC laws by contributing money to Gus Hall and to the Communist Party(USA).

Complainant requests that the Federal Election Commission undertake a full investigation of these activities, including a complete audit of all financial records, both known and secret, of the Communist Party (USA), for the years in question, or at least for the years for which the Commission has statutory authority to seek such an audit. The Commission is asked to utilize its power of subpoena, if necessary, to obtain and examine such records.

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Complainant further requests that the Commission seek amended disclosure reports for the years in question from the Communist Party (USA) detailing all contributions, both legal and illegal, which are subject to the disclosure requirements of the Federal Election Campaign Act, as amended.

Finally, Complainant asks the Commission to fully investigate the financial relationship of the Communist Party (USA) to Communist Party (USA) candidates for federal office, including its candidates for President. Did candidates of the Communist Party (USA) knowingly seek and/or accept funds from the aforementioned foreign source(s), either directly or indirectly? The Commission has an obligation to find out.

Complainant asks the Commission to seek an audit of the financial records of the Communist Party (USA) candidates for president and other federal offices for the years in question. Complainant requests the Commission to compel disclosure of all such contributions subject to the disclosure requirements of federal law.

By: *Grover G. Norquist*
Grover G. Norquist

District of Columbia, ss:

Subscribed and sworn before me this 30th day of March, 1992.

Katherine Graham
Notary Public

My Commission Expires December 14, 1996

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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

letter. All present, including Gorbachev, agreed that the American Communist Party 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 "conspiracy" was being planned.

See COMMUNISTS, A24, Col. 1

Documents Show How Gus Hall Got Millions

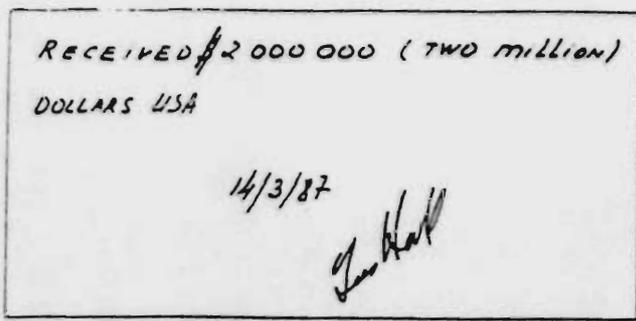
COMMUNISTS. From A1

... 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.



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 commingling 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.

Exhibit A

STALINISTS IN CONFUSION

THE disintegration of the Soviet Union and the collapse of Moscow's empire does have — believe it or not — a funny side. The amusing aspect of these events becomes apparent only when one stops focusing on the former U.S.S.R. and its ex-satellites; it's the response of the hard left in the West that's genuinely funny.

To say that Western Communist parties are confused by the disappearance — virtually overnight — of the Socialist Motherland is significantly to understate the matter. And, obviously, the events of recent months have been especially traumatic for the parties most committed to following Moscow's lead.

Thus, Euro-Communism — as exemplified by the Italian Communist Party — suffered less of an ideological blow as a consequence of the Soviet crack-up than did, say, the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA).

Actually, the American party held its national convention in Cleveland earlier this month, just as the Soviet Union began to unravel for the final time. Now, this is a party which — during the Second World War, under the leadership of General Secretary Earl Browder — had a membership approaching 100,000 and influence far greater than its numbers would suggest (thanks to CP-dominated labor unions and to the success of the various front organizations.)

Today, the American party is but a shadow of its former self. There are only about 3,000 dues-paying members. And to make matters worse, the aging general secretary, Gus Hall, quietly backed the August anti-Gorbachev coup; indeed, Hall reportedly sent a video to key American party officials arguing the case for the so-called National Salvation Committee (i.e. the coup leaders).

Hall's unhappiness with Gorbachev — and with the policies of glasnost and pere-



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stroika — didn't come as a major surprise. The relationship between the CPUSA leader and the Kremlin had so deteriorated, in fact, that — according to Aleksander A. Drozdov, the editor of the Soviet magazine Rossiya — a \$2 million-a-year stipend provided to the American CP by the Soviets was terminated last year. The Kremlin subsidy, which

The general secretary (and this has to have been painful) had to call the Cleveland police to restore order

dated back at least to the mid-1960s, was apparently ended when Hall's criticism of Gorbachev — for liberalizing too quickly — grew too pointed for Moscow to tolerate.

The result of all this was a major split — which played itself out in Cleveland — in the American party. After coming under criticism from many of the 600 delegates — some derided Hall's leadership as "fossilized" — the general secretary took to the floor to denounce the dissidents for "factionalism," a phenomenon he termed "the enemy within." Eventually, things got entirely out of hand — the general secretary (and

this has to have been painful) found it necessary to call the Cleveland police to restore order.

The CP, of course, doesn't make a practice of relying on "organs of repression" like local police forces. But when you need the cops, you need the cops.

The dissidents set up shop in the Cleveland Convention Center, directly across the street from the police-protected Sberation Hotel, where Hall's partisans were convening. And although one dissident spoke of his group's desire not to air its "dirty Lenin" in public (not bad), little effort was made to maintain discretion.

A letter was read from a leader of the anti-Hall faction who'd skipped the convention altogether: Angela Davis. In the end, however, it turned out that the general secretary had enough support to hang on to the leadership.

There is something interesting here, even apart from the inherently funny phenomenon of Gus Hall having to call the

This notion is popular elsewhere on the Western left. Few, indeed, are those who are prepared to see that the popular revolt against communism in the societies on which it was actually imposed signals a genuine ideological defeat. While this may be obvious to the rest of us, it isn't remotely plain to folks who actually believed in socialism.

The hitherto staunchly pro-Moscow Communist parties of England and South Africa, for example, are also endeavoring to avoid facing reality. The South African party has taken simply to identifying with Castro's Cuba, one of Stalinism's last remaining outposts.

The British party — hit hard by the revelation that it (like the CPUSA) survived all these years thanks to a stipend from Moscow (communists have long denied this charge with special vehemence, for obvious reasons) — has decided that changing its name might help create a new organizational identity; thus, the British Communist party will now be known as the Democratic Left.

Somehow, it's hard to believe this will do the trick. In the end, the lesson is unmistakable. If ordinary human beings can't make a political idea work in any country on earth, it's probably a worthless idea.

For three-quarters of a century, in nearly every hemisphere, efforts were made to put the ideology of Karl Marx into practice. Nowhere did these efforts meet with success. Even in the Soviet Union — which managed to transform itself into one of the most formidable military powers on earth — socialism proved a recipe for economic poverty.

The only people, it would seem, who can't grasp this uncomplicated fact are Western Communists and Marxists. Maybe that's because — to their great good fortune — they've never been compelled to live their lives under the system they advocate.

December 19, 1991

Exhibit B

AGENDAS

Let them die, said Italy's Marxist 'hero'

THE Russian deputy prosecutor general, Yevgeny Lisov, says he hopes to travel to New York soon to interview Communist Party U.S.A. General Secretary Gus Hall — and other officials of the American party — about the \$2 million in annual payments delivered to Hall by KGB agents over the course of three decades. (Receipts signed by Hall have been discovered in Soviet Communist Party archives.)

While this will be an amusing little drama to follow, no one interested in the subject has ever doubted that the CPUSA was funded by Moscow. The only people who denied this obvious reality were American Communists themselves, many of whom — along with a set of revisionist historians — wasted desperately to believe in the CP's fundamentally American character.

Actually, the Communist Party was about as American as Fritz Kuhn's German-American Bund.

Thus, the fact that Moscow funded the American CP, and various pro-Soviet parties around the world, isn't — in the last analysis — all that revealing. It doesn't tell us much about the nature of communism or about the men who adhered to Marx's dogma.

On the other hand, a lone document recently discovered in the archive of the Communist International (Comintern) affords some far more telling insights both into the character of individual communists and into the values and ideals of the communist movement.

Last month, an Italian historian conducting research in the archive discovered a 1943



PALMIRO TOGLIATTI

letter signed by Palmiro Togliatti, one of Italian communism's founding fathers. Togliatti, who spent the war years as Stalin's guest in Moscow, is still admired by a sector of the Italian intelligentsia for his role in the anti-fascist resistance. At the moment, however, Togliatti's posthumous reputation is in profound danger.

In the recently found letter, he advocates abandoning the tens of thousands of Italian soldiers languishing in Stalin's Gulag; this stance amounted to pronouncing a general death sentence. The Italian POWs were captured at the Russian Front where Mussolini had sent them to fight alongside the Wehrmacht.

The context is interesting. A fellow Italian communist requests that Togliatti intervene with Stalin on behalf of the Italian prisoners. Togliatti and Stalin enjoyed unusually good relations.

But Italy's leading communist, who was heralded as a

national hero when he died in 1964, is adamant in his conviction that the death of "a good number of the prisoners, due to the harsh conditions," is nothing to lose any sleep about.

Togliatti's reasoning, as expounded in the letter, was that Italian families needed to suffer the loss of loved ones in order to ensure their hostility toward fascism. He refers to the mass death of his fellow Italians as an "efficient antidote [to fascism]."

Unfortunately for contemporary Togliatti apologists, the letter has survived in excellent condition. Excerpts have already been reprinted in the Italian news magazine *Panorama*, causing huge newspaper headlines and prompting Italy's president, Francesco Cossiga, to order a

it," says Giorgio Napolitano, a high party functionary. "Togliatti wasn't a cynic," says Giuseppe Vacca, director of the Gramsci Institute in Rome. (Antonio Gramsci and Togliatti co-founded the Italian Communist Party.)

But it's hardly likely that the communists are actually surprised. It's also unlikely that Cossiga harbors doubt about the letter's authenticity. After all, Togliatti vigorously defended Stalin right up until the 1956 Khrushchev "secret speech."

Palmiro Togliatti, after whom streets are named in nearly every city in Italy, was a true 20th-century communist. He defended Stalin's purges, the Hitler-Stalin pact, the horrors of collectivization and the 1948 Czech coup.

He saw human beings as historical cannon fodder — building blocks in the struggle for socialism — not as sacred individuals with discrete personal rights.

It's absurd to think that he would have had qualms about the death of, say, 50,000 young men in the Gulag just because they were fellow Italians. What kind of a regime do those who express surprise and horror think he meant to impose on Italy, if ever he and his comrades came to power? Togliatti celebrated the Soviet police state at each of its most evil historical moments.

Only in a Western democracy would a document signed by a professional Stalinist, condemning 50,000 of his compatriots to death, cause even a murmur of surprise. Citizens of any country unfortunate enough to have had direct experience with communism would know intuitively that the Togliatti letter was authentic.

That's how Togliatti answered plea to help save Italian POWs held by Stalin

trio of historians to Moscow to study the document.

Cossiga, "as an Italian," says he "desperately hopes" the letter is not authentic. The remnant of the Italian communist movement has been dealt a political death blow by the news. Some communists profess disbelief — "It doesn't seem possible that Togliatti could have written

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AGENDAS

Why Moscow funded Gus Hall & Co.

THE discovery, in Mikhail Gorbachev's personal Politburo file, of a series of letters from Gus Hall — general secretary of the Communist Party USA — begging Moscow to rush delivery of the CPUSA's \$2 million annual stipend, has created a story with an inherently comic aspect.

According to Michael Dobbs of The Washington Post, Hall — though only one of many recipients of secret Soviet funding — apparently issued his unending pleas in a particularly plaintive and abject fashion: He would claim, on the one hand, that the American Communist Party was on the verge of leading "a mass upsurge" against U.S. imperialism; he'd then shift gears and complain that party leaders might have to resort to re-mortgaging their homes if cash from Moscow weren't forthcoming.

Less sophisticated even than Hall's aggro-ridden letters was his tendency to provide the KGB couriers who gave him the money with handwritten, signed receipts acknowledging the sum that had been (illegally) transferred.

As the Washington Post notes, Western European communists tended to be far more discreet. For example, a receipt discovered by Soviet prosecutors that had been signed by a French communist leader reads simply "RECEIVED: two packets of paper." The signature itself is illegible.

Obviously, Hall's use of primitive Marxist jargon, and his effort to pretend to Yuri Andropov and Mikhail Gorbachev that the CPUSA itself was a vital force in American political life — the "objective situation" was always about to turn in "our" favor — make for an easy laugh. Hall's



ERIC BRENDEL

insistence on the strategic significance of the party's location — "in the decaying heart of imperialism" — must have given even the men in the Kremlin a chuckle.

But it remains that, until 1990, the subsidy ~~was~~ provided — even if the Soviet ambassador to Washington, Anatoly Dobrynin, found it necessary to scotch Hall's 1988 effort to secure a 100 percent increase.

It also remains that the American party was but one beneficiary of Soviet largesse. Moscow supported client parties from India to El Salvador, demonstrating — as Dobbs puts it in The Washington Post — that an "an international communist conspiracy" really did exist for much of the past seven decades.

Some things, it would seem, are true, even though J. Edgar Hoover said them.

But before we laugh too hard at Gus Hall's pronouncements about the impending

triumph of the "working class movement," it seems well to consider the implications of these archival discoveries. The extent of the funding, and the political level in Moscow at which the decisions to continue it were taken, are worth pondering.

For starters, it can be viewed as yet another comment on Mikhail Gorbachev's firm credentials as a communist that he kept the subsidy program going all through the 1980s.

But there remains a larger question: What was Moscow's purpose? Leonid Brezhnev, Yuri Andropov and Mikhail Gorbachev — along with their colleagues and predecessors — were serious men. It's unlikely they took Hall's grandiose claims at face value. It's unlikely they were inclined to waste valuable hard currency.

Indeed, it's unlikely they were well disposed toward wasting their own time — and these issues, after all, required Politburo discussion. Did they provide the money out of a sense of moral obligation? Also not likely.

My guess? The Soviet leaders understood that the success of the Communist Party could not be measured in traditional terms: membership numbers, electoral victories and so forth. The American CP did play a dynamic role, far out of proportion to its numerical strength, in national political life; in fact, it helped set the American political agenda — mostly by creating and controlling front organizations.

Examples aren't hard to

come by, although this is a subject that is often shouted down by cries of "Red-baiting."

The CPUSA — through the party-controlled U.S. Peace Council — played a major part in the 1962 nuclear-freeze campaign, even determining the nature of the rhetoric (condemnations of the U.S.S.R. were virtually "verboten") at the huge Nuclear Freeze Rally in Central Park that year.

The importance of the El Salvador in the U.S. political debate has had a great deal to do with a still-extant protest group called CISPES (Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador), an outfit with close links to the U.S. and Salvadoran communist parties.

And, of course, the role of the CPUSA in the 1984 creation of Jesse Jackson's Rainbow Coalition has been discussed in detail both in party journals and in non-CP left-wing literature.

More information on these themes may well emerge as documents are unsealed in Moscow.

But it's safe to assume that Gorbachev & Co. didn't allow Soviet money to be wasted on the tired, endless Gus Hall-for-president campaigns. The cash almost certainly went where cool heads believed it might do the cause some good.

And, notwithstanding communism's eventual demise — a historical development that even the U.S. Peace Council couldn't prevent — who's to say this particular assessment was incorrect?

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 6, 1992

Grover G. Norquist
718 North Carolina Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

RE: MUR 3493

Dear Mr. Norquist:

This letter acknowledges receipt on March 30, 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), Mikhail Gorbachev, Judith LeBlanc and Angela Davis. These respondents will be notified of this complaint within five days. Although your complaint also alleged violations of the Act by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, our information is that that entity is banned and not locatable. Accordingly, we are not notifying them of your complaint. If you have information that will allow us to notify this respondent, please forward it to us at your earliest convenience.

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 3493. 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

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 3, 1992

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

RE: MUR 3493

To Whom It May Concern:

The Federal Election Commission received a complaint which alleges that the Communist Party (USA) and you, as 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 3493. Please refer to this number in all future correspondence.

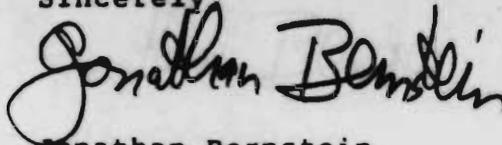
Under the Act, you have the opportunity to demonstrate in writing that no action should be taken against the Communist Party (USA) and you, as treasurer, in this matter. Please submit any factual or legal materials which you believe are relevant to the Commission's analysis of this matter. Where appropriate, 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.

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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

93040983243



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 20463

April 3, 1992

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

RE: MUR 3493

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 3493. Please refer to this number in all future correspondence.

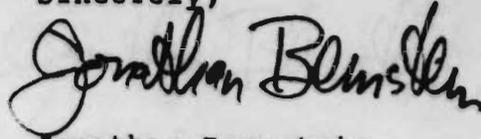
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93040983244

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

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 3, 1992

Judith LeBlanc,
National Organization Secretary
Communist Party (USA)
235 W. 23rd Street
New York, NY 10011

RE: MUR 3493

Dear Ms. LeBlanc:

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 3493. Please refer to this number in all future correspondence.

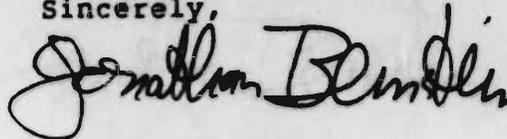
Under the Act, you have the opportunity to demonstrate in writing that no action should be taken against you in this matter. Please submit any factual or legal materials which you believe are relevant to the Commission's analysis of this matter. Where appropriate, statements should be submitted under 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.

93040983246

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

93040983247



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 3, 1992

Angela Y. Davis
10463 Royal Oak Road
Oakland, CA 94605

RE: MUR 3493

Dear Ms. Davis:

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 3493. Please refer to this number in all future correspondence.

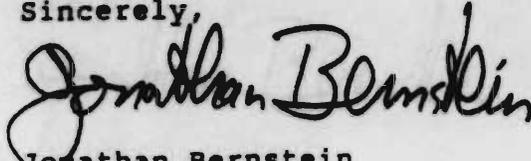
Under the Act, you have the opportunity to demonstrate in writing that no action should be taken against you in this matter. Please submit any factual or legal materials which you believe are relevant to the Commission's analysis of this matter. Where appropriate, statements should be submitted under 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.

93040983248

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

93040983249



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 3, 1992

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

RE: MUR 3493

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 3493. Please refer to this number in all future correspondence.

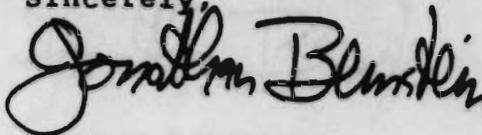
Under the Act, you have the opportunity to demonstrate in writing that no action should be taken against you in this matter. Please submit any factual or legal materials which you believe are relevant to the Commission's analysis of this matter. Where appropriate, statements should be submitted under 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.

93040983250

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

9 3 0 4 0 9 8 3 2 5 1



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 3, 1992

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

RE: MUR 3493
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 3493. 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.

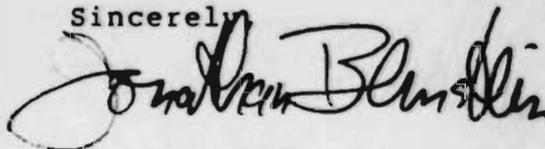
This matter will remain confidential in accordance with 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) unless you notify the Commission in writing that you wish the matter to be made public. If you intend to be represented by counsel in this matter, please advise the Commission by completing the enclosed 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.

93040983252

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

93040983253

ROY M. KAUFMAN

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

April 8, 1992

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

ATTN: Jonathan Bernstein,
Asst. General Counsel

Re: MUR 3493

Dear Mr. Bernstein:

The Communist Party (USA), Gus Hall, Judith LaBlanc and the Treasurer of the Communist Party submit the following response to the Complaint filed by Grover G. Norquist.

- I. The Complaint cites no specific article of the US Code which has been violated.

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 ficture.

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

- III. The charge that Gus Hall received millions of dollars from Michael Gorbachev in violation of the US Code pertaining to the FEC 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 of CPUSA Presidential candidates. The last records being for 1984.

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION
COMMISSION
MAIL ROOM
Apr 16 8 26 AM '92

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
92 APR 17 PM 3:45

93040983254

Re: MUR 3493
April 8, 1992
Page 2

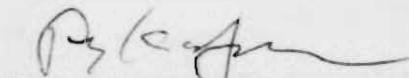
The CPUSA has run no presidential candidates since the Hall-Davis campaign in 1984 prior to Gorbachev taking office.

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.

It appears that the Liberty Lobby and its supporters are trying to slam the FEC because it has initiated an investigation of the Liberty Lobby for US Code violations and is accusing it of being "soft" on Communists as a ploy to divert the investigation from it to the CPUSA.

The charges should be dismissed.

Very truly yours,



Roy M. Kaufman
Attorney for CPUSA & LaBlanc & Hall

RMK:lmc

93040983255

STATEMENT OF DESIGNATION OF COUNSEL

MUR 3493

NAME OF COUNSEL: _____

ADDRESS: ROY KAUFMAN
745 LEADER BLDG.
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44114

TELEPHONE: 216 861-5542

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
92 APR 17 PM 4:03

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.

April 10/92
Date

Judith LeBlave
Signature

RESPONDENT'S NAME: Communist Party USA et al

ADDRESS: 235 W. 23 ST
NYC, NY 10011

HOME PHONE: (212) 549-5054

BUSINESS PHONE: 212 989-4994

93040983256

STATEMENT OF DESIGNATION OF COUNSEL

MUR 3493

NAME OF COUNSEL: ROY KALLENAN

ADDRESS: 745 LEADER BLDG.
CLEVELAND, OHIO 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.

April 10/1992
Date

Judith Le Blanc
Signature

RESPONDENT'S NAME: Judith LE BLANC

ADDRESS: 235 W. 23 ST.
NYC NY 10011

HOME PHONE: (212) 549-5056

BUSINESS PHONE: (212) 989-4994

93040983257

VIA FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

April 28, 1992

Tony Buckley, Esq.
Office of the General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
Washington D.C. 20463

Re: MUR 3493

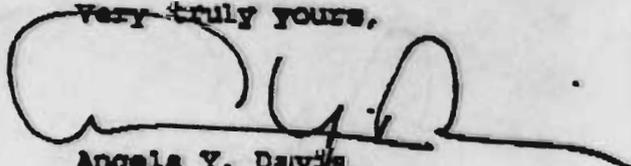
Dear Mr. Buckley:

I received the Commission's correspondence approximately one week ago. Though I intend to retain counsel to represent me, I have as yet been unable to do so.

I am therefore requesting an extension of time until two weeks from the date of this letter so as to allow me to retain an attorney and respond to the complaint.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Very truly yours,



Angela Y. Davis
10463 Royal Oak Road
Oakland CA 94603

93040983258



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

May 4, 1992

Angela Y. Davis
10463 Royal Oak Road
Oakland, CA 94605

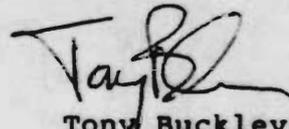
RE: MUR 3493

Dear Ms. Davis:

This is in response to your letter dated April 28, 1992, which we received on that same date, requesting an extension of time to retain counsel and respond to the complaint filed against you by Grover G. Norquist. After considering the circumstances presented in your letter, the Office of the General Counsel has granted an extension of 20 days. Accordingly, your response is due by the close of business on May 26, 1992.

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

Sincerely,


Tony Buckley
Attorney

93040983259

JEFFREY SCHWARTZ
ATTORNEY AT LAW
21-36 33RD ROAD
LONG ISLAND CITY, NY 11106
(718) 728-7292

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION
COMMISSION
MAIL ROOM

MAY 12 10 48 AM '92

May 11, 1992

Jonathan Bernstein, Esq.
Assistant General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
Washington, DC 20463

Re: MUR 3493

Dear Mr. Bernstein:

I have been retained by one of the respondents in this matter, Angela Y. Davis, to represent her with respect to the complaint of Grover G. Worquist dated March 30, 1992.

Aside from the generally vague and conclusory nature of the charges, I wish to call certain matters to your attention.

1. Ms. Davis was a candidate for Vice-President of the United States at the 1980 and 1984 general elections. For the 1984 campaign, her principal campaign committee was the National Hall-Davis Campaign '84 (the "Committee"). It is unclear from the complaint whether allegations of illegal activity are being made against Ms. Davis herself or the Committee. In any event, Ms. Davis unequivocally denies engaging in or knowledge of any illegalities.

2. It is apparent from the face of the complaint that the real intention is not to call possible violations of the Act to the attention of the Commission, but to air the complainant's personal grievances. The complainant lacks any personal knowledge of illegal contributions. Apparently the sole predicate for the complaint is a series of newspaper articles which refer to alleged payments to the Communist Party. To the best of our knowledge, the articles raised no questions regarding the financing of the Committee, and nothing in the Committee's reports gives any indication of impropriety. The Commission should also take note in this regard of the relatively small amounts received and expended by the Committee. Contrary to the complainant's assertion, nothing in the newspaper articles

92 MAY 12 PM 3:08

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

93040983260

Jonathan Bernstein, Esq.
May 11, 1992
page two

suggests that either Ms. Davis or any of the other respondents "conspired to violate... FCC laws."

3. As noted previously, Ms. Davis was last a candidate in the 1984 election. Upon information and belief, no contributions were received by the Committee subsequent to September 30, 1986. The relevant statute, 2 U.S.C. §455(a), provides in pertinent part that "[n]o person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for any violation of subchapter I of this chapter, unless the indictment is found or the information is instituted within 3 years after the date of the violation." Obviously, even if, *arguendo*, any illegal contributions were made, the statute of limitations has long since run and no prosecution could ensue. It necessarily follows that there is no basis for an investigation by the Commission.

It is clear from the foregoing that the complainant has no real interest in the investigation of violations of the FECA. Not only is there no shred of evidence indicating violations of the Act by my client, but no reasonable inference of such violations can be drawn from the information provided by the complainant.

Based upon the foregoing, I respectfully request that the Office of the General Counsel recommend that the Commission find that there is no reason to believe that a violation has been committed, and that the Commission dismiss the complaint in this matter.

Very truly yours,



Jeffrey Schwartz

JS:eg

93040983261

OGC4937

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

May 12, 1992

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
92 JUN 24 AM 11:35

Mrs. Joan Aikens
Chairwoman
Federal Election Commission
999 E Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20463

Re: FEC Complaint #MUR-3493

Dear Mrs. Aikens:

We are anxious to see the pending FEC complaint against the Communist Party USA prosecuted vigorously.

Would you be so kind as to provide each of the undersigned with a narrative summary of (a) the intentions of the FEC with respect to this complaint, and (b) the status of any action you are currently taking?

We also urge to make your findings public as soon as possible and appreciate your efforts on this matter.

Sincerely,

Chris Cox

Jose Ballenger

Tom Wedley

Mark Starnes

John Boehner

Alan H. Zumbach

Dana Rohrabacher

Bob Walker

93040983262

93040983263

New Design

MUR 3493

JETSET Reply
OGC# 5123

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

L.D.S. ENTERPRISES, INC.
STRAW HAT PIZZA
P.O. Box 360342
MILPITAS, CALIFORNIA 95036-0342

(408) 263-1115

Federal Election Commission

999 E St., N.W.

Washington D.C. 20463

DATE 7-7-92

URGENT

SOON AS POSSIBLE

REPLY NEEDED

FILE NO.

ATTENTION FEC

SUBJECT Norquist vs Hall

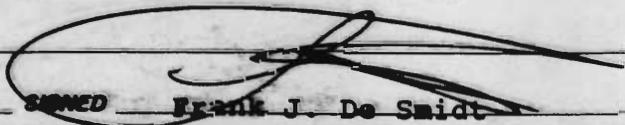
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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
JUL 10 10 3 21 AM '92

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4

MESSAGE

I urge you to act quickly and decisively on the Norquist vs Hall case. The CPUSA is reportedly worked with and financially supported many current organizations that dominate politics and the media, today. Such information must be found and reported to the American people. Please investigate and act promptly.

Sincerely,



SIGNED Frank J. De Smidt

REPLY

DATE OF REPLY

SIGNED

0225129
RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION
COMMISSION
MAIL ROOM

GERALD GIDWITZ
325 NORTH WELLS STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60610

JUL 13 1 37 PM '92

MUR 3493

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
92 JUL 13 PM 4:50

July 7, 1992

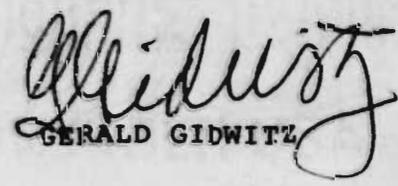
The Federal Election Commission
999 E Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20463

Gentlemen:

I understand that information from Moscow discloses that the Communist Party of the USA has received funding through Gus Hall and Mikhail Gorbachev in violation of U. S. election laws. This matter is of sufficient interest, particularly in view of the political campaign now going on that the matter be handled expeditiously.

I would appreciate it if you would respond quickly to the Norquist v. Hall, Gorbachev and the CPUSA lawsuit.

Sincerely,


GERALD GIDWITZ

GG/mrf

93040983265

DEC 5130

July 8, 1992

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION
COMMISSION
MAIL ROOM

MUR 3493

Federal Election Commission
999 East Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Jul 13 1 07 PM '92

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
92 JUL 13 PM 4:40

Re: Norquist vs. Hall, Gorbachev and the CPUSA

Dear Sirs:

We are writing to urge the FEC to respond quickly in the above named case. Grover Norquist, President of Americans for Tax Reform is acting on behalf of the majority of Americans in bringing a complaint against the defendants for conspiring to violate U.S. election laws.

We urge the FEC to use its subpoena powers to expose the financial links between the Kremlin and its politically-active U.S. allies during the height of the Cold War.

Sincerely,
Anita Dickson
Eva C. Dickson

Anita and Eva Dickson
466 155th Avenue S.E.
Bellevue, WA 98007

93040983266

OGC 5156

Wesley Berg
3815 Denise Lane
Castro Valley, Ca 94546

The Federal Election Commission
999 E Street
NW, Washington, DC 20463

July 9, 1992

Dear FEC representative,

I understand that Grover Norquist, president of Americans for Tax Reform, has filed a complaint to you against the Communist Party U.S.A., Gus Hall and Mikhail Gorbachev, for conspiring to violate U.S. election laws.

As a concerned taxpayer and informed citizen of this country, I would urge you to respond as quickly as possible on this matter.

More information coming out of the (now open to us) Soviet Union's archives are revealing more names, organizations and dollars spent against this country during the Cold War.

Thank you for your urgent co-operation.

Sincerely

Wesley Berg

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COUNSEL
92 JUL 14 PM 12:20

93040983267

JGC5195

Sir;

(MUR 3493)

I would like to see a quick
response to the Norquist vs. Hall,
Lambacher + the CPUSA.

Barbara Jones
1506 Plaza Hts. Ave.
Dexter, Mo 63841

93040983268

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
92 JUL 15 PM 3:35

MLIR 3493 July 13, 1992

OGC 5198

DEAR FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION:

PLEASE TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION ON
GROVER NORQUIST'S REQUEST TO
DETERMINE WHETHER ^{ILLEGAL} FINANCIAL TIES
EXISTED BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE
COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.

SINCERELY

(John O'Mara

93040983269

93040983270

OCC 5258
NUR 3493

7/15/92

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
999 E ST. N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

GENTLE PEOPLE,

I URGE YOU TO ACT QUICKLY RE.
TO MORQUIST VS. HALL, GORBACHEV AND THE
COMMUNIST PARTY USA REGARDING THE
ALLEGED CONTRIBUTIONS BY M. GORBACHEV
TO G. HALL + CPUSA IN VIOLATION
OF THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS.

YOURS TRULY,

Charles P. Gallagher

CHARLES P. GALLAGHER

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
JUL 21 12 38 PM '92

MUR # 3493

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

93040983271



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

THIS IS THE END OF MUR # 3493

DATE FILMED 10/28/93 CAMERA NO. 2

CAMERAMAN MC

93040983272



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON DC 20463

Microfilm
 Public Records
 Press

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTATION IS ADDED TO

THE PUBLIC RECORD IN CLOSED MUR 3493.

12/10/93

93043542696

**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.

93043542697



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

DEC 10 1993

**CERTIFIED MAIL -
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED**

Grover G. Norquist
718 North Carolina Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

RE: MUR 3493

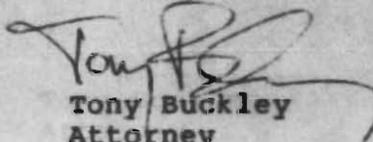
Dear Mr. Norquist:

On March 30, 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), Judith LeBlanc, Angela Davis, Mikhail Gorbachev, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. 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

93043542698



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

DEC 10 1992

Mikhail Gorbachev
Leningradskiy Prospekt No. 49
Moscow, Russia 125468

RE: MUR 3493

Dear Mr. Gorbachev:

On April 3, 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 10 1992

93043542699



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 3493

Dear Mr. Chetverikov:

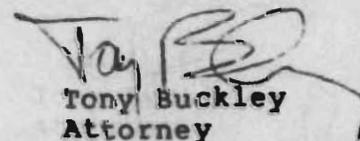
On April 3, 1992, the Federal Election Commission notified the Commonwealth of Independent States of a complaint alleging certain violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended. A copy of the complaint was enclosed with that notification.

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

93043542700



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

DEC 10 1993

Jeffrey Schwartz, Esq.
21-36 33rd Road
Long Island City, NY 11106

RE: MUR 3493

Dear Mr. Schwartz:

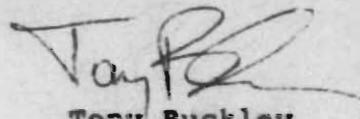
On April 3, 1992, the Federal Election Commission notified your client, Angela Y. Davis, of a complaint alleging certain violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended. A copy of the complaint was enclosed with that notification.

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

Date the Commission voted to close the file:

DEC 09 1993

93043542701



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 3493

Dear Mr. Kaufman:

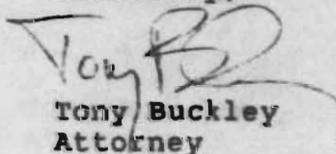
On April 3, 1992, the Federal Election Commission notified your clients, Judith LeBlanc and the Communist Party (USA) and its treasurer, of a complaint alleging certain violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended. Copies of the complaint were enclosed with those notifications.

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission has determined to exercise its prosecutorial discretion and to take no action against your clients. 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: _____

93043542702



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

DEC 1 11 1992

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

RE: MUR 3493

Dear Mr. Hall:

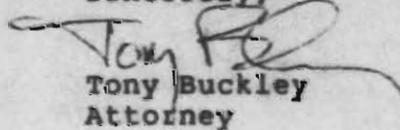
On April 3, 1992, the Federal Election Commission notified you of a complaint alleging certain violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended. A copy of the complaint was enclosed with that notification.

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 1992

93043542703