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private party. The bill would also require proceeds from such a sale to be used for a public purpose. When the land was sold in 1980, the purchase price represented a 30 percent discount from fair market value. I am directing the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to ensure that the fair market value stipulated to be paid to the United States for the mineral interests adequately reflects the 30 percent discount that was granted in the original sale of the tract because of the retention of mineral interests and the public use requirement.

While the United States is quite pleased to enter into transactions with the States and localities for the sale of Federal lands, the principle of full and fair compensation to the taxpayers of the United States must be maintained.

Note: As enacted, H.R. 3881 is Public Law 97-302, approved October 13.

Federal Initiatives Against Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime

*Remarks Announcing the Program.
 October 14, 1982*

Thank you very much, Bill, and thank all of you, ladies and gentlemen.

I'm always a little self-conscious when I carry this bundle of papers up here, but I assure you it isn't going to be as long as the papers make it look. The printing is very big. [Laughter] But, you know, I know the importance of brevity in a speech. I was campaigning, and someone came up to me after the speech. And he was looking kind of accusingly at me, and he says, "You've got a nice tan." And I said, "Well, I've been doing a lot of outdoor rallies." "Well," he says, "you talk too long." [Laughter]

I'm delighted to be here, but I want to say at the outset that I didn't come today just to give a peptalk or exchange niceties. Those of you engaged in law enforcement have struggled long and hard in what must often have seemed like a losing war against the menace of crime. I'm grateful to you for that, and so are the American people. But besides being grateful, I have some good

news for you—a major initiative that I believe can mark a turning point in the battle against crime.

As all of you know, crime today is an American epidemic. It takes the lives of over 20,000 Americans a year, touches nearly a third of America's homes, and results in about \$8.8 billion a year in financial losses. I've resisted figuring out and doing what is sometimes typical in remarks of this kind, and that is to tell you how many people are going to be murdered while I'm talking to you.

But these statistics suggest that our criminal justice system has broken down, that it just isn't working, and many Americans are losing faith in it. Nine out of ten Americans believe that the courts in their home areas aren't tough enough on criminals, and the cold statistics do demonstrate the failure of our criminal justice system to adequately pursue, prosecute, and punish criminals. In New York City, for example, less than 1 percent of reported felonies end in a prison term for the offender.

The perception is growing that the crime problem stems from the emergence of a new privileged class in America, a class of repeat offenders and career criminals who think they have a right to victimize their fellow citizens with virtual impunity. They're openly contemptuous of our way of justice. They don't believe they'll be caught, and if they are caught, they're confident that once their cases enter our legal system, the charges will be dropped, postponed, plea-bargained away, or lost in a maze of legal technicalities that make a mockery of our legitimate and honorable concern with civil liberties.

Once again the research shows that this common perception has a strong basis in fact. Just take one limited part of the crime picture. Transit police in New York estimate that only 500 habitual offenders were responsible for nearly half of the crimes committed in their subways last year. This rise in crime, this growth of a hardened criminal class, has partly been the result of misplaced government priorities and a misguided social philosophy.

At the root of this philosophy lies utopian presumptions about human nature that see man as primarily a creature of his material

environment. By changing this environment through expensive social programs, this philosophy holds that government can permanently change man and usher in an era of prosperity and virtue. In much the same way, individual wrongdoing is seen as the result of poor socioeconomic conditions or an underprivileged background. This philosophy suggests in short that there is crime or wrongdoing, and that society, not the individual, is to blame.

But what has also become abundantly clear in the last few years is that a new political consensus among the American people utterly rejects this point of view. The increase in citizen involvement of the crime problem and the tough new State statutes directed at repeat offenders make it clear that the American people are reasserting certain enduring truths—the belief that right and wrong do matter, that individuals are responsible for their actions, that evil is frequently a conscious choice, and that retribution must be swift and sure for those who decide to make a career of preying on the innocent.

This administration, even as we're struggling with our economic and international problems, has also been attempting to deal with the threat of crime and to speak for this new consensus.

As you know, one of the most critical duties that we faced upon taking office was controlling the influx of illegal drugs into this country. The south Florida task force, which we established under the leadership of Vice President George Bush, has, in the opinion of virtually all knowledgeable observers, been highly successful in slowing the illegal flow of drugs into the United States. I'll return to the subject of illegal drug trade in a moment, but let me say now that what was happening in south Florida is an example of the increasing sophistication and power of organized criminal enterprises and the grave danger that they pose to our nation.

When I spoke in New Orleans last year to the International Association of Chiefs of Police, I made the point then, as Bill has told you—and I don't think that I should repeat it now—but we do draw distinctions between violent crime, sophisticated crime, or between crimes like drugpushing and crimes like bribery. The truth is, crime

doesn't come in categories. It's part of a pattern. If one sector prospers in the community of crime, so ultimately do all the others.

As I said then, the street criminal, the druggusher, the mobster, the corrupt policeman, public official, they form their own criminal subculture. They contribute to and they prosper in a climate of lawlessness. They need each other. They use each other. They protect each other. And that brings us to the major and sweeping effort that I'm announcing this morning.

For many years, we have tolerated in America, not just in the illegal and highly dangerous drug traffic but in many other areas, a syndicate of organized criminals whose power is now reaching unparalleled heights. The personal suffering they cause to our society in human and fiscal terms, the climate of lawlessness that its very existence fosters, has made this network of professional criminals a costly and tragic part of our history.

Today, the power of organized crime reaches into every segment of our society. It is estimated that the syndicate has millions of dollars of assets in legitimate businesses. It controls corrupt union locals. It runs burglary rings. It fences for stolen goods, holds a virtual monopoly on the heroin trade. It thrives on illegal gambling, pornography, gun-running, car theft, arson, and a host of other illegal activities.

The existence of this nationwide criminal network and its willingness—and too often, its success—in corrupting and gaining protection from those in high places is an affront to every law-abiding American and an encouragement to every street punk or two-bit criminal who hopes some day to make it into the big time.

The reasons for the mob's success are clear. Its tactics and techniques are well known. Organization and discipline, vows of secrecy and loyalty, insulation of its leaders from direct criminal involvement, bribery and corruption of law enforcement and public officials, violence and threats against those who would testify or resist this criminal conspiracy—all have contributed to the protective curtain of silence that surrounds its activities.

Through the years a few dedicated Americans have broken the curtain surrounding this menace and successfully rooted it out. Their names are familiar—Prosecutor Thomas Dewey and Judge William Seabury, Federal Agent Eliot Ness, and Senators Kefauver and McClellan, Attorneys General Brownell and Kennedy, investigative reporter Don Bolles. Important and increasingly effective investigations and prosecutions have also been achieved by the FBI and the Justice Department strike forces. But too often the efforts against the mob made by a few dedicated policemen, prosecutors, reporters, or public officials have resulted in only temporary gains. The time has come to make these gains permanent. The time has come to cripple the power of the mob in America.

A few months ago Attorney General William French Smith and his staff, in collaboration with the Treasury Department, put together final plans for a national strategy to expose, prosecute, and ultimately cripple organized crime in America. And I want to announce this program today. It is one that outlines a national strategy that I believe will bring us very close to removing a stain from American history that has lasted nearly a hundred years.

This program is very detailed, but let me now outline just a few of its major facets.

First, in view of the success of the south Florida task force, and because of increasing organized crime involvement in drug abuse, we will establish 12 additional task forces in key areas in the United States. These task forces, under the direction of the Attorney General, will work closely with State and local law enforcement officials. Following the south Florida example, they'll utilize the resources of the Federal Government, including the FBI, the DEA, the IRS, the ATF, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Marshal Services, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Coast Guard. In addition, in some regions Department of Defense tracking and pursuit capability will be made available.

I believe that these task forces will allow us to mount an intensive and coordinated campaign against international and domestic drug trafficking and other organized criminal enterprises.

Second, no weapon against organized crime has proved more effective or more important to law enforcement than the investigations carried on by the Kefauver committee and the McClellan committee in the 1950's or the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, which, as many of you may remember, heard testimony from Federal informant Joseph Vallachi in the 1960's. Although several other commissions on crime have been appointed since then, none has had the time and the resources to fully investigate the syndicate and lay out a national strategy for its elimination. Accordingly, I am announcing the creation of a panel of 15 distinguished Americans from diverse backgrounds and professions with practical experience in criminal justice and combating organized crime.

The purpose of this commission, which will last for 3 years, will be to undertake a region-by-region analysis of organized crime's influence, to analyze and debate the data it gathers, and to hold public hearings on the findings. Not only will the work of this commission lead to important legislative recommendations, it will also heighten public awareness and knowledge about the threat of organized crime and mobilize citizen support for its eradication.

Third, this administration will launch a project similar to the Fifty States Project now underway in the area of women's rights. It will enlist the Nation's Governors in bringing about needed criminal justice reforms. For example, without effective enforcement of local and State statutes against various kinds of racketeering, like illegal gambling, this vital source of revenue for organized crime will never be fully dried up.

This Governors' project will attempt to bring to the attention of the States the importance of such initiatives and will serve as a sounding board for the Governors' concerns.

Fourth, all the diverse agencies and law enforcement bureaus of the Federal Government will be brought together in a comprehensive attack on drug trafficking and organized crime under a Cabinet-level committee chaired by the Attorney General and a working group chaired by the Associate

Attorney General. Their job will be to review interagency and intergovernmental cooperation in the struggle against organized crime and, when necessary, bring problems in these areas to my attention.

And fifth, we're establishing, through Departments of Justice and Treasury, a national center for State and local law enforcement training at the Federal facility in Glynco, Georgia. This center, which will complement the already excellent training programs run by the FBI and DEA, will assist and train local law enforcement agents and officials in combating new kinds of syndicated crime, such as arson, bombing, bribery, computer theft, contract fraud, and bid-rigging, as well as drug smuggling.

Sixth, this administration will open a new legislative offensive that is aimed to win approval of reforms in criminal statutes dealing with bail, sentencing, criminal forfeiture, the exclusionary rule, and labor racketeering, that are essential in the fight against organized crime.

Seventh, I will ask that the Attorney General be required to submit a yearly report to the people, through the President and the Congress, on the status of the fight against organized crime and organized criminal groups dealing in drugs. This requirement, although simple and inexpensive, will establish a formal mechanism through which the Justice Department will take a yearly inventory of its efforts in this area and report to the American people on its progress.

And eighth, millions of dollars will be allocated for prison and jail facilities so that the mistake of releasing dangerous criminals because of overcrowded prisons will not be repeated.

I believe this program will prove to be a highly effective attack on drug trafficking and the even larger problem of organized crime. In fact, its first year will probably cost less than what is spent in one day on illegal drugs in this country or what is spent in one week by many Federal programs. But let this much be clear: Our commitment to this program is unshakable. We intend to do what is necessary to end the drug menace and cripple organized crime.

We live at a turning point—one of those critical eras in history when time and circumstances unite with the sound instincts of good and decent people to make a crucial difference in the lives of future generations. We can and will make a difference.

This is the justification for the offensive on organized criminal enterprises that I've outlined today. It comes down in the end to a simple question we must ask ourselves: What kind of people are we if we continue to tolerate in our midst an invisible, lawless empire? Can we honestly say that America is a land with justice for all if we do not now exert every effort to eliminate this confederation of professional criminals, this dark, evil enemy within?

You know the answer to that question. The American people want the mob and its associates brought to justice and their power broken—not out of a sense of vengeance, but out of a sense of justice; not just from an obligation to punish the guilty but from an even stronger obligation to protect the innocent; not simply for the sake of legalities but for the sake of the law that is the protection of liberty.

"Justice," James Madison wrote in "The Federalist Papers," "is the end of government. It is the end of civil society. It ever has [been] and ever will be [pursued until it be]¹ obtained, or until liberty be lost in the pursuit." For the sake of our children, for the sake of all the magnificent accomplishments of the American past, today I ask for your support and the support of our people in this effort to fight the drug menace, to eradicate the cancers of organized crime and public corruption, to make our streets and houses safe again, and to return America to the days of respect for the law and the rights of the innocent.

Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:47 a.m. in the Great Hall at the Department of Justice. He was introduced by Attorney General William French Smith.

¹ White House corrections.



REAGAN SPEAKS OUT ON GUN CONTROL

Exclusive to G&A: Republican presidential nominee Ronald Reagan tells why he is the candidate of the sportsman and gun owner.



Editor's Note: Acting on behalf of Guns & Ammo, Tanya K. Metaksa, Chairwoman of Sportsmen and Conservationists for Reagan/Bush, conducted this interview with Governor Reagan.

■ **Guns & Ammo:** Governor, there seems to be a large difference between the Republican and Democratic party platforms with regard to the question of "gun control."

Gov. Reagan: Yes, it reflects the basic difference between the approach of the two political parties. The Republicans are saying that they trust the American people to run their own lives and that our constitutional principles are as valid

ring the criminal, yet makes it more difficult, more bureaucratic for the law-abiding citizen to own and keep a firearm. More federal control is not the answer to the problem of criminal misuse of a firearm. The answer is the approach that I took while Governor of California. Under my administration a law was passed that added five to 15 years to a criminal's sentence if the criminal had a firearm in his possession at the time of the crime. Several years after this law was passed, the California legislature added a mandatory sentence provision. As you know, the Republican platform not only supports our constitutional rights but supports mandatory sentences as "the most effective means to deter abuse of this right."

Guns & Ammo: There has been quite a stir in the past few years concerning mandatory sentences and gun crimes. In fact, Massachusetts and now New York State have laws that require a mandatory sentence if a person possesses or carries a firearm without a governmentally-issued "permit." What is your opinion of such a law?

Gov. Reagan: Although this sounds like a good idea, it is based on a fallacious premise. This type of law is based on the premise that anyone owning or carrying a firearm has malicious intent. It is similar to presuming a person guilty before he commits a crime. In fact, it seems to me that such a law could lead to harassment of law-abiding gun owners and the sentencing of persons who are guilty of nothing more than carrying a firearm from one place to another. I think that mandatory sentences should be imposed on persons who commit violent crimes with a deadly weapon, and that the firm and speedy application of such criminal penalties is the most effective deterrent against crime. Additionally, swift and sure justice serves the purpose of getting the criminal off the street.

Guns & Ammo: The Republican plat-

form states that, "We support Congressional initiatives to remove those provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968 that do not significantly impact on crime but serve rather to restrain the law-abiding citizen in his legitimate use of firearms." I presume that you are referring to what is commonly called the McClure-Volkmer bills, the Federal Firearms Reform Act.

Gov. Reagan: Senator McClure is the staunchest supporter of the gun owner and sportsman in the Senate. The purpose of his bill is to amend the 1968 Gun Control Act so that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms cannot

"... Swift and sure justice serves the purpose of getting the criminal off the street."

today as they were over 200 years ago, while the Democrats are still using the same solutions to our problems—more government control and less reliance on the individual to think and act for himself. As for the question of firearms and individual rights, the Republican Party believes in the preservation of the "rights of the citizens to keep and bear arms," while the Democrats, it seems, wish to limit that right and then to further circumscribe it with more federal laws and regulations to restrict private ownership and ban "Saturday Night Specials."

Guns & Ammo: The Democratic Party platform states that they "support enactment of federal legislation to strengthen the presently inadequate regulation of the manufacture, assembly, distribution and possession of handguns and ban Saturday Night Specials." Do you have any comments?

Gov. Reagan: I have always opposed registration that has no effect on deter-

"This government bureaucracy has been going after law-abiding gun owners with a vengeance..."

harass law-abiding gun owners and dealers in order to keep its bureaucracy alive and functioning. This government bureaucracy has been going after law-abiding gun owners with a vengeance, and in many cases the federal agents have lured persons into technical violations of the law. When I was campaigning in New Hampshire, I met a man who had been victimized by the BATF.

Dave Moorehead, a 100 percent disabled Vietnam veteran, had been assisted by the VA and supported by the Small Business Administration; then, after he had gone into the retail gun business, he was prosecuted without real basis by the BATF. It wasn't until the case got to court that all charges were dismissed and the judge apologized to Mr. Moorehead on behalf of the American people. Mr. Moorehead has lost his business and his home because of government agents who have abused his civil liberties. I don't believe that the

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American gun owner wants this type of unnecessary action to continue. I pledge to eliminate this kind of abuse of power. One way to eliminate it is to pass the Federal Firearms Reform Act. Another way would be to change the administration.

Guns & Ammo: One of the problems facing the American hunter today is the availability of places to hunt. President Carter has used the power of his office

"The Republicans are saying that they trust the American people to run their own lives."

to create huge national monuments in Alaska. Hunting is not allowed on any of the 56 million acres that have been set aside. Do you approve of the way Carter used the Antiquities Act?

Gov. Reagan: No, I don't think that this act was passed with the idea of locking up that kind of land area. Hunting is a pursuit that is hardly damaging to the environment, and in many ways it is beneficial. Today, hunters are responsible for the stocking of wildlife and fish as well as the improvement of habitat which benefits all wildlife—the species that are hunted as well as all the others. As I understand it, hunting is not allowed because the National Park Service, which administers National Monuments and National Parks, has passed no-hunting regulations. It seems to me that under the Carter Administration there have been persons ap-

"Hunting is a pursuit that is hardly damaging to the environment, and in many ways it is beneficial."

pointed to the Department of the Interior that do not understand, and possibly do not like, hunting, and thereby promote a protectionist anti-hunting philosophy of government. In fact, they seem to believe that the fountain of all wisdom about conservation of the environment resides in Washington, D.C. I believe that the people who reside in a particular state or area have as much, if not more, interest in the conservation of the natural beauty of their area.

Guns & Ammo: During the primary season, you were quoted as being supportive of a program that was being promoted by the BATF—the insertion of "tags" into explosives so that terrorist bombs could be traced to their source.

What is your position on the question of taggants?

Gov. Reagan: Well, sometimes things are not quite what they seem to be on first glance. This program sounded like a good idea, but there remain many unresolved problems, especially about

"More federal control is not the answer to the problem of criminal misuse of a firearm."

safety and cost. Tests have been undertaken by both private laboratories and the federal government, and there have been unexpected chemical reactions. In fact, there was an explosion at one manufacturing facility that has been linked to the "tags." The estimated cost of such a program keeps rising and could be prohibitive, especially to the firearms owner who reloads his own ammunition. We have to take all these factors into account.

Guns & Ammo: Many of our youngsters participate in a program that is sponsored by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice under the Department of Defense. This program, the Civilian Marksmanship Pro-

gram, serves to promote practice in the use of military-type small arms for citizens age ten to 20 years. In the budget for fiscal year 1980, President Carter eliminated funding for this program. What is your opinion of this program and would you continue to fund it?

Gov. Reagan: It pleased me that Congress restored \$411,000 to support the program that President Carter tried to eliminate. Here's just another area in which the present administration is weak in the defense area. Previous Republican administrations provided increased funding for this very important program. One of the most interesting facts about the Civilian Marksmanship Program is that during the past three years over 20 percent of the young men and women in the program have enlisted in the armed forces.

Guns & Ammo: Governor, why should the American gun owner and hunter vote for you on November 4?

Gov. Reagan: Because I represent the only candidate who believes that there is a constitutional right to keep and bear arms; because I think that the individual is capable of managing his own life and doesn't need the government to tell him how to do it; and finally, I believe that the states should control the management of resident fish and wildlife on all lands within the state.





NRA Endorses Reagan: *A Reagan Victory Equals Gun Owner Victory*

FOR the first time in our 109-year history, the National Rifle Association is formally endorsing a candidate for the Presidency of the United States—a candidate totally committed to the principles which form the common bond of our 1.8 million members. That man is Ronald Reagan.

Very clearly, Governor Reagan—a long-time member of NRA—shares our fervent belief in the absolute meaning of the Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution: that the Right to Keep and Bear Arms applies to the individual citizen, and that it is a right inviolate, which cannot be abridged.

The hallmark of Ronald Reagan's Administration as Governor of California was the return of the reins of government to the citizens—to the people. He is a man of deep personal conviction to government based on the very principle that it should serve the people, and serve at the pleasure of the people—that a government which is master over the people has no place in America.

But one man alone is not enough. Ronald Reagan, as he did as Governor, will bring with him men and women in government who share equally in that belief—in that common principle.

The combination of a belief in the people's right to keep and bear arms, and in the right of citizens to be free from the bondage of an oppressive government will be for us a new beginning.

Perhaps uniquely—better than any other single class of citizens—NRA members and the nation's firearms owners—have felt the full-force of government which is beyond the control of the people. Especially during the past four years we have been victimized by an arrogant Federal bureaucracy rejecting the right of individual citizens to own and use firearms for lawful purposes.

We have spent millions of our dollars—your contributed dollars—just to curb the excesses of small men hidden in Jimmy Carter's government—small men whom no one elected, small men with immense power.

With a Ronald Reagan Administration—those small men, those invisible bureaucrats will no longer be allowed to corrupt the law to their own ends, or to use our tax dollars against us!

With a Reagan Administration, we will see the end of the abusive practices of the Federal gun police—the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. That is Governor Reagan's commitment.

With a Reagan Administration, we will see wholehearted support for the legislative effort to remove the onerous provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968—a law which has spawned the BATF abuses of the past four years and done nothing to limit crime. That is Governor Reagan's commitment.

With a Reagan Administration, we will see a Justice Department which will pursue and prosecute those in government who abuse citizens for the political ends of "gun control." That is Governor Reagan's commitment.

With a Reagan Administration, we will see a Department of Interior once more dedicated to the rights of hunters and to the key role of hunters in sound wildlife management. That is Governor Reagan's commitment.

Our people in California know what a Reagan Administration means first hand. As Governor, Mr. Reagan received the coveted "Outstanding Public Service" award from the California Rifle and Pistol Association, for his efforts in furtherance of firearms owners rights.

A Reagan Administration—a Reagan Presidency—is a must for the nation's firearms owners and hunters!

Especially for the membership of the National Rifle Association of America, a Reagan Administration is a must.

But to elect this staunchly pro-gun rights and pro-hunting Administration and an equally pro-gun rights, pro-hunting Congress will take a massive effort on the part of the NRA membership. It will take your vote—the votes of your families, friends and neighbors.

It will take an NRA led grass roots movement of unprecedented magnitude and dedication.

It will take your dollars, to the NRA Institute for Legislative Action and to the NRA Political Victory Fund.

To make the political possibilities of 1980, political reality, only one critical factor must be present. You. The individual member of the NRA.

If you are not registered to vote, do so.

If you have not volunteered your time to the Reagan-Bush campaign, do so.

We cannot allow this opportunity to slip by; each of us must be fully involved this year.

And most important—vote as if your gun rights depend upon it. They do!

NRA - Phoenix Civic Plaza

4/21 9⁴⁰ am

Wayne La Pierre - NRA rep

Walt McKay - Head Advance

1st Session on Fri 6th is 1pm

2500 - 3000 attend.

NRA attendees and open to public

Hatch, De Concini, McCain, Kasiak,
Atiyeh, Babbitt, Dingell, McClure
(Larval or Byrd)

Teleprompter

Rifle presentation to RR in DC right
after shooting

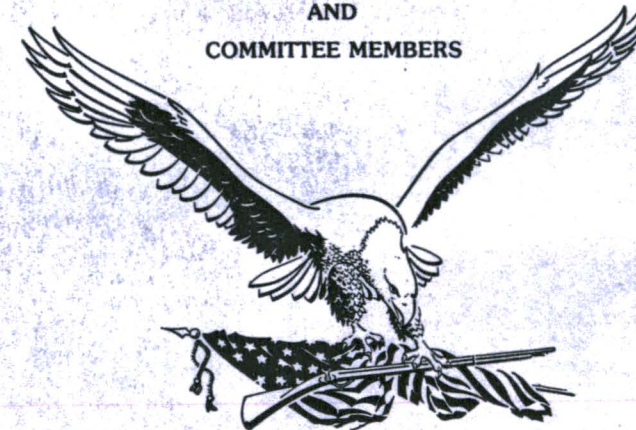
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NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION
OF
AMERICA

**1983
ANNUAL MEETINGS
AND EXHIBITS
PROGRAM**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
AND
COMMITTEE MEMBERS

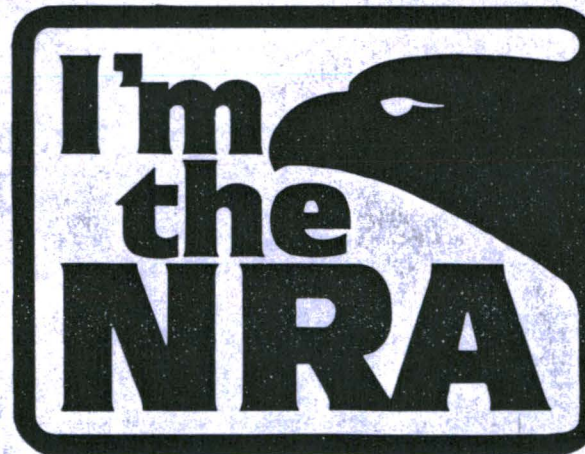


VOTING MEMBERSHIP VERIFICATION

(NECESSARY FOR VOTING AT ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS. CREDENTIALS MUST BE PICKED UP IN PERSON.) All members authorized to vote must have their membership credentials verified in order to vote at the Annual Meeting of Members. When credentials are verified, each voting member will be given a special voting booklet (with instructions) which may be used during the Meeting. The Voting Membership Verification Room is located in the Prescott Room at the Convention Center and will be open Friday, May 6, 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., and Saturday, May 7, 7:30 a.m. to the conclusion of the Meeting.

IMPORTANT:

NRA Bylaws state: "In order for a member to cast a vote at any Meeting of Members, a properly completed, fully paid application for Lifetime membership must have been received by the Secretary on or before the 50th day prior to the date of the meeting, or an annual member must have five years of consecutive membership, as shown in the Association's membership records, and such consecutive membership must be in effect on the 50th day prior to the meeting." *The deadline this year was March 18, 1983.*



**PHOENIX, ARIZONA
MAY 6-10, 1983**

1:00 p.m. OFFICIAL FAMILY LUNCHEON

Navajo (Phoenix Hilton)

2:00 p.m. BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Grand Ballroom (Phoenix Hilton)

6:00 p.m. OFFICIAL FAMILY RECEPTION (cash bar)

Outdoor Deck (Phoenix Hilton)

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TOURS

(TICKETS REQUIRED)

Friday, May 6

9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.: Tour A. Scottsdale, Arabian Horse Ranch, Carefree, and Cosantl. (Lunch included). Ticket—\$33.

Sunday, May 8

8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.: Tour B. Sedona, Oak Creek Canyon and Red Rock Country. (Buffet lunch included). Ticket—\$37

Monday, May 9

1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.: Tour C. Heard Museum and Fifth Avenue Shopping. Ticket—\$15.

Buses for all tours will depart from and return to the First Street entrance of the Phoenix Hilton Hotel. Tours are conducted by Sun Country Tours, Inc. of Scottsdale, Arizona. For information, contact Sun Country Tours at (602) 947-0677.

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NRA EXHIBIT HALL

Daily Hours

Friday, May 6—1:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Saturday, May 7—10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Sunday, May 8—10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

The Exhibits are located in the Convention Center's main Exhibition Hall. Entrance to the Hall is free to NRA members who register and wear their badges and to members of their families who may be issued complimentary passes. Police officers, firefighters and military personnel in uniform will be admitted free. Non-members may register and pay \$3.00 for admittance to the Exhibits. The Exhibit Hall contains one of the largest and best displays of firearms, accessories and related items in the country.

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NRA MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

NRA membership information and new member applications will be located in the lobby of the Convention Center. Members of the NRA staff will be on hand to answer questions and resolve any problems.

NRA MEMBERSHIP SALES

NRA fraternal items, books, handbook and reprint series, etc. may be purchased in the lobby of the Convention Center, and orders may also be placed for other items which will be on display.

FOOD SERVICE

For your convenience, ARASERV will operate a cafeteria in the Yuma Room and several snack bars in the Exhibit Hall at the Convention Center. ARASERV's facilities will be open the same hours as the Exhibit Hall.

ARIZONA STATE RIFLE AND PISTOL ASSOCIATION

The Arizona State Rifle and Pistol Association will operate a sales and information booth in the lobby of the Convention Center from Friday, May 6 through Sunday, May 8. *The Arizona State Rifle and Pistol Association has recruited volunteers to assist the NRA staff in operating the 1983 Annual Meetings and Exhibits. The National Rifle Association once again thanks the volunteers who contribute so much to making the Meetings a success.* The State Association Volunteer Headquarters will be located in the Prescott (N2) Room at the Convention Center.

NRA PRESS OFFICE

The NRA Public Education Division will operate a Press Office in the Press Room at the Convention Center, May 5 through May 8. From May 9 through May 10, the Offices will be located in the Hopi Room at the Phoenix Hilton Hotel.

NRA OFFICE

The National Rifle Association Office will be located in the Hopi Room at the Phoenix Hilton Hotel, May 5 through May 10.

LADIES HOSPITALITY ROOM

The NRA Hospitality Committee will host a Ladies Hospitality Room in Room 524 at the Phoenix Hilton Hotel, May 5 through May 10. Daily operating hours are listed in the Spouse Program.

VOTING MEMBERSHIP VERIFICATION

(NECESSARY FOR VOTING AT ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS. CREDENTIALS MUST BE PICKED UP IN PERSON.) All members authorized to vote must have their membership credentials verified in order to vote at the Annual Meeting of Members. When credentials are verified, each voting member will be given a special voting booklet (with instructions) which may be used during the Meeting. The Voting Membership Verification Room is located in the Prescott Room at the Convention Center and will be open Friday, May 6, 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., and Saturday, May 7, 7:30 a.m. to the conclusion of the Meeting.

IMPORTANT:

NRA Bylaws state: "In order for a member to cast a vote at any Meeting of Members, a properly completed, fully paid application for Lifetime membership must have been received by the Secretary on or before the 50th day prior to the date of the meeting, or an annual member must have five years of consecutive membership, as shown in the Association's membership records, and such consecutive membership must be in effect on the 50th day prior to the meeting." *The deadline this year was March 18, 1983.*

9:00 a.m. SPECIAL INTEREST SESSION: TIPS ON SMALLBORE PRONE

Flagstaff (N6, 7, 8) (Convention Center)

Moderator: Dr. Robert G. Smith, Member, NRA Board of Directors; Chairman, NRA Smallbore Rifle Committee.

Speaker:

Mr. Ernest J. Vande Zande, former National Prone Champion, co-holder of world's record English Match; currently resident coach at the Olympic Training Center in Colorado Springs, Colorado

9:00 a.m. SPECIAL INTEREST SESSION: AMERICAN ARMS—A GREAT HERITAGE (and GUN COLLECTOR AWARDS PRESENTATION)

Flagstaff (N9, 10) (Convention Center)

Moderator: Mr. Wayne A. Ross, Member, NRA Board of Directors; Vice Chairman, NRA Gun Collectors Committee.

Speakers:

The Honorable Vic Atiyeh, Governor of Oregon, prominent gun collector; Director of Oregon Arms Collectors; winner of two NRA Ten Best Weapons Award (1972): "Why I Collect Guns."

Mr. Phil Spannenberg, historian, author and authority on lore of the American cowboy: "The Guns that Won the West."

NRA Gun Collectors Awards Presentation:

The NRA Gun Collectors Committee Trophy, Best Educational Group Awards, Best Weapons Medallion Awards and Certificates will be presented to the winning gun collector exhibitors.

9:00 a.m. SPECIAL INTEREST SESSION: HOW TO DEVELOP A POLICE FIREARMS TRAINING PROGRAM BASED ON SHOOTING SITUATIONS

Tucson (S9, 10) (Convention Center)

Moderator: Mr. Harry Reeves, Member, NRA Board of Directors; Chairman, NRA Law Enforcement Assistance Committee; Vice Chairman, NRA Pistol Committee; Retired Inspector, Detroit Police Department.

Speaker:

Lt. Francis J. McGee, Commanding Officer, Firearms and Tactics Unit, New York City Police Department; Member, NRA Law Enforcement Assistance Committee; Instructor, NRA Police Firearms Training.

10:00 a.m. A DAY AT THE MOVIES

Prescott (N4) (Convention Center)

Continuous film showings from 10:00 a.m.—noon. See Friday, May 6, for program listing.

10:30 a.m. SPECIAL INTEREST SESSION: 100 YARD HIGH POWER COMPETITION + HOW DO I GET AN M-17

Flagstaff (N6, 7, 8) (Convention Center)

Moderator and Speaker: Mr. Creighton Audette, Member, NRA Board of Directors; Chairman, NRA High Power Rifle Committee: "High Power Rifle Competition Programs on 100 Yard Ranges."

Speaker:

Colonel Jack R. Rollinger, USA, Director of Civilian Marksmanship; Member, NRA High Power Rifle Committee: "The DCM .30 Caliber Program."

11:00 a.m. SPECIAL INTEREST SESSION: PREDATOR CALLING

Tucson (S6, 7, 8) (Convention Center)

Moderator: Mr. Kenneth J. Fanning, Member, NRA Board of Directors; Member, NRA Hunting and Wildlife Conservation Committee; State Representative to Alaska State Legislature; Professional Guide.

Speaker:

Dr. Major L. Boddicker, Extension Wildlife Specialist, Colorado State University; columnist and author of over 250 predator hunting and trapping articles.

11:00 a.m. SPECIAL INTEREST SESSION: A FESTIVAL OF NRA'S NEW SHOOTING FILMS

Tucson (S9, 10) (Convention Center)

Moderator: Dr. Alan W. Sexton, Member, NRA Board of Directors; Chairman, NRA Education and Training Committee.

Films:

"Pistol Shooting Fundamentals" starring World Pistol Champions Bill Blankenship and Ruby Fox (sponsored through a grant from Colt Industries).

"Shotgun Shooting Fundamentals" starring Olympic Trap Gold Medalist Don Haldeman and International Skeet Champion Bill Clemmons (sponsored through grants from Trius Target Traps and White Flyer Targets).

12:00 noon OFFICIAL FAMILY LUNCHEON

Navajo (Phoenix Hilton)

1:00 p.m. FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING

Apache A (Phoenix Hilton)

1:00 p.m. NOMINATING COMMITTEE MEETING

Apache B (Phoenix Hilton)

1:00 p.m. STATE ASSOCIATION TASK FORCE MEETING

Gila (Phoenix Hilton)

1:00 p.m. SPECIAL SESSION

Prescott (N4) (Convention Center)

Meet with the NRA Women's Policy Committee—learn about NRA's New Voluntary Practical Firearms Course.

1:00 p.m. SPECIAL INTEREST SESSION: HANDGUN HUNTING

Tucson (S6, 7, 8) (Convention Center)

Moderator: Mr. Byron Engle, Member, NRA Board of Directors, Executive Committee; Chairman, Pistol Subcommittee of the NRA Silhouette Committee.

Speaker:

Mr. Phillip W. Johnston, Member, NRA Board of Directors, Executive Committee; Member, NRA Hunting and Wildlife Conservation Committee; Member, NRA Legislative Policy Committee; author of NRA's Handgun Hunting Supplement to the NRA Hunter Clinic Program Manual; columnist and author of many articles.

1:00 p.m. SPECIAL INTEREST SESSION: METALLIC SILHOUETTE RIFLE SHOOTING

Flagstaff (N6, 7, 8) (Convention Center)

Moderator: Mr. William C. Wolf, Member, NRA Board of Directors; Chairman, NRA Silhouette Committee.

Speaker:

Mr. George Simon, Member, NRA Silhouette Committee; National Champion, High Power Rifle Silhouette, 1978.

1:00 p.m. SPECIAL INTEREST SESSION: TRAINING FOR THE OLYMPICS—HOW IT'S DONE

Flagstaff (N9, 10) (Convention Center)

Moderator: LTC William C. Pullum, USA (Ret.), Member, NRA Board of Directors; Chairman, International Competitions Committee.

Speakers:

LTC Lones W. Wigger, Jr., USA, Two-time Olympic Rifle Shooting Gold Medalist; Member, NRA Board of Directors; Chairman, NRA Air Gun Committee: "A View from the Winner's Stand."

Mr. Ernest J. Vande Zande, Manager, NRA Shooting Sports Programs, United States Olympic Training Center; Rifle World Record Holder: "In Pursuit of a Dream."

1:00 p.m. SPECIAL INTEREST SESSION: POLICE BODY ARMOR AND ARMOR PIERCING AMMUNITION

Tucson (S9, 10) (Convention Center)

Moderator: Chief Clyde V. Sellers, Member, NRA Board of Directors; Member, NRA Law Enforcement Assistance Committee; Chairman, NRA Practical Shooting Committee.

Speakers:

Mr. William T. Costello, Retired Sergeant, Phoenix Police Department; built the Phoenix Police Department range; internationally known as a bomb and armor expert.

Mr. James J. Baker, NRA Staff, Government Affairs, ILA; Attorney-at-Law.

2:30 p.m. SPECIAL INTEREST SESSION: AN AMERICAN TRADITION—MUZZLELOADING

Flagstaff (N9, 10) (Convention Center)

Moderator: Mr. Glen I. Voorhees, Jr., Member, NRA Board of Directors; Vice Chairman, NRA Black Powder Committee.

Speakers:

Dr. James W. Carlson, Member, NRA Board of Directors; Chairman, NRA Black Powder Committee; Member, Board of Directors, National Muzzleloading Rifle Association: "Some Tips for the Beginner and Expert Muzzleloader."

Mr. A. Lee Robertson, Utah Hunter Safety Coordinator; past President, North American Association of Hunter Safety Coordinators: "The American Mountain Man—A Rich Heritage."

7:00 p.m. NRA MEMBERS BANQUET RECEPTION (cash bar) North Plaza (Convention Center)

8:00 p.m. 112th NRA MEMBERS BANQUET (ticket required) Assembly Hall (Convention Center)

The outstanding social event of the Meetings.

MONDAY, MAY 9

8:00 a.m. OFFICIAL FAMILY BREAKFAST Sand Painter Dining Room (Phoenix Hilton)

9:00 a.m. BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING Grand Ballroom (Phoenix Hilton)

9:00 a.m. SPOUSE PROGRAM

Apache A-B (Phoenix Hilton)

Former NRA Director Ben Avery will present a slide program on "Outdoor Arizona." Spouses of newly elected NRA Directors will be introduced.

12:00 noon OFFICIAL FAMILY LUNCHEON Navajo (Phoenix Hilton)

12:00 noon AMERICAN FIREARMS AND SHOOTING FOUNDATION LUNCHEON MEETING

Board Room (Phoenix Hilton)

1:00 p.m. BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING Grand Ballroom (Phoenix Hilton)

6:00 p.m. OFFICIAL FAMILY RECEPTION (hosted by Kirke Van-Orsdel, Inc. and the Insurance Underwriters)

Outdoor Deck (Phoenix Hilton)

7:30 p.m. SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION FUND, BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING

Board Room (Phoenix Hilton)

TUESDAY, MAY 10

8:00 a.m. OFFICIAL FAMILY BREAKFAST Sand Painter Dining Room (Phoenix Hilton)

9:00 a.m. BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING Grand Ballroom (Phoenix Hilton)

9:00 a.m. SPOUSE PROGRAM

Apache A-B (Phoenix Hilton)

Mrs. Robert E. (Mildred) May, Phoenix resident and long-time friend of NRA, will speak on the subject of Phoenix "B.C." Door prizes—and meet Ms. Phoenix '83.

THURSDAY, MAY 5

9:30 a.m. HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE MEETING

Rooms 524-26 (Phoenix Hilton)

7:00 p.m. FIREARMS CIVIL RIGHTS LEGAL DEFENSE FUND, BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING

Apache A (Phoenix Hilton)

FRIDAY, MAY 6

8:00 a.m. OFFICIAL FAMILY BREAKFAST

Sand Painter Dining Room (Phoenix Hilton)

9:00 a.m. HUNTING AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE MEETING

Gila (Phoenix Hilton)

9:00 a.m. LEGAL ACTION COMMITTEE MEETING

Maricopa (Phoenix Hilton)

9:00 a.m. GRANTS-IN-AID COMMITTEE MEETING

Havasapai (Phoenix Hilton)

9:00 a.m. PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MEETING

Pima (Phoenix Hilton)

9:00 a.m. STATE ASSOCIATION WORKSHOP (by invitation, for State Officials only)

Apache A-B (Phoenix Hilton)

This workshop will provide an opportunity for leaders of official state associations to discuss topics of mutual concern with other state and national leaders in the shooting sports.

Moderator: Mr. Billy B. Chapman, Member, NRA Board of Directors; Chairman, NRA Clubs and Associations Committee; Vice Chairman, NRA Membership Committee.

Topics which will be covered in special presentations by NRA and state association leaders: *Leadership Strategies for the Eighties, Organizing a Statewide Legislative Action Program, Administering State Associations, State Association Communications Programs, Funding the State Association, Membership Development, NRA Junior Programs, and Recruiting and Recognizing Volunteers.*

11:30 a.m. OFFICIAL FAMILY LUNCHEON

Territorial Ballroom (Phoenix Hilton)

12:00 noon A DAY AT THE MOVIES

Prescott (N4) (Convention Center)

The gun control question discussed through film. *Charlton Heston* examines the reasons for rejecting Proposition 15's restrictive controls in "It's a Matter of Choice," while reporter *Jessica Savitch* finds that restricting firearms does not reduce violent crime in "Gunfight USA," a nationally broadcast PBS documentary. Additional films include constitutional considerations, firearms training and the introduction of an NRA television series pilot. Continuous film showings: Friday, Noon-6:00 p.m.; Saturday, 1:00-10:00 p.m.; Sunday, 10:00 a.m.-noon.

1:00 p.m. HUNTING AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE MEETING

Gila (Phoenix Hilton)

1:00 p.m. GRANTS-IN-AID COMMITTEE MEETING

Havasapai (Phoenix Hilton)

1:00 p.m. PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MEETING

Pima (Phoenix Hilton)

1:00 p.m. OPERATIONS COMMITTEE FOR THE SHOOTING SPORTS, 1984 OLYMPIC GAMES MEETING

Maricopa (Phoenix Hilton)

1:00 p.m. GENERAL SESSION: 1983 LEGISLATION/POLITICS IN REVIEW

Assembly Hall (Convention Center)

This session features several prominent national and state government officials who will address legislative and political developments in 1983 on gun control and sportsmen related issues.

4:00 p.m. YOUTH SESSION

Flagstaff (N6, 7) (Convention Center)

World-renowned country and western singer *Charlie Daniels* will discuss the safe handling of firearms and the importance of firearms safety with young people from the Phoenix area. An avid marksman and hunter, Daniels relaxes from his hectic movie and concert commitments to share his views on safety with interested visitors.

6:30 p.m. WESTERN COOKOUT AT RAWHIDE (ticket required)

Buses will load in downtown Phoenix at First Street, between Adams and Monroe (this is the street that runs between the Hyatt and Hilton hotels), and depart promptly at 6:30 p.m. Enjoy an evening under the stars on the Arizona desert—eating, drinking, music, dancing, entertainment and general merrymaking around the campfire.

SATURDAY, MAY 7

7:30 a.m. OFFICIAL FAMILY BREAKFAST

Sand Painter Dining Room (Phoenix Hilton)

7:30 a.m. EXHIBITORS BREAKFAST (by invitation)

Tucson (Convention Center)

10:00 a.m. ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS

Assembly Hall (Convention Center)

The Annual Meeting of Members is open to all NRA members. NRA Officers will welcome and report to the membership; announcement of the 1983 election of members to the NRA Board of Directors; voting on amendments to the NRA Bylaws. The Meeting will be preceded by a band concert beginning at 9:30 a.m.

1:00 p.m. A DAY AT THE MOVIES

Prescott (N4) (Convention Center)

Continuous film showings from 1:00-10:00 p.m. See Friday, May 6, for program listing.

7:00 p.m. NRA PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

Outdoor Deck (Phoenix Hilton)

SUNDAY, MAY 8

7:30 a.m. OFFICIAL FAMILY BREAKFAST

Navajo (Phoenix Hilton)

9:00 a.m. FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING

Apache A (Phoenix Hilton)

9:00 a.m. NOMINATING COMMITTEE MEETING

Apache B (Phoenix Hilton)

9:00 a.m. SPECIAL INTEREST SESSION: TURKEY HUNTING AND CALLING IN THE WEST

Tucson (S6, 7, 8) (Convention Center)

Moderator: Mr. Howard W. Pollock, NRA 1st Vice President.

Speaker:

Mr. Rob Keck, Executive Vice President, National Wild Turkey Federation; Member, NRA Hunting and Wildlife Conservation Committee; World Champion of the U.S. Open Turkey Calling Championships; Co-Producer of the NRA Hunting the Wild Turkey Videotape used in NRA's Hunter Clinic Programs.

9:00 a.m. SPECIAL INTEREST SESSION: TIPS ON SMALLBORE PRONE

Flagstaff (N6, 7, 8) (Convention Center)

Moderator: Dr. Robert G. Smith, Member, NRA Board of Directors; Chairman, NRA Smallbore Rifle Committee.

Speaker:

Mr. Ernest J. Vande Zande, former National Prone Champion, co-holder of world's record English Match; currently resident coach at the Olympic Training Center in Colorado Springs, Colorado

9:00 a.m. SPECIAL INTEREST SESSION: AMERICAN ARMS—A GREAT HERITAGE (and GUN COLLECTOR AWARDS PRESENTATION)

Flagstaff (N9, 10) (Convention Center)

Moderator: Mr. Wayne A. Ross, Member, NRA Board of Directors; Vice Chairman, NRA Gun Collectors Committee.

Speakers:

The Honorable Vic Attyeh, Governor of Oregon, prominent gun collector; Director of Oregon Arms Collectors; winner of two NRA Ten Best Weapons Award (1972): "Why I Collect Guns."

Mr. Phil Spannenberger, historian, author and authority on lore of the American cowboy: "The Guns that Won the West."

NRA Gun Collectors Awards Presentation:

The NRA Gun Collectors Committee Trophy, Best Educational Group Awards, Best Weapons Medallion Awards and Certificates will be presented to the winning gun collector exhibitors.

9:00 a.m. SPECIAL INTEREST SESSION: HOW TO DEVELOP A POLICE FIREARMS TRAINING PROGRAM BASED ON SHOOTING SITUATIONS

Tucson (S9, 10) (Convention Center)

Moderator: Mr. Harry Reeves, Member, NRA Board of Directors; Chairman, NRA Law Enforcement Assistance Committee; Vice Chairman, NRA Pistol Committee; Retired Inspector, Detroit Police Department.

Speaker:

Lt. Francis J. McGee, Commanding Officer, Firearms and Tactics Unit, New York City Police Department; Member, NRA Law Enforcement Assistance Committee; Instructor, NRA Police Firearms Training.

10:00 a.m. A DAY AT THE MOVIES

Prescott (N4) (Convention Center)

Continuous film showings from 10:00 a.m.-noon. See Friday, May 6, for program listing.

10:30 a.m. SPECIAL INTEREST SESSION: 100 YARD HIGH POWER COMPETITION + HOW DO I GET AN M-1?

Flagstaff (N6, 7, 8) (Convention Center)

Moderator and Speaker: Mr. Creighton Audette, Member, NRA Board of Directors; Chairman, NRA High Power Rifle Committee: "High Power Rifle Competition Programs on 100 Yard Ranges."

Speaker:

Colonel Jack R. Rolling, USA, Director of Civilian Marksmanship; Member, NRA High Power Rifle Committee: "The DCM .30 Caliber Program."

11:00 a.m. SPECIAL INTEREST SESSION: PREDATOR CALLING

Tucson (S6, 7, 8) (Convention Center)

Moderator: Mr. Kenneth J. Fanning, Member, NRA Board of Directors; Member, NRA Hunting and Wildlife Conservation Committee; State Representative to Alaska State Legislature; Professional Guide.

Speaker:

Dr. Major L. Boddicker, Extension Wildlife Specialist, Colorado State University; columnist and author of over 250 predator hunting and trapping articles.

Misty

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 21, 1983

Dear Mr. Carter:

On behalf of the President, I wish to acknowledge and thank you for your kind invitation to address the National Rifle Association's 112th Annual Members Banquet on May 6, 1983.

The President is pleased to accept. This has been entered on his schedule for May 6, 1983 at approximately 1:00 pm, and nearer the date Mr. William Henkel, Special Assistant to the President and Director of Advance will contact you about the President's acceptance of your invitation.

The President's acceptance of this invitation should not be announced to anyone until official notification is given by the White House Press Office, and any public announcement of this event must be coordinated with that office.

You should be aware that certain physical facility requirements exist for any Presidential appearance. The costs associated with these requirements are generally the responsibility of the host and are summarized on the attached list.

If you wish to alter the current plans for this event in any way, such as changing any part of the format, the location, or the participants, please direct your request for the proposed change to the Office of Presidential Appointments and Scheduling.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Frederick J. Ryan, Jr.
Director, Presidential
Appointments and Scheduling

Mr. Harlon B. Carter
Executive Vice President
National Rifle Association of America
1600 Rhode Island Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20036

cc: Letterhead copy to Bill Timmons
cc: Michael Deaver, Michael McManus, William Henkel, Larry Speakes, David Gergen, Speechwriters
cc: with copy of incoming to Helen Donaldson



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INCORPORATED 1871

1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

October 7, 1982

RECEIVED IN SCHEDULING

OFFICE 10/19/82

Dear Mr. President:

It is my extreme pleasure to formally extend to you a most cordial invitation to be the guest of honor and keynote speaker at the National Rifle Association's 112th Annual Members Banquet.

As you know, the NRA is the nation's oldest and largest sportsman's organization, the voice of over two and one half million individual sportsmen and patriotic citizens. From twenty five to thirty thousand of these members from all over the country will attend the 1983 NRA Annual Meetings and Exhibits in Phoenix, Arizona.

The NRA Members Banquet is an outstanding social event and traditionally the highlight of these meetings. We expect 2,500 members to attend. We would like to schedule the Banquet at 8:00 p.m. in the Phoenix Civic Plaza, Sunday, May 8, 1983. The reception will begin at 7:00 p.m. However, knowing of your extremely busy schedule, our second choice would be Saturday, May 7 and our third choice, Friday, May 6.

Each year we take considerable pride in presenting to our speaker a silver mounted, traditional flintlock rifle and powder horn, both of which have received wide acclaim, not only for their beauty, but also for their fidelity to early American culture.

As the first presidential candidate ever endorsed by the NRA membership in its 112 year history, we would be highly honored to have you as our guest of honor. This would be an excellent opportunity for you to cover any area you feel will be of interest. More than anyone, you know the NRA, and you will certainly have no difficulty communicating in your usual splendid fashion.

It would be a great privilege to have you with us on this occasion. We will make all the necessary arrangements to assure you a comfortable and enjoyable stay in Phoenix.

Speaking on behalf of our two and one half million members, I assure you we would be deeply honored by your acceptance.

Sincerely,

Harlon B. Carter
Executive Vice President

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

November 29, 1982

Dear Mr. Carter:

I have been asked to acknowledge your letter to the President and to thank you for inviting him to be the keynote speaker at the National Rifle Association's 112th Annual Members Banquet to be held in Phoenix, Arizona on Sunday, May 8, 1983.

Your thoughtfulness of the President is most appreciated but we are unable to project his schedule so far in advance. It is suggested, therefore, that you proceed with your plans at this time, not counting on his participation. Then, if you would like to renew your invitation to the President nearer the date -- I suggest around ten to twelve weeks ahead -- we should be better able to give you a definite answer.

With our best wishes,

Sincerely,

WILLIAM K. SADLEIR
Director, Presidential
Appointments and Scheduling

⁴
Mr. Harlon B. Carter
Executive Vice President
National Rifle Association
of America
1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

WKS:MR:emu
WKS-18



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

INCORPORATED 1871

1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

HARLON B. CARTER
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

March 1, 1983

Dear Mr. President:

It is my extreme pleasure to once again extend to you a most cordial invitation to be the guest of honor and keynote speaker at the National Rifle Association's 112th Annual Members Banquet.

As you are aware, the NRA is the nation's oldest and largest sportsman's organization, and the voice of over two and one half million individual sportsmen and patriotic citizens. From twenty-five to thirty thousand of these members from all over the country will attend the 1983 NRA Annual Meetings and Exhibits in Phoenix, Arizona.

The NRA Members Banquet is an outstanding social event and traditionally the highlight of these meetings. We expect 2,500 members to attend. We would like to schedule the Banquet at 8:00 p.m. in the Phoenix Civic Plaza, Sunday, May 8, 1983. The reception will begin at 7:00 p.m. However, knowing of your extremely busy schedule, our second choice would be Saturday, May 7 and our third choice, Friday, May 6.

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As the first presidential candidate ever endorsed by the NRA membership in its 112 year history, we would be highly honored to have you as our guest of honor. This would be an excellent opportunity for you to cover any area you feel will be of interest. More than anyone, you know the NRA, and you will certainly have no difficulty communicating in your usual splendid fashion.

It would be a great privilege to have you with us on this occasion. We will make all the necessary arrangements to assure you a comfortable and enjoyable stay in Phoenix.

Speaking on behalf of our two and one half million members, I assure you we would be deeply honored by your acceptance.

Sincerely,

Harlon B. Carter
Executive Vice President

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
 INSTITUTE FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION
 1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W.
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

*Staff to
 Red Conroy*

March 2, 1983

Mr. Frederick J. Ryan, Jr.
 Deputy Director of Scheduling
 Old Executive Office Building, Rm. 188/2
 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20500

*may be a P.
 (preferably)*

Dear Fred:

We were advised by several of the President's political advisors to reissue our invitation inviting the President to speak at our Annual Convention in Phoenix.

I have attached a letter from Mr. Harlon B. Carter, Executive Vice President of the National Rifle Association, once again extending the invitation to speak.

I thank you for your time. If you need any additional backup material, please give us a call.

Sincerely,

Wayne LaPierre
 Director
 Governmental Affairs Division

WLP:ma
 Attachment (1)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

MARCH 3, 1983

TO: RED CAVANEY *JGR*
FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR., DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING
SUBJ: REQUEST FOR SCHEDULING RECOMMENDATION

*(Get Ed Allison
in Sen. Caxalti's
office know)*

PLEASE PROVIDE YOUR RECOMMENDATION ON THE FOLLOWING
SCHEDULING REQUEST UNDER CONSIDERATION:

EVENT: Address the National Rifle Association of America's
Annual Convention

DATE: May 8, 1983

LOCATION: Phoenix, Arizona

BACKGROUND: See attached

YOUR RECOMMENDATION:

Accept ___ Regret ___ Surrogate ___ Message ___ Other ___
Priority ___
Routine ___

IF RECOMMENDATION IS TO ACCEPT, PLEASE CITE REASONS:

*Per phone call to FR. Tol
recommend this.
- E. Don was well received
last year.*

RESPONSE DUE 3-11-83 TO _____

TIMMONS AND COMPANY, INCORPORATED
1850 K STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 331-1760

March 1, 1983

RECEIVED

MAR 4 1983

SCHEDULING
OFFICE

WILLIAM E. TIMMONS
President

TOM C. KOROLOGOS
*Executive Vice President and
Director of Legislative Affairs*

MICHAEL L. REED
*Vice President and
General Counsel*

HOWARD G. PASTER
Vice President and Treasurer

JOHN M. NUGENT, JR.
Vice President and Secretary

MARY A. SIDLEY
Vice President for Administration

MICHAEL J. BATES
Director of Research

Dear Mr. Sadleir:

On January 10th, 1983, you wrote Mr. Harlon Carter, Executive Vice President of the National Rifle Association, suggesting he renew his invitation to the President to address NRA's annual convention around ten to twelve weeks before the Phoenix event scheduled for May 7th.

Since we are within ten weeks now, may I ask you to consider the NRA convention?

I believe this is an extremely important function for the President. It has the support of Ed Meese and Lee Atwater.

While the NRA is a good support group for the President, I feel we shouldn't attend in 1984 because his opponents would say it's "political." 1983 is the best time for an appearance before the 2,500 national leadership delegates to the convention.

I hope the President can participate.

Sincerely,



William E. Timmons

The Honorable William K. Sadleir
Director, Presidential
Appointments and Scheduling
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INCORPORATED 1871

1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

November 10, 1982

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

Dear Mrs. Reagan:

I am very pleased to extend to you an invitation to be the keynote speaker at the National Rifle Association's 112th Annual Members Banquet.

As you know, the NRA is the nation's oldest and largest sportsman's organization, the voice of over two and one half million individual sportsmen and patriotic citizens. From twenty five to thirty thousand of these members, from all over the country, will attend the 1983 Annual Meetings and Exhibits in Phoenix, Arizona.

The 112th Members Banquet is an outstanding social event and traditionally the highlight of these meetings. We expect 2,500 members to attend. We would like to schedule the Banquet at 8:00 p.m. in the Phoenix Civic Plaza, Sunday, May 8, 1983. The reception will begin at 7:00 p.m. However, knowing of your extremely busy schedule, our second choice would be Saturday, May 7 and our third choice, Friday, May 6.

As you know, until your husband ran for the presidency, the NRA had never endorsed a candidate for such high office. In the NRA's 112 year history, Ronald Reagan became the first presidentially-endorsed candidate by our two and one half million membership.

As to your remarks, feel free to cover any area you feel will be of interest. You know the NRA, and you will certainly have no difficulty communicating in your usual pleasing fashion.

It would be a great privilege to have you with us on this occasion. We will, of course, make all necessary arrangements to assure you a comfortable and enjoyable stay in Phoenix.

Speaking on behalf of our two and one half million members, I assure you we would be deeply honored by your acceptance.

Sincerely,

Harlon B. Carter
Executive Vice President

Mrs. Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, DC 20500



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INCORPORATED 1871

1800 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

November 10, 1982

Dear Mr. Vice President:

It is my extreme pleasure to formally extend to you a most cordial invitation to be the guest of honor and keynote speaker at the National Rifle Association's 112th Annual Members Banquet.

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Each year we take considerable pride in presenting to our speaker a silver mounted, traditional flintlock rifle and powder horn, both of which have received wide acclaim, not only for their beauty, but also for their fidelity to early American culture.

We would be highly honored to have you as our guest of honor. This would be an excellent opportunity for you to cover any area you feel will be of interest. More than anyone, you know the NRA, and you will certainly have no difficulty communicating in your usual splendid fashion.

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Speaking on behalf of our two and one half million members, I assure you we would be deeply honored by your acceptance.

Sincerely,

Harlon B. Carter
Executive Vice President

The Vice President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INCORPORATED 1871

1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

November 10, 1982

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Harlon B. Carter
Executive Vice President

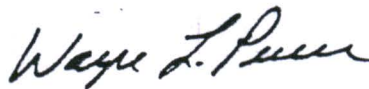
The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell
January 11, 1983
Page 2

I believe it would be a mistake for the President to pass up this opportunity.

Naturally, we would be honored by his acceptance. Anything you can do would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Wayne LaPierre".

Wayne LaPierre
Director
Governmental Affairs

WLP:ma
Encls.



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INSTITUTE FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION
1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

Johnson
Yes. Plea
AB

January 11, 1983

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Rm. 191
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. ^{Morton} ~~Blackwell~~:

I have attached copies of letters sent to President Reagan inviting him to speak at the National Rifle Association's 112th Annual Members Banquet in Phoenix.

We were also advised by the staff to send back up letters inviting Mrs. Ronald Reagan and Vice President Bush.

I believe this would be an excellent political appearance for the President prior to the 1984 campaign. Through this appearance he would reach a grass root network of well over 3 million gun owners and hunters including many labor union families. Many of these families feel strongly enough about gun and hunting to base their vote on this issue alone.

Our coverage of the President's appearance would include the cover of the American Rifleman and the American Hunter which are received in 3 million households. The appearance would also be picked up by the gun and hunting press throughout the country.

As you are well aware, President Reagan was the first candidate for President ever endorsed by the National Rifle Association. Gun owners and hunters worked the polls, manned the phone banks and stuffed literature for the President during his campaign.

President Reagan's appearance and the publicity surrounding his appearance offers the best opportunity to solidify his base with a key grass root network prior to the '84 elections.

The importance of this base of support was most recently demonstrated in last year's elections. Gun owners helped tip the Senate races in Minnesota, Virginia, Missouri and California, as well as numerous House races.


THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

MARCH 3, 1983

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: RED CAVANEY 

REQUEST: President to address the National Rifle Association at their annual convention.

PURPOSE: The President's position on gun control won him the support of the NRA in 1980. His appearance at this event would strengthen support for 1984.

BACKGROUND: This is the largest organization of its type, with 2500 delegates. The President is the only candidate to receive an official endorsement from the NRA in its 112 year history. Their membership approaches the three million mark, and they are a very potent political force. Their constituency is blue collar/populist and very much a target constituency.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: President Eisenhower addressed their convention. Six former Presidents were, or are, members of NRA. President Reagan is a lifetime member. Elizabeth Dole spoke to last year's convention on behalf of the President.

DATE/TIME: May 6, 7, or 8, 1983 DURATION: 30 minutes

LOCATION: Phoenix Civic Plaza, Phoenix, Arizona

PARTICIPANTS: The President; 2500 NRA delegates.

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: The President will appear before the full convention, offer formal remarks.

REMARKS REQUIRED: Prepared Text.

MEDIA COVERAGE: Full press coverage.

RECOMMENDED BY: RED CAVANEY

OPPOSED BY:

PROJECT OFFICER: MORTON C. BLACKWELL



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INCORPORATED 1871

1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

HARLON B. CARTER
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

March 1, 1983

Dear Mr. President:

It is my extreme pleasure to once again extend to you a most cordial invitation to be the guest of honor and keynote speaker at the National Rifle Association's 112th Annual Members Banquet.

As you are aware, the NRA is the nation's oldest and largest sportsman's organization, and the voice of over two and one half million individual sportsmen and patriotic citizens. From twenty-five to thirty thousand of these members from all over the country will attend the 1983 NRA Annual Meetings and Exhibits in Phoenix, Arizona.

The NRA Members Banquet is an outstanding social event and traditionally the highlight of these meetings. We expect 2,500 members to attend. We would like to schedule the Banquet at 8:00 p.m. in the Phoenix Civic Plaza, Sunday May 8, 1983. The reception will begin at 7:00 p.m. However, knowing of your extremely busy schedule, our second choice would be Saturday, May 7 and our third choice, Friday, May 6.

Each year, we take considerable pride in presenting to our speaker a silver mounted, traditional flintlock rifle and powder horn, both of which have received wide acclaim, not only for their beauty, but also for their fidelity to early American culture.

As the first presidential candidate ever endorsed by the NRA membership in its 112 year history, we would be highly honored to have you as our guest of honor. This would be an excellent opportunity for you to cover any area you feel will be of interest. More than anyone, you know the NRA, and you will certainly have no difficulty communicating in your usual splendid fashion.

It would be a great privilege to have you with us on this occasion. We will make all the necessary arrangements to assure you a comfortable and enjoyable stay in Phoenix.

Speaking on behalf of our two and one half million members, I assure you we would be deeply honored by your acceptance.

Sincerely,

Harlon B. Carter
Executive Vice President

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INSTITUTE FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION
1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

March 2, 1983

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant for the President
Old Executive Office Building, Rm. 191
17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. ^{Morton} Blackwell:

We were advised to reissue our invitation inviting the President to speak at our Annual Convention in Phoenix, Arizona.

I have attached a copy of that letter from Harlon B. Carter, Executive Vice President of the National Rifle Association, once again extending the invitation to speak.

I thank you for your time. Anything you can do to assist us would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Wayne LaPierre
Director
Governmental Affairs Division

WLP:ma
Attachment (1)

McManus

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Contact
EJA

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

MARCH 9, 1983

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: FAITH WHITTLESEY *FHW*

REQUEST: President to address the National Rifle Association at their annual convention.

PURPOSE: *OK*
APR 6
The President's position on gun control won him the support of the NRA in 1980. His appearance at this event would strengthen support for 1984.

BACKGROUND: This is the largest organization of its type, with 2500 delegates. The President is the only candidate to receive an official endorsement from the NRA in its 112 year history. Their membership approaches the three million mark, and they are a very potent political force. Their constituency is blue collar/populist and very much a target constituency.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: President Eisenhower addressed their convention. Six former Presidents were, or are, members of NRA. President Reagan is a lifetime member. Elizabeth Dole spoke to last year's convention on behalf of the President.

DATE/TIME: May 6, 7, or 8, 1983 for 30 minutes.

LOCATION: Phoenix Civic Plaza, Phoenix, Arizona

PARTICIPANTS: 2500 NRA delegates

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: The President will appear before the full convention; offer formal remarks; depart.

REMARKS REQUIRED: Prepared text.

MEDIA COVERAGE: Full press coverage.

RECOMMENDED BY: FAITH WHITTLESEY, EDWIN MEESE III, *Sen Laxalt*

OPPOSED BY:

PROJECT OFFICER MORTON C. BLACKWELL

APPROVED FOR
Date. *5/6/83*
Time. *Approx 1:00 p.m.*
Length. *TAD*
Date 7/30/10 *EL*

DRAFT

I appreciate very much the generosity shown by the (NRA) members here today and I am pleased to share this time with you. I have always felt a special bond with American sportsmen, sportswomen and firearms owners. During my campaign in 1980, you participated all along the way from Iowa to New Hampshire to the close of polls in California.

Your dedication and conviction were never in doubt. My Life Membership in the NRA should be evidence enough that I share with you a firm belief that we must defend our Constitutional freedoms.

I extend my congratulations to the leadership of our association for its great growth of membership, which I understand is now well over two and one-half million. This achievement will help insure the NRA can continue to carry on in the protection of our liberties, promotion of public safety, law and order, and the national defense. It will help assure continued vigorous representation of the sportsman, and the responsible support of this Administration's efforts to expand the wise use of our renewable wildlife resources.

I urge you to stand firmly on your Second Amendment rights - that is, the Right to Keep and Bear Arms. There are those who are too often ready to grab easy answers to difficult and complex questions. In your case, they offer gun control as the answer to the crime problem. They refuse to recognize it won't work and has failed wherever it has been tried. They refuse to recognize that 99.99% of all firearms are never used in a crime, and that the

great majority of firearms owners are responsible law-abiding citizens. They refuse to recognize that attempts to penalize millions of law-abiding Americans for crimes committed by a small percentage of criminals, is the world turned upside down.

Yet there are encouraging signs. Whenever the issue of restrictive controls on firearms ownership has been presented to the American people - it has been turned down overwhelmingly. I was especially pleased with the outcome of the California Proposition 15 vote. A 63% to 37% margin ain't too bad! My congratulations to Harlon Carter and the NRA Family on this victory.

I stand firm with you in your attempts to redirect and reform federal gun control laws; to get tough with criminals; and, to eliminate those passages of the gun control act which do not concentrate on criminal abuse but result in needless technical requirements and inconvenience for law-abiding America firearms owners.

I am proud to be able to say my Administration is actively working with Harlon Carter, Warren Cassidy, Wayne LaPierre, Tom Korologos and your NRA Institute to achieve these goals. I applaud the NRA Institute for its efforts to enact federal reforms and correct existing inequities in the federal firearms laws and defend the liberties of firearms owners and sportspeople in America.

We are making progress. Just last year I signed into law two amendments protecting gun owners' rights. One eliminated needless burdensome recordkeeping requirements on .22 caliber rimfire ammunition. The other saved many custom gunsmiths from financial ruin.

But it won't stop there. Right now we are in the process of preparing our support for the bill attempting to reform the federal gun control laws which the NRA Institute, Senator McClure, Senator Hatch, Senator DeConcini and Congressman Volkmer are actively supporting. I will be as pleased to sign this bill into law when it reaches my desk as I was to sign the other two.

I am also pleased to announce today that the Department of Defense will be reissuing guidelines to ensure military ranges are open for civilian use provided there are no conflicts with military priorities.

It also gives me a particular pleasure to announce that the Department of the Army has concluded that the sale of M1's to high power competitors should be increased from 2,600 a year to _____.

So we are making progress and I am doubly proud to say my Administration stands alongside American sportsmen, sportswomen and firearms owners.

By the way, I hope the NRA is taking good care of my Hirsch Rifle. Chris Hirsch, if you are out there in the audience today, I look forward some day to enjoying an opportunity to engage in a few hours of recreational shooting with it. It's a beautiful piece of work and I again thank you for presenting it to me.

History. Vitus Bering, a Danish explorer working for Russia, was the first European to land in Alaska, 1741. Alexander Baranov, first governor of Russian America, set headquarters at Archangel, near present Sitka, in 1799. Secretary of State William H. Seward in 1867 bought Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million, a bargain some called "Seward's Folly." In 1896 gold was discovered and the famed Gold Rush was on.

Tourist attractions: Glacier Bay National Park, Denali National Park, one of North America's great wildlife sanctuaries, Pribilof Islands for seal rookeries, restored St. Michael's Russian Orthodox Cathedral, Sitka.

Famous Alaskans include Carl Eielson, Ernest Gruening, Joe Juneau, Sydney Laurence, James Wickersham.

Chamber of Commerce: 134 3rd., Juneau, AK 99801.

Arizona

Grand Canyon State

People. Population (1981): 2,794,000; rank: 29. **Pop. density:** 24.6 per sq. mi. **Urban** (1980): 83.8%. **Racial distrib.** (1980): 82.4% White; 2.7% Black; 14.8% Other (includes American Indians); Hispanic 440,915. **Major ethnic groups:** Mexican, German, English, Italian. **Net migration** (1970-79): +464,000.

Geography. **Total area:** 113,909 sq. mi.; rank: 6. **Land area:** 113,417 sq. mi. **Acres forested land:** 18,493,900. **Location:** in the southwestern U.S. **Climate:** clear and dry in the southern regions and northern plateau; high central areas have heavy winter snows. **Topography:** Colorado plateau in the N, containing the Grand Canyon; Mexican Highlands running diagonally NW to SE; Sonoran Desert in the SW. **Capital:** Phoenix.

Economy. **Principal industries:** manufacturing, tourism, mining, agriculture. **Principal manufactured goods:** electronics, printing and publishing, foods, primary and fabricated metals, aircraft and missiles, apparel. **Value added by manufacture** (1980): \$5.58 bin. **Agriculture:** **Chief crops:** cotton, sorghum, barley, corn, wheat, sugar beets, citrus fruits. **Livestock:** 1.14 mln. cattle; 99,000 hogs/pigs; 490,000 sheep; 565,000 poultry. **Timber/lumber** (1978): pine, fir, spruce; 383 mln. bd. ft. **Minerals** (1980): copper (prod. valued at \$1.7 bin. 71% of total mineral production), gold, silver, molybdenum, sand and gravel, lime. **International airports:** at Phoenix, Tucson, Yuma. **Value of construction** (1981): \$3.1 bin. **Employment distribution** (1981): 24% trade, 19% gov't, 21% serv., 16% manuf. **Per capita income** (1981): \$9,693. **Unemployment** (1981): 6.1% **Tourism** (1980): tourists spent \$4.0 bin.

Finance. **No. banks** (1980): 35; **No. savings assns.** (1981): 12.

Federal government. **No. federal civilian employees** (Mar. 1981): 31,422. **Avg. salary:** \$19,778. **Notable federal facilities:** Williams, Luke, Davis-Monthan AF bases; Ft. Huachuca Army Base; Yuma Proving Grounds.

Energy. **Electricity production** (1981, mwh, by source): Hydroelectric: 6.8 mln.; Mineral: 33.8.

Education. **No. schools:** 1,053 elem. and second.; 23 higher ed. **Avg. salary, public school teachers** (1980): \$15,835.

State data. **Motto:** Ditat Deus (God enriches). **Flower:** Blossom of the Saguaro cactus. **Bird:** Cactus wren. **Tree:** Palo Verde. **Song:** Arizona. **Entered union** Feb. 14, 1912; rank, 48th. **State fair** at: Phoenix; late Oct.-early Nov.

History. Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan, and Estevan, a black slave, explored the area, 1539. Eusebio Francisco Kino, Jesuit missionary, taught Indians Christianity and farming, 1690-1711, left a chain of missions. Spain ceded Arizona to Mexico, 1821. The U. S. took over at the end of the Mexican War, 1848. The area below the Gila River was obtained from Mexico in the Gadsden Purchase,

1854. Long Apache wars did not end until 1886, with Geronimo's surrender.

Tourist attractions. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado, an immense, vari-colored fissure 217 mi. long, 4 to 13 mi. wide at the brim, 4,000 to 5,500 ft. deep; the Painted Desert, extending for 30 mi. along U.S. 66; the Petrified Forest; Canyon Diablo, 225 ft. deep and 500 ft. wide; Meteor Crater, 4,150 ft. across, 570 ft. deep, made by a prehistoric meteor. Also, London Bridge at Lake Havasu City.

Famous Arizonans include Cochise, Geronimo, Barry Goldwater, Zane Grey, George W. P. Hunt, Helen Jacobs, Percival Lowell, William H. Pickering, Morris Udall, Stewart Udall, Frank Lloyd Wright.

Chamber of Commerce: 2701 E. Camelback Rd. Phoenix, AZ 85016.

Arkansas

Land of Opportunity

People. Population (1981): 2,296,000; rank: 33. **Pop. density:** 44.2 per sq. mi. **Urban** (1980): 51.5%. **Racial distrib.** (1980): 66.1% White; 16.3% Black; Hispanic 17,873. **Major ethnic groups:** German, English, Italian, Polish. **Net migration** (1970-80): +231,371.

Geography. **Total area:** 53,104 sq. mi.; rank: 27. **Land area:** 51,945 sq. mi. **Acres forested land:** 18,281,500. **Location:** in the west south-central U.S. **Climate:** long, hot summers, mild winters; generally abundant rainfall. **Topography:** eastern delta and prairie, southern lowland forests, and the northwestern highlands, which include the Ozark Plateaus. **Capital:** Little Rock.

Economy. **Principal industries:** manufacturing, agriculture, tourism. **Principal manufactured goods:** poultry products, forestry products, aluminum, electric motors, transformers, garments, shoes, bricks, fertilizer, petroleum products. **Value added by manufacture** (1978): \$5.5 bin. **Agriculture:** **Chief crops:** soybeans, rice, cotton, hay, wheat, sorghum, tomatoes, strawberries. **Livestock:** 2.05 mln. cattle; 720,000 hogs/pigs; 6.35 mln. poultry. **Timber/lumber** (1979): oak, hickory, gum, cypress, pine; 75 mln. bd. ft. **Minerals** (1979): bauxite, bromine, and vanadium prod. 1st in U.S. Also natural gas, crude petroleum. **Total mineral production** valued at \$667.9 mln. **Commercial fishing** (1980): \$5.2 mln. **Chief ports:** Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Osceola, Helena, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Camden. **Value of construction** (1981): \$1.22 bin. **Employment distribution:** 25.9% manuf.; 19.8% trade; 14.2% serv.; 8.1% agric. **Per capita income** (1981): \$8,042. **Unemployment** (1981): 9.1% **Tourism** (1981): out-of-state visitors spent \$1.6 bin.

Finance. **No. banks** (1980): 262; **No. savings assns.** (1981): 70.

Federal government. **No. federal civilian employees** (Mar. 1981): 16,250. **Avg. salary:** \$19,114. **Notable federal facilities:** Nat'l. Center for Toxicological Research, Jefferson; Pine Bluff Arsenal.

Energy. **Electricity production** (1981, mwh, by source): Hydroelectric: 1.2 mln.; Mineral: 15.0 mln.; Nuclear: 9.1 mln.

Education. **No. schools:** 1,286 elem. and second.; 34 higher ed. **Avg. salary, public school teachers** (1980): \$12,419.

State data. **Motto:** Regnat Populus (The people rule). **Flower:** Apple Blossom. **Bird:** Mockingbird. **Tree:** Pine. **Song:** Arkansas. **Entered union:** June 15, 1836; rank, 25th. **State fair** at: Little Rock; late Sept.-early Oct.

History. First European explorers were de Soto, 1541, Jolliet, 1673; La Salle, 1682. First settlement was by the French under Henri de Tonty, 1686, at Arkansas Post. In 1762 the area was ceded by France to Spain, then back again in 1800, and was part of the Louisiana Purchase by the U.S. in 1803. Arkansas seceded from the Union in 1861, only after the Civil War began, and more than 10,000 Arkansans fought on the Union side.

WORLD ALMANAC '83



JOSEF WILSON

Encyc. Am.
Vol. 2
p. 298

THE GRAND CANYON is the finest of Arizona's natural wonders.



Great Seal of Arizona

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ARIZONA, ar-ə-zō'nə, a southwestern state of the United States, is young in statehood (the 48th state, admitted in 1912) but old in history. Spanish explorers strode its arid ground a quarter of a century before St. Augustine, in Florida, was founded and almost 70 years before the English came to Jamestown. Yet Arizona was so remote from the successful European settlements in North America and so inhospitable to the ways of civilization that it remained virtually a frontier until statehood. Since then, the wonders of 20th-century transportation have brought it within hours of any part of the nation, and ingenious men have stored water for the dry land and cooled the hot air so that their environment almost can be made to order.

Ranking sixth in area among the states and varying in elevation from 100 feet (30.5 meters) to more than 12,000 feet (3,658 meters) above sea level, Arizona contains a rich variety of scenery and climate. The largest population centers are in the desert south, where great irrigation systems nourish the fertile land and the mild winters attract tourists and residents alike.

INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

Location: In southwestern United States.
Area: 113,909 square miles (295,025 sq km); rank, 6th.
Population (1970 census): 1,772,482; rank, 33d.
Elevation: Highest—Humphreys Peak, 12,670 feet (3,862 meters); lowest—on the Colorado River in the southwest, 100 feet (30.5 meters).
Climate: Generally clear and dry, with wide variations between day and night temperatures; highest temperature of record, 127° F (52.8° C), lowest, -37° F (-38.3° C).
Statehood: Feb. 14, 1912; order of admission, 48th.
Origin of Name: Probably from *arizonac*, Papago Indian for "small springs" or "few springs."
Capital and Largest City: Phoenix; population (1970 census), 581,562.

Number of Counties: 14.
Principal Products: Minerals—copper; farm products—cattle, cotton; manufactures—electrical and nonelectrical machinery, primary metals.
State Motto (adopted 1912): *Ditat Deus* (God enriches).
State Song (approved 1919): *Arizona*.
State Nickname: Grand Canyon State.
State Bird (adopted 1931): Cactus wren.
State Flower (adopted 1931): Blossom of saguaro cactus.
State Tree (adopted 1954): Paloverde.
State Flag (adopted 1917): A large copper star on a field half of blue and half of 13 rays, alternately red and yellow (see color plate under FLAG—Flags of the States).

remote tablelands—lonely except for hogan or trading post—stun the eye anyons and majestic rock formations. Arizona claims the Grand Canyon of the River.

1. The People

When the Europeans first tentatively ventured into Arizona in the 16th century, they found the Indian peoples who would be known by such names as Papago, Pima, Mohave, Apache, Navajo, and Hopi. Some were peaceful folk. Others, proud and warlike, would resist the white man's aggressions until well into modern times. In present Mexico, the chief region of Spanish settlement, generations of intermingling of Europeans and native Indians produced a people who became the masses of that country. They came into Arizona under Spanish and Mexican rule and gave their culture, language, and religion to the region. The mid-1800's brought other newcomers—these (called Anglo-Americans, or Anglos) from the United States, carrying the language and culture of that country. They used such Mexican-American ways as suited them, but once the Anglos came, the Spanish cultural domination was doomed.

The Anglo-Americans came into Arizona from several directions. The years of the gold rush, in the late 1840's, saw men from Texas and the East crossing the territory headed for California. Some of these would come back, and through the years there has been a steady immigration to Arizona from California. From Utah, to the north, would come Mormon pioneers seeking new lands and converts. And always would come men seeking mild winters, health, mineral wealth, land for grazing and farming, and sometimes pure adventure or a chance to start life anew.

Components of the Population. About a third of Arizona's residents were born in the state. Foreign-born residents make up only a small percentage of the total population. Of the foreign-

MONUMENT VALLEY, in northeastern Arizona, is named for its picturesque rocky buttes and pinnacles.

RAY FOSTER, FROM DE WYS INC.



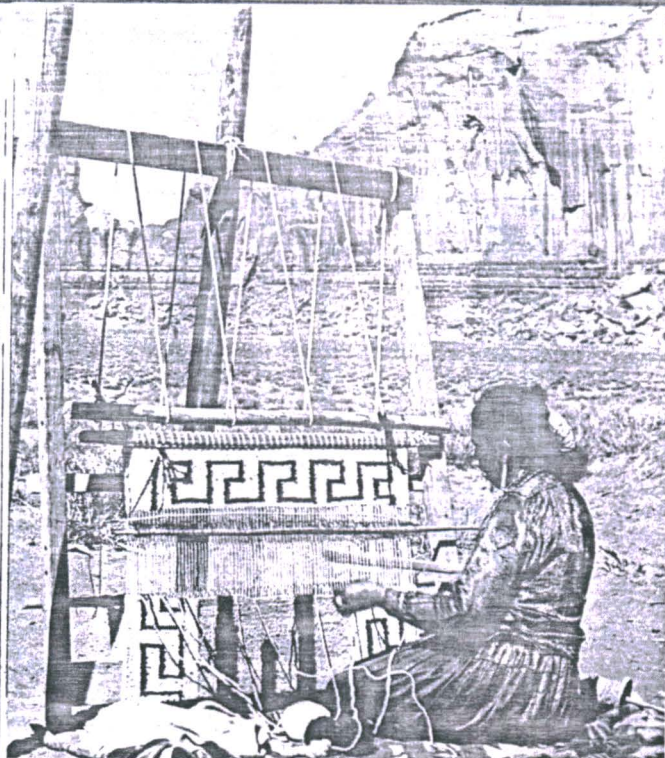
The mysteries of the ancient peoples of Arizona challenge the historian, archaeologist, and geologist as cliff dwellings stand deserted, isolated, and voiceless in all parts of the state, and hieroglyphics of their long-gone occupants are visible in the weathered rock face.

As its population and wealth grow, Arizona is less and less a frontier state and more and more one of great cultural diversity. The rodeo and barbecue, western hats and cowboy boots are popular, but these must share the affections of the people with cocktail lounge, backyard swimming pool, black tie, and symphony orchestras. Virtually every material thing available in New York or San Francisco can be bought in Arizona's cities, from fashionable women's wear to the art of Polynesia. Culturally and intellectually Arizona no longer is out of the mainstream. Excellent local orchestras, dramatic groups, and art collections are supplemented by frequent appearances of the country's great musical and theatrical companies.

Cultural diversity is matched by economic expansion. Founded upon agriculture and mining, Arizona's economy today has manufacturing as a mainstay. Copper production in Arizona still is the greatest among the states, and agriculture flourishes. Another important source of income is tourism, which has become big business.

Although as early as 1539 white men from New Spain (Mexico) began exploring the land that was to become Arizona, lasting settlements were not established until the time of Father Kino, the famous Jesuit missionary, in the late 1600's. Even then the Spaniards had a tenuous hold, subject as they were to the hazards of extreme isolation from their main settlements in Mexico and the capriciousness of their Indian neighbors. By the early 1820's when Mexico gained independence from Spain, Arizona's few white men had been virtually driven out by the surrounding Apaches. The treaty ending the U.S.-Mexican War in 1848 brought most of present Arizona into the United States. Few were the prophets who would hold much hope for development of that arid wilderness, but forts were built, railroads planned, and mines developed. By Civil War times Arizona was a going concern. Congress made Arizona a territory of the United States in 1863, and slowly over the next half-century the march toward statehood went on. In 1911, President Theodore Roosevelt dedicated a dam named for him on the Salt River. This event signified that the way had been found to provide the water and electric power that would make central Arizona boom. Statehood came the next year.

Now, after more than 55 years of statehood, Arizona can document its achievements in many ways, and its people look forward to dynamic growth and broadening opportunity. But expansion creates problems, of which Arizona has its share. Long boastful of their clear air, people in the burgeoning metropolitan areas are confronted



HERBERT LANKS, FROM PIX

NAVAJO WOMAN weaving in Monument Valley on the Navajo reservation. A crafts museum is nearby.

born, the largest numbers are natives of Mexico. Smaller numbers come from several other countries.

Of the 1,772,482 Arizonians enumerated in the 1970 federal census, the great majority were of the so-called Anglo-American group. Other large groups were those with Spanish surnames (chiefly Mexican-Americans), American Indians, and Negroes.

All the major religious groups of the United States are found in Arizona. The heavy proportion of Mexican-Americans helps make Roman Catholicism the largest single denomination, although Protestants are in the majority.

Until the mid-20th century more than half of the people in the state lived in rural areas. Today almost 80% of Arizona's residents live in urban centers.

Way of Life. Arizona is characterized by greater variety in way of life than most states. Since it contains more Indians than any other, large areas of the state, especially the north-eastern section, are dominated by their ways, which reflect the ancient native culture invaded by the white man's influence. The large number of Mexican-Americans, most of whom are bilingual, means that their mode of living is prominent in Arizona.

Territorial Arizona was a land of miners and ranchers. Traditionally, the cowboy gained the spotlight with his broadbrim hat, high-heeled boots, and affection for horses. Economic forces, however, dictated that Arizona would not be simply a land of copper and cattle. Irrigation projects guaranteed large-scale farming, improved transportation and warm climate meant tourists, and the nation's industrial growth brought manufacturing. People from all over flooded into the state, and the culture grew increasingly eclectic. As Arizona residents, they cultivated informality, asserting that they had left stodgy ways behind. But a rising standard of living has brought increased sophistication, and the old informality is being eroded by newer residents who see Ari-

zona's future as dependent on emulating the older and richer states.

Exceedingly rapid growth since 1950 explains much in Arizona. Expansion of population and the shift from rural to urban domination have meant that nothing could be static, and the old Arizona is vanishing as the cities take on the face of the southern California megalopolis.

Largest Centers of Population. Phoenix and Tucson dwarf other Arizona cities. The Phoenix metropolitan statistical area (coextensive with Maricopa county) is much more populous, however, since it includes such cities as Scottsdale, Mesa, Tempe, Glendale, and Chandler.

In the Tucson metropolitan area (coextensive with Pima county), Tucson is the only large center of population. Tucson, which is much older than Phoenix, is affectionately called the "Old Pueblo." The Spanish influence is more noticeable there than in other Arizona cities, but Tucson has not escaped the common pattern of uncontrolled growth, which makes one city look very much like another.

A characteristic of Arizona's large cities is decentralization. In 1950, Phoenix had a downtown business district appropriate to a city of 100,000; today virtually no retail businesses remain in that central district. Instead, the metropolitan area is dotted with large shopping centers, each with stores of every kind and acres of parking space. The people are almost entirely dependent upon the automobile for transportation. A few city buses run on infrequent schedules, but motor cars dominate the scene, clogging the streets and creating a demand for more and more freeways.

GROWTH OF POPULATION SINCE 1870

Year	Population	Year	Population
1870	9,658	1940	499,261
1880	40,440	1950	749,587
1890	88,243	1960	1,302,161
1900	122,931	1970	1,772,482
1920	334,162		

Gain between 1960 and 1970: 36.1% (U. S. gain 13.3%). Density (1970): 15.6 persons per square mile (U. S. density, 56.2 persons per square mile).

URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION

Year	Percent urban	Percent rural
1920	36.1 (U. S., 51.2)	63.9
1930	34.4 (U. S., 56.2)	65.6
1940	34.8 (U. S., 56.6)	65.2
1950	55.5 (U. S., 64.0)	44.5
1960	74.5 (U. S., 69.9)	25.5
1970	79.6 (U. S., 73.5)	20.4

LARGEST CENTERS OF POPULATION

City or Metropolitan area ¹	1970	1960	1950
Phoenix (city)	581,562	439,170	106,811
Metropolitan area	967,522	663,510	331,777
Tucson (city)	262,933	212,892	45,041
Metropolitan area	351,667	265,660	141,200
Scottsdale	67,823	10,026	7,200
Tempe	62,907	24,897	16,700
Mesa	62,853	33,772	8,100
Glendale	36,228	15,696	7,100
Yuma	29,007	23,974	9,100
Flagstaff	26,117	18,214	3,100
Chandler	13,763	9,531	3,100
Sun City (U)	13,670		

¹ Standard metropolitan statistical areas. (U) Unincorporated, as of 1970 census.

Land

Nature tried almost everything in Arizona—prickly pears, from Gila monsters to mountain lions, from snowy peaks to scorching deserts, from deep canyons to high mesas. Of the total area only about 16% is in private hands, and only 13% under state ownership. The federal holdings, included in some 20 Indian reservations, make up 27% of the total. The federal government holds the reservation lands in trust for the Indian tribes and individual owners. The remainder of the state, all privately owned, consists of national forests, national refuges, parks and monuments, and land-management areas.

Major Physical Divisions. Stretching diagonally across Arizona from southeast to northwest is a mountain region known as the Mexican Highland. Adjoining it on the southwest is a desert region called the Sonoran Desert. Both are portions of the great Basin and Range province of the western and southwestern United States. To the northeast of the mountain region are the Colorado Plateaus, which extend into Arizona from Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico.

The Mexican Highland and Sonoran Desert are characterized by numerous mountain ranges that rise abruptly from broad basins, or plainlike areas. The highest of the ranges are in the mountains, or mountain region, which varies in width from 150 miles (241 km) in the southeastern part of the state to 60 miles (97 km) elsewhere. Most of the peaks do not exceed 8,000 feet (2,438 meters), although a few—such as Mt. Lemmon in the Pinaleno Mountains, Mt. Lemmon in the Santa Catalina Mountains, and Miller Peak in the Huachuca Mountains—are higher. In the desert region the ranges are lower and more sharply carved, and the valleys generally wider.

The Colorado Plateaus region, which covers the northeastern half of the state, is made up of individually named plateaus as well as valleys and mesas (isolated hills with steeply sloping sides and level tops). The plateaus vary in average elevation from 5,000 feet (1,524 meters) to more than 9,000 feet (2,743 meters). In several places the surface is surmounted by lofty volcanic mountains and deeply cut by canyons of the Colorado River system. Humphreys Peak, 12,770 feet, or 3,862 meters, in the San Francisco Peaks north of Flagstaff, is the highest peak in the state. Other high peaks are in the White Mountains, in east-central Arizona, near Flagstaff and McNary. Spectacular canyons, deeper than the Grand Canyon, include Oak Creek Canyon and Canyon de Chelly. The southern portion of the plateaus section is marked by steep cliffs, known as the Mogollon Rim and the Mogollon Mesa.

Rivers and Lakes. Arizona's mighty river is the Colorado. Flowing into the state at the midpoint of the Arizona-Utah border, it turns abruptly westward into its 217-mile (349-km) canyon, which winds southward to form the boundary first between Nevada and Arizona and then between California and Arizona. This great river drains more than 90% of the state. Its tributaries include the Gila, which meets it at Yuma; the Little Colorado, which joins it at the beginning of the Grand Canyon; and the Bill Williams, which empties into it near Parker Dam. Natural lakes are few in Arizona, but several artificial reservoirs are more than ample sub-

stitutes. The great man-made lakes partly or entirely in Arizona are those formed by the dams on the Colorado—Lake Powell, behind Glen Canyon Dam; Lake Mead, behind Hoover Dam; Lake Mohave, behind Davis Dam; and Havasu Lake, behind Parker Dam. On the Gila is San Carlos Lake, created by Coolidge Dam. The series of dams on the Salt River make a string of lakes called Theodore Roosevelt, Canyon, Saguaro, and Apache.

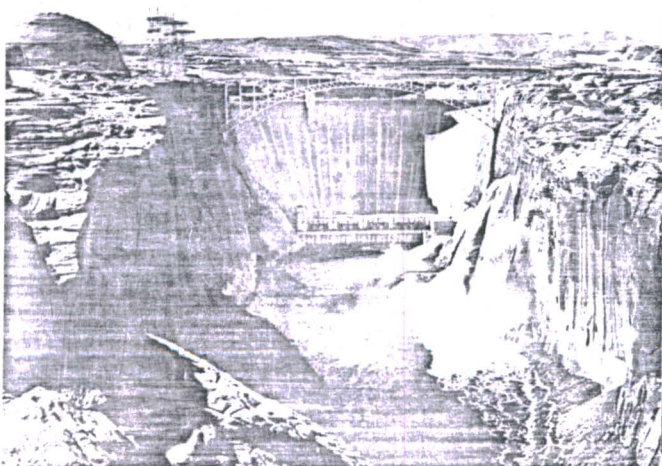
Climate. People move to Arizona because of its beneficial climate, particularly to the warm southern desert. A substantial part of the income of Arizonans is gained from serving winter tourists. Arizonans think of themselves as living outdoors more than people in the Midwest and East. The climate, then—except for the hot desert summer—is something to be praised and counted a natural blessing.

Temperatures vary drastically from one part of the state to another. A July day in desert Phoenix has an average high temperature of somewhat over 100° F (38° C). A January day in mountain Flagstaff has an average low of 14° F (-10° C). Phoenix's ideal time is March, when the average high is 75° F (24° C) and the low is 43° F (6° C). Flagstaff's best month is June, with an average maximum temperature of 77° F (25° C) and a minimum of 41° F (5° C). Precipitation is nowhere plentiful, the state's yearly average being about 13 inches (33 cm). The driest place is Yuma, with only 3 inches (7.6 cm) a year. Tucson averages 11 inches (28 cm), as compared to Phoenix's 7 inches (17.8 cm). McNary, in the White Mountains, records an average of 25 inches (63.5 cm), while Flagstaff has 18 inches (45.7 cm). Humidity generally is low.

Plants and Animals. The extreme ranges of elevation and temperature assure a great variety of flora. The trees of the high north country are aspen, fir, birch, ponderosa pine, spruce, oak, sycamore, cherry, and walnut. Those of the desert and oasis are citrus, Joshua, paloverde, cottonwood, palm, and olive. Cacti of all kinds abound. Symbolic of Arizona is the saguaro, towering over the desert. Others are the cholla, barrel cactus, and prickly pear.

GLEN CANYON DAM on the Colorado River is one of the largest power-producing dams in the United States.

ED FINLEY, FROM PHOTO RESEARCHERS



Most of the forest lands are included in national forests, which cover approximately one sixth of Arizona's total area. Management of the forests on a sustained-yield basis assures a continuing supply of timber.

The large animals of Arizona are elk, pronghorn antelope, desert bighorn sheep, brown bear, black bear, mule deer, white-tail deer, and mountain lion. Smaller animals include lynx, bobcat, jabalina (or javelina—wild swine), badger, beaver, fox, otter, raccoon, skunk, cottontail jack-rabbit, porcupine, Kaibab squirrel and pocket gopher. More than 400 different kinds of birds are found in the state. Most of the freshwater fish of the United States can be found in Arizona's lakes and rivers.

Vicious crawling creatures are plentiful. In the desert regions, scorpions can show up almost anywhere. The tarantula and the black widow spider are familiar desert denizens, along with the centipede and the Gila monster (a large orange and black lizard). Rattlesnakes are found in all parts of the state.

Minerals. Arizona is well endowed with minerals. The chief metal deposits other than uranium and vanadium are found in the Basin and Range Province. These include copper, for which Arizona is famous, silver, zinc, gold, lead, molybdenum, manganese, tungsten, and mercury. Uranium and vanadium occur chiefly in the Colorado Plateaus, especially in the Four Corners area (the extreme northeast, where the corners of Arizona, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico meet). The plateau region also contains nonmetallic minerals, including some mineral fuels—coal and comparatively recent discoveries of petroleum, natural gas, and helium. Other important non-metallic minerals, found in various parts of the state, are sand and gravel, asbestos, lime, gypsum, cement materials, stone, feldspar, quartz, pumice, perlite, pyrites, and mica.

Conservation. Much of what Arizona is today can be attributed to conservation, particularly of water resources. The Federal Reclamation

Act of 1902 opened the way for the construction of (Theodore) Roosevelt Dam on the Salt River above Phoenix. This was the first of the four dams in the Salt River Project, which controls the irrigation water in the lakes behind the dams and the distribution of the electric power generated. This system also provides the flood control needed to protect Phoenix and its suburbs. With this great water conservation system, Maricopa county has more than one third of about 1 million acres (405,000 hectares) of irrigated land in the state. Other large irrigated areas are around Yuma, in southwestern Arizona, and Casa Grande, in Pinal county, south of Phoenix.

The early 1950's saw the beginning of the Arizona's Watershed Program, a pioneer project among the states to bring together state, federal, and private agencies to seek means to save top soil and recover rainfall. At about the same time the state government passed laws strictly controlling the drilling of new wells because of the rapidly diminishing water table. Since the water supply available from reservoirs is supplemented by wells, the restrictions meant that some cultivated lands have been abandoned.

Arizona's hopes for adequate water to guarantee its continued industrial and agricultural growth ride on the Central Arizona Project, a plan by which water from the Colorado River can be brought to the desert population centers around Phoenix and Tucson. In the 1920's the state began its efforts to obtain the right to a sufficient share of the water and to gain congressional approval of the project. A long dispute between California and Arizona over the division of the river's annual flow led Arizona to file suit in the U. S. Supreme Court in 1952. Eleven years later the court awarded Arizona 2.8 million acre-feet of that water annually. Even before this, in 1947, a plan now known as the Central Arizona Project, was introduced into the U.S. Senate. This bill and its successors finally won congressional approval in 1968.

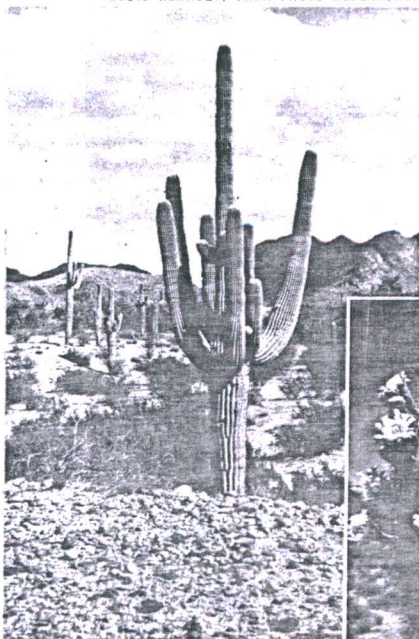
The Central Arizona Project proposes to take water from the Colorado River at Havasu Lake behind Parker Dam and through an elaborate system of dams, aqueducts, tunnels, pumping stations, reservoirs, and long pipelines to bring it to the Phoenix valley. An aqueduct would serve Tucson.

3. The Economy

Arizona's economy is sometimes characterized by the five "C's"—copper, cotton, cattle, climate, and citrus. But this characterization omits a vital and growing element—manufacturing. When the Anglo-Americans became acquainted with the region in the mid-1800's, they could little envision how the economy would develop over the next 100 years. Mining and cattle raising were the principal means of livelihood in early territorial days, and these provided a living for relatively few people. But the early 1900's brought the practical application of irrigation and greater opportunities for farmers. Improved transportation made it possible to get manufactured products to markets throughout the country and for tourists and health-seekers to bring their spending power into the state.

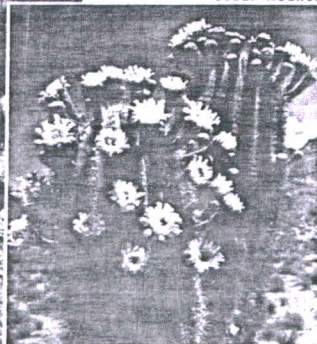
After World War II, the economy expanded rapidly, and by 1960 the value added by manufacturing in the state had leaped ahead of cash farm income and value of mineral production.

LOUIS RENAULT. FROM PHOTO RESEARCHERS



GIANT SAGUARO CACTUS (left) grows in the dry country of southern Arizona. Fine specimens are abundant in the Saguaro National Monument area near Tucson. The blossom (below), near the tips of branches, is the state flower.

JOSEF MUENCH



Income from crops usually makes up more than half the total farm income. Cotton is by far the largest cash crop, accounting for about one third of the crop value and occupying about the same proportion of the cultivated acreage. Other principal crops are hay, sorghum grain, barley, and vegetables, especially lettuce and cantaloupes and citrus fruits. The livestock and livestock products category bring the largest proportion of the farm income. Dairy products rank second, followed by poultry and eggs and sheep and lambs. Much of the income from cattle results from feedlot activities—by which cattle are shipped into Phoenix, Yuma, or Tucson, fattened in pens, and shipped out again—the rangelands of Arizona support a considerable quantity of breeding stock.

VALUE OF FACTORY, FARM, AND MINE PRODUCTION

	1965	1960	1950
	(Millions of dollars)		
Value added by manufacture	720	482	127
Value of farm income	513	442	278
Value of mineral production	580	416	207

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of Manufactures; U. S. Department of Agriculture, The Farm Income Situation; U. S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Yearbook.

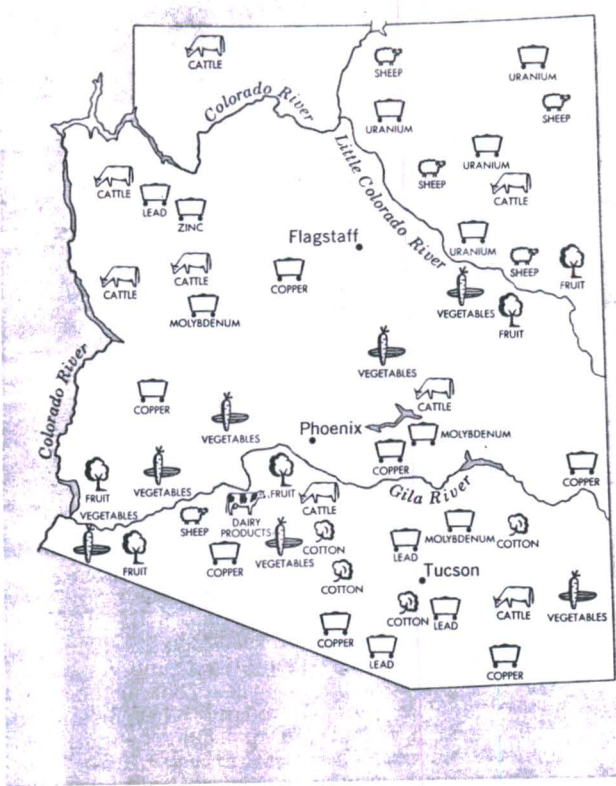
PERSONAL INCOME IN ARIZONA

Source	1965	1960	1950
	(Millions of dollars)		
Wages	192	163	150
Salary	144	112	53
Contract construction	195	239	63
Manufacturing	470	299	56
Wholesale and retail trade	516	394	156
Finance, insurance, and real estate	169	116	32
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	203	164	73
Services	453	296	110
Government	517	334	108
Other industries	11	10	3

	1965	1960	1950
	(Dollars)		
Per capita personal income	2,370	2,032	1,331
Per capita income, U. S.	(2,746)	(2,215)	(1,496)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business.

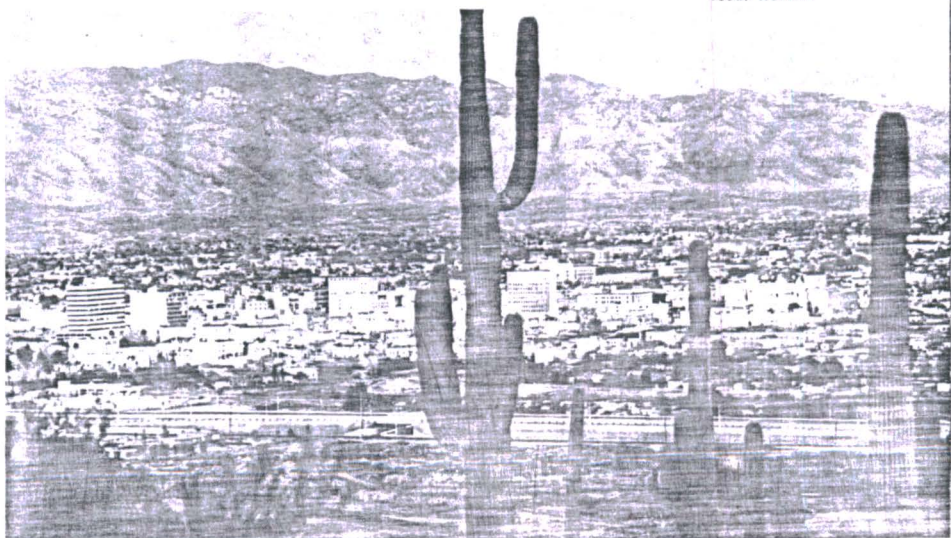
AGRICULTURE AND RESOURCES



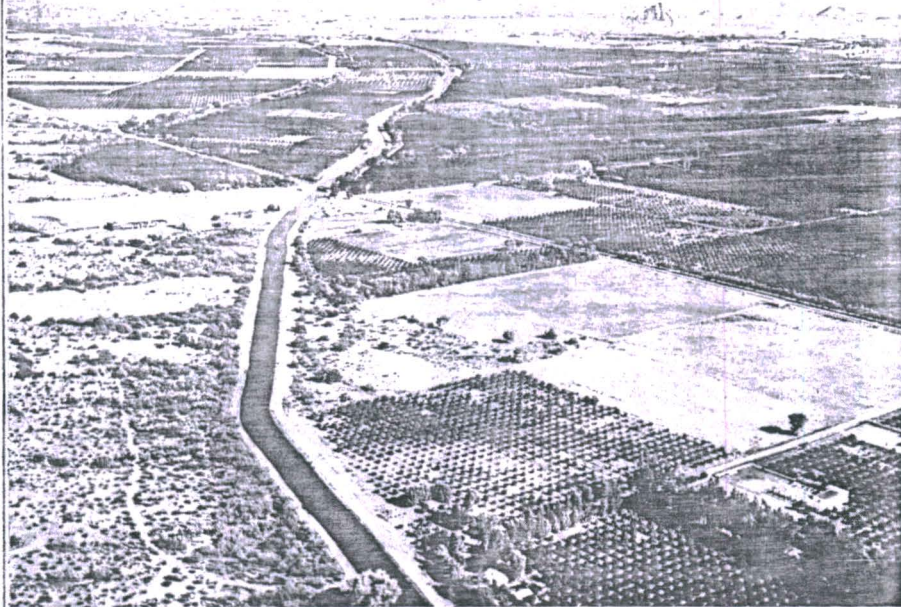
The Apache, who occupy the San Carlos and Fort Apache reservations, are among the notable Indian cattlemen.

In the late 1960's, Arizona had some 6,500 farms with an average size of more than 6,000 acres (2,430 hectares) and an average value exceeding \$300,000. Maricopa county, with the largest irrigated acreage, is by far the greatest crop-producing area in the state.

JOSEF MUENCH



PHOENIX, second largest city in Arizona, spreads across a valley under the Catalina Mountains. Saguaro cacti stand like sentinels outside the city.



IRRIGATION CANAL brings water from lakes created by dams on the Salt and Verde rivers to make an oasis of green desert areas near Phoenix.

PHOENIX CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mining and Minerals Extraction. Since the early 1900's, Arizona has led the United States in production of copper. Its mines yield just over 50% of the U. S. total. Among the foremost "copper towns" are Bisbee-Douglas, Morenci, San Manuel, Ray, Globe-Miami, and Ajo. Copper usually accounts for at least 85% of the state's total mineral production, and other metals are produced in significant quantities. But a non-metallic mineral—sand and gravel, for use in the construction industries—has ranked second in value to copper since the 1950's. Other than copper, the metals with greatest production value are molybdenum, silver, gold, zinc, lead, and uranium. The most valuable nonmetals, besides sand and gravel, include stone, lime, pumice, diatomite, mica, perlite asbestos, and gypsum.

Manufacturing. Manufacturing is a dynamic and expanding area of the economy, having been directly or indirectly responsible for the largest portion of economic growth since the 1950's. In value added by manufacture, the industries producing electrical machinery, chiefly electronic components, are the leaders, followed by the makers of nonelectrical machinery. Other important categories of manufacturing are primary metals; food and food products; stone, clay, and glass products; fabricated metals; and lumber and wood products.

The electronics industry boomed in Arizona in the era following World War II. The mild climate and excellent transportation facilities attracted an expanding industry. Phoenix and Tucson were especially attractive because they could draw skilled workers, the universities in their areas could give postgraduate work to engineers, and the nearby hydroelectric projects could furnish ample cheap electricity.

Power. Between 1950 and 1965, the installed generating capacity of Arizona's power plants increased from 843,000 kw-hrs to almost 4 million kw-hrs. More than half the total came from steam plants. The Colorado River is the principal source of hydroelectric power.

Tourism. Although the national parks and monuments attract many visitors, the bulk of Arizona's tourist business is centered in the winter

desert playgrounds around Phoenix and Tucson. Tourist spending in Arizona in the late 1960's was estimated at \$500 million annually.

Transportation. When the railroad came to Arizona in the 1880's, the isolation of the territory ended. Main rail lines cross both the northern and the southern parts of the state, playing a vital role in heavy shipping, especially for the mining industry, although their passenger business has diminished greatly.

Arizona is well served by commercial aviation. Several regularly scheduled airlines operate out of the big airports in Tucson and Phoenix and there are more than a dozen other airports with scheduled services. Arizona also is well situated on main east-west highways, such as U. S. 66, 60, 70, and 80 and Interstate 40, 10 and 8. The automobile is the chief means of local transportation, since no subways or other rapid transit systems exist in the large cities.

Labor Force. In Arizona, as in many other states, government employment (federal, state and local) is the single largest source of personal income. Next, ranking close together, are jobs in manufacturing, which have more than doubled since the mid-1950's, and in wholesale and retail trade. In terms of number of persons employed in each category, the ranking usually is somewhat different, with wholesale and retail trade and government each accounting for somewhat more than 20% of the total labor force, and manufacturing and the service industries for somewhat less than 20%.

For additional statistics on the economy of Arizona, see THE AMERICANA ANNUAL.

4. Government and Politics

Arizona entered the Union at the height of the Progressive era in 1912, and its constitution reflects the political science of those years: the "selfish" interests could be controlled, democracy would flourish and evil would disappear from government. So the governor was given a short 2-year term. The legislature was given 2-year terms in both houses, and its actions subject to the initiative and the referendum. Elective officials are subject to recall.

Constitutional amendments may be proposed by a majority vote of the legislature or by initiative of 15% of the voters. Ratification requires a majority vote by the electorate. More than 50 amendments have been placed on the ballot at statehood, and the voters have adopted about half the number proposed. At the time of adoption (in 1911, effective at statehood), the constitution was a liberal one, notable for providing woman suffrage and workmen's compensation and for barring trusts and monopolies.

Political Divisions. Counties are governed by boards of supervisors elected bi-annually, along with a sheriff, county attorney, assessor, and other officers. Cities and towns may be incorporated or unincorporated. Unincorporated places are controlled by the county. Incorporated cities and towns, according to state law, may follow the mayor-council form of government, or they may try to obtain a home-rule charter from the legislature. The larger cities have city managers, responsible to the city councils.

Public Finance. With only about 16% of its land privately owned and with a relatively small population in proportion to its area, Arizona has a narrower tax base than states in which nearly all the land is economically productive. As a result, Arizona constantly is faced with a revenue problem, and some state services suffer. The principal sources of revenue are the sales tax, motor fuel taxes, the property tax, and the income tax. Education and highways are the chief areas of expenditure.

Social Services. Arizona's financial problems are reflected in its efforts to provide adequate modern social services. The state department of public welfare supervises vocational rehabilitation programs and administers aid to the blind, dependent children, and the aged. The state hospital for the mentally ill, in Phoenix, is administered by the director of mental health and is part of the department of health.

Federal antipoverty programs have been introduced among underprivileged groups, including Negroes, Mexican-Americans, and Indians. These programs have been helpful, although far from adequate to the need. Health and welfare services for Indians who live on reservations are provided by their own tribal councils and the Social Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Politics. Although Arizona came into the Union as a Republican, William Howard Taft was president, it was thoroughly Democratic in the early days. Through the years an old persistence that since the Democrats always win in a general election, a voter had to be a registered Democrat to have a voice in the selection of officials. To this day the registration lists show a Democratic preponderance of about one. But this has not meant that the party has followed the liberal policies of the

GOVERNORS OF ARIZONA

TERRITORIAL

John N. Goodwin	Republican	1863-1866
Richard C. McCormick	Republican	1866-1869
A. P. K. Safford	Republican	1869-1877
John P. Hoyt	Republican	1877-1878
John C. Frémont	Republican	1878-1881
Frederick A. Tritle	Republican	1881-1885
C. Meyer Zulick	Democrat	1885-1889
Lewis Wolfley	Republican	1889-1890
John N. Irwin	Republican	1890-1892
Nathan O. Murphy	Republican	1892-1893
Louis C. Hughes	Democrat	1893-1896
Benjamin J. Franklin	Republican	1896-1897
Myron H. McCord	Republican	1897-1898
Nathan O. Murphy	Republican	1898-1902
Alexander O. Brodie	Republican	1902-1905
Joseph H. Kibbey	Republican	1905-1909
Richard E. Sloan	Republican	1909-1911

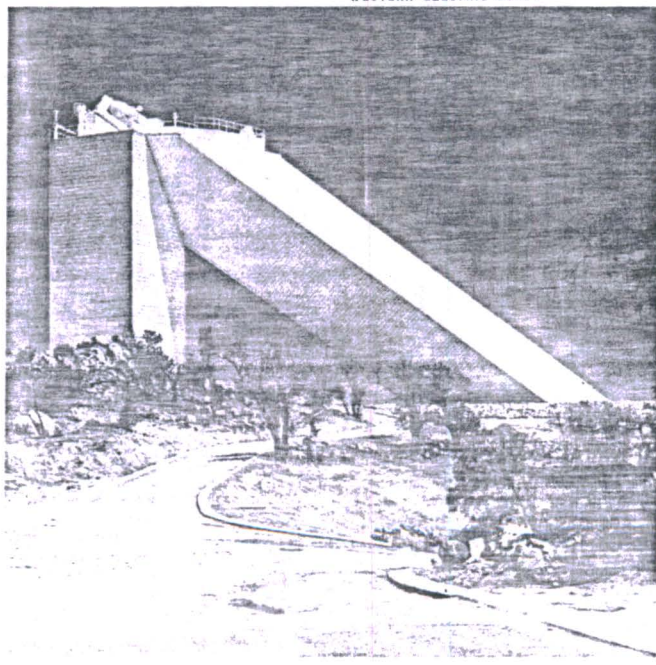
STATE

George W. P. Hunt	Democrat	1911-1919
Thomas E. Campbell	Republican	1919-1923
George W. P. Hunt	Democrat	1923-1929
John C. Phillips	Republican	1929-1931
George W. P. Hunt	Democrat	1931-1933
Benjamin B. Moer	Democrat	1933-1937
Rawghlie C. Stanford	Democrat	1937-1939
Robert T. Jones	Democrat	1939-1941
Sidney P. Osborn	Democrat	1941-1948
Dan E. Garvey	Democrat	1948-1951
Howard Pyle	Republican	1951-1955
Ernest W. McFarland	Democrat	1955-1959
Paul Fannin	Republican	1959-1965
Samuel P. Goddard, Jr.	Democrat	1965-1967
Jack Williams	Republican	1967-1975
Raul H. Castro	Democrat	1975-

national Democratic party in the past 35 years. "Pinto Democrats"—those who are registered Democratic but are conservative in principle—join with Republicans to place the state in the middle of the road or to the right.

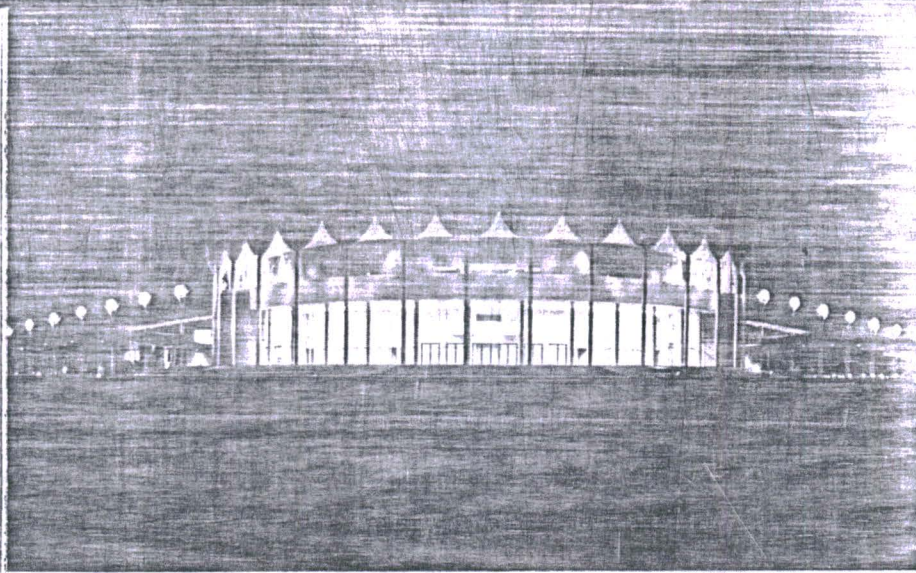
The year 1950 marked a turning point in Arizona politics: During the preceding 38 years of statehood, Republicans held the governorship

McMATH SOLAR TELESCOPE at Kitt Peak National Observatory near Tucson is one of the world's largest. WESTERN ELECTRIC CORP.



GOVERNMENT HIGHLIGHTS

Electoral Vote—5. **Representation in Congress**—U. S. House of Representatives, 2; U. S. Senate, 3. **State Legislature**—House of Representatives, 60 members; Senate, 30 members. **Governor**—two-year term, may succeed himself. **Voting Qualifications**—Age, 21 years; residence in state one year, in county one year, in district 30 days. **Elections**—General and primary Tuesday after first Monday in November; primary Tuesday prior to general and state



GAMMAGE AUDITORIUM, Arizona State University at Tempe, was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. The lighting at dusk dramatized the effect of the building's circular motif.

AUTHENTICATED NEWS INTERNATIONAL

for only 6 years. They had never sent one of their number to the U. S. House of Representatives and had sent only one (Ralph Cameron, who served from 1921 to 1927) to the U. S. Senate. In 1950, Howard Pyle surprised the political pundits by winning the gubernatorial contest. In 1952, Pyle was reelected governor, John J. Rhodes broke the Democratic monopoly on the seats in the U. S. House, Barry Goldwater was elected to the U. S. Senate, and the political picture in Arizona changed.

On the state legislative scene the Democrats had always been in control, but in 1966, for the first time, the Republicans gained a majority in both houses. This change followed the reapportionment of the legislative districts in 1966, when the one-man, one-vote rule dictated that the metropolitan areas would have much greater representation than formerly. Maricopa county (Greater Phoenix) was awarded half the seats in both houses, and the city voters elected a majority of Republicans.

5. Education and Culture

Effective public education in Arizona dates from the territorial governorship (1869-1877) of Anson P. K. Safford, and from that time the public system has been almost completely dominant at all levels. Arizona has only a handful of privately supported schools.

Elementary and Secondary Education. Free public education has existed in Arizona since the first territorial constitution, but it was not until shortly after Governor Safford's time that the office of superintendent of public instruction was created. The state superintendent is elected by the people, but the state board of education is appointed by the governor.

Enrollment in the public schools of Arizona increased from about 100,000 in 1950 to more than 400,000 in the late 1960's. Both teachers' salaries and average per pupil expenditure are well above the national average.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs operates numerous boarding schools and day or trailer schools on the reservations for Indian children who are without access to public schools. The state receives some federal aid for those enrolled in the public system. Income from mineral resources on their lands has enabled the Navajo to set aside several million dollars for scholarships.

Higher Education. In 1885 the territorial legislature established two institutions of higher

education—the University of Arizona at Tucson and the 2-year Arizona Territorial Normal School at Tempe. The university was the land-grant college in the territory, and it still enjoys the financial and other advantages of that status. The territorial normal school, which underwent several changes in organization and purpose after its founding, became Arizona State University in 1958. A third college was founded in Flagstaff as a normal school in 1899. It became a state college in 1945 and was reorganized in 1966 as Northern Arizona University.

One of the most significant recent developments is the growing number of junior colleges. Eastern Arizona College, a public junior institution at Thatcher, traces its origins to an academy founded by the Mormons in 1891. Phoenix College was founded as part of the Phoenix Union High School District in 1920. By the 1960's a increasing demand for more 2-year schools resulted in the formation of a state system of junior colleges and the rapid establishment of several new junior colleges, including those at Mesa, Glendale, Yuma, and Douglas.

Private 4-year colleges in Arizona are Grand Canyon College in Phoenix and Prescott College in Prescott. Both have limited enrollments, with no intention of growing very large. The American Institute for Foreign Trade, in Phoenix, is a private professional graduate school.

Research Centers. Important research is done in Arizona. Significant work in astronomy has been going on since 1899 at Lowell Observatory near Flagstaff. Scientists at that site discovered the planet Pluto and the "red shift" in the stellar spectrum. The Kitt Peak National Observatory, southwest of Tucson, houses the world's most powerful solar telescope.

The University of Arizona is widely known for its work in dendrochronology (a method of dating based on tree rings), radioactive (carbon-14) dating, anthropology, geology, archaeology, agriculture, atmospheric physics, electronics, and water utilization. Arizona State University is strong in educational research, electronics, solar energy research, rare earth chemistry, geology, experimental psychology, business research, and mathematics.

Other research agencies include the Museum of Northern Arizona, near Flagstaff, specializing in anthropology and archaeology; the Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society, in Tucson, specializing in history; and the Arizona Historical

tion, a private foundation affiliated with State University, in Tempe.

A young state with a very small public library system until recently, Arizona does not have public libraries. The Arizona Territorial established in 1864, evolved into the state department of library and archives, capitol at Phoenix.

The largest libraries in the state are at the cities in Tucson and Tempe. The former has the larger collection, although both are growing rapidly. About 20 cities have public libraries, usually are controlled by local boards appointed by the city councils. The department of library and archives maintains a statewide express service, with more than 150 libraries, depositories and a bookmobile service that reaches remote communities.

Museums. Arizona has several excellent museums. At the university in Tucson are the Arizona State Museum, which is notable in the field of anthropology and archaeology and has regional displays of dendrochronology, and the University of Arizona Art Gallery, with a fine collection of Italian art and contemporary American and European painting. The Pioneers Historical Society, in Tucson, has a fine collection of Arizona memorabilia.

In Phoenix are the Phoenix Art Museum, which has developed notably since the early 1900s, and the widely known Heard Museum of Anthropology and Primitive Art. The Arizona University Collection of American Art, at Phoenix, near Phoenix, covers most periods and styles of American painting.

The Museum of Northern Arizona, near Flagstaff, specializes in Indian exhibits emphasizing the cultural life of the ancient peoples of the northern part of the state. Displays of desert plants and animals may be seen at the Arizona Desert Museum near Tucson, the Boyce Thompson Southwestern Arboretum near Superior, and the Desert Botanical Garden of Arizona in Phoenix. Museums or museum displays are maintained at most of the national parks and monuments and the state historical parks.

Cultural Organizations. The best-known cultural organizations in Arizona are vocal groups, the Orpheus Men's Chorus of Phoenix and the Tucson Boys' Choir. They have appeared in other states, on national television, Europe. Symphony orchestras are maintained by private associations in Phoenix, Tucson,

and Flagstaff, with the Phoenix Symphony being the premier orchestra in the state. Little theater groups flourish in large cities, and the music and drama departments of the universities and colleges present productions of all kinds.

Indian and Mexican arts and crafts are popular in Arizona, not only among tourists but among residents as well. Some of Arizona's most highly regarded resident artists draw their themes from the Indians and Mexican-Americans. There are active year-round art colonies in Tucson and Scottsdale and a very lively summer colony in Sedona and Oak Creek Canyon, near Flagstaff.

Communications. A newspaper appeared in Arizona before it was organized as a territory. The *Weekly Arizonian* came out in Tubac, an old settlement south of Tucson, in 1859. Today, Arizona has more than a dozen daily newspapers and some 60 weeklies. The papers with the largest circulation are those published in Phoenix and Tucson. *Arizona Highways*, the monthly publication of the Arizona Highway Department, is internationally known.

Arizona's pioneer radio stations were established in Phoenix in 1922, and its first television station began operating there in 1949. By the late 1960's there were more than 70 radio stations and about 10 television stations, including the educational stations at the universities in Tucson and Tempe.

6. Recreation

Within the borders of Arizona may be found virtually every kind of recreation except those that require ocean beaches. For persons who enjoy active sports there are skiing, mountain hiking and climbing, boating, swimming, hunting, fishing, and athletics of almost every kind. In the winter months the snow and ice sports are available in the north, while at the same time the sun sports are being enjoyed in the desert south. Recreation not confined to sports is amply found in the many scenic drives and in spectator events such as athletic contests, horse and dog racing, and camping and picnicking.

National Areas. Arizona contains a remarkable number and variety of national areas. Grand Canyon National Park, the most famous of them all, is so spectacular as to be counted one of the natural wonders of the world. Although most impressive at dawn or sunset, it offers an overwhelming panorama at any hour of the day, in any season of the year. And for the bold and hearty, a journey to the bottom of the canyon on muleback is an experience to be remembered. Petrified Forest National Park is less spectacular but still awesome. The pastel hues of the barren landscape and the huge logs lying like broken stone columns inspire a different kind of wonder.

More national monuments are found in Arizona than in any other state, and millions of people visit them each year, along with the national parks and other areas. The monuments present a variety of man-made and natural phenomena. About half of them, including Canyon de Chelly, Casa Grande Ruins, Montezuma Castle, Navajo, and Tuzigoot national monuments, are ruins of the dwellings of ancient Indians. Two—Organ Pipe Cactus and Saguaro national monuments—contain spectacular displays of desert plants. Sunset Crater National Monument preserves a volcanic cinder cone, and Chiricahua National Monument, a wonderland of rock formations. Others preserve historic

NATIONAL AREAS

AREAS ADMINISTERED BY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE:¹

National Parks—Grand Canyon; Petrified Forest

National Recreation Areas—Glen Canyon; Lake Mead

National Monuments—Canyon de Chelly; Casa Grande

Chiricahua; Grand Canyon; Montezuma

Navajo; Organ Pipe Cactus; Pipe Spring;

Sunset Crater; Tonto; Tumacacori; Tuzigoot;

Canyon; Wupatki

National Historic Sites—Fort Bowie; Hubbell Trading

National Memorial—Coronado

NATIONAL FORESTS (administered by Forest Service,

Department of Agriculture):¹

Cocconino; Coronado; Kaibab; Prescott; Sit-

Tonto

¹ Brief description of each area, see articles

on Parks and Monuments; National Forests, and

articles as listed in Index.

places—a Mormon fort at Pipe Spring National Monument and a Spanish mission at Tumacacori National Monument. Historic places also are commemorated by Coronado National Memorial and Fort Bowie and Hubbell Trading Post national historic sites.

Arizona has two national recreation areas—Lake Mead, shared with Nevada, and Glen Canyon, shared with Utah. Recreational facilities of almost every kind are maintained in the seven national forests.

State Areas. The state parks board was created in 1957 to develop a system of state areas, including historic parks and monuments and recreational and scenic parks. Sites for the historic parks and monuments have been carefully chosen to present different aspects of Arizona's colorful past. Painted Rocks State Historic Park, near Gila Bend, encompasses an area with rocks bearing a notable collection of Indian inscriptions. Tubac Presidio State Historic Park preserves the site of the first European settlement in Arizona. Yuma Territorial Prison State Historic Park contains the ruins of the prison that was established in the 1870's and used until 1910 and was called the "hell-hole." Tombstone Courthouse State Historical Monument recalls the "Wild West" past when the courthouse at Tombstone stood as a symbol of frontier justice, and Jerome State Historic Park tells the story of mining, as represented in the once-flourishing "copper town" of Jerome.

Picacho Peak State Park, a scenic park, includes Picacho Peak (a well-known landmark) as well as Picacho Pass, the scene of a Civil War skirmish. Recreational parks include Buckskin Mountain and Havasu Lake state parks on the Colorado River and Lyman Lake State Park on the Little Colorado.

Other Points of Interest. Countless other attractions beckon the sightseer. Mission San Xavier del Bac, an 18th century mission on the Papago Indian Reservation near Tucson, still serves as a church and summons a feeling of the days of the Spanish pioneers who brought their religion to the Indians. Ghost towns dot the state.

Many people feel that Oak Creek Canyon, south of Flagstaff, offers the most beautiful scenery in the state. Although not so large or spectacular as the Grand Canyon, it is notable for its red and white rock cliffs, pine forests, and clear, rushing stream. A highway makes a pre-

cipitous descent to the floor of the canyon, and the state maintains extensive campgrounds along the creek. A popular scenic drive close to Phoenix is the Apache Trail, which leads by the brooding pile of Superstition Mountain and up toward Theodore Roosevelt dam and lake.

Other well-known attractions include the Painted Desert, a wide area of colorful plateaus and low mesas along the eastern side of the Little Colorado River valley, and Monument Valley, an area in Arizona and Utah where the forces of erosion have carved imposing monuments. Both are on the Navajo Indian Reservation, and the latter has been established as a Navajo tribal park. Since their lands include areas of exceptional beauty and interest, the Indians of Arizona are bidding for a share of the growing recreation industry. A few tribes, notably those of the Fort Apache, Navajo, Hopi, and Colorado River reservations, already have been notably successful. The Apache, for example, have developed a system of lakes and trout streams in the White Mountains, with motels, general stores, and camp and picnic sites.

Annual Events. Festivals and other events occur throughout the year. In the spring the Fiesta de los Vaqueros rodeo in Tucson and the Jaycees' Rodeo of Rodeos in Phoenix attract performers of national reputation. Gold Rush Days in Wickenburg and the Easter Sunrise Service at the Shrine of the Angels on the rim of the Grand Canyon attract thousands. The Fiesta de las Posadas in Tucson and the Parada del Sol in Scottsdale are widely attended. Early in July people come from all over to see the Southwest All-Indian Powwow in Flagstaff and, later in the summer, the Navajo Tribal Fair at Window Rock.

7. History

Archaeologists can trace Indian cultures in the region of Arizona back 25,000 years, and evidence of ancient peoples is found all over the state in ruined cliff dwellings, mounds, and crumbling adobe walls. The period from about 500 B. C. to the 15th century A. D. saw the Hohokam culture flourish. The Hohokam (a modern Pima Indian name meaning "that which has vanished") had a well-organized and productive society. They practiced irrigated agriculture, and the remains of their canals still can be traced in the vicinity of Phoenix. But for reasons not entirely clear they disappeared around 1450.

FAMOUS RESIDENTS OF ARIZONA

Douglas, Lewis Williams (1894—), public official; businessman; ambassador to Britain, 1947-1950.
Ernst, Max (1891—), German-born surrealist painter and writer; resident of Sedona, 1946-1952.
Geronimo (1829-1909), Apache chief; dictated autobiography *Geronimo's Story of His Life*, 1906.
Goldwater, Barry Morris (1909—), U. S. senator, 1952-1964; Republican presidential candidate, 1964.
Greenway, John C. (1872-1926), industrialist; developer of Arizona's mining and hydroelectric resources.
Grey, Zane (1875-1939), novelist and writer of Western frontier romances, some with Arizona settings.
Hayden, Carl Trumbull (1877—), U. S. representative and senator for more than 50 years.
Hunt, George Wylie Paul (1859-1934), first state governor of Arizona; U. S. minister to Siam (Thailand), 1920-1921.
Jacobs, Helen Hull (1908—), tennis champion; writer; Women's Naval Reserve officer, World War II.
Kay, Odysseus Simpson (1917—), composer, winner of Rome Prize in Composition, 1949-1950 and 1951-1952.
Kino, Eusebio Francisco (1645?-1711), Jesuit missionary and explorer; founder of Arizona livestock industry.

Lowell, Percival (1855-1916), astronomer; founder of Lowell Observatory near Flagstaff.
Luke, Frank, Jr. (1897-1918), fighter pilot, World War I; first flier to receive Congressional Medal of Honor.
O'Neill, William O. (1860-1898), known as "Bud," frontier sheriff; Rough Riders captain, Spanish-American War.
Patch, Alexander McCarrell (1889-1945), U. S. Army general, World War II.
Pickering, William Henry (1858-1938), astronomer; erected first telescope and dome for Lowell Observatory, 1894.
Poston, Charles Debrill (1825-1902), explorer; Arizona's first territorial delegate to Congress.
Tombaugh, Clyde William (1906—), astronomer; discovered planet Pluto (1930) while at Lowell Observatory.
Udall, Stewart Lee (1920—), U. S. representative, 1955-1961; U. S. secretary of the interior from 1961.
Weaver, Pauline (1800-1867), mountain man, prospector, scout, guide; named Paulino but known as Pauline.
Wright, Frank Lloyd (1869?-1959), architect; his Arizona home, Taliesin West, became a school for his disciples.

ish Exploration and Settlement. Less than
years later, the Spanish began to march up
New Spain (Mexico). In 1539, Marcos de
Franciscan, followed the legend of the
golden Seven Cities of Cibola and re-
to Mexico, imagining he had indeed seen
cities of gold (Zuñi villages in northeastern
Mexico). A military expedition then was
out with Francisco Vásquez Coronado as
and in 1540 the members of the expedi-
marched to the Zuñi villages, where they
red the Indians. But these were not cities
and about two years of frustrating search
with the realization that Cibola did not
The door to Arizona was opened, however,
the Spanish continued their interest.

In the 1580's and the early 1600's, Antonio
Espino and Juan de Oñate wandered to the
regions of central and northern Arizona
and found evidence of the minerals that one day
would make Arizona rich. The middle 1600's
saw increased Spanish interest, particularly in
relations to the Indians, and by the 1670's the
Franciscans had established several missions
Hopi. Then, in 1680, the revolt of the
Pueblo Indians flamed through the settlements,
and the infant Spanish outposts in Arizona and
New Mexico were blotted out. But the mission-
aries were not deterred.

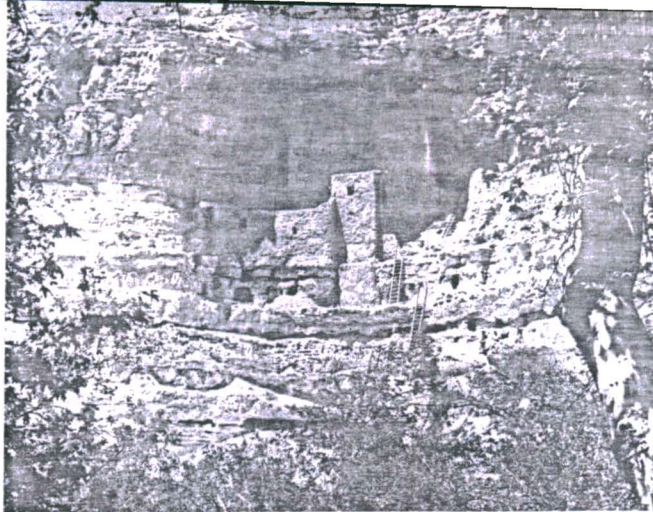
Fascio Francisco Kino, a Jesuit, began his
notable career about 1690. A dedicated mis-
sionary, Father Kino was also an entrepreneur,
geologist, and explorer. He founded more
than 20 missions, taught the Indians how to
stock the ranges with cattle and sheep,
and explored thousands of miles in Arizona and
California. After his death in 1711, the Spanish
interest in southern Arizona increased.

As miners and farmers slowly moved into the
Cruz Valley, the Indians resisted so resolu-
tely that in 1752, Tubac, near Tucson, was
made a presidio as a reminder to the Indians of
the Spanish military presence. Tucson later be-
came a fortified place as well. The year 1781
brought a serious Yuman uprising, which all but
obliterated the white colony at the confluence of
the Gila and Colorado rivers. By that time the
number of the Spaniards were numbered.

Mexican Period. During the first two decades
of the 19th century, Mexico was engaged in a
struggle for independence from Spain, and when
independence came in 1821, Arizona became
Mexican territory. Those years of turmoil left
white settlements at the mercy of the Apache,
mission at Tumacacori and Mission San
Jel Bac, near Tucson, had to be aban-
doned.

This was the era of the mountain men
of the United States—such romantic figures as
(Paulino) Weaver and Kit Carson—who
among the Indians, trapping and trading.
As a result of their activities Arizona began to
move into the orbit of the United States. War
between Mexico and the United States started
in 1846, and when it was over in 1848, a vast
territory stretching from Texas to California—
New Mexico, with its capital at Santa Fe
was stripped from Mexico and added to the
United States domain. Most of Arizona was a part of
the territory.

Early U. S. Period. After the Mexican War, the
United States extended its territory to the Pacific,
and one of the dreams of the era was to connect
the East and West with railroads. Government sur-
veys showed that an excellent route from the



DE WYS INC.

PREHISTORIC CLIFF DWELLING, five stories high, is
seen in Montezuma Castle National Monument.

lower Mississippi River to California would run
through a region south of the Gila River, in
Mexico. Accordingly, in 1853, the U. S. diplomat
James Gadsden negotiated the purchase of the
region between the Gila and the present Arizona-
New Mexico boundary with Mexico.

In the few years between the Gadsden Pur-
chase and the outbreak of the Civil War, settlers
moved into Arizona, attracted mostly by the pros-
pects of mineral wealth in an era dominated by
the California gold rush. The people wanted to
see Arizona organized as a territory separate from
New Mexico, but no one in distant Washington,
D. C., paid much attention. Forts were estab-
lished to try to discourage Indian depredations,
and stage lines, as well as steamboats on the
lower Colorado River, found business to do.
Then, thousands of miles away, Confederate guns
fired upon the U. S. flag, and even remote Ariz-
ona felt the shock of civil strife.

Many of the U. S. settlers in the Gadsden
Purchase area had come from the southern states,
and early in 1862 the Confederate Congress, in
an empty gesture, proclaimed Arizona a Con-
federate territory. But the Confederate ties were
of short duration. In April 1862, a small force
of Texas Confederates was defeated by Union
troops from California in a skirmish at Picacho
Pass, northwest of Tucson.

Territorial Period. The U. S. Congress was per-
suaded to create a territory of Arizona by a bill
passed in 1863 and signed into law by President
Abraham Lincoln. An important actor in the
passage of that bill was Charles D. Poston, who
is known as the "Father of Arizona Territory."
Early in 1864 the first territorial governor, John
N. Goodwin, established the temporary capital
at Fort Whipple, near Prescott. A few months
later the capital was moved to what is now Pres-
cott and then, in 1867, to Tucson, where it re-
mained for 10 years before it was moved back to
Prescott. In 1889 it was established permanently
at Phoenix. Although the Apache were far from
subdued during the Civil War years, they were
held in check, and a campaign led by Kit Carson
crushed the Navajo in 1864.

The 25 years following the Civil War brought
years of Indian war but also great progress. The

Apache fought the white man with cruelty and cunning. Steeped in the tradition of great chiefs like Mangas Colorados and led by resourceful men like Cochise and Geronimo, they defied the soldiers for years. Thousands of soldiers were tied down trying to control a few hundred fighting Indians. The most successful general in Arizona was George Crook. When Geronimo surrendered the last band in 1886, the general in command was Nelson A. Miles. The foundations of Arizona's economy were laid in those years. Gold and silver mining stimulated settlement, but the mineral future was in copper. The railroads entered Arizona in the early 1880's, at about the time that extensive copper deposits were discovered. Pioneers founded Phoenix in the late 1860's and began to utilize the ancient Indian canals to bring the water of the Salt River onto the land.

Statehood and Later Times. With the Indian menace at last removed and with substantial economic progress and considerable political experience in territorial government, the people of Arizona in the 1890's agitated for statehood. Congress, however, could not be persuaded until 1910 to pass an enabling act. The constitutional convention, dominated by Progressive thinking and presided over by George W. P. Hunt, drafted what was hailed by liberals as a model document, and in the summer of 1911, Congress approved statehood. President Taft, however, vetoed the bill because he opposed the clause permitting the recall of judges. Arizonans then removed the offending clause, and on Feb. 14, 1912, statehood was proclaimed. One of the first independent actions of the people was to restore the recall of judicial officers.

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

- 1539 Marcos de Niza entered present-day Arizona from New Spain (Mexico).
- 1540 Coronado began exploration of parts of Arizona.
- 1690 Eusebio Francisco Kino, Jesuit priest and mission builder, began work among Indians of Arizona.
- 1700 Mission San Xavier del Bac founded.
- 1752 Tubac established as a presidio.
- 1776 Presidio established at present site of Tucson.
- 1821 Mexico gained independence from Spain; Arizona became a domain of Mexico.
- 1848 At end of Mexican War, Mexico ceded a large area, including present Arizona north of Gila River, to United States.
- 1850 Arizona north of Gila River became part of New Mexico Territory.
- 1854 Ratification of Gadsden Purchase added land south of Gila to New Mexico Territory; copper mine opened at Ajo.
- 1858 Rich gold placers discovered in Arizona by this time.
- 1859 First Arizona newspaper published, at Tubac.
- 1862 Civil War skirmish fought at Picacho Pass.
- 1863 Arizona became a separate territory; important mining strikes made.
- 1886 Geronimo, Apache chief, surrendered to federal troops.
- 1889 Phoenix became permanent capital of Arizona.
- 1911 Completion of Roosevelt Dam marked beginning of large-scale irrigation projects.
- 1912 Arizona entered Union, February 14, as 48th state.
- 1919 Grand Canyon National Park established.
- 1936 Hoover Dam (then called Boulder Dam) completed.
- 1940 World War II brought industrial boom to Arizona.
- 1963 U. S. Supreme Court upheld Arizona's claim to major share of Colorado River water.
- 1966 State legislature reapportioned according to one-man, one-vote principle.
- 1968 Plan for Central Arizona (water) Project approved by U. S. Congress.

Hunt became the first state governor and served seven terms, although not in succession. The state had just taken its place in the Union when World War I, with its traumatic effects, began. Arizona suffered labor troubles in the mining district during the war years. In the "Bisbee deportation" of 1917, about 1,200 men, most of them strikers, were arrested by sheriff's deputies and armed citizens, loaded in cattle cars, taken into New Mexico, and loaded in the desert. The trouble was over racial agitation—or alleged radical agitation—of the IWW (Industrial Workers of the World).

The 1920's and 1930's were periods of tremendous development in water conservation and electrical power potential. Dams on the major rivers made it possible to irrigate thousands of acres and generate quantities of power. The Colorado River Compact of 1922, of which Arizona was a signatory, worked out the sharing of the precious water among seven states. The depression years shrieved the economy of Arizona, as it did the other states, but the World War II period brought a revival. The government needed copper for munitions and war machines, beef and hides, and cotton, and Arizona could supply them. Air bases sprang up in the clear, warm desert areas for the training of thousands of pilots, and lucrative government contracts were let. The boom was on.

The years since the end of World War II have been a time of phenomenal growth in virtually all aspects of human affairs. The population tripled between 1940 and 1955. Most notable were the rate of urbanization and the increase in manufacturing. The water problem was not solved, but a positive gain was recorded in 1963, when the U. S. Supreme Court upheld Arizona's claim to a major share of Colorado River water. In the same year the Glen Canyon Dam was completed. Plans for the Central Arizona Project, to bring Colorado River water to central Arizona, progressed slowly. Many Arizona leaders sincerely believe that the state's future will be secure only when that gigantic engineering feat is accomplished.

PAUL HUBBARD
Arizona State University

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Kim

3/31/83

MEMORANDUM

TO: WILLIAM HENKEL (Coordinate with Faith Whittlesey, who is
to do briefing paper)
FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FJR*
SUBJ: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

MEETING: Address Annual Convention of the National Rifle
Association

DATE: May 6, 1983

TIME: Depart approximately 11:00 am

DURATION: To be determined - following event, proceed
to California for weekend

LOCATION: Phoenix, Arizona

REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes

MEDIA COVERAGE: Coordinate with Press Office

FIRST LADY
PARTICIPATION: Yes

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

cc: A. Bakshian M. McManus
M. Brandon J. Rosebush
R. Darman B. Shaddix
R. DeProspero W. Sittmann
D. Fischer L. Speakes
C. Fuller WHCA Audio/Visual
W. Henkel WHCA Operations
E. Hickey A. Wrobleski

McManus

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Contact Ed Miller

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

MARCH 9, 1983

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: FAITH WHITTLESEY *FAD*

REQUEST: *OK*
President to address the National Rifle Association at their annual convention.

PURPOSE: *W/6*
The President's position on gun control won him the support of the NRA in 1980. His appearance at this event would strengthen support for 1984.

BACKGROUND: This is the largest organization of its type, with 2500 delegates. The President is the only candidate to receive an official endorsement from the NRA in its 112 year history. Their membership approaches the three million mark, and they are a very potent political force. Their constituency is blue collar/populist and very much a target constituency.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: President Eisenhower addressed their convention. Six former Presidents were, or are, members of NRA. President Reagan is a lifetime member. Elizabeth Dole spoke to last year's convention on behalf of the President.

DATE/TIME: May 6, 7, or 8, 1983 for 30 minutes.

LOCATION: Phoenix Civic Plaza, Phoenix, Arizona

PARTICIPANTS: 2500 NRA delegates

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: The President will appear before the full convention; offer formal remarks; depart.

REMARKS REQUIRED: Prepared text.

MEDIA COVERAGE: Full press coverage.

RECOMMENDED BY: FAITH WHITTLESEY, EDWIN MEESE III, *Sen Laxalt*

OPPOSED BY:

PROJECT OFFICER MORTON C. BLACKWELL

APPROVED FOR
 Date. *5/6/83*
 Time. *APPROX 1:00 p.m. (Ariz. time)*
 Length. *TAD*
 Date *7/30/17* FJR



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INSTITUTE FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION
1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

March 2, 1983

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant for the President
Old Executive Office Building, Rm. 191
17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. ~~Morton~~ Blackwell:

We were advised to reissue our invitation inviting the President to speak at our Annual Convention in Phoenix, Arizona.

I have attached a copy of that letter from Harlon B. Carter, Executive Vice President of the National Rifle Association, once again extending the invitation to speak.

I thank you for your time. Anything you can do to assist us would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Wayne LaPierre
Director
Governmental Affairs Division

WLP:ma
Attachment (1)



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

INCORPORATED 1871

1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

HARLON B. CARTER
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

March 1, 1983

Dear Mr. President:

It is my extreme pleasure to once again extend to you a most cordial invitation to be the guest of honor and keynote speaker at the National Rifle Association's 112th Annual Members Banquet.

As you are aware, the NRA is the nation's oldest and largest sportsman's organization, and the voice of over two and one half million individual sportsmen and patriotic citizens. From twenty-five to thirty thousand of these members from all over the country will attend the 1983 NRA Annual Meetings and Exhibits in Phoenix, Arizona.

The NRA Members Banquet is an outstanding social event and traditionally the highlight of these meetings. We expect 2,500 members to attend. We would like to schedule the Banquet at 8:00 p.m. in the Phoenix Civic Plaza, Sunday, May 8, 1983. The reception will begin at 7:00 p.m. However, knowing of your extremely busy schedule, our second choice would be Saturday, May 7 and our third choice, Friday, May 6.

Each year, we take considerable pride in presenting to our speaker a silver mounted, traditional flintlock rifle and powder horn, both of which have received wide acclaim, not only for their beauty, but also for their fidelity to early American culture.

As the first presidential candidate ever endorsed by the NRA membership in its 112 year history, we would be highly honored to have you as our guest of honor. This would be an excellent opportunity for you to cover any area you feel will be of interest. More than anyone, you know the NRA, and you will certainly have no difficulty communicating in your usual splendid fashion.

It would be a great privilege to have you with us on this occasion. We will make all the necessary arrangements to assure you a comfortable and enjoyable stay in Phoenix.

Speaking on behalf of our two and one half million members, I assure you we would be deeply honored by your acceptance.

Sincerely,

Harlon B. Carter
Executive Vice President

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500


THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

MARCH 3, 1983

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: RED CAVANEY 

REQUEST: President to address the National Rifle Association at their annual convention.

PURPOSE: The President's position on gun control won him the support of the NRA in 1980. His appearance at this event would strengthen support for 1984.

BACKGROUND: This is the largest organization of its type, with 2500 delegates. The President is the only candidate to receive an official endorsement from the NRA in its 112 year history. Their membership approaches the three million mark, and they are a very potent political force. Their constituency is blue collar/populist and very much a target constituency.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: President Eisenhower addressed their convention. Six former Presidents were, or are, members of NRA. President Reagan is a lifetime member. Elizabeth Dole spoke to last year's convention on behalf of the President.

DATE/TIME: May 6, 7, or 8, 1983 DURATION: 30 minutes

LOCATION: Phoenix Civic Plaza, Phoenix, Arizona

PARTICIPANTS: The President; 2500 NRA delegates.

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: The President will appear before the full convention, offer formal remarks.

REMARKS REQUIRED: Prepared Text.

MEDIA COVERAGE: Full press coverage.

RECOMMENDED BY: RED CAVANEY

OPPOSED BY:

PROJECT OFFICER: MORTON C. BLACKWELL



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INSTITUTE FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION
1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

January 11, 1983

Schedule
proposal?
Yes. Please draft
RAB

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Rm. 191
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear ~~Mr. Blackwell:~~ ^{Morton}

I have attached copies of letters sent to President Reagan inviting him to speak at the National Rifle Association's 112th Annual Members Banquet in Phoenix.

We were also advised by the staff to send back up letters inviting Mrs. Ronald Reagan and Vice President Bush.

I believe this would be an excellent political appearance for the President prior to the 1984 campaign. Through this appearance he would reach a grass root network of well over 3 million gun owners and hunters including many labor union families. Many of these families feel strongly enough about guns and hunting to base their vote on this issue alone.

Our coverage of the President's appearance would include the cover of the American Rifleman and the American Hunter which are received in 3 million households. The appearance would also be picked up by the gun and hunting press throughout the country.

As you are well aware, President Reagan was the first candidate for President ever endorsed by the National Rifle Association. Gun owners and hunters worked the polls, manned the phone banks and stuffed literature for the President during his campaign.

President Reagan's appearance and the publicity surrounding his appearance offers the best opportunity to solidify his base with a key grass root network prior to the '84 elections.

The importance of this base of support was most recently demonstrated in last year's elections. Gun owners helped tip key Senate races in Minnesota, Virginia, Missouri and California, as well as numerous House races.

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell
January 11, 1983
Page 2

I believe it would be a mistake for the President to pass up this opportunity.

Naturally, we would be honored by his acceptance. Anything you can do would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wayne LaPierre".

Wayne LaPierre
Director
Governmental Affairs

WLP:ma
Encls.



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INCORPORATED 1871

1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
November 10, 1982

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

Dear Mr. President:

It is my extreme pleasure to formally extend to you a most cordial invitation to be the guest of honor and keynote speaker at the National Rifle Association's 112th Annual Members Banquet.

As you know, the NRA is the nation's oldest and largest sportsman's organization, the voice of over two and one half million individual sportsmen and patriotic citizens. From twenty five to thirty thousand of these members from all over the country will attend the 1983 NRA Annual Meetings and Exhibits in Phoenix, Arizona.

The NRA Members Banquet is an outstanding social event and traditionally the highlight of these meetings. We expect 2,500 members to attend. We would like to schedule the Banquet at 8:00 p.m. in the Phoenix Civic Plaza, Sunday, May 8, 1983. The reception will begin at 7:00 p.m. However, knowing of your extremely busy schedule, our second choice would be Saturday, May 7 and our third choice, Friday, May 6.

Each year we take considerable pride in presenting to our speaker a silver mounted, traditional flintlock rifle and powder horn, both of which have received wide acclaim, not only for their beauty, but also for their fidelity to early American culture.

As the first presidential candidate ever endorsed by the NRA membership in its 112 year history, we would be highly honored to have you as our guest of honor. This would be an excellent opportunity for you to cover any area you feel will be of interest. More than anyone, you know the NRA, and you will certainly have no difficulty communicating in your usual splendid fashion.

It would be a great privilege to have you with us on this occasion. We will make all the necessary arrangements to assure you a comfortable and enjoyable stay in Phoenix.

Speaking on behalf of our two and one half million members, I assure you we would be deeply honored by your acceptance.

Sincerely,

Harlon B. Carter
Executive Vice President

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INCORPORATED 1871

1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

November 10, 1982

Dear Mr. Vice President:

It is my extreme pleasure to formally extend to you a most cordial invitation to be the guest of honor and keynote speaker at the National Rifle Association's 112th Annual Members Banquet.

As you know, the NRA is the nation's oldest and largest sportsman's organization, the voice of over two and one half million individual sportsmen and patriotic citizens. From twenty five to thirty thousand of these members from all over the country will attend the 1983 NRA Annual Meetings and Exhibits in Phoenix, Arizona.

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It would be a great privilege to have you with us on this occasion. We will make all the necessary arrangements to assure you a comfortable and enjoyable stay in Phoenix.

Speaking on behalf of our two and one half million members, I assure you we would be deeply honored by your acceptance.

Sincerely,

Harlon B. Carter
Executive Vice President

The Vice President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

INCORPORATED 1871

1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

November 10, 1982

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

Dear Mrs. Reagan:

I am very pleased to extend to you an invitation to be the keynote speaker at the National Rifle Association's 112th Annual Members Banquet.

As you know, the NRA is the nation's oldest and largest sportsman's organization, the voice of over two and one half million individual sportsmen and patriotic citizens. From twenty five to thirty thousand of these members, from all over the country, will attend the 1983 Annual Meetings and Exhibits in Phoenix, Arizona.

The 112th Members Banquet is an outstanding social event and traditionally the highlight of these meetings. We expect 2,500 members to attend. We would like to schedule the Banquet at 8:00 p.m. in the Phoenix Civic Plaza, Sunday, May 8, 1983. The reception will begin at 7:00 p.m. However, knowing of your extremely busy schedule, our second choice would be Saturday, May 7 and our third choice, Friday, May 6.

As you know, until your husband ran for the presidency, the NRA had never endorsed a candidate for such high office. In the NRA's 112 year history, Ronald Reagan became the first presidentially-endorsed candidate by our two and one half million membership.

As to your remarks, feel free to cover any area you feel will be of interest. You know the NRA, and you will certainly have no difficulty communicating in your usual pleasing fashion.

It would be a great privilege to have you with us on this occasion. We will, of course, make all necessary arrangements to assure you a comfortable and enjoyable stay in Phoenix.

Speaking on behalf of our two and one half million members, I assure you we would be deeply honored by your acceptance.

Sincerely,

Harlon B. Carter
Executive Vice President

Mrs. Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

TIMMONS AND COMPANY, INCORPORATED

1850 K STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 331-1760

March 1, 1983

RECEIVED

MAR 4 1983

SCHEDULING
OFFICE

WILLIAM E. TIMMONS
President

TOM C. KOROLOGOS
*Executive Vice President and
Director of Legislative Affairs*

MICHAEL L. REED
*Vice President and
General Counsel*

HOWARD G. PASTER
Vice President and Treasurer

JOHN M. NUGENT, JR.
Vice President and Secretary

MARY A. SIDLEY
Vice President for Administration

MICHAEL J. BATES
Director of Research

Dear Mr. Sadleir:

On January 10th, 1983, you wrote Mr. Harlon Carter, Executive Vice President of the National Rifle Association, suggesting he renew his invitation to the President to address NRA's annual convention around ten to twelve weeks before the Phoenix event scheduled for May 7th.

Since we are within ten weeks now, may I ask you to consider the NRA convention?

I believe this is an extremely important function for the President. It has the support of Ed Meese and Lee Atwater.

While the NRA is a good support group for the President, I feel we shouldn't attend in 1984 because his opponents would say it's "political." 1983 is the best time for an appearance before the 2,500 national leadership delegates to the convention.

I hope the President can participate.

Sincerely,



William E. Timmons

The Honorable William K. Sadleir
Director, Presidential
Appointments and Scheduling
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

MARCH 3, 1983

TO: RED CAVANEY *zgr*

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR., DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

SUBJ: REQUEST FOR SCHEDULING RECOMMENDATION

*(Let Ed Allison
in Sen. Caxalti's
office know)*

PLEASE PROVIDE YOUR RECOMMENDATION ON THE FOLLOWING
SCHEDULING REQUEST UNDER CONSIDERATION:

EVENT: Address the National Rifle Association of America's
Annual Convention

DATE: May 8, 1983

LOCATION: Phoenix, Arizona

BACKGROUND: See attached

YOUR RECOMMENDATION:

Accept ___ Regret ___ Surrogate ___ Message ___ Other ___
Priority ___
Routine ___

IF RECOMMENDATION IS TO ACCEPT, PLEASE CITE REASONS:

*Per phone call to FR. Tol
recommend this.
- E. Don was well received
last year.*

RESPONSE DUE 3-11-83 TO _____



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INSTITUTE FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION
1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

*Staff to
Red Cronney*

March 2, 1983

Mr. Frederick J. Ryan, Jr.
Deputy Director of Scheduling
Old Executive Office Building, Rm. 188^{1/2}
17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

*may 6. 7. a. 8
(preferably
may 8)*

Dear Fred:

We were advised by several of the President's political advisors to reissue our invitation inviting the President to speak at our Annual Convention in Phoenix.

I have attached a letter from Mr. Harlon B. Carter, Executive Vice President of the National Rifle Association, once again extending the invitation to speak.

I thank you for your time. If you need any additional backup material, please give us a call.

Sincerely,

Wayne LaPierre
Director
Governmental Affairs Division

WLP:ma
Attachment (1)



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

INCORPORATED 1871

1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

March 1, 1983

HARLON B. CARTER
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

Dear Mr. President:

It is my extreme pleasure to once again extend to you a most cordial invitation to be the guest of honor and keynote speaker at the National Rifle Association's 112th Annual Members Banquet.

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It would be a great privilege to have you with us on this occasion. We will make all the necessary arrangements to assure you a comfortable and enjoyable stay in Phoenix.

Speaking on behalf of our two and one half million members, I assure you we would be deeply honored by your acceptance.

Sincerely,

Harlon B. Carter
Executive Vice President

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

November 29, 1982

Dear Mr. Carter:

I have been asked to acknowledge your letter to the President and to thank you for inviting him to be the keynote speaker at the National Rifle Association's 112th Annual Members Banquet to be held in Phoenix, Arizona on Sunday, May 8, 1983.

Your thoughtfulness of the President is most appreciated but we are unable to project his schedule so far in advance. It is suggested, therefore, that you proceed with your plans at this time, not counting on his participation. Then, if you would like to renew your invitation to the President nearer the date -- I suggest around ten to twelve weeks ahead -- we should be better able to give you a definite answer.

With our best wishes,

Sincerely,

WILLIAM K. SADLEIR
Director, Presidential
Appointments and Scheduling

Mr. Harlon B. ⁴Carter
Executive Vice President
National Rifle Association
of America
1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

WKS:MR:emu
WKS-18



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INCORPORATED 1871

1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

October 7, 1982

RECEIVED IN SCHEDULING

OFFICE 10/19/82
Date

Dear Mr. President:

It is my extreme pleasure to formally extend to you a most cordial invitation to be the guest of honor and keynote speaker at the National Rifle Association's 112th Annual Members Banquet.

As you know, the NRA is the nation's oldest and largest sportsman's organization, the voice of over two and one half million individual sportsmen and patriotic citizens. From twenty five to thirty thousand of these members from all over the country will attend the 1983 NRA Annual Meetings and Exhibits in Phoenix, Arizona.

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Sincerely,

Harlon B. Carter
Executive Vice President

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

PAUL LAXALT

NEVADA

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
315 RUSSELL OFFICE BUILDING
(202) 224-3542

CARSON CITY OFFICE:
705 NORTH PLAZA STREET
(702) 883-1930

LAS VEGAS OFFICE:
300 LAS VEGAS BLVD., SOUTH
(702) 385-6547

RENO OFFICE:
300 BOOTH STREET
(702) 784-5568

February 22, 1983

Dear Mr. President:

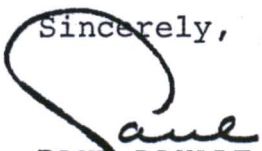
I was pleased to learn that you have been invited to be the guest of honor and keynote speaker at the National Rifle Association's 112th Annual Meeting scheduled for May 6-10, 1983 in Phoenix, Arizona.

Knowing of the heavy demands upon your schedule, it is not often that I would come forward and so strongly encourage you to accept an invitation. However, I believe that the NRA's Annual Banquet is an exceptional opportunity for you to address such a broad cross-section of Americans dedicated to preserving their individual rights under the Second Amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. President, I am sure it would be a privilege for the NRA to have you in attendance as their guest of honor. I urge you to give their request every consideration.

Many regards.

Sincerely,


PAUL LAXALT
U.S. Senator

PL:akp

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500