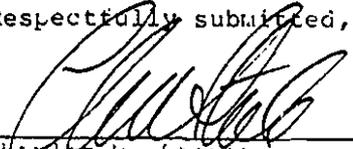


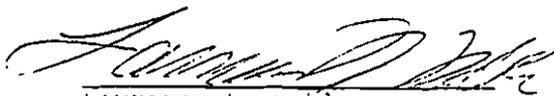
consistently used the "purpose" test with regard to all matters involving a media corporation.

Given the consistency of the Commission's past handling of these matters, plaintiff's case is reduced to the argument that no distinction in Commission treatment can be made between media corporations and non-media corporations. Plaintiff has failed to support this argument. On the contrary, the statute itself expressly creates the distinction, 2 U.S.C. § 431(9)(b)(i), and case law has recognized this express distinction. Reader's Digest Association, Inc. v. Federal Election Commission, 509 F. Supp. 1210, 1215 (S.D.N.Y. 1981). Federal Election Commission v. Phillips Publishing Co., CCn, Fed.Elec.Camp.Fin.Guide, ¶ 9156 at 51223 (D.D.C. 1981).

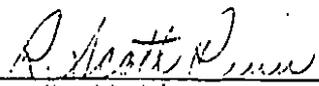
Respectfully submitted,



Charles N. Steele
General Counsel



Lawrence M. Noble
Assistant General Counsel



R. Scott Rinn
Attorney

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

(202) 523-5071

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JON LIPSTEIN,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	Civil Action No. 81-0336
)	
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 19th. day of August, 1981,
I caused to be served by first class mail, postage prepaid,
a copy of the response of Defendant Federal Election Commission
to Plaintiff's Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Opposition
to the Commission's motion for summary judgment in the above-
referenced action upon the following plaintiff:

Jon Lipstein
1048 N. Daniel Street
Arlington, VA 22201



R. Scott Kinn