



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

THIS IS THE END OF TMR # 1265

Date Filmed 10/10/80 Camera No. --- 2

Cameraman LPC

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

internal memo

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (1) Classified Information | <input type="checkbox"/> (6) Personal privacy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (2) Internal rules and practices | <input type="checkbox"/> (7) Investigatory files |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Exempted by other statute | <input type="checkbox"/> (8) Banking Information |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information | <input type="checkbox"/> (9) Well Information (geographic or geophysical) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Internal Documents | |

Signed

Mama White

date

September 17, 1980

PS Form 3811, Aug. 1978

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:
maire Brooks
4 Whitman Street
Dorchester, Mass.

3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION:
 REGISTERED NO. CERTIFIED NO. INSURED NO.
 615960

(Always obtain signature of addressee or agent)

I have received the article described above.
 SIGNATURE ☐ Addressee ☐ Authorized agent
Maire Brooks

4. DATE OF DELIVERY: *SEP 22 1980* POSTMARK: *SEP 22 1980*

5. ADDRESS (Complete only if requested)

6. UNABLE TO DELIVER BECAUSE: CLERK'S INITIALS

MUR 1265 m white ☆ GPO: 1979-272-302

PS Form 3811, Aug. 1978

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).
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☐ 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:
S. Lee Kling, Texas.
Carton / Mandala Pao. Comm. Inc.
2000 X Street, N.W.

3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION:
 REGISTERED NO. CERTIFIED NO. INSURED NO.
 615960

(Always obtain signature of addressee or agent)

I have received the article described above.
 SIGNATURE ☒ Addressee ☐ Authorized agent
Angela B. Jones

4. DATE OF DELIVERY: *SEP 22 1980* POSTMARK: *SEP 22 1980*

5. ADDRESS (Complete only if requested)

6. UNABLE TO DELIVER BECAUSE: CLERK'S INITIALS

MUR 1265 white ☆ GPO: 1979-272-302

177761347

30040215348

PS Form 3811, Aug. 1978

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:
Ray Buchanan, Tulsa.
Reagan S/Pres.
901 So. Highland Avenue
Arlington, VA

3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION:
 REGISTERED NO. *515910* CERTIFIED NO. INSURED NO.

1 (Always obtain signature of addressee or agent)

I have received the article described above.
 SIGNATURE ☐ Addressee ☐ Authorized agent
Ken Shelton

4. DATE OF DELIVERY

5. ADDRESS (Complete only if requested)

6. UNABLE TO DELIVER BECAUSE:

0861-1-153
 JUN 1981
 POSTMASTER
 ANNEX

MUR1265

M. White

1979-273-266



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

September 16, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Marie Brookter
4 Whitman Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts

Re: MUR 1265

Dear Ms. Brookter:

The Federal Election Commission has reviewed the allegations of your complaint dated July 24, 1980, and determined, on the basis of the information provided in your complaint, that there is no reason to believe that a violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 as amended ("the Act") or Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26, U.S. Code has been committed.

Accordingly, the Commission has decided to close the file in this matter.

Should additional information come to your attention which you believe establishes a violation of the Act, please contact Maura White, the staff member assigned to this matter at 202/523-4060.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Charles N. Steele".

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

10040015349



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

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RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Marie Brookter
4 Whitman Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts

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Accordingly, the Commission has decided to close the file in this matter.

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Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

mw 9/15/80



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

September 16, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Bay Buchanan, Treasurer
Reagan for President
901 South Highland Avenue
Arlington, Virginia

Re: MUR 1265

Dear Mr. Buchanan:

On July 29, 1980, the Commission notified you of a complaint alleging that your committee may have violated certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"), or Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26, U.S. Code.

The Commission, on September 15, 1980, determined, on the basis of the information in the complaint, that there is no reason to believe that a violation of any statute within its jurisdiction has been committed. Accordingly, the Commission has closed its file in this matter. This matter will become a part of the public record within 30 days.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Charles N. Steele", is written over a rectangular area.

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

800 941 5351



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Bay Buchanan, Treasurer
Reagan for President
901 South Highland Avenue
Arlington, Virginia

Re: MUR 1265

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The Commission, on , 1980, determined, on the basis of the information in the complaint, that there is no reason to believe that a violation of any statute within its jurisdiction has been committed. Accordingly, the Commission has closed its file in this matter. This matter will become a part of the public record within 30 days.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

mw 9/15/80

20215352



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

S. Lee Kling, Treasurer
Carter/Mondale Presidential
Committee Inc.
2000 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Re: MUR 1265

Dear Mr. Kling:

On July 29, 1980, the Commission notified you of a complaint alleging that your committee may have violated certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"), or Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26, U.S. Code.

The Commission, on 1980, determined, on the basis of the information in the complaint, that there is no reason to believe that a violation of any statute within its jurisdiction has been committed. Accordingly, the Commission has closed its file in this matter. This matter will become a part of the public record within 30 days.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele .
General Counsel

mw 9/15/80

115354

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)
) MUR 1265
Carter/Mondale Presidential)
Committee, Inc.)
Reagan for President Committee)

CERTIFICATION

I, Marjorie W. Emmons, Secretary to the Federal Election Commission, do hereby certify that on September 15, 1980, the Commission decided by vote of 6-0 to take the following actions regarding MUR 1265:

1. Find NO REASON TO BELIEVE that the Reagan for President Committee violated any statute within the Commission's jurisdiction.
2. Find NO REASON TO BELIEVE that the Carter/Mondale Presidential Committee Inc. violated any statute within the Commission's jurisdiction.
3. Send the letters as attached to the First General Counsel's Report dated September 11, 1980.
4. CLOSE THE FILE.

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

Attest:

9/15/80
Date

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

Received in Office of the Commission Secretary: 9-11-80, 10:59
Circulated on 48 hour vote basis: 9-11-80, 4:00



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES STEELE *me E*
FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS/MARGARET CHANEY *me*
DATE: SEPTEMBER 1, 1980
SUBJECT: COMMENT REGARDING MUR 1265, First General Counsel's
Report dated 9-11-80

Attached is a copy of Commissioner Aikens'
vote sheet with comments regarding MUR 1265.

ATTACHMENT:
Copy of Vote Sheet

30010015355

43 HOUR TALLY SHEET

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSION SECRETARY

80 SEP 12 A8:03



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

Date and Time Transmitted: THURSDAY, 9-11-80
4:00

Commissioner FRIEDERSDORF, AIKENS, TIERNAN, McGARRY, REICHE, HARRIS

RETURN TO OFFICE OF COMMISSION SECRETARY BY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1980
4:00

MUR No. 1265 - First General Counsel's Report dated 9-11-80

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

COMMENTS:

Add zip codes to addresses
to facilitate receipt of notification.

Date: 9-11-80 Signature: J. A. [Signature]

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.



300100153357

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

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSION SECRETARY

FIRST GENERAL COUNSEL'S REPORT

DATE AND TIME OF TRANSMITTAL
BY OGC TO THE COMMISSION SEP 11 1980

MUR # 1265
DATE COMPLAINT RECEIVED
BY OGC July 24, 1980

STAFF MEMBER _____

M. White

COMPLAINANT'S NAME: Marie Brookter

RESPONDENT'S NAME: Carter/Mondale Presidential Committee Inc.
Reagan for President Committee

RELEVANT STATUTE: None

INTERNAL REPORTS CHECKED: None

FEDERAL AGENCIES CHECKED: None

SUMMARY OF ALLEGATIONS

On July 24, 1980, Marie Brookter filed a complaint with the Federal Election Commission against the Reagan for President Committee and the Carter/Mondale Presidential Committee Inc. (Attachment 1). The complaint alleges that the respondents have denied minorities "positions on the same level as that of their White Counterparts" in presidential campaigns and requests that the Commission withhold all federal funds from the nominees of the Republican and Democratic parties until they present to the Commission a plan "showing that minorities will be in policy-making positions in the upcoming 1980 National Presidential Campaigns on all levels."

Additional correspondence was received from the complainant on August 5, 1980, and August 21, 1980, in which the complainant states that the Federal Election Commission, as an affirmative action agency, should require both the "Democratic and Republican Election Campaigns" to submit to the Commission "a complete listing of Black employees, specifying their positions in those campaigns, so that some kind of determination can be made to

assure Equal access and Equal Opportunity" (Attachments 2 and 3).

The Reagan for President Committee and the Carter/Mondale Presidential Committee Inc. were notified by letters dated July 29, 1980, that a complaint had been filed against them. The Carter/Mondale Presidential Committee Inc. responded to the allegations in the complaint on August 22, 1980 (Attachment 4). No response has been filed by the Reagan for President Committee.

FACTUAL BASIS AND LEGAL ANALYSIS

The allegations in the complaint are outside the scope of the Commission's jurisdiction.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Find no reason to believe that the Reagan for President Committee violated any statute within the Commission's jurisdiction.
2. Find no reason to believe that the Carter/Mondale Presidential Committee Inc. violated any statute within the Commission's jurisdiction.
3. Send the attached letters.
4. Close the file.

Attachments:

1. Attachments 1-4
2. Letters (3)

30040213360

ATTACHMENT 1

30040215361

80 JUL 24 AM 8:40

MR. CHARLES STEELE
GENERAL COUNSEL
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
1325 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Enclosure:

COMPLAINT REQUEST TO WITH-HOLD FEDERAL ELECTION FUNDS
FROM BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES NAMELY:

REPUBLICAN PARTY NOMINEE

DEMOCRATIC PARTY NOMINEE

FOR 1980 NATIONAL PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS

30040215362

July 8, 1980

Dear Mr. Steele:

Please accept this letter as a TRUE AFFIDAVIT.

Because of the problems I personally encountered in the Carter National Presidential Campaign of 1976, (see enclosed material) and also because of the close watch I kept on the past 1980 Presidential Primary Campaigns of both political parties, I see the very same pattern taking place and continuing as if nothing of my complaint of 1976 should be considered and some kind of action put into affect to rectify the matter for the upcoming 1980 National Presidential campaigns to be carried out after the certification of the two respective nominees of both parties.

That pattern I see being laid is a lack of initiative being taken to assure Affirmative Action; a strong AFFIRMATIVE ACTION program be instituted to assure Minorities, (BLACKS) of equal status in National Presidential Campaign Powerful Policy-making positions on the same level as that of their White Counterparts.

Mr. Steele, you can peruse all back issues of major national newspapers, and magazines, (I have copies upon request) and you will not find one line of print that dignifies minority workers or participants in the past Presidential Primaries of 1980, as they did Robert Strauss, Jody Powell, Tim Kraft, of the Carter Campaign, and Sears, Timmons, Bill Casey, etc., of the Reagan Campaign. In fact Minorities have been relegated to "THE BACK OF THE BUS," by both political party campaigns, even though the Black vote made the difference in Jimmy Carter becoming President in the 1976 Presidential elections. (94 per cent black vote)

It is because of this lack of initiative by both political parties that I respectfully request of you to WITH-HOLD all Federal Funds, (Public Tax Dollars) from both political nominees of the two parties until such time as they present to your agency agreeable to Minorities, (BLACKS) an Affirmative Action Plan showing that Minorities will be in policy-making positions in the upcoming 1980 National Presidential Campaigns on all levels.

brookter

I will be in Washington D.C. early next week, and can meet with you should you wish to clarify any of my positions taken in this letter form affidavit. I do however; wish you to know that I will petition the Federal Court requesting the Court to uphold the WITH-HOLDING of Federal Funds by your agency if you feel for any reason the Federal Election Commission cannot comply on the weight of this one Complaint.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Marie Brookter

Marie Brookter
4 Whitman Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts
02116

617-265-8927

enclosures

Signed before me this 21st day of July 1980, County of Suffolk,
State of Massachusetts.

Peter B. John
notary

Commission expiration NOV 29 1985.

ATTACHMENTS 2 and 3

30040215365

White

909474

RECEIVED

180 AUG 1, 1980 11:53
August 1, 1980

Dear Mr. Steele:

I am in receipt of your letter of July 29th. I thank you for the reply. I am enclosing a copy of the letter I just mailed a few days ago to your associate. I do have files pertinent to the copy of the affidavit I enclosed with my complaint, should you wish to see them. As I mentioned in the enclosed copy of the letter to Mr. Gross, I am an expert on the matter, and in deed know what I am talking about, and can present to you or the courts corroborative evidence, inclusive of that which you already have, and which your own research will show.



sincerely yours,

Mari Brooker
Mari Brooker

4 Whitman Street

Dorchester, Ma

CCC+
AUG 5 AM 11:53

5220

July 30, 1980

Dear Mr. Gross:

I am in receipt of your letter of July 21st, and I mailed you a notarized copy of my complaint on that date also. I do hope that you have received same.

I have a copy of the FEC laws, and as far as I can comprehend you only have a means of handling complaints that seem to have something to do with contributions, the amounts, or persons who might be making illegal contributions; there is nothing, regardless of 100 per cent Federal funding for National Presidential Campaigns, that speak to this kind of complaint: AFFIRMATIVE ACTION.

In checking this out with the Justice Department I find that your agency comes under the same AFFIRMATIVE ACTION, and Equal Opportunity laws as all of the other Federal Agencies. I would hope that you will do the research in checking with the Justice Department yourself, and take proper action in the matter. Too, the enclosed newspaper clippings, etc., can be used in Federal Court as evidence, so I do not see why you cannot do the same.

In any case, I hope that you would see to it that both Democratic and Republican Election Campaigns submit to your agency a complete listing of Black employees, specifying their positions in those campaigns, so that some kind of determination can be made to assure Equal access and Equal Opportunity. Without this, there will be no partitioning of access and opportunity for blacks. I have worked these campaigns for some twenty-five years, and is an expert at it. You can believe me when I say Blacks have always been relegated to the BACK OF THE BUS in such campaigns.

I have written my attorney in Washington about this, and will go into Federal Court if your agency cannot handle the matter. I will wait for an answer to my notarized copy of the complaint. I do hope you will make a determination within the next few weeks.

Sincerely yours,

Marie Brooker
Marie Brooker
4 Whitman Street
Dorchester, Mass.

02116

617-265-6927

30040215367

909 773
80 AUG 21 A8: 50

August 18, 1980

Dear Mr. Steele:

I am forwarding to you additional information regarding the meetings that a few of us had with Sam Jordan as stipulated in his letter, a copy of which is included in the material you now have in hand. I am sending this to you so that you can see what areas of concern we had in the inclusion of Blacks in the National Presidential Campaign. The same issues are foremost today.

I am also enclosing a copy of an information sheet put out by a group of Black delegates who attended the Democratic National Convention last week. This group was headed by State Senator Richard Newhouse, of Chicago, himself a Carter delegate. I attended that meeting of which they spoke. Carter campaign Chairman Bob Strauss also attended. As a matter of fact, Mr. Strauss got the brunt of these delegates anger; the delegates as you can see from this sheet of paper got nothing.

Because of my filing of a complaint with your agency I was denied Convention press credentials to work on the Convention floor along with all the other Weekly Newspapers. I already had my Secret Service Press pass, which is most essential to work where the President, and other Presidential candidates are to appear, but they dis-regarded this pass, and told me in no uncertain terms that I would not get a Convention Press Pass; that no one could get one for me; that my name and my newspaper had been put on the DNA list, which means DO NOT ADMIT, on orders from the Carter Campaign. I am having my attorney take action in this matter, yet this had to be reported to you, so that you would know that the Carter Campaign officials have taken such reprisals against me because of my complaint with your agency. They made it clear that this is what they were doing. They felt that if I couldn't cover the Convention for my newspaper or any other events during the campaign that the newspaper would then find that I as a reporter would not be of use to them if I could not get the news or cover events as other reporters, thus they would be in fact killing any chance I have to make a living in the field of news reporting. This I know is very much against the laws of the Federal Election Commission.

Sincerely yours,

Marie Brookter

Marie Brookter
4 Whitman Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts

02124

30 AUG 21 A9: 57

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

30040215369

ATTACHMENT 4

602402
CARTER/MONDALE PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE, INC.

2000 L STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

(202) 887-4700

Robert S. Strauss, Chairman

Tim Kraft, National Campaign Manager

S. Lee Kling, Treasurer

August 18, 1980

30 AUG 22 P 3:26

602402

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street
Washington, D.C. 20564

Re: MUR 1265

Dear Mr. Steele:

This is in response to your notification of July 29, 1980, that the Commission had received a complaint against the Carter/Mondale Presidential Committee, Inc. The complainant, Ms. Marie Brookter, alleging "a lack of initiative being taken to assure Affirmative Action", requested that the Commission withhold certification of Presidential Election Campaign Funds to the Carter/Reelection Committee.

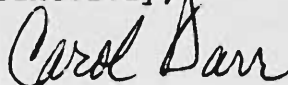
This Committee has successfully recruited and hired minorities at all levels of the campaign, and will continue to do so. Nevertheless, the FEC has no jurisdiction over alleged violations of minority hiring practices and the complainant states no cause of action on which a proper complaint to the FEC may be based.

The Regulations at 11 CFR 111.4(a) state that "(a)ny person who believes that a violation of any statute or regulation over which the Commission has jurisdiction has occurred or is about to occur may file a complaint" (emphasis supplied)

The Regulations offer the General Counsel two alternatives upon receipt of a complaint. Section 111.5(a) states that "the General Counsel shall review the complaint for substantial compliance with the technical requirements of 11 CFR 111.4, and, if it complies with those requirements shall . . . notify each respondent" Subsection (b) requires that "(i)f a complaint does not comply with the requirements . . . the General Counsel shall so notify the complainant and any . . . respondents . . . that no action shall be taken on the basis of that complaint."

It is apparent from the most cursory review of the complaint that it alleges no violation of any statute or regulation over which the FEC has jurisdiction and, therefore, does not comply with the requirements of 11 CFR 111.4. Consequently this Committee should have been notified that no action would be taken on the basis of this complaint.

Sincerely,



Carol Darr
Deputy Counsel

30040215371



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

S. Lee Kling, Treasurer
Carter/Mondale Presidential
Committee Inc.
2000 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Re: MUR 1265

Dear Mr. Kling:

On July 29, 1980, the Commission notified you of a complaint alleging that your committee may have violated certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"), or Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26, U.S. Code.

The Commission, on 1980, determined, on the basis of the information in the complaint, that there is no reason to believe that a violation of any statute within its jurisdiction has been committed. Accordingly, the Commission has closed its file in this matter. This matter will become a part of the public record within 30 days.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

30040215372



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Bay Buchanan, Treasurer
Reagan for President
901 South Highland Avenue
Arlington, Virginia

Re: MUR 1265

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Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

30040215373



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Marie Brookter
4 Whitman Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts

Re: MUR 1265

Dear Ms. Brookter:

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Accordingly, the Commission has decided to close the file in this matter.

Should additional information come to your attention which you believe establishes a violation of the Act, please contact Maura White, the staff member assigned to this matter at 202/523-4060.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

30040215374

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GOC # 2610

September 3, 1980

Ms. Bartanan:

RECEIVED
80 SEP 11 12:24

Please see to it that Counselor Steele sees the enclosed: My article on the Convention although I was denied a Convention Floor Press Pass as mentioned in my last letter to Mr. Steele, and a copy of a page from Jet magazine article, written by Simeon Booker, Johnson Publishing Company, Bureau Chief in Washington, D.C. I call attention to the President's promise to see that Blacks are involved in the campaign in top-level positions. I am sure this comes from his knowledge of my complaint filed with your agency, since they had received copies before the Convention. Please let me know what is going on.

Marie Brooker
Marie Brooker
4-Whitman

Carter Wins Nomination

by Marie Brookter

With the slogan, "A Tested and Trustworthy Team," Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale last week won the Democratic nomination.

The Carter Flood Whips at the Democratic National Convention turned aside Senator Edward Kennedy's challenge on the Rules fight, thus insuring their man the 1980 Democratic Presidential nomination. According to Ben Brown, a Black operative for the Carter Campaign, this was accomplished with the help of 65 Black Floor Whips.

Despite the fact that Blacks had more delegates at this convention, they still left empty handed. On Wednesday, August 13th, some 400 Black delegates met with Robert Strauss, Carter's Campaign Chairman, and Secretary of Labor, Ray Marshall. They demanded a meeting with the President before he made his nomination speech. They wanted his assurances of a jobs program that they could bring back to their people and Black access to the highest levels of power within the White House and campaign.

Strauss said the President would meet with them if they helped him get his missile plank on the platform.

Strauss' plea may have been a diversionary tactic to get the President off the hook on the Job question, since he knew there weren't enough Black delegates to turn the MX missile

vote around.

These same Black delegates were told the same story when asked to help the President win the Rules fight. Yet they had received nothing from the President for their loyalty.

Leading the fight for the Blacks was State Senator Richard Newhouse, a Carter delegate from Chicago, and the Rev. Jesse Jackson. Although Black Mayors of large cities were at this meeting, not one helped the Black delegates. It was a time to watch their own elected Black leaders send them to "the back of the bus."

Many Black delegates were not sold on the idea of the Rev. Jesse Jackson speaking for them either. Jackson could meet with the President when he wanted, but they could not. They wanted their views heard by the President, not an intermediary or Black power broker, who may or may not present their views accurately. They made it clear that it was time for Blacks to begin to talk about those Blacks who do nothing for the greater mass of Black population.

It was a heated meeting, with security surrounding the hall to protect Strauss and Marshall from these angry and persistent Black delegates.

Senator Edward Kennedy's speech was the most electrifying activity at the full convention. There was a 45-minute demonstration on the convention floor at the conclusion of the speech. The Kennedy forces won their platform fight for an economic plank only to have the President repudiate it the next day, saying he went with the intent, but not the \$12 billion price tag.

When asked about this turnaround, the President's press secretary, Jody Powell, said, "The President will present his own economic program next week. It will be one that everyone can work with."

Security at the convention was so tight that Press credentials were being issued on a daily basis. Some members from the press spent two or more hours in line daily waiting for press passes.

On the last day of the convention many of the delegates were held up by the Secret Service because of violent demonstrations a few blocks away from Madison Square Garden, and the fact that the President was to make his acceptance speech that night.

On Wednesday morning, President

Carter arrived at the Convention savoring his recent victory over the Rules fight and his imminent nomination since Senator Kennedy's dropping out. The President praised Senator Kennedy's speech saying, "It was the greatest speech he had ever heard; that it espoused everything the Democratic Party stands for."

First Lady, Rosalyn, attended the 45th anniversary of the Social Security Program. With her was Congressman Claude Pepper, Florida, HEW Secretary, Patricia Harris and Esther Petersen, Special Assistant to the President.

The 1976 Black nucleus of the Carter Campaign was conspicuously absent from both the 1980 convention and Carter Campaign. Among those earlier supporters missing were Carle-

Cont. on pg. 23.

SAVE MONEY



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Birmingham Mayor Richard Arrington and former Alabama legislator Chris McNair back President Carter.

Access to him, that he would take action to reduce unemployment, and that he would move against any injustice to Blacks.

"I'm bothered about the attempted resurrection of the Ku Klux Klan, but we're going to put them back in the grave and keep them there," the President said. He revealed that he has instructed

Arriving for disco party at Xenon, Mrs. Coretta King is escorted by her —youngest son, Dexter King.

Relaxing after convention controversies, New York Rep. Shirley Chisholm, District of Columbia Mayor and Mrs. Marion Barry along with Gary (Ind.) Mayor and Mrs. Richard Hatcher attend rounds of social affairs.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Drew Days III of the Justice Dept.'s civil rights division to act and told him that "any U. S. attorney in this nation and anybody in the Justice Department that doesn't agree with what I've just said is out!"

President Carter complimented Congresswoman Collins for her convention speech. He said it

struck the right note on how to "bring our party back together and restore the spirit of unity."

He said he wants a "top high-level group of strong Blacks at the top of my own campaign organization that will be highly visible so that everybody knows that you're there to work with authority."

Also arriving at Xenon, former Ambassador Andrew Young is joined by Martin Luther King III. Socializing after convention events are EEOC Chair Eleanor Holmes Norton and Philadelphia Rep. William Gray.



Je- MAGAZINE

Sept. 4, 1980

NEW ENGLAND
BLACK WEEKLY

25 HUNTINGTON AVENUE (SUITE 408) BOSTON, MA 02116

"New England's Largest Black Weekly"

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

20463

attention: Pat Bartanan



first class

80 SEP11 P12: 20

80 SEP11 P12: 20

0010213379

Ms. Bartanan:

Please see to it that Mr. Steele sees this. It is most important to the case. Thank you.

Marie Brooks
Marie brookter

000#2390

RECEIVED
909773
80 AUG 21 A8:50

August 18, 1980

Dear Mr. Steele:

I am forwarding to you additional information regarding the meetings that a few of us had with Sam Jordan as stipulated in his letter, a copy of which is included in the material you now have in hand. I am sending this to you so that you can see what areas of concern we had in the inclusion of Blacks in the National Presidential Campaign. The same issues are foremost today.

I am also enclosing a copy of an information sheet put out by a group of Black delegates who attended the Democratic National Convention last week. This group was headed by State Senator Richard Newhouse, of Chicago, himself a Carter delegate. I attended that meeting of which they spoke. Carter campaign Chairman Bob Strauss also attended. As a matter of fact, Mr. Strauss got the brunt of these delegates anger; the delegates as you can see from this sheet of paper got nothing.

Because of my filing of a complaint with your agency I was denied Convention press credentials to work on the Convention floor along with all the other Weekly Newspapers. I already had my Secret Service Press pass, which is most essential to work where the President, and other Presidential candidates are to appear, but they dis-regarded this pass, and told me in no uncertain terms that I would not get a Convention Press Pass; that no one could get one for me; that my name and my newspaper had been put on the DNA list, which means DO NOT ADMIT, on orders from the Carter Campaign. I am having my attorney take action in this matter, yet this had to be reported to you, so that you would know that the Carter Campaign officials have taken such reprisals against me because of my complaint with your agency. They made it clear that this is what they were doing. They felt that if I couldn't cover the convention for my newspaper or any other events during the campaign that the newspaper would then find that I as a reporter would not be of use to them if I could not get the news or cover events as other reporters, thus they would be in fact killing any chance I have to make a living in the field of news reporting. This I know is very much against the laws of the Federal Election Commission.

Sincerely yours,

Marie Brookter
Marie Brookter
4 Whitman Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts
02124

80 AUG 21 A9:57

RECEIVED
GENERAL COUNSEL
AUG 21 1980

WE'VE BEEN HAD

Thursday 8-14-80, 1:30pm

Black delegates arrived at this convention expecting to hear from the administration answers to the serious problems of jobs, economic recession, rising racism and the special problems of urban and rural Black communities.

What we got was the denial of specific commitment to economic development, a refusal to deal with job guarantees and a closed door barring White House access.

Wednesday afternoon, August 13, 1980, four hundred Black delegates and alternates, of the seven hundred registered at this convention, met and expressed in no uncertain terms our distress and, yes, our anger, at our exclusion from the convention process. We made four simple, easily initiated requests. They were:

1. Access to the White House
2. Targeted jobs to Blacks and the needy
3. Public policy commitments to justice
4. A meeting with the President before his address to the convention

Not a single one of these requests has been met.

The sequence of events up to today have been painful and frustrating. The results of the hard work by many people from 23 state delegations have been negative. We have nothing to take back to the community from this convention except bad news. The message can only be interpreted one way. Blacks are again taken for granted.

Accordingly this planning committee is recommending to all Black delegates and alternates that we absent ourselves from the floor of the convention on Thursday, August 14, 1980 for the remainder of the evening. Please use this time preparing to report back to your community.

Thanks for your cooperation.

THE PLANNING COMMITTEE

* This was issued by State Sen. Dick Newhouse
of Chicago, Black delegate for Carter at Convention
last week -

Talking Paper

Meeting RECORDED
8/19/76
80 AUG 21 A8: 50

I. Field Operations

- a. How many Blacks in Regional Operations
- b. Why are all Blacks Deputy Directors
- c. State & Regional Deputy Directors
- d. Individual Region & State Budgets
- e. Congressional Districts (CD's)

II Scheduling & Advance

- a. Blacks (Male & Female)
- b. What events for Blacks
- c. Black Scheduler (Desk Persons)
- d. Black Instructors for Black advance

III Administration

- a. Black policymaking
- b. How many (Male & Female)
- c. Rita Samuels ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

IV Senator Mondale's Staff

- a. Blacks (Male & Female)
- b. Positions....Advance....scheduling....press
- c. Policymaking
- d. Black travel aides
- e. Administration

V Governor Carter's Staff

- a. Black aides
- b. Traveling aides
 - 1. Political co-ordination
 - 2. Advisory
 - 3. Press

VI Mrs. Rosalyn's Carter Staff

- a. Blacks....aidespolicymaking
- b. Traveling aides
- c. Advance & Scheduling
- d. Press

VII Mrs. Mondales' Staff

- a. Blacksaides...policymaking
- b. Traveling aides
- c. Advance & Scheduling

VII Transition

- a. Larry Bailey...his job
- b. Carl Holmanparticipation
- c. Jack Watson

Brinkley

Barbara Blum
Deputy
Campaign
mgr -

Dick Moe

Call - get my
appointment

Isner
Toke Johnson
Stu
Eisenstadt

800010215382

page 2.....

Talking paper continued.....

Advertising

- a. Rafshoon
- b. Blacks....positions
- c. Black ad firms....public relations

EEOC

- a. Affirmative action
- b. Reporting...to whom....a. Campaign director...
- c. Days before action taken
- d. Resolve before November 2nd

Communications

- * Procedure of messages to Governor
- * How long before answered
- Procedure for overall staff meetings
- New people...orientation
- National Campaign organizational structure

80010215383

TO: Hamilton JordanNational Campaign Mgr.

FROM: Dr. Mildred Glover

John Evans

Marie Brooker

RE: SUGGESTIONS COMING OUT OF MEETING 7/28/76

80040215384

RECEIVED

80 AUG 21 A 8: 51

July 29, 1976

Ham:

Attached please find our listing of suggestions for Black participation in the upcoming National Campaign. If you should need further information as to how to contact these people, (addresses, phones etc) please do not hesitate to call. It is however; assumed that all of the persons listed here are also on a complete list in the Minority Affairs department in the Campaign offices, since many of these people worked with us during the primaries.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Marie Brookter

Marie Brookter

80040215385

Carter/Mondale Campaign.....Field Operations

Suggestions for Field Regional Directors:

1. Larry Gibson.....Baltimore, Maryland
2. Linda Sheppherd.....San Francisco, California ✓
3. Anthony Hall.....Houston, Texas
4. Carleton Holland.....Boston, Massachusetts ✓
5. Rowe Motley.....Charlotte, North Carolina ✓
6. Andre Moore.....Atlanta, Georgia
7. Frank Bacon.....Chicago, Illinois
(A.A. to Congresswoman Cardiss Collins)
8. Worth Thomas.....Memphis, Tennessee ✓
9. Ruth Harper.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
10. C.J. McLin.....Dayton, Ohio

11. *Terry Hammond - Councilman, Columbus, Ohio*

Suggestions for State Co-ordinators

1. David (Tip) Palmer.....Atlanta, Georgia
2. Jim Brown.....Atlanta, Georgia
3. Dwight PettitBaltimore, Maryland
4. Barbara Boyd.....Cleveland, Ohio
5. Sam Britton.....Columbus, Ohio
6. Fred Pruitt.....Atlanta, Georgia
7. Willie Evans.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
8. Joe Deloit,.....Baton Rouge, Louisiana
9. Carolyn Murray.....Baltimore, Maryland ✓
10. Vincent Zacharia.....Los Angeles, California
11. Boris Rankin.....Cincinnati, Ohio ✓
12. Terrence Fitts.....Milwaukee, Wisconsin
13. Ruth Harvey Charity.....Danville, Virginia
14. Dr. Vernon Gray.....Columbia, Maryland ✓
15. Fannie Lewis.....Cleveland, Ohio

3004021386

Suggestions for State Co-ordinators cont'd.....

16. George Hand.....Boston, Massachusetts
17. John Winters Charlotte North Carolina
18. Casey JonesToledo, Ohio
19. Tom Berkley.....San Francisco, California
20. Bob Travis.....Tallahassee, Florida
21. Bob Tucker.....New Orleans, Louisiana
22. Paul Parks.....Boston, Massachusetts
23. Doris Profit Atlanta, Georgia ✓
24. Sam Wright.....New York
25. John Barber.....Hartford, Connecticut

National Traveling Press (Black)

1. Marie Brooker

800740215387

30040215388

A few of the many
Articles I have
done for Newspaper
New England Black
weekly

18

First Class

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

204 63

80 AUG 21 A 8:50

五

2215340
M. Brooker
4 Whitman St.
Dorchester, Mass.
02/27

attn:
Pat Cartman

CARTER/MONDALE PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE, INC.

1413 K STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

(202) 789-7200

909821
RECEIVED

80 AUG 25 A 9:33

Robert S. Strauss, Chairman
Tim Kraft, National Campaign Manager
S. Lee Kling, Treasurer
Evan S. Dobelle, National Finance Chairman

August 19, 1980

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street
Washington, D.C. 20364

Re: MUR 1265

Dear Mr. Steele:

This is in response to your notification of July 29, 1980, that the Commission had received a complaint against the Carter-Mondale Presidential Committee, Inc. The complainant, Ms. Marie Brookter, alleging "a lack of initiative being taken to assure Affirmative Action", requested that the Commission withhold certification of Presidential Election Campaign Funds to the Carter-Mondale Reelection Committee.

This Committee has successfully recruited and hired minorities at all levels of the campaign and will continue to do so. Nevertheless, the FEC has no jurisdiction over alleged violations of minority hiring practices and the complainant states no cause of action on which a proper complaint to the FEC may be based.

The Regulations of 11 CFR 111.4(a) state that "(a)ny person who believes that a violation of any statute or regulation over which the Commission has jurisdiction has occurred or is about to occur may file a complaint . . ." (emphasis supplied)

The Regulations offer the General Counsel two alternatives upon receipt of a complaint. Section 111.5(a) states that "the General Counsel shall review the complaint for substantial compliance with the technical requirements of 11 CFR 111.4, and, if it complies with those requirements shall . . . notify each respondent . . ." Subsection (b) requires that "(i)f a complaint does not comply with the requirements . . . the General Counsel shall so notify the complainant and any . . . respondents . . . that no action

shall be taken on the basis of that complaint." RECEIVED

It is apparent from the most cursory review of the complaint that it alleges no violation of any regulation over which the FEC has jurisdiction and, therefore, does not comply with the requirements of 11 CFR 111.4. Consequently this Committee should have been notified that no action would be taken on the basis of this complaint.

Sincerely,

Carol Darr

Carol Darr
Deputy Counsel

CD:jlc

30040215392

800-368-1333



RECEIVED

80 AUG 25 A 9:33

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street
Washington, D.C. 20364

GCC# 402

CARTER/MONDALE PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE, INC.
2000 L STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
(202) 887-4700

Robert S. Strauss, Chairman
Tim Kraft, National Campaign Manager
S. Lee Kling, Treasurer

August 18, 1980

80 AUG 22 P 3: 26

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street
Washington, D.C. 20564

Re: MUR 1265

Dear Mr. Steele:

This is in response to your notification of July 29, 1980, that the Commission had received a complaint against the Carter/Mondale Presidential Committee, Inc. The complainant, Ms. Marie Brookter, alleging "a lack of initiative being taken to assure Affirmative Action", requested that the Commission withhold certification of Presidential Election Campaign Funds to the Carter/Reelection Committee.

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Sincerely,

Carol Darr

Carol Darr
Deputy Counsel

30010215395

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8

CARTER/MONDALE PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE, INC.
2000 L STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

TO BE HAND DELIVERED

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20564

901474
RECEIVED

80 AUG 1, 5 1980 11:53
AUGUST 1, 1980 11:53

7 Dear Mr. Steele:

9 I am in receipt of your letter of July 29th. 1

3 thank you for the reply. I am enclosing a copy

5 of the letter I just mailed a few days ago to

1 your associate. I do have files pertinent to

3 the copy of the affidavit I enclosed with my

5 complaint, should you wish to see them. As I

7 mentioned in the enclosed copy of the letter

9 to Mr. Gross, I am an expert on the matter, and

8 in deed know what I am talking about, and can


present to you or the courts corroborative

evidence, inclusive of that which you already

have, and which you own research

will show.

sincerely yours,



Marie Grobko

Marie Grobko

4 Whitman Street

Dorchester, Ma.

RECEIVED

CCC#

00 AUG 5 AM 11:33

2220

July 30, 1980

Dear Mr. Gross:

I am in receipt of your letter of July 21st, and I mailed you a notarized copy of my complaint on that date also. I do hope that you have received same.

I have a copy of the FEC laws, and as far as I can comprehend you only have a means of handling complaints that seem to have something to do with contributions, the amounts, or persons who might be making illegal contributions; there is nothing, regardless of 100 per cent Federal funding for National Presidential Campaigns, that speak to this kind of complaint: AFFIRMATIVE ACTION.

In checking this out with the Justice Department I find that your agency comes under the same AFFIRMATIVE ACTION, and Equal Opportunity laws as all of the other Federal Agencies. I would hope that you will do the research in checking with the Justice Department yourself, and take proper action in the matter. Too, the enclosed newspaper clippings, etc., can be used in Federal Court as evidence, so I do not see why you cannot do the same.

In any case, I hope that you would see to it that both Democratic and Republican Election Campaigns submit to your agency a complete listing of Black employees, specifying their positions in those campaigns, so that some kind of determination can be made to assure Equal access and Equal Opportunity. Without this, there will be no partitioning of access and opportunity for Blacks. I have worked these campaigns for some twenty-five years, and is an expert at it. You can believe me when I say Blacks have always been relegated to the BACK OF THE BUS in such campaigns.

I have written my attorney in Washington about this, and will go into Federal Court if your agency cannot handle the matter. I will wait for an answer to my notarized copy of the complaint. I do hope you will make a determination within the next few weeks.

Sincerely yours,

Marie Brooker
Marie Brooker
4 Whitman Street
Dorchester, Mass.
02116
617-265-8927

300402153998

300402153023
Mr. Brewster
4 Whitman St.
Dorchester Mass.
02125



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

00 AUG 11:53

RECEIVED

20463

GCC# 2197

W

July 30, 1980

Dear Mr. Gross:

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Sincerely yours,

Marie Brodtker
Marie Brodtker
4 Whitman Street
Dorchester, Mass.
02116
617-265-8927

96-28-10000

30040215401
Mr. Crocker
4 Whitman St
Boston, Mass
02124

BOSTON, MA
PM
AUG
10 30
L. J. Glass



Mr. Kenneth A. Gross
Asst. Gen. Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

20463

80 AUG 4 PM 1:05

RECEIVED



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

July 29, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Reagan for President
901 South Highland Avenue
Arlington, Virginia 22204

Re: MUR 1265

Dear Sir or Madam:

This letter is to notify you that on July 24, 1980, the Federal Election Commission received a complaint which alleges that your Committee may have violated certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act") or Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26, U.S. Code. A copy of this complaint is enclosed. We have numbered this matter MUR 1265. Please refer to this number in all future correspondence.

Under the Act, you have the opportunity to demonstrate, in writing, that no action should be taken against your Committee in connection with this matter. Your response must be submitted within 15 days of receipt of this letter. If no response is received within 15 days, the Commission may take further action based on the available information.

Please submit any factual or legal materials which you believe are relevant to the Commission's analysis of this matter. Where appropriate, statements should be submitted under oath.

This matter will remain confidential in accordance with 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) unless you notify the Commission in writing that you wish the matter to be made public.

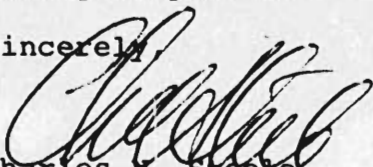
If you intend to be represented by counsel in this matter, please advise the Commission by sending a letter of representation stating the name, address and telephone number of such counsel, and a statement authorizing such counsel to receive any notifications and other communications from the Commission.

307402215402

Letter to: Reagan for President
Page Two

If you have any questions, please contact Maura White,
the staff member assigned to this matter at (202) 523-4060.
For your information, we have attached a brief description of
the Commission's procedures for handling complaints.

Sincerely,


Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

1. Complaint
2. Procedures

30740215403

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): <input type="checkbox"/> Show to whom and date delivered. <input type="checkbox"/> Show to whom, date and address of delivery. <input type="checkbox"/> RESTRICTED DELIVERY Show to whom and date delivered. <input type="checkbox"/> RESTRICTED DELIVERY Show to whom, date, and address of delivery.	
(CONSULT POSTMASTER FOR FEES)	
2. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO: <i>Reagan for Pres.</i>	
3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION: REGISTERED NO. <i>94564</i>	INSURED NO.
I have received the article described above. SIGNATURE <i>K.M. Conway</i> DATE OF DELIVERY ADDRESS (Complete only if registered) CLERK'S INITIALS	

126.5 White

78 Form 3871, Jan. 1978

RETURN RECEIPT, REGISTERED, INSURED AND CERTIFIED MAIL



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

July 29, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Carter/Mondale Presidential Committee,
Inc.
1413 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: MUR 1265

Dear Sir or Madam:

This letter is to notify you that on July 24, 1980, the Federal Election Commission received a complaint which alleges that your Committee may have violated certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act") or Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26, U.S. Code. A copy of this complaint is enclosed. We have numbered this matter MUR 1265. Please refer to this number in all future correspondence.

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If you intend to be represented by counsel in this matter, please advise the Commission by sending a letter of representation stating the name, address and telephone number of such counsel, and a statement authorizing such counsel to receive any notifications and other communications from the Commission.

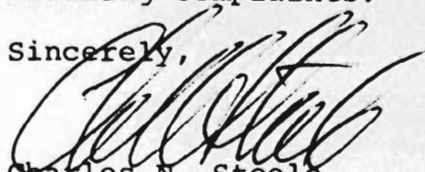
80040215404

Letter to: Carter/Mondale Presidential
Committee, Inc.

Page Two

If you have any questions, please contact Maura White,
the staff member assigned to this matter at (202) 523-4060.
For your information, we have attached a brief description of
the Commission's procedures for handling complaints.

Sincerely,



Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

1. Complaint
2. Procedures

30040215405

1. The following service is requested (check one): <input type="checkbox"/> Show to whom and date delivered. <input type="checkbox"/> Show to whom, date and address of delivery. <input type="checkbox"/> RESTRICTED DELIVERY Show to whom and date delivered. <input type="checkbox"/> RESTRICTED DELIVERY. Show to whom, date, and address of delivery.		2. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO: <i>Carter/Mondale</i> <i>Presidential</i> <i>Committee, Inc.</i>	
3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION: REGISTERED NO. <i>945662</i>		CERTIFIED NO. <i>945662</i>	
4. I have received the article described above. SIGNATURE <i>James B. Sullivan</i> DATE OF DELIVERY <i>8/14/80</i>		5. ADDRESS (to be filled out only if requested)	
6. UNABLE TO DELIVER REASON:		CLERK'S INITIALS	

Form 3871, Jan. 1978

RETURN RECEIPT, REGISTERED, INSURED, AND CERTIFIED MAIL

1-65 White St. WASHINGTON



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

July 29, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Marie Brookter
4 Whitman Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts

Dear Ms. Brookter:

This letter is to acknowledge receipt of your complaint of July 21, 1980, against the Carter/Mondale Presidential Committee, Inc. and the Reagan for President Committee which alleges violations of the Federal Election Campaign laws. A staff member has been assigned to analyze your allegations. The respondents will be notified of this complaint within 5 days and a recommendation to the Federal Election Commission as to how this matter should be initially handled will be made 15 days after the respondents' notification. You will be notified as soon as the Commission takes final action on your complaint. Should you have or receive any additional information in this matter, please forward it to this office. For your information, we have attached a brief description of the Commission's procedures for handling complaints.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Charles N. Steele", is written over the typed name and title.

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

30740215406

30040215407

PS Form 3811, Aug. 1978

● 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

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Marie Brooker

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1265 White

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RETURN RECEIPT, REGISTERED, INSURED AND CERTIFIED MAIL

MUR 1265

① Carter/Mondale Presidential Committee, Inc.
1413 K St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

② Reagan for President
901 South Highland Ave
Arlington, Virginia 22204

80040115408

July 8, 1980

Dear Mr. Steele:

Please accept this letter as a TRUE AFFIDAVIT.

Because of the problems I personally encountered in the Carter National Presidential Campaign of 1976, (see enclosed material) and also because of the close watch I kept on the past 1980 Presidential Primary Campaigns of both political parties, I see the very same pattern taking place and continuing as if nothing of my complaint of 1976 should be considered and some kind of action put into affect to rectify the matter for the upcoming 1980 National Presidential campaigns to be carried out after the certification of the two respective Nominees of both parties.

That pattern I see being laid is a lack of initiative being taken to assure Affirmative Action; a strong AFFIRMATIVE ACTION program be instituted to assure Minorities, (BLACKS) of equal status in national Presidential Campaign Powerful Policy-making positions on the same level as that of their white Counterparts.

Mr. Steele, you can peruse all back issues of major National newspapers, and magazines, (I have copies upon request) and you will not find one line of print that dignifies Minority workers or participants in the past Presidential Primaries of 1980, as they did Robert Strauss, Jody Powell, Tim Kraft, of the Carter Campaign, and Sears, Timmons, Bill Casey, etc., of the Reagan Campaign. In fact Minorities have been relagated to "THE BACK OF THE BUS"; by both political party campaigns, even though the Black vote made the difference in Jimmy Carter becoming President in the 1976 Presidential elections. (94 per cent black vote)

It is because of this lack of initiative by both political parties that I respectfully request of you to WITH-HOLD all Federal Funds, (Public Tax Dollars) from both political nominees of the two parties until such time as they present to your agency agreeable to Minorities, (BLACKS) an Affirmative Action Plan showing that Minorities will be in policy-making positions in the upcoming 1980 National Presidential Campaigns on all levels.

page.....2.....Steele

brookter

I will be in Washington D.C. early next week, and can meet with you should you wish to clarify any of my positions taken in this letter form affidavit. I do however; wish you to know that I will petition the Federal Court requesting the Court to uphold the **WITH-HOLDING** of Federal Funds by your agency if you feel for any reason the federal Election Commission cannot comply on the weight of this one Complaint.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Marie Brookter

Marie Brookter
4 Whitman Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts
02116

617-265-8927

enclosures

30040215410

CCC#
2043

RECEIVED

80 JUL 24 AM 8:40

July 21, 1980

Dear Ms. Bartanan:

Enclosed please find another copy of the letter I sent to Mr. Steele, only this one is notarized. I have placed a tracer on the material sent Mr. Steele some ten days ago. I am sure I will find out what happened to it, if you have not yet received same. In any case I had included quite a bit of substantiating information with the letter. I am enclosing a few more pieces with this one. I will call you on Friday to see if you have received same.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Marie Brockter
Marie Brockter

4 Whitman Street

Dorchester, Massachusetts

02124

617-265-8927

10 JUL 24 AM 11:42

RECEIVED
GENERAL
MAIL

RECEIVED

'80 JUL 24 AM 8:40

MR. CHARLES STEELE
GENERAL COUNSEL
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
1325 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Enclosure:

COMPLAINT REQUEST TO WITH-HOLD FEDERAL ELECTION FUNDS
FROM BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES NAMELY:

REPUBLICAN PARTY NOMINEE

DEMOCRATIC PARTY NOMINEE

FOR 1980 NATIONAL PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS

80040215412

July 8, 1980

Dear Mr. Steele:

Please accept this letter as a TRUE AFFIDAVIT.

Because of the problems I personally encountered in the Carter National Presidential Campaign of 1976, (see enclosed material) and also because of the close watch I kept on the past 1980 Presidential Primary Campaigns of both political parties, I see the very same pattern taking place and continuing as if nothing of my complaint of 1976 should be considered and some kind of action put into affect to rectify the matter for the upcoming 1980 National Presidential Campaigns to be carried out after the certification of the two respective Nominees of both parties.

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It is because of this lack of initiative by both political parties that I respectfully request of you to WITH-HOLD all Federal Funds, (Public Tax Dollars) from both political nominees of the two parties until such time as they present to your agency agreeable to minorities, (BLACKS) an Affirmative Action Plan showing that Minorities will be in policy-making positions in the upcoming 1980 National Presidential Campaigns on all levels.

page.....2.....Steele

brookter

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Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Marie Brookter
Marie Brookter
4 Whitman Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts
02116

617-265-8927

enclosures

Signed before me this 21st day of July 1980, County of Suffolk,
State of Massachusetts.

Peter B. John

notary

Commission expiration NOV 29 1985.

The Boston Globe

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A challenge to the GOP

The Republican Party will open its nominating convention on Monday with visions of victory dancing in its head. Party leaders believe that the performance of President Carter and of the economy give Ronald Reagan an opportunity to put together the long heralded "new Republican majority," a coalition of traditional conservatives, loyal Republicans and urban blue-collar workers.

It may be so. If it is, the most intriguing question is whether such a coalition is a transitory political situation or whether it represents a more fundamental shift in the American electorate. The GOP convention will be asked to cement the new coalition into the very fabric of the party.

One of the first witnesses before the convention's rules committee on Sunday will be Josiah Lee Auspitz, a Somerville resident, a member of the Republican National Committee's Advisory Committee on Outreach and a member of the governing board of the liberal Republican Ripon Society. Auspitz will challenge the convention itself to rewrite the rules governing participation on the Republican National Committee (RNC) and in future GOP conventions.

His accusation against the current system for selecting their members is striking: "Since their restructuring in 1924, [the RNC and the National Convention] have indirectly but systematically discriminated against Southern Baptists, Roman Catholics, Jews, blacks and [in later years] Hispanics — the very groups among whose members the appeal of the GOP is the smallest."

Because it is composed of three members per state, Auspitz argues, the largest states are underrepresented in the national committee; and because delegates are apportioned through a bonus system that tends to reward the small states and states outside the South with relatively homogeneous white,

Protestant populations, larger states are further underrepresented in the convention.

Auspitz traces the party's exclusionary tendencies back to the 1920s to a time when the GOP "was especially susceptible to nativist pressure. It was suspicious of the Catholic Church, and particularly of the parochial schools, which many Republicans saw as a serious obstacle to Americanization."

"In addition, the newer immigrants from southern and eastern Europe struck many Republicans (as had the Irish before them) as less assimilable to American values than Protestant immigrants from northern Europe."

Times may have changed, but — and this is Auspitz' point — the effect of GOP rules for allocating places in its key policymaking bodies have not. New convention delegate allocation procedures give a heavy advantage to the Southwest and West. Auspitz asserts that "attempts to broaden the GOP into a national majority from its current white, Protestant, northern, upper-income base are undermined by the structure of the RNC and the National Convention."

Because the federal government now underwrites national conventions, courts may soon require more balanced representation at conventions. But Auspitz' point is not a legal but a political one.

It's a sure bet that Ronald Reagan, in his acceptance speech, will extol the possibilities of bringing diverse Americans together behind his candidacy. He could demonstrate his commitment to the principle of wide participation by backing the effort at the convention to end what Auspitz says is "the suspicion of many 'outreach' voters that their participation in the GOP is not meant to go beyond the ballot box."

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6 THE BOSTON GLOBE SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1980

Reagan chooses a top aide

LOS ANGELES — Stuart Spencer, who was a chief strategist in former President Gerald Ford's successful 1976 struggle with Ronald Reagan for the GOP nomination, will join the Reagan campaign team as one of its top political consultants, a Reagan aide disclosed yesterday. The outspoken Spencer, 53, who is regarded as one of the top political operatives in the business, is hardly a newcomer to the Reagan fold. His political consulting firm was tapped by Reagan for help when he made his first bid for office. (New York Daily News)

POLITICAL CIRCUIT / By ROBERT L. TURNER

Equality's fine, but not in Detroit

DETROIT — Young's Barbecue over on East Vernor is closed for business this week.

Young's has some of the best barbecueed spare ribs in town, but it couldn't have expected an overflow crowd from the Republican National Convention.

Most of the people who go to Young's for ribs are black. Most of the delegates here for Ronald Reagan are not.

There has been a lot of talk here from the Reagan camp about openness and reaching out, but the fact is that there are fewer blacks and fewer women here than at any Republican convention since 1968.

Reagan has told women and blacks in the last few days that he is committed to equality, but the Republican Party, and Reagan particularly, have not delivered it to Detroit.

"The road to hell is paved with good intentions," said Agnes E. Moore of Boston, a black delegate pledged to George Bush. "I'm talking about performance."

Moore is a veteran Republican worker. She has helped the campaigns of Elliot L. Richardson, Margaret Heckler, Frank Hatch, John Sears, Bush and others. She is worried about the party's direction under Reagan.

And she has reason. Moore is one of 56 black delegates here. That is 2.8 percent of the delegate total of 1994 — a retreat from the slowly increasing percentages of the last 12 years.

Moore is also one of 575 women delegates. That is 28.8 percent of the total, again the poorest record in 12 years.

And Reagan's figures are even worse than those of the convention as a whole. That was most starkly obvious in the Massachusetts delegation.

Two of the 42 Massachusetts delegates are black and 13 are women, but not a single one of them is a Reagan delegate. All 13 of his delegates are white males.

Precise figures for all of Reagan's delegates are not available, but it is clear they are lower than those for the convention as a whole. Bush's delegation, before it was released, contained 36.5 percent women (113 of 310) and John Anderson's had 47.8 percent women (22 of 46), according to their delegate coordinators. The Bush campaign does not know the racial makeup of its delegation; at least three Anderson delegates are black.

Reagan, obviously, is not personally responsible for choosing each delegate. Even Heckler, US representative from Wellesley, who battled Reagan's forces futilely on the Equal Rights Amendment, said this week, "I believe Gov. Reagan was somewhat removed from the selection process."

But it is just as obvious that the delegates to a great extent reflect not

only the character of Reagan's support, but the product of his large and disciplined campaign.

Said Moore: "His functionaries carry out his wishes. And if not, I assume there would have been some changes."

The point here is that when Reagan talks about equal rights and equal opportunities for women and minorities, he relies on faith in his intentions.

"I consider the women of this nation a great source of strength, creativity and sensitivity," Reagan said in a statement after meeting with Heckler and other ERA proponents. "As President, I plan to recognize and utilize that source to the fullest."

It all sounds very nice, and there are few here who really question his intentions. But Reagan is opposed to backing up these intentions with such measurable structures as quotas, constitutional amendments or even informal guidelines.

As a result, the only way to judge Reagan's intentions is on the basis of performance. And given the opportunity to pull women and minority members into a six-month-long national campaign, Reagan's performance has been dismal. It's not as if the Republicans have a lot of excess minority support to throw away. The black vote for Republican presidential candidates has sat at about 5 percent for the last several elections.

The Republican National Committee put out a brochure distributed at the convention called "Turning Point: Black Americans Have Roots in the Republican Party." Pictures of three black Republicans are on the cover.

One is an obscure political assistant — Jackie Winters of Oregon. One has been dead 85 years — Frederick Douglass. The third is Edward W. Brooke, whose eloquent commentary on this convention is his absence. Brooke, in fact, supported John Anderson in the spring and there is a question whether he will now remain a loyal Republican or abandon the party for Anderson this fall.

From Agnes Moore's point of view, the choices are not happy ones. She feels long-standing allegiance to the Republican Party and will not yet state a conclusion about its nominee: "I haven't made up my mind."

But, she adds, in black caucus meetings here with a group of Reagan cheerleaders and with Reagan himself, all she heard were "the same that platitudes I see in the platform."

"My feeling about Mr. Reagan has been that he would not be the candidate for the minorities," Moore said.

Over at Young's, Moore would find no argument.

Robert L. Turner is a *Globe* political columnist.

Maria Brooker
c/o William Street
Boston, Mass

20040215419



JUL 1980

Mr. Charles Steele Esq.
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 - K. Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.
20462

Att: Mrs. Dr. Eastman

611510000

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

July 21, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Marie Brookter
4 Whitman Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts 02116

Dear Ms. Brookter:

We have received your letter of July 8, 1980, inquiring into the possibility of a violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (the "Act").

As set forth in 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(1), any person who believes that there has been a violation of any law within the Commission's jurisdiction may file a written complaint. In order for the Commission to take action on such a complaint, its contents must be sworn to and signed in the presence of a notary, and notarized. Your letter did not satisfy this requirement of the Act.

In addition, Commission Regulations, found at 11 C.F.R. § 111.4, provide that a complaint:

- (1) must contain the full name and address of the person making the complaint;
- (2) should clearly identify as a respondent each person or entity who is alleged to have committed a violation;
- (3) should identify the source of information upon which the complaint is based;

80040215120

Letter to
Page Two

- (4) should contain a clear and concise recitation of the facts describing the violation of a statute or law over which the Commission has jurisdiction; and
- (5) should be accompanied by supporting documentation if known and available to the person making the complaint.

Finally, please include your telephone number, as well as the full names and addresses of all respondents.

Enclosed please find a copy of §§ 111.4 - 111.10 of Commission regulations which deal with preliminary enforcement procedures. I hope that an examination of these materials will answer most of your questions, and will enable you to be specific in any assertions or allegations you might make in the event you wish to file a legally sufficient complaint with the Commission.

Please contact Elissa Garr, 202-523-4073, of this office should you have any questions about the procedures which should be followed.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Kenneth A. Gross
By: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel
202-523-4175

Enclosure

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2. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO: <i>Mare Bookman</i>	
3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION: REGISTERED NO. <i>945520</i>	CERTIFIED NO. <i>945520</i> INSURED NO.
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MR. CHARLES STEELE
GENERAL COUNSEL
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
1325 K. STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Enclosure

COMPLAINT REQUEST TO WITH-HOLD FEDERAL ELECTION FUNDS
FROM BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES NAMELY:

REPUBLICAN PARTY NOMINEE

DEMOCRATIC PARTY NOMINEE

FOR 1980 NATIONAL PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS

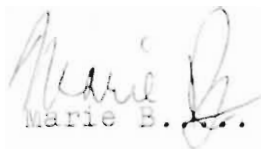
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GENERAL COUNSEL
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

3 0 7 4 0 2 1 5 4 2 3

Mr. Steele:

So that you can see that I am NOT THE NUT that Hamilton Jordan told the Carter Campaign workers that I am, I am enclosing a few of the many copies of un-biased reviews of my book, and other pertinent material.


Marie B.

List of some of my appearances on TV and Radio, and Reviews during tour for my book, "HERE I AM, TAKE MY HAND."

1. NBC-TV Today Show with Barbara Walters
2. NBC-TV Not for Women Only with Barbara Walters...two shows
3. Phil Donohue Show - Chicago
4. Bob Cromie Show - Chicago
5. Merv Griffin Show - Hollywood
6. Mike Douglas Show - Philadelphia
7. Edie Huggins Show - Philadelphia
8. Marcia Rose Show - Philadelphia
9. Wdas Radio - Philadelphia
10. Ralph Colliers Show - Philadelphia
11. What Radio with Mary Mason - Philadelphia
12. Sunday Evening Show - Baltimore
13. Panorama Show - Washington D.C.
14. Take it From Here - Washington D.C.
15. Lee Philip Show - Chicago
16. Joy Noufer Show - Houston
17. BBC - London with David Frost
18. Positively Black - NBC TV New York
19. London Times Newspaper
20. Associated Press - Interview with Joy Stilley & film.
21. The Morning Show - Baton Rouge, Louisiana
22. The Morning Show - two appearances - Los Angeles, California

80040215424

Book review

Sunday Cape Cod Standard-Times, June 30, 1974

A graphic, personal picture of a black woman's struggle

By MARION VUILLEUMIER

Here I Am - Take My Hand. By Marie Brookter with Jean Curtis. Harper and Row. 248 Pages. \$7.95.

Though the setting for this story begins in the Deep South, and ranges across the country, the book was written on Cape Cod. The author spent a quiet, reflective and prolific late winter in Chatham, and produced a book that graphically depicts the struggle of a responsible, gifted black woman in a white world.

From a "whistlestop hamlet with one paved street" in Louisiana, she proceeds through grade school, Catholic high school and University of Chicago, studying political science. Driven by a commitment to better the black situation through political means, she worked through ward and state politics to positions on the Kennedy, Johnson and McGovern campaign teams.

As the first black advance woman, she managed local appearances of her candidates in California, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Texas and Illinois. She also assisted at the national Democratic conventions.

Determined from the start not to "gain a whole pie one month and lose three-quarters of it the next," the author kept her frustrations in check when she met racial prejudice - even when to her surprise it appeared in the staff members of liberal candidate McGovern's team.

Friend of presidents and high government officials, she kept her sense of values

and commitment to black people. When Lyndon Johnson died, Lady Bird invited her to the funeral service at the National Christian Church in Washington and she sat among the nation's leaders and the representatives of other countries.

Thinking of her humble beginnings in a sharecropper's cabin, she reflected on the road she had traveled. "I had fought hard to gain my rights as a citizen. Without those who have gone before me and those who were ready to join me, that willing struggle would have been far more difficult. I could not have made it alone, and I turn my back on no one. As many hands were outstretched to me along the way, so do I proudly become a link in that chain of human kindness. I stand before you now with encouragement and love. Here I am - take my hand."

Rejecting the way of violence, this outstanding woman has chosen the way of patience, tolerance and persistence. Yet, in her tale, we can see the reasons why the less committed and the less educated in their frustrations have turned to violence. It's a well-told tale of the black position in our country.

A further plus is the description of the mechanics of running campaigns. It's a cram course in public relations, crowd pulling and staff operation. The Kennedy team comes out far superior to others in her description. Here the candidates knew what was happening on every staff level and corrected instantly what they did not like. An analysis of these procedures would benefit current political men.

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80040215426

CALIFORNIA

AUGUST 25, 1974

LOS ANGELES TIMES

Summing Up Black Experience

BY EARL OFARI

Here I Am—Take My Hand by Marie Brockter with Jean Curtis (Harper & Row, \$7.95).

• This book is an odyssey through the life and struggles of a Southern black woman. Growing up in a close-knit family in a rural Louisiana community in the 1930s, Marie Brockter managed to escape much of the hardship of a rigidly segregated society.

She meticulously details the pleasures of her early family experience. In the process she presents a positive dimension of black life in the South too often ignored in current black writings.

As time passed, her consciousness of the character of black oppression began to sharpen. The murder of a close relative who had attempted to lead an abortive black voter registration effort proved to be the final impetus.

She moved to Chicago, taking with her the conviction that black rights could be gained through the ballot box. There followed stints first in the Daley "reform" campaign for mayor in 1954, and later the Kennedy and Johnson presidential campaigns. Both Johnson and Kennedy she credits with doing

more than any other Presidents in American history to further the cause of civil rights.

The assassinations of the Kennedys and Martin Luther King Jr. only strengthened her resolve to win justice through the political process. In 1972, she plunged headlong into the McGovern campaign, serving as the first black female advance person. Her responsibilities consisted of seeing to the details of the candidate's appearance in a city.

Her main criticism is

leveled at McGovern for "his personal insensitivity" to black political needs. She cites the lack of key black staff personnel and the disregard of the few blacks that did hold positions. The chapter "Racial Tensions in a Liberal Camp" seems to sum up her frustrations.

"Here I Am—Take My Hand" brings us an energetic, independent black woman for whom the "American Dream" and black political strength are synonymous.

book reviews

4D Sun., June 23, 1974
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

A Black Woman's Campaign

HERE I AM — TAKE MY HAND

By Marie Brookter, with Jean Curlls
248 pages, Harper & Row, \$7.95

For more than half a century, Louisiana — which now has 149 black elected officials — denied blacks the right to vote. Blacks were relegated to the lowest-paying jobs and were segregated from the rest of the population. Most were tenant farmers, and Marie Brookter's family was no exception.

In 1952 Ms Brookter, then 21 years old, and several of her friends in Opelousas decided that it was time for them to challenge disenfranchisement. After several private meetings, the group decided to send three young black men, all of whom had performed military service, to the local registrar's office as a test. One of the men was Lester Mitchell, Ms Brookter's cousin. As expected, the blacks were turned away, with an admonishment: "Now, boys y'all know negras can't register in this state. Y'all have enough education to know that."

That same night the group met at Lester's house to ponder the next move. About half way through the meeting there was a knock at the door. Lester got up to answer it.

There was a loud noise like a shotgun blast when Lester opened the door. The group members rushed to the doorway. They had indeed heard a shotgun. The impact had severed Lester's head from his body. Parts lay in the hallway on the blood-stained floor.

The shooting had a chilling effect on the black community. The two men who had accompanied Lester to register left town immediately. Lester's wife also departed as soon as his funeral was held. Others who had not been directly involved in the brief campaign also left out of fear.

Less than a year after the incident, Ms Brookter's husband was killed in a trucking accident on his job, thus paving the way for her exit. She knew she wanted to become active in politics and she felt a special obligation to do so after Lester's death.

Ms Brookter settled in Chicago, beginning her political activity as a campaign worker for Richard Daley's first mayoral contest, and later as a press aide to presidential aspirants John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

Somehow, between active political involvements, she managed to earn a degree in constitutional law and political science at the University of Chicago.

She branched out into television work, first as a publicist, a capacity in which she won a coveted Emmy Award, and, later, as a producer, which brought her two more Emmys while she worked for an NBC affiliate in Chicago.

But the thrust of this autobiography is on Ms Brookter's work for Senator George S. McGovern's unsuccessful bid for the presidency. It is an absorbing account of behind the scene politicking and friction and jealousy among staff members.

It recounts how Mrs. McGovern, after spending weeks apart from her husband, pleaded with staff members to arrange a few hours for them to be alone. It recalls John F. Kennedy asking: "Do you think I can carry the black vote? And, Marie, you understand why I had to pick Lyndon, don't you?"

The book describes the chaos that erupted in the McGovern camp when it was learned that Senator Thomas F. Eagleton had undergone shock treatment, and it also notes the disappointment of the women's caucus when they learned they could not get a woman as McGovern's running mate. Also detailed in the book is the dissatisfaction among McGovern's black staffers at his repeated cancellation of events within the black community.

On a more personal level, the book documents the abuse Ms Brookter suffered as a black and as a woman while working in the campaigns. For example, at one point she was scheduled to lead Senator McGovern from the stage at one rally, but she could not get past Secret Service agents — although she had proper identification. She calmly turned to a white volunteer, told her what to do, and watched as the agent waved the girl through the crowd.

Above all else, the book is a study of one woman's determination to fight setbacks with perseverance, rather than disillusionment. It is an example of how even under the most trying circumstances, one need not feel defeated. Lester, were he alive, would have been proud.

—George E. Curry

80040215427

Political Action

THE EXPRESS EASTON, PA.

She Helped Open Doors for Blacks

JUNE 29, 1974

By JOY STILLEY

NEW YORK (AP) — For 20 years Marie Brookter has been struggling to open doors for blacks. Now she hopes to see the younger generation push their way through these doors.

"The laws are on the books now, and it's time to take the action out of the streets and into the courtrooms," says the native of Washington, La., where her parents were tenant farmers. Eighth of 12 children, she was politicized in her teens when her cousin was blasted with a shotgun after he tried to register to vote in the 1952 presidential election.

"Legally we could vote but actually we could not," she explains. "So we had to draw a line somewhere to stop white intimidation even though we knew we'd be beaten or even killed, as my cousin was. Anybody would be frightened, but we had to take that chance," adds Mrs. Brookter, who with Jean Curtis has written a book about those two decades of political activity called "Here I Am — Take My Hand."

Now a frequent lecturer on predominantly black college campuses, she deplores the disillusionment and apathy she sees in the faces of her listeners.

"Disillusionment because they don't feel they have enough power, apathy because they feel nothing can be done. But they're wrong. You're not always going to get the whole thing but as long as you keep inching up on it you will sooner or later prevail. If you



A FIGHTER — For 20 years Marie Brookter fought for the rights of blacks. Now she lectures on mostly black college campuses, emphasizing the need for further efforts by black youth.

press hard enough it's going to work but you have to have determination," warns Mrs. Brookter, whose own determination took her to Chicago at age 22 in order to be able to vote and to work for voting rights for everyone.

Already a widow with a 3-year-old daughter, she got a fulltime job there, worked as a volunteer in Richard Daley's first mayoral cam-

paign and enrolled in the University of Chicago, from which she graduated in just four years "by going to school on Saturdays as well as nights."

From there she went on to become a television producer, the first paid black staff member of John F. Kennedy's Presidential Inaugural Committee and eventually the first black advance in a presidential campaign. In this capacity she traveled ahead of George McGovern to arrange everything from extra chairs to security.

One of her fondest memories is attending the Kennedy inaugural ball at the special invitation of the President. "Being there gave me such a great sense of accomplishment and the knowledge that it wouldn't be long till we would get what we were fighting for," she says.

Mrs. Brookter, who remembers a childhood when she would "see white kids in a rural area have a bus while we had to walk five miles to

school," feels blacks have ten much of what she and hers fought for:

"The right to vote, with restrictions about having to memorize the state constitution or pay a poll tax; Public Accommodations so we can sit in the front of the bus if we feel like it; have a hundred black mayors in large and small cities; black congressmen, a black senator, a whole list of legislators in the South; Equal Employment Opportunity Committee, greater access to college — a host of things."

But she admits there is so much to be done, including a more forceful push for equal housing, a move she believes would alleviate bus problems.

And she insists that blacks must not become complacent in the face of widening employment opportunities. "We firms taking in blacks because they have to, so we don't feel that they have to be ready because they'll get in anyhow," she says. And when they do get in, she urges, "Don't come in as a spare piece for the world, but turn around and bring other blacks in."

In her lectures, Mrs. Brookter says, she always stresses the need for black awareness. "We've never been culturally deprived as so many people believe. We've been socially deprived. We must be aware of our history. Until you know where you came from you can't really think about where you're going."

Mrs. Brookter, whose daughter, Carolyn, is now a senior at Southern University in Baton Rouge, La., has thought about running for office but decided against it.

"Then I would have to work for a particular constituency," she says. "I think I can be of greater influence as an ambassador for my people all over America."

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VH

Brockster

NASHVILLE, TENN.

BANNER

-D. 96,863-

NASHVILLE METROPOLITAN AREA

OCT 19 1974

McGovern Lacked Black Nucleus

By GEORGE W. GORE, JR.

Some interesting sidelights on the recent presidential political campaigns are revealed in *Here I Am — Take My Hand* (248 pp. Harper and Row, \$7.95) by Marie Brockster with Jean Curtis. The writer grew up in Louisiana in a whistle-stop hamlet and as a result of a tragic night while planning how blacks could peacefully get the right to vote in the forthcoming federal election, she left her home town and sought refuge in Chicago.

She earned a degree in constitutional law and political science at the University of Chicago. While working during the day, she began a career in politics. Accounts of her relations with Mayor Daley of Chicago, of her work as press aide for John Kennedy in his presidential campaign and of her activities as an advance woman in the McGovern campaign are the basis of her story.

Commenting on the 1972 Presidential campaign of which she was a vital part she says: "My final thought, on the eve of the Presidential campaign, was that McGovern had no black constituency in South Dakota, and therefore no experience in setting up communication lines between himself and the blacks who would work for his election and eventually vote for him. The Kennedys, on the other hand, had a three-to-four per cent black constituency in their home state of Massachusetts, and had obviously learned a lot from the experience. I didn't know who or what was going to teach McGovern and his staff the same lessons."

She reports that McGovern lost the election badly because the help of seasoned political activists was alienated by a group of young men who lacked feeling for others and professional skills.

In telling the story of her life and struggles in the field of voting rights for blacks footnotes are given to help clear up what has happened in American politics during the period 1961-72. It is a provocative review of a personal struggle to gain the rights of citizenship.

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VH
Sociology: Reviews
Of New Books
Washington, D.C.
M. N/A

SEP 1974

Brookter, Marie, with Jean Curtis
Here I Am--Take My Hand
New York: Harper and Row, Publishers
249 pp., \$7.95, LC 73-14248
Publication Date: June 12, 1974

To understand a people's history, it is necessary to do more than study the mass experience. Case histories, examinations of the lives and perceptions of individuals both key and common, illuminate the larger story of the society or subculture. This autobiographical work by Marie Brookter tells the story of a black woman, born the daughter of Louisiana tenant farmers, who was an advance woman in the 1972 McGovern campaign. Her story is valuable both for its intrinsic value as an autobiography and as a primary document that captures and displays a variety of mid-20th-century American racial attitudes.

Here I Am--Take My Hand begins with Mrs. Brookter's childhood in rural Louisiana. Her memory vivid, Mrs. Brookter gives the reader a feel for the pace of Southern life in the thirties and forties. The aspirations and the fears of Southern Negroes, their relationships with various segments of the white population, are well reflected in Mrs. Brookter's writings.

From the rural South of the thirties, Mrs. Brookter's book recalls her marriage and widowhood during the forties, and her early involvement with the Civil Rights struggle. In this part of the book, the reader is once again acquainted with the hazards faced by Southern black people who became involved in politics.

The last, perhaps most important, phase of the book deals with Mrs. Brookter's involvement with the Democratic party. Having left Louisiana for Chicago, Mrs. Brookter worked in Richard Daley's 1954 campaign for mayor. From that point on she was active politically, working in the Democratic national campaigns between 1956 and 1972.

Her life during the sixties mirrors the experiences and evolutions of many black people. Liking the Kennedys, she at first distrusted Lyndon Johnson, but his subsequent performance in the area of civil rights allayed her fears. Finally the Vietnam war caused her to be disillusioned with Johnson, though her book indicates a strong liking for him as a person who embraced the Civil Rights movement at a crucial point.

Her political odyssey continues through the shattering year of 1968, with the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy. A supporter of Kennedy, she was unable to bring herself to work for Humphrey after the Kennedy death.

In the 1972 campaign, Mrs. Brookter was an advance woman for George McGovern. In relaying her campaign experiences Mrs. Brookter reveals much about the modern presidential campaign and what goes on behind the public scenes:

the importance of those rarely seen individuals who determine the candidate's actions and, occasionally, his policies.

Even more important than her detailing of the art and science of political campaigning is Mrs. Brookter's description of the racial attitudes of McGovern staffers. Nominally liberal, the McGovern camp had its share of bigoted individuals who, according to Mrs. Brookter, were unable to come to grips with a black advance person, or see such a person as anything more than a shill to be used for exclusively black events. Mrs. Brookter's major fight within the McGovern campaign was for recognition as a full-fledged advance person capable of initiating and following through with advance projects in both black and white communities.

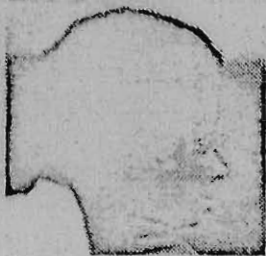
Here I Am--Take My Hand is a book that teachers and students of race relations might want to consider although, with the exception of the revelation of racism in the McGovern campaign, not much in this book will be new to them. The strength of the book lies not in its novelty, but in its detailed illustration of a segment of black life.

ROBERT J. COTTRILL
Yale University

80040215430

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V. Hill
Marie
Brookter
↑



A shot gun blast started her

on the road to political activism... she was the first black "advance man"... she advised Kennedy, Johnson, McGovern and Mayor Daley on how to handle race relations... she became an award-winning TV producer—a black woman in a white man's world... Chicago's Marie Brookter vividly describes her eventful life in this moving, inspiring autobiography.

HERE I AM TAKE MY HAND BY MARIE BROOKTER

 Harper & Row
100 N. 5th St. New York, N.Y. 10022

with Jean Curtis

\$7.95 at bookstores

R. ... Row Ad # HR-245

5 Appeared in Chicago News/Sun Times - 6/23/74
Chicago Tribune Book World

June 30 '74

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BLACK PERSPECTIVES

LC 73-4120 \$7.95

HERE I AM— TAKE MY HAND


Marie Brookter with Jean Curtis.
A no-holds-barred account of
behind-the-scenes political activity
by a black woman involved in
three Democratic Presidential
campaigns. "A moving plea for
human rights."—*Publishers Weekly*

Y4 LC 73-14248 \$7.95

CAROLING DUSK An Anthology of Verse by Negro Poets

Countee Cullen, Editor. A reissue
of the widely praised collection of
verse by Arna Bontemps, Paul
Lawrence Dunbar, Langston
Hughes and others.

Y4 LC 73-18651 \$7.95

 Harper & Row
THE BOOKSellers New York 10022

Harper & Row Ad # HR-901

Appeared in Library Journal - August
Booklist - Sept. 1 '74

225

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HEW assistant secretary, have combined their talents to produce a valuable survey. Refusing to stigmatize the ethical drug industry as rapacious, they are nevertheless critical of its hardness with doctors and its insouciant attitude about product safety. The medical profession also gets its lumps, especially for treating retail men as educators rather than salesmen. Pharmacists and federal bureaucrats are also taken to task. The authors treat every significant facet of their subject—drug prices, drug advertising, the controversy about brand vs. generic names, the menace of medications, the danger of prescription-happy doctors. Basically optimistic about the future of drugs, they conclude with a prescription for action that puts special stress on the acceptance of greater responsibility by the public. [June 10]

A FORGOTTEN EMPRESS:

Anna Ivanovna and Her Era, 1730-1740. *Mina Curtiss*. Frederick Ungar, \$12.50. Historians have been unkind to this Russian empress, daughter of Ivan V, niece of Peter the Great. Mina Curtiss remedies the situation in this engrossing biography. The author, after a trip to Russia with the New York City Ballet Company, found her curiosity piqued by an account of Anna's court written by an Italian, Count Francesco Algarotti. What intrigued her was Anna's interest in the performing arts. During her reign the first orchestra was organized, the first opera was performed; at her court Russian ballet had its beginnings. Probing further, the author found that the Empress embodied those curious contradictions in the Russian character that puzzle today as they did yesterday: art on one hand, secret police on the other. Both sides of Anna are here, but the emphasis falls on the stimulus and the innovations this neglected woman brought to the arts of her country. Copiously illustrated. Index. [June 10]

MY NIGHTS AND DAYS.

Julie. Putnam, \$6.95. This anonymous inmate autobiography of a "high priced" call girl takes Julie, daughter of a Brooklyn, N.Y., kosher poultry dealer, from an unhappy life at home to a career planned with deliberate care. She would operate alone, never drink hard liquor, take no drugs or become emotionally involved with any client. Eventually, she became an international prostitute—South America, Europe—aspiring to create historical courtesans. After five years of this, she still retained her self-respect and a genuine affection for certain customers—76-year-old Quincy Smith of London, for instance, who wrote a book interpreting biblical prophecies. When Julie attained financial freedom at 25, she became a real estate agent. Ready for marriage now, and on the lookout for a husband, "Julie" seems, from the serious tone of

her writing, a earthy woman not sorry at all that she "widened" her horizons.

[June 11]

HERE I AM—TAKE MY HAND.

Marie Brooker, with *Jean Curtis*. Harper & Row, \$7.95. The reader gets an inside view of incidents in the Kennedy, Johnson and McGovern election campaigns as Ms. Brooker reports the excitement, confusion and—most important to her story—the racial discrimination she encountered as an "advance" (one who arranges for a candidate's appearance). A graduate of the University of Chicago, Brooker fought her way up from her parents' tenant-farmer home in Louisiana to be the first paid black staff member of a presidential inaugural committee. She was 21 when her cousin, a prominent Louisiana businessman, was decapitated by a deputy sheriff's rifle shot because he had sued for his right to vote. Bereft and angry, she resolved to battle racial prejudice within the political system. Her story is a moving plea for human rights. [June 12]

LOVERS, FRIENDS, SLAVES...

The Nine Male Sexual Types. *Martha L. Stein*. Putnam, \$8.95. Martha Stein, who thinks this is the first study of male sexuality conducted by a female, gave herself the unusual task of observing, over four years and à la Peeping Tommasina, 1242 upper-middle-class men in their "psychosexual transactions" with call girls. Her approach is robust, free from all sniggering or eyebrow raising, and her results, in a general sense, are interesting. Call girls for her are "paraprofessional sexual therapists," social do-gooders whose activities should be decriminalized, indeed incorporated into mental health programs. As for these men, whom she puts in nine categories starting with "opportunists" and ending with "juveniles," they are basically healthy people fantasizing their way (in most cases) out of inadequate marriages. To many, however, this study may seem a trifle ponderous, with all its solemn analyses of client types, client performances and call girl responses and its frequent swatches of stilted dialogue. Can sex be separated from love without moral debasement? That's the big question, to which the whole book answers, loudly—yes. Tables, bibliography, index. *National ad-promotion campaign*. [June 12]

REVIVAL!

Barbara Beniger. Illustrations by *Eleanor Dickinson*. Harper & Row, \$7.95; paper \$4.95. The author and the artist traveled for several summers and studied the phenomenon of religious revivals in rural and urban areas. Ms. Dickinson's line drawings, which have been on exhibit at Washington's Corcoran Gallery, are

stunningly graphic and so is Mr. Beniger's prose. The key word is terror (which both the writer and the illustrator have captured), a heated emotionalism that preachers create and which congregations embrace wholeheartedly. It's clear that God and the devil are real entities to people who, gathering in tents or halls all over this country, come with the earnest hope of salvation. They sing, they speak in tongues, they cry out and confess their most private deeds. Black and white, the worshippers take their eyes directly from the Bible. Their prayers, which seem primitive to the sophisticated, are nothing if not sincere.

[June 12]

"THE DRAGON HAS COME."

Gregory Armstrong. Harper & Row, \$10. During the course of many meetings in Soledad and San Quentin with George Jackson, the slain author of "Soledad Brother," Gregory Armstrong came to identify with and love the desperate and passionate black man. For the next year following their work together on Jackson's book—and later, after Jackson's death in prison—Armstrong became deeply involved with Jackson's family, friends, lawyers and supporters; and, he confesses here, he even for a time considered trying to help Jackson escape. In this disturbing, eloquent book (which is based largely on taped sessions with Jackson, who spoke movingly about his experiences, philosophy and hopes), Armstrong demonstrates the power and clarity, if also the occasional fuzziness, of Jackson's thinking. This is compelling reading, notable for the feeling and candor of its author (white, Harvard-educated, Jackson's seeming antithesis). Jackson's immense impact on those he encountered, the reasons for his revolutionary militancy, are implicit on every page. But Armstrong also makes it clear that Jackson killed a jailer—which some still deny. Index. [June 12]

VITAL SIGNS: The Way We Die

in America. *John Langone*. Little, Brown, \$8.95. In order to learn how dying Americans are treated in their last days, John Langone ("Death Is a Noun," "Goodbye to Beulah," etc.) studied anatomy with a medical class, talked with hospital staffers and listened and learned from terminally ill patients. In this very personal book on a subject generally considered morbid, he weaves together the quotations, fact sheets, news reports and all the interviews he conducted with doctors, nurses, clergymen, relatives and dying patients to show, quite movingly, the truth about "the way we die in America." Although death is not 100% and some professionals regard the deaths of others (but not their own) as routine, for many of those who are dying the experience involves fear, pain, dread and the loss of dignity. Langone's message is that doc-

that as an advance for Shriver the author's professional competence was again fully appreciated and utilized.

"Here I Am" brings to mind Maria Campbell's excellent "Half-Breed," and Mrs. Brookter emerges a warm and beautiful person, perhaps ill-served in her choice of co-author, who appears somewhat unsophisticated in the matters of dialogue and particularly of incident. A paperback edition revised on her own by the author would contribute substantially to the new world visualized by the late great Edward Kennedy Duke Ellington as a place "where there would be no war, no greed, no categorization, no nonbelievers, where love was unconditional, and no pronoun was good enough for God."

(73-14248)

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BEST SELLERS
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S-M. 3,000

JUL 1 1974

Brookter, Marie, with Jean Curtis Here I Am—Take
My Hand

Harper and Row, June 12, 1974. 240p. \$7.95. [1]

The eighth of twelve children, Marie Zackary Brookter was born in May, 1931 in Washington, Louisiana, to

tenant farmers who knew how to raise their young. In addition to home tasks (making their own mattresses of black moss, tending the family vegetable garden), the children played and worked in the fields. "one of us staying home to do the washing and cooking. That way we all learned how to do everything necessary to survive." In cotton picking time they earned money for their clothes; two older sisters could pick close to 300 pounds on a good day.

The Zacharys walked to school (four miles each way in primary grades, five to high school; "there were no complaints then about busing white children") though occasionally, if it were cold or rainy, the driver of the white school bus gave them a lift after he had discharged his passengers. "This went on for about two years, until one of the white parents found out about it and complained to the school board."

Catholics, the Zacharys kept the faith, despite such a repeated test as the wait to receive communion: "We would go to the altar. . . after all the whites had received and were back in their seats. The priest would stand with the host in his hand waiting for us. . . It was a long wait, since we didn't move until all the whites were settled back."

Married at sixteen when she finished high school and the mother of a baby girl a year later, the author became involved in civil rights with her cousin, Lester Mitchell, NAACP field director for New Orleans, though both his wife and Marie's husband were fearful of the implicit danger. In the spring of 1952, two days after Mitchell and others had filed suit for voting rights, he called a meeting of black leaders at his home. "Lester was telling the rest of us about what had happened at the registrar's office. When a knock sounded on the front door (he) got up to answer it. . . We heard a deafening blast. . . raced to the doorway. . . His head had been blown off. . ."

When Marie's husband died in a trucking accident a year later, she consulted with her parents and decided to go north to become a political activist while they cared for her daughter. Earning her living and studying constitutional law and political science at the University of Chicago, Mrs. Brookter worked on the ward level in Mayor Daley's campaign, eventually campaigned for both Kennedy and Johnson, doing publicity under Pierre Salinger, Andrew Hatcher and Carl Rowan, on occasion receiving directives personally from Kennedy and Johnson. Contemporaneously she produced television programs, with two Emmys to her credit.

When she became an advance worker for the McGovern campaign (hiring the halls, arranging for leaflets and sound tracks, motorcades, menus, including Secret Service clearance of food handlers), the author found her tremendous experience countered by an equally great inexperience and ineptitude on the part of most of McGovern's national staff. A one-time McGovern volunteer in a rural area where integration was complete, this reviewer finds Mrs. Brookter's report an appalling documentation of Ebony's expose on ignorance and discrimination at the national level. That the black electorate overwhelmingly supported McGovern can be construed in no other way than as an indication of profound distrust of Nixon. It is noteworthy

LIBRARY JOURNAL
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Brookier, Marie with Jean Curtis. *Here I Am—Take My Hand.*

*Harper, Jan. 1974. 288p. index. LC 73-14248
\$7.95. At 100mg

Brookier, a black woman who was an active campaign worker for Richard Daley, JFK, LBJ, and McGovern, starts prosaically with the brief narrative of her family life. But when she turns to politics, her prose brightens as she records anecdotes of her personal contacts with the candidates and her co-workers. (Conversations quoted verbatim years after the event may be more colorful than accurate.) The greater part of the book and the most interesting covers her work as an advance woman for McGovern: the numerous details of the job, the problems, the in-fighting, and the racial tensions. Often she was the only black woman, and often she was treated differently from the white members of the staff. But she held on. The impression left by this subjective account is of an aggressive, self-confident, hard-working woman, with an interest in rights for blacks and for women, but a greater interest in proving herself. She learned early that "if you want to get anywhere in this white society, you've got to learn to kick ass." *Marian Petrovic, formerly at Queens Borough P.L., New York.*

In quoting or excerpting please refer to
THE KIRKUS REVIEWS
Date of Issue: 5/1

Brookter, Marie & Jean Curtis. HERE I AM - TAKE MY HAND. Harper & Row \$7.95.
(6/12. LC: 73-14248)

Soupy title notwithstanding, Marie Brookter is more soldier than supplicant. She has climbed up the political ladder of four Presidential campaigns as a black spokesperson. At the slightest provocation, she will tell you "I'm not a white man's nigger," but, like the Kennedy brothers she trusted and revered, she believes in "strategies of principled flexibility." Brookter's first political lesson came from her cousin Lester Markfield, Field Director of the NAACP in their native rural Louisiana until he had his head blown off for trying to register to vote. Cousin Lester taught her to be far-sighted, pragmatic and wholly committed. His caveat, "We must not gain the whole pie one month and lose three-fourths of it the next month," recurs to her again as the not-so-bright young men surrounding George McGovern manage to do just that in the (1968) campaign. Brookter gives a blow-by-blow account of her view of the jealousies, staff competition, political bloodletting and smoke-filled room tactics inside the Democratic Party -

furthermore accusing the party of out-and-out racism in undermining her work as the first black advance woman ("a fly in a bowl of milk") in Presidential politics. She displays her extraordinary professionalism and political savvy (with attention to points as fine as ordering "either Schlitz or Budweiser, brands we thought would probably endorse McGovern" and insisting "NO LETTUCE!") - and offers this piece of worldly advice to her brothers and sisters: "You have to kick ass to get what you want."

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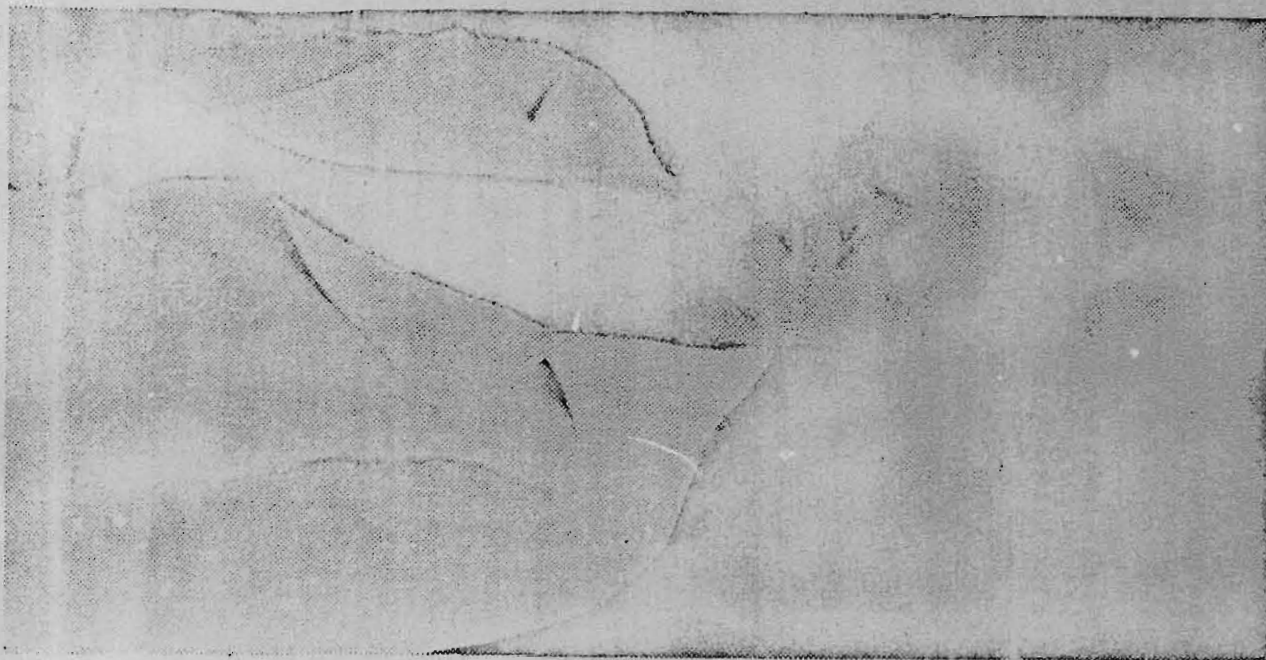
March 23, 1975

SUNDAY ADVOCATE

FEATURES
TRAVEL • BOOKS
HOME & GARDEN
ENTERTAINMENT
HOBBIES

Magazine

Marie Brooker



Here This Week

Political Activist Reflects Her Rise

"I was born in Washington, Louisiana, a whistle-stop Southern hamlet with one paved street, the one that runs through the middle of town, and a stoplight, put there in case anyone wanted to look twice. The side streets of Washington were filled with loose gravel to keep them from becoming mud pits during the rainy season. Anything more in the way of a plan for the future would have exhausted the town's sense of its capacity for reason."

Marie Brookter begins her non-fiction account of adventures and misadventures traveling from that "one paved street" town where her parents were tenant farmers to her hard-earned but exciting life as a political activist. **Here I Am — Take My Hand** is her story.

Catalyst in transforming dreams of freedom into reality was the death of her cousin Lester Mitchell. Marie Brookter, then 18, joined a few other blacks at Mitchell's home to plan how blacks could peacefully get the right to vote in the forthcoming federal election. The meeting was brought to an end with a shotgun blast which killed Mitchell as he answered his front door.

Miss Brookter resolved that she would fight on behalf of her people. While she worked during the day, she attended the University of Chicago at night and earned a degree in constitutional law and political science. Simultaneously, she began a career in politics.

Here I Am — Take My Hand provides an inside view of the Kennedy, Johnson and McGovern election campaigns which Miss Brookter took part in. She was the first paid black staff member of a presidential inaugural committee. The confusion, the excitement and the racial discrimination she met in her election work is chronicled. Other elements of personal and political history, women's rights and black activism are discussed in her unpretentious autobiography.

Miss Brookter closes her book with some reflections made as she attended the funeral for Lyndon Johnson:

"As I sat there, I could not help thinking about my beginnings in Opelousas and the road I had traveled since that day more than 20 years ago when I first left the South to strike out on my own.

"Since that time, I have fought hard to gain my rights as a citizen. Without those who have gone before me and those who were ready to join me, that willing struggle would have been far more difficult.

"I could not have made it alone, and I turn my back on no one. As many hands were outstretched to me along the way, so do I proudly become a link in that chain of human kindness. I stand before you now with encouragement and love. Here I am — take my hand."

Miss Brookter will read from her book next Wednesday, the final guest in the Authors Read Their Works Series. After the reading at 8 p.m. in University United Methodist Fellowship Hall, there will be an opportunity for dialogue between the author and the audience.

Tickets are available at the door, and at the YWCA, 3317 Convention St.

80040215438

SPEAKERS

MARIE BROOKTER

Award-winning television producer and author, Marie is credited with being the influence on President Johnson that led to the passage of the 1965 Voter Rights Bill. She was the first paid Black ever to serve on a presidential inaugural committee, the first paid Black woman to serve as an advance person for the presidential candidate and the first Black to produce for television. She has won 5 Emmy Awards for her work. Born in Louisiana, one of 12 children to tenant farmer parents, Marie left the South after her cousin was killed attempting to register to vote. At that time, she vowed she would work towards correcting the political situation in the South.

DAVID FROST

In a little over 10 years, he has progressed from being a virtually unknown TV researcher to an international phenomenon. His secret has been described as "the gift for bringing people together, for exploring their ideas, for putting those ideas across, for exciting everybody with the prospect of the possible rather than accepting the idea that the familiar is good enough." Born in Kent, England, David got his start acting as MC in nightclubs. In 1962, he was contracted to host the popular satirical TV program "That Was The Week That Was." In 1969, he was given his own Emmy Award winning talk show.

TOM HENDRICKSON

President of the Minneapolis firm, T. M. Hendrickson and Associates, an education psychological consulting company, he is a nationally recognized speaker on managing the human resources. Tom has developed the Personal Profile Analysis, a non-clinical instrument that determines behavioral differences in people. He received his education at the University of Minnesota, UCLA and the University of California at Berkley. Tom travels extensively, holding workshops and seminars, teaching people how to communicate and to better understand themselves.

80040215439

Women's Program

**Tuesday, March 18
Great Hall East**

8:30 — Introduction, Mrs. Ardis Peterson, presiding

— "Here I Am, Take My Hand," Marie Brookter, Cape Cod, Mass. Mrs. Brookter is an award winning television producer and author and presidential confidante. She entered politics in Chicago in 1955, served as a press aide in the presidential campaign of John F. Kennedy and is credited with being the influence on President Johnson that led to passage of the Voter Rights Bill in 1965.

9:45 — Adjourn

9:45 — Coffee, Great Hall Foyer

Following the break, please join delegates and guests attending the general session to hear topics by Debbie Lang and Dr. Robert Shaw.



Nelson



Sommer



Crabtree



Sampson



Zabrocki



Gornitzka



Peterson



Brookter



Lang



Shaw

30040215441

August 6, 1974

Ms. Marie Bookter
c/o ENCORE MAGAZINE
515 Madison Avenue
New York City 10022

Dear Ms. Bookter:

Just a word to tell you how very much I enjoyed your appearance on "Positively Black" this past Sunday.

Your remarks were penetrating, and I think you expressed them with great flair, too. It was the best, most informative bit of reporting I've heard on the recent event in the Congress relative to impeachment.

Looking forward to your article on this subject, and with best wishes for your career in journalism, I am

Sincerely,

Nina Miller

Nina Miller

240 W. 98th St.
NYC 10025

JOE DAVIS

MUSIC PUBLISHER



513 WEST 50th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10019



August 4th, 1974

Ms. Marie Brookter,
Encore Magazine,
515 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y. 10022.

Dear Ms. Brookter:

Many people have unusual hobbies, and I believe mine comes under that category.

My hobby is collecting autographs of "WOMEN OF DISTINCTION" - on American Postage Stamps.

Would you be good enough to honor me with your autograph on the face of the enclosed stamp, and return it to me in the enclosed self-addressed envelope?

Your kindness will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Joe Davis
JOE DAVIS

JD/MS

P. S. I will not attempt to make a comparison, but, truthfully, your appearance on "POSITIVELY BLACK" in a way thrilled me as much as Barbara Joedan's on the impeachment hearings.

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THE FORUM

Fargo - Moorhead

MOORHEAD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1974

Second Class Postage Paid at
Moorhead, Minn.

Marie Brooktner Speaks at Concordia

Marie Brooktner, award winning television producer and author, spoke at Concordia College Thursday as part of Black History Week.

Mrs. Brooktner has a long list of "firsts" to credit that shows every sign of growing. She was the first paid black ever to serve on a presidential inaugural committee, the first paid black woman to serve as an advance person for a presidential candidate (George McGovern in 1972) and the first black to produce for a television network (NBC). She has won five Emmy awards for her work, the first after

only seven months on the job.

Asked the greatest thrill in her varied career in politics and television, she told a press conference that it had to be opening a lot of doors for the first time "and reaching out my hand to pull others in after me."

She was one of twelve children of tenant farmer parents in Louisiana, and she credits her parents as starting her motivation.

"When I was coming up, the thing was to equip yourself," she said. "It worked for me." But today, she said, many highly educated blacks are finding that it is no longer true. A college degree does not mean an automatic job. "The problem now is motivating young people," she said.

She sees a need now for further definition and expansion of civil rights legislation already in the law books. Too often, she said, the laws lay dormant or their application is blocked. The courts are the new battle ground.

Her outlook for the future is "always hopeful." She sees great encouragement in people like Judge Sirica and the "brilliant young lawyers" who are doing some of the ball-carrying for Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski.

During the Kennedy Administration she worked on the President's Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity and was instrumental in influencing Lyndon Johnson and in getting the 1965 Voting Rights Bill. Thirteen years earlier, when she and her cousin Lester Mitchell tried to register to vote in the 1962 presidential election, she watched as his head was blown off by a shotgun blast.

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Bio-Sketch

Marie Brookter

Marie Brookter is a seasoned political activist who has worked in local and National Campaigns since 1955.

Her experiences include work in Mayor Richard J. Daley's first Mayoral Campaign in 1955 then on to the 1956 Democratic National Presidential Campaign working for the late Governor Adlai Stevenson. In 1960 she worked with the press as a press aide in the John F. Kennedy Campaign for President. After the election of John F. Kennedy she went on to work as a community leader with the Equal Opportunity Committee executed by the then President Kennedy with the late and then Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson.

The year 1964 found her working as a hostess for the Democratic National Committee Hospitality Room during the National Convention, then on into the National Campaign as an assistant in advance events for the election of President Lyndon B. Johnson and Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey.

The candidacy of Robert F. Kennedy in 1968 primaries started her energetic activity toward his nomination for President. After the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy she went on to work for Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey helping to set up the many different sub committees.

After the election of President Lyndon B. Johnson and Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey in 1964 she went on to become the first Black staff member of the 1965 Presidential Inaugural Committee working as a Housing Official which saw to it that all guests who came to Washington for the Inauguration had adequate housing.

The year 1972 she again hit the campaign trail, this time starting with Senator Edmund Muskie through the Pennsylvania primary. After Muskie relinquished his primary campaign she went on to help Senator George McGovern, this time as the first Black advance person in a Presidential campaign. After the nomination of Senator George McGovern she became one of the most valued advance persons on the McGovern - Shriver Presidential team.

Marie Brookter is an author of fame. Having written her autobiography, titled "HERE I AM, TAKE MY HAND", in which she chronicles her many experiences in life including her most interesting political experiences. Her book published by Harper & Row of New York has brought her all over the country and London England.

Ms. Brookter is also a sought after speaker and lecturer appearing before convention groups and University and college students all over America. She is also an award winning producer, her first Emmy Award coming after only seven months in television, after the success of the Black series, "Bird of the Iron Feather."

During the historical House Judiciary Hearings on Impeachment, which voted for the Impeachment of President Richard M. Nixon, Ms. Brookter was the only Black reporter of the 120 Reporters to cover the Hearings. Her report was cover story for Encore Magazine of New York, as well as many appearances on television on the subject. Marie Brookter worked the Carter Presidential Campaign, and was Director of Housing for the 1977 Presidential Inaugural Committee.



1977 Inaugural Committee

Press Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

14

DECEMBER 21, 1976

HOUSING TIGHT FOR INAUGURAL FESTIVAL

Although the Inauguration is still a month away, all major hotels in Washington are booked solidly and those in the suburbs are 65 percent full for Jan. 18-21.

However, Bardyl Tirana, who co-chairs the 1977 Presidential Inaugural Committee with Vicki Rogers, said today that everyone who comes to Washington will be housed, even though their first choice may not be available.

With more than 30,900 rooms available within the beltway, he said, the hotels never had 100 percent occupancy, even for the Bicentennial last July.

The highest occupancy rate was recorded in the 1963 inaugural of President Lyndon Johnson, when 94 percent of the rooms were booked. President Richard Nixon's inaugural in 1969 caused a 93 percent booking but this figure slipped to 87.9 percent four years later.

Marie Brookter, in charge of housing for the committee, reports a much greater demand for rooms this year than for the last two inaugurals even though Washington has more hotel rooms now.

The avalanche of reservations this year is "despite the fact that some hotels are demanding money in advance for the entire four days and already report that they have 75 percent of it in hand," she said.

Other hotels want one day's rate in advance and a four-day stay at an average of \$60 a day. Most major hotels have a "room" rate for the inaugural charging no price difference between singles and doubles, Ms. Brookter said.

As of Dec. 17, 39 major hotels had a "no vacancy" for the inaugural period, but Ms. Brookter stressed that many are double bookings and one of them will be cancelled. She also said that a number of out-of-town visitors will find housing in private homes through their state societies and their local Democratic organizations.

The committee is only handling reservations for the Georgia and Minnesota delegations, booking a block of rooms at the Shoreham Hotel for guests from Minnesota and another block at the Sheraton Park Hotel for those from Georgia. The 350 guests coming by train on the Peanut Special from Plains, Ga. have reserved rooms at the Ambassador Hotel.

Second and F Streets S.W., Washington D.C. 20547, (202) 472-4711

30040215445

the *World* of Women

From Tenant Farm To Author-Producer; Struggle Is Told

By CYNTHIA WOODY

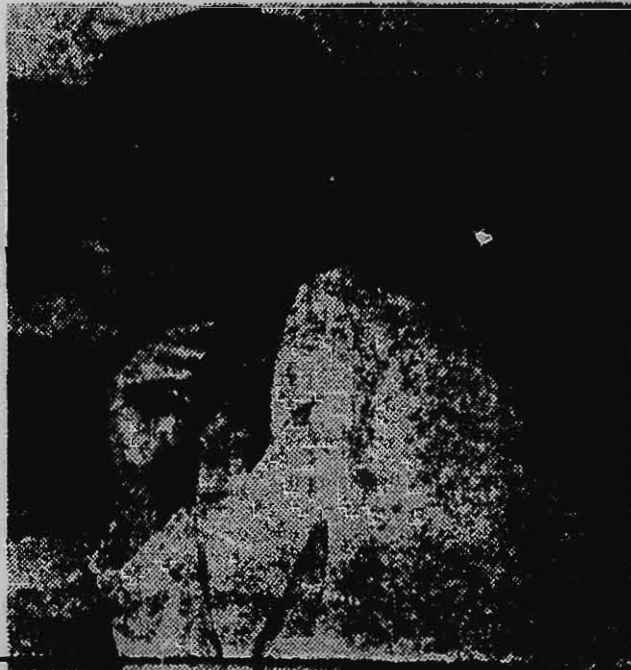
It's a long way from a Louisiana tenant farm to being confidant of presidents, acclaimed author and television film producer.

Marie Brookter of Baton Rouge and Chicago has recently moved from political scene to special assignment with NBC having published "Here I Am — Take My Hand."

In Baton Rouge currently working on a television series based on her book, Mrs. Brookter, daughter of Mrs. Louise Zachary of Underwood Street, is in and out of town seeing to it the television crew, "gets it right."

The Louisiana woman is the final author to appear in the YWCA sponsored Authors Read Their Works Series. She will speak Wednesday at the University Methodist Church, 8 p.m.

Washington La., as it was the years "when colored folk knew better than to register to vote", and now as the area has come of age, is being treated to the tenacity of Marie Brookter, television producer of hard news. No sentimentality for



Marie Brookter

tically attracts young people because she is always in the middle of whatever is happening, Mrs. Brookter—

whole problem," said the author-activist.

She went on, "In the 1960s, the

Mrs. Brookter, no hamming it up (funny hat style, no over-dramatizing of the scene either for this author-producer, who insists on "keeping it right").

From proud, poor rural background, Marie Brookter with strength of will and remarkable conviction made her way via Chicago to be the first paid black staff member of a presidential inaugural committee.

It was the point-blank murder by a deputy sheriff of her cousin for having sued for his right to vote in Opelousas in 1962 that triggered Marie's will to fight, to pursue justice. The young woman, whose husband was killed in an accident, left shortly thereafter for Chicago to make her way to the forefront of the battle of racial prejudice within the political system.

In her book "Here I Am, Take My Hand", Mrs. Brookter tells of her experiences as a staff member during four presidential campaigns and as the first black advance woman. A view of the Kennedy and Johnson campaigns from the vantage of the black worker is chronicled in this simple, unpretentious autobiography written by Mrs. Brookter with the assistance of Jean Curtis, wife of an associate editor.

In "Here I Am-Take My Hand" elements of personal and political happenings, women's rights and black activism are also touched upon.

A graduate of the University of Chicago with a degree in constitutional law and political science, Mrs. Brookter has received five Emmy awards. Three of her popular programs are "From Genesis to Jones," concerning black history; "Not Just Any Fire," about the Chicago fire; and "Not the Giant Nor the Dwarf," dealing with drug 'diction.

"My thing is preaching heri- says the tall, indefatig- woman.

"I called on to speak to groups, and one who na-

those around her. "Tomorrow is yours. I don't want to be a disillusioned old lady because you young people didn't pick up the marbles on making America what it ought to be!"

Pounding her fist on the counter and shouting with enjoyment, Marie Brookter speaks her mind. Words come tumbling out all twisted and curiously inflected, not at all like a native Opelousas daughter. Her speech is a combination of Chicagoese and a muffled Southern accent due to training received from the Sisters of the Holy Ghost parochial school in Opelousas, many of whom were from Martinique and "couldn't stand our Southern accents."

The words don't stop however and Marie Brookter has a lot to say, and say it she will.

Going on about "preaching heritage," Marie Brookter pointed out, "unless our youngsters understand where they come from, they don't know where they are or where they are going!"

Marie Brookter shouted "Holding up that militant fist doesn't get you a job; it makes you qualified for nothing!"

In the 1960s, she pointed out, there was feeling of fine beginnings and progress; in the 1970s there is regression: "the black fist was readied without qualification. Now the problem is loss of heritage. Look at middle-class blacks," said she, "they suffer from big-shotism; their problem is loss of heritage. If you don't know where you are from, you don't know where you are going!"

Concerned about the problems of middle-class blacks, Marie Brookter pointed out that she equates them with the Ku Klux Klan, both use intimidation.

"Black middle class people say, 'I didn't tell you I wanted to go to school with white kids; I didn't tell you I wanted to marry your kid.' But discrimination exists either way. This is the

talked about equal access, merger of equal opportunity, now we talk about access to the head of the table. Whiten say, 'I'll stop you you'; blacks say, 'I didn't want it anyway'. Some blacks are trying to take our heritage away. They won't admit (it) was a cotton sack; they act like they always had a Ph.D."

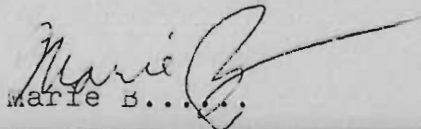
Marie Brookter went on, "We come from all this background; but a lot of black people here don't want to remember where they come from."

Remember they will, if Marie Brookter has her say.

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Mr. Steele:

This is a copy of a letter to me from Hamilton Jordan after the campaigns were over. As you can see the letter speaks for itself. They refused before I filed a complaint to place me on staff, and most adamantly thereafter. EEOC played the waiting game so that they would not have to get involved in the case. You will also find a copy of the affidavit. There's loads of other material should you wish to see it.


Marie B.

CARTER - MONDALE
TRANSITION PLANNING GROUP

P.O. Box 2600
Washington, D.C. 20013

December 14, 1976

Ms. Marie Brookter
c/o Kenneth L. Adams
2101 L Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20037

Dear Ms. Brookter:

From January through mid-August of this year you took a leave of absence from your professional activities in order to work on a full time, voluntary basis to help Jimmy Carter win the Democratic nomination for President. During that time you and others expressed concern that the employment patterns of the Committee for Jimmy Carter during the primary campaign did not reflect a full integration of black and white employees. When you were not hired for a position in the Press Department for the general election campaign, you filed a charge with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Our campaign sincerely regrets any misunderstanding which has arisen, as we share the same goal -- a campaign which is truly integrated with blacks and other minorities and women participating at all levels.

It is unfortunate that because of the situation which existed at the time, we lost the benefit of your talents in the general election campaign. Nevertheless, thanks to your efforts and those of others like you, our common goal has been largely achieved in the final staffing of our general election campaign.

The contributions you made to the primary campaign at considerable personal sacrifice are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Hamilton Jordan
Hamilton Jordan

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State of
County of

ss.

AFFIDAVIT

MARIE BROOKTER, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. This affidavit is submitted in support of the Complaint filed by me on August 23, 1976 with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, charging the Carter-Mondale Presidential Campaign Committee with employment discrimination.

2. Prior to joining the Jimmy Carter campaign, I had worked in every Democratic presidential campaign since 1956, including as a paid staff member in 1968 and 1972.

3. My principal recent campaign experience involved public relations and advance work, especially dealing with local press and arranging coverage for local events.

4. In September 1975 Congressman Andrew Young (D-Ga.) asked me to consider taking a leave of absence from my writing and lecturing activities and join the Jimmy Carter campaign effort.

5. In January 1976 I ceased my writing and lecturing activities in order to begin working on a voluntary, unsalaried basis for the Jimmy Carter campaign.

1st draft of Affidavit for Suit

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6. My first assignment in January, 1976 was to assist Lewis Manilow of Chicago, Illinois in a fund-raising effort in and around Chicago.

7. In February and early March, up until the Illinois presidential primary election, I worked under Mark Cutwright, state coordinator for Illinois, setting up a campaign office on the south side of Chicago and handling press relations (along with Linda Sanchez).

8. In March 1976, following the Illinois primary election I was asked by Ben Brown, Deputy Campaign Director, to go to North Carolina. In North Carolina, as in several other primary election states, the Carter campaign staff structure was segregated by race. I worked under the supervision of Emanuel Eaves, statewide coordinator of the Black staff effort in North Carolina. I was responsible for local press and advance work in connection with Black campaign events. My white counterpart, Charlotte Scott, handled white events.

9. Following the March 23 North Carolina primary election, Ben Brown asked me to move on to Pennsylvania. In Pennsylvania, as in North Carolina, the staff structure was segregated by race. Once again I worked under the supervision of Emanuel Eaves, handling press and advance work for Black events. Again, my white counterpart was Charlotte Scott.

10. From Pennsylvania, I was sent to Maryland, along with Emanuel Eaves, where I performed similar duties and responsibilities until the Maryland primary election on May 18.

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11. After the Maryland primary, I worked in California. Once again, the staff structure was segregated, and I worked under the supervision of the Black state coordinator, Jim Lowe.

12. Following the June 8 California primary, I returned to campaign headquarters in Atlanta where I assisted Ben Brown, the Deputy Campaign Director in charge of Black staff operations, on delegate press and liaison with the Democratic National Committee in preparation for the nominating convention.

13. Following the convention, where I worked as a member of Ben Brown's staff, I returned to campaign headquarters in Atlanta where plans were being developed for the national campaign.

14. In July, I attended several meetings in Atlanta at which Black advisers to Jimmy Carter discussed their concern over the unequal and inadequate utilization and placement of Blacks in the presidential campaign staff. These meetings were attended by Jesse Hill, Martin Luther King (Sr.), Congressman Andrew Young, Herman Russell, John Evans, Lillian Clark, State Rep. Mildred Glover, John Cox and others.

15. In the course of these meetings it was agreed that our collective concern should be aired with the Campaign Director, and an affirmative action plan should be proposed as a means of alleviating the existing imbalance which left Blacks with little or no significant staff role in directing the campaign and advising the candidate. (The recorded minutes of those meetings will be furnished upon request.)

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16. On July 28, 1976 John Evans, Alfred Glover, Lillian Clark and I met with Hamilton Jordan, the Campaign Director. We urged that the staff structure for the national campaign be fully integrated at all levels and in all departments, rather than segregated into separate Black and white staffs as was done during the primary election campaigns.

17. Subsequent to the July 28 meeting, Lillian Clark (who was a member of the personnel staff) pointed out to Hamilton Jordan that every one of the 25 state coordinators hired at that point was white. She offered to provide a list of qualified Black applicants for the remaining 25 state coordinator positions. Such a list was provided; as a result two of the fifty state coordinators are Black.

18. The absence of any Blacks on the press staff was also brought to Hamilton Jordan's attention at the July 28 meeting. Jordan said to discuss the matter with Jody Powell, who heads the press staff.

19. As early as January 1976, I had supplied Jody Powell with my personal biography and portfolio and had expressed my interest in a staff position in the national campaign in the event that we were successful in winning the nomination.

20. Following Hamilton Jordan's suggestion, I talked with Jody Powell early in August. He assured me that he had received my several requests concerning a position on the press staff, and that he would take care of the matter.

21. Approximately ten days later I checked with Lillian Clark in the personnel office and was surprised to learn that Jody Powell had not taken any steps to place me or any other Blacks on the payroll of the press staff. I learned however that two press staff positions had been filled -- both with whites (Mr. Wurfel, and a woman from Governor Michael Dukakis' staff).

22. On August 16 or 17 Emanuel Eaves and I met with Betty Rainwater, Jody Powell's assistant, to discuss the absence of any Blacks on the press staff. (Emanuel Eaves had been named the director of affirmative action for the campaign, pursuant to a proposal made by the group which met with Hamilton Jordan on July 28.) Ms. Rainwater said she had not discussed the problem with Jody Powell, but would do so and would advise us of his intentions.

23. On August 19 John Evans, John Cox and I met with Hamilton Jordan to renew our expression of concern about the role of Blacks in the campaign. By then the field operations staff had been almost fully established, and nearly all the top staff positions had been filled with whites. Jordan said they would try to do better in future hiring for the scheduling and advance staffs, communications, press, and the travelling staffs which would accompany the Vice Presidential candidate and both candidates' wives. We expressed our strong feeling that Emanuel Eaves, the director of affirmative action, should deal directly with the candidate and the campaign director, and not through Ben Brown, director of Black staff. We offered to draw up an

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affirmative action policy statement, to be issued to all departments of the campaign by the candidate or the campaign director. Subsequently such a statement was provided to Hamilton Jordan, but it was never promulgated. Emanuel Eaves' requests to meet with Jordan to discuss the matter were denied.

24. At that meeting with Hamilton Jordan I related my conversation with Jody Powell concerning my placement as the first Black on the travelling press staff, and the lack of any action on Powell's part despite his assurances. I asked for a decision one way or the other within a week. Jordan said he would talk to Jody Powell about it.

25. At or about this time I addressed a letter to Charles Kirbo, legal adviser to Jimmy Carter, reviewing the history of expressed concern about the role of Blacks in the Carter campaign in general, and my situation in particular. To date no reply has been received.

26. On August 21, Jody Powell advised me that he was too busy to keep our previously scheduled appointment to resolve my position on the campaign staff. He said he would discuss the matter with his deputy, Betty Rainwater, and we agreed that I would meet with her on Monday, August 23.

27. On the morning of August 23 I met with Betty Rainwater in her office. She told me that Jody Powell said no Blacks would be hired for the travelling staff, that the same press staff employed in the primaries (all white) would be retained during the national campaign. In fact,

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said Rainwater. There were no openings at all on the press staff -- neither the travelling staff nor the staffs in the state offices.

28. Following my meeting with Betty Rainwater, I spoke with Mr. Wurfel (press coordinator for the fifty states) and asked if there were any press openings in any state offices. He said there were openings in New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois, and asked if I had any experience in those states. I told him of my background, including the fact that I had lived in Chicago for a number of years and had handled press operations during the Illinois primary campaign earlier that year. He expressed interest and asked me to leave my resume, which I did.

29. Subsequently I called Mr. Wurfel, who said he had been told by Betty Rainwater that there were in fact no press openings in Illinois or any other states.

30. I am informed and believe that since the time I filed a Complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, a number of additional press staff positions have been filled and the size of the travelling press staff has approximately doubled.

Marie Brooker

Subscribed and sworn to
before me this
day of October, 1976

Notary Public

RATES DIFFER

Carter Payroll Data Revealed

By BEAU CUTTS

The Jimmy Carter-Walter Mondale campaign organization pays its female and minority employees significantly lower salaries than its male employees, according to campaign payroll data.

The average salary for male workers was at an annual rate of \$14,874.36. Lower by about \$3,000 was the \$11,802.60 salary average for nonwhites. Females averaged \$10,488.96.

The figures were computed on the Aug. 15 payroll.

The campaign expenses, including salaries, are being paid by public funds.

On July 20, the Federal Elections Commission certified payment of \$21.8 million in public funds to the Carter-Mondale campaign, which is based in Atlanta. This year is the first time in U. S. history for public financing of presidential campaigns.

Ben Brown, deputy campaign director and a state representative of Atlanta, said the racial and sex statistics on salaries "were not bad" and would be "instructive" as additional hiring occurs.

"The nonwhite (figures) will go up with the next payroll," said Brown. "I'm really proud of our effort in affirmative action."

Nonwhites accounted for 14 per cent of the employees as of Aug. 15. Of 217 persons then on the payroll, the number of females almost equalled the

males.

Among the 110 male employees, 64 had salaries of \$14,400 or higher. Twenty-one of 107 females were in that category, indicating a predominance of males at higher levels.

A spokeswoman for the Democratic presidential campaign cautioned that the payroll report was "preliminary," since a full staff has not yet been hired for the general election effort.

In a related matter, a Carter volunteer worker said she filed a racial and sex discrimination charge Monday against the campaign. The accusation was filed here with the U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), she said.

Marie Brookter, a 45-year-old black female of 1020 Bouldercrest Road SE in Atlanta, said she was refused full-time employment in the Carter-Mondale press office in "a blatant act of discrimination."

A spokeswoman for the campaign said the complaint was being checked but that "basically we have nothing to fear" from the charge.

EEOC District Director Thomas McPherson said he was prohibited by law from disclosing whether discrimination charges have been filed. Records or charges are not publicly available until and if cases are presented in court, McPherson said.

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Disillusioned blacks turning backs on Carter

Blacks in Massachusetts who campaigned for President Jimmy Carter in 1976 now want to see him dumped in 1980.

"Locally, none of the people who originally raised money for Carter and worked their humps off for him are willing to do it in this election," said Carlton Holland of Mattapan, a field coordinator for Carter in the '76 campaign.

He said some 15 blacks, including members of a financial group called Boston 500, worked the Bay State for Carter four years ago, raising \$5000 for him during the state's presidential primary campaign.

"That was a lot of money for blacks to raise because Carter didn't have much support then. But none of these people would give a dime to back Carter now," added Holland, who works for the White administration as a project director.

A basic reason for the strong anti-Carter posture among these once staunch supporters of the former Georgia governor is that their efforts, which they feel started him on his way to winning nearly all the black votes nationally that year, went unrewarded. That is, no federal appointments or other political considerations from the Carter Administration.

"Frankly, we were led to believe that strong consideration would be given to employment requests, among others. But we were ignored," said James Woodward, an aide to Congressman John J. Moakley. "Carter failed to deliver, and that's a violation of a cardinal principle in politics."

ROBERT A. JORDAN

Ralph LaBeau, a Boston architectural consultant and a member of Boston 500, said, "We feel Carter did not respond to us, which gave us the feeling of being used."

If the remarks of Holland, Woodward, LaBeau and other black locals reflect the attitude of blacks nationally toward Carter — and they say they do — then Carter must indeed be in deep political trouble, particularly since it is generally acknowledged that the overwhelming black voter support which his black campaigners helped to deliver gave him the edge over President Ford.

Supporting the local blacks' view of Carter was a recent national poll which shows that the President is holding only one-fourth of the black support he had in the last election. This is a long way down for a man who received more than 91 percent of the black vote that year.

In the state's last presidential primary, Carter received 95 percent of the state's black vote, which local black campaign workers claim started the national black landslide toward the Georgia peanut farmer. "It was Carter's second primary and his first political test with blacks. After the blacks here voted for Carter, they began voting nationally for him," said Holland.

But after Carter took office, blacks here and in other states waited in vain for the President to make them a part of his Administration.

"Of all the blacks who were appointed, none of

them represented the field operation of the campaign," Holland said. He and others pointed out that one black received a temporary federal job with the Disaster Bureau after the 1978 blizzard. "I was interviewed for regional administrator for the Environmental Protection Agency, but a white man from Maine, who was not a Carter supporter, beat me out."

Local blacks who worked with other out-of-state blacks during the '76 campaign say they know of no blacks, locally or nationally, who say they will support Carter in the 1980 election. "I'm pretty sure the ones in Massachusetts won't. In New York, Ohio, Maryland and other states where I maintain some form of communication, most of us feel the same way," Woodward said.

These developments, of course, have not gone unnoticed by Carter's people. Ben Brown of Atlanta, who again will be Carter's deputy national campaign director, is returning to Boston in the next few months to attempt to persuade these blacks to support the President once again. But most blacks whom Brown hopes to placate give him almost no chance of achieving his purpose. "It will be nothing more than a gripe session," predicted one ex-Carter supporter.

In fact, some blacks here who worked with Brown in the last campaign think the he, too, was shortchanged by the Carter Administration.

"Ben Brown did more than any other black in Carter's campaign, and all they gave him was a deputy chairmanship (of the Democratic National

Committee), a nothing job," said one. Another described Brown's job as "window-dressing", a job with no real decision-making power.

Moreover, they argue that blacks were disenchanted with the Carter camp even during the '76 campaign. "But Brown kept the lid on it, and now he is back to keep the lid on again," said a black campaign worker.

In light of the blacks' opinions of Carter, these days, there may not be many disenchanted blacks for Brown to control. Many of them may be working contentedly elsewhere. Some said they might work for Sen. Edward Kennedy if he decides to challenge Carter for the 1980 nomination.

"But if Kennedy doesn't run, I probably would do whatever I could to keep Carter from being re-elected," said Holland. Woodward said he was entertaining the same thoughts, "but so far the only definite decision I've come to is that I won't be a Carter supporter in 1980."

The resentment of these blacks toward Carter apparently is deeper than the anger they felt toward Kennedy when he campaigned for Paul Tsongas, who defeated Edward Brooke, the only black US senator, in last November's election. "If Kennedy runs, he will win the black vote hands down," predicted one disillusioned Carter supporter.

As an alternative for blacks who have left the Carter camp, and for the majority of black voters who do not want to give Carter a second chance to disappoint them, Kennedy never looked better.

Robert A. Jordan is a Globe staff member.

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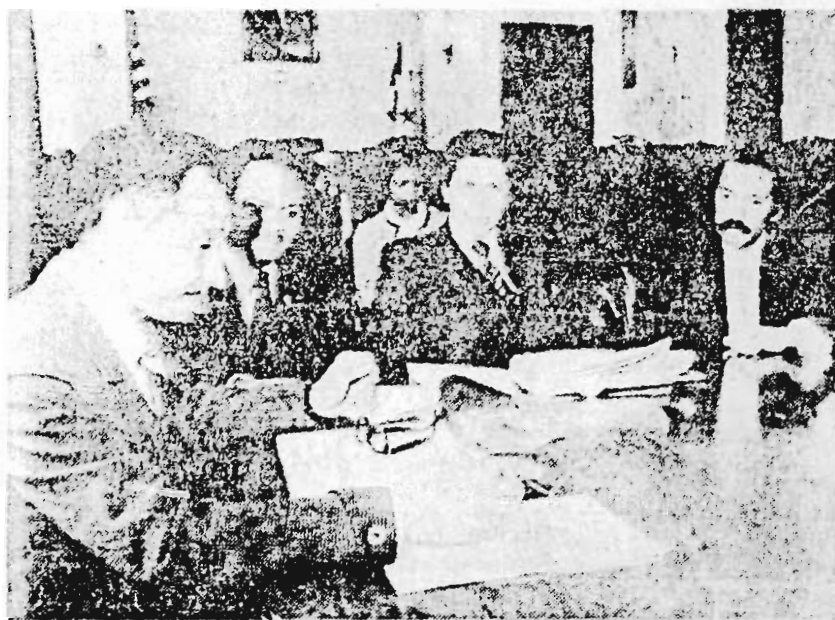
Boston Globe

June 1, 1979

Boston Globe June 1, 1979

John E. Peterson

Black Caucus feels miffed by Carter



Members of the Congressional Black Caucus prepare to start their first meeting. L. to R. are: Rep. Parren Mitchell (D-Md.) chairman; Rep. Walter Fauntroy (D-Dist. of Col.); Rep. Harold Ford (D-Tenn.); and Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.). Other members of the closed meeting arrived later.

WASHINGTON—The Congressional Black Caucus is nearing open revolt against the Carter administration over a White House rebuff of its request to meet with the President on full-employment legislation.

"It's just incredible, a terribly cruel insult to the more than 90 per cent of black Americans whose votes put Mr. Carter in the White House," said Rep. John Conyers Jr. (D-Mich.).

Rep. Parren Mitchell (D-Md.), chairman of the 16-member caucus, made the request for the meeting in a March 7 letter to the President.

On March 23, Mitchell received a three-paragraph letter denying the request from Time Kraft, the President's appointments secretary.

After apologizing for the delay in responding because of "an extremely heavy mail backlog," Kraft wrote:

"While I do not see a time in the immediate future that the President's schedule will permit a substantive meeting with the caucus, I do want to confirm that these questions are high on the list of priorities for this administration."

Some feel cavalier treatment

Mitchell has been reluctant to have the caucus speak out publicly against the rebuff, but other members of the group are incensed over what they regard as cavalier treatment of the request by the White House.

"If Nixon had done this to us, we'd be screaming from the rooftops," said Conyers, who with several younger caucus members has been pressing Mitchell to publicly denounce the White House rejection.

"The caucus hasn't been able to schedule a meeting with Mr. Carter as a group since he was sworn in," Conyers said.

Conyers and Rep. Ronald Dellums (D-Calif.), were the only members of the caucus to vote against the President's budget proposal, and Conyers said they did so because "it clearly fails to address what should be the nation's priority—cutting unemployment."

"We've got a full-scale black depression going in major cities from one end of the country to the other," he said. "Joblessness among black youth in the inner cities is running between 40 and 50 per cent."

Conyers bitterly noted that the administration has refused to back full-employment legislation introduced by Rep. Augustus Hawkins, (D-Calif.), a caucus member, and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), on the grounds that it would be inflationary.

"I find it ironic that the President would tag full-employment legislation inflationary and then introduce an energy package that undoubtedly will prove to be one of the most inflationary programs in history," said Conyers, who represents a district on Detroit's West Side.

"He's willing to let the Arabs set the price of fuel products in this country and then he withholds the \$50 tax rebate that would have helped poor people pay some of the increases in gasoline and heating oil prices."

"Who won the election?"

Dellums, who represents the Oakland-Berkeley, Calif. area, said, "who the hell won the election? We certainly aren't seeing the Jimmy Carter who took the floor at the Democratic Convention and talked about his commitment to human needs."

Hawkins says he'll probably be able to get his full employment bill out of the House Education and Labor committee, but adds that the bill will die on the House floor without administration support.

The bill is designed to reduce unemployment to 3 per cent by 1980, guaranteeing public employment if private sector jobs are unavailable.

"Last year we had more than 1,000 cosponsors for full employment; this year we've got only 60," said Hawkins. "Freshmen congressmen are hesitant to stick their necks out on something that doesn't have the President's backing."

"As long as Carter hasn't put his stamp on the bill, there's no way in hell it has a chance of passage," Conyers said.

Midwest delegations

Several black congressmen, including Conyers, will see Carter next Thursday when he hosts various Midwest delegations. But Conyers points out that the meeting will only last a half-hour, "so we'll be doing all the listening and he'll be doing all the talking."

Conyers feels the black caucus' best hope of talking to the President may be at a meeting he is trying to set up between Carter and the Full Employment Action Council.

The council, headed by Coretta King, widow of slain civil rights leader Martin Luther King, and Murray Finley, head of the Amalgamated Textile and Clothing Workers, is a broad-based coalition in support of full employment. Its members include the UAW, the AFL-CIO, the National Council of Churches, the NAACP, the Urban League, the League of Women Voters, the U.S. Catholic Conference and about 100 other organizations.

Richard Brown, a staff consultant with the council, says an initial request for a meeting with the President in March apparently has been rejected by the White House.

"We got a letter back 10 days ago saying the President was all tied up," he said. "They suggested we meet with Labor Secretary Ray Marshall instead, but we intend to keep trying."

Disappointment, criticism

Black Caucus leader Mitchell says he is "terribly disappointed with the President's economic program," but still is urging restraint.

"The administration told us they held back on public works jobs any youth employment because the cities couldn't absorb all of the jobs," Mitchell said. "Given the unemployment in major cities, I find that statement incredible."

Conyers is more critical.

"First the President withholds his campaign promises, and then he adds insult to injury by refusing even to meet with us and talk about the situation."

"If I was in his place, I'd at least want to meet with us and be honest enough to say, 'Hey, look I disagree with the full employment legislation, let's see what else we can work out.'"

"But to get the Nixonian kind of response we've received makes me wonder just who we've elected."

UPI

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This is just one of the many articles written about the hierarchy of
the Carter CAMPAIGN people. Nothing as to black participants, their
positions or their roles in the campaign.

Handwritten signature: Anne E.

Pollster Finds Upbeat Mood

By Jack W. Germond and Jules Witcover

Everyone knows that the White House gets its guidance on the state of the national psyche from pollster Pat Caddell, and what Caddell is saying these days suggests that things are not necessarily as bad as they always seem to be in Washington.

Caddell told an audience last week, for example, that there has been a "striking" change toward the positive in the national attitude in recent surveys. Where two years ago only about 18 percent of the public could be described as optimistic about the long-term future, that figure now is up to

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about 50 percent, which is not as high as a decade ago but still means the national mood has — in the pollster's characterization — "crawled out of the pit" of pervasive pessimism.

President Carter also might draw some perverse comfort, as well, from other general findings — first, that there is still what Caddell calls "a sense of low expectations" in the electorate and, second, that the voters out there are far less preoccupied with what happens in Washington than those who live there. In other words, it might be said that people are neither paying much attention to what is happening here or expecting many instant solutions to their problems. Caddell's research also suggests that at least half the people now feel the President and Congress are getting along "about as well as could be expected," which is hardly the view in Washington. And those who hold negative feelings about Congress as an entity have declined from 65 percent to 62 percent of the electorate this year.

Blacks' '76 Clout Confirmed

Political professionals have been saying for almost a year that Jimmy Carter owed his election to black votes, and now a detailed analysis made by the Joint Center for Political Studies has quantified that black contribution. The study, based on actual voting figures rather than samplings, shows that Carter received 90 percent of the black vote in the 1976 presidential election, his share running from 80 percent in some states up to 97 percent in Texas. And the black vote exceeded the margin by which he won 13 states with 216 electoral votes. The black vote, the JCPS survey found, was the critical difference in Carter's Southern base, winning him Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, North Carolina and South Carolina. And it made the difference in several closely contested states outside the South — Maryland, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

The study found that black votes also guaranteed the margin for two Democratic senators elected in November — Howard Metzenbaum of Ohio and James Sasser of Tennessee — and provided the lion's share of the margins of at least three other Democrats, Donald Riegle of Michigan, Daniel P. Moynihan of New York and Paul Sarbanes of Maryland.

4/2/77

Caddell's '76 Clout

This is the Ronald REAGAN MAKE-UP. There's nothing to point to as to Black participation here. He went on a vacation, instead of appearing before the NAACP Black audience, then go on vacation, yet Blacks are to stand still while Public funds place him in the White house. This is really the furtherest BACK OF THE BUS; this is outside hanging onto our shirts.

Marie B.....

Longtime friends advise Reagan

By Rachelle Patterson
Globe Staff

WASHINGTON — In addition to the advisory groups that counsel Ronald Reagan on specific issues ranging from taxes to the MX missile, the Republican presidential candidate relies on a group of longtime friends and political associates called the Executive Advisory Committee for more general guidance.

The committee, chaired by former Treasury Secretary William Simon, now a New York financial consultant, held its first meeting two weeks ago in Chicago. Reagan sees many of the members socially and often bounces ideas off them by telephone.

Oldtime friends are in the group. They include William Wilson, a California rancher who also owns the Mexican ranch where the Reagans will vacation this week; Jack Wrather, producer of the old Lassie TV series, owner of the Disneyland Hotel and husband of former actress Bonita Granville; and Alfred Bloomingdale, former chairman of the board of the Diners Club.

Others on the committee include Donald Kendall, chairman of the board of the Pepsi-Cola Co.; J. Holmes Tuttle, a wealthy automobile dealer with business interests throughout the Southwest; William French Smith, Reagan's personal attorney; and Justin Dart, founder of Dart Industries and one of Reagan's earliest political backers.

Simon, who said he will convene the group periodically, described the members as a "bunch of businessmen." Joe Holmes,

Reagan's press spokesman, said they are persons who have a "long standing personal relationship" with Reagan and with whom the candidate "feels comfortable."

Also on the advisory panel are:

Gordon Luce, chairman of the San Diego Savings and Loan Co. and former California secretary of transportation; a Los Angeles Jewish leader, Ted Cummings; a Los Angeles Republican fund-raiser, Ed Mills; a prominent Los Angeles investment counselor, Charles Wick; a San Francisco financier, Jack Hume; Joseph Coors, president of Coors Brewery; William Boeing, financial management consultant and a member of the Boeing Aircraft family.

George Champion, former Chase Manhattan Bank board chairman and backer of conservative causes; Daniel Terra, Reagan's campaign finance chairman and president of the Chicago-based Lawter Chemical Co.; Monroe Brown, rancher and president of the San Francisco-based Institute for Contemporary Studies, a conserva-

tive think tank.

W. Glenn Campbell, director of the conservative Hoover Institution at Stanford University; Ben James, California personnel specialist; Robert Stewart, chairman of the board of Quaker Oats Co.; Donald Rumsfeld, chairman of the board of G. B. Searle Co. in Skokie, Ill. and former Defense Secretary.

Caspar Weinberger, executive with the Bechtel Corp. in San Francisco and former Health, Education and Welfare secretary; John Connally, Houston lawyer and former Treasury Secretary and former candidate for the Republican presidential nomination.

Charis Walker, Washington tax lobbyist and former deputy treasury secretary; Michael Deaver, California public relations specialist and aide to Reagan when California governor; William J. Reagan's campaign manager and chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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