



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

THIS IS THE END OF MUR # 584

Date Filmed June 82 Camera No. --- 2

Cameraman W. J.



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

June 6, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Clinton Cook, Treasurer
Re-Elect Les Au Coin Committee
1001 S.W. Fifth
Portland, Oregon 97204

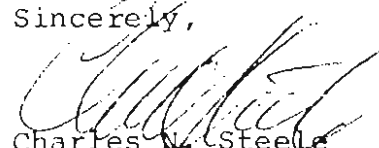
Re: MUR 584

Dear Mr. Cook:

Enclosed is a letter addressed to Michael Call which has been returned unclaimed. In his capacity as Campaign Director of the Re-Elect Les Au Coin Committee, Mr. Call, in May, 1978, filed a complaint with the Commission which alleged violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act by Oregon TRIM Committee, 1st Congressional District.

On May 14, 1980, the Commission closed its file in the matter initiated by Mr. Call. The enclosed letter, with attachment, will serve to provide details.

Sincerely,


Charles M. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1325 K STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20463

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

0 0 1 0 1 9 1 0 6 0

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID



RETURNED TO WRITER

REASON CHECKED

Undelivered ☒ Refused ☒

Addressed ☒ Incorrect ☒

Postage and fees ☒

No such person ☒

No such office ☒

No such place ☒

No such person in this street ☒

☒ No such person

☒ No such office

☒ No such place

☒ No such person in this street

CERTIFIED

944 967



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

May 27, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Michael Call
Re-elect Les AuCoin Committee
8665 S.W. Canyon Road
Portland, Oregon 97225

Re: MUR 584

Dear Mr. Call:

This is in reference to the complaint you filed with the Commission on May 8, 1978, concerning the Oregon TRIM Committee 1st Congressional District. Based on your complaint, the Commission determined there was reason to believe that the Oregon TRIM Committee, 1st Congressional District violated sections 434(e) and 441d of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended.

On August 1, 1978, the Commission had filed suit in U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York against the Central Long Island TRIM Committee on facts essentially identical to those set out in your complaint. Pursuant to 2 U.S.C. §437h(a), that suit was certified to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit for resolution of several constitutional issues which had been raised by way of defenses and counterclaims. Since the two cases were virtually identical, the Commission held MUR 584 in abeyance pending the Second Circuit's decision in CLITRIM.

By opinion dated February 5, 1980, the Second Circuit held that no case or controversy had been presented in that the TRIM Bulletin did not "expressly advocate" the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate. The Court ordered the District Court to dismiss the Commission's complaint, which action was accomplished on April 11, 1980. A copy of the Court of Appeals' opinion is enclosed.

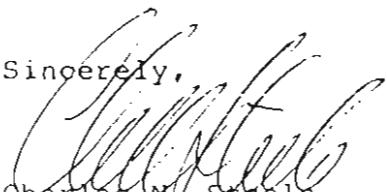
In view of the Second Circuit's opinion, the Commission concluded on May 14, 1980 that further action against Oregon TRIM Committee was not warranted. Accordingly, the file in the matter has been closed.

Page Two
Ltr. to Michael Call

This matter will become part of the public record within thirty days. If you wish to submit any factual or legal materials to appear on the public record please do so within ten days.

If you have any questions, please contact Vincent J. Convery, Jr., the attorney assigned to this matter, at 202-523-4000.

Sincerely,


Charles W. Steele
General Counsel

VSL
5.14-80

9 7 1 9 1 9 6 2



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

May 27, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Randy Van Hecke, Chairman
Oregon TRIM Committee
1st Congressional District
5501 N.W. Front
Portland, Oregon 97201

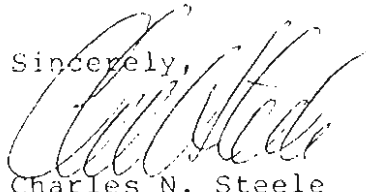
Re: MUR 584

Dear Mr. Hecke:

This is to advise you that, on May 14, 1980, the Commission voted to take no further action against your Committee in MUR 584 and to close its file in the matter.

If you have any questions please contact Vincent J. Convery, Jr., the attorney assigned to this matter, at 202-523-4000.

Sincerely,


Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

VSC
5-4-80

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of	)	
	)	MUR 584
Oregon TRIM Committee	)	
1st Congressional District	)	
	)	MUR 689
13th Congressional District	)	
(New Jersey) TRIM Committee	)	
	)	MUR 690
16th Congressional District	)	
(California) TRIM Committee	)	
	)	MUR 696
Nassau County (New York)	)	
TRIM Committee	)	

CERTIFICATION

I, Marjorie W. Emmons, Secretary to the Federal Election Commission, do hereby certify that on May 14, 1980, the Commission decided by a vote of 6-0 to take the following actions regarding MURs 584, 689, 690, and 696:

1. Take no further action with regard to:

- (A) Oregon TRIM Committee,
1st Congressional District
in MUR 584;
- (B) 13th Congressional District
(New Jersey) TRIM Committee
in MUR 689;
- (C) 16th Congressional District
(California) TRIM Committee
in MUR 690;
- (D) Nassau County (New York) TRIM
Committee in MUR 696.

2. Close the file in each of the above matters.

(Continued)

CERTIFICATION
General Counsel's Report
Dated: May 5, 1980
MURs 584, 689, 690, 696

Page 2

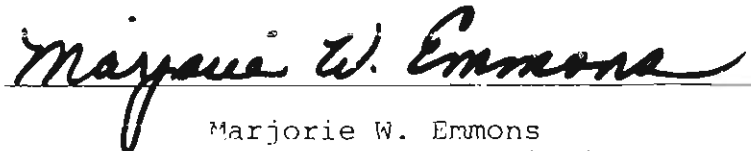
3. Authorize the Office of General Counsel to send the letters of notification as attached to the above-named report.

Voting for this determination were Commissioners
Aikens, Friedersdorf, Harris, McGarry, Reiche, and Tiernan.

Attest:

5/14/80

Date



Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

Report Signed: 5-9-80
Received in Office of the Commission Secretary: 5-9-80, 3:57
Circulated on 48 hour vote basis: 5-11-80, 11:00

May 9, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO: Marjorie W. Emmons
FROM: Elissa T. Garr
SUBJECT: ~~SSRs~~ 584, 689, 690, 696

Please have the attached General Counsel's Report distributed to the Commission on a 48 hour tally basis.
Thank you.

80040191966

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
May 5, 1980

In the Matter of)
Oregon TRIM Committee)
1st Congressional District) MUR 584
13th Congressional District)
(New Jersey) TRIM Committee) MUR 689
16th Congressional District)
(California) TRIM Committee) MUR 690
Nassau County (New York))
TRIM Committee) MUR 696

GENERAL COUNSEL'S REPORT

1. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

All these cases essentially are based on the same facts.

In each, the local Tax Reform Immediately (TRIM) Committee 1/ printed and distributed to the public, one or more "TRIM Bulletins." These Bulletins set forth (1) positions with respect to certain economic and tax issues, (2) the voting records of the local member of Congress on specific legislation concerning these issues, along with a characterization of votes as "For Lower Taxes and Less Government" or "For Higher Taxes and More Government," and (3) a commentary reflecting National TRIM's views as to the merits of the bills identified.

The Commission determined that the TRIM Bulletin in each of these cases were communications which "expressly advocated" the defeat of the Representative identified therein. Since it was

1/ It is believed that each of these local TRIM Committees is part of the National TRIM network. National TRIM, itself an unincorporated organization, is a committee which has been established by the John Birch Society, Inc.

was considered likely that the 1st District (Oregon), 13th District (New Jersey) and Nassau County (New York) TRIM Committees each had spent in excess of \$100 to print and distribute the Bulletins, the Commission found reason to believe that each violated 2 U.S.C. §434(e) in failing to report their costs as independent expenditures. Since the Bulletins did not include a statement of authorization/non-authorization, the Commission found reason to believe each committee violated 2 U.S.C. §441d. 2/ The 16th District (California) TRIM Committee purchased a newspaper advertisement, at an estimated cost of \$500, in addition to printing and distributing the TRIM Bulletin. In view of the likelihood that 16th District TRIM may have spent in excess of \$1,000 in media advertisements and TRIM Bulletins, the Commission found reason to believe that 16th District TRIM had violated 2 U.S.C. §433 by failing to file as a political committee and that it had violated 2 U.S.C. §434(b)(13) by failing to report its independent expenditures. 16th District TRIM also was found to have violated 2 U.S.C. §441d.

By memo dated June 8, 1979, the General Counsel advised the Commission that this office would hold the four MUR's in abeyance until the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit had issued its decision in Federal Election Commission v. Central Long Island Tax Reform Immediately Committee, et al. The issues raised in that action were identical to those presented in the four MUR's, except for the additional issue of failure of the 16th District TRIM to register as a political committee in MUR 690.

2/ The Commission also found reasonable cause to believe that Oregon TRIM Committee, 1st Congressional District, had violated the cited statutes.

In an opinion dated February 5, 1980, the Second Circuit held that 2 U.S.C. §§434(e) and 441d were inapplicable to CLITRIM's activities, so that no case or controversy was presented for adjudication. Particularly, the Court found that: "The CLITRIM Bulletin of Fall, 1976, contains nothing which could rationally be termed express advocacy." Accordingly, the case was remanded to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York with directions to dismiss the Commission's complaint. The District Court ordered that dismissal on April 11, 1980.

II. LEGAL ANALYSIS

Since the activities of Oregon TRIM Committee, 1st Congressional District in MUR 584; 13th Congressional District (New Jersey) TRIM Committee in MUR 689; 16th Congressional District (California) TRIM Committee in MUR 690; and Nassau County (New York) TRIM Committee in MUR 696 were identical to those of Central Long Island TRIM Committee in all essential regards, we are compelled to conclude that their publications, like CLITRIM's, did not expressly advocate the defeat of a clearly identified candidate and, thus, are not subject to the provisions of the FECA cited above.

In order to pursue the issue of whether the 16th District TRIM violated 2 U.S.C. §433 by failing to file as a political committee it would be necessary to determine if it, indeed, exceeded the \$1,000 threshold, and if such expenditures were for the purpose of influencing an election. Determination of these facts would require further investigation. Because this office has never been able to locate the Chairman from the outset of the investigation we feel that such investigation is unwarranted in the circumstances.

III. GENERAL COUNSEL'S RECOMMENDATION(S)

1. Take no further action with regard to:
 - (A) Oregon TRIM Committee, 1st Congressional District
in MUR 584;
 - (B) 13th Congressional District (New Jersey) TRIM
Committee in MUR 689;
 - (C) 16th Congressional District (California) TRIM
Committee in MUR 690;
 - (D) Nassau County (New York) TRIM Committee
in MUR 696.
2. Close the file in each of the above matters.
3. Authorize the Office of General Counsel to send the letters
of notification attached.

3/1/70
Date


Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Attachments

Letters of Notification to Complainants (4)
Letters of Notification to Respondents (4)



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20461

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

F. William Ford, Chairman
13th District TRIM Committee
P.O. Box 5241
Clinton, New Jersey 09809

Re: MUR 689

Dear Mr. FOLD:

This is to advise you that, on _____, 1980, the Commission voted to take no further action against your Committee in MUR 689 and to close its file in the matter.

If you have any questions please contact Vincent J. Convery, Jr., the attorney assigned to this matter, at 202-523-4000.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Chairman
Nassau County TRIM Committee
P.O. Box 41
New Hyde Park, New York 11040

Re: MUR 696

Dear Sir:

This is to advise you that, on , 1980, the Commission voted to take no further action against your Committee in MUR 696 and to close its file in the matter.

If you have any questions please contact Vincent J. Convery, Jr., the attorney assigned to this matter, at 202-523-4000.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Randy Van Hecke, Chairman
Oregon TRIM Committee
1st Congressional District
5501 N.W. Front
Portland, Oregon 97201

Re: MUR 584

Dear Mr. Hecke:

This is to advise you that, on , 1980, the Commission voted to take no further action against your Committee in MUR 584 and to close its file in the matter.

If you have any questions please contact Vincent J. Convery, Jr., the attorney assigned to this matter, at 202-523-4000.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Robert K. Herrling
Chairman
16th Congressional District
TRIM Committee
48 San Miguel Avenue
Salinas, California 93901

Re: MUR 690

Dear Mr. Herrling:

This is to advise you that, on , 1980, the Commission voted to take no further action against your Committee in MUR 690 and to close its file in the matter.

If you have any questions please contact Vincent J. Convery, Jr., the attorney assigned to this matter, at 202-523-4000.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Daniel Mooney
4250 Veterans Memorial Highway
Holbrook, New York 11740

Re: MUR 696

Dear Mr. Mooney:

This is in reference to the complaint you filed with the Commission on May 8, 1978, concerning the Nassau County TRIM Committee. Based on your complaint, the Commission determined there was reason to believe that the Nassau County TRIM Committee, violated sections 434(e) and 441d of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended.

On August 1, 1978, the Commission had filed suit in U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York against the Nassau County TRIM Committee on facts essentially identical to those set out in your complaint. Pursuant to 2 U.S.C. §437h(a), that suit was certified to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit for resolution of several constitutional issues which had been raised by way of defenses and counterclaims. Since the two cases were virtually identical, the Commission held MUR 696 in abeyance pending the Second Circuit's decision in CLITRIM.

By opinion dated February 5, 1980, the Second Circuit held that no case or controversy had been presented in that the TRIM Bulletin did not "expressly advocate" the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate. The Court ordered the District Court to dismiss the Commission's complaint, which action was accomplished on April 11, 1980. A copy of the Court of Appeals' opinion is enclosed.

In view of the Second Circuit's opinion, the Commission concluded on , 1980 that further action against Nassau County TRIM Committee was not warranted. Accordingly, the file in the matter has been closed.

Page Two
Ltr. to Daniel Mooney

This matter will become part of the public record within thirty days. If you wish to submit any factual or legal materials to appear on the public record please do so within ten days.

If you have any questions, please contact Vincent J. Convery, Jr., the attorney assigned to this matter, at 202-523-4000.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

0040191975



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Robert C. Grant
Inter-Mark Associates
114 East Ridgewood Parkway
Denville, New Jersey 97834

Re: MUR 689

Dear Mr. Grant:

This is in reference to the complaint you filed with the Commission on August 25, 1978, concerning the 13th District TRIM Committee. Based on your complaint, the Commission determined there was reason to believe that the 13th District TRIM Committee violated sections 434(e) and 441d of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended.

On August 1, 1978, the Commission had filed suit in U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York against the Central Long Island TRIM Committee on facts essentially identical to those set out in your complaint. Pursuant to 2 U.S.C. §437h(a), that suit was certified to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit for resolution of several constitutional issues which had been raised by way of defenses and counterclaims. Since the two cases were virtually identical, the Commission held MUR 689 in abeyance pending the Second Circuit's decision in CLITRIM.

By opinion dated February 5, 1980, the Second Circuit held that no case or controversy had been presented in that the TRIM Bulletin did not "expressly advocate" the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate. The Court ordered the District Court to dismiss the Commission's complaint, which action was accomplished on April 11, 1980. A copy of the Court of Appeals' opinion is enclosed.

In view of the Second Circuit's opinion, the Commission concluded on , 1980 that further action against 13th District TRIM Committee was not warranted. Accordingly, the file in the matter has been closed.

Page Two
Ltr. to Robert C. Grant

This matter will become part of the public record within thirty days. If you wish to submit any factual or legal materials to appear on the public record please do so within ten days.

If you have any questions, please contact Vincent J. Convery, Jr., the attorney assigned to this matter, at 202-523-4000.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

0010191973



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Michael Call
Re-elect Les AuCoin Committee
8665 S.W. Canyon Road
Portland, Oregon 97225

Re: MUR 584

Dear Mr. Call:

This is in reference to the complaint you filed with the Commission on May 8, 1978, concerning the Oregon TRIM Committee 1st Congressional District. Based on your complaint, the Commission determined there was reason to believe that the Oregon TRIM Committee, 1st Congressional District violated sections 434(e) and 441d of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended.

On August 1, 1978, the Commission had filed suit in U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York against the Central Long Island TRIM Committee on facts essentially identical to those set out in your complaint. Pursuant to 2 U.S.C. §437h(a), that suit was certified to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit for resolution of several constitutional issues which had been raised by way of defenses and counterclaims. Since the two cases were virtually identical, the Commission held MUR 584 in abeyance pending the Second Circuit's decision in CLITRIM.

By opinion dated February 5, 1980, the Second Circuit held that no case or controversy had been presented in that the TRIM Bulletin did not "expressly advocate" the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate. The Court ordered the District Court to dismiss the Commission's complaint, which action was accomplished on April 11, 1980. A copy of the Court of Appeals' opinion is enclosed.

In view of the Second Circuit's opinion, the Commission concluded on , 1980 that further action against Oregon TRIM Committee was not warranted. Accordingly, the file in the matter has been closed.

Page Two
Ltr. to Michael Call

This matter will become part of the public record within thirty days. If you wish to submit any factual or legal materials to appear on the public record please do so within ten days.

If you have any questions, please contact Vincent J. Convery, Jr., the attorney assigned to this matter, at 202-523-4000.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

00101987

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Gwendolen S. Buck
Bernstein, Zerbe and Buck
Post Office Box 607
Pacific Grove, California 93950

Re: MUR 690

Dear Ms. Buck:

This is in reference to the complaint you filed with the Commission on August 25, 1978, concerning the 16th Congressional District TRIM Committee. Based on your complaint, the Commission determined there was reason to believe that the 16th Congressional District TRIM Committee violated sections 433, 434(b)(13) and 44ld of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended.

On August 1, 1978, the Commission had filed suit in U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York against the Central Long Island TRIM Committee on facts essentially identical to those set out in your complaint. Pursuant to 2 U.S.C. §437h(a), that suit was certified to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit for resolution of several constitutional issues which had been raised by way of defenses and counterclaims. Since the two cases were virtually identical, the Commission held MUR 690 in abeyance pending the Second Circuit's decision in CLITRIM.

By opinion dated February 5, 1980, the Second Circuit held that no case or controversy had been presented in that the TRIM Bulletin did not "expressly advocate" the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate. The Court ordered the District Court to dismiss the Commission's complaint, which action was accomplished on April 11, 1980. A copy of the Court of Appeals' opinion is enclosed.

In view of the Second Circuit's opinion, the Commission concluded on , 1980 that further action against 16th Congressional District TRIM Committee was not warranted. Accordingly, the file in the matter has been closed.

Page Two
Ltr. to Gwendolen S. Buck

This matter will become part of the public record within thirty days. If you wish to submit any factual or legal materials to appear on the public record please do so within ten days.

If you have any questions, please contact Vincent J. Convery, Jr., the attorney assigned to this matter, at 202-523-4000.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

9 0 1 9 8



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

MEMORANDUM TO CHARLES STEELE

FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS *MWE luy jr*

DATE: JUNE 18, 1979

SUBJECT: MURs 584, 689, 690, and 696 - Interim
Investigative Report dated 6-8-79

The above-named document was circulated on a 24 hour no-objection basis at 4:00, June 14, 1979.

The Commission Secretary's Office has received no objections to the Interim Investigative Report as of 9:00 this date.

June 14, 1979

MEMORANDUM TO: Marge Emmons
FROM: Elissa T. Garr
SUBJECT: MURs 584,689,690,696

Please have the attached Interim Invest Report on
the above mentioned MURs distributed to the Commission.

Thank you.

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

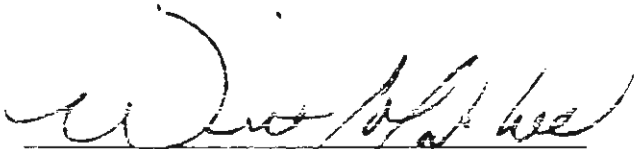
June 8, 1979

In the Matter of	)	
	)	
Oregon TRIM	)	MUR 584
Thirteenth District TRIM	)	MUR 689
California TRIM	)	MUR 690
Nassau County TRIM	)	MUR 696

INTERIM INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

Four matters presently pending before the Commission involve local TRIM committees as captioned above. These matters will be held in abeyance pending the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in Federal Election Commission v. Central Long Island TRIM Committee.

Date: 6/11/79


William C. Oldaker
General Counsel



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

MEMORANDUM TO

CHARLES STEELE

FROM:

MARJORIE W. EMMONS *mwe*

DATE:

APRIL 2, 1979

SUBJECT:

TRIM MURs (584, 689, 690, 696)
Memorandum from OGC dated 3-30-89;
Received in OCS 3-30-79, 12:31

The above-named document was circulated on a 24
hour no-objection basis at 4:30, March 30, 1979

The Commission Secretary's Office has received
no objections to the memorandum as of 4:30 this date.

March 30, 1979

MEMORANDUM TO: Marge Emons
FROM: Elissa T. Garr
SUBJECT: MURs 584, 689, 690, 696

Please have the attached Memo distributed to the
Commission on a 24 hour no-objection basis.

Thank you.

80040191937



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSION SECRETARY

'9 MAR 30 P12: 31

March 30, 1979

MEMORANDUM TO: The Commission

FROM: Charles N. Steele *CNS*
Associate General Counsel

SUBJECT: TRIM MURs (584, 689, 690, 696)

This Office is presently completing, pursuant to Commission request, a memorandum considering the issues underlying the TRIM and AFSCME enforcement proceedings and the Public Citizen Advisory Opinion Request (AOR 1978-62) and recommending the action to be taken in these proceedings. During the pendency of this review, no action has been taken on MUR 584 (Oregon TRIM), MUR 689 (Thirteenth District TRIM Committee), MUR 690 (California TRIM) and MUR 696 (Nassau County TRIM Committee).





FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

MEMORANDUM TO

CHARLES STEELE

FROM:

MARJORIE W. EMMONS *mwe*

DATE:

DECEMBER 18, 1978

SUBJECT:

MURs 584, 689, 690, and 696 - Memo from
OGC dated 12-15-78

The above-named document was circulated on a 24
hour no-objection basis at 3:00, December 15, 1978.

The Commission Secretary's Office has received
no objections to the Memorandum as of 4:00 this date.

December 15, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO: Marge Emmons
FROM: Elissa T. Garr
SUBJECT: MURS 584,689,690 and 696

Please have the attached Memo distributed to the Commission
on a 24 hour no-objection basis.

Thank you.

00040191990



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSION SECRETARY

78 DEC 15 AIO: 25

December 15, 1978

December 13, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO: The Commission

FROM: William C. Oldaker
General Counsel *W.C. Oldaker*

SUBJECT: TRIM MURs
(MURs 584, 689, 690, and 696)

In light of the Commission's discussion of December 6, 1978, regarding the need for further review and consideration of the issues underlying the TRIM MURs and the Public Citizen Advisory Opinion Request (AO 1978-62), the Office of the General Counsel will hold further action on MUR 584 (Oregon TRIM), MUR 689 (Thirteenth District TRIM Committee), MUR 690 (California TRIM) and MUR 696 (Nassau County TRIM Committee) for the next month. During this time we will submit to the Commission an overall review of the issues and a recommendation regarding what action should be taken in these matters.

640#
5799
FEDERAL ELECTION
COMMISSION

Re-Elect Les AuCoin Committee 21
P.O. Box 1211 TO DEC 8 PM 12
Portland, Oregon 97207
December 4, 1978

Mr. Vincent J. Convery
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Re: MUR 584 (78)

00288

Dear Mr. Convery:

I am enclosing information from the Oregon TRIM Committee that has come to my attention. The information, as you will see, relates to the political activity of the TRIM organization during the recent General Election campaign in Oregon.

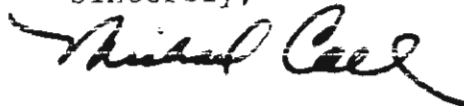
The "Summer, 1978" issue of the TRIM Bulletin, was found on doorsteps and in mailboxes during the weekend of September 30 and October 1, 1978 in Forest Grove and Hillsboro, Oregon.

The "Fall, 1978" issue of the TRIM bulletin was passed out at a Candidates Fair, sponsored by the Jackson Neighborhood Association, at Jackson High School in Portland, Oregon on the evening of October 19, 1978.

The information addressed to Ruth Horley was received following the publication of a letter to the editor in the Hillsboro Argus (October 31, 1978). A copy of the Horley letter is also enclosed for your reference.

I hope this information is helpful. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Michael Call

P.S. Please note the change of address for the Re-Elect Les AuCoin Committee.

cc: Jim Sumner

To the Editor: I normally don't write letters to the editor but I can't sit back any longer.

For weeks now I have been subjected to a rash of Nick Bunick lawn signs stuck along side roads on which I drive. The signs many times appear to have been put on road right of ways which I thought was illegal. If nothing else the

signs are obnoxious and an eyesore.

Now I am subjected to another irritation from this same candidate. He is running ads on the radio that quote him and his opponent Les Aucom. The message I guess is that Bunick favors a tax cut though he doesn't say what kind or how much while Aucom doesn't favor a tax cut.

I don't know Les Aucom except what I read about him in his frequent newsletters or in the newspapers. But I can't believe he has a blanket opposition to all tax cuts. He doesn't strike me as being that unreasonable.

What does strike me is that Nick Bunick is grasping at straws and making himself a nuisance. Congress is enough of a nuisance without sending Nick Bunick back there to make it worse.

Ruth G. Horley
795 SW Oleson Rd. Portland

Hillsboro Campus, October 31, 1978

00101991

TRIM BULLETIN

Published by
TRIM (Tax Reform IMmediately),
a nationwide movement to

**Lower Taxes Through
Less Government**

OREGON TRIM Committee

1st CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 724 - CORNELIUS, ORE. 97113

* A non-partisan educational association

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Taxpayers Fight Back . . .

HOW TO CUT TAXES

Last June 6 the taxpayers of California began what has been called a tax revolt. When asked whether they favored big government and high taxes or less government and low taxes, they voted overwhelmingly for less government and low taxes. Taxes at all levels of government combined with government-induced inflation, have increased more than 50 percent of the average family's income. The work in the Dark Ages and the presently 33 percent inflation income to their master.

From 1961 to 1976 wages rose an average of 77 percent, and the cost-of-living (according to the government) rose 75 percent. But taxes increased 144 percent during the same period. In 1976 Americans paid more in taxes than they paid for food, clothing, and housing combined. Big Government costs big money, and the taxpayers are getting tired of spending more on wasteful and unnecessary government than on necessities for their families.

The politicians and bureaucrats, who depend upon taxes extorted from the productive economy for their well-paying jobs, are not about to cut taxes. They may make token cuts here and there but what they cut in one place, they restore in another, and taxes will continue to climb. **Next year, unless Congress repeals the law, the massive increase in Social Security taxes enacted in December of 1977 will go into effect, more than compensating for any income tax cut Congress is likely to pass this year.**

Just like the California legislature, Congress has failed to enact the large and permanent tax cuts necessary to allow the producers to keep the bread they have earned. Apparently the Members of Congress have not yet heard the roar of the taxpayers all across the country. Make sure that they hear you roar, for the only way to get the government off your back and out of your pocket is to make yourself heard above the din of the special interest groups scrambling to get a

Continued on page 2



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How Politicians Rob You

found in mailbox 10/1 ~ 9/30

Inflation Is Theft!

Statement issued from Washington on the
inflation regards inflation as one of the
greatest evils either man or "act of God."
inflation is a disaster that no one can
control and government is the biggest

oil costs — can occur only be-
cause the federal government
has been printing more cur-

Are You Burned Up About Taxes?

and quality of
life for Ameri-
cans.
Tax Reform
is needed for
the future of
the country.

and Ameri-
cans are
in Washing-
ton for
control of
the state and
the future of
the country.



LES AUCOIN
1ST DISTRICT, OREGON
 329 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
 (202) 225-0855
 PORTLAND 221 2901

HOW DID YOUR REPRESENTATIVE VOTE?

TOTAL COST
 AVERAGE
 COST PER
 HOUSEHOLD

VOTED FOR
 LOWER TAXES
 AND
 LESS
 GOVERNMENT

VOTED FOR
 HIGH TAXES
 AND
 BIG
 GOVERNMENT

MORE NATIONAL DEBT

With the passage of the bill, the federal government will have increased the public debt by \$947 billion. This bill is only a small part of the total federal liabilities. From 1970 to 1980, the federal government has increased its debt by \$1.7 trillion. (Congressional Record, 1-17-78, pp. H17, H1747)

\$72
 billion
 \$947

X

BLOATED GOVERNMENT

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incalculable
 incalculable

X

POSTAL MONOPOLY SUBSIDY

The bill provides for a subsidy of \$5.5 billion to the United States Postal Service. This bill is only a small part of the total federal liabilities. From 1970 to 1980, the federal government has increased its debt by \$1.7 trillion. (Congressional Record, 1-17-78, pp. H17, H1747)

\$5.5
 billion
 \$72

X

WELFARE FOR BUSINESSMEN

The bill provides for a subsidy of \$4.4 billion to the United States Postal Service. This bill is only a small part of the total federal liabilities. From 1970 to 1980, the federal government has increased its debt by \$1.7 trillion. (Congressional Record, 1-17-78, pp. H17, H1747)

\$4.4
 billion
 \$57

X

WELFARE FOR SCIENTISTS

The bill provides for a subsidy of \$9.34 billion to the United States Postal Service. This bill is only a small part of the total federal liabilities. From 1970 to 1980, the federal government has increased its debt by \$1.7 trillion. (Congressional Record, 1-17-78, pp. H17, H1747)

\$9.34
 billion
 \$12

X

WELFARE FOR FARMERS

The bill provides for a subsidy of \$1.2 billion to the United States Postal Service. This bill is only a small part of the total federal liabilities. From 1970 to 1980, the federal government has increased its debt by \$1.7 trillion. (Congressional Record, 1-17-78, pp. H17, H1747)

\$1.2
 billion
 \$1.2

X

MORE WELFARE FOR SCIENTISTS

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\$1.2
 billion
 \$1.2

X

MORE INFLATION

The bill provides for a subsidy of \$1.2 billion to the United States Postal Service. This bill is only a small part of the total federal liabilities. From 1970 to 1980, the federal government has increased its debt by \$1.7 trillion. (Congressional Record, 1-17-78, pp. H17, H1747)

\$1.2
 billion
 \$1.2

X

MORE WELFARE FOR FARMERS

The bill provides for a subsidy of \$1.2 billion to the United States Postal Service. This bill is only a small part of the total federal liabilities. From 1970 to 1980, the federal government has increased its debt by \$1.7 trillion. (Congressional Record, 1-17-78, pp. H17, H1747)

\$1.2
 billion
 \$1.2

X

PLEASE PRINT

VOTE

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OREGON TRIM Committee

1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
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How Politicians Rob You

Inflation Is Theft!

...ed from Washington on the
...gards inflation is one of two
...the operation of God, a
...disaster to a nation and
...government can be blamed

...ad costs can occur only be
...cause the federal government
...has been printing more cu

Are You Burned Up About Taxes?

...ing taxes, and galloping
...flation together? If so, then
...on the thousands of Americans
...who have organized **Tax Reform
Immediately (TRIM)** Committee
...to fight for the
...purpose of lowering taxes im-

...mediate.
...These concerned Americans
...have come to the conclusion
...that the politicians in Washing-
...ton are directly responsible for
...tax increases and skyrocketing
...prices at the federal, state, and

...local levels.
...TRIM believes that
...the government is the
...cause of our problems
...of dishonest, wasteful
...spending that will end tax
...cuts and inflation. We
...are now the only
...organization in the
...country that is
...dedicated to the
...elimination of the
...federal income tax.

...growth of
...inflation.

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LES AUCOIN
1ST DISTRICT, OREGON
 329 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
 (202) 225-0855
 PORTLAND 221-2901

MORE NATIONAL DEBT

HR 50 passage
 have increased the
 national debt by \$50 billion
 (estimated) in 1970

BLOATED GOVERNMENT

HR 50 passage
 commensurate the
 increase in the federal
 government's size
 (estimated) in 1970

POSTAL MONOPOLY SUBSIDY

HR 50 passage
 has increased the
 postal monopoly
 (estimated) in 1970

WELFARE FOR BUSINESSMEN

HR 50 passage
 has increased the
 welfare for businessmen
 (estimated) in 1970

WELFARE FOR SCIENTISTS

HR 50 passage
 has increased the
 welfare for scientists
 (estimated) in 1970

WELFARE FOR FARMERS

HR 50 passage
 has increased the
 welfare for farmers
 (estimated) in 1970

MORE WELFARE FOR SCIENTISTS

HR 50 passage
 has increased the
 welfare for scientists
 (estimated) in 1970

MORE INFLATION

HR 50 passage
 has increased the
 inflation (estimated)
 in 1970

MORE WELFARE FOR FARMERS

HR 50 passage
 has increased the
 welfare for farmers
 (estimated) in 1970

UNSURPASSED WASTE

HOW DID YOUR REPRESENTATIVE VOTE?

TOTAL COST
 AVERAGE
 COST PER
 HOUSEHOLD

VOTED FOR
 LOWER TAXES
 AND
 LESS
 GOVERNMENT

VOTED FOR
 HIGH TAXES
 AND
 BIG
 GOVERNMENT

\$72
 billion
 \$947

X

incalculable

X

incalculable

\$5.5
 billion

X

\$72
 \$4.4
 billion

X

\$57
 \$934
 billion

X

\$12
 \$1.3
 billion

X

\$56
 \$4.4
 billion

NOT VOTE

\$57
 \$5
 billion

X

X

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HOW TO CUT TAXES

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From 1966 to 1976, wages rose an average of 77 percent, and the cost-of-living (according to the government) rose 75 percent. But taxes increased 144 percent during the same period. In 1976 Americans paid more in taxes than they paid for food, clothing, and housing combined. Big Government costs big money, and the taxpayers are getting tired of spending more on wasteful and unnecessary government than on necessities for their families.

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Continued on page 2



Cartoon by Edmundo



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HOW DID YOUR REPRESENTATIVE VOTE?

FOREIGN AID

Congress, realizing that the current budget deficit is only \$50 thousand million, decided to put you a little further into debt by authorizing the Treasury to give away **\$3.7 billion** to foreign acquaintances and enemies. Since World War II, we have spent **\$200 billion** on foreign aid. H.R. 12222 passed, 225-148. (Congressional Record 5/15/78, pp. H3897-H3901)

THE TAX COLLECTORS

This bill gave **\$8.6 billion** of your money to the President, the U.S. the Postal Service, and the General Services Administration. H.R. 12930 passed, 297-98. (Congressional Record 6/7/78, pp. H5068-H5097)

MOVING TAXES

8.8 billion dollars taken from the taxpayers is now going to support the bureaucrats at the Transportation Department. H.R. 12933 passed, 347-25. (Congressional Record 6/12/78, pp. H5308-H5324)

SOCIALISM, AMERICAN STYLE

Congress gave the bureaucrats at the Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, and OSHA the astounding sum of **\$56.6 billion** to spend in 1979. Congress will give them **\$150 billion more** later. H.R. 12929 passed, 338-61. (Congressional Record 6/13/78, pp. H5355-H5384)

DISARMING TAXES

Your Representatives voted to give **4.8 billion** of your dollars to the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments, and the Disarmament Agency. H.R. 12934 passed 359-34. (Congressional Record 6/14/78, pp. H5519-H5552)

SAVE OUR BUGS TAXES

Feeling generous with your money, Congress gave the Environmental Protection Agency, NASA, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development a whopping **\$88.2 billion**, none of which was theirs to give. H.R. 12936 passed, 332-47. (Congressional Record 6/19/78, pp. H5777-H5816)

ENERGY TAXES

This bill gave **\$12.7 billion** of your money to the people in the Interior and Energy Departments. H.R. 12932 passed, 356-50. (Congressional Record 6/21/78, pp. H5834-H5878)

THE FEDERAL PLANTATION

Congress decided it would take at least **\$18 billion** to run the plantation in 1979. It takes a lot of cash to keep food prices up and food production down — a lot of your cash. H.R. 13125 passed, 326-59. (Congressional Record, 6/22/78, pp. H5917-H5961)

PAY RAISE FOR BUREAUCRATS

The federal bureaucrats are doing such a good job wrecking the economy and the Constitution that Congress wanted to give them a raise, and so they did — with your money. H.R. 13467 passed 311-60. (Congressional Record 7/20/78, pp. H7050-H7089)

THE FEDERAL BULLDOZER

Congress doesn't like some houses in many cities and towns and decided to authorize spending **\$29.3 billion** to bulldoze them under. Congress calls the program housing and community development. Were it accurately named it would be, eliminating private property. H.R. 12433 passed 270-26. (Congressional Record 7/21/78, pp. H7120-H7143)

TOTAL COST

AVERAGE
COST PER
HOUSEHOLD

VOTED FOR LOWER TAXES AND LESS GOVERNMENT

VOTED FOR HIGH TAXES AND BIG GOVERNMENT

\$3.7
billion
\$48

DID NOT VOTE

\$8.6
billion
\$113

X

\$8.8
billion
\$115

DID NOT VOTE

\$56.6
billion
\$741

X

\$4.6
billion
\$60

X

\$68.2
billion
\$897

X

\$12.7
billion
\$167

X

\$18
billion
\$236

X

\$6.3
billion
\$82

X

\$29.3
billion
\$385

X



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HOW DID YOUR REPRESENTATIVE VOTE?

TOTAL COST AVERAGE COST PER HOUSEHOLD	VOTED FOR LOWER TAXES AND LESS GOVERNMENT	VOTED FOR HIGH TAXES AND BIG GOVERNMENT
--	---	---

MORE NATIONAL DEBT H.R. 11780, passage of the bill. This bill would have increased the public debt limit (which covers only a small part of the total federal liabilities) from \$752 billion to \$824 billion. Failed. 165-248. (Congressional Record 3/7/78, pp. H1721-H1737.)

\$72
billion
\$947

X

BLOATED GOVERNMENT H.R. 50, passage of the bill. Enacted to commemorate the death of Senator Hubert Humphrey, the Humphrey-Hawkins bill made it the goal of the federal government to provide more subsidies for farmers and businessmen, more government "make-work" jobs, and included unlimited authorization for spending your tax money. Passed. 257-152. (Congressional Record 3/16/78, pp. H3110-H3161.)

incalculable
incalculable

X

POSTAL MONOPOLY SUBSIDY H.R. 7100, passage of the bill. In addition to making financial organizational changes in the Postal Service, this bill provided for an unlimited authorization for subsidies to the Postal Service—a provision that will cost billions of your tax dollars. Passed. 318-13. (Congressional Record 4/6/78, pp. H2533-H2550.)

\$5.5
billion*
\$72

X

WELFARE FOR BUSINESSMEN H.R. 7145, suspension of the rules and passage of the bill. This bill authorized spending at least \$4.4 billion to help businessmen during their tax and income tax spending of an unlimited amount of tax money for loans at subsidized interest rates. Passed. 310-72. (Congressional Record 4/10/78, pp. H2631-H2641, H2644-H2645.)

\$4.4
billion*
\$57

X

WELFARE FOR SCIENTISTS H.R. 7140, passage of the bill. This bill authorized \$934 million for fiscal year 1979 for the National Science Foundation, which has funded such projects as research on homosexual behavior, the sex lives of snails, the social activities in a Persian brothel, and the sexual behavior of primates. Passed. 364-37. (Congressional Record 4/18/78, pp. H2961-H2962.)

\$934
million
\$12

X

WELFARE FOR FARMERS H.R. 71504, passage of the bill. This bill created a two-year \$4 billion farm credit program for farmers who will be privileged to borrow up to \$400,000 apiece at interest rates as low as 4%. Passed. 147-23. (Congressional Record 4/24/78, pp. H3110-H3141.)

\$4.3
billion
\$56

X

MORE WELFARE FOR SCIENTISTS H.R. 7141, passage of the bill. This bill authorized spending \$4.4 billion in fiscal year 1979 for the civilian National Aeronautics and Space Administration on such projects as the space shuttle, space research, satellites that help Americans, the search for space beings, and the construction of space facilities, as of which none is operational. Passed. 345-54. (Congressional Record 4/25/78, pp. H3164-H3191.)

\$4.4
billion
\$57

DID NOT VOTE

MORE INFLATION H.R. 9167, Federal Reserve Bank Authority, suspension of the rules and passage of the bill. This bill extended the authority of the Federal Reserve banks to purchase up to \$5 billion of U.S. debt from the Treasury. Dealing in the federal government's debt is one of the ways the Federal Reserve creates the supply of money and credit, causing higher prices and unemployment. Failed. 198-219. (Congressional Record 3/1/78, pp. H3326-H3329, H3341.)

\$5
billion
\$65

X

MORE WELFARE FOR FARMERS H.R. 6762, adoption of the conference report. After a hearing, the House of Representatives approved the report on April 12. Congress made some changes and passed the law version. The bill authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to raise grain and cotton prices, eliminate federal quotas for raisin sellers, and to increase the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation by \$10.5 billion. Passed. 212-182. (Congressional Record 5/15/78, pp. H3121-H3122.)

\$10.5
billion*
\$138

X

UNSURPASSED WASTE H. Con. Res. 559, approval of a budget for fiscal year 1979. By passing this resolution, the House of Representatives approved the largest budget in American history, amounting to \$600 billion—\$125 for every man, woman, and child on earth or \$2,300 for every living American. This budget contained a deficit of \$57.8 billion, guaranteeing further unemployment and higher taxes. The resolution also recommended that the public debt here be increased to \$854 billion, an increase of \$134 billion. Passed. 201-191. (Congressional Record 5/18/78, pp. H3714-H3741.)

\$500.9
billion
\$6590

X

* Minimum; subsidies could add billions.

To the Editor: A recent request to my U.S. representative, Les AuCoin, asking him to vote against all appropriations to implement the Senate's unilateral and unconstitutional giveaway of our Canal and Canal Zone in Panama, produced an interesting revelation about AuCoin's understanding of our constitutional process.

AuCoin insists in his Oct. 6 letter the Senate alone ratifies treaties; therefore, any attempt by the House of Representatives to withhold appropriations for the purpose of giving away our \$10 billion Canal plus more than \$2½ a backdoor method of "sabotaging" the Senate.

True, the Senate alone advises and consents on treaty ratification, however Representative AuCoin and both of Oregon's generous senators should take a basic course in the Constitution and the use of a dictionary.

Article IV, Section 3, par. 2 of the supreme law of our land clearly states that "The Congress (Senate and House combined) shall have the power to dispose of and make all rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."

The Panama Canal and Zone are U.S. property and the giveaway (payaway) should be declared illegal and without force.

Once again, the people were stabbed in the back by politicians in whom they placed their trust.

Additionally, we are insulted by being told that a vote against certain appropriations (legal, Constitutional checks and balances) suddenly constitutes "sabotage."

On the other hand, AuCoin brags that he voted against other billions of dollars requested by his own president to finance the federal budget.

When does a vote against federal spending constitute "sabotage" and when does it constitute a legal exercise of the constitutional process, Mr. AuCoin?

R. E. Pletka
0233 SW Idaho, Portland

No longer listens

To the Editor: Because we have appeared in so many television spots sponsored by the Re-elect Les AuCoin Committee, and because so many people have interpreted our appearance with the candidate to mean our endorsement of him, we feel we must write and explain.

We were invited to meet with Les AuCoin one Sunday afternoon in August to ask him questions, to "put him on the hot seat."

We knew a film crew would be there for commercial making purposes, but our intent for coming was to find out just what our congressman intended to do about certain key problems.

Most of his answers, however, were unsatisfactory, they seemed pat and rehearsed. He failed to address himself to the issues that were really bothering those members of his constituency who bothered to come to meet him — government bureaucracy, welfare reform, abortion legislation, to name a few.

I doubt that many of us leaving the park in Forest Grove that afternoon felt we knew where Les AuCoin stood any better than when we came. If Les AuCoin was listening at one time to the voice of the people, he no longer seems to be.

Ricky and Lynn Harris
736 NE Third, Hillsboro

Election Commission threatens TRIM suit

The Federal Election Commission is threatening legal action against Randy vanHecke, Hillsboro, chairman of the Oregon TRIM Tax Reform Immediately Committee.

He is charged with violating certain sections of the Federal Campaign Act of 1971 as a result of bulletins and an

advertisement in the Hillsboro Argus which the commission said "expressly advocate the defeat of a clearly identified federal candidate."

vanHecke received a letter noting the complaint in July, along with a four-page questionnaire with 14 questions that requested 68 detailed answers.

The complaint involves statements about U.S. Rep. Les AuCoin.

"There is no law that prohibits a citizen from reporting the voting record of a congressman and that is exactly what the TRIM Committee is doing. Our regular TRIM bulletins include commentary about taxes, inflation, government expenditures and congressional bills. There is no law to prevent a newspaper from publishing such commentary, a citizen from discussing such issues or me from printing it," vanHecke said.

He said the bulletins neither criticized nor supported AuCoin but simply reported his voting record on a number of bills and did not mention his opponent, Nick Bunick.

vanHecke said he had received a five-page conciliation agreement to sign and return with a fine of \$100. He is asked to admit he violated the law and agree to testify before any commission proceeding.

The letter says if he does not sign the agreement in 30 days the commission may institute a lawsuit.

vanHecke said he has no intention of replying to the commission and that he still is handing out TRIM bulletins with AuCoin's votes recorded on the back side.

"We are certainly not campaigning for or against a candidate with our bulletins. If the Re-Elect Les AuCoin Committee believes this is campaign material, they apparently are not pleased with the way AuCoin's votes strike the public. We are simply reporting his votes and it's up to the readers to interpret them and to decide what votes they might agree with," vanHecke said.

Candidates differ

To the Editor: With the October newsletter, you will find results of our survey of congressional candidates in Oregon. But I'd like to say a special word about the candidates' responses in District 1.

As you know, the union bosses are determined to use this fall's elections to grab even more power on Capitol Hill. If they succeed, they may be able to pass a whole array of vicious compulsory unionism legislation in the next Congress.

In your district, I'm happy to report that candidate Nick Bunick has already answered the Survey '78 questionnaire with a firm pledge of support for right to work.

Unfortunately, incumbent Congressman Les AuCoin has still refused to answer the questionnaire — even though we sent him three copies, two by certified mail. And it may not be easy to get a response from Congressman AuCoin. In the past, he has all too often supported the union bosses' compulsory unionism schemes.

In 1973 and 1977, Congressman AuCoin voted to legalize common situs picketing — a move even some of its supporters admitted would have forced nonunion workers off many construction sites. And last year, he voted for George Meany's pushbutton unionism bill (the so-called labor law "reform" bill).

Reed Larson
National Right To Work Committee
Fairfax, VA.

NEWS TIMES, Forest Grove, Oregon, Wednesday, November 1, 1978

Publishing AuCoin's votes brings federal suit threat

A lawsuit by the federal government has been threatened against a Hillsboro man for exposing the voting record of First District Congressman Les AuCoin according to the Federal Election Commission which has threatened the action, the complainants are the "Re-elect Les AuCoin Committee, Michael Call, James Sumner, of 8665 SW Canyon Road, Portland."

Recipient of the complaint is Randy vanHecke, chairman of the Oregon TRIM (Tax Reform Immediately) Committee, who lives in Hillsboro.

vanHecke received a letter noting the complaint in July, along with a four-page questionnaire numbering 14 questions that requested 68 detailed answers from the Federal Election Commission in Washington, D.C. "For his convenience," they enclosed a copy of

the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended.

vanHecke ignored the lengthy communication. "There is no law that prohibits a citizen from reporting the voting record of a congressman, and that is exactly what the TRIM committee is doing," vanHecke said. "Our regular TRIM bulletins include commentary about taxes, inflation, government expenditures and Congressional bills. There is no law to prevent a newspaper from publishing such commentary, a citizen from discussing such issues, or me from printing it."

vanHecke explained that the bulletins neither criticized nor supported AuCoin, but simply reported his voting record on a number of bills. The bulletins did not mention AuCoin's opponent, Nick Bunick.

TRIM Tax
Reform
IMmediately

P.O. BOX 724 · CORNELIUS, ORE. 97113



WALTER E. HARRIS
7341 S.W. WILSON RD.
PORTLAND, ORE. 97119

Lower Taxes
Through
Less Government

-Elect Les AuCoin Committee
O. Box 1211
Portland, Oregon 97207

DEC 5 1973



DEC 6 PM 12:21

Mr. Vincent J. Convery
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20463



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

MEMORANDUM TO

CHARLES STEELE

FROM:

MARJORIE W. EMMONS *mwe*

DATE:

OCTOBER 30, 1978

SUBJECT:

MUR 584 - Interim Report dated 10-20-78
Signed: 10-26-78
Received in OCS: 10-26-78, 4:00

The above-named document was circulated on a 24 hour no-objection basis at 11:30, October 27, 1978.

The Commission Secretary's Office has received no objections to the Interim Report as of 1:30 this date.

October 26, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO: Marge Emmons
FROM: Elissa T. Garr
SUBJECT: MUR 584

Please have the attached Interim Report on MUR
584
584 distributed to the Commission on a 24 hour no-objection
basis.

Thank you.

80040192007

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

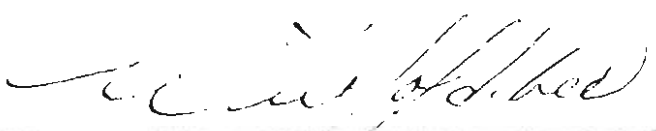
October 20, 1978

In the Matter of)
)
Oregon TRIM Committee) MUR 584 (78)
First Congressional District)

INTERIM REPORT

On September 22, 1978, the Commission found reasonable cause to believe that the Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District violated 2 U.S.C. §§434(e) and 441d. The letter of notification and a proposed conciliation agreement were sent to the Committee on September 25, 1978, and were received on October 3, 1978. The Committee has until November 2, 1978 to respond.

10/26/78
DATE


William C. Oldaker
General Counsel



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1100 K STREET NW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

September 25, 1978

Randy Van Hecke
Chairman, Oregon TRIM Committee
First Congressional District
5501 N. Front
Portland, Oregon 97201

Re: MUR 584

Dear Mr. Van Hecke:

It is to advise you that, on September 22, 1978, the Commission found reasonable cause to believe that the Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, violated Sections 44(e) and 44(d) of the Federal Election Campaign Act, as amended, 2 U.S.C. §431 et seq.

The Commission concluded that the Oregon TRIM Bulletins and 18, 1978, advertisement which appeared in the Hillsboro Argus, all of which contained analyses of the voting record of Representative Les Au Coin, were communications which expressly advocated his defeat. (Copies of these communications were attached to our July 7, 1978 letter.) Consequently, each communication should have contained a statement as to whether it was, or was not, authorized by any candidate, his committee, or their agents. 2 U.S.C. §434(d). Since the cost of the publications was greater than \$100, those costs should have been reported to the Commission pursuant to 2 U.S.C. §434(e). The findings of reasonable cause to believe were based on Oregon TRIM's failure to include the authorization statements and its failure to report the costs of the communications to the Commission.

The Commission has the duty to correct such violations for a period of thirty days by informal methods of conference, conciliation and persuasion, and must attempt to enter into a conciliation agreement. A proposed conciliation agreement

is enclosed. If we are unable to reach an agreement during the thirty day period, 2 U.S.C. §437g(a)(5)(B) provides that the Commission may, upon a finding of probable cause to believe that a violation has occurred, institute a law suit.

Should you decide to enter into this agreement, please sign the document and return it to this office. You will note that paragraph 8 of the proposed agreement provides for a civil penalty of one hundred (\$100) dollars. Your check in that amount, made payable to the Treasury of the United States, is due within thirty days of the agreement's effective date.

If you have any questions, please contact Vincent J. Convery, Jr., the attorney assigned to this matter, at 202-523-4057.

Sincerely,

William C. Oldaker
William C. Oldaker
General Counsel

CONVERY - MURSEY

PS Form 3811, Apr 1977 RETURN RECEIPT REGISTERED, INSURED AND CERTIFIED MAIL

● SENDER Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Add your address in the RETURN TO space on reverse		
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 Randy Van Hecke 5501 N.W. Front Portland, OR 97201		
3 ARTICLE DESCRIPTION REGISTERED NO. CERTIFIED NO. INSURED NO. 943376		
(Always obtain signature of addressee or agent)		
I have received the article described above: SIGNATURE Addressee Authorized agent		
4 DATE OF DELIVERY 8461 8 130		
5 ADDRESS (Complete only if registered) POST OFFICE OCT 13 1978 PORTLAND, OR		
6 UNABLE TO DELIVER BECAUSE CLERK'S INITIALS		

2050-100-1 7-81-100

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
September 13, 1978

In the Matter of)
Oregon TRIM Committee) MUR 584 (78)
First Congressional District)

CONCILIATION AGREEMENT

This matter was initiated on the basis of a written complaint filed with the Federal Election Commission. An investigation has been conducted, and the Commission has found reasonable cause to believe that the respondent, Oregon TRIM (Tax Reform Immediately) Committee, First Congressional District, violated Sections 434(e) and 441d of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, 2 U.S.C. §431 et seq.

Now, therefore, the Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District (hereinafter, Oregon TRIM) and the Federal Election Commission, the respective parties herein, having entered into conciliation pursuant to 2 U.S.C. §437g(a)(5)(A), do hereby agree to the following:

1. That the Federal Election Commission has jurisdiction over respondent Oregon TRIM and over the subject matter of this proceeding.
2. That the respondent Oregon TRIM has had reasonable opportunity to demonstrate that no action should be taken in this matter.
3. That the pertinent facts in this matter are as follows:

- a. Oregon TRIM, an unincorporated organization maintaining offices at 5501 N.W. Front, Portland, Oregon, is part of a National TRIM organization headquartered at Belmont, Massachusetts.
- b. National TRIM is an ad hoc committee of the John Birch Society.
- c. National TRIM periodically produces a four page pamphlet known as the TRIM Bulletin. Each edition of the Bulletin contains several pages of textual material concerning various programs and policies of the Federal government. The remaining page (or pages) present a list of several recent bills voted on in the House of Representatives, accompanied by TRIM's analysis of each bill. Frequently, these votes pertain to issues already discussed in the textual portion of the Bulletin.

This listing is included as part of a "boxscore" which, when completed, will categorize a Representative's vote on each issue either as "Voted For HIGHER TAXES AND BIG GOVERNMENT" or "Voted For LOWER TAXES AND LESS GOVERNMENT."

- d. National TRIM forwards identical "photo-ready" copies of the Bulletin to each of the 350-400 local TRIM Committees in the United States.
- e. As prepared by National TRIM, the boxscore contains X's in both columns ("Voted For HIGHER TAXES AND BIG GOVERNMENT" and "Voted For LOWER TAXES AND LESS GOVERNMENT") for each issue reported.
- f. It is the responsibility of the local TRIM Committee to insert into the "boxscore" a picture of the local U.S. Representative, along with his/her name, address and telephone number. The local TRIM Committee also must mask over, or otherwise obliterate, the "inappropriate" X's pertaining to the local Representative's votes.

Thus "tailored," it is the responsibility of the local TRIM Committee to print the Bulletin in volume and to distribute it to members of the general public within the Representative's Congressional District.

- g. The determination as to which X's are to be obliterated from the photo-ready copy is based upon information contained in an additional document prepared by National TRIM and forwarded to the local TRIM Committees. This document lists all 435 Representatives and reflects how they voted (either "For HIGHER TAXES AND BIG GOVERNMENT" or "For LOWER TAXES AND LESS GOVERNMENT") on each issue reported in the boxscore.
- h. 1. In late 1977 or in early 1978, Oregon TRIM published a "tailored" version of the TRIM Bulletin and distributed it to members of the general public within the First Congressional District. Among other things, this Bulletin (which was designated "95th Congress -- 3-95") contained TRIM's analysis of a portion of the voting record of U.S. Representative Les Au Coin, then a candidate for re-election from the First District.
2. In late 1977 or in early 1978, Oregon TRIM published a "tailored" version of the TRIM Bulletin and distributed it to members of the general public within the First Congressional District. Among other things, this Bulletin (which was designated 4-95 and the "Winter 1978 Issue") contained TRIM's analysis of a portion of the voting record of U.S. Representative Les Au Coin, then a candidate for re-election from the First District.
3. In or about early May, 1978, Oregon TRIM purchased space in the Hillsboro, Oregon, Argus in which appeared, on or about May 18, 1978, TRIM's analysis of a portion of the voting record of U.S. Representative Les Au Coin, then a candidate for re-election from the First District. The Hillsboro Argus is a newspaper of general circulation in the First District.
- i. The analyses of Representative Au Coin's voting record described in paragraph h, supra, constituted communications expressly advocating the defeat of Representative Au Coin.
- j. Section 441d of Title 2, United States Code requires that any such communication must carry a clear and conspicuous statement which indicates whether the communication has, or has not, been authorized by a candidate, his political committee, or their agents. Oregon TRIM's publications did not contain such a statement.

0040192013

- k. Oregon TRIM's expense in producing the booklets and the newspaper advertisement amounted to more than \$100 in each of calendar years 1977 and 1978.
- l. Section 434(e) of Title 2 United States Code requires every person who makes independent expenditures expressly advocating the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate in an aggregate amount in excess of \$100 during a calendar year, to report those expenditures to the Commission. Oregon TRIM has not reported the costs of its publications to the Commission.

WHEREFORE, respondent Oregon TRIM Committee, 1st Congressional District, through its Chairman, Randy Van Hecke, agrees:

4. That respondent Oregon TRIM's failure to include in each publication described in paragraph h, supra, a statement as to whether it was authorized, or was not authorized, by a candidate, his committee or their agents, constituted, in each instance, a violation of 2 U.S.C. §441d.
5. That respondent Oregon TRIM's failure to file with the Commission in calendar years 1977 and 1978 the reports required by 2 U.S.C. §434(e) constituted, in each instance, a violation of that section.
6. That respondent Oregon TRIM, through its Chairman, Randy Van Hecke, will voluntarily testify before any Commission proceeding, or before any other proceeding, in which the matters at issue herein are relevant.
7. That respondent Oregon TRIM will, now and in the future, comply in all respects with the Federal Election Campaign Act, 2 U.S.C. §431 et seq.
8. That respondent Oregon TRIM will pay to the Treasury of the United States a civil penalty in the amount of one

hundred (\$100) dollars.

The Federal Election Commission and the Oregon TRIM Committee,
First Congressional District, enter into this conciliation agree-
ment under the following GENERAL CONDITIONS:

9. 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.
10. It is mutually agreed that this agreement shall become effective as of the date that all parties hereto have executed same and the Commission has approved the entire agreement.
11. It is agreed that respondent Oregon TRIM through its Chairman, Randy Van Hecke shall have thirty days from the effective date of this agreement to implement and comply with all requirements contained herein.

For Oregon TRIM Committee,
First Congressional District

Date

Randy Van Hecke
Chairman

For the Federal Election
Commission

Date

William C. Oldaker
General Counsel

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)

Oregon TRI, Committee)

First Congressional District)

MUR 584

CERTIFICATION

I, Marjorie W. Emmons, Secretary to the Federal Election Commission, do hereby certify that on September 22, 1978, the Commission determined by a vote of 5-1 to adopt the following recommendations of the General Counsel regarding the above-captioned matter, as set forth in the General Counsel's Report dated September 13, 1978

1. Find reasonable cause to believe that the Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District violated Sections 441d and 434(e) of the Federal Election Campaign Act.
2. Seek conciliation in the case on the basis of the letter and conciliation agreement attached to the above-named report.

Voting for this determination were Commissioners Springer, Tiernan, Staebler, Thomson, and Harris. Commissioner Aikens dissented.

Attest:

9/22/78

Date

Marjorie W. Emmons

Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

Report signed

9-15-78

Received in Office of Commission Secretary:

9-15-78, 5:08

Circulated on 48 hour vote basis:

9-20-78, 10:00



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES STEELE
FROM: MARTORIE W. EMMONS
SUBJECT: Negative vote in MUR 584
DATE: SEPTEMBER 22 1978

MWE

Commissioner Aikens has requested that her vote in MUR 584 be recorded as a "No" vote, but that the matter not be placed on the Executive Session Agenda. The certification on MUR 584 reflects her vote.

Attached is a copy of Commissioner Aikens' vote sheet.

ATTACHMENTS:
Certification
Copy of vote sheet

00000192017



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1325 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20461Date and Time Transmitted: Sept. ²⁰~~18~~ 1978 - 10:00Commissioner AubensRETURN TO OFFICE OF COMMISSION SECRETARY BY: September ²²~~20~~ 1978 - 10:00MUR No. 584 General Counsel's Report, dated Sept. 13, 1978

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

COMMENTS: Wish to be recorded as being affirmative

No need to place on agenda

Date: 9/20/78 Signature: J. Steiken

THE OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL WILL TAKE NO ACTION IN THIS MATTER UNTIL THE APPROVAL OF FOUR COMMISSIONERS IS RECEIVED. PLEASE RETURN ALL PAPERS NO LATER THAN THE DATE AND TIME SHOWN ABOVE TO THE OFFICE OF COMMISSION SECRETARY. ONE OBJECTION PLACES THE ITEM ON THE EXECUTIVE SESSION AGENDA.



61030192019

September 15, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO: Marge Emmons
FROM: Elissa T. Garr
SUBJECT: MUR 584

Please have the attached General Counsel's Report
on MUR 584 distributed to the Commission on a 48 hour
tally basis.

Thank you.

60040192019

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
September 13, 1978

In the Matter of)
)
) MUR 584
Oregon TRIM Committee)
1st Congressional District)

GENERAL COUNSEL'S REPORT

BACKGROUND

This matter was instituted with the filing of a notarized complaint on May 8, 1978, by Michael Call 1/ against the Oregon TRIM (Tax Reform Immediately) Committee, 1st Congressional District. The complaint alleged that Oregon TRIM spent, or will spend, in excess of \$100 in calendar years 1977 and 1978 for the purpose of expressly advocating the defeat of Les Au Coin, a clearly identified candidate for election to Federal office.

According to the complainant, the express advocacy was contained in a series of "TRIM Bulletins" which Oregon TRIM paid for and distributed within the Congressional district. (Subsequent to the filing of the complaint the complainant forwarded us a copy of a newspaper advertisement placed by Oregon TRIM which, in content and format, was similar to the TRIM Bulletins). 2/

1/ Mr. Call stated that he was filing the complaint on behalf of Rep. Au Coin. Pursuant to 2 U.S.C. §437g(a)(3)(A), we have examined the reports and statements filed by Mr. Au Coin and have noted no irregularities.

2/ Copies of the "TRIM Bulletins" and the newspaper advertisement were described in, and attached to, the First General Counsel's Report. On July 28, 1978, the complainant supplied us with an additional TRIM Bulletin, the "Summer 1978" issue. See Attachment A.

On June 21, 1978, the Commission determined that the TRIM Bulletins and the newspaper advertisement were communications which expressly advocated the defeat of a clearly identified Federal candidate. The Commission found reason to believe that Oregon TRIM violated the Act, in that the Committee did not include within the communications the statement of authorization/non-authorization required by Section 441d, and did not report the amount of the expenditures it made for those communications, as required by Section 434(e).

On July 18, 1978, Randy Van Hecke accepted delivery of the letter by which we advised Oregon TRIM of the Commission's actions.^{3/} We requested that he provide answers to a series of questions pertaining to Oregon TRIM and to the communications, and invited him to provide any information which would demonstrate why no further action should be taken against the Committee under the Act. To date, we have had no response from Mr. Van Hecke.^{4/}

DISCUSSION

Since Mr. Van Hecke has not supplied us with the information we had sought, we propose proceeding with this matter on the basis of information already on hand, including that developed in the handling of similar matters involving other TRIM Committees.

3/ We had established that Van Hecke is the holder of the post office box which Oregon TRIM lists as its mailing address.

4/ Because he is the holder of TRIM's post office box, and because he has not denied that he serves in the capacity, we have assumed that Randy Van Hecke is Chairman of Oregon TRIM. Should the Commission find reasonable cause to believe in this matter, we will attempt conciliation with Mr. Van Hecke.

Oregon TRIM is part of a national TRIM organization which is headquartered in Belmont, Massachusetts.^{5/} The National TRIM, which is an ad hoc committee of the John Birch Society, researches and prepares the data which appears in the TRIM Bulletins.

National TRIM supplies a "photo-ready" copy of the TRIM Bulletin to each of the 350 to 400 local TRIM Committees in the United States. The local TRIM Committee is then responsible for having a "tailored" edition of the Bulletin printed in volume and for distributing it to members of the general public.^{6/}

5/ TRIM maintains a West Coast office in San Marino, California. It is unclear what role this office plays in the production of the TRIM Bulletins.

6/ The "photo-ready" copies which are distributed to the local Committees are identical in every regard - the issues discussed, the Congressional votes reported, and the commentary describing each vote are all the same.

The "boxscore" appearing in the Bulletin describes a Representative's votes on anywhere from six to twenty-five issues. These votes are characterized either as "Voted For HIGHER TAXES AND BIG GOVERNMENT" or "Voted For LOWER TAXES AND LESS GOVERNMENT." As prepared by National TRIM, the boxscore reflects X's in all boxes in both columns.

It is the responsibility of the local TRIM Committee to insert a picture of the local U.S. Representative, along with his/her name, address and telephone number, and to mask over, or otherwise obliterate, the "inappropriate" X's. The local TRIM Committee then has the "tailored" Bulletin printed. The former Chairman of Northwest Jersey TRIM has testified that the determination as to which X's are to be obliterated is based upon information contained in another document which is forwarded to the local Committees by National TRIM. This document lists all 435 Representatives and reflects whether they voted "For HIGHER TAXES AND MORE GOVERNMENT" or "For LOWER TAXES AND LESS GOVERNMENT" on each of the issues listed on the accompanying "photo-ready" copy of the Bulletin.

The Oregon TRIM Bulletins under consideration here were both copyrighted in 1977. According to the complainant, they were distributed at public meetings conducted by Rep. Au Coin in January and February, 1978.^{7/} The newspaper advertisement appeared on May 28, 1978.

The Bulletins and the newspaper advertisement do not merely present the local representative's voting record; rather they interpret that record through the selection of votes reported, the presentation of partisan comments in the description of the reported votes, and the categorization of the reported votes as "Voted For LOWER TAXES AND LESS GOVERNMENT" or "Voted For HIGHER TAXES AND MORE GOVERNMENT."

In light of the amounts other TRIM Committees expended in publishing similar bulletins, we believe that Oregon TRIM would

^{7/} In this regard, we take note of the following excerpt from the December, 1976, edition of the John Birch Society Bulletin:

"Congratulations and a hearty 'Well done!' are in order for the hard working TRIM Committee members and their friends across the country. They tirelessly distributed thousands of Fall '76 Bulletins to taxpayers in their Congressional districts. One member reports: 'I have been involved in handing out Bulletins for our newly formed Committee everywhere our local Congressman has been speaking. The reaction to the TRIM Bulletin is fantastic. I personally feel this is the most effective tool we have.'

The members of the Southeast Iowa TRIM Committee also deserve our congratulations for their efforts in educating the taxpayers in the first district of Iowa. They distributed 20,000 Fall '76 Bulletins, mostly in counties where the ultra-liberal incumbent was heavily favored. An analysis of the race in these counties showed the Congressman just barely running ahead. Everywhere the Congressman went publicly, especially at speaking engagements, the TRIM Committee members were there handing out TRIM Bulletins. As a result, the Congressman ended up by being soundly defeated in his bid for reelection."

have spent in excess of \$100 in producing their localized editions of the Bulletin and in purchasing space for their newspaper advertisement. They have not reported these expenses to the Commission, in violation of 2 U.S.C. §434(e). 8/

Neither the TRIM Bulletins nor the newspaper advertisement contain the authorization/non-authorization statement required by 2 U.S.C. §441d.

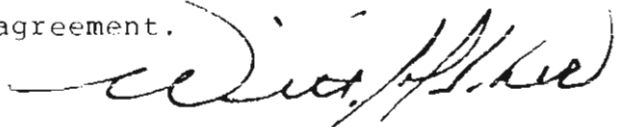
(We note that Oregon TRIM's activities are somewhat different from what we have experienced in dealing with other local TRIM Committees. Oregon TRIM is the first local committee we have encountered that has utilized a newspaper of general circulation as a means of presenting the "box-score" analysis of the representative's vote. Also, Oregon TRIM is the first local committee, to our knowledge, that has inserted an additional message into its Bulletin. (See the First General Counsel's Report). Since Mr. Van Hecke has not responded to our questions, we are unable to state whether these additional activities on the part of Oregon TRIM were directed by National TRIM or were performed by the local of its own volition).

RECOMMENDATION

Find reasonable cause to believe that the Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District violated Sections 441d and 434(e) of the Act, and seek to conciliate the case on the basis of the attached letter and conciliation agreement.

9/15/78

Date


William C. Oldaker
General Counsel

8/ For example, the sworn testimony of James J. Hogan, who served as Chairman of the Northwest Jersey TRIM Committee in 1976 and 1977, established that that Committee usually printed 10,000 copies of the Bulletin at a time, at a cost of \$195 per 10,000.

ATTACHMENTS:

- A. Summer '78 issue, Oregon TRIM Bulletin
- B. Proposed Conciliation Agreement
- C. Proposed letter to Randy Van Hecke

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OREGON TRIM Committee

1st CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 724 CORNELIUS ORE. 97113

Copyright © 1978 by TRIM

How Politicians Rob You

Inflation is Theft!

Every day we hear from Washington on the subject of inflation regards inflation as one of two things. Inflation is either (1) an "act of God," a natural disaster that no one — and the federal government — can be blamed

for, or (2) a result of government actions. Inflation is neither — it can occur only because the federal government has been printing more cur-

Are You Burned Up About Taxes?

Rising taxes and galloping inflation bother you? If so, then join the thousands of Americans who have organized Tax Reform Immediately (TRI). TRI Committee from coast to coast for the purpose of lowering taxes immediately.

These concerned Americans have come to the conclusion that the politicians in Washington are largely responsible for rising prices and skyrocketing taxes at the federal, state, and local levels. TRI believes that if most Americans begin to understand that government is the cause of many of our problems, the Members of Congress will support policies that will end increases and inflation. We think you will agree too. We not only agree, but we will stand with you. TRI Committee. Use the hand coupon on page 2.

Inflation is Political

Inflation is not an economic problem at all — that is what the politicians would like us to believe. Inflation is a political problem. It is not caused by big business raising prices or big labor demanding more benefits. It is not caused by the Arabs demanding more Federal Reserve Notes for their oil. All these things — generally rising prices, rapidly rising wages, and exorbitant

 LES AUCOIN 1ST DISTRICT, OREGON 329 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-0855 PORTLAND 321-2901		HOW DID YOUR REPRESENTATIVE VOTE?	
		TOTAL COST AVERAGE COST PER HOUSEHOLD	VOTED FOR LOWER TAXES AND LESS GOVERNMENT
MORE NATIONAL DEBT H.R. 17160 passage of the bill. This bill would have increased the public debt limit which covers only a small part of the total federal liabilities from \$752 billion to \$824 billion. Passed 165-246. (Congressional Record 3/7/78, pp. H1721-H1737)		\$72 billion \$947	X
BLOATED GOVERNMENT H.R. 50 passage of the bill. Enacted to reimburse the costs of health insurance for the federal government to provide more supplies for farmers and businessmen. Government made more jobs, and included an unlimited authorization for spending your tax money. Passed 257-152. (Congressional Record 3/16/78, pp. H2110-H2161)		Inestimable incalculable	X
POSTAL MONOPOLY SUBSIDY H.R. 2700 passage of the bill. This bill would add to the postal service organizational changes in the Postal Service. This bill provided for an additional \$1.5 billion in subsidies to the Postal Service. A provision that would increase the cost of postal services. Passed 416-78. (Congressional Record 4/10/78, pp. H2152-H2153)		\$5.5 billion* \$72	X
WELFARE FOR BUSINESSMEN H.R. 17445 passage of the bill. This bill would authorize spending of about \$4.4 billion to help businessmen during 1978. It authorized the spending of an unlimited amount of tax money for special assistance. Passed 410-72. (Congressional Record 3/10/78, pp. H2631-H2631)		\$4.4 billion* \$57	X
WELFARE FOR SCIENTISTS H.R. 17400 passage of the bill. This bill would authorize spending of \$934 million for the National Science Foundation which has funded such projects as research on homosexual sea gulls, the sex lives of snails, the social activities of a few million beetles, and the extinction of prehistoric dinosaurs. Passed 364-17. (Congressional Record 4/18/78, pp. H2161-H2161)		\$934 million \$12	X
WELFARE FOR FARMERS H.R. 17504 passage of the bill. This bill would provide a two-year \$4 billion program for farmers who would be eligible to receive up to \$400,000 annual interest-free loans. Passed 247-22. (Congressional Record 3/24/78, pp. H3135-H3135)		\$4.3 billion \$56	X
MORE WELFARE FOR SCIENTISTS H.R. 17445 passage of the bill. This bill would authorize spending of \$4.4 billion for the National Science Foundation which has funded such projects as research on homosexual sea gulls, the sex lives of snails, the social activities of a few million beetles, and the extinction of prehistoric dinosaurs. Passed 364-17. (Congressional Record 4/18/78, pp. H2161-H2161)		\$4.4 billion \$57	DID NOT VOTE
MORE INFLATION H.R. 17504 passage of the bill. This bill would provide a two-year \$4 billion program for farmers who would be eligible to receive up to \$400,000 annual interest-free loans. Passed 247-22. (Congressional Record 3/24/78, pp. H3135-H3135)		\$5 billion \$65	X
MORE WELFARE FOR FARMERS H.R. 17504 passage of the bill. This bill would provide a two-year \$4 billion program for farmers who would be eligible to receive up to \$400,000 annual interest-free loans. Passed 247-22. (Congressional Record 3/24/78, pp. H3135-H3135)		\$10.5 billion* \$138	X
UNSURPASSED WASTE H.R. 17504 passage of the bill. This bill would provide a two-year \$4 billion program for farmers who would be eligible to receive up to \$400,000 annual interest-free loans. Passed 247-22. (Congressional Record 3/24/78, pp. H3135-H3135)		\$500.9 billion \$6550	X

*Minimum, subsidies could add billions

Attachment A

rency and creating more credit. By increasing the supply of money and credit, the federal government is causing prices to rise continually.

It is the elementary law of supply and demand applied to money — as there are more and more Federal Reserve Notes in circulation, they become worth less and less. The producers of real goods like steel, automobiles, and food demand more and more of these increasingly worthless Federal Reserve Notes for their products. The rising cost of living is caused by the increasing number of Federal Reserve Notes the federal government has created in order to reward its favorites.

Inflation: Made in Washington — If you wish to know who is responsible for inflation, look at the Federal Reserve Note in your pocket. The names of the guilty parties are printed on each Note. The Department of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve. General Motors does not print U.S. currency, nor do the Arabs. It is the politicians who control the supply of cur-

rency and credit. Inflation — the creation of more currency and credit — is the most cunning way governments have yet developed for stealing surreptitiously — embezzling — from their subjects. Because the federal government has a monopoly on the creation of currency, it can print the money it needs to cover its budget deficit each year, thus spending more than it receives in taxes.

This legalized counterfeiting reduces the value of the Federal Reserve Notes in everyone's pocket. Through inflation, the government steals your wealth in a manner so clever that most people have not understood who was stealing from them.

It is not the businessman, or the workers, or the Arabs who cause inflation. It is the politicians. They can stop it at any time they want — not through price controls or guidelines or wage ceilings — but by shutting off the printing presses and closing down the Federal Reserve. Until they do, we will continue to suffer from ever higher prices, and an ever higher cost of living.

THE FEDERAL RATHOLES

In 1977 the Department of Health, Education and Welfare spent nearly \$150 billion. Now the Department has released a study that admits that HEW "lost" between \$6.3 and \$7.4 billion in one year due to fraud, waste, and rule breaking. That is what the Department itself admits. One wonders how large the figures would be were an independent audit of the Department conducted. Any organization that can "lose" \$7 billion ought to be audited first to catch the criminals responsible for this malfeasance, and then to cut the Department down to Constitutional size. It is your tax money that has gone down this federal rathole. Don't you think it's about time we eliminated the federal ratholes by lowering taxes? After all, if the bureaucrats have less money to spend, they will have less money to waste and criminally misappropriate. Less Government (and less fraud) Through Lower Taxes.

Planned Oil Shortage

In a speech delivered on April 11, President Carter announced his intention to create an oil shortage in this country. This is what he said: "... we must have meaningful energy legislation without further delay. . . . If Congress does not act, then oil imports will have to be limited by administrative action under present law. . . . One way or the other, oil imports must be reduced."

What the President is saying is quite simply this: If Congress doesn't create an oil shortage, he will. "Administrative action" is a nice phrase for Presidential order.

Imported oil now supplies half of our oil needs. Cutting off or limiting this supply while refusing to allow oil development in this country must result in an energy crisis. Apparently, President Carter thinks that sitting in gasoline lines — as we did in 1973 — is good for us.

Rationing

Perhaps he has other plans, however. After he has created his own oil shortage, he may want to circulate the 4.8 billion ration coupons that the Nixon Administration printed in 1974. Then your ability to buy gasoline will not depend upon your ability to earn the necessary money, but upon your willingness to kowtow to the bureaucrats issuing the ration coupons.

Apparently the federal government believes that forcing oil prices out of sight by printing counterfeit money has not caused us enough trou-

ble. The Department of Energy has developed a gasoline rationing program that could be put into effect whenever the President and the Congress agree that such a program is necessary. When they do agree, you may be sure that this oil shortage and rationing program (the better to control the people) was Made in Washington.

Greedy . . .

Federal Government

The federal tax collectors are not content with raising your income taxes and tripling the maximum Social Security tax over the next ten years. Now the ravenous I.R.S. is going after your fringe benefits. Does your employer give you free parking space at your job? Do you work at a store that gives employees

discounts on items purchased from the store? Do you use a company car or get free or discounted transportation from the airline, bus company, or railroad you work for? If so, then the I.R.S. is after you.

Taxing Fringe Benefits

The tax collectors are writing new rules and regulations that would increase the tax burden of just about every employee in this country. At least 40 fringe benefits are their target, and their goal is to increase the tax take by billions of dollars each year. I.R.S. attorneys are drafting the new regulations on their own, without seeking legislation from Congress. These new regulations will probably be made public after July 1. Unless you want your taxes to go up again, you should contact your congressmen quickly and protest this undemocratic tax increase.

DO YOU FAVOR CENSORSHIP?

Your Representative might. Last March several Members of Congress began participating in a campaign to prevent their constituents from publishing the voting records of their Representatives in Congress. This campaign is now underway, despite the fact that the Constitution clearly says that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press." Apparently the Members of Congress involved in this campaign — Members who have sworn to uphold the Constitution — believe that publishing a Member's voting record is a crime that ought to be punished under federal law.

What is so important to these Members that they must violate their oaths of office and the Constitution in order to hide their voting records? Don't they want the people to know what they are doing in Washington?

Why don't you write to your Representative and ask him if he favors punishing people who publish his voting record? The answer you get may surprise you.

It's time for lower taxes.

Because many "hidden taxes" are never seen by consumers, some people find it hard to believe that governments at all levels are now consuming over 45% of an average person's earnings. TRIM, a nationwide network of committees launched by The John Birch Society, is working to bring about "lower taxes through less government." If you want more information, clip the coupon and mail to the TRIM Committee listed at the top of page one.



— FREE —
Just send a
stamped, self-
addressed envelope.

☐ I'm fed up with higher taxes and bigger government. Please tell me how I can join the local TRIM Committee.

☐ I would like to help your Committee by distributing TRIM Bulletins in my neighborhood. Please contact me.

☐ I've enclosed a donation to help pay for the cost of printing and distributing more TRIM Bulletins.

☐ Send a free copy of the TRIM Catalog. I've enclosed a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ P.O. # _____

Zip _____



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

Randy Van Hecke
Chairman, Oregon TRIM Committee
First Congressional District
5501 N.W. Front
Portland, Oregon 97201

Re: MUR 584

Dear Mr. Van Hecke:

This is to advise you that, on _____, 1978, the Commission found reasonable cause to believe that the Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, violated Sections 434(e) and 441d of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, 2 U.S.C. §431 et seq.

The Commission concluded that the Oregon TRIM Bulletins and the May 18, 1978, advertisement which appeared in the Hillsboro Argus, all of which contained analyses of the voting record of Representative Les Au Coin, were communications which expressly advocated his defeat. (Copies of these communications were attached to our July 7, 1978 letter). Consequently, each communication should have contained a statement as to whether it was, or was not, authorized by any candidate, his committee, or their agents. 2 U.S.C. §441d. Since the cost of the publications was greater than \$100, those costs should have been reported to the Commission pursuant to 2 U.S.C. §434(e). The findings of reasonable cause to believe were based on Oregon TRIM's failure to include the authorization statements and its failure to report the costs of the communications to the Commission.

The Commission has the duty to correct such violations for a period of thirty days by informal methods of conference, conciliation and persuasion, and must attempt to enter into a conciliation agreement. A proposed conciliation agreement

Attachment C

is enclosed. If we are unable to reach an agreement during the thirty day period, 2 U.S.C. §437g(a)(5)(B) provides that the Commission may, upon a finding of probable cause to believe that a violation has occurred, institute a law suit.

Should you decide to enter into this agreement, please sign the document and return it to this office. You will note that paragraph 8 of the proposed agreement provides for a civil penalty of one hundred (\$100) dollars. Your check in that amount, made payable to the Treasury of the United States, is due within thirty days of the agreement's effective date.

If you have any questions, please contact Vincent J. Convery, Jr., the attorney assigned to this matter, at 202-523-4057.

Sincerely,

William C. Oldaker
General Counsel

001192029

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
September 13, 1978

In the Matter of)
Oregon TRIM Committee) MUR 584 (78)
First Congressional District)

CONCILIATION AGREEMENT

This matter was initiated on the basis of a written complaint filed with the Federal Election Commission. An investigation has been conducted, and the Commission has found reasonable cause to believe that the respondent, Oregon TRIM (Tax Reform Immediately) Committee, First Congressional District, violated Sections 434(e) and 441d of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, 2 U.S.C. §431 et seq.

Now, therefore, the Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District (hereinafter, Oregon TRIM) and the Federal Election Commission, the respective parties herein, having entered into conciliation pursuant to 2 U.S.C. §437g(a)(5)(A), do hereby agree to the following:

1. That the Federal Election Commission has jurisdiction over respondent Oregon TRIM and over the subject matter of this proceeding.
2. That the respondent Oregon TRIM has had reasonable opportunity to demonstrate that no action should be taken in this matter.
3. That the pertinent facts in this matter are as follows:

- a. Oregon TRIM, an unincorporated organization maintaining offices at 5501 N.W. Front, Portland, Oregon, is part of a National TRIM organization headquartered at Belmont, Massachusetts.
- b. National TRIM is an ad hoc committee of the John Birch Society.
- c. National TRIM periodically produces a four page pamphlet known as the TRIM Bulletin. Each edition of the Bulletin contains several pages of textual material concerning various programs and policies of the Federal government. The remaining page (or pages) present a list of several recent bills voted on in the House of Representatives, accompanied by TRIM's analysis of each bill. Frequently, these votes pertain to issues already discussed in the textual portion of the Bulletin.

This listing is included as part of a "boxscore" which, when completed, will categorize a Representative's vote on each issue either as "Voted For HIGHER TAXES AND BIG GOVERNMENT" or "Voted For LOWER TAXES AND LESS GOVERNMENT."

- d. National TRIM forwards identical "photo-ready" copies of the Bulletin to each of the 350-400 local TRIM Committees in the United States.
- e. As prepared by National TRIM, the boxscore contains X's in both columns ("Voted For HIGHER TAXES AND BIG GOVERNMENT" and "Voted For LOWER TAXES AND LESS GOVERNMENT") for each issue reported.
- f. It is the responsibility of the local TRIM Committee to insert into the "boxscore" a picture of the local U.S. Representative, along with his/her name, address and telephone number. The local TRIM Committee also must mask over, or otherwise obliterate, the "inappropriate" X's pertaining to the local Representative's votes.

Thus "tailored," it is the responsibility of the local TRIM Committee to print the Bulletin in volume and to distribute it to members of the general public within the Representative's Congressional District.

0 7 1 1 0 3 1

- g. The determination as to which X's are to be obliterated from the photo-ready copy is based upon information contained in an additional document prepared by National TRIM and forwarded to the local TRIM Committees. This document lists all 435 Representatives and reflects how they voted (either "For HIGHER TAXES AND BIG GOVERNMENT" or "For LOWER TAXES AND LESS GOVERNMENT") on each issue reported in the boxscore.
- h. 1. In late 1977 or in early 1978, Oregon TRIM published a "tailored" version of the TRIM Bulletin and distributed it to members of the general public within the First Congressional District. Among other things, this Bulletin (which was designated "95th Congress -- 3-95") contained TRIM's analysis of a portion of the voting record of U.S. Representative Les Au Coin, then a candidate for re-election from the First District.
2. In late 1977 or in early 1978, Oregon TRIM published a "tailored" version of the TRIM Bulletin and distributed it to members of the general public within the First Congressional District. Among other things, this Bulletin (which was designated 4-95 and the "Winter 1978 Issue") contained TRIM's analysis of a portion of the voting record of U.S. Representative Les Au Coin, then a candidate for re-election from the First District.
3. In or about early May, 1978, Oregon TRIM purchased space in the Hillsboro, Oregon, Argus in which appeared, on or about May 18, 1978, TRIM's analysis of a portion of the voting record of U.S. Representative Les Au Coin, then a candidate for re-election from the First District. The Hillsboro Argus is a newspaper of general circulation in the First District.
- i. The analyses of Representative Au Coin's voting record described in paragraph h, supra, constituted communications expressly advocating the defeat of Representative Au Coin.
- j. Section 441d of Title 2, United States Code requires that any such communication must carry a clear and conspicuous statement which indicates whether the communication has, or has not, been authorized by a candidate, his political committee, or their agents. Oregon TRIM's publications did not contain such a statement.

- k. Oregon TRIM's expense in producing the booklets and the newspaper advertisement amounted to more than \$100 in each of calendar years 1977 and 1978.
- l. Section 434(e) of Title 2 United States Code requires every person who makes independent expenditures expressly advocating the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate in an aggregate amount in excess of \$100 during a calendar year, to report those expenditures to the Commission. Oregon TRIM has not reported the costs of its publications to the Commission.

WHEREFORE, respondent Oregon TRIM Committee, 1st Congressional District, through its Chairman, Randy Van Hecke, agrees:

4. That respondent Oregon TRIM's failure to include in each publication described in paragraph h, supra, a statement as to whether it was authorized, or was not authorized, by a candidate, his committee or their agents, constituted, in each instance, a violation of 2 U.S.C. §441d.
5. That respondent Oregon TRIM's failure to file with the Commission in calendar years 1977 and 1978 the reports required by 2 U.S.C. §434(e) constituted, in each instance, a violation of that section.
6. That respondent Oregon TRIM, through its Chairman, Randy Van Hecke, will voluntarily testify before any Commission proceeding, or before any other proceeding, in which the matters at issue herein are relevant.
7. That respondent Oregon TRIM will, now and in the future, comply in all respects with the Federal Election Campaign Act, 2 U.S.C. §431 et seq.
8. That respondent Oregon TRIM will pay to the Treasury of the United States a civil penalty in the amount of one

hundred (\$100) dollars.

The Federal Election Commission and the Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, enter into this conciliation agreement under the following GENERAL CONDITIONS:

9. 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.
10. It is mutually agreed that this agreement shall become effective as of the date that all parties hereto have executed same and the Commission has approved the entire agreement.
11. It is agreed that respondent Oregon TRIM through its Chairman, Randy Van Hecke shall have thirty days from the effective date of this agreement to implement and comply with all requirements contained herein.

For Oregon TRIM Committee,
First Congressional District

Date

Randy Van Hecke
Chairman

For the Federal Election
Commission

Date

William C. Oldaker
General Counsel

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

004985
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
AuCoin

78 AUG 1 P 4: 04

RE-ELECT LES AU COIN COMMITTEE • 8665 S.W. CANYON RD. • PORTLAND, OR. 97225 • (503) 241-1111

JIM SUMNER
chairman

LINDA LEHMANN
treasurer

PHONE 297 1011

004985

July 31, 1978

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

Dear Mr. Oldaker:

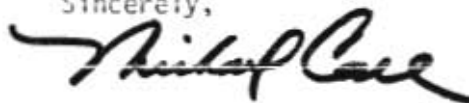
Re: MUR 584 (78)

On August 7, ninety days will have elapsed since the filing of our complaint against the Oregon TRIM Committee. It is my understanding that if the Federal Election Commission fails to act on the complaint within that time (20 U.S.C. sec. 437 g (a) (9) (A) (B)), we then have the option of filing a petition in district court to pursue it.

So that we can know if we should seriously consider this option, can you please tell us what, if any, action the Federal Election Commission intends to take on our complaint?

Thank you for your attention to this request.

Sincerely,



Michael Call
Campaign Director

MC:seg
cc:Jim Sumner

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE

AuCoin

RE-ELECT LES AUCCOIN COMMITTEE • 8665 S.W. CANYON RD. • PORTLAND, OR 97224

18 AUG 1 10 41 AM

SPECIAL
DELIVERY

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

SPECIAL
DELIVERY

SPECIAL
DELIVERY



JIM SUMNER
chairman
LINDA LEHMANN
treasurer
PHONE 297-1011

July 25, 1978

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

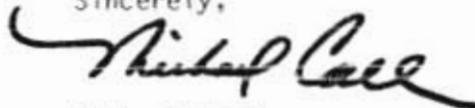
Dear Mr. Oldaker:

Re: MUR 584 (78)

I'm enclosing a copy of the latest pamphlet distributed by the Oregon TRIM Committee at a town meeting held by the Congressman in Tigard, Oregon on July 14.

I believe this information will be of interest to the Commission as it reviews our complaint.

Sincerely,



Michael Call
Campaign Director

MC:seg
Enclosure
cc:Jim Sumner



LES AUCOIN
1ST DISTRICT, OREGON
329 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-0855
PORTLAND 221-7901

HOW DID YOUR REPRESENTATIVE VOTE?

TOTAL COST AVERAGE COST PER HOUSEHOLD	VOTED FOR LOWER TAXES AND LESS GOVERNMENT	VOTED FOR HIGHER TAXES AND MORE GOVERNMENT
--	---	--

MORE NATIONAL DEBT H.R. 17180 passage of the bill...
only a small part of the total federal debt...
Congressional Record 3-1-78 pp. H2171-H2173

\$72 billion
\$947
X

BLOATED GOVERNMENT H.R. 17180 passage of the bill...
authorize the death of...
Congressional Record 3-1-78 pp. H2171-H2173

incalculable
incalculable
X

POSTAL MONOPOLY SUBSIDY H.R. 17180 passage of the bill...
authorize the death of...
Congressional Record 3-1-78 pp. H2171-H2173

\$5.6 billion
\$72
X

WELFARE FOR BUSINESSMEN H.R. 17180 passage of the bill...
authorize the death of...
Congressional Record 3-1-78 pp. H2171-H2173

\$4.4 billion
\$57
X

WELFARE FOR SCIENTISTS H.R. 17180 passage of the bill...
authorize the death of...
Congressional Record 3-1-78 pp. H2171-H2173

\$934 million
\$12
X

WELFARE FOR FARMERS H.R. 17180 passage of the bill...
authorize the death of...
Congressional Record 3-1-78 pp. H2171-H2173

\$4.3 billion
\$56
X

MORE WELFARE FOR SCIENTISTS H.R. 17180 passage of the bill...
authorize the death of...
Congressional Record 3-1-78 pp. H2171-H2173

\$4.4 billion
\$57
X

MORE INFLATION H.R. 17180 passage of the bill...
authorize the death of...
Congressional Record 3-1-78 pp. H2171-H2173

\$5 billion
\$65
X

MORE WELFARE FOR FARMERS H.R. 17180 passage of the bill...
authorize the death of...
Congressional Record 3-1-78 pp. H2171-H2173

\$10.5 billion
\$138
X

UNSURPASSED WASTE H.R. 17180 passage of the bill...
authorize the death of...
Congressional Record 3-1-78 pp. H2171-H2173

\$500.9 billion
\$6596
X

SUMMER 1978 ISSUE

TRIM BULLETIN
Presented by
TRIM (Tax Reform Immediately),
a nationwide movement to
**Lower Taxes Through
Less Government**

OREGON
TRIM Committee
TO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
PO BOX 724-CORNELIUS, ORE. 97113

Copyright © 1978 by TRIM

How Politicians Rob You

Inflation Is Theft!

Inflation is being forced from Washington on the people. Inflation is one of two "acts of God," a disaster that no one and no government can be blamed for.

It is true that the government is responsible for much of the inflation. But the inflation is largely determined by the actions of the private sector. According to the government, it is the private sector, not the government, that is causing inflation. The facts, however, belie his claims.

Inflation is Political

Inflation is not an economic problem at all. It is what the politicians would like to believe. Inflation is a political problem. It is not caused by big business raising prices or big labor demanding more benefits. It is not caused by the Arabs demanding more federal Reserve Notes for their oil. All these things - generally rising prices, rapidly rising wages, and exorbitant

oil costs - can occur only because the federal government has been printing more and more money.

Are You Burned Up About Taxes?

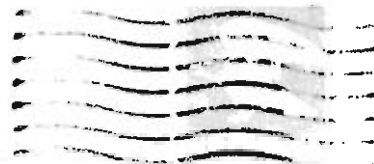
Do rising taxes and galloping inflation bother you? If so, then join the thousands of Americans who have organized **Tax Reform Immediately (TRIM)** Committees from coast to coast for the purpose of lowering taxes immediately.

These concerned Americans have come to the conclusion that the politicians in Washington are largely responsible for rising prices and skyrocketing taxes at the federal, state, and local levels. TRIM believes that if most Americans begin to understand that government is the cause of many of our problems, the Members of Congress will support policies that will end tax increases and inflation. We think you will agree too. Why not write today to the address above to ask how you can join a local TRIM Committee? Use the handy coupon on page 3.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE

AuCoin

REGISTERED AUCTIONEER #0665 & CONFIDENTIAL #0722



12 12

Mr. William C. Oldaker
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

July 18, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES STEELE

FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS *MWE*

SUBJECT: MUR 584 - Interim Report dated 7-11-78
Signed: 7-14-78
Received in Office of Commission
Secretary: 7-17-78, 12:31

The above-mentioned document was circulated on a 24 hour no-objection basis at 3:30 p.m., July 17, 1978.

As of 4:00 p.m. this date, no objections have been received in the Office of Commission Secretary to the Interim Report.

Commissioners Aikens, Springer, Staebler, and Thomson returned their papers by the deadline.

0010041

July 17, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO: Marge Emmons
FROM: Elissa T. Garr
SUBJECT: MEM 584

Please have the attached Interim Report distributed to the Commission on a 24 hour-no-objection basis.

Thank you.

80040192042

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
July 11, 1978

In the Matter of)
)
) MUR 584(78)
Oregon TRIM Committee)
1st Congressional District)

INTERIM REPORT

On June 21, 1978, the Commission found reason to believe that the respondent Committee violated Sections 434(e) and 441d of the Act.

The ten days within which Oregon TRIM may reply to our notification has not yet expired.

Should we not receive a response at the expiration of this period, we will again contact the Committee.

7/14/78
Date



William C. Oldaker
General Counsel

00403



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1325 K STREET NW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

JUL 7 1978

Randy Van Hecke
Oregon Tax Reform
Immediately (TRIM) Committee
1st Congressional District
P.O. Box 724
Cornelius, Oregon 97113

Re: MUR 584

Dear Mr. Van Hecke:

This is to advise you that the Commission received a complaint which alleged that the Oregon TRIM Committee, 1st Congressional District, had violated certain provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended. A copy of that complaint is enclosed.

After reviewing the two editions of the Oregon TRIM Bulletins which were attached to the complaint and a copy of an advertisement which appeared in the May 18, 1978, edition of the Hillsboro Argus newspaper, the Commission determined that the Bulletins and the advertisement were communications which expressly advocate the defeat of a clearly identified Federal candidate. Since the Bulletins and the advertisement do not contain the statements of authorization/non-authorization required by Section 441d of the Act, and since Oregon TRIM has not reported its expenditures expressly advocating the defeat of a clearly identified candidate pursuant to Section 434(e) of the Act, the Commission, on June 21, 1978, found reason to believe that Oregon TRIM violated those cited provisions.

We request that you provide written answers to the attached questions. Your answers should be notarized and should be forwarded within ten days of your receipt of this letter.

You are invited to provide the Commission with any information which will demonstrate that no further action should be taken under the Act. Any such information should likewise be submitted in notarized form within ten days of your receipt of this letter.

If you have any questions, please contact Vincent J. Convery, Jr. the Commission attorney assigned to this matter, at 202-523-4058.

Sincerely,

William O. Oldaker
General Counsel

Charles N. Steele
Charles N. Steele
Associate General Counsel

VJC
6-28-78

MUR 584

25 June 1977

● SENDER: Complete items 1, 2, and 3.
Add your address in the "RETURN TO" space on reverse.

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:
Randy VanHecke
Oregon TRIM, 1st Cong Dist
PO BOX 724
Cornelius, Oreg 97113

3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION:
REGISTERED NO. CERTIFIED NO. INSURED NO.
943568

(Always obtain signature of addressee or agent)

I have received the article described above.
SIGNATURE ☐ Addressee ☐ Authorized agent
Randy VanHecke
DATE OF DELIVERY

5. ADDRESS (Complete only if requested)

6. UNABLE TO DELIVER BECAUSE:

CLERK'S INITIALS

POSTMARK: CORNELIUS, OREG JUL 10 1978

CONVERY - A.G.C.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

QUESTIONS

MUR 584(78)

Attachment to letter to Oregon TRIM Committee, 1st Congressional District

1. Please state your name and the office which you hold in the Oregon TRIM Committee, 1st Congressional District, (hereinafter referred to as "Oregon TRIM"). How long have you served in that position?
2. How is Oregon TRIM organized (i.e., is it an incorporated organization, unincorporated organization, etc.)?
3. What is the purpose of Oregon TRIM and who are the individuals responsible for establishing and implementing its general policy?
4. (a) Is Oregon TRIM affiliated with, or connected with, any political party, political committee, candidate, corporation or labor organization. If so, please state the name(s) of the affiliate(s) or connected organization(s). (See Section 100.14(c) of the Commission's Regulations for the definition of "affiliated," and see Section 100.15 for the definition of a "connected organization." See Section 431(b), (d) and (m) of Title 2, United States Code, located on pages 1 thru 7 of the Federal Election Campaign Laws, for our definitions of "political party," "political committee," and "candidate." For your convenience, copies of the Regulations and of the Federal Election Campaign Laws have been enclosed.)
- (b) Is Oregon TRIM affiliated with, associated with, connected with, or a part of another TRIM Committee? If so, please state the name and address of that TRIM Committee.
5. (a) Please identify by name and address the individual(s) with the responsibility for preparing the Oregon TRIM Bulletins.*

*Reference to the Oregon TRIM Bulletins refer to those publications which are attached to the complaint as Exhibits A and B.

(b) Please identify the individual(s) with responsibility for preparing the advertisement, attached as Exhibit C, which appeared in the May 18, 1978, edition of the Hillsboro Argus.

(c) Please identify the individual(s) with responsibility for preparing the analyses of Representative Les Au Coin's voting record.

6. What was Oregon TRIM's purpose in publishing the Oregon TRIM Bulletins? In publishing the newspaper advertisement?
7. (a) What was the date of publication of the Oregon TRIM Bulletin that is marked Exhibit A? When and to whom was it distributed? Was its distribution limited to persons within the First Congressional District?
- (b) What was the date of publication of the Oregon TRIM Bulletin that is marked Exhibit B? When and to whom was it distributed? Was its distribution limited to persons within the First Congressional District?
8. (a) Please identify the author of the typewritten statement that is included as part of Exhibit A.
- (b) When was this statement prepared? When and to whom was it distributed?
9. (a) What was the cost of researching, writing, printing, and distributing the Oregon TRIM Bulletin which is marked as Exhibit A?

(b) What was the cost of researching, writing, printing and distributing the Oregon TRIM Bulletin which is marked as Exhibit B?

(c) What was the cost of researching, writing, and printing the Oregon TRIM advertisement which appeared in the May 18, 1978, Hillsboro Argus?

10. Other than the Oregon TRIM Booklets that have been marked Exhibits A and B, and the newspaper advertisement marked Exhibit C, did Oregon TRIM publish any other literature in 1977 or 1978? If so, please describe each such publication, give dates of publication, dates and places of distribution, and provide copies, if available.

11. Other than the publication and distribution of literature, what other events or activities were sponsored or paid for by Oregon TRIM in 1977 and in 1978 to date (i.e., did Oregon TRIM sponsor seminars, provide speakers, present films, etc) which involved non-members of Oregon TRIM?

12. (a) In 1977 what amount of money did Oregon TRIM expend in undertaking the activities referred to in questions 10 and 11?

(b) To date in 1978, what amount of money has been expended by Oregon TRIM in undertaking the activities referred to in questions 10 and 11?

13. (a) What amount of money was contributed to Oregon TRIM in 1977?

(b) What amount of money has been contributed to Oregon TRIM in 1978 to date?

- 1

AuCoin

 LCC
 3474

802538

RE-ELECT LES AU COIN COMMITTEE • 8430 S.W. CANYON RD. • PORTLAND, OR. 97225

 JIM SUMNER
 chairman
 LINDA LEHMANN
 treasurer
 PHONE 297-1011

May 4, 1978

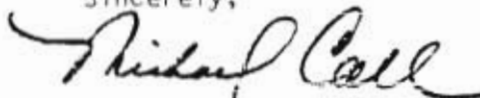
 Mr. Thomas E. Harris
 Chairman
 Federal Elections Commission
 1325 K Street N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20463

Dear Mr. Harris:

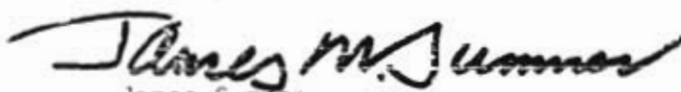
On behalf of the Re-Elect Les AuCoin Committee, we wish to file a complaint with the Federal Election Commission against a group known as the Oregon TRIM Committee. The complaint is enclosed and does meet the statutory requirements of a complaint as provided by Congress.

Please feel free to contact us if there are any questions.

Sincerely,



 Michael Call
 Campaign Director



 James Sumner
 Chairman

 MC:ch
 Enclosures

COMPLAINT TO THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Complainants:

REELECT LES AU COIN COMMITTEE
MICHAEL CALL, JAMES SUMNER

Address and Telephone Number
of Complainants:

8665 SW Canyon Road
Portland, OR 97225
(503) 297-1011

For their complaint, the complainants allege:

1. Complainants bring this complaint pursuant to 2 USC §437(g) and Federal Election Commission Regulation 11 CFR 111.2. Complainants bring this complaint at the request of Les AuCoin who is a candidate for reelection as a United States Representative from the First Congressional District in the state of Oregon.

2. The Reelect Les AuCoin Committee is registered with the Federal Election Commission (identification No. HR 035980) as the principal campaign committee for the reelection of Les AuCoin and is authorized by him to receive contributions and to make expenditures on his behalf. Michael Call is employed by the Committee as the campaign manager. James Sumner is chairman of the Committee.

3. The Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, is an organization of persons within the first congressional district of Oregon receiving contributions and making expenditures for the purpose of influencing the election of the United States Representative from the district. Complainants believe that the Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, and the individuals comprising the committee have spent or will spend in excess of \$100 during each of the calendar years 1977 and 1978 for the purpose of expressly advocating the defeat of Les AuCoin, a clearly identified candidate for reelection as U.S.

Representative from the First Congressional District.

The address of the Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, is PO Box 724, Cornelius, Oregon 97113. Complainants do not know the names of individuals connected with Oregon TRIM Committee other than Mike Griffith, 12437 Alchar Drive, Milwaukie, Oregon 97222.

4. The Oregon TRIM Committee is one of a nation-wide network of committees launched by the John Birch Society.

5. The Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, has paid for and distributed in Oregon's first congressional district, several pamphlets known as "TRIM Bulletins" which advocate the defeat of Les AuCoin. Attached to this complaint as Exhibit "A" is a true copy of a "TRIM Bulletin" distributed in Sherwood, Oregon in January 1978 at a public meeting held by Les AuCoin. Exhibit "A" characterizes several measures voted on by Les AuCoin as votes for "higher taxes and more government." Enclosed with Exhibit "A" was a separate page stating in part as follows:

"TRIM is a nationwide organization designed to keep -- voters in every U.S. Congressional District informed on how their Representatives vote on major tax issues. Many voters consider their 'one little vote' as insignificant. Nothing could be further from the truth. Many politicians win or lose elections by surprisingly small margins wherein every vote becomes crucially important.

"TRIM's strategy has been proven effective! Voters, after becoming better informed about their Representatives [sic] record, have retired spendthrifts from office and replaced them with resonsible [sic] Representatives. You can fight 'City Hall'; in fact, you own City Hall so let them know it." (Emphasis in original.)

Exhibit "A" expressly advocates the defeat of Les AuCoin.

Exhibit "B" is a "TRIM Bulletin" distributed in February 1978 in Hillsboro, Oregon at a public meeting conducted by Les AuCoin. Exhibit "B" also characterizes several votes by Les AuCoin on federal legislation as votes for "high taxes and big government." The con-

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tention in Exhibit "B" that AuCoin did not vote on HR 9346 is misleading. While AuCoin did not vote on original passage of that measure, he did vote against the conference report on HR 9346 on December 15, 1977. Exhibit "B" expressly advocates the defeat of Les AuCoin.

In a letter addressed to Les AuCoin, Mike Griffith stated the following:

"It is getting to the point where I can't afford to keep you in office.

[sic] "Some associates and I are starting up an organization in your district called Patriotic Action. We plan on working with the TRIM COMMITTEE in your district.

"We have placed an order for three thousand bulletins which we will distribute in your district; specifically the areas you carried easily last election." (Emphasis in original.)

A copy of the letter is attached as Exhibit "C."

5. Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, and the individuals comprising the Committee have failed and complainants believe will continue to fail to file reports with the Federal Election Commission of expenditures and contributions in excess of \$100 as required by 2 USC §434(c)(1) and (2), and Federal Election Commission Regulation 11 CFR part 109.

6. The Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District and the individuals working in conjunction with it have failed and complainants believe will continue to fail to state in literature they pay for and distribute expressly advocating the defeat of Les AuCoin whether their expenditures are authorized by a candidate, his authorized political committee or their agents. If not so authorized, the Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, and the individuals working in conjunction with it have failed and complainants believe will continue to fail to state in their literature that the communication is not so authorized. These persons have failed and complainants believe will

continue to fail to reveal the name of the person who made or financed the expenditure for the communication. Failure to make these statements violates 2 USC §441(d).

7. The Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, has failed and complainants believe will continue to fail to include on the face of the front page of the "TRIM Bulletin" the statement required by 2 USC 435(b) required of all literature soliciting contributions. Each TRIM Bulletin solicits donations to help pay for the cost of printing and distributing TRIM Bulletins.

8. Complainants request the Federal Election Commission to initiate action pursuant to 2 USC §437(g) to compel compliance with the federal election laws by the Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, and persons operating in conjunction with it.

James M. Sumner

Reelect Les AuCoin Committee

By James Sumner, Chairman

Michael Call

Michael Call

James M. Sumner

James Sumner

STATE OF OREGON)

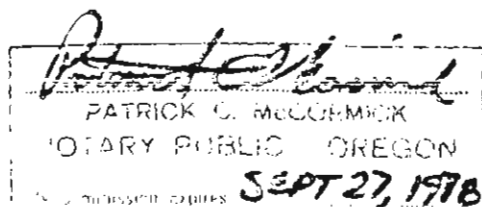
County of Washington)

ss.

I, MICHAEL CALL, being first duly sworn, say that I am the Campaign Manager of the Reelect Les AuCoin Committee, and that the foregoing Complaint is true as I verily believe.

Michael Call

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27TH day of APRIL, 1978.



PATRICK C. MC CORMICK

Notary Public for Oregon

My Commission expires: SEPT 27, 1978

STATE OF OREGON)

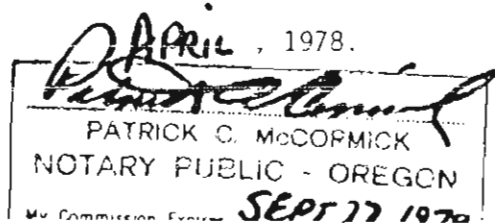
County of Washington)

ss.

I, JAMES SUMNER, being first duly sworn, say that I am the chairman of the Reelect Les AuCoin Committee, and that the foregoing Complaint is true as I verily believe.

James M. Sumner

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27TH day of APRIL, 1978.



PATRICK C. MC CORMICK

Notary Public for Oregon

My Commission expires: SEPT 27, 1978

EXHIBIT A

Shepherd Iron Building

95th Congress 3-95



OREGON TRIM Committee

1st CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 724 • CORNELIUS, ORE. 97113

The Energy Crisis Story

Energy in one form or another is basic to the very life of every American. Just look around and consider the sphere in which you depend on energy in all forms. It is basic to your home, your transportation, your car, the food you eat, the clothes you wear, and the life you live.

Political leaders, government bureaucrats, and the news media have been informing the American public that we have entered an age of energy crisis. We are being told that our fuel supplies such as oil and natural gas will be depleted within a few years. The government answer to this situation is to recommend, even enforce, a drastic change in our standard of living and a movement to mandatory conservation with strict attainment of energy consumption.

Contrary to massive propaganda about impending energy doom, America is nowhere near "running out" of oil and natural gas. In fact, known reserves of both of these fuels are abundant. Such shortage as exists is not natural, but is the result of government action which is holding back production through such threats as price controls.

Private scholars and spokesmen for the affected industries have often noted that federal price controls on oil and gas have removed the incentive for exploration and

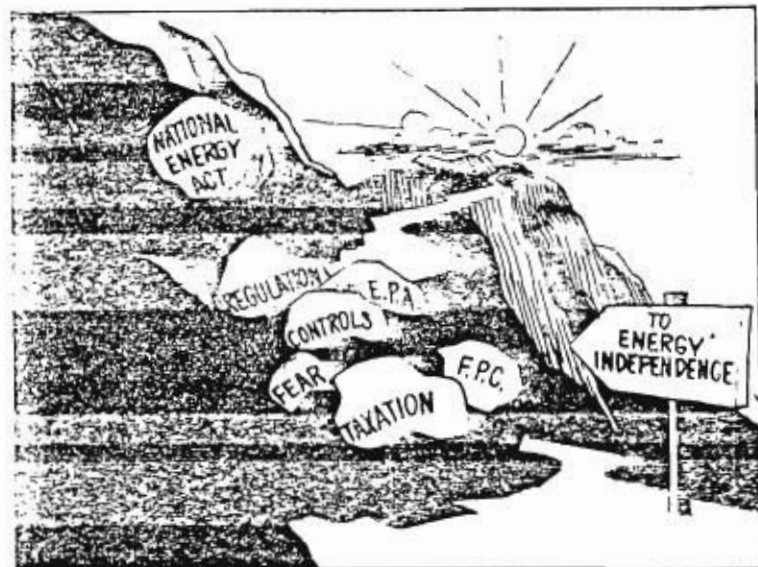
have also denied the revenues necessary for development of sophisticated — and more expensive — methods of recovery. The result is that millions of barrels of oil and trillions of cubic feet of natural gas lie untouched within our national boundaries, kept from the market by federal regulators.

Consider: Ninety-eight percent of the outer continental shelf lease areas has never been put up for sale or lease. Over ninety-six percent of

available onshore and offshore lease locations has not yet been released by the government even for exploration. Fifty percent of oil and gas reserves and forty percent of coal deposits are on federal lands, where their availability is blocked by a maze of bureaucratic red tape.

Over half of Alaska's oil potential isn't even available for drilling, because Congress has "set aside" some twenty-four million acres. The

(Continued on page two)



Government controls block the way

00040192055

Foreign Aid Ripoff Continues Unabated

The phrase "foreign aid" once conveyed the notion of charity and magnanimity. But today, in the minds of most of the American taxpayers, foreign aid is a huge rip-off. No other program is so mistrusted or disliked as this continuing giveaway of our money, goods, and technology to foreign nations.

Yet foreign aid continues, despite a growing unpopularity that has been measured and remeasured by various opinion polls. As the spending continues, the politicians claim it is vital to the interests of the nation. The taxpayers grumble and insist that you can't buy friendship. Then the nation's elected Representatives begin the annual charade. They lay the lash to foreign aid; they decry the foreign giveaways; and they even hack away at the funding requests with an imaginary knife.

But despite the soothing rhetoric, the politicians manage to spend more of your tax dollars for foreign aid each year, though even big spenders like Congressman B.F. Sisk (D-Calif.) find it objectionable. He contends, "Water is life in my part of the country. I cannot sit idly by while life-sustaining, food-producing water projects are arbitrarily cut out of the budget (by the President) when at the same time our people's money [tax dol-

lars] is being sent overseas to fund somebody else's water projects."

On May 25, 1977, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told a group of Congressmen that the Administration plans to double foreign aid in the next five years. This will mean an expenditure of nearly \$15 billion by 1982. Since 1946, the politicians have voted nearly \$200 billion of your tax dollars for foreign aid — with results that are at least questionable.

Congress loses control

The Foreign Aid Programs Assistance Act of 1978, H.R. 7797, is the biggest foreign aid spending bill in three decades. Included in the bill is \$2.1 billion for the six international banks listed in the preceding article. In this connection one fact that receives little publicity is that *virtually all Congressional control over these banks has been eliminated*. In fact, officials of these international lending institutions refused to appear before Congress to testify or to furnish any requested information when the bill was being written. There are no strings attached to the gifts. Your tax dollars will be turned over to the banks to be loaned out at very low interest rates to all comers, including Communists, socialists,

tin-pot dictators, and America-haters.

Total cost hidden

Because the foreign aid program is so unpopular with the taxpayers, the administration makes it extremely difficult for the public to determine the exact number of tax dollars being spent. For example, the Foreign Aid Appropriation bill for 1975 totaled \$3.7 billion; the Budget of the United States government for fiscal year 1977 listed foreign aid expenditures during fiscal year 1975 as \$4.9 billion; but the Agency for International Development (AID) reported to Congress that the total foreign aid for that year amounted to \$7.2 billion.

The Foreign Aid Programs Assistance Act of 1978, H.R. 7797, provides for the expenditure of nearly \$7 billion in the next fiscal year, \$2 billion more than in fiscal 1977. And this amount does not include funds for military assistance or for the Food for Peace program.

Turn to page four to see "How Your Representative Voted" on H.R. 7797. We suggest you write to him to express approval or disapproval. In either case, why don't you ask him how many tax dollars will be spent on foreign aid in the current fiscal year? Ask him to send you a copy of the latest Agency for International Development report. If enough expressions of indignation from "back home" reach Congress, wasteful and harmful foreign aid will be stopped.

It's time for lower taxes.

Because many "hidden taxes" are never seen by consumers, some people find it hard to believe that governments at all levels are now consuming over 40% of an average person's earnings. TRIM, a nationwide network of committees launched by The John Birch Society, is working to bring about "lower taxes through less government." If you want more information, clip the coupon and mail to the TRIM committee listed at the top of page one.



FREE
Just send a
stamped, self-
addressed envelope

- ☐ Send a free copy of the TRIM Catalog. I've enclosed a stamped, self-addressed envelope.
- ☐ I'm fed up with higher taxes and bigger government. Please tell me how I can help obtain "Lower Taxes Through Less Government."
- ☐ I've enclosed a donation to help pay for the cost of printing and distributing more TRIM Bulletins.
- ☐ I would like to help your Committee by distributing TRIM Bulletins in my neighborhood. Please contact me!

Name _____
Address _____ Phone _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

(Energy Crisis continued)

"set aside" area known as Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 4 (NPR-4) is about as large as the entire Prudhoe Bay field, which it directly borders. Geologists estimate that there is as much oil in NPR-4 as there is in the entire Prudhoe Bay field.

National Energy Act

On August 5, 1977, the House of Representatives voted 244-177 in favor of the 580-page National Energy Act, H.R. 8444. This Act has been labelled "the greatest single tax increase in American history." It hits the wage earner, the small farmer, the small businessman, and the individual homeowner. It stresses mandatory conservation and has precious little to do with production. As one Congressman pointed out, "Conservation never filled a gas tank." The energy problem is not only one of demand; it is also a problem of supply. The Communist/Socialist way to solve a shortage is to divide up the "too little." The American way is to produce more. The National Energy Act in no way resembles the American way.

Big Tax Bill

Prices on oil and gas will be taxed upward under the Energy Act, allegedly to induce conservation. Such a scheme does nothing to produce the additional energy supplies needed by industry to operate. And the Act does not help the poor or the working man. What it does do is levy an additional seven cents tax on each gallon of gasoline he must purchase.

Blocking any increase in domestic oil production will ensure continued reliance on imported oil. Moreover, this bill, as passed by the House, raises the cost of domestic crude to equal the cost of OPEC oil. According to Representative Dale Milford (D-Texas), "The so-called energy bill is in fact a vicious tax bill. Over the next

three years it will tax Americans over \$39 billion. That amounts to a 7¢ tax on each gallon of gasoline that my constituents will purchase. Putting it another way, it will cost every American man, woman, and child \$600. Putting it in still another form, this amounts to an increase of thirty percent in the

average American's income taxes."

The Senate will soon consider H.R. 8444. Write to your Senators now to express your opinion about this bill, which does nothing to increase energy production but will certainly increase your taxes and give the government still more control over your life.

They Don't Pay Taxes

Some of the highest paid bureaucrats in the world, ninety-five percent of whom live in the United States, pay NO United States income tax at all. Many of these employees make as much as fifty-seven percent more than comparable employees of the U.S. Civil Service. One of the fringe benefits enjoyed by these affluent paper pushers is the ability to obtain substantial loans at interest rates as low as four percent for such items as a down payment on a house. Such low-interest loans are subsidized by the American taxpayer.

The beneficiaries of this series of bonanzas are the employees of the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the International Finance Corporation, and the International Development Association.

In a recent "Dear Colleague" letter, Representative C.W. Young (R-Fla.) asked:

How would your constituents feel if they knew that some of their tax dollars appropriated to the World Bank, intended for the "poorest of the poor," actually end up in the pockets of World Bank employees in the form of personal loans? That's right — and at rates as low as 4%. Don't you think it is time to reconsider those grandiose statements about the World Bank giving "our money to the 'poorest of the poor,'" when it so often ends up in the hands of the "richest of the rich?"

It is bad for the American taxpayer to subsidize personal loans for the World Bank employees but even worse when these same people refuse to testify before our Committees, refuse to provide us with audits of their loans, and refuse to allow a member of Congress to sit in on their decision making meetings.

According to a July 5th letter to Treasury Secretary Blumenthal, Mr. Robert S. McNamara, President of the World Bank, bluntly said: "No condition can be imposed which would restrict the power of the bank." Officials of these American-financed international lending institutions, who receive tremendous salaries and pay no U.S. income tax, consider themselves above the taxpayers and Congress.

The final version of H.R. 5262 authorized the expenditure of \$5.1 billion for the World Bank and the five other institutions. The Foreign Aid Programs Assistance Act of 1978, H.R. 7797, funnels an additional \$2.1 billion into the pot. While Robert McNamara refuses to accept any conditions restricting the use of our money, he and the banks for which he speaks have no qualms about accepting it.

How much longer will you, Mr. Taxpayer, allow Congress to give your hard earned tax dollars to the World Bank and other international lending institutions for their secret operations?

050

TRIM is an acronym for TAX REFORM IMMEDIATELY.

TRIM is a nationwide organization designed to keep voters in every U.S. Congressional District informed on how their Representatives vote on major tax issues. Many voters consider their "one little vote" as insignificant. Nothing could be further from the truth. Many politicians win or lose elections by surprisingly small margins wherein every vote becomes crucially important.

TRIM's strategy has been proven effective! Voters, after becoming better informed about their Representatives record, have retired spendthrifts from office and replaced them with responsible Representatives. You can fight "City Hall"; in fact, you own City Hall so let them know it.

TRIM reports the voting records of Members of the House because all Federal appropriations originate in the House of Representatives and because Representatives must run for re-election every two years.

You can help restore fiscal responsibility in government by distributing and publicizing your Representative's voting record. TRIM Bulletins are published quarterly.

If you like your Representative's voting record, tell him so. If you do not like it then why not mail it to him and request an explanation?

EXHIBIT A



LES AUCOIN
1ST DISTRICT, OREGON

329 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-0855

HOW DOES YOUR REPRESENTATIVE VOTE?

	Date, Bill Number, and Measure	Average Cost per Household	VOTED FOR	
			LOWER TAXES AND LESS GOVERNMENT	HIGHER TAXES AND MORE GOVERNMENT
More Government The House passed legislation that created a new bureaucracy with 20,000 employees. The Act enlarges federal control over energy, extending price and allocation controls, which will perpetuate the energy shortage—not lessen it—and will impose an added cost burden on the nation's consumer-taxpayers. Ask your Representative: If the new baby DOE costs \$10.6 billion, what does he expect it to cost when it grows up? (Congr. Rec., Pages H5371-H5405)	6/3/77 Dept. of Energy Org. Act, H.R. 6804, Cost, \$10.6 B.	\$141		X
Taxpayers Must Pay A costly game for taxpayers goes on each year when public works appropriations come up for a vote. It's called by some House members, "You scratch my back, I'll scratch yours," as they vote to provide their home districts and states with dams, canals, reservoirs, and flood control projects which the taxpayers will ultimately have to pay for. (Congr. Rec., Pages H5445-H5679)	6/14/77 Pub. Works Appropriations, H.R. 7553, Cost, \$10.2 B.	\$136		X
More Government Spending The House increased appropriations for HUD and related agencies by \$1.1 billion for fiscal year 1978, up to \$70.2 billion—\$48 million of this total will be given to the oppressive EPA, and at the same time 200 more EPA employees were authorized, bringing the total increase to 600, counting the 400 employees approved for fiscal 1977. Shouldn't your Representative be voting to reduce the bureaucracy, not increase it, if he is truly looking out for the taxpayers' interest? (Congr. Rec., Pages H5911-H5944)	6/15/77 HUD Appropriations, H.R. 7554, Cost, \$70.2 B.	\$934		X
Food Stamps The \$12.66 billion so-called Agriculture Bill appropriates \$5.6 billion for food stamps and another \$1 billion for the food for Peace program (foreign aid). Only \$2 billion or one-sixth of the total is allotted to related agricultural production. The food stamp program is out of control! A fourth of all those receiving food stamps are ineligible or are getting more than they should. (Congr. Rec., H6245-H6260)	6/21/77 Agr. Appropriations Bill, H.R. 7558, Cost, \$12.6 B.	\$169		X
Foreign Aid The House of Representatives by a vote of 209-174 approved the largest foreign aid bill in twenty five years. The \$2 billion increase will go to six international financial institutions over which Congress has virtually given up all control. H.R. 7737 is one of several measures that funnel your tax dollars to foreign countries. Ask your Representative about the others. (Congr. Rec., Pages H6354-H6425)	6/23/77 Foreign Aid, H.R. 7797, Cost, \$7 B.	\$93	X	
Consumers Will Pay Labeled a "great deception," the so-called National Energy Act mandates strict conservation of energy through government controls and price increases. It does nothing to increase production up to lessen our dependence on foreign oil. If your Representative voted for this Act, he voted to raise the cost of your gasoline, electricity, and utility bills. (Congr. Rec., Pages H8759-H8927)	8/5/77 National Energy Act, H.R. 8444, Cost, \$39 B.	\$519*		X

* 1978
1985
Copyright 1977 FRIM
(Tax Reform Immediately)

00401930610

LES AUCCIN
1ST DISTRICT, OREGON

223 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-0355

HOW DID YOUR REPRESENTATIVE VOTE?

TOTAL COST
AVERAGE
COST PER
HOUSEHOLD

TOTAL FOR
LOWER TAXES
320
1,155
GOVERNMENT

THE FEDERAL MOVERS H.R. 7857 Transportation Dept. Appropriations Fiscal Year 1978. Adoption of conference report. Your money will be spent in the Federal Highway Administration (\$1.1 billion), the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (\$574 million), the Federal Aviation Administration (\$2.1 billion), the Federal Maritime Administration (\$72 million), and the Coast Guard (\$1.3 billion). Passed 227-14. Congressional Record, 10/5/1977, pp. H7295-H7322.

\$14.0
billion
\$190

X

THE FEDERAL BUSYBODY H.R. 7225 Appropriations for the State, Commerce, and Justice Dept. and other agencies, Fiscal Year 1978. Adoption of conference report. This bill included the following sums: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (\$547 million), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (\$789 million), Legal Services Corporation (\$205 million), FBI (\$529 million), International Organizations and Conferences (\$780 million), Small Business Administration (\$925 million). Passed 220-85. H.R. 7225 (1977) pp. H7324-H7377.

\$7.9
billion
\$105

X

THE FEDERAL LANDLORD H.R. 7354 Housing and Urban Development Dept. and Independent Agencies Appropriations Fiscal Year 1978. Adoption of conference report. This bill spent your money in the HUD (\$1.3 billion), Consumer Product Safety Commission (\$23 million), EPA (\$549 million), NASA (\$4 billion), National Science Foundation (\$61 million), Revenue Sharing (\$5 billion), and the Veterans Administration (\$17.5 billion). Passed 229-21. H.R. 7354 (1977) pp. H7314-H7352.

\$59.3
billion
\$924

X

THE FEDERAL SCIENTIST H.R. 4289 National Laboratories and Space Administration Authorization, Fiscal Year 1978. Adoption of conference report. This bill authorized NASA to spend \$4 billion on the space shuttle and various other programs. Passed 229-29. H.R. 4289 (1977) pp. H7254-H7255.

\$4
billion
\$53

X

THE FEDERAL NUMBER H.R. 7752 Public Works and Energy Research and Development Administration Authorization, Fiscal Year 1978. Adoption of conference report. This bill authorized the PWA to spend \$1.2 billion on public works and energy research. Passed 229-29. H.R. 7752 (1977) pp. H7324-H7325.

\$10.3
billion
\$167

X

THE FEDERAL PLANTATION H.R. 7354 Housing and Urban Development Dept. and Independent Agencies Appropriations Fiscal Year 1978. Adoption of conference report. This bill spent your money in the HUD (\$1.3 billion), Consumer Product Safety Commission (\$23 million), EPA (\$549 million), NASA (\$4 billion), National Science Foundation (\$61 million), Revenue Sharing (\$5 billion), and the Veterans Administration (\$17.5 billion). Passed 229-21. H.R. 7354 (1977) pp. H7314-H7352.

\$10.3
billion
\$164

X

THE FEDERAL SOCIAL WORKER H.R. 7354 Housing and Urban Development Dept. and Independent Agencies Appropriations Fiscal Year 1978. Adoption of conference report. This bill spent your money in the HUD (\$1.3 billion), Consumer Product Safety Commission (\$23 million), EPA (\$549 million), NASA (\$4 billion), National Science Foundation (\$61 million), Revenue Sharing (\$5 billion), and the Veterans Administration (\$17.5 billion). Passed 229-21. H.R. 7354 (1977) pp. H7314-H7352.

\$90.2
billion
\$1002

X

THE FEDERAL SPENDTHRIFT H.R. 7354 Housing and Urban Development Dept. and Independent Agencies Appropriations Fiscal Year 1978. Adoption of conference report. This bill spent your money in the HUD (\$1.3 billion), Consumer Product Safety Commission (\$23 million), EPA (\$549 million), NASA (\$4 billion), National Science Foundation (\$61 million), Revenue Sharing (\$5 billion), and the Veterans Administration (\$17.5 billion). Passed 229-21. H.R. 7354 (1977) pp. H7314-H7352.

\$459.5
billion
\$6125

X

THE FEDERAL BULLDOZER H.R. 7354 Housing and Urban Development Dept. and Independent Agencies Appropriations Fiscal Year 1978. Adoption of conference report. This bill spent your money in the HUD (\$1.3 billion), Consumer Product Safety Commission (\$23 million), EPA (\$549 million), NASA (\$4 billion), National Science Foundation (\$61 million), Revenue Sharing (\$5 billion), and the Veterans Administration (\$17.5 billion). Passed 229-21. H.R. 7354 (1977) pp. H7314-H7352.

\$12.5
billion
\$165

X

THE FEDERAL CHAIN LETTER H.R. 7354 Housing and Urban Development Dept. and Independent Agencies Appropriations Fiscal Year 1978. Adoption of conference report. This bill spent your money in the HUD (\$1.3 billion), Consumer Product Safety Commission (\$23 million), EPA (\$549 million), NASA (\$4 billion), National Science Foundation (\$61 million), Revenue Sharing (\$5 billion), and the Veterans Administration (\$17.5 billion). Passed 229-21. H.R. 7354 (1977) pp. H7314-H7352.

unknown
unknown

DID NOT VOTE

000401920603

0047192063

Congress has in fact denied rights to thousands of workers. When social security began in 1935, Congress did not that any

4-1-79 The Vermont law-
suit was dropped because
JURY did not find Social
Security fraud.

[illegible]

Now the U.S. government is thinking about doing something to help you reduce your federal income taxes, and Social Security taxes and the Medicare taxes.

you keep your eye on the prize. You will discover that to qualify for all the goodness goes on days it goes to lower your blood pressure, improve circulation, and a host of other things. It's a real win-win situation. So, keep your eye on the prize.

No benefits

[illegible][illegible]

The Social Security System destroys both savings and the incentive to save. Without savings and the incentive to save, a free enterprise economy will, in time, fail. The Social Security System is a major cause of our past, present, and future economic problems.

Not only can Congress decrease or eliminate Social Security "benefits" any time it wishes, it can also increase the costs any time it wishes. On December 3, Congress voted to raise the maximum Social Security taxes for the next ten years. The maximum tax paid by an employee in 1977 was \$140 (that is, \$70 a month) payable in installments, and through lower wages. By 1987, the maximum tax will be raised per month to more than triple the 1977 rate. In 1977, when Social Security is seen for the first time, the American worker will continue to pay ever-increasing and crushing taxes to keep an immoral and interclass wealth redistribution scheme going. But once the fraud of Social Security is exposed, millions of workers will realize that the "state" is a fraud, and guarantees social, political and economic misery, not security.

Some benefits under Title II (Social Security Act) are like pensions. They are paid to you without any strings attached by Congress.

• Every Iterations

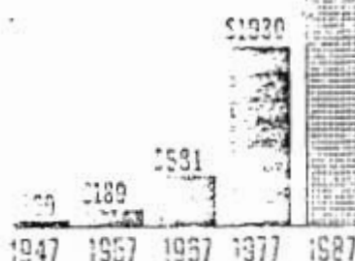
During the Watergate scandal the phrase "cover operations" became very popular to describe the secret criminal activities of some government employees. The phrase can equally well describe the tax system which the Congress has designed which increases income taxes automatically and secretly. These tax increases have occurred annually for decades, yet there has been no outcry from the taxpayers, simply because they do not realize — and certainly have not been told by the government — that their taxes are being increased. During the 1960s, these secret tax increases added more than \$80 billion

for the U.S. government. In 1977, the new secret tax increase will take about \$6 billion from the American taxpayers and add from \$550 to \$450 to the average family's federal income tax.

The keys to this covert operation are the graduated income tax and inflation. Because the government is continually expanding the money supply, prices — including the prices paid for labor — are continually increasing. But a worker who makes \$20,000 per year does not pay the same percentage of his salary to the government as a worker who earns \$10,000. Because the income tax is graduated, the worker earning more pays a higher percentage of his salary in taxes. Through inflation, the federal government is pushing workers into higher and higher tax brackets, collecting a larger and larger percentage of income in taxes, and never enacting a pay increase.

— In 1936, a worker earned \$1000 and paid \$140 in federal income taxes in 1937. Furthermore, he found that the workers' share of Social Security taxes amounted to 1.5 percent of his salary, which was \$15.00. When he earned \$1000, a worker paid \$150 dollars in 1937. In 1938, his federal income taxes were \$160, more than before. His share of Social Security taxes was \$15.00. Only the tax on his \$1000 salary was \$140.00. The tax on his \$15.00 Social Security contribution was \$2.25. Only the tax on his \$15.00 Social Security contribution was \$2.25. Only the tax on his \$15.00 Social Security contribution was \$2.25.

The Growth Of Social Security Taxes



PAST TAXES
PROJECTED INCREASE

The graph above illustrates the growth in maximum 500-hour net income for the better year of 1947-1957. The maximum have been tripled in each decade, 1947-1957 and a high of 1957-1967. In the early decades before the present era, there was no growth in the amount of these taxes in the same recent ways. The first and most obvious is through direct taxes from the government, the second is through the income tax and the third is through a set of sales and transfer tax expenditures that is a post-war trend which has been found in wages.

ה'תשנ"ב, י"ב שבט, י"ב

According to the 1990 Census, the average income of the 100 million Americans in the 10-15 age group is \$10,000. Over 40% of the average person's earnings, 4.2%, is from the nationwide network of communities launched by The Birch Society. Working to bring about "flow-through" between individuals and government, the Birch Society has been successful in creating a new paradigm of community.

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION
COMMISSION

AuCoin

7000702
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE

73 JUN 5

RE-ELECT LES AU COIN COMMITTEE • 8565 S.W. CANYON RD. • PORTLAND, OR. 97225

June 1, 1978

000073

JIM SUMNER
chairman

LINDA LEHMANN
treasurer

PHONE 297-101

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

Dear Mr. Oldaker:

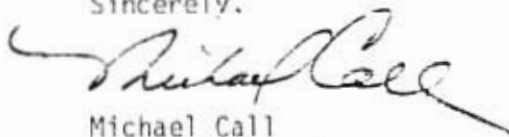
Re: MUR 584 (78)

Enclosed is a copy of an advertisement that appeared recently in a local newspaper in Congressman AuCoin's district. I am passing this information along to you as additional supporting material for the complaint we filed a few weeks ago against the Oregon TRIM Committee.

You will note that the ad appeared in the Hillsboro, Oregon Argus on May 18, 1978 (page 12B). A check with the advertising department of the newspaper indicates that a similar size ad costs \$163.20.

I believe this information will be of interest to the Commission as it reviews our complaint.

Sincerely,



Michael Call
Campaign Director

MC:ch
Enclosure
cc: Jim Sumner

This is a bill which you will probably never receive, which you are already paying. Through withholding taxes and inflation, the federal government has a permanent lien upon your income and savings, siphoning off funds for its own use even before you receive them. Only if you, the taxpayer, let the Congress know what you think of them piling up this incredible debt in your name is there any hope that we, as a nation, can avoid bankruptcy and economic chaos.

Debtor: Mr. John Q. American 1040 Form Avenue Tax Town, U.S.A.		PAYABLE ON DEMAND
Type of Debt	Debts*	Debt per household
National Debt	\$ 789,030,000,000	\$ 10,520
Undelivered orders	332,109,000,000	4,428
Long-term contracts	15,126,000,000	201
Government-guaranteed loans	209,926,000,000	2,799
Insurance commitments	1,733,106,000,000	23,108
Pensions	5,400,621,000,000	72,008
Unadjudicated claims	11,531,000,000	153
International commitments	10,905,000,000	145
Miscellaneous	20,788,000,000	277
TOTAL	\$8,523,142,000,000	\$113,639

*Official U.S. Government figures as of September 30, 1977

LES AUCCOIN 1ST DISTRICT, OREGON 329 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-0855 PORTLAND 221-7901		HOW DID YOUR REPRESENTATIVE VOTE?		
		TOTAL COST AVERAGE COST PER HOUSEHOLD	VOTES FOR LOWER TAXES AND LESS GOVERNMENT	
THE FEDERAL BUREAUCRACY S. 826 Department of Energy Organization Act, adoption of conference report. This bill established the Department of Energy by consolidating the powers of the Federal Power Commission, Federal Energy Administration, and the Energy Research and Development Administration, and creating new powers for the DOE. The bill requires the President to design five-year plans for national energy production and use. The DOE will be to adequate fuel supplies what the Postal Service is to rapid communication. Passed, 350-57 (C.R. 8/2/77 pp. H8245-H8264)		\$10.6 billion* \$141		X
THE FEDERAL PLANTATION S. 215 Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 adoption of conference report. This bill provided for increased subsidies to farmers, authorized \$24 billion to be spent on food stamps during the next four years, extended the Food for Peace (foreign aid) program for four years, and made several other changes on the federal plantation. Passed, 283-101 (C.R. 9/16/77, pp. H9530-H9544)		\$32 billion† \$426		X
THE FEDERAL SCIENTIST H.R. 8796 Energy Research and Development Administration Authorization fiscal year 1978. This bill authorizing ERDA to spend \$6.6 billion of your money on various energy research and development programs. Such programs are not authorized by the Constitution and are designed to give the federal government monopolistic control over our energy supplies. Passed, 317-17 (C.R. 11/23/77, pp. H7995-H7998)		\$6.6 billion \$88	X	
THE FEDERAL DEBT H.R. 9799 Temporary Debt Limit Increase. This bill raised the temporary debt limit from \$700 billion to \$770 billion and gave the Treasury authority to issue an additional \$10 billion in high-interest debt. The permanent debt limit is \$400 billion. These limits apply only to that part of the total federal debt actually owned by the national debt. Passed, 213-202 (C.R. 9/28/77, pp. H10265-H10276)		\$73 billion \$973	X	
THE FEDERAL FOLLIES H.R. 7197 Foreign Aid Appropriations, fiscal year 1978, adoption of conference report. This bill spent \$8.6 billion of your money on such things as: international organizations (\$5.3 billion); Agency for Development Bank (\$217 million); UNICEF (up to \$25 million); World Bank (\$340 million); International Development Association (\$510 million); and a UN Army in Laos (\$9.1 million). Passed, 224-195 (C.R. 10/18/77, pp. H11140-H11205)		\$6.0 billion \$90		X
THE FEDERAL SPENDTHRIFT H.R. 9125 Fiscal 1978 Supplemental Appropriations. This bill appropriated \$24 million to agriculture programs, \$4.6 billion to HUD and independent agencies, \$1.5 billion to the Interior Department, \$23 million to the Labor and H.E.W. Departments, \$123 million to public works, \$1.4 billion to the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments, and \$494 million to the Defense Department. Passed, 313-58 (C.R. 10/25/77, pp. H11472-H11474)		\$7.2 billion \$96	X	
THE FEDERAL MONEY MACHINE S.J. Res. 811 Federal Reserve Authority, suspension of the rules and passage. This resolution authorized the Federal Reserve Board to buy and sell up to \$5 billion of U.S. Treasury obligations. Denial of Treasury obligations is one of the ways that the Federal Reserve manipulates the money supply, causing high prices and unemployment. Passed, 282-14 (C.R. 10/11/77, pp. H11612-H11613)		Incalculable Incalculable		X
THE FEDERAL CHAIN LETTER H.R. 9316 Social Security Tax, extension of conference report. This bill will raise the triple maximum Social Security taxes by 1987. The total tax in 1987 will be over \$150 billion a year. The major increases are on high earners and on 1570 self-employed and will add the hundreds of billions of dollars. Passed, 189-163 (C.R. 12/15/77, pp. H12157-H12161)		Incalculable Incalculable	X	
THE FEDERAL PROTECTION RACKET H.R. 8805 Consumer Protection Agency. This bill would have established an Office of Consumer Protection in the Executive branch of government with powers that could be used to destroy the economy on a major scale. What the consumer needs most is protection from not by the Executive branch of government. Failed, 184-227 (C.R. 2/4/78, pp. H155-H156)		Incalculable Incalculable		X
THE FEDERAL SHEKDOWN H.R. 9216 Unemployment Benefits Fund. This bill authorized the U.S. to participate in a new international loan designed to help countries suffering from the onerous effects of imported Middle Eastern oil. Your tax dollars (\$1.8 billion of them) will be used to help other countries which buy Arabian oil, thus driving up the prices you pay. Passed, 281-125 (C.R. 2/23/78, pp. H1395-H1438)		\$1.8 billion \$24		X

*1978 budget alone; 1979 budget: \$12.6 billion.

†Estimated; subsidies could be much greater.

TRIM Tax Reform Immediately

1st CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT —
P.O. BOX 724 • CORNELIUS, ORE. 97113

Call 5-15-78

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)
Oregon TRIM Committee,)
1st Congressional District)

MUR 584 (78)

CERTIFICATION

I, Marjorie W. Emmons, Secretary to the Federal Election Commission, do hereby certify that on June 21, 1978, the Commission determined by a vote of 5-1 to adopt the recommendation of the General Counsel to take the following actions in the above-captioned matter:

1. Determine that the Oregon TRIM Bulletins and the advertisement which appeared in the Hillsboro Argus are communications which expressly advocate the defeat of a clearly identified Federal candidate.
2. Find reason to believe that Oregon TRIM Committee, 1st Congressional District, violated Sections 434(e) and 441d of the FECA.
3. Authorize the sending of the letter attached to the First General Counsel's Report in this matter.

Voting for the determination were Commissioners Harris, Springer, Staebler, Thomson, and Tiernan. Commissioner Aikens dissented.

Attest:

Date 6/22/78

Marjorie W. Emmons

Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

0040192067



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

June 20, 1978
9:45 a.m.

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES STEELE
FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS *mwe*
SUBJECT: Tally Vote Matters Lacking Four Affirmative
Votes

The following documents, circulated June 15, 1978 at 4:30 p.m., have failed to receive four affirmative during the 48 hour period ending at 4:30 p.m., June 19, 1978.

Pursuant to Directive No: 8, approved at the Commission meeting of April 27, 1978, these matters are submitted for inclusion on Amended Agenda II for June 21, 1978.

MUR 589 - First General Counsel's Report dated 6-15-78

MUR 523 - Memo dated 6-15-78, Letters and Conciliation Agreements

MUR 555 - First General Counsel's Report dated 6-15-78

MUR 584 - First General Counsel's Report dated 6-15-78

MUR 607 - First General Counsel's Report dated 6-15-78

June 15, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO: Marge Nimons
FROM: Elissa T. Garr
SUBJECT: MUR 584

Please have the attached 7 day report on MUR 584
distributed to the Commission on a 48 hour tally basis.

Thank you.

30040192069

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

FIRST GENERAL COUNSEL'S REPORT

DATE AND TIME OF TRANSMITTAL JUN 15 1978
BY OGC TO THE COMMISSION

MUR NO. 584
DATE COMPLAINT RECEIVED
BY OGC May 8, 1978
STAFF
MEMBER Convery

COMPLAINANT'S NAME: Re-Elect Les Au Coin Committee

RESPONDENT'S NAME: Oregon TRIM Committee, 1st Congressional District

RELEVANT STATUTE: 2 U.S.C. §441d; 2 U.S.C. §434(e)

INTERNAL REPORTS CHECKED: Registration Statements
Reports of Independent Expenditures

FEDERAL AGENCIES CHECKED: None

SUMMARY OF ALLEGATIONS

In a notarized complaint, it is alleged that the Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District (hereinafter Oregon TRIM) and the individuals belonging to it, have spent or will spend in excess of \$100 during calendar years 1977 and 1978 for the purpose of expressly advocating the defeat of Les Au Coin, a clearly identified candidate for election to Federal office. (Au Coin is a candidate for re-election to the U.S. House of Representatives from the First District).

Oregon TRIM paid for and distributed within the District several pamphlets known as "TRIM Bulletins" which expressly advocate Au Coin's defeat.

However, Oregon TRIM failed to file with the Commission the statements required by 2 U.S.C. §434(e), and failed to include within the Bulletins the "authorization" statements required by 2 U.S.C. §441d.1/

DISCUSSION

Attached to the complaint were two TRIM Bulletins, marked Exhibits A and B, which, according to complainants, had been distributed at public meetings held by Rep. Au Coin in January and February, 1978, respectively. Both Bulletins are four page publications. In each case, the first three pages are given to articles which, in general, criticize as wasteful various programs of the Federal government. Page 4 of each Bulletin reflects, in boxscore fashion, a representation of Rep. Au Coin's voting record on several selected issues. In the Bulletin that is Exhibit A, six issues were reflected; Rep. Au Coin is categorized as having voted "For Higher Taxes and More Government" on five issues and "For Lower Taxes and Less Government" on one. In the Bulletin that is Exhibit B, ten issues were reflected; Rep. Au Coin is categorized as having voted "For Higher Taxes and More Government" on eight issues and "For Lower Taxes and Less Government" on one. (He is listed as not having voted on the tenth issue).

Also attached to the complaint was a typewritten statement which, the complainants claim, was enclosed in Exhibit A. This statement, among other things, contained the following:

"TRIM is a nationwide organization designed to keep voters in every U.S. Congressional district informed on how their Representatives vote on major tax issues. Many voters consider their "one little vote" as insignificant. Nothing could be further from the truth. Many politicians win or lose elections by surprisingly small margins wherein every vote becomes crucially important.

1/ Complainants also alleged that Oregon TRIM failed to include in the TRIM Bulletins the statement required by 2 U.S.C. §435(b) of "all literature soliciting contributions."

More correctly, the cited provision requires that a political committee shall include such a statement on all literature or advertisements soliciting contributions. (Emphasis added).

In dealing with other TRIM Committees, it has been our experience that they did not fall within the definition of "political committees" set forth in 2 U.S.C. §431(d).

Should we receive information which indicates that Oregon TRIM does fit the definition of a political committee, we will, at that time make the appropriate recommendations with regard to 2 U.S.C. §435(b).

"TRIM's strategy has been proven effective! Voters, after becoming better informed about their Representative's record, have retired spendthrifts from office and replaced them with responsible representatives. ...

"TRIM reports the voting records of Members of the House because all Federal appropriations originate in the House of Representatives and because all Representatives must run for re-election every two years."

(By letter dated June 1, 1978, the complainant forwarded a copy of an advertisement which, it alleged, appeared in the May 18, 1978, edition of a local newspaper. This advertisement, attached as Exhibit C, contained a boxscore similar to those described above. It reflected Rep. Au Coin's vote on ten issues, categorizing him as having voted "For Higher Taxes and Big Government" on seven and "For Lower Taxes and Less Government" on three).

PRELIMINARY LEGAL ANALYSIS

Rather than simply recording Mr. Au Coin's votes on the selected issues, the TRIM Bulletins and the newspaper advertisement interpret them in most instances, as being "For Higher Taxes and More Government." The manner in which the issues are phrased, and the format used in the TRIM Bulletins and in the advertisement can reasonably be read as seeking to influence the defeat of Rep. Au Coin because of his opposition to the positions advocated by Oregon TRIM.

In addition, the typewritten attachment to Exhibit A advises the reader that U.S. Representatives must run for re-election every two years and advises that voters "have retired spendthrifts from office and [have] replaced them with 'responsible' Representatives."

It would appear that Oregon TRIM is thus categorizing Rep. Au Coin as being a "spendthrift," and is calling for his "retirement" and "replacement." (a) Neither TRIM Bulletin contains the statement of authorization/non-authorization required by 2 U.S.C. §441d of all communications which expressly advocate the defeat of a clearly identified Federal candidate.

(b) Assuming that the Oregon TRIM Committee, 1st Congressional District made expenditures in excess of \$100 in each of the calendar years 1977 and 1978 in expressly advocating the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate,^{2/} they have not filed with the Commission the reports required by 2 U.S.C. §434(e).

^{2/} We note that the Bulletins were copyrighted in 1977, but according to complainants, not distributed until 1978.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that the Commission determine that the Oregon TRIM Bulletins and the advertisement which appeared in the Hillsboro Argus are communications which expressly advocate the defeat of a clearly identified Federal candidate, find reason to believe that Oregon TRIM Committee, 1st Congressional District, violated Sections 434(e) and 441d of the FECA, and authorize that the attached letter be sent.3/

0047199073

3/ We have established that Randy Van Hecke is the holder of the post office box which Oregon TRIM lists as its mailing address.



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Randy Van Hecke
Oregon Tax Reform
Immediately (TRIM) Committee
1st Congressional District
P.O. Box 724
Cornelius, Oregon 97113

Re: MUR 584

Dear Mr. Van Hecke:

This is to advise you that the Commission received a complaint which alleged that the Oregon TRIM Committee, 1st Congressional District, had violated certain provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended. A copy of that complaint is enclosed.

After reviewing the two editions of the Oregon TRIM Bulletins which were attached to the complaint and a copy of an advertisement which appeared in the May 18, 1978, edition of the Hillsboro Argus newspaper, the Commission determined that the Bulletins and the advertisement were communications which expressly advocate the defeat of a clearly identified Federal candidate. Since the Bulletins and the advertisement do not contain the statements of authorization/non-authorization required by Section 441d of the Act, and since Oregon TRIM has not reported its expenditures expressly advocating the defeat of a clearly identified candidate pursuant to Section 434(e) of the Act, the Commission, on , 1978, found reason to believe that Oregon TRIM violated those cited provisions.

We request that you provide written answers to the attached questions. Your answers should be notarized and should be forwarded within ten days of your receipt of this letter.

- 2 -

You are invited to provide the Commission with any information which will demonstrate that no further action should be taken under the Act. Any such information should likewise be submitted in notarized form within ten days of your receipt of this letter.

If you have any questions, please contact Vincent J. Convery, Jr. the Commission attorney assigned to this matter, at 202-523-4058.

Sincerely,

William C. Oldaker
General Counsel

0040192075

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

QUESTIONS

MUR 584(78)

Attachment to letter to Oregon TRIM Committee, 1st Congressional District

- 0000075
1. Please state your name and the office which you hold in the Oregon TRIM Committee, 1st Congressional District, (hereinafter referred to as "Oregon TRIM"). How long have you served in that position?
 2. How is Oregon TRIM organized (i.e., is it an incorporated organization, unincorporated organization, etc.)?
 3. What is the purpose of Oregon TRIM and who are the individuals responsible for establishing and implementing its general policy?
 4. (a) Is Oregon TRIM affiliated with any political party, political committee, candidate, corporation or labor organization. If so, please state the name(s) of the affiliate(s). (See Section 100.14(c) on page 18 of the Commission's Regulations for our definition of "affiliated," and see Section 431(b), (d) and (m) of Title 2, United States Code, located on pages 1 thru 7 of the Federal Election Campaign Laws, for our definitions of "political party," "political committee," and "candidate." For your convenience, copies of the Regulations and of the Federal Election Campaign Laws have been enclosed.)

(b) Is Oregon TRIM affiliated with, associated with, or a part of another TRIM Committee? If so, please state the name and address of that TRIM Committee.
 5. (a) Please identify by name and address the individual(s) with the responsibility for preparing the Oregon TRIM Bulletins.*

*Reference to the Oregon TRIM Bulletins refer to those publications which are attached to the complaint as Exhibits A and B.

(b) Please identify the individual(s) with responsibility for preparing the advertisement, attached as Exhibit C, which appeared in the May 18, 1978, edition of the Hillsboro Argus.

(c) Please identify the individual(s) with responsibility for preparing the analyses of Representative Les Au Coin's voting record.

6. What was Oregon TRIM's purpose in publishing the Oregon TRIM Bulletins? In publishing the newspaper advertisement?

7. (a) What was the date of publication of the Oregon TRIM Bulletin that is marked Exhibit A? When and to whom was it distributed? Was its distribution limited to persons within the First Congressional District?

(b) What was the date of publication of the Oregon TRIM Bulletin that is marked Exhibit B? When and to whom was it distributed? Was its distribution limited to persons within the First Congressional District?

8. (a) Please identify the author of the typewritten statement that is included as part of Exhibit A.

(b) When was this statement prepared? When and to whom was it distributed?

9. (a) What was the cost of researching, writing, printing, and distributing the Oregon TRIM Bulletin which is marked as Exhibit A?

0077192077

(b) What was the cost of researching, writing, printing and distributing the Oregon TRIM Bulletin which is marked as Exhibit B?

(c) What was the cost of researching, writing, and printing the Oregon TRIM advertisement which appeared in the May 18, 1978, Hillsboro Argus?

10. Other than the Oregon TRIM Booklets that have been marked Exhibits A and B, and the newspaper advertisement marked Exhibit C, did Oregon TRIM publish any other literature in 1977 or 1978? If so, please describe each such publication, give dates of publication, dates and places of distribution, and provide copies, if available.

11. Other than the publication and distribution of literature, what other events or activities were sponsored or paid for by Oregon TRIM in 1977 and in 1978 to date (i.e., did Oregon TRIM sponsor seminars, provide speakers, present films, etc) which involved non-members of Oregon TRIM?

12. (a) In 1977 what amount of money did Oregon TRIM expend in undertaking the activities referred to in questions 10 and 11?

(b) To date in 1978, what amount of money has been expended by Oregon TRIM in undertaking the activities referred to in questions 10 and 11?

13. (a) What amount of money was contributed to Oregon TRIM in 1977?

(b) What amount of money has been contributed to Oregon TRIM in 1978 to date?

14. (a) Please identify the individual(s) who placed the advertisement in the Hillsboro Argus.

(b) What was the cost of the advertisement?

(c) Please identify the account that was used to pay the cost of the advertisement, and provide a copy of the cancelled check, if any.

000000070

COMPLAINT TO THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Complainants:

REELECT LES AU COIN COMMITTEE
MICHAEL CALL, JAMES SUMNER

Address and Telephone Number
of Complainants:

8665 SW Canyon Road
Portland, OR 97225
(503) 297-1011

For their complaint, the complainants allege:

1. Complainants bring this complaint pursuant to 2 USC §437(g) and Federal Election Commission Regulation 11 CFR 111.2. Complainants bring this complaint at the request of Les AuCoin who is a candidate for reelection as a United States Representative from the First Congressional District in the state of Oregon.

2. The Reelect Les AuCoin Committee is registered with the Federal Election Commission (identification No. HR 035980) as the principal campaign committee for the reelection of Les AuCoin and is authorized by him to receive contributions and to make expenditures on his behalf. Michael Call is employed by the Committee as the campaign manager. James Sumner is chairman of the Committee.

3. The Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, is an organization of persons within the first congressional district of Oregon receiving contributions and making expenditures for the purpose of influencing the election of the United States Representative from the district. Complainants believe that the Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, and the individuals comprising the committee have spent or will spend in excess of \$100 during each of the calendar years 1977 and 1978 for the purpose of expressly advocating the defeat of Les AuCoin, a clearly identified candidate for reelection as U.S.

Representative from the First Congressional District.

The address of the Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, is PO Box 724, Cornelius, Oregon 97113. Complainants do not know the names of individuals connected with Oregon TRIM Committee other than Mike Griffith, 12437 Alchar Drive, Milwaukie, Oregon 97222.

4. The Oregon TRIM Committee is one of a nation-wide network of committees launched by the John Birch Society.

5. The Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, has paid for and distributed in Oregon's first congressional district, several pamphlets known as "TRIM Bulletins" which advocate the defeat of Les AuCoin. Attached to this complaint as Exhibit "A" is a true copy of a "TRIM Bulletin" distributed in Sherwood, Oregon in January 1978 at a public meeting held by Les AuCoin. Exhibit "A" characterizes several measures voted on by Les AuCoin as votes for "higher taxes and more government." Enclosed with Exhibit "A" was a separate page stating in part as follows:

"TRIM is a nationwide organization designed to keep voters in every U.S. Congressional District informed on how their Representatives vote on major tax issues. Many voters consider their 'one little vote' as insignificant. Nothing could be further from the truth. Many politicians win or lose elections by surprisingly small margins wherein every vote becomes crucially important.

"TRIM's strategy has been proven effective! Voters, after becoming better informed about their Representatives [sic] record, have retired spendthrifts from office and replaced them with resonsible [sic] Representatives. You can fight 'City Hall'; in fact, you own City Hall so let them know it." (Emphasis in original.)

Exhibit "A" expressly advocates the defeat of Les AuCoin.

Exhibit "B" is a "TRIM Bulletin" distributed in February 1978 in Hillsboro, Oregon at a public meeting conducted by Les AuCoin. Exhibit "B" also characterizes several votes by Les AuCoin on federal legislation as votes for "high taxes and big government." The con-

tention in Exhibit "B" that AuCoin did not vote on HR 9346 is misleading. While AuCoin did not vote on original passage of that measure, he did vote against the conference report on HR 9346 on December 15, 1977. Exhibit "B" expressly advocates the defeat of Les AuCoin.

In a letter addressed to Les AuCoin, Mike Griffith stated the following:

"It is getting to the point where I can't afford to keep you in office.

"Some associates and I are starting up an organization [sic] in your district called Patriotic Action. We plan on working with the TRIM COMMITTEE in your district.

"We have placed an order for three thousand bulletins which we will distribute in your district; specifically the areas you carried easily last election." (Emphasis in original.)

A copy of the letter is attached as Exhibit "C."

5. Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, and the individuals comprising the Committee have failed and complainants believe will continue to fail to file reports with the Federal Election Commission of expenditures and contributions in excess of \$100 as required by 2 USC §434(e)(1) and (2), and Federal Election Commission Regulation 11 CFR part 109.

6. The Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District and the individuals working in conjunction with it have failed and complainants believe will continue to fail to state in literature they pay for and distribute expressly advocating the defeat of Les AuCoin whether their expenditures are authorized by a candidate, his authorized political committee or their agents. If not so authorized, the Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, and the individuals working in conjunction with it have failed and complainants believe will continue to fail to state in their literature that the communication is not so authorized. These persons have failed and complainants believe will

continue to fail to reveal the name of the person who made or financed the expenditure for the communication. Failure to make these statements violates 2 USC §441(d).

7. The Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, has failed and complainants believe will continue to fail to include on the face of the front page of the "TRIM Bulletin" the statement required by 2 USC 435(b) required of all literature soliciting contributions. Each TRIM Bulletin solicits donations to help pay for the cost of printing and distributing TRIM Bulletins.

8. Complainants request the Federal Election Commission to initiate action pursuant to 2 USC §437(g) to compel compliance with the federal election laws by the Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, and persons operating in conjunction with it.

James M. Sumner

Reelect Les AuCoin Committee
By James Sumner, Chairman

Michael Call

Michael Call

James M. Sumner
James Sumner

STATE OF OREGON)
) ss.
County of Washington)

I, MICHAEL CALL, being first duly sworn, say that I am
the Campaign Manager of the Reelect Les AuCoin Committee, and that
the foregoing Complaint is true as I verily believe.

Michael Call

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27TH day of APRIL
, 1978.

Patrick C. McCormick
PATRICK C. MCCORMICK
NOTARY PUBLIC - OREGON
My Commission Expires SEPT 27, 1978

PATRICK C. MC CORMICK
Notary Public for Oregon
My Commission expires: SEPT 27, 1978

STATE OF OREGON)
) ss.
County of Washington)

I, JAMES SUMNER, being first duly sworn, say that I am
the chairman of the Reelect Les AuCoin Committee, and that the
foregoing Complaint is true as I verily believe.

James M. Sumner

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27TH day of
APRIL, 1978.

Patrick C. McCormick
PATRICK C. MCCORMICK
NOTARY PUBLIC - OREGON
My Commission Expires SEPT 27, 1978

PATRICK C. MC CORMICK
Notary Public for Oregon
My Commission expires: SEPT 27, 1978

EXHIBIT A

Howard John Thutling

95th Congress 3-95

TRIM BULLETIN

Published by:
TRIM (Tax Reform Immediately),
a nationwide movement to:
**Lower Taxes Through
Less Government**

OREGON TRIM Committee

1st CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 724 • CORNELIUS, ORE. 97113

The Energy Crisis Story

It truly is a tragedy that another is slain by the petroleum industry. Every American should sit back and consider the impact which a dependence on foreign oil has on the nation. It is a crisis to which we have no transportation, no food, no energy, no heat, the way of life, and the life you

live. The government is a disaster, and it is a disaster that is being caused by the American people. We have created an age of energy crisis. We are being told that the oil reserves are such that they will last for 40 years. The government is telling the oil industry to conserve. The oil industry is a disaster. It is a disaster that is causing the living and the death of the nation. It is a disaster that is causing the death of the nation. It is a disaster that is causing the death of the nation.

The oil industry is a disaster. It is a disaster that is causing the living and the death of the nation. It is a disaster that is causing the death of the nation. It is a disaster that is causing the death of the nation. It is a disaster that is causing the death of the nation. It is a disaster that is causing the death of the nation. It is a disaster that is causing the death of the nation. It is a disaster that is causing the death of the nation.

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have also denied the revenues necessary for development of sophisticated and more expensive methods of recovery. The result is that millions of barrels of oil and trillions of cubic feet of natural gas lie untouched within our national boundaries, kept from the market by federal regulators.

Consider. Ninety-eight percent of the outer continental shelf lease areas has never been put up for sale or lease. Over ninety-six percent of

available onshore and offshore lease locations has not yet been released by the government even for exploration. Fifty percent of oil and gas reserves and forty percent of coal deposits are on federal lands, where their availability is blocked by a maze of bureaucratic red tape.

Over half of Alaska's oil potential isn't even available for drilling, because Congress has "set aside" some twenty four million acres. The

(Continued on page 2)



Government controls block the way

(Energy Crisis continued)

"set aside" area known as Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 4 (NPR-4) is about as large as the entire Prudhoe Bay field, which it directly borders. Geologists estimate that there is as much oil in NPR-4 as there is in the entire Prudhoe Bay field.

National Energy Act

On August 5, 1977, the House of Representatives voted 244-177 in favor of the 580-page National Energy Act, H.R. 8444. This Act has been labelled "the greatest single tax increase in American history." It hits the wage earner, the small farmer, the small businessman, and the individual homeowner. It stresses mandatory conservation and has precious little to do with production. As one Congressman pointed out, "Conservation never filled a gas tank." The energy problem is not only one of demand, it is also a problem of supply. The Communist Socialist way to solve a shortage is to divide up the "too little." The American way is to produce more. The National Energy Act in no way resembles the American way.

Big Tax Bill

Prices on oil and gas will be taxed upward under the Energy Act, allegedly to induce conservation. Such a scheme does nothing to produce the additional energy supplies needed by industry to operate. And the Act does not help the poor or the working man. What it does do is levy an additional seven cents tax on each gallon of gasoline he must purchase.

Blocking any increase in domestic oil production will ensure continued reliance on imported oil. Moreover, this bill, as passed by the House, raises the cost of domestic crude to equal the cost of OPEC oil. According to Representative Dale Milford (D-Texas), "The so-called energy bill is in fact a vicious tax bill. Over the next

three years it will tax Americans over \$39 billion. That amounts to a 16 cent tax on each gallon of gasoline that my constituents will purchase. Putting it another way, it will cost every American man, woman, and child \$800. Putting it in still another form, this amounts to an increase of thirty percent in the

average American's income taxes."

The Senate will soon consider H.R. 8444. Write to your Senators now to express your opinion about this bill, which does nothing to increase energy production but will certainly increase your taxes and give the government still more control over your life.

They Don't Pay Taxes

Some of the highest paid bureaucrats in the world, ninety-five percent of whom live in the United States, pay NO United States income tax at all. Many of these employees make as much as fifty-seven percent more than comparable employees of the U.S. Civil Service. One of the fringe benefits enjoyed by these affluent paper pushers is the ability to obtain substantial loans at interest rates as low as four percent for such items as a down payment on a house. Such low-interest loans are subsidized by the American taxpayer.

The beneficiaries of this type of loan are the employees of the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the International Finance Corporation, and the International Development Association.

In a recent "Dear Colleague" letter, Representative C.W. Young (R-Fla.) asked:

How would your constituents feel if they knew that some of their tax dollars appropriated to the World Bank, intended for the "poorest of the poor," actually end up in the pockets of World Bank employees in the form of personal loans? That's right — and at rates as low as 4%. Don't you think it is time to reconsider those grandiose statements about the World Bank giving out money to the "poorest of the poor," when it so often ends up in the hands of the "richest of the rich?"

It is bad for the American taxpayer to subsidize personal loans for the World Bank employees — even worse when these same people refuse to testify before our Congressional committees to provide us with some of their loans, and refuse to allow a member of Congress to sit at an open document shredding machine.

According to a July 25th letter to Treasury Secretary Blumenthal, Mr. Robert S. McNamara, President of the World Bank, bluntly said: "No condition can be imposed which would restrict the power of the bank." Officials of these American-financed international lending institutions who receive tremendous salaries and pay no U.S. income tax, consider themselves above the taxpayers and Congress.

The final version of H.R. 7502 authorized the expenditure of \$5.1 billion for the World Bank and the five other institutions. The Foreign Aid Programs Assistance Act of 1978, H.R. 7700, tunnels an additional \$5.1 billion into the pot. While Robert McNamara refuses to accept any conditions restricting the use of our money, he and the banks for which he speaks have no qualms about accepting it.

How much longer will you, Mr. Taxpayer, allow Congress to give your hard-earned tax dollars to the World Bank and other international lending institutions for their secret operations?

Foreign Aid Ripoff Continues Unabated

The phrase "foreign aid" once conveyed the notion of charity and magnanimity. But today, in the minds of most of the American taxpayers, foreign aid is a huge rip-off. No other program is so mistrusted or disliked as this continuing giveaway of our money, goods, and technology to foreign nations.

Yet foreign aid continues, despite a growing unpopularity that has been measured and remeasured by various opinion polls. As the spending continues, the politicians claim it is vital to the interests of the nation. The taxpayers grumble and insist that you can't have your cake and eat it too. Then the nation's elected Representatives begin the annual charade. They pay the cash to foreign aid, they decry the foreign giveaways, and they even hark away at the traveling requests with an imaginary knife.

But despite the soothing rhetoric, the politicians manage to spend more of our tax dollars for foreign aid each year, though even big spenders like Congressman B.F. Sisk (D-Calif.) find it objectionable. He contends, "Water is life in my part of the country. I cannot sit idly by while life-sustaining, food-producing water projects are arbitrarily cut out of the budget by the President when at the same time our people's money [tax dol-

lars] is being sent overseas to fund somebody else's water projects."

On May 23, 1977, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told a group of Congressmen that the Administration plans to double foreign aid in the next five years. This will mean an expenditure of nearly \$15 billion by 1982. Since 1946, the politicians have voted nearly \$200 billion of your tax dollars for foreign aid — with results that are at least questionable.

Congress loses control

The Foreign Aid Programs Assistance Act of 1978, H.R. 7797, is the biggest foreign aid spending bill in three decades. Included in the bill is \$2.1 billion for the six international banks listed in the preceding article. In this connection one fact that receives little publicity is that virtually all Congressmen *oppose* *over these banks has been eliminated*. In fact, officials of these international lending institutions refused to appear before Congress to testify or to furnish any requested information when the bill was being written. There are no strings attached to the gifts. Your tax dollars will be turned over to the banks to be loaned out at very low interest rates to all comers, including Communists, socialists,

tin-pot dictators, and American-haters.

Total cost hidden

Because the foreign aid program is so unpopular with the taxpayers, the administration makes it extremely difficult for the public to determine the exact number of tax dollars being spent. For example, the Foreign Aid Appropriation bill for 1975 totaled \$3.7 billion; the Budget of the United States government for fiscal year 1977 listed foreign aid expenditures during fiscal year 1975 as \$4.9 billion, but the Agency for International Development (AID) reported to Congress that the total foreign aid for that year amounted to \$7.2 billion.

The Foreign Aid Programs Assistance Act of 1978, H.R. 7797, provides for the expenditure of nearly \$7 billion in the next fiscal year, \$2 billion more than in fiscal 1977. And this amount does not include funds for military assistance or for the Food for Peace program.

Turn to page four to see "How Your Representative Voted" on H.R. 7797. We suggest you write to him to express approval or disapproval. In either case, why don't you ask him how many tax dollars will be spent on foreign aid in the current fiscal year? Ask him to send you a copy of the latest Agency for International Development report. If enough expressions of indignation from "back home" reach Congress, wasteful and harmful foreign aid will be stopped.

It's time for lower taxes.

Because many "hidden taxes" are never seen by consumers, some people find it hard to believe that governments at all levels are now consuming over 40% of an average person's earnings. TRIM, a nationwide network of committees launched by The John Birch Society, is working to bring about "lower taxes through less government." If you want more information, clip the coupon and mail to the TRIM committee listed at the top of page one.

TRIM
NATIONAL

TRIM

— FREE —
Just send a
stamped, self-
addressed envelope

- ☐ Send a free copy of the TRIM Catalog. I've enclosed a stamped, self-addressed envelope.
- ☐ I'm fed up with higher taxes and bigger government. Please tell me how I can help obtain "Lower Taxes Through Less Government."
- ☐ I've enclosed a donation to help pay for the cost of printing and distributing more TRIM Bulletins.
- ☐ I would like to help your Committee by distributing TRIM Bulletins in my neighborhood. Please contact me!

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____



LES AUCOIN
1ST DISTRICT, OREGON

329 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-0855

HOW DOES YOUR REPRESENTATIVE VOTE?

	Date, Bill Number and Measure	Average Cost per House-hold	VOTED FOR LOWER TAXES AND LESS GOVERNMENT	VOTED FOR HIGHER TAXES AND MORE GOVERNMENT
More Government The House passed legislation that created a new bureau with 20,000 employees. The Act enlarges federal control over energy, extending price and allocation controls which will perpetuate the energy shortage - not lessen it - and will impose an added cost burden on the nation's consumer taxpayers. Ask your Representative: If the new baby DOE costs \$10.6 billion, what does he expect it to cost when it grows up? <i>Cong. Rec.</i> Pages H573 H5900	6/3/77 Dept. of Energy Org. Act, H.R. 6804 Cost, \$10.6 B.	\$141		X
Taxpayers Must Pay A costly game for taxpayers goes on each year when public works appropriations come up for a vote. It's called by some House members, "You scratch my back, I'll scratch yours," as they vote to provide their home districts and states with dams, canals, reservoirs and flood control projects which the taxpayers will ultimately have to pay for. <i>Cong. Rec.</i> Pages H591 H599	6/14/77 Pub. Works Appropriations, H.R. 7553 Cost \$10.2 B.	\$136		X
More Government Spending The House increased appropriations for HUD and related agencies by \$1.1 billion for fiscal year 1978, up to \$20.2 billion. \$15 million of this total will be given to the oppressive EPA and at the same time 28,000 EPA employees were authorized, bringing the total increase to \$900,000,000, counting the 600 employees authorized for fiscal 1977. Shouldn't your Representative be voting to reduce the budget, not increase it, if he is truly looking after the taxpayers' interest? <i>Cong. Rec.</i> Pages H5911 H5943	6/15/77 HUD Appropriations, H.R. 7554 Cost \$70.2 B.	\$934		X
Food Stamps The \$12.00 billion so-called Agriculture Bill appropriates \$5.6 billion for food stamps and another \$1 billion for the Food for Peace program abroad only. Only \$2 billion of one-sixth of the total is to be related agricultural production. The food stamp program is out of control. A fourth of all those receiving food stamps are ineligible or are getting more than they should. <i>Cong. Rec.</i> H5911 H5999	6/21/77 Agr. Appropriations Bill, H.R. 7558 Cost, \$12.6 B.	\$169		X
Foreign Aid Forty-four House representatives in a vote of 208-174 approved the largest foreign aid bill in twenty-five years. The \$2 billion increase goes to six international financial institutions over which Congress has virtually given up all control. HR 7797 is one of several measures that funnel your tax dollars to foreign countries. Ask your Representative about the others. <i>Cong. Rec.</i> Pages H6000 H6001	6/23/77 Foreign Aid, H.R. 7797 Cost, \$7 B.	\$93	X	
Consumers Will Pay Labeling a great deception, the so-called National Energy Act mandates strict conservation of energy through government controls and price increases. It does virtually nothing to conserve production or to lessen our dependence on foreign oil. If your Representative voted for this Act, he voted to raise the cost of your gasoline, heating oil and electricity. <i>Cong. Rec.</i> Pages H5700 H5800	8/5/77 National Energy Act, H.R. 8444 Cost, \$39 B.	\$519*		X

TRIM is an acronym for TAX REFORM IMMEDIATELY.

TRIM is a nationwide organization designed to keep voters in every U.S. Congressional District informed on how their Representatives vote on major tax issues. Many voters consider their "one little vote" as insignificant. Nothing could be further from the truth. Many politicians win or lose elections by surprisingly small margins wherein every vote becomes crucially important.

TRIM's strategy has been proven effective! Voters, after becoming better informed about their Representatives record, have retired spendthrifts from office and replaced them with responsible Representatives. You can fight "City Hall"; in fact, you own City Hall so let them know it.

TRIM reports the voting records of Members of the House because all Federal appropriations originate in the House of Representatives and because Representatives must run for re-election every two years.

You can help restore fiscal responsibility in government by distributing and publicizing your Representative's voting record. TRIM Bulletins are published quarterly.

If you like your Representative's voting record, tell him so. If you do not like it then why not mail it to him and request an explanation?

EXHIBIT A



OREGON TRIM Committee

1st CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 724 • CORNELIUS, ORE. 97113

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Social Security Taxes Triple

The Federal Chain Letter

Dear Sirs: I am writing you to let you know that the Social Security Administration has just announced that it has tripled the Social Security taxes. This means that you will have to pay three times as much for Social Security taxes as you have been paying. This is a very serious matter and you should take action immediately. Please contact your employer or the Social Security Administration for more information.

No Trust Funds
The Social Security Administration has just announced that it has tripled the Social Security taxes. This means that you will have to pay three times as much for Social Security taxes as you have been paying. This is a very serious matter and you should take action immediately. Please contact your employer or the Social Security Administration for more information.

Dear Sirs: I am writing you to let you know that the Social Security Administration has just announced that it has tripled the Social Security taxes. This means that you will have to pay three times as much for Social Security taxes as you have been paying. This is a very serious matter and you should take action immediately. Please contact your employer or the Social Security Administration for more information.

No Numbered Accounts

Dear Sirs: I am writing you to let you know that the Social Security Administration has just announced that it has tripled the Social Security taxes. This means that you will have to pay three times as much for Social Security taxes as you have been paying. This is a very serious matter and you should take action immediately. Please contact your employer or the Social Security Administration for more information.

What is your Social Security

number for? Identification. The Social Security Administration assigns a number to each American worker for the purpose of identifying his earnings and tax payments. The tax records so obtained pertain not only to Social Security taxes, but to regular federal income taxes. Each employer in the United States is assigned an "Employer Identification Number" for tax purposes. Each worker's "Employee Identification Number" is his Social Security number. By using these numbers the Social Security Administration and the Internal Revenue Service can quickly locate a worker's tax history in

(Continued on page 10)

IF GOVERNMENTS WERE HONEST —

Social Security Administration
Office of Chain Letters
Baltimore, Maryland

February 1978

Dear Young Worker

Welcome to the Social Security System! Enclosed is a list of 150,000,000 numbers. Please add your number to the bottom of the list and send 15¢ of your own money to the number 150,000,000. In 1975, you will receive a check for \$100,000,000.00 and if you send 15¢ of your own money to the number 150,000,000, you will receive a check for \$100,000,000.00.

the list and you will begin receiving in the mail a monthly retirement check that may keep body and soul together, if you're lucky.

Remember, do not break the chain! If you do, we will compel you to make your contribution each month. Cooperate with us and we will protect you in your golden years.

Sincerely,
Charles Ponzi
Charles Ponzi
Social Security
Administrator

1602614000

1. *Staphylococcus aureus* (1000)
 2. *Staphylococcus aureus* (1000)
 3. *Staphylococcus aureus* (1000)
 4. *Staphylococcus aureus* (1000)

the 1990s, the U.S. has been the largest source of foreign aid to the world. The U.S. has been the largest donor of aid to the world's poorest countries, and the largest donor of aid to the world's most vulnerable countries. The U.S. has been the largest donor of aid to the world's most vulnerable countries, and the largest donor of aid to the world's most vulnerable countries.

Appendix 1

2017-2018

No end to Taxes

ROCK ROY HORN

The benefits under Title II "So
 called" are Act, the expansion
 of 10 years of working in the
 United States Congress
 U.S. Supreme Court

Covert Operations

During the Watergate scandal the phrase "covert operations" became very popular to describe the secret criminal activities of some government employees. The phrase can equally well describe the tax system which the Congress has devised which increases income taxes without openly and secretly. These "covert" operations are hidden in the tax code, yet there has been no change in the tax code since 1964. The tax code is a complex system of rules and regulations which are constantly being changed by the Congress and the courts. The result is a system of tax laws which is constantly changing and which is difficult to understand.

A Spoonful of Sugar

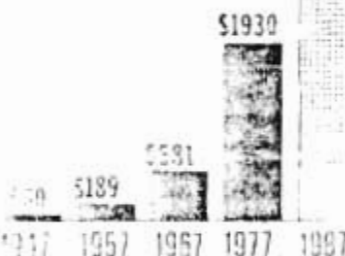
The tax code is a complex system of rules and regulations which are constantly being changed by the Congress and the courts. The result is a system of tax laws which is constantly changing and which is difficult to understand. The tax code is a complex system of rules and regulations which are constantly being changed by the Congress and the courts. The result is a system of tax laws which is constantly changing and which is difficult to understand. The tax code is a complex system of rules and regulations which are constantly being changed by the Congress and the courts. The result is a system of tax laws which is constantly changing and which is difficult to understand.

For the government to collect about the secret tax increase will take about \$4 billion from the American taxpayers and add from \$150 to \$400 to the average family's federal income tax.

The keys to this covert operation are the graduated income tax and inflation. Because the government is constantly expanding the money supply, prices, including the prices paid for labor, are constantly increasing. But a worker who makes \$20,000 per year does not pay the same percentage of his salary to the government as a worker who earns \$10,000. Because the money supply is constantly increasing, the government is able to collect more taxes without openly and secretly.

The tax code is a complex system of rules and regulations which are constantly being changed by the Congress and the courts. The result is a system of tax laws which is constantly changing and which is difficult to understand. The tax code is a complex system of rules and regulations which are constantly being changed by the Congress and the courts. The result is a system of tax laws which is constantly changing and which is difficult to understand. The tax code is a complex system of rules and regulations which are constantly being changed by the Congress and the courts. The result is a system of tax laws which is constantly changing and which is difficult to understand.

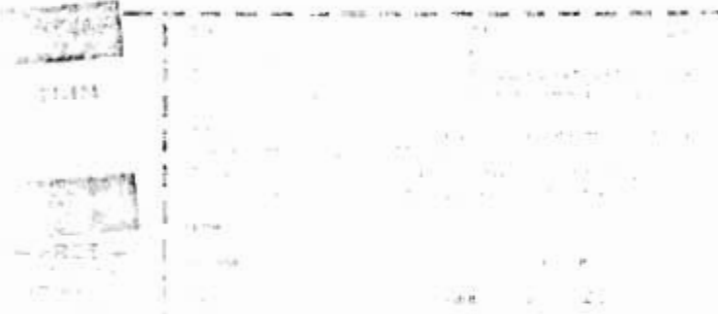
The Growth Of Social Security Taxes



The graph above shows the growth of Social Security taxes from 1947 to 1987. The chart shows a steady increase in taxes over time, with a projected increase for 1987. The tax amount in 1947 was \$189, in 1957 it was \$591, and in 1967 it was \$1930. The projected increase for 1987 is \$1930. The chart shows that the growth of Social Security taxes has been significant over the years.

It's time for lower taxes.

The tax code is a complex system of rules and regulations which are constantly being changed by the Congress and the courts. The result is a system of tax laws which is constantly changing and which is difficult to understand. The tax code is a complex system of rules and regulations which are constantly being changed by the Congress and the courts. The result is a system of tax laws which is constantly changing and which is difficult to understand. The tax code is a complex system of rules and regulations which are constantly being changed by the Congress and the courts. The result is a system of tax laws which is constantly changing and which is difficult to understand.





LES AUCOIN
1ST DISTRICT, OREGON

323 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-0055

HOW DID YOUR REPRESENTATIVE VOTE?

	TOTAL COST AVERAGE COST PER HOUSEHOLD	VOTED FOR LOWER TAXES AND LESS GOVERNMENT	VOTED FOR INCREASED TAXES AND LESS GOVERNMENT
THE FEDERAL MOVERS H.R. 7557 Transportation Dept. Appropriations Fiscal Year 1978: adoption of conference report. Your money will be spent in the Federal Railroad Administration (\$1.4 billion), the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (\$2.74 billion), the Federal Aviation Administration (\$2.1 billion), the Federal Highway Administration (\$1.2 billion), and the Coast Guard (\$1.3 billion). Passed 397-14. Congressional Record 7/18/77 pp. H7295-H7303.	\$14.3 billion \$120		X
THE FEDERAL BUSYBODY H.R. 7555 Appropriations for the Dept. of Commerce and Justice: adoption of conference report. This bill includes the following: Commerce Dept. Appropriation (\$2.9 billion), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (\$205 million), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (\$124 million), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (\$100 million), Small Business Administration (\$100 million), U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (\$100 million). Passed 397-14. Congressional Record 7/18/77 pp. H7295-H7303.	\$7.3 billion \$105		X
THE FEDERAL LANDLORD H.R. 7554 Housing and Urban Development Dept. Appropriations Fiscal Year 1978: adoption of conference report. This bill includes the following: HUD Appropriation (\$1.4 billion), U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (\$1.4 billion), U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (\$1.4 billion), U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (\$1.4 billion). Passed 397-14. Congressional Record 7/18/77 pp. H7295-H7303.	\$9.3 billion \$124		X
THE FEDERAL SCIENTIST H.R. 7553 National Aeronautics and Space Administration Fiscal Year 1978: adoption of conference report. This bill authorizes NASA to spend \$4 billion for fiscal year 1978 and authorizes the President to spend \$1.2 billion for fiscal year 1979. Passed 397-14. Congressional Record 7/18/77 pp. H7295-H7303.	\$4 billion \$50		X
THE FEDERAL PLUMBER H.R. 7552 Public Works, Energy Research and Development Dept. Appropriations Fiscal Year 1978: adoption of conference report. This bill includes the following: Public Works, Energy Research and Development Dept. Appropriation (\$1.4 billion), U.S. Dept. of Energy (\$1.4 billion), U.S. Dept. of Energy (\$1.4 billion), U.S. Dept. of Energy (\$1.4 billion). Passed 397-14. Congressional Record 7/18/77 pp. H7295-H7303.	\$10.3 billion \$137		X
THE FEDERAL PLANTATION H.R. 7551 Agriculture Department Appropriations Fiscal Year 1978: adoption of conference report. This bill includes the following: Agriculture Department Appropriation (\$1.4 billion), U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (\$1.4 billion), U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (\$1.4 billion), U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (\$1.4 billion). Passed 397-14. Congressional Record 7/18/77 pp. H7295-H7303.	\$13.3 billion \$194		X
THE FEDERAL SOCIAL WORKER H.R. 7550 Labor Dept. Appropriations Fiscal Year 1978: adoption of conference report. This bill includes the following: Labor Dept. Appropriation (\$1.4 billion), U.S. Dept. of Labor (\$1.4 billion), U.S. Dept. of Labor (\$1.4 billion), U.S. Dept. of Labor (\$1.4 billion). Passed 397-14. Congressional Record 7/18/77 pp. H7295-H7303.	\$60.2 billion \$802		X
THE FEDERAL SPENDTHRIFT H.R. 7549 Education Dept. Appropriations Fiscal Year 1978: adoption of conference report. This bill includes the following: Education Dept. Appropriation (\$1.4 billion), U.S. Dept. of Education (\$1.4 billion), U.S. Dept. of Education (\$1.4 billion), U.S. Dept. of Education (\$1.4 billion). Passed 397-14. Congressional Record 7/18/77 pp. H7295-H7303.	\$459.5 billion \$6126	X	
THE FEDERAL BULLDOZER H.R. 7548 Defense Dept. Appropriations Fiscal Year 1978: adoption of conference report. This bill includes the following: Defense Dept. Appropriation (\$1.4 billion), U.S. Dept. of Defense (\$1.4 billion), U.S. Dept. of Defense (\$1.4 billion), U.S. Dept. of Defense (\$1.4 billion). Passed 397-14. Congressional Record 7/18/77 pp. H7295-H7303.	\$12.5 billion \$166		X
THE FEDERAL CHAIN LETTER H.R. 7546 Social Security Administration Fiscal Year 1978: adoption of conference report. This bill includes the following: Social Security Administration Appropriation (\$1.4 billion), U.S. Social Security Administration (\$1.4 billion), U.S. Social Security Administration (\$1.4 billion), U.S. Social Security Administration (\$1.4 billion). Passed 397-14. Congressional Record 7/18/77 pp. H7295-H7303.	unknown unknown	DID NOT VOTE	

ACC 3705
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION
COMMISSION

AuCoin

78 JUN 5

RE-ELECT LES AU COIN COMMITTEE • 8665 S.W. CANYON RD. • PORTLAND, OR. 97225

JIM SUMNER
chairman

LINDA LEHMANN
treasurer

PHONE 297-1011

June 1, 1978

000073

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

Convery

Dear Mr. Oldaker:

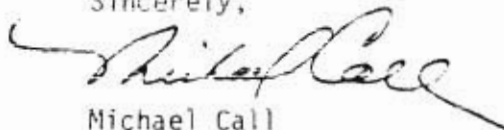
Re: MUR 584 (78)

Enclosed is a copy of an advertisement that appeared recently in a local newspaper in Congressman AuCoin's district. I am passing this information along to you as additional supporting material for the complaint we filed a few weeks ago against the Oregon TRIM Committee.

You will note that the ad appeared in the Hillsboro, Oregon Argus on May 18, 1978 (page 12B). A check with the advertising department of the newspaper indicates that a similar size ad costs \$163.20.

I believe this information will be of interest to the Commission as it reviews our complaint.

Sincerely,



Michael Call
Campaign Director

MC:ch
Enclosure
cc: Jim Sumner

Exhibit C

The Federal Debt: \$8.5 Trillion!

This is a bill which you will probably never receive, but which you are already paying. Through withholding taxes and inflation, the federal government has a permanent lien upon your income and savings, siphoning off funds for its own use even before you receive them. Only if you, the taxpayer, let the Congress know what you think of them piling up this incredible debt in your name is there any hope that we, as a nation, can avoid bankruptcy and economic chaos.

Debtor: Mr. John Q. American 1040 Form Avenue Tax Town, U.S.A.		PAYABLE ON DEMAND	
Type of Debt	Debts*	Debt per household	
National Debt	\$ 789,000,000,000	\$	10,520
Undelivered orders	332,109,000,000		4,428
Long-term contracts	15,126,000,000		201
Government-guaranteed loans	209,926,000,000		2,799
Insurance commitments	1,733,106,000,000		23,108
Pensions	5,400,621,000,000		72,008
Unadjudicated claims	11,531,000,000		153
International commitments	10,905,000,000		145
Miscellaneous	20,788,000,000		277
TOTAL	\$8,520,142,000,000		\$113,639

*Official U.S. Government figures as of September 30, 1977

 LES AU COIN 1ST DISTRICT, OREGON 329 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-0655 PORTLAND 221-2501		HOW DID YOUR REPRESENTATIVE VOTE?		
		TOTAL COST AVERAGE COST PER HOUSEHOLD	VOTES FOR LOWER TAXES AND LESS GOVERNMENT	YES NO ABSTAIN
THE FEDERAL BUREAUCRACY H.R. 928 Department of Energy Organization Act: addition of conference report. This bill established the Department of Energy by consolidating the powers of the Federal Power, Civil Nuclear, Federal Energy Administration, and the Energy Research and Development Administration, and creating new divisions for the DOE. The bill requires the President to submit a five-year plan for national energy production and use. The DOE will be to equate the supplies of the Federal Reserve to the national economy. Passed: 353-57 (C.R. 9/2/77 pp. H8249-H8254)		\$10.6 billion* \$141		X
THE FEDERAL PLANTATION S. 275 Food and Agriculture Act of 1977: addition of conference report. This bill provided for increased subsidies to farmers, authorized \$24 billion to be spent on food stamps during the next four years, extended the Food for Peace storage and distribution program for four years and made several other changes on the federal plantation. Passed: 283-107 (C.R. 9/16/77 pp. H9533-H9541)		\$32 billion \$425		X
THE FEDERAL SCIENTIST H.R. 970 Energy Research and Development Administration Authorization Act for fiscal year 1978. This bill authorized ERDA to spend \$6.6 billion of your money on various energy research and development programs. Such programs are not authorized by the Constitution and are required to be in the federal government monopolistic control over our energy supplies. Passed: 317-17 (C.R. 9/22/77 pp. H9896-H9920)		\$6.6 billion \$85	X	
THE FEDERAL DEBT H.R. 9229 Temporary Debt Limit Increase. This bill raised the temporary debt limit from \$700 million to \$773 billion and gave the Treasury authority to issue an additional \$10 billion in long-term debt. The permanent debt limit is \$450 billion. These limits apply only to part of the total federal debt authorized by the national debt. Passed: 213-202 (C.R. 9/27/77 pp. H10265-H10270)		\$73 billion \$973	X	
THE FEDERAL FOLLIES H.R. 7767 Foreign Aid Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1978: addition of conference report. This bill spent \$6.3 billion of your money on such things as international organizations (\$231 million), Foreign Government Debt (\$217 million), UNCTAD up to \$25 million, World Bank (\$150 million), International Development Association (\$100 million), and a UN Army in Cyprus (\$5.1 million). Passed: 229-125 (C.R. 9/13/77 pp. H11108-H11205)		\$6.3 billion \$90		X
THE FEDERAL SPENDTHRIFT H.R. 9375 Fiscal 1978 Supplemental Appropriations. This bill appropriated \$14 million to agriculture programs, \$4.6 billion to HUD, and independent agencies \$10 million to the Interior Department, \$29 million to the Labor and H.W. Departments, \$121 million to the Justice Department, \$1.4 billion to the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments, and \$494 million to the Defense Department. Passed: 313-58 (C.R. 10/25/77 pp. H11412-H11424)		\$7.2 billion \$96		X
THE FEDERAL MONEY MACHINE S. 3199 Federal Reserve Bank Authority, Subpart 1 of the Rights and Control. This resolution authorized the Federal Reserve Bank to buy and sell up to \$5 billion of U.S. Treasury securities. Giving the Treasury of the Fed one of the ways that the Federal Reserve manipulates the money supply, causing high prices and unemployment. Passed: 100-54 (C.R. 9/13/77 pp. H11812-H11815)		incalculable incalculable		X
THE FEDERAL CHAIN LETTER H.R. 9346 Social Security Continuing Appropriations. This bill continued the Social Security program through 1987. The bill leads to a \$100 billion increase in the Social Security program. The bill is a continuation of the 1975 program and will run into the hundreds of billions of dollars. Passed: 109-143 (C.R. 12/15/77 pp. H11523-H11531)		incalculable incalculable	X	
THE FEDERAL PROTECTION RACKET H.R. 9705 Consumer Protection. This bill would have established an Office of Consumer Regulation in the Executive branch of government with power that could be used to disrupt the economy on a national scale. What the consumer needs most is protection from not by the Executive branch of government. Passed: 299-227 (C.R. 2/1/78 pp. H11531-H11534)		incalculable incalculable		X
THE FEDERAL SHEIKDOWN H.R. 9214 International Monetary Fund. This bill authorized the U.S. to participate in a new international fund designed to help countries suffering from the high costs of imported Middle Eastern oil. Your tax dollars - \$ billion of them - will be used to help other countries which buy Arabian oil, thus driving up the prices you pay. Passed: 261-125 (C.R. 2/23/78 pp. H1305-H1316)		\$1.3 billion \$24		X

*1978 budget alone; 1979 budget: \$12.6 billion.

*Estimated; subsidies could be much greater



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION
COMMISSION

'78 MAY 24 PM 11:53

May 15, 1978

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

803052

Clarence Christianson
Postmaster
Cornelius, Oregon 97113

Re: MUR 584

Dear Mr. Christianson:

Pursuant to 39 CFR 265.6(d)(5)(i), we request that you provide the name and address of the holder of Post Office Box 724, Cornelius, Oregon 97113.

I hereby certify that the information is required by the Federal Election Commission, an agency of the U.S. Government, in the performance of its duties.

A return envelope is enclosed. Should you have any questions, or require additional information, please contact Vincent J. Convery, Jr., the Commission attorney assigned to this matter, at 202-523-4058. (The FTS telephone number is identical).

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

William C. Oldaker
General Counsel

Randy Van Hecke
5501 N.W. Front
Portland Oregon 97201

1st District Trim Committee
Educational Organization

Home Address 1241 N.E. Oleander Ave.
Hillaboro Or 97123



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

5:1

SEN PL



Federal Election Commission
1125 F Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463



ATTN: Convery - JGC



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

May 15, 1978

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Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

William C. Oldaker
General Counsel

usc
5/14/78



Covery MUR-584

PS Form 3811 Apr 1977

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

Clarence Christensen

Postmaster

Cornelius, OK 77113

3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION

REGISTERED NO. CERTIFIED NO. INSURED NO.

439124

(Always obtain signature of addressee or agent)

I have received the article described above

SIGNATURE *Clarence Christensen* AUTHORIZED AGENT

4. DATE OF DELIVERY *5-22-78* POSTMARK

5. ADDRESS (Complete only if requested)

6. UNABLE TO DELIVER BECAUSE

CLERK'S INITIALS

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION
COMMISSION

AuCoin

78 JUN 5

AM 12:01

RE ELECT LES AU COIN COMMITTEE • 8665 S.W. CANYON RD. • PORTLAND, OR. 97225 • (503) 297-1011

JIM SUMNER
chairman

LINDA LEHMANN
treasurer

PHONE 297-1011

June 1, 1978

000073

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

Dear Mr. Oldaker:

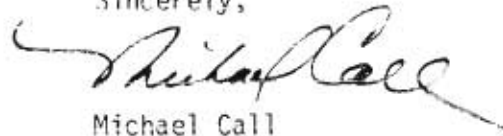
Re: MUR 584 (78)

Enclosed is a copy of an advertisement that appeared recently in a local newspaper in Congressman AuCoin's district. I am passing this information along to you as additional supporting material for the complaint we filed a few weeks ago against the Oregon TRIM Committee.

You will note that the ad appeared in the Hillsboro, Oregon Argus on May 18, 1978 (page 12B). A check with the advertising department of the newspaper indicates that a similar size ad costs \$163.20.

I believe this information will be of interest to the Commission as it reviews our complaint.

Sincerely,



Michael Call
Campaign Director

MC:ch
Enclosure
cc: Jim Sumner

1st CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 724 - CORNELIUS, ORE. 97113

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE

AuCoin

RECEIVED
FEB 1 1978



MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY
SUPPORT MAAA

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION • VIRGINIA W. CANADON RD • PORTLAND, OR 97225

5 AM 10:31

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

6000



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

May 9, 1978

Re-Elect Les AuCoin Committee
Michael Call
James Sumner
8665 SW Canyon Road
Portland, Oregon 97225

Re: MUR 584 (78)

Gentlemen:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your complaint of May 4, 1978, alleging violations of the Federal Election Campaign Laws. A staff member has been assigned to analyze your allegations and a recommendation to the Federal Election Commission as to how this matter should be handled will be made shortly. You will be notified as soon as the Commission determines what action should be taken. For your information, we have attached a brief description of the Commission's preliminary procedures for the handling of complaints.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. C. Oldaker", is written over the typed name.

William C. Oldaker
General Counsel

Enclosure

AuCoin

600
3474

802538

'78 MAY 8 PM 1:10
RE-ELECT LES AU COIN COMMITTEE • 800 S.W. CANYON RD. • PORTLAND, OR. 97225

JIM SUMNER
chairman
LINDA LEHMANN
treasurer
PHONE 297 1011

May 4, 1978

Mr. Thomas E. Harris
Chairman
Federal Elections Commission
1325 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Dear Mr. Harris:

On behalf of the Re-Elect Les AuCoin Committee, we wish to file a complaint with the Federal Election Commission against a group known as the Oregon TRIM Committee. The complaint is enclosed and does meet the statutory requirements of a complaint as provided by Congress.

Please feel free to contact us if there are any questions.

Sincerely,

Michael Call

Michael Call
Campaign Director

James W. Sumner

James Sumner
Chairman

MC:ch
Enclosures

COMPLAINT TO THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Complainants:

REELECT LES AuCOIN COMMITTEE
MICHAEL CALL, JAMES SUMNER

Address and Telephone Number
of Complainants:

8665 SW Canyon Road
Portland, OR 97225
(503) 297-1011

For their complaint, the complainants allege:

1. Complainants bring this complaint pursuant to 2 USC §437(g) and Federal Election Commission Regulation 11 CFR 111.2. Complainants bring this complaint at the request of Les AuCoin who is a candidate for reelection as a United States Representative from the First Congressional District in the state of Oregon.

2. The Reelect Les AuCoin Committee is registered with the Federal Election Commission (identification No. HR 035980) as the principal campaign committee for the reelection of Les AuCoin and is authorized by him to receive contributions and to make expenditures on his behalf. Michael Call is employed by the Committee as the campaign manager. James Sumner is chairman of the Committee.

3. The Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, is an organization of persons within the first congressional district of Oregon receiving contributions and making expenditures for the purpose of influencing the election of the United States Representative from the district. Complainants believe that the Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, and the individuals comprising the committee have spent or will spend in excess of \$100 during each of the calendar years 1977 and 1978 for the purpose of expressly advocating the defeat of Les AuCoin, a clearly identified candidate for reelection as U.S.

Representative from the First Congressional District.

The address of the Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, is PO Box 724, Cornelius, Oregon 97113. Complainants do not know the names of individuals connected with Oregon TRIM Committee other than Mike Griffith, 12437 Alchar Drive, Milwaukie, Oregon 97222.

4. The Oregon TRIM Committee is one of a nation-wide network of committees launched by the John Birch Society.

5. The Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, has paid for and distributed in Oregon's first congressional district, several pamphlets known as "TRIM Bulletins" which advocate the defeat of Les AuCoin. Attached to this complaint as Exhibit "A" is a true copy of a "TRIM Bulletin" distributed in Sherwood, Oregon in January 1978 at a public meeting held by Les AuCoin. Exhibit "A" characterizes several measures voted on by Les AuCoin as votes for "higher taxes and more government." Enclosed with Exhibit "A" was a separate page stating in part as follows:

"TRIM is a nationwide organization designed to keep voters in every U.S. Congressional District informed on how their Representatives vote on major tax issues. Many voters consider their 'one little vote' as insignificant. Nothing could be further from the truth. Many politicians win or lose elections by surprisingly small margins wherein every vote becomes crucially important.

"TRIM's strategy has been proven effective! Voters, after becoming better informed about their Representatives [sic] record, have retired spendthrifts from office and replaced them with resonsible [sic] Representatives. You can fight 'City Hall'; in fact, you own City Hall so let them know it." (Emphasis in original.)

Exhibit "A" expressly advocates the defeat of Les AuCoin.

Exhibit "B" is a "TRIM Bulletin" distributed in February 1978 in Hillsboro, Oregon at a public meeting conducted by Les AuCoin. Exhibit "B" also characterizes several votes by Les AuCoin on federal legislation as votes for "high taxes and big government." The con-

teption in Exhibit "B" that AuCoin did not vote on HR 9346 is misleading. While AuCoin did not vote on original passage of that measure, he did vote against the conference report on HR 9346 on December 15, 1977. Exhibit "B" expressly advocates the defeat of Les AuCoin.

In a letter addressed to Les AuCoin, Mike Griffith stated the following:

"It is getting to the point where I can't afford to keep you in office.

"Some associates and I are starting up an organization [sic] in your district called Patriotic Action. We plan on working with the TRIM COMMITTEE in your district.

"We have placed an order for three thousand bulletins which we will distribute in your district; specifically the areas you carried easily last election." (Emphasis in original.)

A copy of the letter is attached as Exhibit "C."

5. Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, and the individuals comprising the Committee have failed and complainants believe will continue to fail to file reports with the Federal Election Commission of expenditures and contributions in excess of \$100 as required by 2 USC §434(e)(1) and (2), and Federal Election Commission Regulation 11 CFR part 109.

6. The Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District and the individuals working in conjunction with it have failed and complainants believe will continue to fail to state in literature they pay for and distribute expressly advocating the defeat of Les AuCoin whether their expenditures are authorized by a candidate, his authorized political committee or their agents. If not so authorized, the Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, and the individuals working in conjunction with it have failed and complainants believe will continue to fail to state in their literature that the communication is not so authorized. These persons have failed and complainants believe will

continue to fail to reveal the name of the person who made or financed the expenditure for the communication. Failure to make these statements violates 2 USC §441(d).

7. The Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, has failed and complainants believe will continue to fail to include on the face of the front page of the "TRIM Bulletin" the statement required by 2 USC 435(b) required of all literature soliciting contributions. Each TRIM Bulletin solicits donations to help pay for the cost of printing and distributing TRIM Bulletins.

8. Complainants request the Federal Election Commission to initiate action pursuant to 2 USC §437(g) to compel compliance with the federal election laws by the Oregon TRIM Committee, First Congressional District, and persons operating in conjunction with it.

James M. Sumner
Reelect Les AuCoin Committee
By James Sumner, Chairman

Michael Call
Michael Call

James M. Sumner
James Sumner

STATE OF OREGON)
County of Washington) ss.

I, MICHAEL CALL, being first duly sworn, say that I am
the Campaign Manager of the Reelect Les AuCoin Committee, and that
the foregoing Complaint is true as I verily believe.

Michael Call

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27TH day of APRIL
, 1978.

Patrick C. McCormick
PATRICK C. MCCORMICK
NOTARY PUBLIC OREGON
SEPT 27, 1978

PATRICK C. MCCORMICK
Notary Public for Oregon
My Commission expires: SEPT 27, 1978

STATE OF OREGON)
County of Washington) ss.

I, JAMES SUMNER, being first duly sworn, say that I am
the chairman of the Reelect Les AuCoin Committee, and that the
foregoing Complaint is true as I verily believe.

James M. Sumner

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27TH day of

APRIL, 1978.
Patrick C. McCormick
PATRICK C. MCCORMICK
NOTARY PUBLIC OREGON
SEPT 27, 1978

PATRICK C. MCCORMICK
Notary Public for Oregon
My Commission expires: SEPT 27, 1978

TRIM BULLETIN

Published by
TRIM (Tax Reform Immediately),
a nationwide movement to

**Lower Taxes Through
Less Government**

OREGON TRIM Committee

1st CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 724 · CORNELIUS, ORE. 97113

The Energy Crisis Story

Energy in one form or another is basic to the very life of every American. Just look around and consider the degree to which you depend on energy in all forms. It is basic to your home, your transportation, your job, the food you eat, the clothes you wear, and the life you live.

Political leaders, government bureaucrats, and the news media have been informing the American public that we have entered an age of energy crisis. We are being told that our fuel supplies such as oil and natural gas will be depleted in a few years. The government has been telling its citizens to recon- sider, even endure, a drastic reduction in standard of living and government regulatory conser- vation with a containment of energy consumption.

The attempt to instill fear-propaganda about impending energy doom, Alaska is now almost running out of oil and natural gas. In fact, reserves of both of these abundant resources are in shortage. The only real crisis is the government's policy, which is blocking energy production through excessive taxation.

The federal government has been a major obstacle to energy production. The federal government has been removed

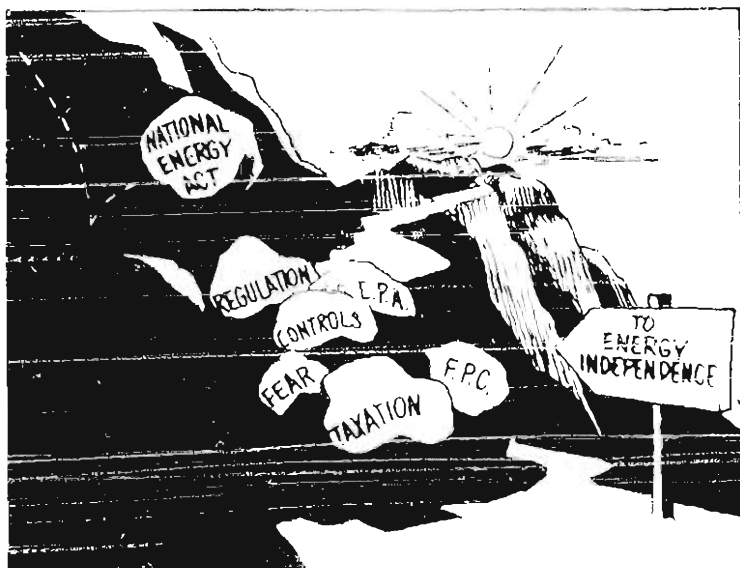
have also denied the revenues necessary for development of sophisticated and more expensive methods of recovery. The result is that millions of barrels of oil and trillions of cubic feet of natural gas lie untouched within our national boundaries, kept from the market by federal regulators.

Consider. Ninety-eight percent of the outer continental shelf lease areas has never been put up for sale or lease. Over ninety-six percent of

available onshore and offshore lease locations has not yet been released by the government even for exploration. Fifty percent of oil and gas reserves and forty percent of coal deposits are on federal lands, where their availability is blocked by a maze of bureaucratic red tape.

Over half of Alaska's oil potential isn't even available for drilling, because Congress has "set aside" some twenty-four million acres. The

(Continued on page two)



Government controls block the way

(Energy Crisis continued)

"set aside" area known as Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 4 (NPR-4) is about as large as the entire Prudhoe Bay field, which it directly borders. Geologists estimate that there is as much oil in NPR-4 as there is in the entire Prudhoe Bay field.

National Energy Act

On August 5, 1977, the House of Representatives voted 244-177 in favor of the 580-page National Energy Act, H.R. 8444. This Act has been labelled "the greatest single tax increase in American history."

It hits the wage earner, the small farmer, the small businessman, and the individual homeowner. It stresses mandatory conservation and has precious little to do with production. As one Congressman pointed out, "Conservation never filled a gas tank." The energy problem is not only one of demand; it is also a problem of supply. The Communist/Socialist way to solve a shortage is to divide up the "too little." The American way is to produce more. The National Energy Act in no way resembles the American way.

Big Tax Bill

Prices on oil and gas will be raised upward under the Energy Act, allegedly to induce conservation. Such a scheme does nothing to produce the additional energy supplies needed by industry to operate. And the Act does not help the poor or the working man. What it does do is levy an additional seven cents tax on each gallon of gasoline he must purchase.

Blocking any increase in domestic oil production will ensure continued reliance on imported oil. Moreover, this bill, as passed by the House, raises the cost of domestic crude to equal the cost of OPEC oil. According to Representative Dan Rostenburg (D-Texas), "The so-called energy bill is in fact a hidden tax bill. Over the next

three years it will tax Americans over \$30 billion. That amounts to a 16¢ tax on each gallon of gasoline that my constituents will purchase. Putting it another way, it will cost every American man, woman, and child \$600. Putting it in still another form, this amounts to an increase of thirty percent in the

average American's income taxes."

The Senate will soon consider H.R. 8444. Write to your Senators now to express your opinion about this bill, which does nothing to increase energy production but will certainly increase your taxes and give the government still more control over your life.

They Don't Pay Taxes

Some of the highest paid bureaucrats in the world—ninety-five percent of whom live in the United States—pay NO United States income tax at all. Many of these employees make as much as fifty-seven percent more than comparable employees of the U.S. Civil Service. One of the fringe benefits enjoyed by these affluent paper-pushers is the ability to obtain substantial loans at interest rates as low as four percent for such items as a down payment on a house. Such low interest loans are subsidized by the American taxpayer.

The beneficiaries of this series of bonuses are the employees of the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the International Finance Corporation, and the International Development Association.

In a recent "Dear Colleague" letter, Representative C. W. Young (D-Fla.) asked:

How would your constituents feel if they knew that some of these tax dollars appropriated to the World Bank, expended on the project of the poor, actually end up in the pockets of World Bank employees in the form of personal loans? That is, they would at rates as low as 4 percent. I don't know that it is time to sound out these grandiose statements about the World Bank giving out money to the "poor" in the form of loans to its employees. I don't know that it is time to sound out the "poor" in the form of loans to its employees.

It is hard for the American taxpayer to understand personal loans for the World Bank employees but even worse when these same people spend the money before our Committee refuse to provide us with audits of their loans and refuse to allow a member of Congress to sit in on such decisions-making meetings.

According to a July 5th letter to Treasury Secretary Blumenthal, Mr. Robert S. McNamara, President of the World Bank, bluntly said "No condition can be imposed which would restrict the power of the bank."

Officials of these American-financed international lending institutions who receive enormous salaries and pay no U.S. income tax, consider themselves above the taxpayers and Congress.

The final version of H.R. 8444 authorized the expenditure of \$5.1 billion for the World Bank and the five other institutions. The Foreign Aid Programs Assistance Act of 1975, H.R. 770, funnels an additional \$2.1 billion into the pot. When Robert McNamara refuses to accept any conditions restricting the use of our money, he and the banks for which he speaks have no qualms about accepting it.

How much longer will you, Mr. Lockhart, ask Congress to give your constituents' tax dollars to the World Bank and other international lending institutions for their sector special?

Foreign Aid Ripoff Continues Unabated

The phrase "foreign aid" once conveyed the notion of charity and magnanimity. But today, in the minds of most of the American taxpayers, foreign aid is a *handout*. No other program is so mistrusted or disliked as this continuing giveaway of our money, goods, and technology to foreign nations.

Yet foreign aid continues, despite a growing unpopularity that has been measured and remeasured by various opinion polls. As the spending continues, the politicians claim it is vital to the interests of the nation. The taxpayers grumble and insist that you can't buy friendship. Thus the nation's elected representatives began the annual charade. They lay the cash out on giving this decree the foreign giveaway—and they even back away at the funding request—with an imaginary knife.

But despite the seeming charade, the politicians manage to spend more of your tax dollars for foreign aid each year, though even the "opponents" like Congressman R. F. Sisk (D-Calif.) find it difficult to deny. He contends, "Water is a critical part of the country's life and so it is to which life-sustaining and producing water projects are automatically cut out of the budget by the President when at the same time our people's money [tax dol-

lars] is being sent overseas to fund somebody else's water projects."

On May 25, 1977, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told a group of Congressmen that the Administration plans to double foreign aid in the next five years. This will mean an expenditure of nearly \$15 billion by 1982. Since 1946, the politicians have voted nearly \$200 billion of your tax dollars for foreign aid with results that are at least questionable.

Congress loses control

The Foreign Aid Programs Assistance Act of 1975, H.R. 770, is the largest foreign aid spending bill in three decades. Included in the bill is \$2.1 billion for the six international banks listed in the preceding article. In this connection our fact that reserves little publicity is that although the Congress has passed such things as the bill, it has been circumvented. In fact, officials of these international lending institutions refused to appear before Congress to testify or to furnish any requested information when the bill was being written. There are no strings attached to the bill. Your tax dollars will be turned over to the banks to be loaned out at very low interest rates to all comers, including Communists, socialists,

hyphenated liberals, and American-haters.

Total cost hidden

Because the foreign aid program is so unpopular with the taxpayers, the administration makes it extremely difficult for the public to determine the exact number of tax dollars being spent. For example, the Foreign Aid Appropriation bill for 1975 totaled \$17 billion, the Budget of the United States government for fiscal year 1977 listed foreign aid expenditures during fiscal year 1975 as \$14 billion, but the Agency for International Development (AID) reported to Congress that the total foreign aid for that year amounted to \$7.2 billion.

The Foreign Aid Programs Assistance Act of 1975, H.R. 770, provides for the expenditure of nearly \$5 billion in the next fiscal year, \$2 billion more than in fiscal 1977. And this amount does not include funds for military assistance or for the Food for Peace program.

Turn to page four to see "How Your Representative Voted" on H.R. 770. We suggest you write to him to express approval or disapproval. In either case, why don't you ask him how many tax dollars will be spent on foreign aid in the current fiscal year? Ask him to send you a copy of the latest Agency for International Development report. If enough expressions of indignation from "back home" reach Congress, wasteful and harmful foreign aid will be stopped.

It's time for lower taxes.

Because many "hidden taxes" are never seen by consumers, some people find it hard to believe that governments at all levels are now consuming over 40% of an average person's earnings. TRIM, a nationwide network of committees launched by The John Birch Society, is working to bring about "lower taxes through less government." If you want more information, clip the coupon and mail to the TRIM committee listed at the top of page one.

TRIM

TRIM

FREE

Just attach

stamped self

addressed envelope

1. Send it, this copy, of the TRIM Parade. Use enclosed stamped self-addressed envelope.

2. Fill in (top) with better taxes and bigger government. Please send me how I can also obtain "Lower Taxes Through Less Government."

3. Fill in (bottom) with help pay to the cost of printing and to the cost of the TRIM Bulletin.

4. Fill in (top) with help pay to the cost of printing and to the cost of the TRIM Bulletin.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____



LES AUCCOIN
1ST DISTRICT, OREGON

329 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-0855

HOW DOES YOUR REPRESENTATIVE VOTE?

	Date, Bill Number, and Measure	Average Cost per House-hold	VOTED FOR LOWER TAXES AND LESS GOVERNMENT	VOTED FOR HIGHER TAXES AND MORE GOVERNMENT
More Government The House passed legislation that created a new national law, with 70,000 employees. The Act enlarges federal control over energy, extending price and allocation controls, which will perpetuate the energy shortage, and lessen it, and will impose an added cost burden on the nation's consumer taxpayers. Ask your Representative: If the new rule DOE costs \$10.6 B, what does he expect it to cost when it grows up? Pages H-21, H-400	6/3/77 Dept. of Energy Org. Act, H.R. 6804, Cost, \$10.6 B.	\$141		X
Taxpayers Must Pay A costly game for taxpayers, comes up for a vote. It's called by some House members "You scratch my back, I'll scratch yours," as they vote to provide their home districts and states with dams, canals, reservoirs, and flood control projects which the taxpayers will ultimately have to pay for. Page H-5, H-56	6/14/77 Pub. Works Appropriations, H.R. 7553, Cost \$10.2 B.	\$136		X
More Government Spending The House passed appropriations for HUD, and related agencies for fiscal year 1978, up to \$1.5 billion. This total will be given to the appropriate HEV agencies. The House also approved HEV expenditures were authorized to be increased to \$1.5 billion, counting the increase. Page H-5, H-56. Shouldn't your Representative be voting to keep the federal government out of the private home building market, and out of the interest of the taxpayer? Pages H-103, H-104	6/15/77 HUD Appropriations, H.R. 7554, Cost, \$70.2 B.	\$934		X
Food Stamps The \$2.44 billion Social Action Bill, appropriates \$2.44 billion for the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The House also approved the bill. A fourth of the cost of the program is paid by the federal government. The House also approved the bill. Page H-5, H-56	6/21/77 Agr. Appropriations Bill, H.R. 7558, Cost, \$12.6 B.	\$169		X
Foreign Aid The House passed appropriations for foreign aid, and related agencies, for fiscal year 1978. The House also approved the bill. The House also approved the bill. Page H-5, H-56	6/23/77 Foreign Aid, H.R. 7797, Cost, \$7 B.	\$93	X	
Consumers Will Pay The House passed legislation that created a new national law, with 70,000 employees. The Act enlarges federal control over energy, extending price and allocation controls, which will perpetuate the energy shortage, and lessen it, and will impose an added cost burden on the nation's consumer taxpayers. Ask your Representative: If the new rule DOE costs \$10.6 B, what does he expect it to cost when it grows up? Pages H-21, H-400	8/5/77 National Energy Act, H.R. 8444, Cost, \$39 B.	\$519*		X

*1975
1975

TRIM is an acronym for TAX REFORM IMMEDIATELY.

TRIM is a nationwide organization designed to keep voters in every U.S. Congressional District informed on how their Representatives vote on major tax issues. Many voters consider their "one little vote" as insignificant. Nothing could be further from the truth. Many politicians win or lose elections by surprisingly small margins wherein every vote becomes crucially important.

TRIM's strategy has been proven effective! Voters, after becoming better informed about their Representatives record, have retired spendthrifts from office and replaced them with responsible Representatives. You can fight "City Hall"; in fact, you own City Hall so let them know it.

TRIM reports the voting records of Members of the House because all Federal appropriations originate in the House of Representatives and because Representatives must run for re-election every two years.

You can help restore fiscal responsibility in government by distributing and publicizing your Representative's voting record. TRIM Bulletins are published quarterly.

If you like your Representative's voting record, tell him so. If you do not like it then why not mail it to him and request an explanation?

EXHIBIT A

M
INImmediately,
sent tothrough
mentOREGON
TRIM Committee

1st CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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Social Security Taxes Triple

After the new tax is paid in exactly
the same way as Social Security tax,
the new tax is paid in exactly the same
way as Social Security tax. The new tax
is paid in exactly the same way as Social
Security tax. The new tax is paid in exactly
the same way as Social Security tax.

No Numbered Accounts

The new tax is paid in exactly the same
way as Social Security tax. The new tax
is paid in exactly the same way as Social
Security tax. The new tax is paid in exactly
the same way as Social Security tax.

number for identification. The
Social Security Administration assigns
a number to each American worker
for the purpose of identifying

the worker's earnings and tax
records. The Social Security Administration
also assigns a number to each Social Security
taxpayer. For regular Federal
employees, the number is assigned as "Employee
Identification Number." For
other taxpayers, the number is assigned as
"Social Security Number." The number is
used for the purpose of identifying the taxpayer's
earnings and tax records.

GOVERNMENT AND AERIAL HOMES

The Social Security Administration
also assigns a number to each Social Security
taxpayer. For regular Federal employees,
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Identification Number." For other taxpayers,
the number is assigned as "Social Security
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Number." The number is used for the purpose
of identifying the taxpayer's earnings and
tax records.



LES AUCOIN
1ST DISTRICT, OREGON

1011 AVENUE H, SEASIDE, OREGON 97138
W. H. 2-2111, 1-800-333-2111
12/22/79

**HOW DID YOUR
REPRESENTATIVE VOTE?**

TOTAL COST	VOTED FOR LOWER TAXES AND LESS GOVERNMENT	VOTED FOR HIGH TAXES AND BIG GOVERNMENT
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THE FEDERAL MOVERS

How much money did the federal government spend on moving people and things? The federal government spent \$14.3 billion on moving people and things in 1978. That's \$190 per household.

\$14.3
billion
\$190

X

THE FEDERAL BUSYBODY

How much money did the federal government spend on busybodying people? The federal government spent \$7.9 billion on busybodying people in 1978. That's \$105 per household.

\$7.9
billion
\$105

X

THE FEDERAL LANDLORD

How much money did the federal government spend on being a landlord? The federal government spent \$69.3 billion on being a landlord in 1978. That's \$924 per household.

\$69.3
billion
\$924

X

THE FEDERAL SCIENTIST

How much money did the federal government spend on being a scientist? The federal government spent \$4 billion on being a scientist in 1978. That's \$53 per household.

\$4
billion
\$53

X

THE FEDERAL PLUMBER

How much money did the federal government spend on being a plumber? The federal government spent \$10.3 billion on being a plumber in 1978. That's \$137 per household.

\$10.3
billion
\$137

X

THE FEDERAL PLANTATION

How much money did the federal government spend on being a plantation? The federal government spent \$13.8 billion on being a plantation in 1978. That's \$184 per household.

\$13.8
billion
\$184

X

THE FEDERAL SOCIAL WORKER

How much money did the federal government spend on being a social worker? The federal government spent \$60.2 billion on being a social worker in 1978. That's \$802 per household.

\$60.2
billion
\$802

X

THE FEDERAL SPENDTHRIFT

How much money did the federal government spend on being a spendthrift? The federal government spent \$159.5 billion on being a spendthrift in 1978. That's \$6126 per household.

\$159.5
billion
\$6126

X

THE FEDERAL BULLDOZER

How much money did the federal government spend on being a bulldozer? The federal government spent \$12.5 billion on being a bulldozer in 1978. That's \$166 per household.

\$12.5
billion
\$166

X

12/22/79
1-800-333-2111

their computers. These computer files do not state what benefits are due a worker, but how long the worker has paid Social Security taxes and how much tax he has paid.

No Swords

Since there are no trust funds and no numbered accounts, there is no security in Social Security. What a worker receives when he retires

But there has been discussion in Congress about raising the retirement age from 65 to 68 or 70. Congress may do that. If a private insurance company tried to do that, it would be slapped in prison.

These social security began in 1935. Congress decided that any

THE TAX SHELL GAME



In 1976, the Commission on the Status of Women held its 20th session in Mexico City, and the theme was "Women and Development".

$\langle \hat{H}_0 \rangle = \langle \hat{H}_1 \rangle = 427.00 \text{ eV}$
 $\langle \hat{H}_2 \rangle = 84.00 \text{ eV}$
 $\langle \hat{H}_3 \rangle = 104.14 \text{ eV}$
 $\langle \hat{H}_4 \rangle = 104.00 \text{ eV}$
 $\langle \hat{H}_5 \rangle = 104.00 \text{ eV}$
 $\langle \hat{H}_6 \rangle = 104.00 \text{ eV}$
 $\langle \hat{H}_7 \rangle = 104.00 \text{ eV}$

Now that a new group of Ministers has taken office, the Government would first want to know the President's opinion. But in the past, the President has not been a part of the process, and will the

worker who had paid Social Security taxes and who had reached 65, but did not qualify for any benefits would simply have his taxes not the full (that he paid) returned to him. If a qualified worker died before he reached 65, his estate would receive his taxes. But in 1909 the Congress changed its mind and reneged on the promised refund. *The Congress has the power under the law to pay salaries or benefits to widows or none at all. It also has the power to print paper money and "pay off" all the promises it has made. Of course, paying in paper money will destroy the value of whatever promises have been promised. So now this country "trick" with the Social Security Administration is guaranteed the benefits. All he wants is to get the government to "pay off" on the Social Security.*

Because Social Security has no trust funds, today's taxes pay today's Social Security recipients. Premiums paid to a private insurance company would be invested and used to create new jobs and new wealth. Social Security, however, is a program for the redistribution — not the creation — of wealth. Social Security taxes create no new jobs or new wealth. In fact, they destroy both people and jobs, eroding business productivity, unemployment,

The Social Security System destroys both savings and the incentive to save. Without savings, and the incentives to save, a free enterprise system soon, in time, fails. The Social Security System is a major cause of our past, present, and future economic problems.

No Fault in Cases

[illegible]

Covert Operations

During the Watergate scandal the phrase "covert operations" became very popular to describe the secret criminal activities of some government employees. The phrase can equally well describe the tax system which the Congress has devised which increases income taxes automatically and secretly. These tax increases have occurred annual-ly for decades — and there has been no protest from the taxpayers — simply because they did not realize the extent to which they had been taxed. The government — that their taxes were the only way of financing the Social Security and tax increases will further increase the burden

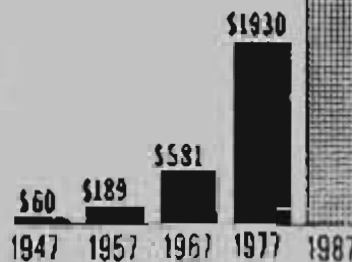
A Spoonful of Sugar

for the U.S. government. In 1977 alone the secret tax increase will take about \$6 billion from the American taxpayers and add from \$150 to \$170 to the average family's federal income tax.

The keys to this covert operation are the graduated income tax and inflation. Because the government is continually expanding the money supply, prices—including the price paid for labor—are continually increasing. But a worker who makes \$20,000 per year does not pay the same percentage of his salary to the government as a worker who earns \$100,000. Because the income tax is graduated, the worker earning more pays a higher percentage of his income in taxes. Through inflation, the federal government is moving workers into higher and higher tax brackets, collecting a larger and larger percentage of their income.

[illegible]

The Growth Of Social Security Taxes



	PAST TAXES	PROJECTED INCREASE
1970	100	100
1971	100	100
1972	100	100
1973	100	100
1974	100	100
1975	100	100
1976	100	100
1977	100	100
1978	100	100
1979	100	100
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2075	100	100
2076	100	100
2077	100	100
2078	100	100
2079	100	100
2080	100	100
2081	100	100
2082	100	100
2083	100	100
2084	100	100
2085	100	

The graph above illustrates the growth in maximum Social Security taxes for the 1980s and projects 1981-1985. The maximum taxes have tripled since 1960, from \$54.12 to \$162.60, and will triple again by the next decade, to \$487.80 (present day). Each employee pays the full amount of these taxes for the total benefit was 1.0 percent of the average wage in 1960, but 3.0 percent in 1980, and 9.0 percent in 1990. The average wage in 1960 was \$2,000, in 1980 it was \$4,000, and in 1990 it will be \$12,000. So the tax in 1990 will be \$4,392.00, or 36.6 percent of the average wage of \$12,000.

It's time for lower taxes

YOU KNOW

Dear Congressman Aulick; EXHIBIT C

I am very concerned and slightly perturbed at your two consistently low ratings in the Conservative Index.

Both issues have rated you "0".

When will you start voting for lower taxes and less government?

I have enclosed last months issue.

Why did you vote this way on these ten issues?

It is getting to the point where I can't afford to keep you in office.

Some associates and I are starting up an organization in your district called Patriotic Action. We plan on working with the TRIM COMMITTEE in your district.

We have placed an order for three thousand bulletins which we will distribute in your district; specifically the areas you carried easily last election.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE

AuCoin

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Chairman
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