



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1125 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

THIS IS THE END OF MUR # 1390

Date Filmed 7-24-82 Camera No. --- 2

Cameraman bpc

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Inter-office MEMOS -
Circulation Discussions

The above-described material was removed from this file pursuant to the following exemption provided in the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. Section 552(b):

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ (1) Classified Information | ☐ (6) Personal privacy |
| ☒ (2) Internal rules and practices | ☐ (7) Investigatory files |
| ☐ (3) Exempted by other statute | ☐ (8) Banking Information |
| ☐ (4) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information | ☐ (9) Well Information (geographic or geophysical) |
| ☒ (5) Internal Documents | |

Signed JAM

date 6/4/76

FEC 9-21-77

02040334704



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

June 15, 1982

Michael S. Berman, Esquire
1900 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Re: MUR 1390

Dear Mr. Berman:

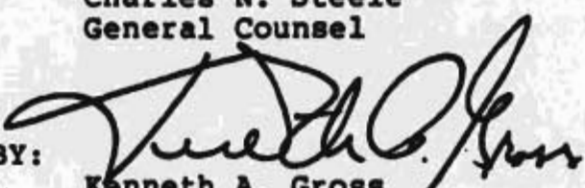
This is to advise you that the entire file in this matter has now been closed and will become part of the public record within thirty days.

Should you have any questions, contact Duane A. Brown, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202)523-5071.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY:


Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

02040334705



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Michael S. Berman, Esquire
1900 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Re: MUR 1390

Dear Mr. Berman:

This is to advise you that the entire file in this matter has now been closed and will become part of the public record within thirty days.

Should you have any questions, contact Duane A. Brown, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202)523-5071.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

A handwritten signature, likely of Kenneth A. Gross, is written over the typed name of Charles N. Steele.

BY:

Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

82040334706

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of

Central Mississippi A. Philip
Randolph Institute (CMAPRI)

MUR 1390

CERTIFICATION

I, Marjorie W. Emmons, Secretary of the Federal Election Commission, do hereby certify that on June 14, 1982, the Commission approved by a vote of 6-0 the recommendation to accept the conciliation agreement with the Central Mississippi A. Philip Randolph Institute as submitted with the June 10, 1982 Memorandum to the Commission and to close the file in this matter.

Commissioners Aikens, Elliott, Harris, McDonald, McGarry and Reiche voted affirmatively in this matter.

Attest:

6-15-82

Date

Marjorie W. Emmons

Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary of the Commission

Received in Office of Commission Secretary:
circulated on a 48 hour tally basis:

6-10-82, 9:35
6-10-82, 4:00

82040334707



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20543

June 10, 1982

MEMORANDUM TO: The Commission

FROM: Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross *KAG*
Associate General Counsel

SUBJECT: MUR 1390 Conciliation Agreement

Attached is a conciliation agreement which has been signed by counsel for Central Mississippi A. Philip Randolph Institute.

The attached agreement contains no changes from the agreement approved by the Commission. A check for the civil penalty imposed by the Commission has also been received.

The Office of General Counsel recommends the acceptance of this agreement and the closing of the file.

Attachment
Conciliation Agreement

02040334708

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of

Central Mississippi A. Philip
Randolph Institute (CMAPRI)

)
)
)
)
MUR 1390

CONCILIATION AGREEMENT

0 2 0 4 0 3 3 4 7 0 9
This matter was initiated by a signed, sworn, and notarized complaint by G.O. Griffith, Jr., executive director of the Mississippi Republican Party. An investigation was conducted, and reason to believe was found that CMAPRI ("Respondent") violated 2 U.S.C. § 441d(a)(3) by distributing literature which advocated the election of Congressman Wayne Dowdy but failed to include the proper disclaimer identifying the person who paid for and authorized the literature.

NOW THEREFORE, the Commission and Respondent, having participated in informal methods of conciliation, prior to a finding of probable cause to believe, do hereby agree as follows:

I. The Commission has jurisdiction over the Respondent, and the subject matter of this proceeding, and this agreement has the effect of an agreement entered pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(A)(i).

II. Respondent has had a reasonable opportunity to demonstrate that no action should be taken in this matter.

III. Respondent enters voluntarily into this Agreement with the Commission.

IV. The pertinent facts in this matter are as follows:

1. Respondent is chartered by the parent office of the A. Philip Randolph Institute of New York as a nonpartisan organization dedicated primarily to voter registration and education. Its participation in the Dowdy Campaign was, however, partisan in nature.

2. As such, respondent financed the production and distribution of certain literature in several voter precincts during a special election held in Mississippi in 1981.

3. Among the literature produced was a sample ballot which ostensibly advocated the election of Wayne Dowdy by printing his name in bold, capital letters, with the letter "X" marked near his name, while other candidate names were printed in regular type with no "X" markings.

4. The sample ballot failed to include a 2 U.S.C. § 441d(a) notice.

V. Respondent contends it did not knowingly and willfully violate 2 U.S.C. § 441d(a)(3) by failing to include a notice on the sample ballot which stated who paid for the communication and whether such communication was authorized by the candidate or his committee.

VI. Respondent will pay a civil penalty to the Treasurer of the United States in the amount of fifty dollars (\$50) pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(5)(A).

VII. Respondent agrees that it shall not undertake any activity which is in violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, 2 U.S.C. § 431, et seq.

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VIII. The Commission, on request of anyone filing a complaint under 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(1) concerning the matters at issue herein or on its own motion, may review compliance with this agreement. If the Commission believes that this agreement or any requirement thereof has been violated, it may institute a civil action for relief in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

IX. This agreement shall become effective as of the date that all parties hereto have executed same and the Commission has approved the entire agreement.

X. Respondent shall have no more than thirty (30) days from the date this agreement becomes effective to comply with and implement the requirements contained in this agreement and to so notify the Commission.

02040334711
Date _____

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: _____

Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

5-24-82
Date _____

Michael S. Berman
Michael Berman, Esq.
on behalf of the Central
Mississippi A. Philip
Randolph Institute (CMAPRI)

BY: _____

ITS: _____

1900 N STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

Brown

TELEPHONE (202) 452-7000
 CABLE: NIPHE
 TELEX 440000 NIPHE UN
 WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL NUMBER
 (202) 452-8387

IN PITTSBURGH
 KIRKPATRICK, LOCKHART, JOHNSON & SUTCHISON
 1800 OLIVER BUILDING
 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15203
 (412) 522-0000

June 3, 1982

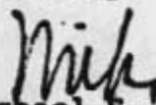
Mr. Ken Gross
 Federal Election Commission
 1325 K Street, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20463

Dear Ken:

I am enclosing a copy of the Conciliation Agreement between the Federal Election Commission and Central Mississippi A. Philip Randolph Institute which I have executed as its counsel. Also enclosed is a check made payable to the U.S. Treasury in the amount of \$50.00.

Thank you for your consideration and cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,



Michael S. Berman

MSB:rv
 Enclosure
 cc: Duane Brown

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT
 MATTIE G. WRIGHT
 5511 Trent Court, No. 12
 Alexandria, Virginia 22311

June 1 1982 394
 50-947/219

PAY TO THE ORDER OF U. S. Treasury \$ 50.00
Fifty and 00/100 DOLLARS



To: Wright Palmen Congressional
 Federal Credit Union
 U.S. House of Representatives
 Washington, D.C. 20515
 PAYABLE THROUGH THE CHASE BOSTONIAN BANK, N.A.
 BRIDGE BRANCH

William Wright

PURPOSE

⑆021909478⑆ 719184559412⑈ 0394

62040334712

KIRKPATRICK, LOCKHART, HILL, CHRISTOPHER & BERNARD

A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

1900 M STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

TELEPHONE (202) 452-7000
CABLE: KIRPAC
TELEX 440000 KIRPAC
WIRE: 440000 KIRPAC
(202) 452-8387

IN PITTSBURGH
KIRKPATRICK, LOCKHART, HILL, CHRISTOPHER & BERNARD
1000 CLYDE BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15203
(412) 265-0900

June 3, 1982

Mr. Ken Gross
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Dear Ken:

I am enclosing a copy of the Conciliation Agreement between the Federal Election Commission and Central Mississippi A. Philip Randolph Institute which I have executed as its counsel. Also enclosed is a check made payable to the U.S. Treasury in the amount of \$50.00.

Thank you for your consideration and cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Michael S. Berman
Michael S. Berman

MSB:rv
Enclosure
cc: Duane Brown

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT
MATTIE G. WRIGHT
5511 Trent Court, No. 12
Alexandria, Virginia 22311

June 1 1982 394

50-947/219

PAY TO THE ORDER OF *U. S. Treasury* \$ 50.00

Fifty And 00/100

DOLLARS



To: Wright Patman Congressional
Federal Credit Union
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

PAYABLE THROUGH THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.
MEMBER BRANCH

PURPOSE

William Wright

0219094781 719184559412 0394

RECEIVED
GENERAL COUNSEL

32 JUN 7 11:06

62040334713



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

G.O. Griffith, Jr.
Mississippi Republican Party
P.O. Box 1178
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

Re: MUR 1390

Dear Mr. Griffith:

This is in reference to the complaint you filed with the Commission on July 2, 1981 concerning the Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee.

After conducting an investigation in this matter, the Commission determined there was reason to believe that the Central Mississippi A. Philip Randolph Institute violated 2 U.S.C. § 441d(a)(3), a provision of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended. On June , 1982, a conciliation agreement signed by the respondent was accepted by the Commission, thereby concluding the matter. A copy of the agreement is enclosed for your information.

The file number in this matter is MUR 1390. If you have any questions, please contact Duane A. Brown, the attorney assigned this matter, at (202)523-5071.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

A handwritten signature, likely of Kenneth A. Gross, is written over the typed name.

BY:

Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Enclosure
Conciliation Agreement

62040334714

62040334713



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Michael S. Berman, Esquire
1900 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Re: MUR 1390

Dear Mr. Berman:

This is to advise you that the entire file in this matter has now been closed and will become part of the public record within thirty days.

Should you have any questions, contact Duane A. Brown, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202)523-5071.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY:

Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

02040334716



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

G.O. Griffith, Jr.
Mississippi Republican Party
P.O. Box 1178
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

Re: MUR 1390

Dear Mr. Griffith:

This is in reference to the complaint you filed with the Commission on July 2, 1981 concerning the Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee.

After conducting an investigation in this matter, the Commission determined there was reason to believe that the Central Mississippi A. Philip Randolph Institute violated 2 U.S.C. § 441d(a)(3), a provision of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended. On June , 1982, a conciliation agreement signed by the respondent was accepted by the Commission, thereby concluding the matter. A copy of the agreement is enclosed for your information.

The file number in this matter is MUR 1390. If you have any questions, please contact Duane A. Brown, the attorney assigned this matter, at (202)523-5071.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY:

Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Enclosure
Conciliation Agreement

02040334717



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES N. STEELE, GENERAL COUNSEL
FROM: MARJORIE W. ELLIOTT / JODY CUSTER *jc*
DATE: MARCH 17, 1982
SUBJECT: OBJECTION - MUR 1390 - General Counsel's
Report dated March 10, 1982

The above-named document was circulated to the Commission on March 15, 1982 at 4:00.

Commissioner Elliott submitted an objection at 10:46, March 17, 1982.

This matter will be placed on the agenda for the Executive Session of Tuesday, March 23, 1982.

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KIRKPATRICK, LOCKHART, HILL, CHRISTOPHER & PHILLIPS

1900 M STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

Mr. Duane Brown
Office of the General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)
Dowdy for Congress Committee)
Central Mississippi A. Philip)
Randolph Institute)

MUR 1390

CERTIFICATION

I, Marjorie W. Emmons, Recording Secretary for the Federal Election Commission Executive Session held on January 12, 1982, do hereby certify that the Commission decided by a vote of 6-0 to take the following actions in MUR 1390:

1. Find no reason to believe that Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee violated 2 U.S.C. §441d;
2. Find reason to believe the Central Mississippi A. Philip Randolph Institute violated 2 U.S.C. §441d;
3. Approve the letters attached to the FEC General Counsel's December 29, 1981 report in this matter.

Commissioners Aikens, Elliott, Harris, McGarry, McDonald, and Reiche voted affirmatively for the decision.

Attest:

1-13-82

Date

Marjorie W. Emmons

Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary of the Commission

02040334722



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES N. STEELE, GENERAL COUNSEL
FROM: MARJORIE W. [initials] / JODY CUSTER *jc*
DATE: DECEMBER 31, 1981
SUBJECT: OBJECTION - MUR 1390 - First General
Counsel's Report dated 12-29-81; Received
in OCS, 12-29-81, 9:34

The above-named document was circulated to the Commission on
December 29, 1981 at 4:00 .

Commissioner Aikens submitted an objection at 4:28, December 30,
1981.

This matter will be placed on the agenda for the Executive
Session of Tuesday, January 12, 1982.

02040334723

8204033

SENSITIVE

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

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSION SECRETARY

FIRST GENERAL COUNSEL'S REPORT

81 DEC 29 49: 34

DATE AND TIME OF TRANSMITTAL
BY OGC TO THE COMMISSION:
12-29-81

MUR 1390
DATE COMPLAINT RECEIVED
BY OGC: 07/06/81
RESPONDENT:
Dowdy for Congress Committee
STAFF MEMBER:
Duane A. Brown

COMPLAINANT'S NAME: Mississippi Republican Party

RESPONDENTS' NAME: Dowdy for Congress Committee
Central Mississippi A. Philip Randolph
Institute

RELEVANT STATUTE: 2 U.S.C. § 441d

INTERNAL REPORTS CHECKED: Dowdy for Congress Committee

FEDERAL AGENCIES CHECKED: None

SUMMARY OF ALLEGATIONS

In a complaint dated July 2, 1981, G. O. Griffith, Jr., executive director of the Mississippi Republican Party alleges that the Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee and "possibly other interested parties" violated 2 U.S.C. § 441d of the Act. (Attachment I). Specifically, Mr. Griffith alleges that on June 23 and while traveling among several precincts in Jackson, Mississippi, he noticed individuals wearing or holding Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee campaign material handing out leaflets criticizing the Reagan administration spending cuts.

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Printed on each leaflet was the name, A. Philip Randolph Institution. Mr. Griffith further states that each leaflet contained several telephone numbers including the number of a Dowdy for Congress Committee headquarters. In addition, Mr. Griffith alleges that the leaflets had a sample ballot attached marked for Wayne Dowdy. Mr. Griffith also indicated that two of the individuals handing out the leaflets told him that they were being paid \$30 each by Wayne Dowdy to hand out leaflets.

Finally, Mr. Griffith argues that since the leaflet did not contain any disclaimer as to who authorized the distribution, a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441d by either the A. Philip Randolph Institution, the Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee or both occurred.

The complainant refers to several newspaper excerpts in the complaint. He indicates that he could not attest to the actual truth of the statements since they all seem contradictory. One such statement has Wayne Dowdy saying, he "knew absolutely nothing about the flyer." Another article finds the campaign manager, Sonny Weir stating, "that the material was paid for by the A. Philip Randolph Institution," supposedly a Washington, D.C. based group. Weir in another article is quoted as saying that the material was neither prepared nor approved by the Dowdy campaign.

The Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee was notified of the complaint and responded on August 6, 1981, through its counsel, Robert F. Bauer (Attachment III).

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The A. Philip Randolph Institute, headquartered in New York, was also notified of the complaint and responded through its President, Norman Hill on September 18, 1981 (Attachment II). Mr. Hill indicated that the Institute was a non-profit educational organization involved primarily in voter registration and get out the vote campaigns, and, asserts that at no time has his office authorized partisan political literature. Mr. Hill did refer the Commission, however, to the Institute's local affiliate in Jackson, Mississippi. The Central Mississippi A. Philip Randolph Institute (CMAPRI), was also notified of the complaint and responded through its attorney, Michael Berman (Attachment IV).

FACTUAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS

The response from the Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee indicates that the Committee "did not make any expenditure involved in the preparation or distribution of ... the leaflets ..." found in the complaint. It appears that before the complaint was filed, the complainant charged Wayne Dowdy and his campaign manager with involvement in the financing, preparation or distribution of the leaflets in question. Both individuals disclaimed any knowledge of, or participation in, the financing or distribution of the leaflets. Congressman Dowdy and the Committee Treasurer deny that any arrangements were made by the Committee with the "A Phillip Randolph Institution" to finance or distribute any leaflets.

The response from Michael Berman on behalf of CMAPRI does not dispute the allegation that production of the materials in question was financed by CMAPRI. Mr. Berman's letter concedes that the sample ballot advocated the election of Congressman Dowdy and failed to include the proper disclaimer identifying the persons financing the communication. Mr. Berman attributes CMAPRI's failure to include the disclaimer as carelessness.

In providing background information, Berman notes that, " ... CMAPRI is a small organization dedicated to voter education and registration work, specifically directed toward the black community. The organization has only 20-25 members with dues being assessed at \$10 each. CMAPRI has no paid staff or headquarters, and, its activities over the past several years have been sporadic and ... small in scale." The materials were said to have been produced at a cost of \$287 and distributed exclusively by volunteers. Berman finally indicates that no other activities other than those aforementioned were conducted by CMAPRI in connection with the special election. CMAPRI is not a registered political committee and is said not have been aware of federal election laws.

CONCLUSION

In that no evidence exists which indicates that the Dowdy for Congress Committee had any connection financial or otherwise to the leaflets in question, the Office of General Counsel recommends that the Commission find no reason to believe the Dowdy for Congress Committee violated 2 U.S.C. § 441d. In

02040334728

that the evidence is clear that the Central Mississippi A. Philip Randolph Institute financed the communication in question, the Office of General Counsel recommends that the Commission find reason to believe CMAPRI violated 2 U.S.C. § 441d.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Office of General Counsel recommends that:

1. the Commission find no reason to believe the Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee violated 2 U.S.C. § 441d;
2. the Commission find reason to believe the Central Mississippi A. Philip Randolph Institute violated 2 U.S.C. § 441d; and,
3. approve the attached letters.

Dec. 28, 1981
Date

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY:

Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Attachments

- I. Complaint
- II. Letter from Norman Hill
- III. Letter from Robert Bauer, Esquire
- IV. Letter from Michael Berman, Esquire
- V. Letter to Robert Bauer, Esquire
- VI. Letter to Michael Berman, Esquire

02040334729

the Mississippi
Republican
Party

101-811
034-5-63
ATTACHMENT I ①

State Headquarters

July 2, 1981

General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20463

Dear Sir:

This complaint is filed on behalf of the Mississippi Republican Party based on the belief that Section 441d of the Federal Election Campaign Laws has been violated by the Dowdy for Congress Committee and possibly other interested parties.

The complaint relates to a leaflet which was distributed on June 23 which was the day of the Special Election to fill the vacant seat in the U.S. House of Representatives from the Fourth District of Mississippi.

All statements in this complaint are made upon the personal knowledge of the complainant except those specifically identified as being based on information and belief.

On June 23, I was traveling from one voting place to another in the City of Jackson observing the voting. Among the precincts visited were several predominantly black precincts, including Precincts 11, 13, 22, 23, and 30.

At each of these voting places, individuals wearing or holding Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee campaign material were handing out leaflets which criticized the Reagan Administration spending cuts. The leaflets had a sample ballot attached to each leaflet and the sample ballot was marked for Wayne Dowdy. The leaflet itself contained several telephone numbers including the number of a Dowdy for Congress headquarters. A sample of these leaflets is enclosed.

At each of these precincts the workers had a large box containing these leaflets. At precinct 23, I spoke with the workers who were handing out the leaflets and two of them told me that they were being paid \$30 each by Wayne Dowdy to hand out these leaflets.

As can be seen from the enclosed leaflet, it does not contain any disclaimer indicating who paid for or authorized this campaign literature.

Last Monday, June 29, our chairman, Mike Retzer, called a news conference in Jackson to bring this apparent violation before the public and to announce that he had written a letter to Wayne Dowdy asking for an explanation.

P.O. Box 1178/Jackson MS 39205/(601)948-5191

02040334730

21 JUL 6 P2:40

(2)

In various news accounts, we have learned certain facts which are stated here only on information and belief and not personal knowledge. In fact, the actual truth of the statements is not attested to at all since they are seemingly contradictory.

The candidate, Wayne Dowdy, "said he knew 'absolutely nothing' about the flyer." Jackson Daily News, June 30, 1981, p. 1B.

The candidate's campaign manager, Sonny Weir, said "that the material had been paid for by the A. Philip Randolph Institution, a Washington, D. C.-based group aimed at encouraging black voter participation."

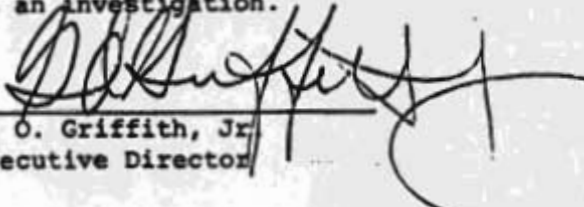
"I don't think its an issue," Weir said. 'It was not prepared by our campaign nor was it approved by our campaign, nor did it need to be approved by our campaign.'" Clarion-Ledger, June 30, 1981, p. 3A.

In an unrelated story on the same day, the Treasurer of the Dowdy for Congress Committee, Robert Darville, estimated that "about 75 people were paid \$30 to pass out leaflets on election day." Clarion-Ledger, June 30, 1981, p. 6A.

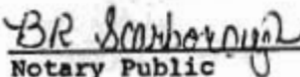
The June 25, 1981 Report of Reciepts and Disbursements filed by the Dowdy for Congress Committee does not report a contribution of any kind from the A. Philip Randolph Institution. ✓

The above stated facts indicate an apparent violation of Section 441d of the Federal Election Campaign Laws by either the A. Philip Randolph Institution, the Dowdy for Congress Committee, or both.

Based on these facts, the Mississippi Republican Party requests that the Federal Election Commission conduct an investigation.


G. O. Griffith, Jr.
Executive Director

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me, this the 2nd day of July, 1981.


Notary Public

My Commission expires:

July 31, 1983

(Seal)

02040334731

DANGEROUS³

It's Dangerous Not to Vote

The Reagan Administration has proposed
Budget Cuts that will virtually destroy most of our
Basic Social Programs. These programs affect the lives of
the Elderly, the Young, the Poor
and the Working Men and Women in our society.

Therefore,

BE SURE YOU VOTE TUESDAY, JUNE 23

Vote to Save:

1. The Social Security Program.
2. The Food Stamp Program.
3. The School Lunch Program.
4. The Voting Rights Act.
5. Aid to Public Education.

One Vote in Congress Can Make the Difference.

Your one Vote on June 23
Can Make the Difference

A. Philip Randolph Institution

For FREE Ride to the Polls call:

Jackson
981-5561
366-9833

Copiah County
892-2221

42

82040334733

**SAMPLE
BALLOT**

**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
SPECIAL ELECTION
June 23, 1981**

**FOR
UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FOURTH DISTRICT
(Vote for One)**

WAYNE DOWDY.....	(X)
ED ELLINGTON	()
MICHAEL T. HERRING	()
E. L. "Eddie" McDANIEL	()
BRITT SINGLETARY	()
SARAH A. SMITH	()
ROBERT H. WEEMS, JR.	()
LILES B. WILLIAMS	()
.....	()

apri

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE

ATTACHMENT II

September 14, 1981

Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Attention: Kenneth Gross
Associate General Counsel

Re: NUR 1390

Gentlemen:

We are in receipt of your letter dated September 4, 1981 together with the enclosures.

Our attention is specifically directed to a leaflet bearing the caption dangerous and having inserted towards the bottom "A. Philip Randolph Institution."

The undersigned is the president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Inc. a non-profit corporation organized in the state of New York.

For your edification I enclose all recent brochures and literature. We are a non-profit educational institute actively involved in non-partisan voter registration and get out the vote campaigns. At no time have we authorized partisan political literature nor have we campaigned for candidates for public office.

On July 9, 1981 we submitted a contribution to a "local affiliate" located at 3473 Hancock, Jackson, Mississippi in the sum of \$500. Our covering letter is enclosed which clearly denominates the non-partisan character of the contribution. This was the sole contact we had with that affiliate in this connection.

Given the foregoing facts, there does not appear to be any basis

-more-

Executive Committee members
Special Events Consultant
Lionel Hampton
Council
John C. Somers
Staff
Michael Kerper
Research Director
Harnette Sian
Administrative Director
Helen K. Tish
Assistant to the President

SEP 15 12:06

D. Brown
(5)

SEP 18 12:41

RECEIVED
GENERAL COUNSEL

6
Federal Election Commission
September 14, 1981
page 2

for entertaining the complaint registered by a local political organization.

Let me repeat in order to avoid any ambiguity -- the A. Philip Randolph Institute Inc. had no knowledge of the leaflet in question, nor did we authorize any individual to prepare and distribute such a leaflet.

We trust this information is sufficient to dispose of this matter.

Sincerely,

Norman Hill

Norman Hill
President

NH/hh
Enclosures:

Sworn to before me this 14th day of September, 1981

Notary Public

APRI

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE

21 SEP 13 12:07

(7)

July 9, 1981

Mr. William Wright, Chairman
Central Mississippi APRI
3743 Hancock
Jackson, Miss. 39213

Dear Brother Wright:

This is to confirm that on June 21, the national office gave Charles Horhn a check for \$500.00, towards the cost of conducting a non-partisan get-out-the-vote program in the 4th Congressional District in Mississippi during the June primary election.

We must receive an accounting of all disbursements as soon as they are available. Please use the enclosed form to report your expenditures. Where checks are drawn to CASH, please enclose signed receipts from the recipients of any cash disbursements made by you. Please enclose all supporting documentation regarding your expenditures.

Your cooperation in this matter will be appreciated.

Fraternally,

Norman Hill
President

NH/rp

Enclosure

cc: Charles Pillard
Claude Ramsay
Jerutha Steptoe Stowers
James Sala
Ian Powell
Bennie Jackson
Dan Grey, Jr.
Charles Horhn

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A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE
260 PARK AVENUE SOUTH
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010
(212) 533-8000

AFFILIATION AGREEMENT

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

The A. Philip Randolph Institute is pleased to join with your organization in a statement of mutual objectives and principles as contained in the Institute's organizational document adopted by the national board on February 6, 1979. Those objectives and principles are the following:

Objectives of the Institute

1. The encouragement and expansion of black political activity at the state, local and national levels of government. To further this goal, the Institute is involved in: a) registering voters; b) organizing non-partisan get-out-the-vote drives; and c) voter education. Because of our closely shared interests with the labor movement, the Institute's registration and mobilization activities are co-ordinated in conjunction with labor's main political organizations. The Institute also works with organizations that share its goals, such as the NAACP, National Urban League, and other groups.
2. The encouragement and expansion of black involvement in the labor movement. The Institute believes that black unionists must play an active role within their own trade unions. Such activity benefits their local unions, the labor movement and the overall black community.
3. The development of union presence in the black community. By playing an active and constructive role in the black community, black unionists can help strengthen the bonds between organized labor and the black community, while also mobilizing support for the shared legislative and social objectives of the labor and civil rights movements.

Principles of the Institute

1. Commitment to work within the labor movement. The vast majority of blacks are workers. While we realize that the labor movement is not a perfect institution, black trade unionists must work within the broad movement of organized workers of all races. The Institute is firmly committed to racial integration, it rejects the idea that black workers can or should

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solve their own problems in isolation from the overall labor movement. Thus, the tactics and strategies of the Institute must parallel the tactics and strategies of the mainstream trade union movement.

2. Commitment to democracy at home and abroad. The Institute believes that full participation by all the people is the only sure guarantee for democracy. Without the democratic involvement of the great majority of black people, the goals of economic equality and respect for human rights, will never be achieved. Moreover, our struggle is intimately linked to similar struggles for democracy throughout the world. Such movements can survive and succeed only where political democracy exists. Because of its commitment to international democracy, the Institute has supported clear positions on the survival of democratic states (such as Israel,) opposition to totalitarianism of the right or left, and opposition to apartheid, (as in South Africa) and full support for refugees from oppression. The Institute will continue to support positions on other crucial domestic and foreign policy issues as they emerge.

3. Non-endorsement of political candidates. As a non-partisan organization, the Institute shall not endorse political candidates or support political parties. Because of its strict non-endorsement policy, the Institute serves as a unifying force within both the black community and the labor movement.

In furtherance of these objectives and principles, the A. Philip Randolph Institute extends to your organization the right to use the name of the Institute in local non-partisan activities and programs. Your organization shall use the name of the Institute together with a geographic description. Thus, the name of your local Institute affiliate will be distinguishable from the national Institute.

The use of the Institute's name does not constitute your organization as the Institute's partner, agent or representative in any way. Nor does your organization have any right or authority to incur financial, legal or political obligations on behalf of the Institute.

If your organization engages in activities at variance with the objectives, principles or operating policies of the Institute, the Institute may exercise its right to forbid the use of its name by your organization. In the event of such termination, the arrangements provided for in this agreement and any prior financing contract shall be null and void.

As needs arise, the Institute's national office will assist your organization by providing literature, materials, and advice on fund-raising, and organizational matters. Also, the Institute's.

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national office will, from time to time, provide funds for specific non-partisan programs. These funds will be disbursed according to the provisions of an agreement between your local organization and the Institute.

Finally, the Institute is proud to welcome your organization as a new affiliate. Hopefully, your association with the Institute will prove to be mutually beneficial as we work together to advance the interests of the labor movement and the black community.

Fraternally,
A. Philip Randolph Institute

Norman Hill
Executive Director

DATED: _____

We agree to the above and to the Objectives, Principles, Organizational Structure and Operating Policies of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

A.P.R.I.

(name of affiliate)

name address city, state, zip

title union telephone

name address city, state, zip

title union telephone

name address city, state, zip

title union telephone

name address city, state, zip

title union telephone

Please Note:

This form must be signed by the President and 3 other officers of the group. All four signers must be members of different international unions.

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OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
AND OPERATING POLICIES

Adopted February 6, 1979

Section I. Objectives of the Institute

With the passage of the Civil Rights Act in 1964, a new era began for the civil rights movement. Rather than relying exclusively on mass protest activities, black Americans could now turn to a strategy of mass electoral activity. To facilitate this dramatic shift "from protest to politics" the A. Philip Randolph Institute was established to achieve the following objectives:

1. The encouragement and expansion of black political activity at the state, local and national levels of government. To further this goal, the Institute is involved in: a) registering voters; b) organizing non-partisan get-out-the-vote drives; and c) voter education. Because of our closely shared interests with the labor movement, the Institute's registration and mobilization activities are co-ordinated in conjunction with labor's main political organizations. The Institute also works with organizations that share its goals, such as the NAACP, National Urban League, and other groups.
2. The encouragement and expansion of black involvement in the labor movement. The Institute believes that black unionists must play an active role within their own trade unions. Such activity benefits their local unions, the labor movement and the overall black community.
3. The development of union presence in the black community. By playing an active and constructive role in the black community, black unionists can help strengthen the bonds between organized labor and the black community, while also mobilizing support for the shared legislative and social objectives of the labor and civil rights movements.

Section II. Principles of the Institute

Since its formation, the policies and programs of the Institute have been governed by strict adherence to the political values and principles exemplified by A. Philip Randolph. Those values and principles, briefly stated, include:

1. Commitment to work within the labor movement. The vast majority of blacks are workers. While we realize that the labor movement is not a perfect institution, black trade unionists must work within the broad movement of organized workers of all races. The Institute is

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firmly committed to racial integration, it rejects the idea that black workers can or should solve their own problems in isolation from the overall labor movement. Thus, the tactics and strategies of the Institute must parallel the tactics and strategies of the mainstream trade union movement.

2. Commitment to democracy at home and abroad. The Institute believes that full participation by all the people is the only sure guarantee for democracy. Without the democratic involvement of the great majority of black people, the goals of economic equality and respect for human rights, will never be achieved. Moreover, our struggle is intimately linked to similar struggles for democracy throughout the world. Such movements can survive and succeed only where political democracy exists. Because of its commitment to international democracy, the Institute has supported clear positions on the survival of democratic states (such as Israel,) opposition to totalitarianism of the right or left, and opposition to apartheid, (as in South Africa) and full support for refugees from oppression. The Institute will continue to support positions on other crucial domestic and foreign policy issues as they emerge.

3. Non-endorsement of political candidates. As a non-partisan organization, the Institute shall not endorse political candidates or support political parties. Because of its strict non-endorsement policy, the Institute serves as a unifying force within both the black community and the labor movement.

Section III. Organizational Structure

1. National Board

The Institute's National Board consists of black trade unionists, leaders of major international unions, regional representatives, and selected leaders from other organizations which share the philosophy and goals of the Institute. New members are nominated by the Executive Committee and elected by the Board. Members serve for two year terms. Regional representatives are elected at regional caucuses during the Institute's annual conference and also serve on the Board for two years.

The National Board has three main functions. First, it establishes the general policy of the Institute. Second, it elects the Institute's executive officers. And third, it elects an Executive Committee.

2. Executive Committee

Between meetings of the National Board, the Executive Committee acts on behalf of the Board and provides administrative guidance to the executive officers of the Institute. The officers are ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

3. Operating Committee

Institute officers and staff meet with the Operating Committee on a regular basis. The Committee, which is advisory in nature, consists of trade unionists who assist and provide servicing to the Institute in its day-to-day work. Committee members may include representatives from international unions, key AFL-CIO departments, state and local AFL-CIO bodies and regional representatives. Committee members are appointed by the Executive Director.

4. Regional Representatives

Every two years, each Institute region elects one regional representative to serve on the National Board. Elections are held during the annual Institute conference. There are presently five (5) regions:

West: Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin

Northeast: Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, D.C.

South: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia.

Southwest: Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas.

Voting takes place in regional caucuses. Each state casts a number of votes which is determined by the number of eligible affiliates in the state according to the following formula:

1	to	3 affiliates	-	1 vote
4	to	6 affiliates	-	2 votes
7	to	9 affiliates	-	3 votes
10	to	12 affiliates	-	4 votes
13	to	15 affiliates	-	5 votes
16	to	18 affiliates	-	6 votes
19	to	21 affiliates	-	7 votes
22	or more	affiliates	-	8 votes

Recognized statewide Institute organizations have an additional vote.

In the regional caucuses, the votes cast by each state are

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decided by the eligible affiliates in that state. Each eligible affiliate has one vote for this purpose which is cast by a person elected by the affiliate prior to the National Conference.

Voting in the regional caucuses is by roll call and a majority is required for election. If no candidate receives a majority on the first ballot, the candidate with the lowest number of votes is dropped on each succeeding ballot. If there is a tie vote on three consecutive ballots, each affiliate will have one vote on the next ballot.

Regional representatives have two main functions. First, they assist in servicing affiliates within their jurisdictions under the direction of the Executive Director. And, second, they are responsible for conveying the concerns and grievances of local affiliates to the national Institute.

A regional representative may be recalled by a regional election initiated by a petition of the majority of the affiliates in the region.

5. Affiliates

The Institute grants charters to local affiliates which agree with the objectives, principles, organizational structure, and operating policies as outlined in this document.

6. State Affiliates

In states with four or more Institute affiliates, the Institute may grant a charter to a statewide organization. State affiliates have the same responsibilities as local affiliates.

7. No local or state affiliate or any other organizational structure of the Institute can be established without the approval of the Executive Director.

Section IV. Operating Policies for Institute Affiliates and State Organizations

1. Each union which participates in the activities of an Institute affiliate shall be accorded representation on the affiliate's executive board.

2. The officers, executive board, and all policy making committees shall be comprised of affiliate participants who are currently union members. A union is here defined as any AFL-CIO affiliate or unaffiliated organization of workers which has or seeks collective bargaining as its principal objective.

Individuals who are interested in participating in

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Institute affiliates but who do not belong to unions should be encouraged to serve on working committees and in various projects which the group may sponsor.

3. Institute affiliates should work closely with the AFL-CIO central labor body in their locality. The affiliate should endeavor to have a discussion of the Institute's work placed on the regular monthly agenda of central body meetings. State organizations should have a similar working relationship with the state AFL-CIO. The Institute's national office will assist in developing and promoting this cooperative relationship.

4. No more than one member from any one international union should serve as a main officer, (president, vice president, secretary, treasurer) of the state organization or local affiliate. This requirement may be waived under special circumstances by the Executive Director.

5. Each affiliate and state organization must hold an election of officers at least once every three (3) years.

6. Each affiliate and state organization must on request submit evidence to the Institute's national office that its by-laws or operating procedures are consistent with the objectives, principles, organizational structure, and operating policies of the Institute.

7. Grievance procedure

A. APRI affiliate members with grievances should take their complaint first to the executive board of their own affiliate. If the grievance is not resolved, members may appeal to the chapter members; to the state organization (where organized); through their regional representative to the Executive Director; to the National Executive Committee; and finally, to the National Board.

B. An affiliate with a grievance should take it to the state organization (where organized); through the regional representative to the Executive Director; to the National Executive Committee; and finally, to the National Board.

C. The Executive Director may suspend or revoke the charter of an affiliate which takes actions that violate the objectives, principles, organizational structure and operating policies of the Institute. Suspensions and revocations may be appealed through the grievance procedure described above.

D. When an individual member of an affiliate acts in such a way as to harm the reputation of the Institute, it is the responsibility of the affiliate to which the individual belongs to take appropriate action to deal with this situation.

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APRI

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A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE

September 14, 1981

Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Attention: Kenneth Gross
Associate General Counsel

Re: MUR 1390

Gentlemen:

We are in receipt of your letter dated September 4, 1981 together with the enclosures.

Our attention is specifically directed to a leaflet bearing the caption dangerous and having inserted towards the bottom "A. Philip Randolph Institution."

The undersigned is the president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Inc. a non-profit corporation organized in the state of New York.

For your edification I enclose all recent brochures and literature. We are a non-profit educational institute actively involved in non-partisan voter registration and get out the vote campaigns. At no time have we authorized partisan political literature nor have we campaigned for candidates for public office.

On July 9, 1981 we submitted a contribution to a "local affiliate" located at 3473 Hancock, Jackson, Mississippi in the sum of \$500. Our covering letter is enclosed which clearly denominates the non-partisan character of the contribution. This was the sole contact we had with that affiliate in this connection.

Given the foregoing facts, there does not appear to be any basis

-more-

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Federal Election Commission
September 14, 1981
page 2

for entertaining the complaint registered by a local political organization.

Let me repeat in order to avoid any ambiguity -- the A. Philip Randolph Institute Inc. had no knowledge of the leaflet in question, nor did we authorize any individual to prepare and distribute such a leaflet.

We trust this information is sufficient to dispose of this matter.

Sincerely,

Norman Hill
President

NH/hh
Enclosures:

Sworn to before me this 14th day of September, 1981

Notary Public

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For RANDOLPH INSTITUTE

A. PHILIP

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your support and involvement. Indeed, our future depends on you. Thus, I heartily encourage you to become a member of your local APRI group.

Norman Hill

Norman Hill
President

A. Philip Randolph Institute

Philip Randolph
creative force
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*In concert with their fellow workers,
Black people can take decisive control of
their own destinies; with a union, they
can approach their employers as proud
and upright equals, not as trembling and
bowing slaves. Indeed, a solid union
contract is, in a very real sense, another
Emancipation Proclamation.*

A. Philip Randolph

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Mobilizing Black Political Power

To a large extent, the continued advancement of the social and economic interests of black Americans depends on the full mobilization of black political power at the ballot box. Recognizing this, the Randolph Institute has steadily expanded its activities in the areas of voter registration, voter education, and get-out-the-vote drives. With over 10 years of experience in election work, the Randolph Institute is regarded as one of the most effective black political organizations in America.

Although no national elections were held in 1979, scores of Institute affiliates sponsored voter registration drives for local and statewide elections. Major registration projects were organized in Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, Iowa, Houston, Baltimore, Kansas City, Memphis, Birmingham, Tucson, Buffalo, and dozens of other states and cities.

In 1978, local Institute affiliates registered over 400,000 new voters. Since 1975, over 1.6 million new voters have been added to the election rolls by Institute activists. In addition, over 9,000 APRI members have worked as election day volunteers, distributing thousands of flyers, bringing people to the polls, and providing voters



with non-partisan political information.

All APRI registration projects are staffed by trade unionists who live and work in targeted communities. Working solely as unpaid volunteers in cooperation with local labor unions and citizen groups, APRI members help build effective coalitions which seek to increase the political impact of the black electorate.

At the present time, APRI affiliates are building a strong political foundation to insure a significant black role in the 1980 Presidential and Congressional elections.

Strengthening the Labor Movement

It is no exaggeration to assert that the advances and setbacks of black workers are, in large measure, reflective of the victories and defeats of the trade union movement. Because of close mutual interests with the labor movement, the Institute devotes a substantial portion of its resources to supporting the far-reaching legislative and social objectives of organized labor. Local APRI affiliates have assisted workers in their struggles to organize unions, helped coordinate boycott campaigns, and provided valuable assistance in strike situations.

As a result of lessons learned from the 1978



new reform, the Institute has
dedicated its efforts on the
throughout the year, the
local affiliates about up-
votes on labor-supported
respond by communicating
tives and senators through
petitions and personal visits

ur, special campaigns were
focusing on issues: the Davis-
budget cuts, the Chrysler
Martin Luther King, Jr.
anti-busing amendments,
endment, fair housing
profits tax, trade adjust-
campaign spending limits.
Many affiliates generated
Rights Amendment, and
Representation Amend-

or's legislative program,
participate in activities which
in organizing the un-
tant, Institute affiliates
on behalf of workers,
employed at 89 J.P. Stevens
Many local groups have
Stevens programs, in-
cluding door-to-door can-
vassing. The Institute also sup-
ports Winn-Dixie, Coors Beer,
etc.

Toward Social Equality

At a time when the political environment has become ever more conservative, the Institute has remained a strong supporter of programs that aid the poor, provide full employment, protect the living standards of workers, and move society toward greater equality. The Institute firmly believes that the social and economic advancement of black people cannot be achieved in isolation from other broad social goals. Thus, the Institute has taken strong positions supporting the minimum wage, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), and a whole array of other programs and proposals. In addition, local Institute affiliates have been in the forefront of campaigns opposing budget cutbacks at the state and federal levels.

To further the movement for equality, and to protect past gains, the Institute actively participates in the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, an organization that helps to coordinate the civil rights activities of a wide variety of labor, minority, religious, and professional organizations. The Institute is also involved in several ad hoc coalitions on issues like human rights, support for low tuition and ERA.

Education and Training

With the steady growth of local affiliates, and the expansion of their concerns beyond voter registration and election activities, the Institute has become increasingly conscious of the need for intensive education and training programs. In line with these new needs, the Institute organizes Regional Leadership Conferences for APRI affiliates.

In anticipation of the 1980 elections, the Institute's training conferences during 1979 emphasized the development and improvement of leadership and organizational skills. Sessions were held on parliamentary procedure, public speaking and organizing techniques. Experienced staff members from the Institute, AFL-CIO, and the United Automobile Workers served as speakers and workshop leaders.



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In 1979, 285 Institute leaders—an increase of more than 30% over 1978—attended the regional conferences. Participants came from more than 30 different trade unions. Conferences were held in Ottawa, Illinois (Midwest region); Shreveport, Louisiana (Southwest region); Pawling, New York (Northeast region); Menlo Park, California (Western region); and Chattanooga, Tennessee (Southern region).

Institute staff also assisted eight statewide affiliates (Texas, Indiana, Louisiana, Iowa, Michigan, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina) in organizing conventions and statewide conferences.

In cooperation with Frontlash, the Institute co-sponsored five student-labor conferences across the South. Each conference included sessions on labor history, political action, and the role of trade unions in American society. Over 300 students attended the sessions.

Building the Movement

Each year over a thousand black trade unionists and community leaders participate in the APRI National Conference. During the weekend conference, participants have an opportunity to exchange information about their activities and experiences. They also attend workshop sessions on such topics as public relations, fundraising, and political action. These workshops, which are led by experienced trade unionists, provide local APRI leaders with the know-how required for the building and expansion of

grassroots organizations, the lifeblood of the Institute.

As a major annual event within the overall black community, the conference attracts prominent trade unionists and civil rights leaders as speakers. In the past, the conference has been addressed by people like George Meany, Andrew Young, Ray Marshall, Barbara Jordan, and Clarence Mitchell.

Spreading the Message

Communicating labor's position on vital issues of the day has long been an important function of the Institute. Through numerous articles and a heavy schedule of speaking engagements, Bayard Rustin and Norman Hill have repeatedly emphasized the importance of the black-labor alliance, and the need for greater participation by blacks in the political process.

Mr. Rustin's bi-weekly column, which is printed on a regular basis by over 200 black and labor publications, is one of the principle means of publicizing the Institute's general approach to current political issues. During 1979, Mr. Rustin wrote columns on a broad variety of issues including energy, the dangers of the "merit shop" in construction, the new Right, legislation to control "runaway shops," social security, the plight of Haitian refugees, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the merchant marine, and the chronic problems experienced by the U.S. economy. Frequently, Mr. Rustin's columns are excerpted and broadcast on the National Black Network.

Mr. Rustin also published longer articles in *Newsday*, the *Washington Post*, the *New York Times*, *Commentary*, the *New Leader*, *Change*, the *Howard Law Journal*, and the *AFL-CIO Federationist*.

Norman Hill wrote several guest columns including pieces on the Steelworkers strike in Newport News, black unemployment, the Mississippi election, and gains achieved by black union members.

During the year, Mr. Rustin and Mr. Hill spoke before many labor civil rights, academic, and student audiences.





Concern for Human Rights

From the very beginning, the Institute has concerned itself with human rights issues, both at home and abroad. Today, the struggle for freedom and justice has assumed an international dimension. Freedom won in one country is never secure as long as freedom is scorned and trampled upon in another country. Recognizing this basic reality, the Institute believes that those who have known repression, racism and exploitation have a serious obligation to speak out when others face similar violations of human rights.

This commitment to freedom has led the Institute to become involved in a number of international issues. For example, the Institute played

an important role in organizing black support for refugees fleeing from oppression in Indochina and Haiti. More recently, APRI leaders have spoken out on behalf of undocumented workers who experience tremendous exploitation at the hands of employers. And the Institute continues its interest in African affairs, especially in helping to achieve a peaceful and fair transition to black majority rule in the nations of southern Africa.

Also, the Institute has a strong commitment to the survival of democratic Israel. Since 1975, the Institute and many of its leaders have been active members of the Black Americans to Support Israel Committee (BASIC). Through its activities, the Committee seeks to strengthen the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the black community and Israel. On occasion, the Committee organizes study trips to Israel to acquaint black leaders with the accomplishments of the Israeli labor movement (the only free labor movement in the Middle East), and innovative developments in the areas of education and social services.



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THE A. PHILIP RANDOLPH EDUCATIONAL FUND

While the Institute devotes itself to the day-to-day tasks of building a broad coalition for social change, the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund supports special short-term projects as needs and interests arise. As a tax-exempt organization, the Fund has sponsored a wide variety of non-partisan, educational projects.

Currently, the Fund has two major projects in progress: the Youth Employment Program (YEP), and the Trade Union Intern Program.

Youth Employment Program (YEP)

Because of widespread unemployment among black youngsters, the Fund developed an imaginative and immensely successful pilot project to assist minority youth in finding good-paying jobs in their own locales. Presently, YEP operates offices in 11 cities: Baltimore, Davenport, Jackson, Evansville, Jacksonville, Kansas City, New Haven, Raleigh-Durham, Houston, Louisville, and Los Angeles. The program is funded by the U.S. Department of Labor.

So far, YEP has placed nearly 1,700 young people in new, good-paying jobs. In addition, nearly 7,700 youngsters received counseling, and 2,400 have used the program's tutorial services.

YEP staff members were selected in consultation with local Institute affiliates, and local labor groups. In every instance, the local staff has a broad familiarity with the labor movement, community organizations, school system, churches, and local government.

Trade Union Intern Program

Recognizing the growing need for black staff persons in key sectors of the labor movement, the Fund—in cooperation with several foundations and international unions—has established a Trade Union Intern Program. To date, the program has co-sponsored interns with the Communications Workers, Illinois AFL-CIO, Operating Engineers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Clothing Workers, Steelworkers, and Georgia AFL-CIO.

As the program enters its third year, several more unions have signed on. The unions are: the Electrical Workers, Transport Workers, Indiana AFL-CIO, Michigan AFL-CIO, Chemical Workers, Furniture Workers, Bakery Workers, and the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union.

Interns receive training in organizing, research, leadership skills, labor education, and political action. Interns also participate in a variety of activities with community-based organizations. Throughout the year, the Educational Fund's staff closely monitors each intern's progress. Following the completion of the program, interns will be appointed as permanent staff members with their unions.



Literature

The Institute distributes, at reduced prices, books and pamphlets on crucial issues of social policy, race relations, and the history of the civil rights movement. The following publications are currently available.

BOOKS

Down the Line by Bayard Rustin: Quadrangle, Chicago (hardcover and paperback).

Strategies for Freedom by Bayard Rustin.

PAMPHLETS

The Politics of 1980: Is There a Choice? by Norman Hill and Bayard Rustin.

Seniority and Racial Progress by Bayard Rustin and Norman Hill.

The Blacks and the Unions by Bayard Rustin.

The Foundation: A Black Working Class by Bayard Rustin.

Black Studies—Myths and Realities by Martin Kilson, C. Vann Woodward, Kenneth B. Clark, Roy Wilkins, and Norman Hill.

Have We Reached the End of the Second Reconstruction? by Bayard Rustin.

Right to Work Laws: A Trap for America's Minorities by Bayard Rustin.

Responding to New Political Realities by Norman Hill and Bayard Rustin.

REPRINTS

Labor Law Reform—A Black Perspective by Bayard Rustin and Norman Hill (from the *National Journal*).

What Happened to Dr. King's Dream? by Bayard Rustin (from *Newsday*).

A. Philip Randolph: A Lesson Plan (from the *New York Teacher*).

Brown vs. Board of Education 25 years Later by Bayard Rustin (from *Newsday*).

A Message from Bayard Rustin



A. Philip Randolph was truly one of the greatest and most effective leaders in the history of America's black community. Drawing upon his trade union experiences, he became the first black leader of any importance to emphasize the economic aspects of American racism. He recognized that blacks were overwhelmingly a working people, and that trade unions offered the best hope for securing economic justice for black workers.

Mr. Randolph, always an eager activist, tested his ideas in the laboratory of experience, and set out in 1925 to organize black Pullman porters across the country. Working against tremendous odds, Mr. Randolph succeeded, and in 1937 the Pullman Company finally recognized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters as the sole representative of its porters.

After that impressive victory, Mr. Randolph could have justifiably rested on his laurels. Instead, he broadened his involvement in the rapidly expanding civil rights movement. He and the Brotherhood became stalwarts of the great civil rights crusades of the last 40 years. Together they fought for an end to discrimination in the armed forces, for the elimination of "color bars" in trade unions, and for every piece of civil rights legislation brought before Congress.

Today, thousands of APRI members continue to work in the grand tradition of Mr. Randolph by actively participating in their trade unions, by registering new black voters, and by playing an active part in their communities.

We welcome and encourage your participation.

Bayard Rustin
Bayard Rustin
Chairman

A. Philip Randolph Institute

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A. Philip Randolph Institute
260 Park Avenue South
New York, N.Y. 10010
(212) 533-8000

Norman H.B.
President
Frederick O'Hall
Vice President
Robert Wallace Gilmore
Treasurer

Charles Shusterman
Secretary

National Board
Raymond Rustin
Chairman

Jervis Anderson
Emmet Andrews
Alexander Berman
Barbara Bernal
Kenneth Blyden
Peter Borman
John T. Burns
Sir C. Chikwa
Kenneth B. Clark
Jesse Clayman
John Cleveland
Clara Dasher
Walter Davis
John DeCandio
Bernard Englander
Los Fender
Murray Finley
David J. Fitzmaurice
Angelo Fosco
Patsy Fryman
William Gary
Floyd Gibson
Wayne Glenn
Robert Goss
Raymond Gray
Ernest Green
Paul Hall
Alvin Hays
Dorothy Hight
Johnnie Henderson
Verma Murphy Hill
Rachelle Horowitz
Bennie Jackson
Mattie Jackson
Gloria Johnson
James Jones, Sr.
Vernon E. Jordan
Tom Kahn
Maida Springer Kern
Leon Keyserling
Roy Kinsley
William Kohnke
Fred J. Kroll
Henry Lacayo
Herbert A. Levine
William Lindner
Leon Lynch

John H. Lyons
Don V. Manney
Wes Martin
Sonoma May
Lloyd McBride
William Howard McCannan
Robert McGilton
Donna McGruder
George Miller
Joyce Miller
Isabel Mitchell
Caroline Mitchell
Frank Mont
Al Montoya
L. Calvin Moore
Emphus Murbacha
Warren Pace
William Peltard
Robert Powell
Arch Puddington
S. Frank Rellory
Richard Ravich
Howard Richardson
Earl Robinson
John P. Roche
William Ross
Howard Samuel
Albert Shapir
Hersha Sheffield
Donna Shapiro
Louise Smothers
Lorenzo Stephens
William Stodgha
J.C. Turner
Thomas Turner
Gut Tyler
Barbara Van Biese
Walter Waddy
Shannon Wall
Roosevelt Watts
Roy Whinn
Wilbert Williams
William Wingsinger
C. Vann Woodward
William H. Wynn

Executive Committee members
Special Events Consultant
Lionel Hampton
Council
John C. Somers
Staff
Michael Karger
Research Director
Hermene Sam
Administrative Director
Helen K. Tom
Assistant to the President

☐ Please send me the name of my local APRI contact person.

☐ Please send me additional information about APRI.

☐ There is no local group in my area. I am interested in forming a group.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

26
58

ANCHORAGE OFFICE

420 "L" STREET

SUITE 301

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

TELEPHONE: 907-576-0001

TELECOMPAR: 907-576-3100

1110 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

TELEPHONE: 202-697-9030

SEATTLE OFFICE

1000 WASHINGTON BUILDING

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101

TELEPHONE: 206-462-0770

TELECOMPAR: 206-462-0764

CABLE "PERKINS SEATTLE"

800 TELECOMPAR

INTL TELECOMPAR

PLEASE REPLY TO WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE

August 6, 1981

Mr. Charles Steele
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

RE: MUR 1390

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter dated July 9, 1981, the Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee herewith submits the following factual and legal materials which demonstrate that no action should be taken against it in the above-captioned matter. The Committee responds specifically to a complaint filed by Mr. G.O. Griffith, on behalf of the Mississippi Republican Party, which alleges that the Committee may have violated § 441d in the course of the recent special election in the State of Mississippi, by distributing campaign materials which did not carry the required "disclaimer" identifying the person or persons paying for and authorizing those materials.

As the Committee will establish below, the materials in question were neither paid for nor authorized by the Committee, nor was their distribution authorized by that Committee. Accordingly, the complaint filed Mr. Griffith should be dismissed promptly, and the file in this matter should be closed.

Complaint

The complaint filed by Mr. Griffith consists of certain personal observations made by him while traveling through "several predominantly black precincts," including, but apparently not limited to, precincts 11, 13, 22, 23 and 30. These observations are supplemented on page 2 of the complaint, by reference to "certain facts" found in various news accounts; Mr. Griffith refuses to attest to the truth of these accounts, and, in fact, asserts that they are "seemingly contradictory."

According to Mr. Griffith, at each voting place he visited, individuals "wearing or holding" Committee campaign material were handing out leaflets, bearing the name of the "A. Philip Randolph Institution, which criticized the Reagan Administration budget reduction program. Each of the leaflets were accompanied by a sample ballot marked for Wayne Dowdy, the successful Democratic candidate in this special election. At one of the numerous precincts visited, two of the "workers" interrogated by Mr. Griffith allegedly stated that they had been paid by the Committee to distribute these leaflets.

On this basis, Mr. Griffith contends that the Committee must have financed and/or authorized these leaflets, without complying with the "disclaimer" requirement of § 441d. Mr. Griffith does not suggest how many workers he interrogated or for that matter how many precincts he visited; it is clear, however, that only two individuals at only one precinct suggested that their activity in distributing these leaflets had been sponsored by the Committee.

Committee Response

Section 441d imposes the "disclaimer" requirement on any person who "makes an expenditure" for communications "expressly advocating the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate." As the Committee did not make any expenditure involved in the preparation or distribution of these leaflets, it cannot be charged with a violation of § 441d.

At the time the Mississippi Republican Party first made these allegations, approximately one week after the special election, both Congressman Dowdy and his Campaign Manager, Sonny Weir, denied any Committee involvement in the financing, preparation or distribution of these leaflets. See p. 2 of the Griffith Complaint, which cites Statements of Cong. Dowdy and Sonny Weir as they appeared in the Jackson Daily News and Clarion-Ledger, respectively.* The Committee stands by these statements disclaiming any knowledge of, or participation in, the financing or mass distribution of these leaflets with their

*Robert Darville, Treasurer of the Dowdy for Congress Committee, is quoted in the complaint as stating in the Clarion-Ledger that "about 75 people were paid \$30 to pass out leaflets on election day." There is no suggestion in this quotation, nor in any of the accompanying materials in the complaint, that the leaflets referred to were those bearing the name of the "A. Philip Randolph Institution."

29

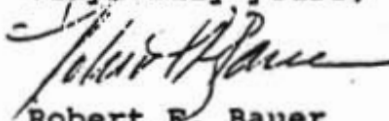
accompanying sample ballots. Congressman Dowdy and the Committee Treasurer, Mr. Darville, are prepared to submit affidavits, under oath, denying that any arrangements were made by the Committee with the "A. Philip Randolph Institution" or any other person for the financing or distribution of these leaflets.

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The Committee did pay \$30 apiece to various individuals who were charged with assisting in get-out-the-vote efforts in minority precincts during this special election. None of those hired for this purpose were supplied with these leaflets; or advised to contact "A. Philip Randolph" to obtain and distribute them; or in any way informed of the existence of these leaflets and the usefulness of making them available to minority voters. The Committee knows of no "workers" who distributed these leaflets, and specifically, is unable to identify the "two" workers at precinct 23 who allegedly did so. If, in fact, any campaign workers retained by the Committee procured these leaflets by any means and distributed them, they did so absolutely without the authorization, explicit or implicit approval, or knowledge of the Committee.**

Conclusion

On these grounds, the violation of § 441d alleged by Mr. Griffith cannot be sustained, and his complaint should be promptly dismissed.

Very truly yours,



Robert F. Bauer
Counsel for the

Dowdy for Congress Committee

RFB:peg

cc: Gary L. Johansen
Duane Brown

**It is evident that on an election day, with different materials flowing in and about the polling places, campaign workers might find or otherwise receive--and then distribute--such materials. The Committee had no control over these activities; and in any event, it is apparent that they were de minimus because only two "workers" at one of the various precincts visited by Mr. Griffith suggested that they were paid for their activities by the Committee.

ATTACHMENT II

(30)

Brown

KIRKPATRICK, LOCKHART, HILL, CHRISTOPHER & PHILLIPS

A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

1800 M STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

TELEPHONE (202) 452-7000
CABLE: KHPRI
TELEX 440000 KHPRI US
WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL NUMBER
(202) 452-8387

BY TELEPHONE
KIRKPATRICK, LOCKHART, HILL, CHRISTOPHER & PHILLIPS
1800 M STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
(202) 452-7000

HAND DELIVERED

November 16, 1981

Charles Steele, Esq.
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Re: MUR 1390

Dear Mr. Steele:

On behalf of the Central Mississippi A. Philip Randolph Institute, (CMAPRI), I am filing this response to your notification, dated September 24, 1981, that the Federal Election Commission had received a complaint alleging that CMAPRI has violated 2 U.S.C. § 441d. Specifically, that complaint, filed by the Mississippi Republican Party, asserts that the "disclaimer" required by § 441d was omitted from certain materials which expressly advocated the election of Congressman Wayne Dowdy in the recent special election in Mississippi and which were distributed at "several" precinct polling locations.

Central Mississippi APRI does not dispute that it financed the production of the materials in question, namely, a flyer entitled "It's Dangerous Not to Vote" and an attached sample ballot marked for Congressman Wayne Dowdy. Since the sample ballot advocated the election of Congressman Dowdy, it is presumably a communication within the ambit of §441d and should bear the appropriate "disclaimer" identifying the person who paid for and authorized it. Thus, CMAPRI concedes that, as a result of carelessness, this § 441d requirement was not properly observed.

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Charles Steele, Esq.
Federal Election Commission
November 16, 1981

Page Two

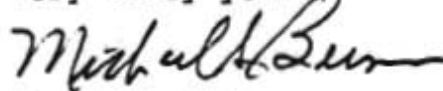
CMAPRI believes, however, that the violation involved here is de minimus, and that the FEC should fashion any remedy accordingly. CMAPRI is a small organization dedicated to voter education and registration work, specifically directed toward the black community. The organization has only 20 to 25 paid members (with dues assessed at \$10 a piece); it has no paid staff and no headquarters, and its activities over the last several years have been sporadic and unquestionably small in scale. The materials in question were produced and distributed exclusively by volunteers, at a cost of \$287, including \$45 in postage. Beyond the production and circulation of these materials, CMAPRI conducted no other activities in connection with the Mississippi special election involving Congressman Dowdy.

In making the expenditure in question, CMAPRI did not consult or coordinate in any way with Congressman Dowdy, and the sums involved do not, therefore, qualify as a "contribution in-kind" subject to statutory limits. Moreover, since CMAPRI's total expenditures in this special election fall well below \$1,000, its activity was not sufficient to qualify it as a "political committee" required to register and report. It is no doubt because of this relatively low level of activity, that CMAPRI operated with inadequate experience with -- and awareness of -- the requirements of federal law in distributing the materials at issue.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to let me know. William Wright, Chairman of Central Mississippi APRI stands ready to execute an affidavit supporting the assertions in this letter, if the FEC would find it useful.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Very truly yours



Michael S. Berman

MSB:rv

02040334760



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Robert F. Bauer, Esquire
1110 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: MUR 1390

Dear Mr. Bauer:

On July 9, 1981, the Commission notified you of a complaint alleging that your client had violated certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended.

The Commission, on December , 1981, determined that on the basis of the information in the complaint and information provided by you there is no reason to believe that a violation of any statute within its jurisdiction has been committed. Accordingly, the Commission closed its file in this matter as it pertains to your client. This matter will become a part of the public record within 30 days after the file has been closed with respect to all respondents. The Commission reminds you that the confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. §§ 437g(a)(4)(B) and 4347g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY:

Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

ATTACHMENT I

32

02040334761



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Michael S. Berman, Esquire
1900 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Re: MUR 1390

Dear Mr. Berman:

The Federal Election Commission notified you on September 24, 1981, of a complaint which alleges that your client has violated certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"). A copy of the complaint was forwarded to you at that time.

Upon further review of the allegations contained in the complaint and information supplied by you, the Commission, on December , 1981, determined that there is reason to believe that your client violated 2 U.S.C. § 441d, a provision of the Act.

The Office of General Counsel would like to settle this matter through conciliation prior to a finding of probable cause. However in the absence of any information which demonstrates that no further action should be taken against your client, the Office of General Counsel must proceed to the next compliance stage as noted on page 2, paragraph 2 of the enclosed procedures.

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 have any questions, please contact Duane A. Brown, the attorney assigned this matter at 523-4057.

Sincerely,

Enclosures
Procedures

02040334762



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

January 21, 1982

Michael S. Berman, Esquire
1900 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Re: MUR 1390

Dear Mr. Berman:

The Federal Election Commission notified you on September 24, 1981, of a complaint which alleges that your client has violated certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"). A copy of the complaint was forwarded to you at that time.

Upon further review of the allegations contained in the complaint and information supplied by you, the Commission, on January 13, 1982, determined that there is reason to believe that your client violated 2 U.S.C. § 441d, a provision of the Act.

The Office of General Counsel would like to settle this matter through conciliation prior to a finding of probable cause. However in the absence of any information which demonstrates that no further action should be taken against your client, the Office of General Counsel must proceed to the next compliance stage as noted on page 2, paragraph 2 of the enclosed procedures.

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 have any questions, please contact Duane A. Brown, the attorney assigned this matter at 523-4057.

Sincerely,

Frank P. Reiche

Frank P. Reiche
Chairman for the
Federal Election Commission

Enclosures
Procedures

02040334763



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

January 21, 1982

Robert F. Bauer, Esquire
1110 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: MUR 1390

Dear Mr. Bauer:

On July 9, 1981, the Commission notified you of a complaint alleging that your client had violated certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended.

The Commission, on January 13, 1982, determined that on the basis of the information in the complaint and information provided by you there is no reason to believe that a violation of any statute within its jurisdiction has been committed. Accordingly, the Commission closed its file in this matter as it pertains to your client. This matter will become a part of the public record within 30 days after the file has been closed with respect to all respondents. The Commission reminds you that the confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. §§ 437g(a)(4)(B) and 4347g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Kenneth A. Gross", is written over the typed name.

Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

02040334764



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Robert F. Bauer, Esquire
1110 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: MUR 1390

Dear Mr. Bauer:

On July 9, 1981, the Commission notified you of a complaint alleging that your client had violated certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended.

The Commission, on January 13, 1982, determined that on the basis of the information in the complaint and information provided by you there is no reason to believe that a violation of any statute within its jurisdiction has been committed. Accordingly, the Commission closed its file in this matter as it pertains to your client. This matter will become a part of the public record within 30 days after the file has been closed with respect to all respondents. The Commission reminds you that the confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. §§ 437g(a)(4)(B) and 4347g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY:

Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

02040364765



ELECTION COMMISSION

(ON, D.C. 20463)

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES STEELE *mwe*
FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS/JODY CUSTER *jc*
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION
DATE: OCTOBER 1, 1981
SUBJECT: ADDITIONAL OBJECTIONS - MUR 1390
First General Counsel's Report dated
9-30-81; Received in OCS, 9-30-81, 10:39

You were notified previously of an objection by
Commissioner McGarry.

Commissioners Reiche and Aikens submitted additional
objections this date at 4:12 and 4:14 respectively.

This matter will be discussed in executive session
on Thursday, October 8, 1981.

A copy of Commissioner Reiche's vote sheet with his
comments is attached.

Attachment:
Vote sheet

John

80-81,
RECEIVED
OCT 1 1981,

Jackson

le

DATED.
BROWN

02040334768



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES STEELE *mwe*
FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS/JODY CUSTER *jc*
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION
DATE: OCTOBER 1, 1981
SUBJECT: ADDITIONAL OBJECTIONS - MUR 1390
First General Counsel's Report dated
9-30-81; Received in OCS, 9-30-81, 10:39

You were notified previously of an objection by
Commissioner McGarry.

Commissioners Reiche and Aikens submitted additional
objections this date at 4:12 and 4:14 respectively.

This matter will be discussed in executive session
on Thursday, October 8, '1981.

A copy of Commissioner Reiche's vote sheet with his
comments is attached.

Wdawn

Attachment:
Vote sheet

62040334767

SENSITIVE



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1125 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Date and Time Transmitted: WEDNESDAY, 9-30-81,

4:00

Commissioner McGARRY, AIKENS, TIERNAN, THOMSON, REICHE, HARRIS

RETURN TO OFFICE OF COMMISSION SECRETARY BY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1981,

4:00

MUR No. 1390 First General Counsel's Report dated 9-30-81

- () I approve the recommendation
(✓) I object to the recommendation

COMMENTS: I believe we should await the results of the Randolph contact in Jackson before making any findings.

Date: 10/1/81 Signature: Frank P. Reiche

A DEFINITE VOTE IS REQUIRED AND ALL SHEETS SIGNED AND DATED.
PLEASE RETURN ONLY THE VOTE SHEETS TO THE OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSION SECRETARY NO LATER THAN THE DATE AND TIME SHOWN
ABOVE.

02040334768

57



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES STEELE *mwe*
FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS/JODY CUSTER *jc*
DATE: OCTOBER 1, 1981
SUBJECT: OBJECTION - MUR 1390 First General Counsel's
Report dated 9-30-81; Received in OCS, 9-30-81,
10:39

The above-named document was circulated on a 48
hour vote basis at 4:00, September 30, 1981.

Commissioner McGarry submitted an objection at 9:58,
October 1, 1981.

This matter will be placed on the Executive Session
Agenda for Thursday, October 8, 1981.

62040334769

02040334770

Subject: [illegible]
Re: [illegible]
Date: [illegible]

Please have the [illegible] [illegible]
to the [illegible] [illegible]

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

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSION SECRETARY

FIRST GENERAL COUNSEL'S REPORT

81 SEP 30 10: 38

SENSITIVE

DATE AND TIME OF TRANSMITTAL
BY OGC TO THE COMMISSION 9-30-81

MUR 1390
DATE COMPLAINT RECEIVED
BY OGC: 07/06/81
RESPONDENT:
Dowdy for Congress Committee
STAFF MEMBER:
Duane A. Brown

COMPLAINANT'S NAME: Mississippi Republican Party

RESPONDENT'S NAME: Dowdy for Congress Committee

RELEVANT STATUTE: 2 U.S.C. § 441d

INTERNAL REPORTS CHECKED: Dowdy for Congress Committee

FEDERAL AGENCIES CHECKED: None

SUMMARY OF ALLEGATIONS

In a complaint dated July 2, 1981, G. O. Griffith, Jr., executive director of the Mississippi Republican Party alleges that the Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee and "possibly other interested parties" violated 2 U.S.C. § 441d of the Act. Specifically, Mr. Griffith alleges that on June 23 and while traveling among several precincts in Jackson, Mississippi, he noticed individuals wearing or holding Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee campaign material handing out leaflets criticizing the Reagan administration spending cuts. Printed on each leaflet

02040334771

was the name, A. Philip Randolph Institution. Mr. Griffith further states that each leaflet contained several telephone numbers including the number of a Dowdy for Congress Committee headquarters. In addition, Mr. Griffith alleges that the leaflets had a sample ballot attached marked for Wayne Dowdy. Mr. Griffith also indicated that two of the individuals handing out the leaflets told him that they were being paid \$30 each by Wayne Dowdy to hand out leaflets.

Finally, Mr. Griffith argues that since the leaflet did not contain any disclaimer as to who authorized the distribution, a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 44ld by either the A. Philip Randolph Institution, the Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee or both occurred.

The complainant refers to several newspaper excerpts in the complaint. He indicates that he could not attest to the actual truth of the statements since they all seem contradictory. One such statement has Wayne Dowdy saying, he "knew absolutely nothing about the flyer." Another article finds the campaign manager, Sonny Weir stating, "that the material was paid for by the A. Philip Randolph Institution," supposedly a Washington, D.C. based group. Weir in another article is quoted as saying that the material was neither prepared nor approved by the Dowdy campaign.

The Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee was notified of the complaint and responded on August 6, 1981, through it counsel, Robert F. Bauer. (Attachment I)

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The A. Philip Randolph Institute was also notified of the complaint and responded through its President, Norman Hill on September 18.

FACTUAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS

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The response from the Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee indicates that the Committee "did not make any expenditure involved in the preparation or distribution of....the leaflets..." found in the complaint. It appears that before the complaint was filed, the complainant charged Wayne Dowdy and his campaign manager with involvement in the financing, preparation or distribution of the leaflets in question. Both individuals disclaimed any knowledge of, or participation in, the financing or distribution of the leaflets. Congressman Dowdy and the Committee Treasurer deny that any arrangements were made by the Committee with the "A Phillip Randolph Institution" to finance or distribute any leaflets.

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In that no evidence exists which indicates that the Dowdy for Congress Committee had any connection financial or otherwise to the leaflets in question, the Office of General Counsel recommends that the Commission find no reason to believe that the Dowdy for Congress Committee violated 2 U.S.C. §441d.

The response from the A. Philip Randolph Institute indicates that the institute "had no knowledge of the leaflet in question, nor did [they] authorize any individual to prepare

and authorize any individual to prepare and distribute such a leaflet." However, Mr. Hill did indicate that the national office of the institute which is located in New York did contribute \$500 to its local affiliate located in Jackson, Mississippi. Mr. Hill stated that this contribution was the sole contact the national office had with the affiliate and that "at no time did [the national office] authorize partisan political literature nor did it campaign for candidates to public office." The Office of General Counsel has forwarded a copy of the complaint to the institute's affiliate in Jackson, Mississippi. A recommendation regarding the national office will be made in a future report once a response is received from the affiliate.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Find no reason to believe the Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee violated 2 U.S.C. § 441d.
2. Close the file as to the Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee.
3. Approve and send the attached letter.

September 9, 1981
Date

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY:

Kenneth A. Gross
Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Attachments

1. Letter from Robert Bauer, Esquire
2. Letter to Robert Bauer, Esquire
3. Letter from Norman Hill

02040334774

PERKINS, COLE, STONE, OLSEN & WILLIAMS

81 AUG 6 P3:52

ANCHORAGE OFFICE

480 "L" STREET

SUITE 301

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

TELEPHONE: 907-275-2551

TELECOPIER: 907-275-2108

1110 VERNON AVENUE, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

TELEPHONE: 202-627-9030

SEATTLE OFFICE

1000 WASHINGTON BUILDING

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101

TELEPHONE: 206-462-6770

TELECOPIER: 206-462-6784

CABLE "PERKINS SEATTLE"

DOM TELER 22-0319

INT'L TELER 47183

PLEASE REPLY TO WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE

August 6, 1981

Mr. Charles Steele
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

RE: MUR 1390

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter dated July 9, 1981, the Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee herewith submits the following factual and legal materials which demonstrate that no action should be taken against it in the above-captioned matter. The Committee responds specifically to a complaint filed by Mr. G.O. Griffith, on behalf of the Mississippi Republican Party, which alleges that the Committee may have violated § 441d in the course of the recent special election in the State of Mississippi, by distributing campaign materials which did not carry the required "disclaimer" identifying the person or persons paying for and authorizing those materials.

As the Committee will establish below, the materials in question were neither paid for nor authorized by the Committee, nor was their distribution authorized by that Committee. Accordingly, the complaint filed Mr. Griffith should be dismissed promptly, and the file in this matter should be closed.

Complaint

The complaint filed by Mr. Griffith consists of certain personal observations made by him while traveling through "several predominantly black precincts," including, but apparently not limited to, precincts 11, 13, 22, 23 and 30. These observations are supplemented on page 2 of the complaint, by reference to "certain facts" found in various news accounts; Mr. Griffith refuses to attest to the truth of these accounts, and, in fact, asserts that they are "seemingly contradictory."

(2)

According to Mr. Griffith, at each voting place he visited, individuals "wearing or holding" Committee campaign material were handing out leaflets, bearing the name of the "A. Philip Randolph Institution, which criticized the Reagan Administration budget reduction program. Each of the leaflets were accompanied by a sample ballot marked for Wayne Dowdy, the successful Democratic candidate in this special election. At one of the numerous precincts visited, two of the "workers" interrogated by Mr. Griffith allegedly stated that they had been paid by the Committee to distribute these leaflets.

On this basis, Mr. Griffith contends that the Committee must have financed and/or authorized these leaflets, without complying with the "disclaimer" requirement of § 441d. Mr. Griffith does not suggest how many workers he interrogated or for that matter how many precincts he visited; it is clear, however, that only two individuals at only one precinct suggested that their activity in distributing these leaflets had been sponsored by the Committee.

Committee Response

Section 441d imposes the "disclaimer" requirement on any person who "makes an expenditure" for communications "expressly advocating the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate." As the Committee did not make any expenditure involved in the preparation or distribution of these leaflets, it cannot be charged with a violation of § 441d.

At the time the Mississippi Republican Party first made these allegations, approximately one week after the special election, both Congressman Dowdy and his Campaign Manager, Sonny Weir, denied any Committee involvement in the financing, preparation or distribution of these leaflets. See p. 2 of the Griffith Complaint, which cites Statements of Cong. Dowdy and Sonny Weir as they appeared in the Jackson Daily News and Clarion-Ledger, respectively.* The Committee stands by these statements disclaiming any knowledge of, or participation in, the financing or mass distribution of these leaflets with their

*Robert Darville, Treasurer of the Dowdy for Congress Committee, is quoted in the complaint as stating in the Clarion-Ledger that "about 75 people were paid \$30 to pass out leaflets on election day." There is no suggestion in this quotation, nor in any of the accompanying materials in the complaint, that the leaflets referred to were those bearing the name of the "A. Philip Randolph Institution."

3

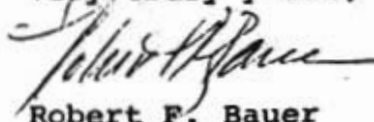
accompanying sample ballots. Congressman Dowdy and the Committee Treasurer, Mr. Darville, are prepared to submit affidavits, under oath, denying that any arrangements were made by the Committee with the "A. Philip Randolph Institution" or any other person for the financing or distribution of these leaflets.

The Committee did pay \$30 apiece to various individuals who were charged with assisting in get-out-the-vote efforts in minority precincts during this special election. None of those hired for this purpose were supplied with these leaflets; or advised to contact "A. Philip Randolph" to obtain and distribute them; or in any way informed of the existence of these leaflets and the usefulness of making them available to minority voters. The Committee knows of no "workers" who distributed these leaflets, and specifically, is unable to identify the "two" workers at precinct 23 who allegedly did so. If, in fact, any campaign workers retained by the Committee procured these leaflets by any means and distributed them, they did so absolutely without the authorization, explicit or implicit approval, or knowledge of the Committee.**

Conclusion

On these grounds, the violation of § 441d alleged by Mr. Griffith cannot be sustained, and his complaint should be promptly dismissed.

Very truly yours,



Robert F. Bauer
Counsel for the

Dowdy for Congress Committee

RFB:peg

cc: Gary L. Johansen
Duane Brown

**It is evident that on an election day, with different materials flowing in and about the polling places, campaign workers might find or otherwise receive--and then distribute--such materials. The Committee had no control over these activities; and in any event, it is apparent that they were de minimus because only two "workers" at one of the various precincts visited by Mr. Griffith suggested that they were paid for their activities by the Committee.

02040364777



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Robert F. Bauer, Esquire
1110 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: MUR 1390

Dear Mr. Bauer:

On July 9, 1981, the Commission notified you of a complaint alleging that your client had violated certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended.

The Commission, on September , 1981, determined that on the basis of the information in the complaint and information provided by the respondents there is no reason to believe that a violation of any statute within its jurisdiction has been committed. Accordingly, the Commission closed its file in this matter as it pertains to your client. This matter will become a part of the public record within 30 days after the file has been closed with respect to all respondents. The Commission reminds you that the confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. §§ 437g(a)(4)(B) and 437g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

By **Kenneth A. Gross**
Associate General Counsel

02040334778



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Robert F. Bauer, Esquire
1110 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
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Re: MUR 1390

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Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

By Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Robert Hill
President
President's Office
Vice President
Robert Wallace Gilmore
Treasurer
Charles Steinmetz
Secretary
Melland Reed
Beyond Rustin
Chairman

Joel Anderson
Samuel Anderson
Alexander Jackson
Barbara Bann
Kenneth Baylark
Peter Steinmetz
John T. Burnell
Sol G. Chalkin
Kenneth S. Clark
Jacob Clayman
John Cleveland
Clare Deisher
Walter Davis
John DeConcini
Bernard Englander
Lela Felder
Murray Finley
David J. Fitzmaurice
Angelo Fosse
Polly Fryman
William Gary
Floyd Gessen
Wayne Glavin
Robert Goss
Raymond Gritz
Ernest Green
Paul Hall
John Hesse

Douglas Hight
Jonathan Henderson
Yolene Murphy Hill
Ruthless Horowitz
Bryan Jackson
Mallory Jackson
Gloria Johnson
James Jones, Sr.
Vernice E. Jordan
Tom Kahn
Maida Springer Kemp
Leah Kirsling
Roy Kirsley
William Konyha
Fred J. Kroll
Henry Laasyo
Herbert A. Levine
William Lindner
Leah Lynch
John M. Lyons
Dan V. Maroney
Wm. Maslow
Benjamin Mays
Lloyd McBride
William Howard McClennan
Robert McGlotten
Denise McGruder
George Miller
Joan Miller
Isabel Minkoff
Clarence Mitchell
Frank Mont
Al Moutsoy
L. Calvin Moore
Emanuel Muravchik
Wesley Pace
William Pollard
Robert Powell
Arch Puddington
S. Frank Ralphy
Richard Ravitch
Howard Richardson
Earl Robinson
John P. Roche
William Ross
Howard Samuel
Albert Shanker
Horace Sheffield
Donald Sisman
Louise Smothers
Lorenzo Stephens
William Stodghill
J.C. Turner
Thomas Turner
Gus Tyler
Barbara Van Blake
Walter Waddy
Shannon Wall
Roosevelt Watts
Roy Wilkins
Wilbert Williams
William Winpisinger
C. Vann Woodward
William H. Wynn

Executive Committee members
Special Events Consultant
Lionel Hampton
Counsel
John C. Somers
Staff
Michael Kerper
Research Director
Harriette Siani
Administrative Director
Helen K. Toth
Assistant to the President

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A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE

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September 14, 1981

Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Attention: Kenneth Gross
Associate General Counsel

Re: MUR 1390

Gentlemen:

We are in receipt of your letter dated September 4, 1981 together with the enclosures.

Our attention is specifically directed to a leaflet bearing the caption dangerous and having inserted towards the bottom "A. Philip Randolph Institution."

The undersigned is the president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Inc. a non-profit corporation organized in the state of New York.

For your edification I enclose all recent brochures and literature. We are a non-profit educational institute actively involved in non-partisan voter registration and get out the vote campaigns. At no time have we authorized partisan political literature nor have we campaigned for candidates for public office.

On July 9, 1981 we submitted a contribution to a "local affiliate" located at 3473 Hancock, Jackson, Mississippi in the sum of \$500. Our covering letter is enclosed which clearly denominates the non-partisan character of the contribution. This was the sole contact we had with that affiliate in this connection.

Given the foregoing facts, there does not appear to be any basis

-more-

Federal Election Commission
September 14, 1981
page 2

for entertaining the complaint registered by a local political organization.

Let me repeat in order to avoid any ambiguity -- the A. Philip Randolph Institute Inc. had no knowledge of the leaflet in question, nor did we authorize any individual to prepare and distribute such a leaflet.

We trust this information is sufficient to dispose of this matter.

Sincerely,

Norman Hill

Norman Hill
President

NH/hh
Enclosures:

Sworn to before me this 14th day of September, 1981

Notary Public

0 2 0 4 0 3 3 4 7 8 3

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE
260 PARK AVENUE SOUTH
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010
(212) 533-8000

AFFILIATION AGREEMENT

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

The A. Philip Randolph Institute is pleased to join with your organization in a statement of mutual objectives and principles as contained in the Institute's organizational document adopted by the national board on February 6, 1979. Those objectives and principles are the following:

Objectives of the Institute

1. The encouragement and expansion of black political activity at the state, local and national levels of government. To further this goal, the Institute is involved in: a) registering voters; b) organizing non-partisan get-out-the-vote drives; and c) voter education. Because of our closely shared interests with the labor movement, the Institute's registration and mobilization activities are co-ordinated in conjunction with labor's main political organizations. The Institute also works with organizations that share its goals, such as the NAACP, National Urban League, and other groups.

2. The encouragement and expansion of black involvement in the labor movement. The Institute believes that black unionists must play an active role within their own trade unions. Such activity benefits their local unions, the labor movement and the overall black community.

3. The development of union presence in the black community. By playing an active and constructive role in the black community, black unionists can help strengthen the bonds between organized labor and the black community, while also mobilizing support for the shared legislative and social objectives of the labor and civil rights movements.

Principles of the Institute

1. Commitment to work within the labor movement. The vast majority of blacks are workers. While we realize that the labor movement is not a perfect institution, black trade unionists must work within the broad movement of organized workers of all races. The Institute is firmly committed to racial integration, it rejects the idea that black workers can or should

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solve their own problems in isolation from the overall labor movement. Thus, the tactics and strategies of the Institute must parallel the tactics and strategies of the mainstream trade union movement.

2. Commitment to democracy at home and abroad. The Institute believes that full participation by all the people is the only sure guarantee for democracy. Without the democratic involvement of the great majority of black people, the goals of economic equality and respect for human rights, will never be achieved. Moreover, our struggle is intimately linked to similar struggles for democracy throughout the world. Such movements can survive and succeed only where political democracy exists. Because of its commitment to international democracy, the Institute has supported clear positions on the survival of democratic states (such as Israel,) opposition to totalitarianism of the right or left, and opposition to apartheid, (as in South Africa) and full support for refugees from oppression. The Institute will continue to support positions on other crucial domestic and foreign policy issues as they emerge.

3. Non-endorsement of political candidates. As a non-partisan organization, the Institute shall not endorse political candidates or support political parties. Because of its strict non-endorsement policy, the Institute serves as a unifying force within both the black community and the labor movement.

In furtherance of these objectives and principles, the A. Philip Randolph Institute extends to your organization the right to use the name of the Institute in local non-partisan activities and programs. Your organization shall use the name of the Institute together with a geographic description. Thus, the name of your local Institute affiliate will be distinguishable from the national Institute.

The use of the Institute's name does not constitute your organization as the Institute's partner, agent or representative in any way. Nor does your organization have any right or authority to incur financial, legal or political obligations on behalf of the Institute.

If your organization engages in activities at variance with the objectives, principles or operating policies of the Institute, the Institute may exercise its right to forbid the use of its name by your organization. In the event of such termination, the arrangements provided for in this agreement and any prior financing contract shall be null and void.

As needs arise, the Institute's national office will assist your organization by providing literature, materials, and advice on fund-raising, and organizational matters. Also, the Institute's.

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national office will, from time to time, provide funds for specific non-partisan programs. These funds will be disbursed according to the provisions of an agreement between your local organization and the Institute.

Finally, the Institute is proud to welcome your organization as a new affiliate. Hopefully, your association with the Institute will prove to be mutually beneficial as we work together to advance the interests of the labor movement and the black community.

Fraternally,
A. Philip Randolph Institute

Norman Hill
Executive Director

DATED: _____

We agree to the above and to the Objectives, Principles, Organizational Structure and Operating Policies of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

A.P.R.I.

(name of affiliate)

name	address	city, state, zip
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title	union	telephone
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name	address	city, state, zip
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title	union	telephone
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name	address	city, state, zip
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title	union	telephone
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name	address	city, state, zip
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title	union	telephone
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Please Note:

This form must be signed by the President and 3 other officers of the group. All four signers must be members of different international unions.

OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
AND OPERATING POLICIES

Adopted February 6, 1979

Section I. Objectives of the Institute

With the passage of the Civil Rights Act in 1964, a new era began for the civil rights movement. Rather than relying exclusively on mass protest activities, black Americans could now turn to a strategy of mass electoral activity. To facilitate this dramatic shift "from protest to politics" the A. Philip Randolph Institute was established to achieve the following objectives:

1. The encouragement and expansion of black political activity at the state, local and national levels of government. To further this goal, the Institute is involved in: a) registering voters; b) organizing non-partisan get-out-the-vote drives; and c) voter education. Because of our closely shared interests with the labor movement, the Institute's registration and mobilization activities are co-ordinated in conjunction with labor's main political organizations. The Institute also works with organizations that share its goals, such as the NAACP, National Urban League, and other groups.

2. The encouragement and expansion of black involvement in the labor movement. The Institute believes that black unionists must play an active role within their own trade unions. Such activity benefits their local unions, the labor movement and the overall black community.

3. The development of union presence in the black community. By playing an active and constructive role in the black community, black unionists can help strengthen the bonds between organized labor and the black community, while also mobilizing support for the shared legislative and social objectives of the labor and civil rights movements.

Section II. Principles of the Institute

Since its formation, the policies and programs of the Institute have been governed by strict adherence to the political values and principles exemplified by A. Philip Randolph. Those values and principles, briefly stated, include:

1. Commitment to work within the labor movement. The vast majority of blacks are workers. While we realize that the labor movement is not a perfect institution, black trade unionists must work within the broad movement of organized workers of all races. The Institute is

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firmly committed to racial integration, it rejects the idea that black workers can or should solve their own problems in isolation from the overall labor movement. Thus, the tactics and strategies of the Institute must parallel the tactics and strategies of the mainstream trade union movement.

2. Commitment to democracy at home and abroad. The Institute believes that full participation by all the people is the only sure guarantee for democracy. Without the democratic involvement of the great majority of black people, the goals of economic equality and respect for human rights, will never be achieved. Moreover, our struggle is intimately linked to similar struggles for democracy throughout the world. Such movements can survive and succeed only where political democracy exists. Because of its commitment to international democracy, the Institute has supported clear positions on the survival of democratic states (such as Israel,) opposition to totalitarianism of the right or left, and opposition to apartheid, (as in South Africa) and full support for refugees from oppression. The Institute will continue to support positions on other crucial domestic and foreign policy issues as they emerge.

3. Non-endorsement of political candidates. As a non-partisan organization, the Institute shall not endorse political candidates or support political parties. Because of its strict non-endorsement policy, the Institute serves as a unifying force within both the black community and the labor movement.

Section III. Organizational Structure

1. National Board

The Institute's National Board consists of black trade unionists, leaders of major international unions, regional representatives, and selected leaders from other organizations which share the philosophy and goals of the Institute. New members are nominated by the Executive Committee and elected by the Board. Members serve for two year terms. Regional representatives are elected at regional caucuses during the Institute's annual conference and also serve on the Board for two years.

The National Board has three main functions. First, it establishes the general policy of the Institute. Second, it elects the Institute's executive officers. And third, it elects an Executive Committee.

2. Executive Committee

Between meetings of the National Board, the Executive Committee acts on behalf of the Board and provides administrative guidance to the executive officers of the Institute. The officers are ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

3. Operating Committee

Institute officers and staff meet with the Operating Committee on a regular basis. The Committee, which is advisory in nature, consists of trade unionists who assist and provide servicing to the Institute in its day-to-day work. Committee members may include representatives from international unions, key AFL-CIO departments, state and local AFL-CIO bodies and regional representatives. Committee members are appointed by the Executive Director.

4. Regional Representatives

Every two years, each Institute region elects one regional representative to serve on the National Board. Elections are held during the annual Institute conference. There are presently five (5) regions:

West: Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin

Northeast: Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, D.C.

South: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia.

Southwest: Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas.

Voting takes place in regional caucuses. Each state casts a number of votes which is determined by the number of eligible affiliates in the state according to the following formula:

1	to	3 affiliates	-	1 vote
4	to	6 affiliates	-	2 votes
7	to	9 affiliates	-	3 votes
10	to	12 affiliates	-	4 votes
13	to	15 affiliates	-	5 votes
16	to	18 affiliates	-	6 votes
19	to	21 affiliates	-	7 votes
22	or more	affiliates	-	8 votes

Recognized statewide Institute organizations have an additional vote.

In the regional caucuses, the votes cast by each state are

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decided by the eligible affiliates in that state. Each eligible affiliate has one vote for this purpose which is cast by a person elected by the affiliate prior to the National Conference.

Voting in the regional caucuses is by roll call and a majority is required for election. If no candidate receives a majority on the first ballot, the candidate with the lowest number of votes is dropped on each succeeding ballot. If there is a tie vote on three consecutive ballots, each affiliate will have one vote on the next ballot.

Regional representatives have two main functions. First, they assist in servicing affiliates within their jurisdictions under the direction of the Executive Director. And, second, they are responsible for conveying the concerns and grievances of local affiliates to the national Institute.

A regional representative may be recalled by a regional election initiated by a petition of the majority of the affiliates in the region.

5. Affiliates

The Institute grants charters to local affiliates which agree with the objectives, principles, organizational structure, and operating policies as outlined in this document.

6. State Affiliates

In states with four or more Institute affiliates, the Institute may grant a charter to a statewide organization. State affiliates have the same responsibilities as local affiliates.

7. No local or state affiliate or any other organizational structure of the Institute can be established without the approval of the Executive Director.

Section IV. Operating Policies for Institute Affiliates and State Organizations

1. Each union which participates in the activities of an Institute affiliate shall be accorded representation on the affiliate's executive board.

2. The officers, executive board, and all policy making committees shall be comprised of affiliate participants who are currently union members. A union is here defined as any AFL-CIO affiliate or unaffiliated organization of workers which has or seeks collective bargaining as its principal objective.

Individuals who are interested in participating in

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Institute affiliates but who do not belong to unions should be encouraged to serve on working committees and in various projects which the group may sponsor.

3. Institute affiliates should work closely with the AFL-CIO central labor body in their locality. The affiliate should endeavor to have a discussion of the Institute's work placed on the regular monthly agenda of central body meetings. State organizations should have a similar working relationship with the state AFL-CIO. The Institute's national office will assist in developing and promoting this cooperative relationship.

4. No more than one member from any one international union should serve as a main officer, (president, vice president, secretary, treasurer) of the state organization or local affiliate. This requirement may be waived under special circumstances by the Executive Director.

5. Each affiliate and state organization must hold an election of officers at least once every three (3) years.

6. Each affiliate and state organization must on request submit evidence to the Institute's national office that its by-laws or operating procedures are consistent with the objectives, principles, organizational structure, and operating policies of the Institute.

7. Grievance procedure

A. APRI affiliate members with grievances should take their complaint first to the executive board of their own affiliate. If the grievance is not resolved, members may appeal to the chapter members; to the state organization (where organized); through their regional representative to the Executive Director; to the National Executive Committee; and finally, to the National Board.

B. An affiliate with a grievance should take it to the state organization (where organized); through the regional representative to the Executive Director; to the National Executive Committee; and finally, to the National Board.

C. The Executive Director may suspend or revoke the charter of an affiliate which takes actions that violate the objectives, principles, organizational structure and operating policies of the Institute. Suspensions and revocations may be appealed through the grievance procedure described above.

D. When an individual member of an affiliate acts in such a way as to harm the reputation of the Institute, it is the responsibility of the affiliate to which the individual belongs to take appropriate action to deal with this situation.

* * *

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September 14, 1981

Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Attention: Kenneth Gross
Associate General Counsel

Re: MUR 1390

Gentlemen:

We are in receipt of your letter dated September 4, 1981 together with the enclosures.

Our attention is specifically directed to a leaflet bearing the caption dangerous and having inserted towards the bottom "A. Philip Randolph Institution."

The undersigned is the president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Inc. a non-profit corporation organized in the state of New York.

For your edification I enclose all recent brochures and literature. We are a non-profit educational institute actively involved in non-partisan voter registration and get out the vote campaigns. At no time have we authorized partisan political literature nor have we campaigned for candidates for public office.

On July 9, 1981 we submitted a contribution to a "local affiliate" located at 3473 Hancock, Jackson, Mississippi in the sum of \$500. Our covering letter is enclosed which clearly denominates the non-partisan character of the contribution. This was the sole contact we had with that affiliate in this connection.

Given the foregoing facts, there does not appear to be any basis

-more-

Norman Hill
President
Frederick O'Neal
Vice President
Robert Wallace Adams
Treasurer
Charles Bloomfield
Secretary
National Board
Bayard Rustin
Chairman
Jarvis Anderson
Emmet Anderson
Alexander Borsan
Barbara Beeson
Kenneth Grayson
Peter Sommerling
John T. Sumrell
Sol C. Chaskin
Kenneth S. Clark
Jacob Clayman
John Cleveland
Clare Dasher
Walter Davis
John DeConcini
Bernard Englander
Lois Feider
Murray Finley
David J. Fitzmaurice
Angelo Fosse
Patsy Fryman
William Gary
Floyd Giesen
Wayne Glenn
Robert Goss
Raymond Gray
Ernest Green
Paul Hall
Alvin Hesse
Dorothy Haight
Johnnie Henderson
Verna Murphy Hill
Rachelle Horowitz
Sennie Jackson
Elsie Jackson
Gloria Johnson
James Jones, Jr.
Kenneth E. Jordan
Rita Kahn
Maida Springer Kemp
Leon Keyserling
Tom Kinsky
William Koryha
Fred J. Kroll
Henry Lacayo
Herbert A. Levine
William Lindner
Leon Lynch
John H. Lyons
Dan V. Maroney
Will Maslow
Benjamin Mays
Edys McBride
William Howard McClennan
Robert McGlotten
Chaise McGruder
George Miller
Joyce Miller
Jayah Minkoff
Lawrence Mitchell
Frank Mont
Al Montoya
L. Calvin Moore
Emanuel Muravchik
Warren Pate
William Pollard
Robert Powell
Arch Puddington
S. Frank Rafferty
Richard Ravitch
Howard Richardson
Earl Robinson
John P. Roche
William Ross
Howard Samuel
Albert Shanker
Horace Sheffield
Donald Sisman
Louise Smothers
Lorenzo Stephens
William Stodghill
J.C. Turner
Thomas Turner
Gus Tyler
Barbara Van Blake
Walter Waddy
St. Anthon Wall
Roosevelt Watts
Roy Wilkins
Wilbert Williams
William Wing-Singer
C. Vann Woodward
William H. Wynn
Executive Committee members
Special Events Consultant
Lionel Hampton
Counsel
John C. Sumers
Staff
Michael Kerper
Research Director
Hattie San
Administrative Director
Heidi K. Tolin
and countless others

12/16

Federal Election Commission
September 14, 1981
page 2

for entertaining the complaint registered by a local political organization.

Let me repeat in order to avoid any ambiguity -- the A. Philip Randolph Institute Inc. had no knowledge of the leaflet in question, nor did we authorize any individual to prepare and distribute such a leaflet.

We trust this information is sufficient to dispose of this matter.

Sincerely,

Norman Hill
President

NH/hh
Enclosures:

Sworn to before me this 14th day of September, 1981

Notary Public

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A. PHILIP

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PHILIP

RANDOLPH INSTITUTE

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A Message from Norman Hill



For over fifteen years, the A. Philip Randolph Institute has been a vital and creative force within the black community. From the very beginning, we shaped our programs and policies in close accord with the principles espoused by A. Philip Randolph, America's foremost black labor leader. Briefly stated, these values are:

1. A commitment to political democracy for all people, whether in the United States or abroad.
2. A commitment to work within the labor movement.
3. A commitment to racial integration.

Following in Mr. Randolph's tradition, the Institute firmly believes that the movement for black freedom and equality must have an all-encompassing focus; it must embrace the totality of the black experience in America. Moreover, the Institute recognizes that the problems encountered today by blacks are primarily economic in nature. Therefore, the Institute involves itself with issues like national economic policy, trade union rights, the minimum wage, international trade policy, national health insurance, and job training programs.

To achieve our goals, the Institute looks toward the ballot box. Across the country, more than 180 local APRI affiliates, all of them run by volunteers, are working to increase black political participation, and to educate black people about the critical issues of the day. In addition, APRI activists work within their trade unions, advancing the ideals which Mr. Randolph promoted throughout his long and immensely productive life.

Every black trade unionist, whether an officer, staffer, or rank-and-file member, has an important role to play in the Institute. We need

your support and involvement. Indeed, our future depends on you. Thus, I heartily encourage you to become a member of your local APRI group.

Norman Hill

Norman Hill
President
A. Philip Randolph Institute



In concert with their fellow workers, Black people can take decisive control of their own destinies; with a union, they can approach their employers as proud and upright equals, not as trembling and bowing slaves. Indeed, a solid union contract is, in a very real sense, another Emancipation Proclamation.

A. Philip Randolph

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Mobilizing Black Political Power

To a large extent, the continued advancement of the social and economic interests of black Americans depends on the full mobilization of black political power at the ballot box. Recognizing this, the Randolph Institute has steadily expanded its activities in the areas of voter registration, voter education, and get-out-the-vote drives. With over 10 years of experience in election work, the Randolph Institute is regarded as one of the most effective black political organizations in America.

Although no national elections were held in 1979, scores of Institute affiliates sponsored voter registration drives for local and statewide elections. Major registration projects were organized in Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, Iowa, Houston, Baltimore, * Kansas City, Memphis, Birmingham, Tucson, Buffalo, and dozens of other states and cities.

In 1978, local Institute affiliates registered over 400,000 new voters. Since 1975, over 1.6 million new voters have been added to the election rolls by Institute activists. In addition, over 9,000 APRI members have worked as election day volunteers, distributing thousands of flyers, bringing people to the polls, and providing voters



with non-partisan political information.

All APRI registration projects are staffed by trade unionists who live and work in targeted communities. Working solely as unpaid volunteers in cooperation with local labor unions and citizen groups, APRI members help build effective coalitions which seek to increase the political impact of the black electorate.

At the present time, APRI affiliates are building a strong political foundation to insure a significant black role in the 1980 Presidential and Congressional elections.

Strengthening the Labor Movement

It is no exaggeration to assert that the advances and setbacks of black workers are, in large measure, reflective of the victories and defeats of the trade union movement. Because of close mutual interests with the labor movement, the Institute devotes a substantial portion of its resources to supporting the far-reaching legislative and social objectives of organized labor. Local APRI affiliates have assisted workers in their struggles to organize unions, helped coordinate boycott campaigns, and provided valuable assistance in strike situations.

As a result of lessons learned from the 1978

campaign on labor law reform, the Institute has expanded and refined its efforts on the legislative front. Throughout the year, the national office informs local affiliates about upcoming congressional votes on labor-supported bills. Local affiliates respond by communicating with their representatives and senators through mailgrams, letters, petitions and personal visits to district offices.

During the past year, special campaigns were mounted on the following issues: the Davis-Bacon Act, federal budget cuts, the Chrysler financial aid package, Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday, Mottl anti-busing amendments, Human Needs Amendment, fair housing amendments, windfall profits tax, trade adjustment assistance, and campaign spending limits. On the state level, many affiliates generated support for the Equal Rights Amendment, and the D.C. Congressional Representation Amendment.

While supporting labor's legislative program, APRI groups also participate in activities which assist trade unions in organizing the unorganized. Most important, Institute affiliates continue their efforts on behalf of workers, many of them black, employed at 89 J.P. Stevens plants across the South. Many local groups have organized special J.P. Stevens programs, including regular leafletting, door-to-door canvassing, and picket lines. The Institute also supports boycotts against Winn-Dixie, Coors Beer, and Miss Goldy Chickens.



Toward Social Equality

At a time when the political environment has become ever more conservative, the Institute has remained a strong supporter of programs that aid the poor, provide full employment, protect the living standards of workers, and move society toward greater equality. The Institute firmly believes that the social and economic advancement of black people cannot be achieved in isolation from other broad social goals. Thus, the Institute has taken strong positions supporting the minimum wage, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), and a whole array of other programs and proposals. In addition, local Institute affiliates have been in the forefront of campaigns opposing budget cutbacks at the state and federal levels.

To further the movement for equality, and to protect past gains, the Institute actively participates in the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, an organization that helps to coordinate the civil rights activities of a wide variety of labor, minority, religious, and professional organizations. The Institute is also involved in several ad hoc coalitions on issues like human rights, support for low tuition and ERA.

Education and Training

With the steady growth of local affiliates, and the expansion of their concerns beyond voter registration and election activities, the Institute has become increasingly conscious of the need for intensive education and training programs. In line with these new needs, the Institute organizes Regional Leadership Conferences for APRI affiliates.

In anticipation of the 1980 elections, the Institute's training conferences during 1979 emphasized the development and improvement of leadership and organizational skills. Sessions were held on parliamentary procedure, public speaking and organizing techniques. Experienced staff members from the Institute, AFL-CIO, and the United Automobile Workers served as speakers and workshop leaders.

In 1979, 285 Institute leaders—an increase of more than 30% over 1978—attended the regional conferences. Participants came from more than 30 different trade unions. Conferences were held in Ottawa, Illinois (Midwest region); Shreveport, Louisiana (Southwest region); Pawling, New York (Northeast region); Menlo Park, California (Western region); and Chattanooga, Tennessee (Southern region).

Institute staff also assisted eight statewide affiliates (Texas, Indiana, Louisiana, Iowa, Michigan, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina) in organizing conventions and statewide conferences.

In cooperation with Frontlash, the Institute co-sponsored five student-labor conferences across the South. Each conference included sessions on labor history, political action, and the role of trade unions in American society. Over 300 students attended the sessions.

Building the Movement

Each year over a thousand black trade unionists and community leaders participate in the APRI National Conference. During the weekend conference, participants have an opportunity to exchange information about their activities and experiences. They also attend workshop sessions on such topics as public relations, fundraising, and political action. These workshops, which are led by experienced trade unionists, provide local APRI leaders with the know-how required for the building and expansion of

grassroots organizations, the lifeblood of the Institute.

As a major annual event within the overall black community, the conference attracts prominent trade unionists and civil rights leaders as speakers. In the past, the conference has been addressed by people like George Meany, Andrew Young, Ray Marshall, Barbara Jordan, and Clarence Mitchell.

Spreading the Message

Communicating labor's position on vital issues of the day has long been an important function of the Institute. Through numerous articles and a heavy schedule of speaking engagements, Bayard Rustin and Norman Hill have repeatedly emphasized the importance of the black-labor alliance, and the need for greater participation by blacks in the political process.

Mr. Rustin's bi-weekly column, which is printed on a regular basis by over 200 black and labor publications, is one of the principle means of publicizing the Institute's general approach to current political issues. During 1979, Mr. Rustin wrote columns on a broad variety of issues including energy, the dangers of the "merit shop" in construction, the new Right, legislation to control "runaway shops," social security, the plight of Haitian refugees, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the merchant marine, and the chronic problems experienced by the U.S. economy. Frequently, Mr. Rustin's columns are excerpted and broadcast on the National Black Network.

Mr. Rustin also published longer articles in *Newsday*, the *Washington Post*, the *New York Times*, *Commentary*, the *New Leader*, *Change*, the *Howard Law Journal*, and the *AFL-CIO Federationist*.

Norman Hill wrote several guest columns including pieces on the Steelworkers strike in Newport News, black unemployment, the Mississippi election, and gains achieved by black union members.

During the year, Mr. Rustin and Mr. Hill spoke before many labor civil rights, academic, and student audiences.





Concern for Human Rights

From the very beginning, the Institute has concerned itself with human rights issues, both at home and abroad. Today, the struggle for freedom and justice has assumed an international dimension. Freedom won in one country is never secure as long as freedom is scorned and trampled upon in another country. Recognizing this basic reality, the Institute believes that those who have known repression, racism and exploitation have a serious obligation to speak out when others face similar violations of human rights.

This commitment to freedom has led the Institute to become involved in a number of international issues. For example, the Institute played

an important role in organizing black support for refugees fleeing from oppression in Indochina and Haiti. More recently, APRI leaders have spoken out on behalf of undocumented workers who experience tremendous exploitation at the hands of employers. And the Institute continues its interest in African affairs, especially in helping to achieve a peaceful and fair transition to black majority rule in the nations of southern Africa.

Also, the Institute has a strong commitment to the survival of democratic Israel. Since 1975, the Institute and many of its leaders have been active members of the Black Americans to Support Israel Committee (BASIC). Through its activities, the Committee seeks to strengthen the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the black community and Israel. On occasion, the Committee organizes study trips to Israel to acquaint black leaders with the accomplishments of the Israeli labor movement (the only free labor movement in the Middle East), and innovative developments in the areas of education and social services.



THE A. PHILIP RANDOLPH EDUCATIONAL FUND

While the Institute devotes itself to the day-to-day tasks of building a broad coalition for social change, the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund supports special short-term projects as needs and interests arise. As a tax-exempt organization, the Fund has sponsored a wide variety of non-partisan, educational projects.

Currently, the Fund has two major projects in progress: the Youth Employment Program (YEP), and the Trade Union Intern Program.

Youth Employment Program (YEP)

Because of widespread unemployment among black youngsters, the Fund developed an imaginative and immensely successful pilot project to assist minority youth in finding good-paying jobs in their own locales. Presently, YEP operates offices in 11 cities: Baltimore, Davenport, Jackson, Evansville, Jacksonville, Kansas City, New Haven, Raleigh-Durham, Houston, Louisville, and Los Angeles. The program is funded by the U.S. Department of Labor.

So far, YEP has placed nearly 1,700 young people in new, good-paying jobs. In addition, nearly 7,700 youngsters received counseling, and 2,400 have used the program's tutorial services.

YEP staff members were selected in consultation with local Institute affiliates, and local labor groups. In every instance, the local staff has a broad familiarity with the labor movement, community organizations, school system, churches, and local government.

Trade Union Intern Program

Recognizing the growing need for black staff persons in key sectors of the labor movement, the Fund—in cooperation with several foundations and international unions—has established a Trade Union Intern Program. To date, the program has co-sponsored interns with the Communications Workers, Illinois AFL-CIO, Operating Engineers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Clothing Workers, Steelworkers, and Georgia AFL-CIO.

As the program enters its third year, several more unions have signed on. The unions are: the Electrical Workers, Transport Workers, Indiana AFL-CIO, Michigan AFL-CIO, Chemical Workers, Furniture Workers, Bakery Workers, and the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union.

Interns receive training in organizing, research, leadership skills, labor education, and political action. Interns also participate in a variety of activities with community-based organizations. Throughout the year, the Educational Fund's staff closely monitors each intern's progress. Following the completion of the program, interns will be appointed as permanent staff members with their unions.



Literature

The Institute distributes, at reduced prices, books and pamphlets on crucial issues of social policy, race relations, and the history of the civil rights movement. The following publications are currently available.

BOOKS

Down the Line by Bayard Rustin: Quadrangle, Chicago (hardcover and paperback).

Strategies for Freedom by Bayard Rustin.

PAMPHLETS

The Politics of 1980: Is There a Choice? by Norman Hill and Bayard Rustin.

Seniority and Racial Progress by Bayard Rustin and Norman Hill.

The Blacks and the Unions by Bayard Rustin.

The Foundation: A Black Working Class by Bayard Rustin.

Black Studies—Myths and Realities by Martin Kilson, C. Vann Woodward, Kenneth B. Clark, Roy Wilkins, and Norman Hill.

Have We Reached the End of the Second Reconstruction? by Bayard Rustin.

Right to Work Laws: A Trap for America's Minorities by Bayard Rustin.

Responding to New Political Realities by Norman Hill and Bayard Rustin.

REPRINTS

Labor Law Reform—A Black Perspective by Bayard Rustin and Norman Hill (from the *National Journal*).

What Happened to Dr. King's Dream? by Bayard Rustin (from *Newsday*).

A. Philip Randolph: A Lesson Plan (from the *New York Teacher*).

Brown vs. Board of Education 25 years Later by Bayard Rustin (from *Newsday*).

A Message from Bayard Rustin



A. Philip Randolph was truly one of the greatest and most effective leaders in the history of America's black community. Drawing upon his trade union experiences, he became the first black leader of any importance to emphasize the economic aspects of American racism. He recognized that blacks were overwhelmingly a working people, and that trade unions offered the best hope for securing economic justice for black workers.

Mr. Randolph, always an eager activist, tested his ideas in the laboratory of experience, and set out in 1925 to organize black Pullman porters across the country. Working against tremendous odds, Mr. Randolph succeeded, and in 1937 the Pullman Company finally recognized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters as the sole representative of its porters.

After that impressive victory, Mr. Randolph could have justifiably rested on his laurels. Instead, he broadened his involvement in the rapidly expanding civil rights movement. He and the Brotherhood became stalwarts of the great civil rights crusades of the last 40 years. Together they fought for an end to discrimination in the armed forces, for the elimination of "color bars" in trade unions, and for every piece of civil rights legislation brought before Congress.

Today, thousands of APRI members continue to work in the grand tradition of Mr. Randolph by actively participating in their trade unions, by registering new black voters, and by playing an active part in their communities.

We welcome and encourage your participation.

Bayard Rustin

Bayard Rustin
Chairman

A. Philip Randolph Institute

A. Philip Randolph Institute
360 Park Avenue South
New York, N.Y. 10010
(212) 533-8000

Norman Hill
President

Frederick O'Neal
Vice President

Robert Wallace Gilmore
Treasurer

Charles Steinmetz
Secretary

National Board

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Patsy Fryman

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Floyd Gibson

Wayne Glenn
Robert Goss

Raymond Gray
Ernest Green

Paul Hall
Alvin Heaps

Dorothy Height
Johnnie Henderson

Velma Murphy Hill
Rachelle Horowitz

Bennie Jackson
Malite Jackson

Gloria Johnson
James Jones, Sr.

Vernon E. Jordan
Tom Kahn

Maida Springer Kemp
Leon Keyserling

Roy Kinsley
William Kohnke

Fred J. Kroll
Henry Lacayo

Herbert A. Levine
William Lindner

Leon Lynch

John H. Lyons
Don V. Maroney

Will Maslow
Benjamin Mays

Lloyd McBride
William Howard McCann

Robert Middleton
Danise MacGruder

George Miller
Joyce Miller

Isaac Mitchell
Clarence Mitchell

Frank Mont
Al Montoya

L. Calvin Moore
Emmanuel Muravchik

Warren Pace
William Pollard

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S. Frank Raftery
Richard Ravitch

Howard Richardson
Earl Robinson

John P. Roche
William Ross

Howard Samuel
Albert Shanker

Horace Sheffield
Donald Shuman

Louise Smothers
Lorenzo Stephens

William Stodghill
J.C. Turner

Thomas Turner
Gus Tyler

Barbara Van Biese
Walter Waddy

Shannon Wall
Roosevelt Walls

Roy Wilkins
Wilbert Williams

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William H. Wynn

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Special Events Consultant

Lionel Hampton

Counsel

John C. Somers

Staff

Michael Kerper

Research Director

Harnette Sims

Administrative Director

Helen K. Toth

Assistant to the President

☐ Please send me the name of my local APRI contact person.

☐ Please send me additional information about APRI.

☐ There is no local group in my area. I am interested in forming a group.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

26

Mar 1390

STATEMENT OF DESIGNATION OF COUNSEL

NAME OF COUNSEL: Michael S. Berman

ADDRESS: 1900 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

TELEPHONE: (202) 452-7000

NOV 17 1981 13:52

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE

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.

November 16, 1981
Date

William Wright
Signature

NAME: William Wright

ADDRESS: 5511 + Rent Court Apt 12
Alexandria VA. 22311

HOME PHONE: 671-6195

BUSINESS PHONE: 225-5865

62040334802

PERKINS, JOE, STONE, OLSEN & WILLIAMS

1110 VERMONT AVENUE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005

Attn: Bureau Chief
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.

10:00 AM

102155

6044 5819

81 NOV 17 11:12

KIRKPATRICK, LOCKHART, HILL, CHRISTOPHER & PHILLIPS

A FARMERS' INSURANCE & FARMERS' COMPANIES

1800 M STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

TELEPHONE (202) 452-7000
CABLE: KIPRI
TELEX 440600 KIPRI UI
WHITTEN'S DIRECT DIAL NUMBER
(202) 452-8387

IN PITTSBURGH
KIRKPATRICK, LOCKHART, HILL, CHRISTOPHER & PHILLIPS
1800 OLIVER BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15202
(412) 522-0000

HAND DELIVERED

November 16, 1981

Charles Steele, Esq.
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Re: MUR 1390

Dear Mr. Steele:

On behalf of the Central Mississippi A. Philip Randolph Institute, (CMAPRI), I am filing this response to your notification, dated September 24, 1981, that the Federal Election Commission had received a complaint alleging that CMAPRI has violated 2 U.S.C. § 441d. Specifically, that complaint, filed by the Mississippi Republican Party, asserts that the "disclaimer" required by § 441d was omitted from certain materials which expressly advocated the election of Congressman Wayne Dowdy in the recent special election in Mississippi and which were distributed at "several" precinct polling locations.

Central Mississippi APRI does not dispute that it financed the production of the materials in question, namely, a flyer entitled "It's Dangerous Not to Vote" and an attached sample ballot marked for Congressman Wayne Dowdy. Since the sample ballot advocated the election of Congressman Dowdy, it is presumably a communication within the ambit of §441d and should bear the appropriate "disclaimer" identifying the person who paid for and authorized it. Thus, CMAPRI concedes that, as a result of carelessness, this § 441d requirement was not properly observed.

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Charles Steele, Esq.
Federal Election Commission
November 16, 1981

Page Two

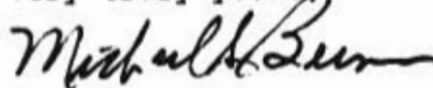
CMAPRI believes, however, that the violation involved here is de minimus, and that the FEC should fashion any remedy accordingly. CMAPRI is a small organization dedicated to voter education and registration work, specifically directed toward the black community. The organization has only 20 to 25 paid members (with dues assessed at \$10 a piece); it has no paid staff and no headquarters, and its activities over the last several years have been sporadic and unquestionably small in scale. The materials in question were produced and distributed exclusively by volunteers, at a cost of \$287, including \$45 in postage. Beyond the production and circulation of these materials, CMAPRI conducted no other activities in connection with the Mississippi special election involving Congressman Dowdy.

In making the expenditure in question, CMAPRI did not consult or coordinate in any way with Congressman Dowdy, and the sums involved do not, therefore, qualify as a "contribution in-kind" subject to statutory limits. Moreover, since CMAPRI's total expenditures in this special election fall well below \$1,000, its activity was not sufficient to qualify it as a "political committee" required to register and report. It is no doubt because of this relatively low level of activity, that CMAPRI operated with inadequate experience with -- and awareness of -- the requirements of federal law in distributing the materials at issue.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to let me know. William Wright, Chairman of Central Mississippi APRI stands ready to execute an affidavit supporting the assertions in this letter, if the FEC would find it useful.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Very truly yours,



Michael S. Berman

MSB:rv

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

October 16, 1981

Robert F. Bauer, Esquire
110 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Bauer:

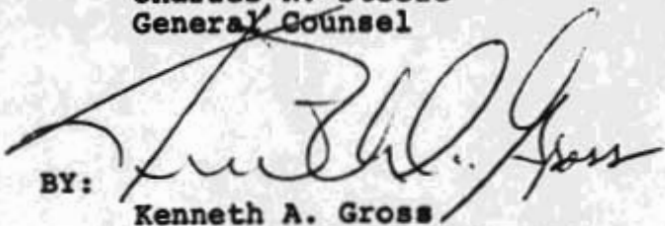
This is to confirm your telephone conversation of October 13 with Gary Johansen of this office. You indicated to Mr. Johansen that you had been contacted by the Jackson, Mississippi affiliate of the A. Phillip Randolph Institute and that a response to the complaint would be filed shortly.

Accordingly, the Office of General Counsel requests that you file your response within ten (10) days of your receipt of this letter. Please contact Duane A. Brown, the attorney assigned to this matter at (202)523-4057 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY:


Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

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KIRKPATRICK, LOCKHART, HILL, CHRISTOPHER & PHILLIPS

1900 M STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

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Charles Steele, Esq.
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

PAND DELIVERED

280 Park Avenue South
New York, N.Y. 10010
(212) 693-8200

Robert Hill
President

President's Office
Vice President

Robert Hillman, Secretary
Treasurer

Charles Stansfield
Secretary

Matthew Board
Chairman

Raymond Smith
Chairman

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Polly Fryman
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William Gary
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Floyd Goss
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Raymond Gray
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Verla Murphy Hill
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Bonnie Jackson
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Matthew Johnson
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Gloria Johnson
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Robert McGilton
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Clayton McDruider
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George Miller
Board Member

James Miller
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Joseph Minoff
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Charles Mitchell
Board Member

Frank Mont
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Al Montoya
Board Member

L. Edwin Moore
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Emmanuel Murachit
Board Member

Warren Pate
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William Pollard
Board Member

Robert Powell
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Special Events Consultant

Lionel Hampton

Counsel

John C. Somers

Staff

Michael Karper

Research Director

Harriette Siani

Administrative Director

Helen K. Toth

Assistant to the President



RECEIVED
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Gcc #5525
D. Brown

September 14, 1981

Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Attention: Kenneth Gross
Associate General Counsel

Re: MUR 1390

Gentlemen:

We are in receipt of your letter dated September 4, 1981 together with the enclosures.

Our attention is specifically directed to a leaflet bearing the caption DANGEROUS and having inserted towards the bottom "A. Philip Randolph Institution."

The undersigned is the president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Inc. a non-profit corporation organized in the state of New York.

For your edification I enclose all recent brochures and literature. We are a non-profit educational institute actively involved in non-partisan voter registration and get out the vote campaigns. At no time have we authorized partisan political literature nor have we campaigned for candidates for public office.

On July 9, 1981 we submitted a contribution to a "local affiliate" located at 3473 Hancock, Jackson, Mississippi in the sum of \$500. Our covering letter is enclosed which clearly denominates the non-partisan character of the contribution. This was the sole contact we had with that affiliate in this connection.

Given the foregoing facts, there does not appear to be any basis

-more-

Federal Election Commission
September 14, 1981
page 2

for entertaining the complaint registered by a local political organization.

Let me repeat in order to avoid any ambiguity -- the A. Philip Randolph Institute Inc. had no knowledge of the leaflet in question, nor did we authorize any individual to prepare and distribute such a leaflet.

We trust this information is sufficient to dispose of this matter.

Sincerely,

Norm Hill

Norman Hill
President

NH/hh
Enclosures:

Sworn to before me this 14th day of September, 1981

John Somers

Notary Public

JOHN SOMERS
Notary Public, State of New York
Commission Expires March 1983
83

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A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE
260 PARK AVENUE SOUTH
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010
(212) 533-8000

AFFILIATION AGREEMENT

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

The A. Philip Randolph Institute is pleased to join with your organization in a statement of mutual objectives and principles as contained in the Institute's organizational document adopted by the national board on February 6, 1979. Those objectives and principles are the following:

Objectives of the Institute

1. The encouragement and expansion of black political activity at the state, local and national levels of government. To further this goal, the Institute is involved in: a) registering voters; b) organizing non-partisan get-out-the-vote drives; and c) voter education. Because of our closely shared interests with the labor movement, the Institute's registration and mobilization activities are co-ordinated in conjunction with labor's main political organizations. The Institute also works with organizations that share its goals, such as the NAACP, National Urban League, and other groups.

2. The encouragement and expansion of black involvement in the labor movement. The Institute believes that black unionists must play an active role within their own trade unions. Such activity benefits their local unions, the labor movement and the overall black community.

3. The development of union presence in the black community. By playing an active and constructive role in the black community, black unionists can help strengthen the bonds between organized labor and the black community, while also mobilizing support for the shared legislative and social objectives of the labor and civil rights movements.

Principles of the Institute

1. Commitment to work within the labor movement. The vast majority of blacks are workers. While we realize that the labor movement is not a perfect institution, black trade unionists must work within the broad movement of organized workers of all races. The Institute is firmly committed to racial integration, it rejects the idea that black workers can or should

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solve their own problems in isolation from the overall labor movement. Thus, the tactics and strategies of the Institute must parallel the tactics and strategies of the mainstream trade union movement.

2. Commitment to democracy at home and abroad. The Institute believes that full participation by all the people is the only sure guarantee for democracy. Without the democratic involvement of the great majority of black people, the goals of economic equality and respect for human rights, will never be achieved. Moreover, our struggle is intimately linked to similar struggles for democracy throughout the world. Such movements can survive and succeed only where political democracy exists. Because of its commitment to international democracy, the Institute has supported clear positions on the survival of democratic states (such as Israel,) opposition to totalitarianism of the right or left, and opposition to apartheid, (as in South Africa) and full support for refugees from oppression. The Institute will continue to support positions on other crucial domestic and foreign policy issues as they emerge.

3. Non-endorsement of political candidates. As a non-partisan organization, the Institute shall not endorse political candidates or support political parties. Because of its strict non-endorsement policy, the Institute serves as a unifying force within both the black community and the labor movement.

In furtherance of these objectives and principles, the A. Philip Randolph Institute extends to your organization the right to use the name of the Institute in local non-partisan activities and programs. Your organization shall use the name of the Institute together with a geographic description. Thus, the name of your local Institute affiliate will be distinguishable from the national Institute.

The use of the Institute's name does not constitute your organization as the Institute's partner, agent or representative in any way. Nor does your organization have any right or authority to incur financial, legal or political obligations on behalf of the Institute.

If your organization engages in activities at variance with the objectives, principles or operating policies of the Institute, the Institute may exercise its right to forbid the use of its name by your organization. In the event of such termination, the arrangements provided for in this agreement and any prior financing contract shall be null and void.

As needs arise, the Institute's national office will assist your organization by providing literature, materials, and advice on fund-raising, and organizational matters. Also, the Institute's.

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national officer will, from time to time, provide funds for specific non-partisan projects. These funds will be disbursed according to the provisions of an agreement between your local organization and the Institute.

Finally, the Institute is proud to welcome your organization as a new affiliate. Hopefully, your association with the Institute will prove to be mutually beneficial as we work together to advance the interests of the labor movement and the black community.

Fraternally,
A. Philip Randolph Institute

Norman Hill
Executive Director

DATED: _____

We agree to the above and to the Objectives, Principles, Organizational Structure and Operating Policies of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

A.P.R.I.

(name of affiliate)

name address city, state, zip

title union telephone

name address city, state, zip

title union telephone

name address city, state, zip

title union telephone

name address city, state, zip

title union telephone

Please Note:

This form must be signed by the President and 3 other officers of the group. All four signers must be members of different international unions.

82040334812

A. Philip Randolph Institute
260 Park Avenue South
New York, N.Y. 10010

OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
AND OPERATING POLICIES

Adopted February 6, 1979

Section I. Objectives of the Institute

With the passage of the Civil Rights Act in 1964, a new era began for the civil rights movement. Rather than relying exclusively on mass protest activities, black Americans could now turn to a strategy of mass electoral activity. To facilitate this dramatic shift "from protest to politics" the A. Philip Randolph Institute was established to achieve the following objectives:

1. The encouragement and expansion of black political activity at the state, local and national levels of government. To further this goal, the Institute is involved in: a) registering voters; b) organizing non-partisan get-out-the-vote drives; and c) voter education. Because of our closely shared interests with the labor movement, the Institute's registration and mobilization activities are co-ordinated in conjunction with labor's main political organizations. The Institute also works with organizations that share its goals, such as the NAACP, National Urban League, and other groups.
2. The encouragement and expansion of black involvement in the labor movement. The Institute believes that black unionists must play an active role within their own trade unions. Such activity benefits their local unions, the labor movement and the overall black community.
3. The development of union presence in the black community. By playing an active and constructive role in the black community, black unionists can help strengthen the bonds between organized labor and the black community, while also mobilizing support for the shared legislative and social objectives of the labor and civil rights movements.

Section II. Principles of the Institute

Since its formation, the policies and programs of the Institute have been governed by strict adherence to the political values and principles exemplified by A. Philip Randolph. Those values and principles, briefly stated, include:

1. Commitment to work within the labor movement. The vast majority of blacks are workers. While we realize that the labor movement is not a perfect institution, black trade unionists must work within the broad movement of organized workers of all races. The Institute is

02040334813

firmly committed to racial integration, it rejects the idea that black workers can or should solve their own problems in isolation from the overall labor movement. Thus, the tactics and strategies of the Institute must parallel the tactics and strategies of the mainstream trade union movement.

2. Commitment to democracy at home and abroad. The Institute believes that full participation by all the people is the only sure guarantee for democracy. Without the democratic involvement of the great majority of black people, the goals of economic equality and respect for human rights, will never be achieved. Moreover, our struggle is intimately linked to similar struggles for democracy throughout the world. Such movements can survive and succeed only where political democracy exists. Because of its commitment to international democracy, the Institute has supported clear positions on the survival of democratic states (such as Israel,) opposition to totalitarianism of the right or left, and opposition to apartheid, (as in South Africa) and full support for refugees from oppression. The Institute will continue to support positions on other crucial domestic and foreign policy issues as they emerge.

3. Non-endorsement of political candidates. As a non-partisan organization, the Institute shall not endorse political candidates or support political parties. Because of its strict non-endorsement policy, the Institute serves as a unifying force within both the black community and the labor movement.

Section III. Organizational Structure

1. National Board

The Institute's National Board consists of black trade unionists, leaders of major international unions, regional representatives, and selected leaders from other organizations which share the philosophy and goals of the Institute. New members are nominated by the Executive Committee and elected by the Board. Members serve for two year terms. Regional representatives are elected at regional caucuses during the Institute's annual conference and also serve on the Board for two years.

The National Board has three main functions. First, it establishes the general policy of the Institute. Second, it elects the Institute's executive officers. And third, it elects an Executive Committee.

2. Executive Committee

Between meetings of the National Board, the Executive Committee acts on behalf of the Board and provides administrative guidance to the executive officers of the Institute. The officers are ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

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3. Operating Committee

Institute officers and staff meet with the Operating Committee on a regular basis. The Committee, which is advisory in nature, consists of trade unionists who assist and provide servicing to the Institute in its day-to-day work. Committee members may include representatives from international unions, key AFL-CIO departments, state and local AFL-CIO bodies and regional representatives. Committee members are appointed by the Executive Director.

4. Regional Representatives

Every two years, each Institute region elects one regional representative to serve on the National Board. Elections are held during the annual Institute conference. There are presently five (5) regions:

West: Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin

Northeast: Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, D.C.

South: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia.

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Voting takes place in regional caucuses. Each state casts a number of votes which is determined by the number of eligible affiliates in the state according to the following formula:

1	to	3 affiliates	-	1 vote
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22	or more	affiliates	-	8 votes

Recognized statewide Institute organizations have an additional vote.

In the regional caucuses, the votes cast by each state are

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decided by the eligible affiliates in that state. Each eligible affiliate has one vote for this purpose which is cast by a person elected by the affiliate prior to the National Conference.

Voting in the regional caucuses is by roll call and a majority is required for election. If no candidate receives a majority on the first ballot, the candidate with the lowest number of votes is dropped on each succeeding ballot. If there is a tie vote on three consecutive ballots, each affiliate will have one vote on the next ballot.

Regional representatives have two main functions. First, they assist in servicing affiliates within their jurisdictions under the direction of the Executive Director. And, second, they are responsible for conveying the concerns and grievances of local affiliates to the national Institute.

A regional representative may be recalled by a regional election initiated by a petition of the majority of the affiliates in the region.

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The Institute grants charters to local affiliates which agree with the objectives, principles, organizational structure, and operating policies as outlined in this document.

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In states with four or more Institute affiliates, the Institute may grant a charter to a statewide organization. State affiliates have the same responsibilities as local affiliates.

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1. Each union which participates in the activities of an Institute affiliate shall be accorded representation on the affiliate's executive board.

2. The officers, executive board, and all policy making committees shall be comprised of affiliate participants who are currently union members. A union is here defined as any AFL-CIO affiliate or unaffiliated organization of workers which has or seeks collective bargaining as its principal objective.

Individuals who are interested in participating in

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Institute affiliates but who do not belong to unions should be encouraged to serve on working committees and in various projects which the group may sponsor.

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6. Each affiliate and state organization must on request submit evidence to the Institute's national office that its by-laws or operating procedures are consistent with the objectives, principles, organizational structure, and operating policies of the Institute.

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A. APRI affiliate members with grievances should take their complaint first to the executive board of their own affiliate. If the grievance is not resolved, members may appeal to the chapter members; to the state organization (where organized); through their regional representative to the Executive Director; to the National Executive Committee; and finally, to the National Board.

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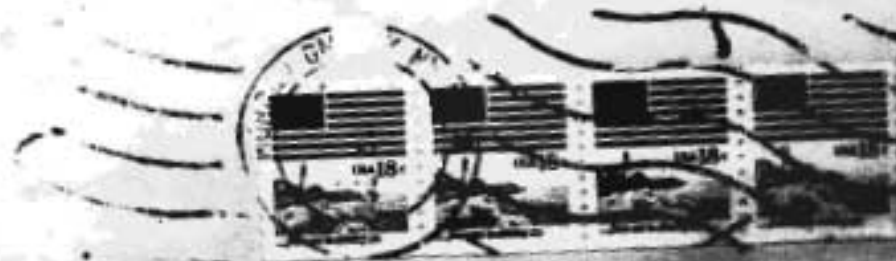
C. The Executive Director may suspend or revoke the charter of an affiliate which takes actions that violate the objectives, principles, organizational structure and operating policies of the Institute. Suspensions and revocations may be appealed through the grievance procedure described above.

D. When an individual member of an affiliate acts in such a way as to harm the reputation of the Institute, it is the responsibility of the affiliate to which the individual belongs to take appropriate action to deal with this situation.

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RECEIVED

81 SEP 28 AIO: 32



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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
1325 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463
ATTENTION: KENNETH GROSS
ASSOCIATE GENERAL COUNSEL

220 Park Avenue South
New York, N.Y. 10010
(212) 625-6220

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Professor O'Neal
Vice President
Robert Wallace Gibson
Treasurer
Charles Shivers
Secretary
Stafford Board
Board of Trustees
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John DeConcini
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Lola Fisher
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Dorothy McClinton
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James Miller
Lester Minoff
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Emmanuel Murawski
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Arch Puddington
S. Frank Rallory
Richard Ralston
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Roosevelt Watts
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Staff
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Research Director
Harriette Siani
Administrative Director
Helen K. Toth
Assistant to the President

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A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE

RECEIVED
Oct 5461
SEP 18 P12: 06

September 14, 1981

Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Attention: Kenneth Gross
Associate General Counsel

Re: NUR 1390

Gentlemen:

We are in receipt of your letter dated September 4, 1981 together with the enclosures.

Our attention is specifically directed to a leaflet bearing the caption dangerous and having inserted towards the bottom "A. Philip Randolph Institution."

The undersigned is the president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Inc. a non-profit corporation organized in the state of New York.

For your edification I enclose all recent brochures and literature. We are a non-profit educational institute actively involved in non-partisan voter registration and get out the vote campaigns. At no time have we authorized partisan political literature nor have we campaigned for candidates for public office.

On July 9, 1981 we submitted a contribution to a "local affiliate" located at 3473 Hancock, Jackson, Mississippi in the sum of \$500. Our covering letter is enclosed which clearly denominates the non-partisan character of the contribution. This was the sole contact we had with that affiliate in this connection.

Given the foregoing facts, there does not appear to be any basis

-more-

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL COUNSEL

SEP 18 P2: 41

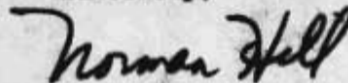
Federal Election Commission
September 14, 1981
page 2

for entertaining the complaint registered by a local political organization.

Let me repeat in order to avoid any ambiguity -- the A. Philip Randolph Institute Inc. had no knowledge of the leaflet in question, nor did we authorize any individual to prepare and distribute such a leaflet.

We trust this information is sufficient to dispose of this matter.

Sincerely,



Norman Hill
President

NH/hh
Enclosures:

Sworn to before me this 14th day of September, 1981

Notary Public

02040334820

Norman Hill
President

Frederick C. Hill
Vice President

Robert Wallace Gilmore
Treasurer

Charles Bloomstein
Secretary

National Board

Rayard Rustin
Chairman

James Anderson

Samuel Andrews

Alexander Barkan

Barbara Beal

Kenneth Baylock

Peter Sommer

John T. Burns

Sai C. Chalkin

Kenneth B. Clark

Jacob Clayman

John Cleveland

Cara Dasher

Walter Davis

John DeConcini

Bernard Englander

Lois Felder

Murray Finley

David J. Fitzmaurice

Angelo Fosso

Patsy Fryman

William Gary

Floyd Gibson

Wayne Glenn

Robert Goss

Raymond Gray

Ernest Green

Paul Hall

Alvin Haspe

Dorothy Height

William Henderson

Valma Murphy Hill

Rochelle Horowitz

Billie Jackson

Mattie Jackson

Gloria Johnson

James Jones, Sr.

William E. Jordan

Tom Kahn

Maida Springer Kemp

Carl Keyserling

Roy Kinney

William Konyha

Reg J. Kroll

Henry Lacayo

Herbert A. Levine

William Lindner

Lois Lynch

John H. Lyons

Dan V. Maroney

William Maslow

Benjamin Mays

Lloyd McBride

William Howard McClennan

Robert McGlothen

Denise McGruder

George Miller

John Miller

Harsh Minoff

Clarence Mitchell

Faye Mont

Al Montoya

L. Calvin Moore

Emmanuel Muravchik

Viggo Pate

William Pollard

Robert Powell

Arch Puddington

S. Frank Rahery

Richard Ravitch

Howard Richardson

Earl Robinson

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William Ross

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Gus Tyler

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Shannon Wall

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Roy Wilkins

Robert Williams

William Winpisinger

C. Vann Woodward

William H. Wynn

Executive Committee members

Special Events Consultant

Lionel Hampton

Counsel

John C. Somers

Staff

Michael Kasper

Richard D. Smith

Marlene San

Donna L. L. L. L.

Marlene San

APRI

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE

RECEIVED

SEP 18 12:07

July 9, 1981

Mr. William Wright, Chairman
Central Mississippi APRI
3743 Hancock
Jackson, Miss. 39213

Dear Brother Wright:

This is to confirm that on June 21, the national office gave Charles Horhn a check for \$500.00, towards the cost of conducting a non-partisan get-out-the-vote program in the 4th Congressional District in Mississippi during the June primary election.

We must receive an accounting of all disbursements as soon as they are available. Please use the enclosed form to report your expenditures. Where checks are drawn to CASH, please enclose signed receipts from the recipients of any cash disbursements made by you. Please enclose all supporting documentation regarding your expenditures.

Your cooperation in this matter will be appreciated.

Fraternally,

Norman Hill
President

NH/rp

Enclosure

cc: Charles Pillard
Claude Ramsay
Jerutha Steptoe Stowers
James Sala
Dan Powell
Bennie Jackson
Dan Grey, Jr.
Charles Horhn

6 2 0 4 0 3 3 4 8 2 2

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE
260 PARK AVENUE SOUTH
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010
(212) 533-8000

AFFILIATION AGREEMENT

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

The A. Philip Randolph Institute is pleased to join with your organization in a statement of mutual objectives and principles as contained in the Institute's organizational document adopted by the national board on February 6, 1979. These objectives and principles are the following:

Objectives of the Institute

1. The encouragement and expansion of black political activity at the state, local and national levels of government. To further this goal, the Institute is involved in: a) registering voters; b) organizing non-partisan get-out-the-vote drives; and c) voter education. Because of our closely shared interests with the labor movement, the Institute's registration and mobilization activities are co-ordinated in conjunction with labor's main political organizations. The Institute also works with organizations that share its goals, such as the NAACP, National Urban League, and other groups.

2. The encouragement and expansion of black involvement in the labor movement. The Institute believes that black unionists must play an active role within their own trade unions. Such activity benefits their local unions, the labor movement and the overall black community.

3. The development of union presence in the black community. By playing an active and constructive role in the black community, black unionists can help strengthen the bonds between organized labor and the black community, while also mobilizing support for the shared legislative and social objectives of the labor and civil rights movements.

Principles of the Institute

1. Commitment to work within the labor movement. The vast majority of blacks are workers. While we realize that the labor movement is not a perfect institution, black trade unionists must work within the broad movement of organized workers of all races. The Institute is firmly committed to racial integration, it rejects the idea that black workers can or should

solve their own problems in isolation from the overall labor movement. Thus, the tactics and strategies of the Institute must parallel the tactics and strategies of the mainstream trade union movement.

2. Commitment to democracy at home and abroad. The Institute believes that full participation by all the people is the only sure guarantee for democracy. Without the democratic involvement of the great majority of black people, the goals of economic equality and respect for human rights, will never be achieved. Moreover, our struggle is intimately linked to similar struggles for democracy throughout the world. Such movements can survive and succeed only where political democracy exists. Because of its commitment to international democracy, the Institute has supported clear positions on the survival of democratic states (such as Israel,) opposition to totalitarianism of the right or left, and opposition to apartheid, (as in South Africa) and full support for refugees from oppression. The Institute will continue to support positions on other crucial domestic and foreign policy issues as they emerge.

3. Non-endorsement of political candidates. As a non-partisan organization, the Institute shall not endorse political candidates or support political parties. Because of its strict non-endorsement policy, the Institute serves as a unifying force within both the black community and the labor movement.

In furtherance of these objectives and principles, the A. Philip Randolph Institute extends to your organization the right to use the name of the Institute in local non-partisan activities and programs. Your organization shall use the name of the Institute together with a geographic description. Thus, the name of your local Institute affiliate will be distinguishable from the national Institute.

The use of the Institute's name does not constitute your organization as the Institute's partner, agent or representative in any way. Nor does your organization have any right or authority to incur financial, legal or political obligations on behalf of the Institute.

If your organization engages in activities at variance with the objectives, principles or operating policies of the Institute, the Institute may exercise its right to forbid the use of its name by your organization. In the event of such termination, the arrangements provided for in this agreement and any prior financing contract shall be null and void.

As needs arise, the Institute's national office will assist your organization by providing literature, materials, and advice on fund-raising, and organizational matters. Also, the Institute's

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national office will, from time to time, provide funds for specific anti-poverty programs. These funds will be disbursed according to the provisions of an agreement between your local organization and the Institute.

Finally, the Institute is proud to welcome your organization as a new affiliate. Hopefully, your association with the Institute will prove to be mutually beneficial as we work together to advance the interests of the labor movement and the black community.

Fraternally,
A. Philip Randolph Institute

Norman Hill
Executive Director

DATED: _____

We agree to the above and to the Objectives, Principles, Organizational Structure and Operating Policies of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

(name of affiliate) A.P.R.I.

name address city, state, zip

title union telephone

name address city, state, zip

title union telephone

name address city, state, zip

title union telephone

name address city, state, zip

title union telephone

Please Note:

This form must be signed by the President and 3 other officers of the group. All four signers must be members of different international unions.

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A. Philip Randolph Institute
260 Park Avenue South
New York, N.Y. 10010

OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE
AND OPERATING POLICIES

Adopted February 6, 1979

Section I. Objectives of the Institute

With the passage of the Civil Rights Act in 1964, a new era began for the civil rights movement. Rather than relying exclusively on mass protest activities, black Americans could now turn to a strategy of mass electoral activity. To facilitate this dramatic shift "from protest to politics" the A. Philip Randolph Institute was established to achieve the following objectives:

1. The encouragement and expansion of black political activity at the state, local and national levels of government. To further this goal, the Institute is involved in: a) registering voters; b) organizing non-partisan get-out-the-vote drives; and c) voter education. Because of our closely shared interests with the labor movement, the Institute's registration and mobilization activities are co-ordinated in conjunction with labor's main political organizations. The Institute also works with organizations that share its goals, such as the NAACP, National Urban League, and other groups.
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Section II. Principles of the Institute

Since its formation, the policies and programs of the Institute have been governed by strict adherence to the political values and principles exemplified by A. Philip Randolph. Those values and principles, briefly stated, include:

1. Commitment to work within the labor movement. The vast majority of blacks are workers. While we realize that the labor movement is not a perfect institution, black trade unionists must work within the broad movement of organized workers of all races. The Institute is

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firmly committed to racial integration, it rejects the idea that black workers can or should solve their own problems in isolation from the overall labor movement. Thus, the tactics and strategies of the Institute must parallel the tactics and strategies of the mainstream trade union movement.

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2. Executive Committee

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3. Operating Committee

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Shannon Hill
President
Frederick O'Neil
Vice President
Robert Wallace Gilmore
Treasurer
Charles Rosenblatt
Secretary
National Board
Raymond Rustin
Chairman

Jervis Anderson
Samuel Andrews
Alexander Barham
Barbara Barham
Kenneth Bayless
Peter Bonmarito
John T. Burnett
Earl C. Chalmers
Kenneth S. Clark
Joseph Clayman
John Cleveland
Clara Dasher
Walter Davis
John DeConcini
Bernard Englander
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David J. Fitzmaurice
Angela Fosse
Polly Foye
William Galy
Floyd Gibson
Wayne Ginn
Robert Goss
Raymond Gray
Ernest Green
Paul Hall

John Hays
Gail Hays
Johnnie Henderson
Verna Murphy Hill
Michelle Horowitz
Bonnie Jackson
Mette Jackson
Gloria Johnson
James Jones, Jr.
Vernon E. Jordan
Tom Kahn
Wanda Springer Kemp
Leon Keyserling
Roy Kirkley
William Konyha
Fred J. Kroll
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William Lindner
Leon Lynch
John H. Lyons
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Benjamin Maye
Lloyd McBride
William Howard McClellan
Robert McGlotten
Dante McGroder
George Miller
Joyce Miller
Isiah Minkoff
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Al Montoya
L. Calvin Moore
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S. Frank Rellery
Richard Ravitch
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Earl Robinson
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Assistant to the President

apri

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE

RECEIVED

18 P12:07

September 14, 1981

Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Attention: Kenneth Gross
Associate General Counsel

Re: MUR 1390

Gentlemen:

We are in receipt of your letter dated September 4, 1981 together with the enclosures.

Our attention is specifically directed to a leaflet bearing the caption dangerous and having inserted towards the bottom "A. Philip Randolph Institution."

The undersigned is the president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Inc. a non-profit corporation organized in the state of New York.

For your edification I enclose all recent brochures and literature. We are a non-profit educational institute actively involved in non-partisan voter registration and get out the vote campaigns. At no time have we authorized partisan political literature nor have we campaigned for candidates for public office.

On July 9, 1981 we submitted a contribution to a "local affiliate" located at 3473 Hancock, Jackson, Mississippi in the sum of \$500. Our covering letter is enclosed which clearly denominates the non-partisan character of the contribution. This was the sole contact we had with that affiliate in this connection.

Given the foregoing facts, there does not appear to be any basis

-more-

Federal Election Commission
September 14, 1981
page 2

for entertaining the complaint registered by a local political organization.

Let me repeat in order to avoid any ambiguity -- the A. Philip Randolph Institute Inc. had no knowledge of the leaflet in question, nor did we authorize any individual to prepare and distribute such a leaflet.

We trust this information is sufficient to dispose of this matter.

Sincerely,

Norman Hill
President

NH/hh
Enclosures:

Sworn to before me this 14th day of September, 1981

Notary Public

02040334831

82040334832

SEP 18 1964

apri

260 Park Avenue South New York 10010

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
1325 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463
ATTENTION: KENNETH GROSS
ASSOCIATE GENERAL COUNSEL

FORM 111

PERKINS, COLE, STONE, OLSEN & WILLIAMS

RECEIVED

GCCT# 5237

81 AUG 6 P3:52

ANCHORAGE OFFICE

450 "L" STREET
SUITE 301

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE: 907-279-8881
TELEGRAPHER: 907-279-8108

1110 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

TELEPHONE: 202-297-9020

SEATTLE OFFICE

1800 WASHINGTON BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101

TELEPHONE: 206-462-8770
TELEGRAPHER: 206-462-8784
CABLE "PERKINS SEATTLE"
DOM TELETYPE: 206-462-8784
INT'L TELETYPE: 206-462-8784

PLEASE REPLY TO WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE

August 6, 1981

AUG 7 P1:40

RECEIVED
GENERAL COUNSEL

Mr. Charles Steele
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

RE: MUR 1390

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter dated July 9, 1981, the Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee herewith submits the following factual and legal materials which demonstrate that no action should be taken against it in the above-captioned matter. The Committee responds specifically to a complaint filed by Mr. G.O. Griffith, on behalf of the Mississippi Republican Party, which alleges that the Committee may have violated § 441d in the course of the recent special election in the State of Mississippi, by distributing campaign materials which did not carry the required "disclaimer" identifying the person or persons paying for and authorizing those materials.

As the Committee will establish below, the materials in question were neither paid for nor authorized by the Committee, nor was their distribution authorized by that Committee. Accordingly, the complaint filed Mr. Griffith should be dismissed promptly, and the file in this matter should be closed.

Complaint

The complaint filed by Mr. Griffith consists of certain personal observations made by him while traveling through "several predominantly black precincts," including, but apparently not limited to, precincts 11, 13, 22, 23 and 30. These observations are supplemented on page 2 of the complaint, by reference to "certain facts" found in various news accounts; Mr. Griffith refuses to attest to the truth of these accounts, and, in fact, asserts that they are "seemingly contradictory."

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According to Mr. Griffith, at each voting place he visited, individuals "wearing or holding" Committee campaign material were handing out leaflets, bearing the name of the "A. Philip Randolph Institution, which criticized the Reagan Administration budget reduction program. Each of the leaflets were accompanied by a sample ballot marked for Wayne Dowdy, the successful Democratic candidate in this special election. At one of the numerous precincts visited, two of the "workers" interrogated by Mr. Griffith allegedly stated that they had been paid by the Committee to distribute these leaflets.

On this basis, Mr. Griffith contends that the Committee must have financed and/or authorized these leaflets, without complying with the "disclaimer" requirement of § 441d. Mr. Griffith does not suggest how many workers he interrogated or for that matter how many precincts he visited; it is clear, however, that only two individuals at only one precinct suggested that their activity in distributing these leaflets had been sponsored by the Committee.

Committee Response

Section 441d imposes the "disclaimer" requirement on any person who "makes an expenditure" for communications "expressly advocating the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate." As the Committee did not make any expenditure involved in the preparation or distribution of these leaflets, it cannot be charged with a violation of § 441d.

At the time the Mississippi Republican Party first made these allegations, approximately one week after the special election, both Congressman Dowdy and his Campaign Manager, Sonny Weir, denied any Committee involvement in the financing, preparation or distribution of these leaflets. See p. 2 of the Griffith Complaint, which cites Statements of Cong. Dowdy and Sonny Weir as they appeared in the Jackson Daily News and Clarion-Ledger, respectively.* The Committee stands by these statements disclaiming any knowledge of, or participation in, the financing or mass distribution of these leaflets with their

*Robert Darville, Treasurer of the Dowdy for Congress Committee, is quoted in the complaint as stating in the Clarion-Ledger that "about 75 people were paid \$30 to pass out leaflets on election day." There is no suggestion in this quotation, nor in any of the accompanying materials in the complaint, that the leaflets referred to were those bearing the name of the "A. Philip Randolph Institution."

Mr. Gary L. Johansen
August 6, 1981
Page 3

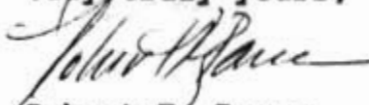
accompanying sample ballots. Congressman Dowdy and the Committee Treasurer, Mr. Darville, are prepared to submit affidavits, under oath, denying that any arrangements were made by the Committee with the "A. Philip Randolph Institution" or any other person for the financing or distribution of these leaflets.

The Committee did pay \$30 apiece to various individuals who were charged with assisting in get-out-the-vote efforts in minority precincts during this special election. None of those hired for this purpose were supplied with these leaflets; or advised to contact "A. Philip Randolph" to obtain and distribute them; or in any way informed of the existence of these leaflets and the usefulness of making them available to minority voters. The Committee knows of no "workers" who distributed these leaflets, and specifically, is unable to identify the "two" workers at precinct 23 who allegedly did so. If, in fact, any campaign workers retained by the Committee procured these leaflets by any means and distributed them, they did so absolutely without the authorization, explicit or implicit approval, or knowledge of the Committee.**

Conclusion

On these grounds, the violation of § 441d alleged by Mr. Griffith cannot be sustained, and his complaint should be promptly dismissed.

Very truly yours,



Robert F. Bauer
Counsel for the
Dowdy for Congress Committee

RFB:peg

cc: Gary L. Johansen
Duane Brown

**It is evident that on an election day, with different materials flowing in and about the polling places, campaign workers might find or otherwise receive--and then distribute--such materials. The Committee had no control over these activities; and in any event, it is apparent that they were de minimus because only two "workers" at one of the various precincts visited by Mr. Griffith suggested that they were paid for their activities by the Committee.

6 2 1 0 7 6 4 8 3 9
PERKINS, COIE, STONE, OLSEN & WILLIAMS

110 VERMONT AVENUE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005

Mr. Charles Steele
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.

RECEIVED

PERKINS, COIE, STONE, OLSEN & WILLIAMS 81 AUG 6 P3:52

ANCHORAGE OFFICE

420 "L" STREET

SUITE 301

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

TELEPHONE: 907-278-8581

TELECOM: 907-278-3108

1110 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

TELEPHONE: 202-687-8030

SEATTLE OFFICE

1800 WASHINGTON BUILDING

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101

TELEPHONE: 206-466-6770

TELECOM: 206-466-6784

CABLE "PERKINS SEATTLE"

80M TELETYPE 206-466-6784

INT'L TELETYPE 47188

PLEASE REPLY TO WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE

August 6, 1981

Mr. Charles Steele
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

RE: MUR 1390

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter dated July 9, 1981, the Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee herewith submits the following factual and legal materials which demonstrate that no action should be taken against it in the above-captioned matter. The Committee responds specifically to a complaint filed by Mr. G.O. Griffith, on behalf of the Mississippi Republican Party, which alleges that the Committee may have violated § 441d in the course of the recent special election in the State of Mississippi, by distributing campaign materials which did not carry the required "disclaimer" identifying the person or persons paying for and authorizing those materials.

As the Committee will establish below, the materials in question were neither paid for nor authorized by the Committee, nor was their distribution authorized by that Committee. Accordingly, the complaint filed Mr. Griffith should be dismissed promptly, and the file in this matter should be closed.

Complaint

The complaint filed by Mr. Griffith consists of certain personal observations made by him while traveling through "several predominantly black precincts," including, but apparently not limited to, precincts 11, 13, 22, 23 and 30. These observations are supplemented on page 2 of the complaint, by reference to "certain facts" found in various news accounts; Mr. Griffith refuses to attest to the truth of these accounts, and, in fact, asserts that they are "seemingly contradictory."

According to Mr. Griffith, at each voting place he visited, individuals "wearing or holding" Committee campaign material were handing out leaflets, bearing the name of the "A. Philip Randolph Institution, which criticized the Reagan Administration budget reduction program. Each of the leaflets were accompanied by a sample ballot marked for Wayne Dowdy, the successful Democratic candidate in this special election. At one of the numerous precincts visited, two of the "workers" interrogated by Mr. Griffith allegedly stated that they had been paid by the Committee to distribute these leaflets.

On this basis, Mr. Griffith contends that the Committee must have financed and/or authorized these leaflets, without complying with the "disclaimer" requirement of § 44ld. Mr. Griffith does not suggest how many workers he interrogated or for that matter how many precincts he visited; it is clear, however, that only two individuals at only one precinct suggested that their activity in distributing these leaflets had been sponsored by the Committee.

Committee Response

Section 44ld imposes the "disclaimer" requirement on any person who "makes an expenditure" for communications "expressly advocating the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate." As the Committee did not make any expenditure involved in the preparation or distribution of these leaflets, it cannot be charged with a violation of § 44ld.

At the time the Mississippi Republican Party first made these allegations, approximately one week after the special election, both Congressman Dowdy and his Campaign Manager, Sonny Weir, denied any Committee involvement in the financing, preparation or distribution of these leaflets. See p. 2 of the Griffith Complaint, which cites Statements of Cong. Dowdy and Sonny Weir as they appeared in the Jackson Daily News and Clarion-Ledger, respectively.* The Committee stands by these statements disclaiming any knowledge of, or participation in, the financing or mass distribution of these leaflets with their

*Robert Darville, Treasurer of the Dowdy for Congress Committee, is quoted in the complaint as stating in the Clarion-Ledger that "about 75 people were paid \$30 to pass out leaflets on election day." There is no suggestion in this quotation, nor in any of the accompanying materials in the complaint, that the leaflets referred to were those bearing the name of the "A. Philip Randolph Institution."

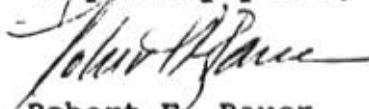
accompanying sample ballots. Congressman Dowdy and the Committee Treasurer, Mr. Darville, are prepared to submit affidavits, under oath, denying that any arrangements were made by the Committee with the "A. Philip Randolph Institution" or any other person for the financing or distribution of these leaflets.

The Committee did pay \$30 apiece to various individuals who were charged with assisting in get-out-the-vote efforts in minority precincts during this special election. None of those hired for this purpose were supplied with these leaflets; or advised to contact "A. Philip Randolph" to obtain and distribute them; or in any way informed of the existence of these leaflets and the usefulness of making them available to minority voters. The Committee knows of no "workers" who distributed these leaflets, and specifically, is unable to identify the "two" workers at precinct 23 who allegedly did so. If, in fact, any campaign workers retained by the Committee procured these leaflets by any means and distributed them, they did so absolutely without the authorization, explicit or implicit approval, or knowledge of the Committee.**

Conclusion

On these grounds, the violation of § 441d alleged by Mr. Griffith cannot be sustained, and his complaint should be promptly dismissed.

Very truly yours,



Robert F. Bauer
Counsel for the
Dowdy for Congress Committee

RFB:peg

cc: Gary L. Johansen
Duane Brown

**It is evident that on an election day, with different materials flowing in and about the polling places, campaign workers might find or otherwise receive--and then distribute--such materials. The Committee had no control over these activities; and in any event, it is apparent that they were de minimus because only two "workers" at one of the various precincts visited by Mr. Griffith suggested that they were paid for their activities by the Committee.

PERKINS, COIE, STONE, OLSEN & WILLIAMS

1110 VERMONT AVENUE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005

Gary L. Johansen
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.

c/o General Counsel's Office

6 3 0 4 0 3 4 0

PERKINS, COIE, STONE, OLSEN & WILLIAMS

1110 VERMONT AVENUE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005

Duane Brown
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.

c/o General Counsel's Office

CC#5178

81 JUL 31 PM 2: 17

July 28, 1981

Federal Election Commission
Franklin Square Building
1325 K Street, NW
Washington, D. C. 20463

Re: MUR 1390

Gentlemen:

On behalf of my campaign committee, I hereby designate Mr. Bob Bauer of Perkins, Coie, Stone, Olsen and Williams, 1110 Vermont Avenue, Suite 1200, Washington, D. C. 20005, to represent me in the above matter.

Sincerely,

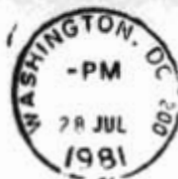
WAYNE DOWDY

WD:bb

104434 B 1: 39

0204016343

Wayne Dowdy
1631 Longworth EOB
Washington, D. C. 20515



Federal Election Commission
Franklin Square Building
1325 K Street, NW
Washington, D. C. 20463

ATTN: Charles Steele
General Counsel

the Mississippi
Republican
Party

101011
60045063
ATTACHMENT I

State Headquarters

July 2, 1981

General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20463

Dear Sir:

This complaint is filed on behalf of the Mississippi Republican Party based on the belief that Section 441d of the Federal Election Campaign Laws has been violated by the Dowdy for Congress Committee and possibly other interested parties.

The complaint relates to a leaflet which was distributed on June 23 which was the day of the Special Election to fill the vacant seat in the U.S. House of Representatives from the Fourth District of Mississippi.

All statements in this complaint are made upon the personal knowledge of the complainant except those specifically identified as being based on information and belief.

On June 23, I was traveling from one voting place to another in the City of Jackson observing the voting. Among the precincts visited were several predominantly black precincts, including Precincts 11, 13, 22, 23, and 30.

At each of these voting places, individuals wearing or holding Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee campaign material were handing out leaflets which criticized the Reagan Administration spending cuts. The leaflets had a sample ballot attached to each leaflet and the sample ballot was marked for Wayne Dowdy. The leaflet itself contained several telephone numbers including the number of a Dowdy for Congress headquarters. A sample of these leaflets is enclosed.

At each of these precincts the workers had a large box containing these leaflets. At precinct 23, I spoke with the workers who were handing out the leaflets and two of them told me that they were being paid \$30 each by Wayne Dowdy to hand out these leaflets.

As can be seen from the enclosed leaflet, it does not contain any disclaimer indicating who paid for or authorized this campaign literature.

Last Monday, June 29, our chairman, Mike Retzer, called a news conference in Jackson to bring this apparent violation before the public and to announce that he had written a letter to Wayne Dowdy asking for an explanation.

P.O. Box 1178/Jackson, MS 39205/(601)948-5191

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31 JUL 6 P2:40

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In various news accounts, we have learned certain facts which are stated here only on information and belief and not personal knowledge. In fact, the actual truth of the statements is not attested to at all since they are seemingly contradictory.

The candidate, Wayne Dowdy, "said he knew 'absolutely nothing' about the flyer." Jackson Daily News, June 30, 1981, p. 1B.

The candidate's campaign manager, Sonny Weir, said "that the material had been paid for by the A. Philip Randolph Institution, a Washington, D. C.-based group aimed at encouraging black voter participation."

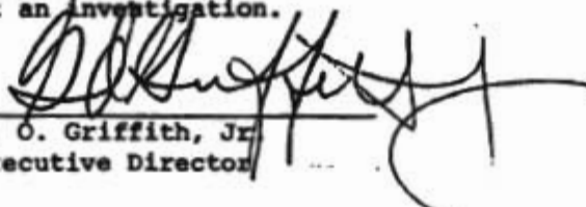
"I don't think its an issue," Weir said. "It was not prepared by our campaign nor was it approved by our campaign, nor did it need to be approved by our campaign." Clarion-Ledger, June 30, 1981, p. 3A.

In an unrelated story on the same day, the Treasurer of the Dowdy for Congress Committee, Robert Darville, estimated that "about 75 people were paid \$30 to pass out leaflets on election day." Clarion-Ledger, June 30, 1981, p. 6A.

The June 25, 1981 Report of Reciepts and Disbursements filed by the Dowdy for Congress Committee does not report a contribution of any kind from the A. Philip Randolph Institution.

The above stated facts indicate an apparent violation of Section 441d of the Federal Election Campaign Laws by either the A. Philip Randolph Institution, the Dowdy for Congress Committee, or both.

Based on these facts, the Mississippi Republican Party requests that the Federal Election Commission conduct an investigation.


G. O. Griffith, Jr.
Executive Director

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me, this the 2nd day of July, 1981.

BR Scarborough
Notary Public

My Commission expires:

July 31, 1983

(Seal)

02040334842

ATTACHMENT #

DANGEROUS

It's Dangerous Not to Vote

The Reagan Administration has proposed
Budget Cuts that will virtually destroy most of our
Basic Social Programs. These programs affect the lives of
the Elderly, the Young, the Poor
and the Working Men and Women in our society.

Therefore,

BE SURE YOU VOTE TUESDAY, JUNE 23

Vote to Save:

1. The Social Security Program.
2. The Food Stamp Program.
3. The School Lunch Program.
4. The Voting Rights Act.
5. Aid to Public Education.

One Vote in Congress Can Make the Difference.

Your one Vote on June 23
Can Make the Difference

A. Philip Randolph Institution

For FREE Ride to the Polls call:

Jackson
981-5561
366-9833

Copiah County
892-2221

62040334846

82040334847

ATTACHMENT III

SAMPLE
BALLOT

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
SPECIAL ELECTION
June 23, 1981

FOR
UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FOURTH DISTRICT
(Vote for One)

WAYNE DOWDY.....	(X)
ED ELLINGTON	()
MICHAEL T. HERRING	()
E. L. "Eddie" McDANIEL	()
BRITT SINGLETARY	()
SARAH A. SMITH	()
ROBERT H. WEEMS, JR.	()
LILES B. WILLIAMS	()
.....	()

12 DAY REPORT
July 22, 1981

Docket
7-23-81

MUR 1390
Duane A. Brown
July 7, 1981

Source of MUR: The Mississippi Republican Party

Respondent's Name: Dowdy for Congress Committee

Relevant Statute: 2 U.S.C. § 441d

Internal Reports Checked: Dowdy for Congress Committee

Federal Agencies Checked: None

Statement of the Case

In a complaint (Attachment I) dated July 2, 1981, G.O. Griffith, Jr., executive director of the Mississippi Republican Party alleges that the Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee and "possibly other interested parties" violated 2 U.S.C. § 441d of the Act. Specifically, Mr. Griffith alleges that on June 23 and while traveling among several precincts in Jackson, Mississippi, he noticed individuals wearing or holding Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee campaign material handing out leaflets criticizing the Reagan administration spending cuts (Attachment II). In addition, Mr. Griffith alleges that the leaflets had a sample ballot attached to each marked for Wayne Dowdy (Attachment III). Mr. Griffith also states that the leaflet itself contained several telephone numbers including the number of a Dowdy for Congress Committee headquarters. Mr. Griffith also indicated in his letter that two of the

82040334848

individuals handing out leaflets told him that they were being paid \$30 each by Wayne Dowdy to hand out leaflets.

Finally, Mr. Griffith argues that since the leaflet did not contain any disclaimer as to who authorized the distribution, a violation by either the A. Phillip Randolph Institution, the Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee or both had occurred.

Statement of Preliminary Discovery Plan

The complainant refers to several newspaper excerpts in the complaint. He indicates that he could not attest to the actual truth of the statements since they all seem contradictory. One such statement has Wayne Dowdy saying, he "knew absolutely nothing about the flyer". Another article finds the campaign manager, Sonny Weir stating, "that the material was paid for by the A. Phillip Randolph Institution", supposedly a Washington, D.C. based group. Weir in another article states that the material (in question) was neither prepared nor approved by the Dowdy campaign.

There is a need to determine who, in fact, was responsible for the financing and distribution of the sample ballot (Attachment II). Since the leaflet pertaining to the Reagan budget cuts (Attachment I) and having the A. Phillip Randolph Institution name on its does not expressly advocate the election or defeat of anyone, no violation would appear to exist in respect to this leaflet. A noble attempt was made to find

02040334849

the A. Phillip Randolph Institution for purposes of notifying it of the complaint, but no such entity exists in Washington, D.C., Virginia, Maryland, or Jackson, Mississippi. We cannot be sure we have the correct respondent until a response is made by the Dowdy Committee to the Commission's notification.

Even if the Dowdy Campaign indicated that they had financed the distribution of the sample ballot, whether the sample ballot "expressly advocates the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate" is very unclear.

Statement of Track Designation

Due to the several complexities found to exist in this complaint, the designated track should be Track II.

02040334850

Comment Sheet
12 Day Report

MUR # _____

Staff Member _____

Date _____

Time of Transmittal _____

Expiration of 72-hour Comment Period: _____

Comments:

approve _____

object _____

no comment _____

initials _____

conference date/time _____

02040334851

the Mississippi Republican Party

ATTACHMENT I

State Headquarters

July 2, 1981

General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20463

Dear Sir:

This complaint is filed on behalf of the Mississippi Republican Party based on the belief that Section 441d of the Federal Election Campaign Laws has been violated by the Dowdy for Congress Committee and possibly other interested parties.

The complaint relates to a leaflet which was distributed on June 23 which was the day of the Special Election to fill the vacant seat in the U.S. House of Representatives from the Fourth District of Mississippi.

All statements in this complaint are made upon the personal knowledge of the complainant except those specifically identified as being based on information and belief.

On June 23, I was traveling from one voting place to another in the City of Jackson observing the voting. Among the precincts visited were several predominantly black precincts, including Precincts 11, 13, 22, 23, and 30.

At each of these voting places, individuals wearing or holding Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee campaign material were handing out leaflets which criticized the Reagan Administration spending cuts. The leaflets had a sample ballot attached to each leaflet and the sample ballot was marked for Wayne Dowdy. The leaflet itself contained several telephone numbers including the number of a Dowdy for Congress headquarters. A sample of these leaflets is enclosed.

At each of these precincts the workers had a large box containing these leaflets. At precinct 23, I spoke with the workers who were handing out the leaflets and two of them told me that they were being paid \$30 each by Wayne Dowdy to hand out these leaflets.

As can be seen from the enclosed leaflet, it does not contain any disclaimer indicating who paid for or authorized this campaign literature.

Last Monday, June 29, our chairman, Mike Retzer, called a news conference in Jackson to bring this apparent violation before the public and to announce that he had written a letter to Wayne Dowdy asking for an explanation.

P.O. Box 1178/Jackson, MS 39205/(601)948-5191

02040334852

31 JUL 6 P2:40

RECEIVED
JUL 6 1981

In various news accounts, we have learned certain facts which are stated here only on information and belief and not personal knowledge. In fact, the actual truth of the statements is not attested to at all since they are seemingly contradictory.

The candidate, Wayne Dowdy, "said he knew 'absolutely nothing' about the flyer." Jackson Daily News, June 30, 1981, p. 1B.

The candidate's campaign manager, Sonny Weir, said "that the material had been paid for by the A. Philip Randolph Institution, a Washington, D. C.-based group aimed at encouraging black voter participation."

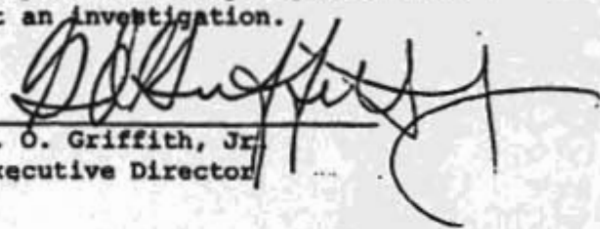
"I don't think its an issue," Weir said. "It was not prepared by our campaign nor was it approved by our campaign, nor did it need to be approved by our campaign." Clarion-Ledger, June 30, 1981, p. 3A.

In an unrelated story on the same day, the Treasurer of the Dowdy for Congress Committee, Robert Darville, estimated that "about 75 people were paid \$30 to pass out leaflets on election day." Clarion-Ledger, June 30, 1981, p. 6A.

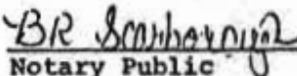
The June 25, 1981 Report of Receipts and Disbursements filed by the Dowdy for Congress Committee does not report a contribution of any kind from the A. Philip Randolph Institution.

The above stated facts indicate an apparent violation of Section 441d of the Federal Election Campaign Laws by either the A. Philip Randolph Institution, the Dowdy for Congress Committee, or both.

Based on these facts, the Mississippi Republican Party requests that the Federal Election Commission conduct an investigation.


G. O. Griffith, Jr.
Executive Director

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me, this the 2nd day of July, 1981.


Notary Public

My Commission expires:

July 31, 1983

(Seal)

DANGEROUS

It's Dangerous Not to Vote

The Reagan Administration has proposed Budget Cuts that will virtually destroy most of our Basic Social Programs. These programs affect the lives of the Elderly, the Young, the Poor and the Working Men and Women in our society.

Therefore,

BE SURE YOU VOTE TUESDAY, JUNE 23

Vote to Save:

1. The Social Security Program.
2. The Food Stamp Program.
3. The School Lunch Program.
4. The Voting Rights Act.
5. Aid to Public Education.

One Vote in Congress Can Make the Difference.

Your one Vote on June 23
Can Make the Difference

A. Philip Randolph Institution

For FREE Ride to the Polls call:

Jackson
981-5561
366-9833

Copiah County
892-2221

0 2 0 4 0 3 3 4 8 5 4

ATTACHMENT III

SAMPLE
BALLOT

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
SPECIAL ELECTION
June 23, 1981

FOR
UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FOURTH DISTRICT
(Vote for One)

WAYNE DOWDY.....	(X)
ED ELLINGTON	()
MICHAEL T. HERRING	()
E. L. "Eddie" McDANIEL	()
BRITT SINGLETARY	()
SARAH A. SMITH	()
ROBERT H. WEEMS, JR.	()
LILES B. WILLIAMS	()
.....	()



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

September 25, 1981

William Wright, Chairman
Central Mississippi APRI
3473 Hancock
Jackson, Mississippi 39213

Re: MUR 1390

Dear Mr. Wright:

This letter is to notify you that on July 6, 1981, the Federal Election Commission received a complaint which alleged that your organization violated certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"). A copy of the complaint is enclosed. We have numbered this matter MUR 1390. Please refer to this number in all future correspondence.

You were not previously notified as you were not clearly identified as a respondent in the complaint. Under the Act, you have the opportunity to demonstrate, in writing, that no action should be taken against your organization in connection with this matter. Your response 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.

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.

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 a statement authorizing such counsel to receive any notifications and other communications from the Commission.

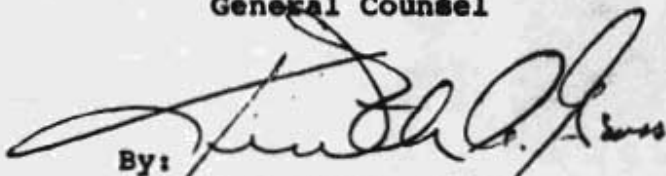
02040334856

William Wright
Page Two

If you have any questions, please contact Duane A. Brown, the attorney assigned to this matter at (202) 523-4057. For your information, we have attached a brief description of the Commission's procedure for handling complaints.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

By: 

Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Enclosures

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

..

62040334857

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 20463

TO:

George Demongest

DATE:

9-14-81

FROM:

Duane Brown

☐ APPROVAL☐ AS REQUESTED☐ CONCURRENCE☐ CORRECTION☐ FILING☐ FULL REPORT☐ HANDLE DIRECT☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____☒ IMMEDIATE ACTION☐ INITIALS☐ NECESSARY ACTION☐ NOTE AND RETURN☐ PER OUR CONVERSATION☐ PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION☐ RECOMMENDATION☐ SEE ME☐ SIGNATURE☐ YOUR COMMENT☐ YOUR INFORMATION

REMARKS:

For some reason, the post office returned the attached return receipt without the respondent's signature. We're going to try again. Please send another letter from your office to:

Norman Hill
260 Park Avenue S.
N.Y. N.Y. 10010

Ltr. sent 9-14-81



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

September 4, 1981

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Norman Hill, President
A. Philip Randolph Institute
260 Park Avenue, S.
New York, New York 10010

Re: MUR 1390

Dear Mr. Hill:

This letter is to notify you that on July 6, 1981, the Federal Election Commission received a complaint which alleged that your organization violated certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"). A copy of the complaint is enclosed. We have numbered this matter MUR 1390. Please refer to this number in all future correspondence.

You were not previously notified since the Institute's address had not been determined. Under the Act, you have the opportunity to demonstrate, in writing, that no action should be taken against your organization in connection with this matter. Your response 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.

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.

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 a statement authorizing such counsel to receive any notifications and other communications from the Commission.



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

September 4, 1981

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Norman Hill, President
A. Philip Randolph Institute
260 Park Avenue, S.
New York, New York 10010

Re: MUR 1390

Dear Mr. Hill:

This letter is to notify you that on July 6, 1981, the Federal Election Commission received a complaint which alleged that your organization violated certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"). A copy of the complaint is enclosed. We have numbered this matter MUR 1390. Please refer to this number in all future correspondence.

You were not previously notified since the Institute's address had not been determined. Under the Act, you have the opportunity to demonstrate, in writing, that no action should be taken against your organization in connection with this matter. Your response 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.

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.

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 a statement authorizing such counsel to receive any notifications and other communications from the Commission.

02040334860

Sincerely,

By  Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

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

9-4-81

Form 3, 3, and 3

Return to the Post Office 100 years on

RETURN RECEIPT, POSTAGE, INSURANCE AND DELIVERY

1. The following service is requested (check one):

☒ Show to whom and how delivered.....

☐ Show to whom, date and address of delivery.....

☐ RESTRICTED DELIVERY.....

☐ Show to whom and how delivered.....

☐ RESTRICTED DELIVERY.....

Show to whom, date, and address of delivery 3.....

CONSULT POSTMASTER FOR FEES

2. ARTICLES ADDRESSED TO:

Woman's Aid

260 Park Avenue 8

New York 10017

3. ARTICLES TO BE RETURNED TO:

POSTAL INSURANCE CO. CERTIFIED MAIL. REGISTERED MAIL. 943122

4. (A large address signature of addressee or agent)

5. I have received the article described above.

6. Signature of addressee or agent

7. DATE OF DELIVERY

8. ADDRESS (Number only if registered)

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11. POSTAGE

12. INSURANCE

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

July 9, 1981

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Wayne Dowdy for Congress
Committee
915 Delaware Avenue
McComb, Mississippi 39648

Re: MUR 1390

Dear Sir:

This letter is to notify you that on July 6, 1981, the Federal Election Commission received a complaint which alleges that your Committee may have violated certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act") or Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26, U.S. Code. A copy of this complaint is enclosed. We have numbered this matter MUR 1390. 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 your Committee in connection with this matter. Your response 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.

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.

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 sending a letter of representation stating the name, address and telephone number of such counsel, and a statement authorizing such counsel to receive any notifications and other communications from the Commission.

02040334863

If you have any questions, please contact Duane Brown, the attorney assigned to this matter at (202) 523-4057. For your information, we have attached a brief description of the Commission's procedure for handling complaints.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Elissa T. Garr

BY: Elissa T. Garr
Docket Chief

Enclosures

1. Complaint
2. Procedures

cc: Charles Wayne Dowdy
Route 3, Box 221
Summit, Mississippi 39666

02040354864

mu 1300 D. Brown

1. The following service is requested (check one):
☐ Show to whom and date delivered.....
☐ Show to whom, date and address of delivery.....
☐ RESTRICTED DELIVERY
Show to whom and date delivered.....
☐ RESTRICTED DELIVERY.
Show to whom, date, and address of delivery.....
(CONSULT POSTMASTER FOR FEES)

2. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO:
Charles Wayne Dowdy
Route 3, Box 221
Summit, Miss 39666

3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION:
REGISTERED NO. CERTIFIED NO. INSURED NO.
655856

(Always obtain signature of addressee or agent)
I have received the article described above.
SIGNATURE: *Charles Dowdy* Address: _____ Date: _____

4. DATE OF DELIVERY: 7-17-81

5. ADDRESS (Complete only if requested)

6. UNABLE TO DELIVER BECAUSE:

7-17-81

mu 1300 D. Brown

1. The following service is requested (check one):
☐ Show to whom and date delivered.....
☐ Show to whom, date and address of delivery.....
☐ RESTRICTED DELIVERY
Show to whom and date delivered.....
☐ RESTRICTED DELIVERY.
Show to whom, date, and address of delivery.....
(CONSULT POSTMASTER FOR FEES)

2. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO:
Charles Wayne Dowdy
Route 3, Box 221
Summit, Miss 39666

3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION:
REGISTERED NO. CERTIFIED NO. INSURED NO.
655856

(Always obtain signature of addressee or agent)
I have received the article described above.
SIGNATURE: _____ Address: _____ Date: _____

4. DATE OF DELIVERY: 7-17-81

5. ADDRESS (Complete only if requested)

6. UNABLE TO DELIVER BECAUSE:

7-17-81

MUR #

1390(81)

DATE

7-7-81

PLEASE PROVIDE THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF ALL RESPONDENTS WHICH ARE TO BE SENT A COPY OF THE COMPLAINT. IF A PRINCIPAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE IS A RESPONDENT, A CARBON COPY IS TO BE SENT TO THE CANDIDATE. PLEASE PROVIDE THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE CANDIDATE AND PUT A "CC" BESIDE THE CANDIDATE'S NAME. IF A CANDIDATE IS A RESPONDENT, A CARBON COPY IS TO BE SENT TO THE CANDIDATE'S PRINCIPAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE. PLEASE PROVIDE THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PRINCIPAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE AND PUT A "CC" BESIDE THE COMMITTEE'S NAME. PLEASE PROVIDE THIS INFORMATION, ON THIS SHEET, WITHIN 24 HOURS OF RECEIPT OF THIS NOTICE. THANK YOU.

Resp #1

~~Wayne Dowdy~~

Wayne Dowdy for Congress Comm.
915 Delaware Ave
McComb, Ms. 38648

CC Charles Wayne Dowdy
Rt 3 Box 221
Summit Ms 39666

the Mississippi
Republican
Party

101011
ccet 5003

State Headquarters

July 2, 1981

General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20463

Dear Sir:

This complaint is filed on behalf of the Mississippi Republican Party based on the belief that Section 441d of the Federal Election Campaign Laws has been violated by the Dowdy for Congress Committee and possibly other interested parties.

The complaint relates to a leaflet which was distributed on June 23 which was the day of the Special Election to fill the vacant seat in the U.S. House of Representatives from the Fourth District of Mississippi.

All statements in this complaint are made upon the personal knowledge of the complainant except those specifically identified as being based on information and belief.

On June 23, I was traveling from one voting place to another in the City of Jackson observing the voting. Among the precincts visited were several predominantly black precincts, including Precincts 11, 13, 22, 23, and 30.

At each of these voting places, individuals wearing or holding Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee campaign material were handing out leaflets which criticized the Reagan Administration spending cuts. The leaflets had a sample ballot attached to each leaflet and the sample ballot was marked for Wayne Dowdy. The leaflet itself contained several telephone numbers including the number of a Dowdy for Congress headquarters. A sample of these leaflets is enclosed.

At each of these precincts the workers had a large box containing these leaflets. At precinct 23, I spoke with the workers who were handing out the leaflets and two of them told me that they were being paid \$30 each by Wayne Dowdy to hand out these leaflets.

As can be seen from the enclosed leaflet, it does not contain any disclaimer indicating who paid for or authorized this campaign literature.

Last Monday, June 29, our chairman, Mike Retzer, called a news conference in Jackson to bring this apparent violation before the public and to announce that he had written a letter to Wayne Dowdy asking for an explanation.

P.O. Box 1178/Jackson, MS 39205/(601)948-5191

02040334866

31 JUL 6 2:40

RECEIVED
JUL 6 1981

In various news accounts, we have learned certain facts which are stated here only on information and belief and not personal knowledge. In fact, the actual truth of the statements is not attested to at all since they are seemingly contradictory.

The candidate, Wayne Dowdy, "said he knew 'absolutely nothing' about the flyer." Jackson Daily News, June 30, 1981, p. 1B.

The candidate's campaign manager, Sonny Weir, said "that the material had been paid for by the A. Philip Randolph Institution, a Washington, D. C.-based group aimed at encouraging black voter participation."

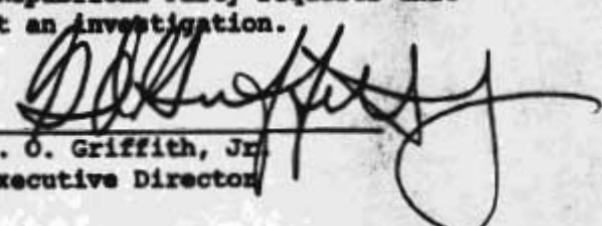
"I don't think its an issue," Weir said. "It was not prepared by our campaign nor was it approved by our campaign, nor did it need to be approved by our campaign." Clarion-Ledger, June 30, 1981, p. 3A.

In an unrelated story on the same day, the Treasurer of the Dowdy for Congress Committee, Robert Darville, estimated that "about 75 people were paid \$30 to pass out leaflets on election day." Clarion-Ledger, June 30, 1981, p. 6A.

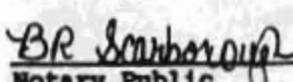
The June 25, 1981 Report of Receipts and Disbursements filed by the Dowdy for Congress Committee does not report a contribution of any kind from the A. Philip Randolph Institution.

The above stated facts indicate an apparent violation of Section 441d of the Federal Election Campaign Laws by either the A. Philip Randolph Institution, the Dowdy for Congress Committee, or both.

Based on these facts, the Mississippi Republican Party requests that the Federal Election Commission conduct an investigation.


G. O. Griffith, Jr.
Executive Director

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me, this the 2nd day of July, 1981.


Notary Public

My Commission expires:

July 31, 1983

(Seal)

02040334867

SAMPLE
BALLOT

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
SPECIAL ELECTION
June 23, 1991

FOR
UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FOURTH DISTRICT
(Vote for One)

WAYNE DOWDY.....	(X)
ED ELLINGTON	()
MICHAEL T. HERRING	()
ED "Eddie" McDANIEL	()
BRITT SINGLETARY	()
SARAH A. SMITH	()
ROBERT H. WEEMS, JR.	()
LILES B. WILLIAMS	()
.....	()

DANGEROUS

It's Dangerous Not to Vote

The Reagan Administration has proposed
Budget Cuts that will virtually destroy most of our
Basic Social Programs. These programs affect the lives of
the Elderly, the Young, the Poor
and the Working Men and Women in our society.

Therefore,

BE SURE YOU VOTE TUESDAY, JUNE 23

Vote to Save:

1. The Social Security Program.
2. The Food Stamp Program.
3. The School Lunch Program.
4. The Voting Rights Act.
5. Aid to Public Education.

One Vote in Congress Can Make the Difference.

Your one Vote on June 23
Can Make the Difference

A. Philip Randolph Institution

For FREE Ride to the Polls call:

Jackson
981-5561
366-9833

Copiah County
892-2221

62040334869

the Mississippi Republican Party

State Headquarters

July 2, 1981

General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20463

Dear Sir:

This complaint is filed on behalf of the Mississippi Republican Party based on the belief that Section 441d of the Federal Election Campaign Laws has been violated by the Dowdy for Congress Committee and possibly other interested parties.

The complaint relates to a leaflet which was distributed on June 23 which was the day of the Special Election to fill the vacant seat in the U.S. House of Representatives from the Fourth District of Mississippi.

All statements in this complaint are made upon the personal knowledge of the complainant except those specifically identified as being based on information and belief.

On June 23, I was traveling from one voting place to another in the City of Jackson observing the voting. Among the precincts visited were several predominantly black precincts, including Precincts 11, 13, 22, 23, and 30.

At each of these voting places, individuals wearing or holding Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee campaign material were handing out leaflets which criticized the Reagan Administration spending cuts. The leaflets had a sample ballot attached to each leaflet and the sample ballot was marked for Wayne Dowdy. The leaflet itself contained several telephone numbers including the number of a Dowdy for Congress headquarters. A sample of these leaflets is enclosed.

At each of these precincts the workers had a large box containing these leaflets. At precinct 23, I spoke with the workers who were handing out the leaflets and two of them told me that they were being paid \$30 each by Wayne Dowdy to hand out these leaflets.

As can be seen from the enclosed leaflet, it does not contain any disclaimer indicating who paid for or authorized this campaign literature.

Last Monday, June 29, our chairman, Mike Retzer, called a news conference in Jackson to bring this apparent violation before the public and to announce that he had written a letter to Wayne Dowdy asking for an explanation.

P.O. Box 1178/Jackson, MS 39205/(601)948-5191

02040334870

In various news accounts, we have learned certain facts which are stated here only on information and belief and not personal knowledge. In fact, the actual truth of the statements is not attested to at all since they are seemingly contradictory.

The candidate, Wayne Dowdy, "said he knew 'absolutely nothing' about the flyer." Jackson Daily News, June 30, 1981, p. 13.

The candidate's campaign manager, Sonny Weir, said "that the material had been paid for by the A. Philip Randolph Institution, a Washington, D. C.-based group aimed at encouraging black voter participation."

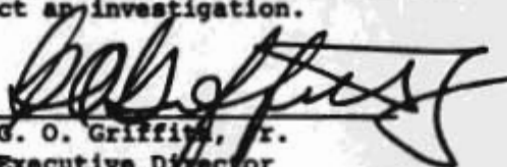
"I don't think its an issue," Weir said. 'It was not prepared by our campaign nor was it approved by our campaign, nor did it need to be approved by our campaign.'" Clarion-Ledger, June 30, 1981, p. 3A.

In an unrelated story on the same day, the Treasurer of the Dowdy for Congress Committee, Robert Darville, estimated that "about 75 people were paid \$30 to pass out leaflets on election day." Clarion-Ledger, June 30, 1981, p. 6A.

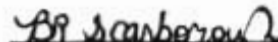
The June 25, 1981 Report of Reciepts and "Disbursements filed by the Dowdy for Congress Committee does not report a contribution of any kind from the A. Philip Randolph Institution.

The above stated facts indicate an apparent violation of Section 441d of the Federal Election Campaign Laws by either the A. Philip Randolph Institution, the Dowdy for Congress Committee, or both.

Based on these facts, the Mississippi Republican Party requests that the Federal Election Commission conduct an investigation.


G. O. Griffith, Jr.
Executive Director

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me, this the 2nd day of July, 1981.


Notary Public

My Commission expires:

July 31, 1983

(Seal)

02040334871

**SAMPLE
BALLOT**

**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
SPECIAL ELECTION
June 23, 1991**

**FOR
UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FOURTH DISTRICT
(Vote for One)**

WAYNE DOWDY.....	(X)
ED ELLINGTON	()
MICHAEL T. HERRING	()
E. L. "Eddie" McDANIEL	()
BRITT SINGLETARY	()
SARAH A. SMITH	()
ROBERT H. WEEMS, JR.	()
LILES B. WILLIAMS	()
.....	()

82040334872

DANGEROUS

It's Dangerous Not to Vote

The Reagan Administration has proposed
Budget Cuts that will virtually destroy most of our
Basic Social Programs. These programs affect the lives of
the Elderly, the Young, the Poor
and the Working Men and Women in our society.

Therefore,

BE SURE YOU VOTE TUESDAY, JUNE 23

Vote to Save:

1. The Social Security Program.
2. The Food Stamp Program.
3. The School Lunch Program.
4. The Voting Rights Act.
5. Aid to Public Education.

One Vote in Congress Can Make the Difference.

Your one Vote on June 23
Can Make the Difference

A. Philip Randolph Institution

For FREE Ride to the Polls call:

Jackson
981-5561
366-9833

Copiah County
892-2221

0 2 0 4 0 3 3 4 8 7 3

the Mississippi Republican Party

State Headquarters

July 2, 1981

General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20463

Dear Sir:

This complaint is filed on behalf of the Mississippi Republican Party based on the belief that Section 441d of the Federal Election Campaign Laws has been violated by the Dowdy for Congress Committee and possibly other interested parties.

The complaint relates to a leaflet which was distributed on June 23 which was the day of the Special Election to fill the vacant seat in the U.S. House of Representatives from the Fourth District of Mississippi.

All statements in this complaint are made upon the personal knowledge of the complainant except those specifically identified as being based on information and belief.

On June 23, I was traveling from one voting place to another in the City of Jackson observing the voting. Among the precincts visited were several predominantly black precincts, including Precincts 11, 13, 22, 23, and 30.

At each of these voting places, individuals wearing or holding Wayne Dowdy for Congress Committee campaign material were handing out leaflets which criticized the Reagan Administration spending cuts. The leaflets had a sample ballot attached to each leaflet and the sample ballot was marked for Wayne Dowdy. The leaflet itself contained several telephone numbers including the number of a Dowdy for Congress headquarters. A sample of these leaflets is enclosed.

At each of these precincts the workers had a large box containing these leaflets. At precinct 23, I spoke with the workers who were handing out the leaflets and two of them told me that they were being paid \$30 each by Wayne Dowdy to hand out these leaflets.

As can be seen from the enclosed leaflet, it does not contain any disclaimer indicating who paid for or authorized this campaign literature.

Last Monday, June 29, our chairman, Mike Retzer, called a news conference in Jackson to bring this apparent violation before the public and to announce that he had written a letter to Wayne Dowdy asking for an explanation.

P.O. Box 1178/Jackson, MS 39205/(601)948-5191

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In various news accounts, we have learned certain facts which are stated here only on information and belief and not personal knowledge. In fact, the actual truth of the statements is not attested to at all since they are seemingly contradictory.

The candidate, Wayne Dowdy, "said he knew 'absolutely nothing' about the flyer." Jackson Daily News, June 30, 1981, p. 1B.

The candidate's campaign manager, Sonny Weir, said "that the material had been paid for by the A. Philip Randolph Institution, a Washington, D. C.-based group aimed at encouraging black voter participation."

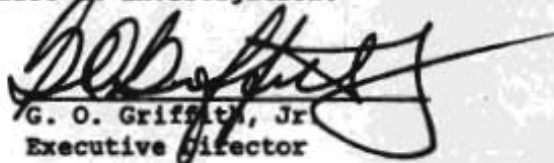
"I don't think its an issue," Weir said. 'It was not prepared by our campaign nor was it approved by our campaign, nor did it need to be approved by our campaign.'" Clarion-Ledger, June 30, 1981, p. 3A.

In an unrelated story on the same day, the Treasurer of the Dowdy for Congress Committee, Robert Darville, estimated that "about 75 people were paid \$30 to pass out leaflets on election day." Clarion-Ledger, June 30, 1981, p. 6A.

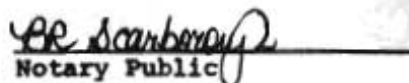
The June 25, 1981 Report of Reciepts and Disbursements filed by the Dowdy for Congress Committee does not report a contribution of any kind from the A. Philip Randolph Institution.

The above stated facts indicate an apparent violation of Section 441d of the Federal Election Campaign Laws by either the A. Philip Randolph Institution, the Dowdy for Congress Committee, or both.

Based on these facts, the Mississippi Republican Party requests that the Federal Election Commission conduct an investigation.


G. O. Griffith, Jr.
Executive Director

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me, this the 2nd day of July, 1981.


Notary Public

My Commission expires:

July 31, 1983

(Seal)

02040334875

**SAMPLE
BALLOT**

**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
SPECIAL ELECTION
June 23, 1981**

**FOR
UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FOURTH DISTRICT
(Vote for One)**

WAYNE DOWDY.....	(X)
ED ELLINGTON	()
MICHAEL T. HERRING	()
E. L. "Eddie" McDANIEL	()
BRITT SINGLETARY	()
SARAH A. SMITH	()
ROBERT H. WEEMS, JR.	()
LILES B. WILLIAMS	()
.....	()

02040334876

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92040334877



**Mississippi
Republican
Party**

P.O. Box 1178 • Jackson, MS 39205

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GENERAL COUNSEL

31 JUL 6 P 2:40



General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C- 20463



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

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