

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: Speechwriting, Office of: Research
Office: Records

Folder Title: 05/06/1983 National Rifle
Association – Phoenix, AZ (5)

Box: 94

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

paring court cases could be obtained by other parties under the Freedom of Information Act. The case, *FTC v. Grolier Inc.*, involved an effort by Grolier, a publisher, to get hold of data on a Federal Trade Commission investigation.

■ Agreed to decide if a death sentence was valid if it was based on several aggravating circumstances and if one of those circumstances was later found to be inapplicable. The case was *Barclay v. Florida*.

■ Agreed to decide on the scope of so-called "inventory searches" by police, or warrantless searches of items carried by arrested suspects. The case, *Illinois v. LaFayette*, concerned an inventory search of a shoulder bag carried by a man arrested for disorderly conduct by Kankakee, Ill. police. The police found illegal drugs in the bag during the booking process. A state court held that the drugs were inadmissible evidence because the search had invaded the suspect's privacy.

■ Refused to review a decision that the Federal Trade Commission had misused its authority by targeting an individual car dealership, rather than the industry as a whole, for a complaint on credit repossession practices. The U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals had chided the FTC for relying on regulatory enforcement procedures to single out one company in an attack on industrywide practices. The case was *FTC v. Francis Ford Inc.*

AT&T Pact Appeals Sent to High Court. Appeals challenging the antitrust settlement between American Telephone & Telegraph and the Justice Department had been sent to the Supreme Court, it was reported Nov. 11. [See p. 627E3]

The appeals were sent to the high court by U.S. District Judge Harold H. Greene of Washington, D.C. Greene had approved the settlement Aug. 24.

Since that approval, 11 states, seven state public service commissions and several private parties had filed appeals with Greene objecting to the settlement. A common argument of the states and the commissions was that the agreement interfered with their authority to regulate intrastate telephone service.

Both AT&T and the Justice Department had asked the judge to pass along the appeals to the Supreme Court for an expedited ruling.

Greene noted that some states and state regulators had threatened to take their appeals to other lower federal courts in efforts to block implementation of AT&T's divestiture plan.

Stevens Backs Review Process Change. Justice John Paul Stevens Oct. 28 suggested that the Supreme Court might reduce its caseload by up to 30% a year if cases were granted review only on a vote of a majority of the justices.

Stevens raised the issue during an address at New York University Law School in New York City. His remarks were the latest in an on-going public debate among the justices on the caseload problem. [See p. 744E1]

Stevens' target was the so-called "rule of four," under which a case was accepted for review on the affirmative votes of a mini-

mum of four of the nine justices. The votes were taken during the court's closed-door conferences.

"Every case that is granted on the basis of four votes," Stevens said, "is a case that five members of the court thought should not be granted. For the most significant work of the court, it is assumed that the collective judgment of its majority is more reliable than the views of the minority."

Stevens offered statistics to show that the high court's caseload would drop significantly if the four-vote rule were abolished.

In the 1979-80 term, he said, 23% of the petitions for review had been granted on the votes of the minimum four justices. The figure had risen to over 30% in the 1980-81 term and fell slightly to about 29% in 1981-82.

Stevens concluded: "I am convinced that a careful study of all of the cases that have been granted on the basis of only four votes would indicate that in a surprisingly large number, the law would have fared just as well if the decision of the court of appeals or the state court had been allowed to stand."

Gun Control

California Referendum Assessed. The defeat of Proposition 15, California's statewide referendum on gun control, had stunned the nation's anti-handgun movement, the Washington Post reported Nov. 9. [See p. 810B2]

The ballot initiative would have frozen the number of California's handguns at the current level, an estimated five million. The measure was voted down, 63% to 37%, Nov. 2.

Gun-control advocates spent \$1 million to convince voters to support Proposition 15. On the other side, the National Rifle Association raised over \$6 million for a media campaign opposing the proposition.

NRA officials pointed out that their organization's campaign was offset by editorials in 10 of the state's 11 largest newspapers urging the passage of the ballot measure.

The supporters of Proposition 15 had hoped that the measure would get overwhelming support in urban areas, where crime was a major issue. However, voters in California's five most populous counties rejected the initiative, 59% to 41%.

As expected, the voters in the state's rural areas opposed the measure by a margin of three to one.

Michael Beard, director of the National Coalition to Ban Handguns, theorized that the usually heavy voter turnout in the rural areas was due in part to the presence of Proposition 15 on the ballot. He also suggested that those same rural voters had played a significant role in defeating Tom Bradley's gubernatorial bid. (Bradley, the Democratic mayor of Los Angeles, had been a strong supporter of Proposition 15. His successful Republican opponent, California Attorney General George Deukmejian, had campaigned against the measure.) [See p. 821E1]

Another theory, this one advanced by Charles Orasin, vice president of Handgun

Control Inc., was that the presence of a nuclear freeze initiative on the same ballot had siphoned money and the attention of liberal activists away from the gun-control issue. [See p. 810G1]

San Diego Police Chief Joseph McNamara, a Proposition 15 proponent, believed that California was the wrong state to push for gun control because a frontier spirit was still alive there.

San Francisco Ban Struck Down. A three-judge panel of the California Court of Appeal Oct. 13 unanimously struck down a San Francisco ordinance that banned the sale and possession of handguns. [See p. 649C3]

The panel, sitting in San Francisco, held that the city statute was preempted by a 1970 California law that gave the state sole authority over the sale and registration of firearms. "The [state] legislature intended to occupy the field of residential handgun possession to the exclusion of local government entities," wrote Justice Clinton W. White in the court's opinion.

The court directed the city to refrain from enforcing the statute, which would have taken effect Oct. 28.

In other developments:

■ Legislation prohibiting the possession and transport of handguns in Evansville, Ill. was signed into law Sept. 16. The city ordinance exempted police officers, antique gun collectors and members of gun clubs. Evansville was a northern suburb of Chicago.

■ The City Council of Hialeah, Fla. Oct. 12 voted to rescind an ordinance that required a three-day waiting period for the purchase of rifles and shotguns within city limits.

The Hialeah ordinance had been enacted Sept. 28, or 39 days after a shotgun shooting spree by Carl Robert Brown left eight persons dead in Miami. Brown, a schoolteacher under psychiatric care, had purchased the shotgun in Hialeah. [See p. 692G3]

Politics

Laxalt Named to Head GOP Committee. President Reagan appointed Nov. 6 a close friend, Sen. Paul Laxalt (R, Nev.), as "general chairman" of the Republican National Committee.

Laxalt planned to remain in the Senate and appoint someone to run the daily operations of the committee.

The appointment of a close friend aroused speculation that Reagan was preparing for a possible reelection campaign. Laxalt told reporters he had "no formal commitment" from Reagan on that point, but "my political instincts told me strongly that he would be a candidate."

"If I didn't think he was running for president, I wouldn't be taking this position," Laxalt said.

Richard Richards, who currently was GOP national chairman, had announced Oct. 4 that he was resigning when his term expired in January, 1983. At the time, Richards complained that criticism of his performance by White House aides was "disruptive to the Republican Party and to the Republican National Committee."

Why Crime's Rapid Rise May Be Over

NEWS 5/2/83

Streets are slowly becoming safer as muggers, rapists and other repeat offenders get longer terms behind bars.

It may be no accident that the first dip in U.S. crime totals in five years coincides with a nationwide crack-down on "career criminals."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation reported on April 19 that serious crime dropped by 4 percent in 1982, after rising more than 21 percent since 1977 and 254 percent since 1962.

Police, prosecutors and judges credit the turnaround in large part to a controversial, double-barreled drive that is dishing out—

- For adult repeat violators: Longer prison sentences and harsher treatment all along the line.

- For juveniles: Stiffer punishment combined with greater opportunities to lead a straight life.

More than 100 prosecutors' offices around the country have set up special teams to make sure that career criminals get the book thrown at them in court.

Of the first 19,000 suspects handled by federally financed career-criminal units, 88 percent were convicted of the most serious charge against them. The average sentence: 14 years in prison, which authorities say is far longer than

could have been expected if the prosecutions had been handled routinely.

Because about 10 percent of criminals commit more than half of the serious violations, the judiciary also is giving special attention to the problem. Four Chicago judges comprise a "Repeat Offenders Court," for example, that deals speedily with cases involving habitual lawbreakers. The conviction rate is higher because "evidence and witnesses are fresher," reports Judge Thomas Fitzgerald.

In Philadelphia, where three judges are assigned to hear charges against career criminals, the average case goes to court six weeks sooner than in the city's other 32 criminal courts.

Police, too, are deploying a growing share of their resources against hardened law violators. Minneapolis detectives recently started a "Target 8" drive to maintain close surveillance over the eight ex-convicts in the area considered most likely to commit additional offenses.

Colorado Springs, Colo., police keep tabs on 50 persons who score 20 or more points on a scale based on conviction records. California officials have allocated 2.5 million dollars to finance police habitual-offender units in 28 cities. The units seek to match reported crimes with the MO's—modes of operation—favored by previous known offenders.

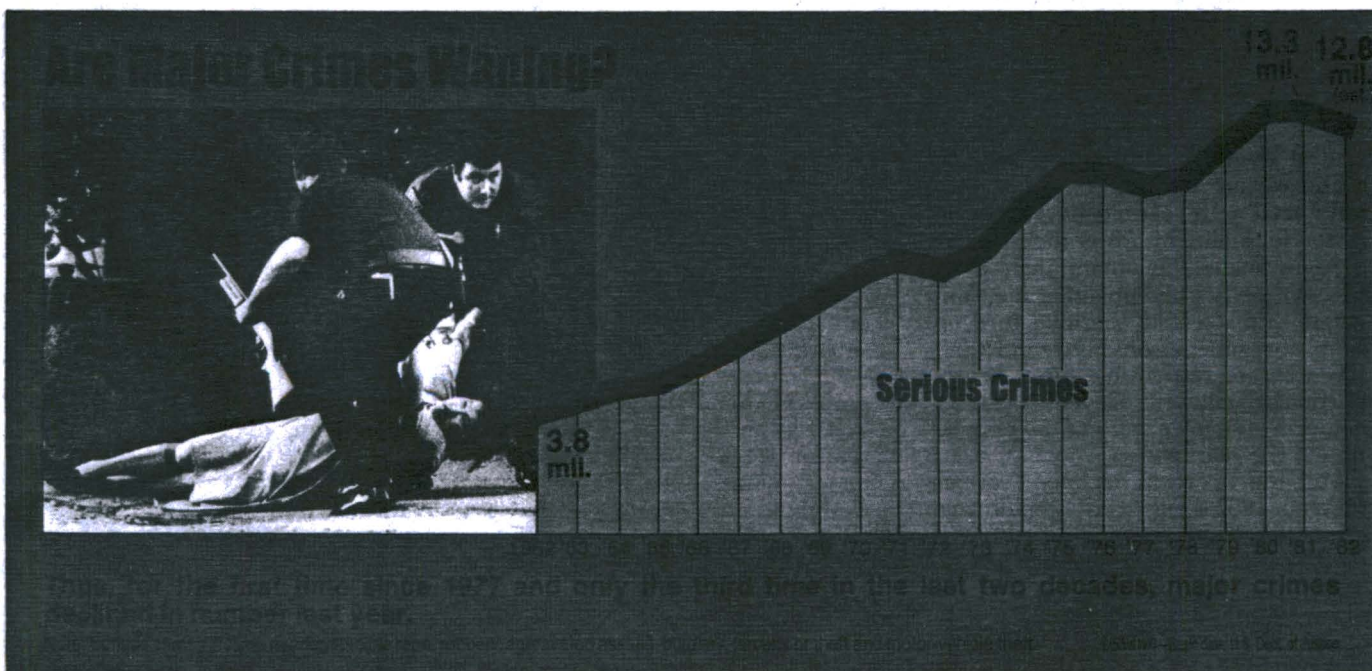
Minimum prison terms required by new state laws, coupled with public pressure on judges to impose harsher penalties, have filled prisons to overflowing. The federal and state inmate population increased last year by 11.6 percent to more than 412,000—one of the highest growth rates ever recorded.

To spot habitual criminals, authorities increasingly use sociological profiles that focus on the number of convictions a suspect has had, the time spent behind bars, his juvenile-crime record and any history of drug abuse and irregular employment. The more these elements are present in a person's background, the more likely he is to go on breaking the law, the theory goes.

"Selective Incapacitation." Few experts dispute the practice of basing penalties partly on a defendant's conviction record, but the notion of linking punishment to a sociological theory of the likelihood of future violations is provoking sharp debate.

Among those promoting the concept is the Rand Corporation, a California-based think tank that believes judges should launch a "selective incapacitation" drive aimed at locking up the criminals deemed most inclined to commit new crimes. Giving "high-rate offenders" unsparing treatment while being more lenient with others "might result in significant reductions in crime without any overall increase in the level of imprisonment," asserts Rand's Peter Greenwood.

Critics, however, see this approach as badly flawed. They argue that career-criminal profiles tend to be based largely on data from interviews with inmates—and that such information is



unreliable. "Crime prediction is very inexact, with a high rate of error," says criminologist Andrew von Hirsch of Rutgers University. He adds that "it may be immoral to base a sentence partly on how long you held a job."

Similar objections are being raised against the idea of police officers' bearing down on those believed to be crime prone. "These people have paid their debt to society, but police are harassing them and invading their privacy," complains Bill Kennedy, public defender in Minneapolis.

The argument may have to be settled eventually by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Amid the demand for severity, rehabilitation efforts for adults are getting short shrift. Juvenile offenders face different prospects. Officials in many places are redoubling attempts to guide them away from a life of crime.

"Escape route." In one Florida program, youths convicted of violent offenses are put through a process that starts with imprisoning them in a wilderness area and ends with vocational training near their homes. Judge William Gladstone, who directs the program, says the idea is to punish youths first, then "give them an escape route from their hopeless neighborhood."

Another plan, being tried in Boston, Phoenix, Newark and Memphis, forces delinquents to sign "behavioral contracts" under which they advance from strict supervision to greater and greater freedom as they master certain job skills or levels of reading and writing.

Such programs are expensive, eating up as much as \$20,000 a year for each participant. But proponents point out that it costs almost as much per year to keep a juvenile or adult locked up without attempts at rehabilitation.

Youths who commit especially heinous crimes still receive stiff penalties. More than a dozen states require sending juveniles with serious charges against them to adult courts. In one such case, an Alabama judge last year sentenced a 15-year-old boy to life in prison for killing his foster mother.

Some analysts maintain that, even without the stepped-up anticrime campaign, crime would continue to drop simply because persons between 18 and 25—who are responsible for a disproportionate amount of violence—will comprise a smaller share of the population in the years ahead.

Still, the 4 percent decline in serious crime in 1982 is only a tiny step down a long road. If the rate continued to fall by that same percentage, it would take 30 years to reduce crime in America to its level in 1962. □

By TED GEST

When Courts Go After Career Criminals

Robber-rape Nathan Turner will never menace society again. A judge has put him away for 174 years.

Stick-up man Kirby Thompson won't be poking a pistol in anybody's face for at least 20 years—the earliest he could be paroled.

Likewise, two decades will pass, if not longer, before Eugene Grier gets another chance to add to the violence on America's streets.

SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY



Turner: Now under a prison sentence stretching to the year 2156.

What happened to these three hoodlums illustrates the growing crackdown on career criminals—

Down after 49 counts. Turner's time ran out after he was identified as the man who had robbed 19 San Diegans in their homes, raping many of the women victims. The 26-year-old began his crime career as a teenage burglar in North Carolina. In and out of custody for break-ins and a firearms offense during much of his youth, Turner ended up in 1981 on parole in a San Diego halfway house.

It was on the basis of this record that prosecutors decided to try him on as many robbery and assault charges as possible. He was convicted of 49 counts. Only commutation by the governor could free him from his 174-year term.

"Before the career-criminal program, we might have allowed him

to plead guilty to a few charges just to get him in prison for 20 years," comments prosecutor Mike Carpenter. "Now, we make sure these offenders don't get out."

"Painter" with pistol. The arrest record of Thompson, 32, began when he was 14. After the New Yorker shuttled back and forth to prison twice as an adult for violent crimes, police viewed him as a habitual offender, scoffing at his claim that he was a self-employed painter.

Out on bond in 1981 while appealing a firearms conviction, Thompson was picked up for a robbery in which he forced three men to lie face down on the floor and threatened a hotel clerk by holding a pistol to his head.

Prosecutors invoked a New York State "persistent offender" law that mandated a prison term for Thompson of 18 years to life on top of his 2½-to-5-year sentence in the gun case. He will not be eligible for a parole hearing until he serves a minimum of 20 years. Without a career-criminal unit and a tough-sentencing statute, he might have received a 25-year term and been eligible for release in less than eight years with good behavior.

"We move quickly on these cases and use mandatory-sentencing laws if we can," says prosecutor Steven Gutstein. "We have quite a few cases like this—a lot more than we'd like to see."

Jinxed job. The justice system of Charlotte, N.C., first encountered Grier in 1966, when he was charged with rape but pleaded guilty to a lesser charge and received a two-year sentence. A cycle of conviction, imprisonment and release for breaking and entering and armed robbery followed over the next 10 years.

Last year, a man shot and wounded two employees of an architectural firm he was trying to rob. Grier was fingered as the gunman, but only one witness from the crime scene could identify him.

"In the past, we would have accepted a lesser plea to make sure he was convicted of something," says prosecutor Gentry Caudill. "But even though we had a weak case, we decided to take a chance and go to trial because of Grier's record."

A jury last November found Grier guilty on three charges, and he received a 40-year sentence. He will be 56 when he completes the minimum of 20 years he must serve in the penitentiary.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

May 4, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: Aram Bakshian

FROM: Lawrence A. Kudlow (Dinkelacker/Wasserman) *MAW*

SUBJECT: Draft Presidential Remarks

I. National Rifle Association

Page 8, last paragraph of the 5/3, 7:30 PM redraft. Rewrite the sentence to read, "If inflation had continued as it was before this Administration came to office, a family of four . . ."

II. Breakfast with Newly Appointed Officials

No comment.

III. Cinco de Mayo Opening

Page 6, last paragraph, second sentence. After "\$4.6 billion," add "in new budget authority."

IV. John Ashbrook Memorial Dinner

Page 5, last sentence. Ohio does not have the worst unemployment rate. Therefore, change last sentence to read, "Ohio has suffered from the practice of Washington-based meddling more than almost any other state."

Page 6, last paragraph should read, "-- social spending had quadrupled in one decade." Also, ". . . food stamps had grown from a \$70 million experimental program in 1965 to an \$11-1/4 billion program in 1981 -- an incredible 16,000% increase."

Page 7, third paragraph. Charles Murray did not directly discuss blacks in his article; he discussed the poor. He also did not say that the Great Society programs "set back economic progress." He said, probably deliberately, that the Great Society programs coincided with an end to economic progress for the poor. Therefore, replace the present paragraph with one emphasizing the poor:

"Or take the slowdown in economic progress made by those with low incomes. As pointed out in a recent article by Charles Murray in The Public Interest magazine, the great expansion of government programs that took place under the aegis of the Great Society coincided with an end to economic progress for America's poor people. From 1949 until just before the Great Society got underway in 1964, the percentage of American families in poverty fell dramatically -- from nearly 33% to only 18%. But by 1980, with the full impact of the Great Society's programs being felt, the trend had reversed itself and there was a higher proportion of people living in poverty than in 1969."

Page 8, first paragraph, ". . . Model Cities program in the late 1960s spent more than \$2.5 billion and . . ."

Page 8, last paragraph. Need to relate the \$1,500 increase in purchasing power to a \$20,000 family income. Replace the third sentence with, "For a family of four on a fixed income of \$20,000, the reduction in inflation has meant \$1,500 more in purchasing power."

Page 9, first paragraph. "Auto production is up more than 40%, . . ." "Conference Board" is the name of the organization, not "Confidence Board."

Page 12, first paragraph discussing defense spending should read, ". . . after years of neglect when spending declined from 40% of the budget in 1970 to less than 24% in 1980."

cc: Richard Darman

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: May 4 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON TODAYSUBJECT: REMARKS: NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION CONVENTION
(5/3 7:30 p.m. draft)

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	GERGEN	☒	☐
MEESE	☐	☒	HARPER	☒	☐
BAKER	☐	☒	JENKINS	☐	☐
DEAVER	☐	☒	MURPHY	☐	☐
STOCKMAN	☒	☐	ROLLINS	☒	☐
CLARK	☒	☐	WHITTLESEY	☒	☐
DARMAN	☐	☒	WILLIAMSON	☒	☐
<u>DUBERSTEIN</u>	☒	☐	VON DAMM	☐	☐
FELDSTEIN	☐	☐	BRADY/SPEAKES	☒	☐
FIELDING	☐	☐	ROGERS	☐	☐
FULLER	☐	☐	BAKSHIAN	☐	☒
			HENKEL	☒	☐

Remarks:

The attached has been forwarded to the President. Please provide any minor comments/edits directly to Aram Bakshian by noon today, with an information copy to my office.

Thank you.

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
(x2702)

Response:

*Ok Ken W.
See addition page 1*

(Elliott)
May 3, 1983
7:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION
ANNUAL CONVENTION
PHOENIX, ARIZONA
FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1983

President Gaffney, officers, *Members of Congress,* honored guests, and may I add
with great pride and pleasure -- my fellow members of the
National Rifle Association.

I'm delighted to be here in Phoenix, in this great, good
neighbor State of Arizona. And I'm delighted to be with all of
you. It does my spirit good to be with people who never lose
faith in America, who never stop believing in her future -- and
who never back down one inch from defending the constitutional
freedoms that are every American's birthright.

What an honor to be together on the 110th annual meeting of
this great organization. Nowadays, I'm honored to belong to any
organization that's been around longer than I have.

Not too long ago, I had a very memorable visit from your
officials. They walked into the Oval office with some members of
the "F" troop of the Texas army. Now when I saw how those
fellows were dressed, and what they were packing, I didn't know
whether to stretch out my hand, or make a run for it through the
Rose Garden.

Well, it turned out they wanted to induct me into the Texas
army, and to give me a beautiful, hand-crafted flintlock rifle.
Thank you for taking such good care of it. And Chris Hirsch --
are you out there? -- I just want you to know again how much I
appreciate it and look forward to using it someday.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: May 4 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON TODAYSUBJECT: REMARKS: NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION CONVENTION
(5/3 7:30 p.m draft)

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	GERGEN	☒	☐
MEESE	☐	☒	HARPER	☒	☐
BAKER	☐	☒	JENKINS	☐	☐
DEAVER	☐	☒	MURPHY	☐	☐
STOCKMAN	☒	☐	ROLLINS	☒	☐
CLARK	☒	☐	WHITTLESEY	☒	☐
DARMAN	☐ P	☒ SS	WILLIAMSON	☒	☐
DUBERSTEIN	☒	☐	VON DAMM	☐	☐
FELDSTEIN	☐	☐	BRADY/SPEAKES	☒	☐
FIELDING	☐	☐	ROGERS	☐	☐
FULLER	☐	☐	BAKSHIAN	☐	☒
			HENKEL	☒	☐

Remarks:

The attached has been forwarded to the President. Please provide any minor comments/edits directly to Aram Bakshian by noon today, with an information copy to my office.

Thank you.

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
(x2702)

Response:

OK
[Signature]

Still think some reference to Sun City Posse p. 4 after "organizing
... .."

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: May 4 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON TODAYSUBJECT: REMARKS: NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION CONVENTION
(5/3 7:30 p.m draft)

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	GERGEN	☒	☐
MEESE	☐	☒	HARPER	☒	☐
BAKER	☐	☒	JENKINS	☐	☐
DEAVER	☐	☒	MURPHY	☐	☐
STOCKMAN	☒	☐	ROLLINS	☒	☐
CLARK	☒	☐	WHITTLESEY	☒	☐
DARMAN	☐ P	☒ SS	WILLIAMSON	☒	☐
DUBERSTEIN	☒	☐	VON DAMM	☐	☐
FELDSTEIN	☐	☐	BRADY/SPEAKES	☒	☐
FIELDING	☐	☐	ROGERS	☐	☐
FULLER	☐	☐	BAKSHIAN	☒	☒
			HENKEL	☒	☐

Remarks:

The³ attached has been forwarded to the President. Please provide any minor comments/edits directly to Aram Bakshian by noon today, with an information copy to my office.

Thank you.

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
(x2702)

Response: To: RGD

DOJ and FBI have been trying to work out an agreement to obtain NRA's support for a ban on "cop-killer" bullets. A push from the Pres. might help (Bob McConnell can give details and status). One point such as this will send a good signal to lawmen, and will hardly dilute the pro-NRA rhetoric. Suggest an insert on p.4, in midst of crime section.

Thanks

(Elliott/RR)
May 4, 1983
9:30 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION
ANNUAL CONVENTION
PHOENIX, ARIZONA
FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1983

President Gaffney, officers, honored guests, and may I add with great pride and pleasure -- my fellow members of the National Rifle Association.

I'm delighted to be here in Phoenix, in this great, good neighbor State of Arizona. And I'm delighted to be with all of you. It does my spirit good to be with people who never lose faith in America, who never stop believing in her future -- and who never back down one inch from defending the constitutional freedoms that are every American's birthright.

What an honor to be together on the 110th annual meeting of this great organization. Nowadays, I'm honored to belong to any organization that's been around longer than I have.

Not too long ago, I had a very memorable visit from your officials. They walked into the Oval office with some members of the "F" troop of the Texas army. Now when I saw how those fellows were dressed, and what they were packing, I didn't know whether to stretch out my hand, or make a run for it through the Rose Garden.

Well, it turned out they wanted to induct me into the Texas army, and to give me a beautiful, hand-crafted flintlock rifle. Thank you for taking such good care of it. And Chris Hirsch -- are you out there? -- I just want you to know again how much I appreciate it and look forward to using it someday.

Being a part of this group, you know that good organizations don't just happen. They take root in a body of shared beliefs. They grow strong from leadership with vision, initiative and determination to reach great goals. And what you've accomplished speaks for itself: more than 2½ million members and NRA's getting stronger every day.

May I just say we have great respect for your fine leaders in Washington: Harlan Carter, Warren Cassidy and your Institute for Legislative Action. Believe me, they're effective.

We saw proof of NRA's strength recently. Some of you share a special blessing with me -- you're Californians. And you shocked California last November when you mobilized to help send Proposition 15 down to defeat. You pointed out that police would be so busy arresting handgun owners, they would be unable to protect the people against criminals. It's a nasty truth, but those who seek to inflict harm are not fazed by gun control laws. I happen to know this from personal experience.

You know, I've always felt a special bond with the members of your group. You live by Lincoln's words, "Important principles may and must be inflexible." Your philosophy puts its trust in people. So you insist individuals be held responsible for their actions. The NRA believes America's laws were made to be obeyed; and that our constitutional liberties are just as important today as 200 years ago. And by the way, the Constitution does not say Government shall decree the right to keep and bear arms. The Constitution says ". . . the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

I believe we share the same goal: a strong America, carrying the banner of freedom, and secure from threats to her domestic tranquility, economic well-being and national security.

No group does more to promote gun safety and respect for the laws of this land than the NRA, and I thank you. Still, we've both heard the charge that supporting gunowners' rights encourages a violent, shoot-em-up society. But just a minute. Don't they understand that most violent crimes are not committed by decent, law-abiding citizens, they're committed by career criminals. Guns don't make criminals. Hard-core criminals use guns, and locking them up and throwing away the key is the best gun control law we could ever have.

When I was Governor of California, we added 5 to 15 years to the sentence of any criminal who, while committing a crime, had a gun in his possession whether he used it or not. I am even more convinced today that this is the right approach.

I've said many times that our Administration did not come to Washington to continue business as usual. Either we make fundamental reforms that change things for the better, or we aren't doing our job. We think it's time for our loved ones to walk the streets of America without being afraid.

So we have declared war on organized crime and the career criminal element in America. More than 100 prosecutors' offices are working with special teams around the country to throw the book at career criminals in court. And we are determined to cripple the drug pushers who are poisoning the minds and bodies of our children. We want mandatory sentences, we want firm and speedy application of penalties, and we want tougher parole laws.

But there is one thing we do not want: We will never disarm any American who seeks to protect his or her family from fear and harm.

We are making headway in our crackdown on crime, while protecting the rights of legitimate gunowners. A recent U.S. News and World Report story said, "It may be no accident that the first dip in U.S. crime totals in 5 years coincides with a nationwide crackdown on 'career criminals.'" Serious crime dropped by 4 percent in 1982, after rising more than 21 percent since 1977 and 254 percent since 1962.

Longer prison sentences and tougher treatment are beginning to pay dividends. And make no mistake: this is happening because you the people are fed up with crime. You're the ones who are organizing neighborhood patrols, supporting your local police, insisting that justice be carried out -- and every time you do that you keep the spirit of democracy strong in America.

We can't solve these terrible problems overnight. But since we established a Florida task force against drugs, under the Vice President's leadership, drug-related arrests have risen sharply. Just last week, our agents trailed then landed behind a suspicious plane near LaBelle, Florida. Two drug smugglers jumped out to run away. One of them swam across a canal and hid in the bushes. The alligators didn't get him, but our enforcement people did. They seized 625 pounds of cocaine valued at \$187½ million.

As we crackdown on criminals, we are trying to move forward on another front: to reform the firearms laws which needlessly interfere with the rights of legitimate gunowners like

yourselves. We are working closely with your leadership and Congressional sponsors of firearms legislation, such as Senators McClure and Hatch and Congressman Volkmer. I look forward to signing a bill that truly protects the rights of law-abiding citizens, without diminishing the effectiveness of criminal law enforcement against the misuse of firearms.

Your leadership's support has been important to us. Just last year, I signed two amendments into law: one eliminated unnecessary recordkeeping requirements on 22-caliber rimfire ammunition; the other saved many custom gunsmiths from financial ruin.

I want you to know that I am in favor of the Civilian Marksmanship Program. I support this idea because, clear back to World War I, one of the great talents of American soldiers has been their marksmanship. And it turned out they developed this from shooting at targets as young boys. So I am asking Secretary Weinberger to study ways in which the marksmanship program can be improved.

May I say a few words about conservation and the group I consider the foremost conservationists of our wildlife resources: America's sportsmen -- hunters and fishermen. As Teddy Roosevelt recognized, "The free, self-reliant, adventurous life, with its rugged . . . democracy; the wild surroundings, the grand beauty of the scenery, the chance to study the way and habits of the woodland creatures -- all these unite to give to the career of the . . . hunter its peculiar charm."

Unfortunately, there has been a kind of elitist attitude in Washington that vast natural resource areas must be locked up to

save the planet from mankind. I'm proud to say that Secretary of the Interior, Jim Watt, and I have a different philosophy -- one based on respect for both man and nature. We believe in the concept of stewardship, caring for the resources we have for the benefit of mankind.

Now let me be clear about those words: stewardship for the benefit of mankind. Our Administration favors economic development -- but not within our national parks or within our wilderness areas. We have not and never will propose that. What we do say is: When the last Administration arbitrarily closed 40 million acres of Alaskan land telling sports hunters to stay out, then, yes, we think that was wrong and we're trying to correct it.

We're trying to correct something else, too. A 1980 General Accounting Office report warned of health and safety health hazards in our national parks. During the previous Administration the National Park Service budget for restoration and improvement had been cut every year. We have doubled it.

With the active support of NRA, we have also addressed one of America's most neglected and serious environmental problems -- the destruction of our wetlands. We have introduced in the Congress the most important wetlands protection legislative proposal in history.

Our national parks, national wildlife refuges, coastal barriers, wetlands, national forests and public lands are better managed today than they were 2 years ago -- and I think that story merits more attention than it's received.

Another point which should be better understood: The backbone of our conservation efforts begins with American sportsmen. For over 40 years, hunters have been paying a special excise tax on sporting arms and ammunitions through the Pittman-Robertson Act -- nearly \$1.2 billion since 1939. State wildlife managers have used these funds to preserve and enhance valuable wildlife habitats. Such wild creatures as the white tail deer, ruffed grouse, wild turkey and pronghorn antelope, which were threatened with extinction in many areas have been brought back, in some cases, to great abundance.

This past year alone, American hunters have paid more than \$107 million toward these conservation efforts. The money will fund important studies of game and their habitat; it will provide food and habitat projects for wildlife; and portions will go for hunter safety and education courses -- where our youngsters will be taught marksmanship, firearms safety, and some of the values and ethics of hunting and the outdoors.

I deeply appreciate your contributions to preserving our national treasures for the benefit of our people and future generations.

This idea of stewardship -- preserving and caring for what we have, bringing our economy back to health, so you, the people, can make us great again -- that's a crucial part of keeping America free and making her secure. I know the road to recovery has been long and hard. Too many people are still out of work. But I believe with all my heart that we have turned the corner, we are on our way back, and like that fighter, Rocky Balboa -- America is getting strong now.

You know, when I see inflation down, interest rates down, tax rates being cut, industrial production and productivity up, housing starts and auto sales up, and workers being called back, I wonder about something: Now that our program is doing what we said it would, how come they don't call it Reaganomics anymore?

Oh yes, some critics say nothing is right. They oppose budget savings, they oppose tax cuts. Despite the calamity they created, they continue to resist reform. Their attitude reminds me of a comment a great American made about a similar situation. "Those who are frightened," he said, "by boldness and cowed by the necessity for making decisions complain that all we have done is unnecessary and subject to great risks. Now that these people are coming out of their storm cellars, they forget that there ever was a storm."

Those words were spoken by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1934. Well, I haven't forgotten the storm that was raging around every family in 1980. With all due respect, may I remind our critics: those who saddled this Nation with double-digit inflation, 21½ percent interest rates -- the highest in more than 100 years -- and the worst tax burden in our peacetime history, are the last people who should be giving sermonettes on fairness and compassion.

If inflation had continued as it was when they were in office, a family of four on a fixed income of \$20,000 would be more than \$1,500 poorer in purchasing power today. If their tax increases had stayed on the books, and our tax cuts had not been passed, a median-income family of four would be paying \$700 more in Federal income taxes this year. If this is the liberal idea

of fairness and compassion, may the good Lord be with you if they ever have their way.

President John F. Kennedy said in 1963, ". . . the largest, single barrier to full employment . . . and to a higher rate of economic growth is the . . . heavy drag of Federal income taxes on private purchasing power, initiative and incentive." Those wise words are just as true today. I will veto any attempt to tamper with the third year of your tax cut, or the indexing provision. Indexing is the best security middle-income families have against bracket creep -- inflation pushing you into higher and higher tax brackets. Those who would strip you of this protection are tax grabbers, pure and simple.

The United States did not run up a trillion dollar debt because you're not taxed enough. We got that debt because Government spends too much. We need spending restraint, not tax increases. I want to work with the Congress, but not at your expense, and not at the risk of sabotaging this recovery we worked so hard to achieve.

Nor must we gamble, ever again, with the security of this country by neglecting our defense readiness. The day I took office, our armed forces were in a shocking state of neglect. We had shortages of skilled manpower, faulty equipment, lack of spare parts, and insufficient fuel and ammunition for proper training. We had planes that couldn't fly, ships that couldn't leave port and helicopters that couldn't stay aloft.

I believe it is immoral to ask the sons and daughters of America to protect this land with second-rate equipment and bargain basement weapons. If they can put their lives on the

line to protect our way of life, then by golly we can give them the weapons, training, and money they need to do the job right. When it comes to keeping America safe and strong, when it comes to keeping America free, there should be no Republicans or Democrats, only patriotic Americans working together for the greater good.

We've begun to pay our soldiers a decent wage. We've increased pilot flying time, extended basic training and restocked spare parts inventories. The level and quality of recruits are up sharply.

By providing adequate compensation for our soldiers, by giving them the tools they need to do their jobs, we are restoring dignity, honor and pride to the uniform of the United States military -- and we dare not sacrifice that.

The people who disagree with our side rebuilding its military security don't seem to understand: Our side is the only side where people are permitted to disagree -- and that should make them nervous. It is not America that attacks and occupies other countries; we conduct no worldwide campaign of subversion and terrorism; we build no walls to keep our people in, or use armies of secret police and gulag prison camps to keep them quiet.

We are a free people, a democratic people; we believe in God and we love peace. But let us remember what George Washington warned in 1790: That to be prepared for war is one of the best means of preserving the peace.

There's nothing I want more than a verifiable agreement with the Soviet Union to reduce the levels of strategic weapons. In

the long run, that's the best way to lower the growth in defense spending. But the Soviets will only bargain in good faith if they understand we're determined to defend freedom -- and I'm determined they will understand that.

Now 9 days ago, I addressed the Congress on the subject of Central America, where the United States has fundamental and far-reaching interests. El Salvador is 10 miles closer to Phoenix than Phoenix is to Washington. The people of El Salvador are not perfect, they have made mistakes, as we have made mistakes. But they are trying, with great bravery and against tremendous odds, to build the dream of a society like ours.

They understand that government must rest on the consent of the governed; that only when people are free to worship, create and build, only when they are given a personal stake in deciding their destiny, and benefitting from their own risks -- only then will their society become dynamic, prosperous, progressive and free.

But El Salvador is under attack. Guerillas with contempt for democracy, and armed-to-the-teeth by Nicaragua, Cuba and the Soviets, are determined to shoot their way into power. We have asked the Congress for a modest package of assistance for the region -- with three times as much economic aid as military aid.

But military aid is essential, because the guerillas are deliberately and systematically destroying El Salvador's economy -- blowing up bridges, railroads, water facilities, telephone and electrical systems. These are not the actions of people who love the common man and who seek to reform their

system. They are the actions of thugs who trample the common man in their quest for total power.

So we face a choice: will we give El Salvador her chance to walk beside us in the sunlight of democracy? Or will we turn our backs on a friend, letting her slide into a dark night of tyranny, rationalizing our inaction with detached lectures on morality?

Running away from this clear-cut responsibility would reward aggression and bring dishonor on the good name of the United States. It would swell the tide of political and economic instability in Central America, creating a new army of refugees and bringing danger closer and closer to home. I appeal to you today: tell your representatives they cannot remain indifferent to another Communist takeover on our doorstep.

Standing up for America also means standing up for the God who has so blessed this land. If we could remember that Moses brought down 10 Commandments, not 10 suggestions, and if those of us who live for Jesus could remember that He wants us to love our Lord and our neighbor, then there is no limit to the problems we could solve, or the mountains we could climb together as a mighty force for good.

The United States remains the last, best hope for a mankind plagued by tyranny and deprivation. America is no stronger than its people, and that means you and me. I believe in you. And I believe that if we work together, then one day, we will say: We have fought the good fight; we have finished the race; we have kept the faith. And to our children, and our children's

children, we can say, we did all that could be done in the moment that was given to us here on Earth.

Thank you all, and God bless you.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: May 4ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON TODAYSUBJECT: REMARKS: NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION CONVENTION
(5/3 7:30 p.m draft)

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	<u>GERGEN</u>	☒	☐
MEESE	☐	☒	HARPER	☒	☐
BAKER	☐	☒	JENKINS	☐	☐
DEAVER	☐	☒	MURPHY	☐	☐
STOCKMAN	☒	☐	ROLLINS	☒	☐
CLARK	☒	☐	WHITTLESEY	☒	☐
DARMAN	☐ P	☒ SS	WILLIAMSON	☒	☐
DUBERSTEIN	☒	☐	VON DAMM	☐	☐
FELDSTEIN	☐	☐	BRADY/SPEAKES	☒	☐
FIELDING	☐	☐	ROGERS	☐	☐
FULLER	☐	☐	BAKSHIAN	☐	☒
			HENKEL	☒	☐

Remarks:

The attached has been forwarded to the President. Please provide any minor comments/edits directly to Aram Bakshian by noon today, with an information copy to my office.

Thank you.

*need 5-4
7:50*

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
(x2702)

Response:

D. Foye *gib* *10:15* *pls make sure bound ASAP* *NSC*

Re: crime - check at Washington. Pls talk to me about prospects for answering crime Commission

I believe we share the same goal: a strong America, (See NYT today) carrying the banner of freedom, and secure from threats to her domestic tranquility, economic well-being and national security.

No group does more to promote gun safety and respect for the laws of this land than the NRA, and I thank you. Still, we've both heard the charge that supporting gunowners' rights encourages a violent, shoot-em-up society. But just a minute. Don't they understand that most violent crimes are not committed by decent, law-abiding citizens, they're committed by career criminals. Guns don't make criminals. Hard-core criminals use guns, and locking them up and throwing away the key is the best gun control law we could ever have.

When I was Governor of California, we added 5 to 15 years to the sentence of any criminal who committed a crime with a firearm. I am even more convinced today that this is the right approach.

I've said many times that our Administration did not come to Washington to continue business as usual. Either we make fundamental reforms that change things for the better, or we aren't doing our job. We think it's time for our loved ones to walk the streets of America without being afraid.

So we have declared war on organized crime and the career criminal element in America. More than 100 prosecutors' offices are working with special teams around the country to throw the book at career criminals in court. And we are determined to cripple the drug pushers who are poisoning the minds and bodies of our children. We want mandatory sentences, we want firm and speedy application of penalties, and we want tougher parole laws.

yourselves. We are working closely with your leadership and Congressional sponsors of firearms legislation, such as Senators McClure and Hatch and Congressman Volkmer. I look forward to signing a bill that truly protects the rights of law-abiding citizens, without diminishing the effectiveness of criminal law enforcement against the misuse of firearms.

Your leadership's support has been important to us. Just last year, I signed two amendments into law: one eliminated unnecessary recordkeeping requirements on 22-caliber rimfire ammunition; the other saved many custom gunsmiths from financial ruin.

thought intended back to Revolutionary War -
I want you to know that I am in favor of the Civilian Marksmanship Program. I support this idea because, clear back to World War I, one of the great talents of American soldiers has been their marksmanship. And it turned out they developed this from shooting at targets as young boys. So I am asking Secretary Weinberger to study ways in which the marksmanship program can be improved.

May I say a few words about conservation and the group I consider the foremost conservationists of our wildlife resources: America's sportsmen -- hunters and fishermen. As Teddy Roosevelt recognized, "The free, self-reliant, adventurous life, with its rugged . . . democracy; the wild surroundings, the grand beauty of the scenery, the chance to study the way and habits of the woodland creatures -- all these unite to give to the career of the . . . hunter its peculiar charm."

Unfortunately, there has been a kind of elitist attitude in Washington that vast natural resource areas must be locked up to

Our interests there are both moral and strategic. We must never forget that the sea lanes of that region pass over the long run, that's the best way to lower the growth in defense spending. But the Soviets will only bargain in good faith if they understand we're determined to defend freedom -- and I'm determined they will understand that.

Now 9 days ago, I addressed the Congress on the subject of Central America, where the United States has fundamental and far-reaching interests. El Salvador is 10 miles closer to Phoenix than Phoenix is to Washington. The people of El Salvador are not perfect, they have made mistakes, as we have made mistakes. But they are trying, with great bravery and against tremendous odds, to build the dream of a society like ours.

They understand that government must rest on the consent of the governed; that only when people are free to worship, create and build, only when they are given a personal stake in deciding their destiny, and benefitting from their own risks -- only then will their society become dynamic, prosperous, progressive and free.

But El Salvador is under attack. Guerillas with contempt for democracy, and armed-to-the-teeth by Nicaragua, Cuba and the Soviets, are determined to shoot their way into power. We have asked the Congress for a modest package of assistance for the region -- with three times as much economic aid as military aid.

But military aid is essential, because the guerillas are deliberately and systematically destroying El Salvador's economy -- blowing up bridges, railroads, water facilities, telephone and electrical systems. These are not the actions of people who love the common man and who seek to reform their

Ben - Let's keep in focus that our concern is more than El Sal. It's the stability of the whole region.

we
region
pass
over
?
f
American
trade.
No can
we
forget
just that
a
country
like

system. They are the actions of thugs who trample the common man in their quest for total power.

So we face a choice: will we give ~~El Salvador~~ her chance to walk beside us in the sunlight of democracy? Or will we turn our backs on ^{our} friends, letting ~~her~~ slide into a dark night of tyranny, rationalizing our inaction with detached lectures on morality?

Running away from this clear-cut responsibility would reward aggression and bring dishonor on the good name of the United States. It would swell the tide of political and economic instability in Central America, creating a new army of refugees and bringing danger closer and closer to home. I appeal to you today: tell your representatives they cannot remain indifferent to another Communist takeover on our doorstep.

Standing up for America also means standing up for the God who has so blessed this land. If we could remember that Moses brought down 10 Commandments, not 10 suggestions, and if those of us who live for Jesus could remember that He wants us to love our Lord and our neighbor, then there is no limit to the problems we could solve, or the mountains we could climb together as a mighty force for good.

The United States remains the last, best hope for a mankind plagued by tryanny and deprivation. America is no stronger than its people, and that means you and me. I believe in you. And I believe that if we work together, then one day, we will say: We have fought the good fight; we have finished the race; we have kept the faith. And to our children, and our children's

The nation of Central America

Today we face that question in El Salvador; tomorrow -- unless we act -- we may face it all across Central America

Start

Need something like this

98th Congress, 1st Session

Economic Indicators

APRIL 1983

*Prepared for the Joint Economic Committee by the
Council of Economic Advisers*

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1983

CHANGES IN PRODUCER PRICES FOR FINISHED GOODS

[Percent change from preceding period; monthly data seasonally adjusted, except as noted]

Period	Change from preceding period				Change from 3 months earlier, annual rate				Change from 6 months earlier, annual rate				Change from year earlier, total finished goods NSA
	Total finished goods	Consumer goods		Capital equipment	Total finished goods	Consumer goods		Capital equipment	Total finished goods	Consumer goods		Capital equipment	
		Foods	Excluding foods			Foods	Excluding foods			Foods	Excluding foods		
	Change, Dec. to Dec., NSA												
1974	18.3	13.0	20.5	22.6									15.3
1975	6.6	5.5	6.7	8.2									10.8
1976	3.7	-2.5	6.0	6.4									4.4
1977	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.3									6.5
1978	9.2	11.7	8.5	7.9									7.8
1979	12.8	7.4	17.5	8.8									11.1
1980	11.8	7.5	14.2	11.4									13.5
1981	7.1	1.4	8.5	9.2									9.2
1982 ^P	3.5	2.1	3.9	4.0									4.0
	Change, month to month												
1982: Mar	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	0.5	0.9	6.6	-2.4	3.6	2.8	1.7	2.2	5.7	4.2
Apr	.1	1.6	-.5	.2	-.3	8.7	-4.4	2.3	2.1	5.4	0	4.6	3.3
May	0	.3	-.3	.5	-.6	7.2	-5.4	4.9	1.5	7.2	-1.7	4.1	3.0
June	1.0	.5	1.4	.6	4.6	9.8	2.4	5.2	2.7	8.2	0	4.4	3.5
July	.5	-1.6	1.4	.4	6.1	-3.6	10.2	5.9	2.8	2.4	2.6	4.1	3.6
Aug	.5	.1	.6	.6	8.0	-4.3	14.1	6.6	3.6	1.2	3.9	5.8	4.0
Sept	.1	-.4	.4	-.1	4.2	-7.7	9.6	3.5	4.4	.7	6.0	4.3	3.6
Oct ^r	.4	-.0	.7	.0	3.7	-1.5	6.7	2.2	4.9	-2.6	8.4	4.0	3.6
Nov ^r	.6	0	.9	.4	4.3	-1.8	8.1	1.1	6.2	-3.1	11.0	3.9	3.7
Dec ^r	.2	.2	.0	.5	4.6	.6	6.6	3.9	4.4	-3.6	8.1	3.7	3.5
1983: Jan	-1.0	-.2	-1.8	-.1	-1.1	0	-3.6	3.3	1.3	-.8	1.4	2.7	2.1
Feb ^r	.1	.6	-.2	.5	-2.9	2.5	-7.6	3.6	.6	.3	-.1	2.4	2.1
Mar	-.1	.5	-.7	.4	-4.1	3.8	-10.1	3.0	.1	2.2	-2.1	3.4	2.2

NOTE.—NSA indicates data are not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES

[Percent change from preceding period; monthly data seasonally adjusted, except as noted]

Period	All items ¹	Food	Housing						Transportation				Medical care	Energy ³	All items less food, energy, and shelter	Addendum: All items, percent change (annual rate)		
			Total ¹	Shelter			Fuel and other utilities	Apparel and upkeep	Total ¹	New cars	Motor fuel ²	From 3 months earlier				From 6 months earlier	From year earlier NSA	
				Total ¹	Renters' costs	Homeowners' costs NSA												Maintenance and repairs NSA
Change, December to December, NSA																		
1975	7.0	6.5	7.5	7.3	.....	.....	5.5	11.2	2.3	9.8	7.3	11.0	9.9	11.6	6.4	.....	.....	9.1
1976	4.8	.6	5.4	4.2	.....	.....	7.1	9.0	4.5	8.8	4.8	2.6	10.1	6.9	7.0	.....	.....	5.8
1977	6.8	8.0	7.6	8.7	.....	.....	7.2	8.1	4.2	4.3	7.2	4.9	8.8	7.2	5.2	.....	.....	6.5
1978	9.0	11.8	9.9	11.5	.....	.....	10.1	5.9	3.2	7.7	6.2	8.5	8.8	8.0	6.5	.....	.....	7.7
1979	13.3	10.2	15.2	17.4	.....	.....	10.3	16.0	5.5	18.2	7.4	52.2	10.1	37.4	7.2	.....	.....	11.3
1980	12.4	10.2	13.7	15.1	.....	.....	10.6	13.6	6.8	14.7	7.5	18.9	10.0	18.1	9.9	.....	.....	13.5
1981	8.9	4.3	10.2	9.9	.....	.....	9.2	14.5	3.6	11.0	6.8	9.4	12.5	11.9	9.4	.....	.....	10.4
1982	3.9	3.1	3.6	2.4	.....	.....	4.2	9.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	-6.5	11.0	1.3	6.1	.....	.....	6.1
Change, month to month																		
1982: Mar	-0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.6	.....	.....	-0.3	0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.2	-1.8	0.9	-1.4	0.6	1.3	3.1	6.8
Apr	.2	.2	.8	1.1	.....	.....	1.3	.2	.1	-1.4	.2	-5.8	1.0	-2.5	.5	1.1	2.9	6.6
May	1.0	.7	1.4	1.6	.....	.....	.9	1.2	.2	.9	.2	1.5	.9	1.7	.4	5.0	4.0	6.7
June	1.1	.6	1.0	1.2	.....	.....	.5	.9	.2	2.2	.4	5.3	.9	2.8	.8	9.8	5.5	7.1
July	.6	.2	.5	.6	.....	.....	-.4	.5	.4	.9	.4	1.5	1.0	.9	.5	11.3	6.1	6.5
Aug	.3	-.2	.4	.4	.....	.....	.4	.8	.3	.4	.6	.6	.9	.5	.4	8.2	6.6	5.9
Sept	.1	.2	-.1	-.5	.....	.....	.7	1.2	.1	.1	.2	.0	.9	.5	.4	4.1	6.9	5.0
Oct	.4	.2	.4	.1	.....	.....	.3	1.5	.3	.3	-.2	-.2	.7	1.3	.6	3.3	7.2	5.1
Nov	0	.0	-.2	-.6	.....	.....	-.1	1.2	-.1	-.1	-.3	-.3	.9	.8	.2	2.1	5.1	4.6
Dec	-.3	-.0	-.8	-1.4	.....	.....	-.4	.7	-.3	-.1	.3	-.8	.8	.3	.5	.5	2.3	3.9
1983: Jan	.2	.1	.5	.7	0.6	0.7	1.5	-.2	.3	-.6	.1	-3.3	.8	*-2.5	.5	-.4	1.4	3.8
Feb	-.2	0	0	.2	.3	.2	-1.0	-.5	.5	-1.6	.9	-6.7	.8	-3.7	.4	-1.2	.4	3.5
Mar	.1	.6	.1	.0	.2	.0	.1	-.5	-.1	-.0	.7	-1.0	.5	-.9	.3	.4	.5	3.6

¹ Includes items not shown separately.

² Includes direct pricing of diesel and gasoline beginning September 1981.

³ Fuel oil, coal, and bottled gas; gas (piped) and electricity; and motor fuel, motor oil, coolant, etc.

⁴ Energy excludes motor oil, coolant, etc. beginning January 1983.

NOTE.—NSA indicates data are not seasonally adjusted.

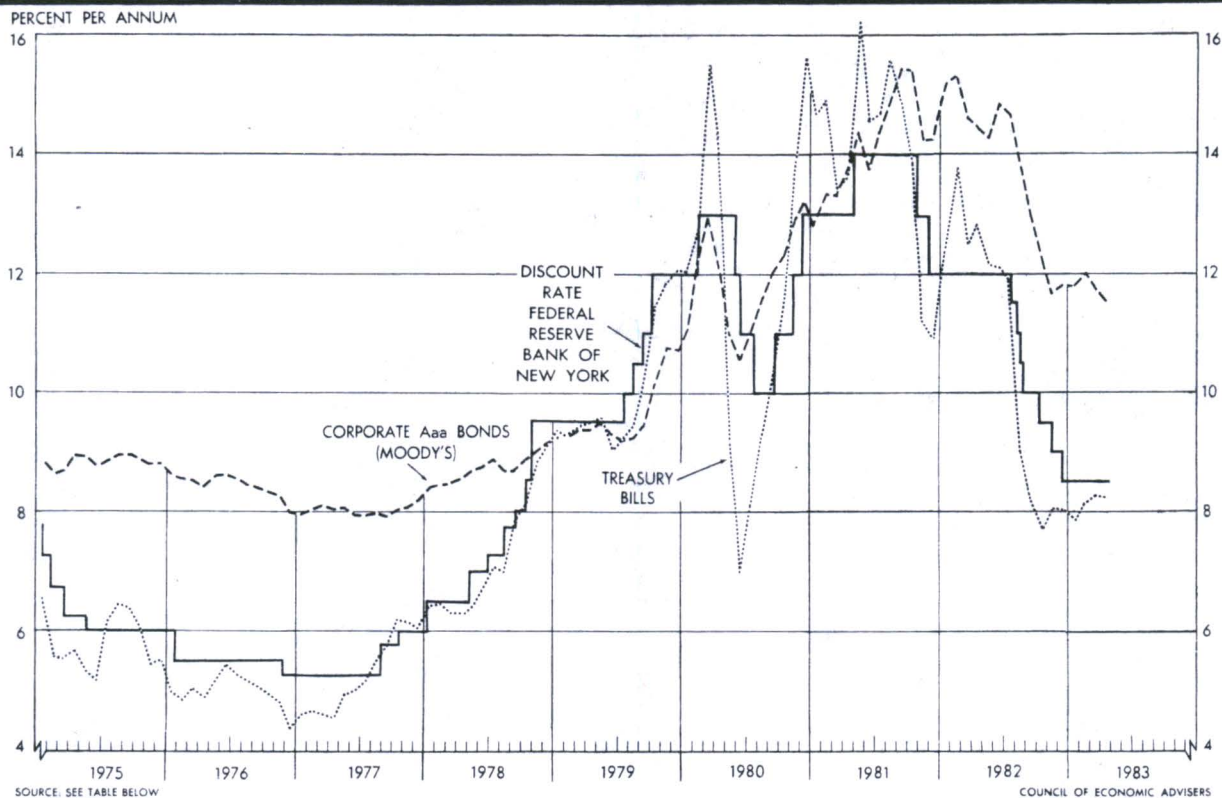
Data beginning January 1978 are for all urban consumers; earlier data are for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Data beginning January 1983 incorporate a rental equivalence measure for homeownership costs.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

INTEREST RATES AND BOND YIELDS

Most interest rates fell during April.



[Percent per annum]

Period	U.S. Treasury security yields			High-grade municipal bonds (Standard & Poor's) ³	Corporate Aaa bonds (Moody's)	Prime commercial paper, 6 months ⁴	Discount rate (N.Y. F.R. Bank) ⁵	Prime rate charged by banks ⁵	New-home mortgage yields (FHLBB) ⁶
	3-month bills ¹	Constant maturities ²							
		3-year	10-year						
1977	5.265	6.69	7.42	5.56	8.02	⁴ 5.61	5.46	6.83	9.02
1978	7.221	8.29	8.41	5.90	8.73	⁴ 7.99	7.46	9.06	9.56
1979	10.041	9.72	9.44	6.39	9.63	10.91	10.28	12.67	10.78
1980	11.506	11.55	11.46	8.51	11.94	12.29	11.77	15.27	12.66
1981	14.077	14.44	13.91	11.23	14.17	14.76	13.41	18.87	14.70
1982	10.686	12.92	13.00	11.57	13.79	11.89	11.02	14.86	15.14
1982: Mar	12.493	14.13	13.86	12.72	14.58	13.47	12.00-12.00	16.50-16.50	15.67
Apr	12.821	14.18	13.87	12.45	14.46	13.64	12.00-12.00	16.50-16.50	15.84
May	12.148	13.77	13.62	11.99	14.26	13.02	12.00-12.00	16.50-16.50	15.89
June	12.108	14.48	14.30	12.42	14.81	13.79	12.00-12.00	16.50-16.50	15.40
July	11.914	14.00	13.95	12.11	14.61	13.00	12.00-11.50	16.50-15.50	15.70
Aug	9.006	12.62	13.06	11.12	13.71	10.80	11.50-10.00	15.50-13.50	15.68
Sept	8.196	12.03	12.34	10.61	12.94	10.86	10.00-10.00	13.50-13.50	14.98
Oct	7.750	10.62	10.91	9.59	12.12	9.21	10.00- 9.50	13.50-12.00	14.41
Nov	8.042	9.98	10.55	9.97	11.68	8.72	9.50- 9.00	12.00-11.50	13.81
Dec	8.013	9.88	10.54	9.91	11.83	8.50	9.00-8.50	11.50-11.50	13.69
1983: Jan	7.810	9.64	10.46	9.45	11.79	8.15	8.50-8.50	11.50-11.00	13.49
Feb	8.130	9.91	10.72	9.48	12.01	8.39	8.50-8.50	11.00-10.50	13.16
Mar	8.304	9.84	10.51	9.16	11.73	8.48	8.50-8.50	10.50-10.50	13.51
Apr ^P	8.252	9.76	10.40	8.96	11.52	8.48	8.50-8.50	10.50-10.50	.....
Week ended:									
1983: Mar 5	7.944	9.48	10.25	8.92	11.63	8.07	8.50-8.50	11.00-10.50	.....
12	8.205	9.78	10.51	9.28	11.72	8.33	8.50-8.50	10.50-10.50	.....
19	8.256	9.83	10.52	9.15	11.79	8.45	8.50-8.50	10.50-10.50	.....
26	8.434	10.03	10.60	9.09	11.76	8.67	8.50-8.50	10.50-10.50	.....
Apr 2	8.680	10.06	10.62	9.35	11.75	8.90	8.50-8.50	10.50-10.50	.....
9	8.664	9.90	10.52	9.13	11.66	8.70	8.50-8.50	10.50-10.50	.....
16	8.165	9.71	10.37	8.93	11.51	8.44	8.50-8.50	10.50-10.50	.....
23	8.030	9.77	10.38	9.07	11.46	8.38	8.50-8.50	10.50-10.50	.....
30 ^P	8.150	9.68	10.33	8.72	11.44	8.30	8.50-8.50	10.50-10.50	.....

¹ Rate on new issues within period; bank-discount basis.

² Yields on the more actively traded issues adjusted to constant maturities by the Treasury Department.

³ Weekly data are Wednesday figures.

⁴ Prior to November 1, 1979, data are for 4-6 months paper.

⁵ Average effective rate for year; high and low rate for month and week.

⁶ Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years. Rates beginning January 1973 not strictly comparable with prior rates.

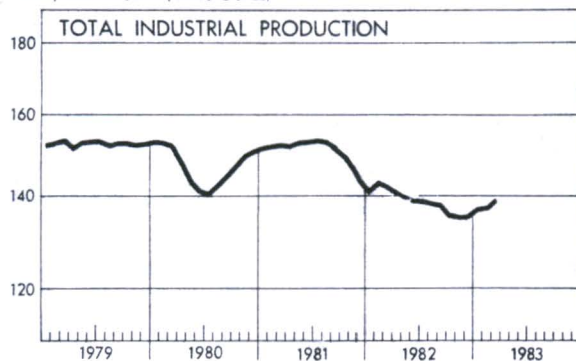
Sources: Department of the Treasury, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Moody's Investors Service, and Standard & Poor's Corporation.

PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

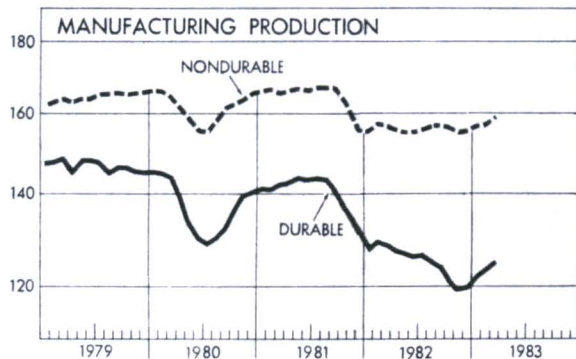
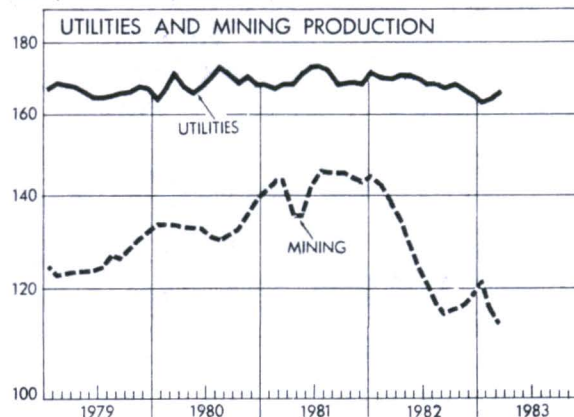
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY UTILIZATION

Industrial production rose 1.1 percent in March following a 0.3 percent increase in February. The index for March was 1.8 percent below its year earlier level.

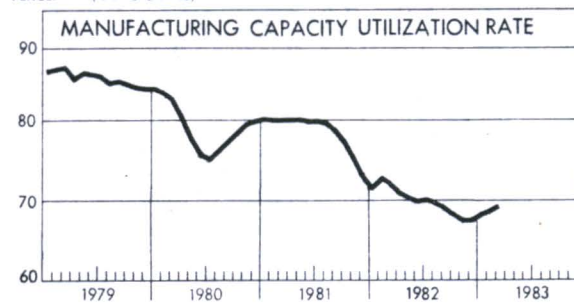
INDEX, 1967=100* (RATIO SCALE)



INDEX, 1967=100* (RATIO SCALE)



PERCENT* (RATIO SCALE)



* SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

SOURCE: BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

[Seasonally adjusted]

Period	Total industrial production		Industry production indexes, 1967=100					Capacity utilization rate, percent ¹		
			Manufacturing			Mining	Utilities	Manufacturing		Materials (Federal Reserve series)
	Index, 1967=100	Percent change from year earlier	Total	Durable	Nondurable			Federal Reserve series	Commerce series ²	
1967 proportion	100.00		87.95	51.98	35.97	6.36	5.69			
1976.....	130.5	10.8	130.3	122.3	141.8	114.2	151.7	79.5	81	81.1
1977.....	138.2	5.9	138.4	130.0	150.5	118.2	156.5	81.9	83	82.7
1978.....	146.1	5.7	146.8	139.7	156.9	124.0	161.4	84.4	84	85.6
1979.....	152.5	4.4	153.6	146.4	164.0	125.5	166.0	85.7	83	87.4
1980.....	147.0	-3.6	146.7	136.7	161.2	132.7	168.3	79.1	78	80.0
1981.....	151.0	2.7	150.4	140.5	164.8	142.2	169.1	78.5	76	79.9
1982.....	138.6	-8.2	137.6	124.7	156.2	126.1	168.7	69.8	70	68.9
1982: Mar.....	141.7	-6.8	140.1	128.2	157.3	138.1	170.0	71.6	72	71.8
Apr.....	140.2	-7.7	138.7	126.7	156.1	134.1	171.0	70.8		70.5
May.....	139.2	-8.8	137.9	126.1	155.0	128.9	170.9	70.2		69.4
June.....	138.7	-9.3	137.7	125.5	155.3	123.5	169.4	70.0	71	68.8
July.....	138.8	-9.8	138.1	125.9	155.7	120.1	167.7	70.0		68.5
Aug.....	138.4	-9.9	138.0	124.9	156.9	116.9	168.5	69.8		68.2
Sept.....	137.3	-9.4	137.1	123.5	156.7	114.7	167.5	69.2	69	67.7
Oct.....	135.7	-9.0	135.0	120.3	156.2	115.9	167.8	68.0		66.6
Nov.....	134.9	-7.8	134.0	119.3	155.3	116.8	166.7	67.4		65.7
Dec ^r	135.2	-5.7	134.5	119.9	155.6	118.4	164.2	67.5	68	65.2
1983: Jan ^r	137.2	-2.5	136.6	122.3	157.3	121.4	163.1	68.4		67.1
Feb ^r	137.6	-3.7	137.4	123.5	157.5	115.8	164.1	68.7		67.7
Mar ^p	139.1	-1.8	139.2	125.3	159.2	113.6	165.9	69.4		68.5

¹ Output as percent of capacity.

² Annual data are averages of the four monthly indexes.

Sources: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis).

PRODUCTIVITY AND RELATED DATA, BUSINESS SECTOR

Period	Output per hour of all persons		Output ¹		Hours of all persons ²		Compensation per hour ³		Real compensation per hour ⁴		Unit labor cost		Implicit price deflator ⁵	
	Business sector	Nonfarm business sector	Business sector	Nonfarm business sector	Business sector	Nonfarm business sector	Business sector	Nonfarm business sector	Business sector	Nonfarm business sector	Business sector	Nonfarm business sector	Business sector	Nonfarm business sector
1977 = 100; quarterly data seasonally adjusted														
1969.....	85.5	86.5	79.0	78.8	92.5	91.1	54.2	54.8	89.6	90.6	63.4	63.4	63.2	63.3
1970.....	86.2	86.8	78.4	78.0	91.0	89.8	58.2	53.7	90.8	91.5	67.5	67.6	66.0	66.3
1971.....	89.2	89.7	80.7	80.3	90.5	89.5	62.0	62.5	92.8	93.5	69.5	69.7	69.0	69.3
1972.....	92.4	93.0	86.1	85.8	93.2	92.3	66.1	66.7	95.7	96.6	71.5	71.7	71.3	71.3
1973.....	94.7	95.3	91.8	91.7	96.8	96.2	71.3	71.7	97.3	97.8	75.3	75.3	75.3	74.0
1974.....	92.5	92.9	89.9	89.8	97.3	96.7	78.0	78.5	95.9	96.4	84.4	84.5	82.4	81.6
1975.....	94.5	94.7	88.2	87.8	93.3	92.7	85.5	86.0	96.3	96.8	90.5	90.8	90.5	90.0
1976.....	97.6	97.8	93.8	93.7	96.0	95.8	92.9	93.0	98.9	99.0	95.1	95.1	94.7	94.6
1977.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1978.....	100.6	100.6	105.5	105.7	104.9	105.0	108.6	108.6	100.9	100.9	108.0	108.0	107.5	107.1
1979.....	99.6	99.3	107.8	108.0	108.2	108.7	119.1	118.8	99.4	99.2	119.5	119.6	117.2	116.5
1980.....	98.9	98.5	106.2	106.3	107.4	107.9	131.4	130.9	96.7	96.3	132.9	133.0	128.3	128.3
1981.....	100.7	99.9	108.9	108.6	108.1	108.7	144.1	143.6	96.0	95.7	143.1	143.8	140.4	140.8
1982.....	101.0	99.9	106.4	105.8	105.4	105.9	154.5	154.0	97.0	96.7	153.1	154.1	148.1	149.0
1981: I ^r	100.7	100.4	109.1	109.2	108.3	108.8	140.0	139.6	96.5	96.2	139.0	139.1	136.5	136.5
II ^r	100.7	100.1	109.1	109.0	108.3	108.9	142.5	142.0	96.3	96.0	141.5	141.9	138.8	138.9
III ^r	101.0	100.0	109.6	109.1	108.5	109.1	145.7	145.1	95.7	95.3	144.2	145.1	141.9	142.3
IV ^r	100.3	99.1	107.8	107.1	107.5	108.0	148.3	147.7	95.7	95.3	147.9	149.0	144.6	145.5
1982: I ^r	100.1	99.3	106.3	106.0	106.2	106.7	151.1	150.6	96.8	96.5	150.9	151.6	145.9	146.6
II ^r	100.4	99.5	106.4	106.1	106.0	106.6	153.5	152.8	97.1	96.6	152.9	153.5	147.5	148.1
III ^r	101.3	100.4	106.7	106.3	105.3	105.9	155.9	155.3	96.7	96.4	153.8	154.7	149.1	149.8
IV ^r	102.0	100.4	105.9	104.9	103.9	104.5	158.0	157.4	97.6	97.2	154.9	156.7	150.1	151.5
1983: I ^p	102.6	101.6	107.1	106.5	104.5	104.8	159.8	159.7	98.8	98.8	155.8	157.2	152.3	153.4
Percent change; quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates														
1969.....	0.2	-0.3	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.2	7.0	6.5	1.5	1.1	6.7	6.8	4.9	4.7
1970.....	.8	.3	-8	-1.0	-1.6	-1.3	7.3	7.0	1.3	1.0	6.4	6.6	4.5	4.8
1971.....	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.9	-5	-4	6.6	6.6	2.2	2.2	2.9	3.2	4.4	4.5
1972.....	3.5	3.7	6.6	6.9	3.0	3.1	6.5	6.7	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.0
1973.....	2.6	2.4	6.6	6.8	3.9	4.3	8.0	7.6	1.6	1.3	5.3	5.0	5.5	3.8
1974.....	-2.4	-2.5	-2.0	-2.1	.4	.5	9.4	9.4	-1.4	-1.4	12.1	12.2	9.5	10.2
1975.....	2.2	2.0	-2.0	-2.2	-4.1	-4.1	9.6	9.6	.5	.4	7.3	7.5	9.8	10.3
1976.....	3.3	3.2	6.4	6.7	3.0	3.4	8.6	8.1	2.6	2.2	5.1	4.7	4.7	5.0
1977.....	2.4	2.2	6.6	6.7	4.1	4.4	7.7	7.5	1.2	1.0	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.7
1978.....	.6	.6	5.5	5.7	4.9	5.0	8.6	8.6	.9	.9	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.1
1979.....	-9	-1.3	2.3	2.2	3.2	3.5	9.7	9.3	-1.4	-1.7	10.7	10.7	9.0	8.8
1980.....	-7	-9	-1.5	-1.5	-8	-7	10.4	10.2	-2.8	-2.9	11.2	11.2	9.4	10.2
1981.....	1.8	1.4	2.5	2.2	.7	.7	9.6	9.7	-7	-6	7.7	8.1	9.5	9.7
1982.....	.3	.0	-2.3	-2.5	-2.6	-2.6	7.2	7.2	1.0	1.0	7.0	7.2	5.5	5.8
1981: I ^r	5.7	4.9	7.9	7.2	2.1	2.2	11.8	11.9	1.1	1.2	5.8	6.6	11.6	12.1
II ^r	.0	-1.2	-1	-8	-1	.3	7.4	7.2	-1.0	-1.2	7.3	8.4	6.6	7.1
III ^r	1.2	-3	1.9	.3	.7	.6	9.1	9.0	-2.6	-2.7	7.8	9.4	9.3	10.2
IV ^r	-2.8	-3.4	-6.4	-7.1	-3.7	-3.8	7.5	7.4	.2	.2	10.6	11.2	8.0	9.2
1982: I ^r	-8	.7	-5.4	-4.2	-4.6	-4.8	7.6	7.9	4.5	4.8	8.5	7.2	3.7	3.3
II ^r	1.3	.9	.6	.6	-7	-2	6.7	6.0	1.3	.7	5.3	5.1	4.3	4.0
III ^r	3.7	3.4	1.1	.7	-2.5	-2.6	6.3	6.6	-1.4	-1.1	2.4	3.1	4.4	4.9
IV ^r	2.6	.4	-3.0	-5.0	-5.5	-5.4	5.5	5.5	3.5	3.5	2.9	5.1	2.7	4.5
1983: I ^p	2.2	4.8	4.6	6.2	2.3	1.4	4.7	6.1	5.1	6.5	2.4	1.3	5.9	5.2

¹ Output refers to gross domestic product originating in the sector in 1972 dollars.
² Hours of all persons in private industry engaged in the sector, including hours of proprietors and unpaid family workers. Estimates based primarily on establishment data.
³ Wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans. Also includes an estimate of wages, salaries, and supplemental payments for the self-employed.
⁴ Hourly compensation divided by the consumer price index.

⁵ Current dollar gross domestic product divided by constant dollar gross domestic product.
 NOTE.—Data relate to all persons engaged in the sector.
 Percent changes are from preceding period and are based on original data; they therefore may differ slightly from percent changes based on indexes shown here.
 Series revised.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Period	Total new construction expenditures	Private						Federal, State, and local	Construction contracts ²	
		Total	Residential		Commercial and industrial	Other	Total value index (1977 = 100)		Commercial and industrial floor space (millions of square feet)	
			Total ¹	New housing units						
		Billions of dollars								
1976.....	151.1	112.0	60.5	47.3	19.9	31.5	39.1	79.0	592	
1977.....	173.8	135.7	81.0	65.7	22.5	32.2	38.2	100.0	739	
1978.....	205.6	159.7	93.4	75.8	29.6	36.7	45.9	114.0	977	
1979.....	230.4	181.6	99.0	78.6	39.9	42.7	48.8	122.0	1,059	
1980.....	230.7	175.7	87.3	63.1	43.8	44.7	55.1	107.0	904	
1981.....	238.2	185.2	86.6	62.7	51.3	47.4	53.0	107.0	906	
1982 ^r	229.6	179.4	75.0	52.0	53.8	50.6	50.2	111.0	685	
		Seasonally adjusted annual rates							Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted annual rates
1982: Feb.....	222.6	173.0	69.2	49.2	54.1	49.8	49.6	115	759	
Mar.....	224.6	173.6	70.0	51.0	55.0	48.6	51.0	^r 110	734	
Apr.....	226.1	175.1	72.3	49.6	54.3	48.5	51.0	88	707	
May.....	228.7	179.9	75.5	51.0	53.9	50.6	48.8	94	645	
June.....	231.6	182.7	75.3	49.8	56.5	50.9	48.9	111	778	
July.....	227.6	178.7	73.4	51.5	53.9	51.4	48.9	98	694	
Aug.....	228.1	176.6	72.1	52.3	52.8	51.7	51.4	112	717	
Sept.....	228.1	177.0	71.5	53.1	53.7	51.8	51.1	117	671	
Oct ^r	230.8	179.8	75.7	52.3	52.7	51.4	51.0	105	656	
Nov ^r	239.6	187.5	81.7	54.7	53.6	52.2	52.1	122	608	
Dec ^r	239.0	191.4	87.0	57.3	52.8	51.7	47.6	131	595	
1983: Jan ^r	256.1	200.2	93.5	65.9	54.3	52.4	55.9	127	803	
Feb ^p	250.9	201.3	95.4	69.2	54.8	51.1	49.6	119	693	
Mar ^p								131	632	

¹ Includes nonhousekeeping residential construction and additions and alterations, not shown separately.

² F. W. Dodge series. Relates to 50 States beginning 1969 for value index and beginning 1971 for floor space.

Sources: Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census) and McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F. W. Dodge Division.

NEW PRIVATE HOUSING AND VACANCY RATES

[Thousands of units or homes, except as noted]

Period	New private housing units						New private homes		Vacancy rate for rental housing units (percent) ²
	Units started, by type of structure				Units authorized	Units completed	Homes sold	Homes for sale at end of period ¹	
	Total	1 unit	2-4 units	5 or more units					
1975.....	1,160.4	892.2	64.0	204.3	939.2	1,317.2	549	313	6.0
1976.....	1,537.5	1,162.4	85.9	289.2	1,296.2	1,377.2	646	353	5.6
1977.....	1,987.1	1,450.9	121.7	414.4	1,690.0	1,657.1	819	402	5.2
1978.....	2,020.3	1,433.3	125.0	462.0	1,800.5	1,867.5	817	414	5.0
1979.....	1,745.1	1,194.1	122.0	429.0	1,551.8	1,870.8	709	398	5.4
1980.....	1,292.2	852.2	109.5	330.5	1,190.6	1,501.6	545	336	5.4
1981.....	1,084.2	705.4	91.1	287.7	985.5	1,265.7	436	272	5.0
1982.....	1,062.2	662.6	80.0	319.6	992.7	1,005.5	412	251	5.3
Seasonally adjusted annual rates									
1982: Mar.....	920	607	68	245	851	946	375	268	5.3
Apr.....	911	583	65	263	879	965	342	264	
May.....	1,028	622	85	321	944	1,108	385	258	
June.....	910	617	86	207	929	943	369	254	5.1
July.....	1,185	625	96	464	1,062	1,010	364	250	
Aug.....	1,046	651	87	308	888	1,001	389	248	
Sept.....	1,134	683	90	361	1,003	936	473	247	5.3
Oct.....	1,142	716	66	360	1,172	1,077	481	245	
Nov.....	1,361	868	79	414	1,192	1,053	545	246	
Dec.....	1,280	842	79	359	1,305	1,035	529	251	5.5
1983: Jan ^r	1,694	1,126	100	468	1,478	1,194	610	259	
Feb ^r	1,775	1,087	117	571	1,493	1,121	587	264	
Mar ^p	1,611	991	121	499	1,459		577	263	5.7

¹ Seasonally adjusted.

² Quarterly data entered in last month of quarter. Series beginning 1979 not strictly comparable with earlier data.

³ New series beginning March 1979.

NOTE.—Units authorized beginning 1978 relate to 16,000 permit-issuing places; data for 1973-77 are for 14,000 places.

Seasonally adjusted housing completions are as revised beginning 1980 in March issue.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.



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.

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 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

*SAH to
Red Connelly*

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 be 2nd
(preferred) (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)

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

*(let Ed Allison
in Sen. Laxalt'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. Rod
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

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.

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.

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



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INCORPORATED 1871

1800 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

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 dark ink, appearing to read "Wayne LaPierre". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent "W" and "L".

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

proposed
Yes. Please
MB

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. 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.

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 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, Sun May 8, 1983. The reception will begin at 7:00 p.m. However, knowing of 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 that 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 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
2/1

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

MARCH 9, 1983

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: FAITH WHITTLESEY *FW*

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

PURPOSE: *OK*
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* *FJ*

Reagan Bush Committee

901 South Highland Street, Arlington, Virginia 22204 (703) 685-3400

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Safety and security are vital to the health and well-being of people in their neighborhoods and communities. Ronald Reagan demonstrated his commitment to neighborhood safety and fair and effective criminal justice during his eight years as Governor of California. During this period, he signed more than forty anti-crime bills, and took other steps to strengthen the criminal justice system. For example, he:

--established the California Council on Criminal Justice which developed a master plan to improve crime prevention, detection, and control along with a task force that recommended specific solutions to reduce crime;

 --signed a law requiring additional imprisonment of not less than 5 years for a criminal who uses a firearm in the commission of a robbery, murder, rape, burglary, kidnapping or assault with a deadly weapon;

--vetoed a bill that would have made it easier to grant probation for those convicted of a serious crime;

--signed a law, approved in a referendum, re-establishing capital punishment; and

--established family weekends for inmates in prison to maintain family ties and increase the possibility of rehabilitation.

As President, Ronald Reagan will support:

1. community crime fighting efforts, such as neighborhood crime watch and court monitoring programs. .
 2. vigorous, effective, fair and equitable law enforcement efforts. Although Governor Reagan recognizes the vital role of federal law enforcement agencies, he realizes that state and local agencies are the most effective crime fighters.
 3. the fair but firm and speedy application of criminal penalties. The existence and application of strong penalties are effective disincentive to criminal actions. Yet these disincentives will only be as strong as our court system's willingness to use them.
 4. Governor Reagan believes mandatory sentences for commission of armed felonies, rather than gun registration, are the most effective means to deter crimes committed with a gun.
 5. urban revitalization plans, such as the creation of "enterprise zones," to increase the stability of depressed urban neighborhoods and provide jobs for unemployed residents.
- A job is one of the best means of reducing the incentive to commit a crime.

FAMILY: Families are the foundation of our nation. The most significant action the government can take to help the American family is to make a bold commitment to economic growth, thereby improving the standard of living for all Americans, and helping as many families as possible to provide for themselves.

ABORTION: Governor Reagan personally believes that interrupting a pregnancy is the taking of a human life and can be justified only in self-defense--if the mother's own life is in danger. He supports enactment of a Constitutional Amendment to restore protection of the unborn child's right to life. Further, he opposes using federal tax money to pay for abortions in cases where the life of the mother is not in danger.

EDUCATION: The best way to ensure quality education is to maximize control by parents, teachers, and local school boards. To accomplish this, we should transfer general federal educational funding programs back to the state and local school districts, along with the tax resources to pay for them. In addition, we should abolish the Department of Education and end unnecessary federal intervention in education.

EQUAL RIGHTS: Governor Reagan supports equal rights for women. While Governor of California, he promoted equal rights long before it became fashionable to do so. He supported laws to prohibit sex discrimination in employment; real property transactions and the issuance of insurance; to permit a married woman to obtain credit in her own name; to give the wife equal rights with regard to community property. Governor Reagan does not believe that the Equal Rights Amendment to the Federal Constitution would itself redress inequalities in rights. Such redress is always available through statute. He believes that the Equal Rights Amendment could result in more harm than good by generating interminable lawsuits which would have the effect of increasing the legislative power of the courts.

GUN CONTROL: During Ronald Reagan's eight years as Governor of California, his administration made it difficult for persons with records of crime or instability to purchase firearms. Mandatory sentences were imposed on persons convicted of using firearms in serious crimes. However, he does not believe handgun controls, or other restrictions on the rights of law-abiding citizens, are solutions to the crime problem. While no one can deny that we are facing a serious crime problem, gun control is unrealistic and dangerous. Instead, we should fight crime through swifter law enforcement and stiffer and certain punishment for crimes, especially those committed with firearms.

ENVIRONMENT: The keys to a sound environmental policy are "balance" and "common sense". As governor of California, Ronald Reagan helped increase public awareness of environmental problems and initiated many environmental protection measures which resulted in cleaner air, purer water, and preservation of natural resources.

While we should not blindly seek growth at any cost to the environment, neither should we so excessively pursue "environmentalism" that we endanger the economic growth and job opportunities which are essential to the future of our people. To achieve a sound environmental policy, we must re-examine every regulatory requirement with a commitment to simplify and streamline the process. Moreover, we should return to

18
DRAFT

I AM HAPPY TO BE HERE IN THIS GREAT CITY IN THE BEAUTIFUL STATE OF ARIZONA TO SPEAK TO MY FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA. YOU ARE WELL AWARE OF MY DEEP COMMITMENT TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE NRA, AND MY DEEP RESPECT FOR ITS FINE MEMBERS AND LEADERS.

I WOULD LIKE TO EXTEND MY CONGRATULATIONS TO THE LEADERSHIP OF OUR ASSOCIATION *and I say our - 7 a. 2 p. 1 m. - -* 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.

UNFORTUNATELY, THERE IS A DARK SIDE TO OUR SOCIETY TODAY WHICH IS REPRESENTED BY VIOLENT CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. IT IS A BLIGHT WHICH MY ADMINISTRATION HAS COMMITTED ITSELF TO FIGHTING WITH ALL AVAILABLE RESOURCES. REGRETTABLY, THERE ARE WELL-INTENTIONED BUT MISINFORMED PEOPLE WHO SEEK TO CONTROL CRIME BY IMPOSING ADDITIONAL LAWS ON DECENT, LAW-ABIDING HUNTERS, TARGET SHOOTERS AND OTHERS MERELY BECAUSE THEY LAWFULLY POSSESS ARMS. SUCH MEASURES HAVE NEVER PROVED EFFECTIVE. THEY ARE COUNTERPRODUCTIVE. THEY SPEND THE TAXPAYER'S DOLLARS ON BURDENSOME REGULATION OF LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS, WHILE DEPRIVING LAW ENFORCEMENT OF THOSE SAME DOLLARS WHICH COULD BE USED TO FIGHT STREET CRIME.

19

I HAVE ALREADY HAD THE PLEASURE, THIS YEAR, OF SIGNING INTO LAW AN AMENDMENT EXEMPTING .22 RIMFIRE AMMUNITION FROM USELESS RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS. I REMAIN COMMITTED TO REMOVING UNNECESSARY AND BURDENSOME FEDERAL RED TAPE. I ASK YOU TO JOIN ME IN SUPPORTING LEGISLATIVE SOLUTIONS WHICH WILL STREAMLINE FEDERAL AND STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT, PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME, AND PUNISH THOSE WHO USE FIREARMS TO COMMIT CRIMES. BY CONTINUING YOUR SUPPORT FOR SUCH RESPONSIBLE PROGRAMS, YOU WILL HELP DEFEND THAT PRECIOUS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF EVERY AMERICAN -- THE RIGHT OF LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS.

IN ADDITION, I TAKE THIS OCCASION TO ANNOUNCE A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN THE SALE OF M-1 RIFLES THROUGH THE DIRECTOR OF CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP. THIS RIFLE, PERHAPS AS NO OTHER, HAS PROVED VALUABLE IN PURSUIT OF TRAINING PROGRAMS GIVING OUR CITIZENS A SPIRIT OF PARTICIPATION AND EVENTUAL MILITARY RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD THAT SAD CHOICE EVER BE FORCED UPON US.

YOU HAVE BEEN IN THE FOREFRONT OF SUPPORT FOR OUR COUNTRY'S DEFENSE PROGRAMS AND YOU HAVE THEREFORE CONTRIBUTED MOST TO PEACE BY YOUR SPIRIT OF PARTICIPATION AND PREPAREDNESS.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 24, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RED CAVANEY

FROM: MORTON C. BLACKWELL *mcblc*
SUBJECT: Proposed Statement re Amendments to
Gun Control Act of 1968

This is a fine statement. I concur.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/24/83 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1/25/83 c.o.b.

SUBJECT: PROPOSED STATEMENT RE AMENDMENTS TO GUN CONTROL ACT OF 1968

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	FULLER	☒	☐
MEESE	☐	☐	GERGEN	☒	☐
BAKER	☐	☒	HARPER	☐	☐
DEAVER	☐	☒	JENKINS	☐	☐
STOCKMAN	☐	☐	MURPHY	☐	☐
CLARK	☐	☐	ROLLINS	☒	☐
DARMAN	☐	☒	WILLIAMSON	☒	☐
DOLE →	☒	☐	VON DAMM	☐	☐
DUBERSTEIN	☒	☐	BRADY/SPEAKES	☐	☐
FELDSTEIN	☐	☐	ROGERS	☐	☐
FIELDING	☒	☐		☐	☐

Remarks:

May we have your comments on the attached Statement by close of business tomorrow, January 25. Thank you.

nd. ✓
02

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
(x2702)

Response:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

24 January 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD DARMAN

FROM: KENNETH CRIBB, JR. *Ken*
SUBJECT: Proposed Statement Acknowledging RR's Signature
of Amendments to Gun Control Act of 1968

NRA has asked for a Presidential statement acknowledging that RR signed into law provisions which would remove the requirement of record-keeping on sales of .22 - caliber ammunition. The statement would be published in the NRA magazine and distributed to the entire membership.

Ed Meese has asked OPD to prepare the attached statement and has approved it. He requests that you arrange expedited clearance in order to make the NRA deadline.

Attachments

- 14 -
DRAFT

STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Since its inception, this Administration has been committed to the view that it is the criminal who is responsible for violence and crime in these United States, and not the law-abiding firearms owner. Accordingly, my Administration has supported the removal of restrictions which operate only to burden the law-abiding. Instead, we are seeking to concentrate law enforcement resources upon criminals.

I was, therefore, pleased to sign into law two amendments to the Gun Control Act of 1968 which remove the requirement of recordkeeping on sales of .22 rimfire ammunition. Prior to this, dealers were required to verify and record the identity, birthdate, and ammunition type for most retail ammunition sales. Since several billion rounds of ammunition are sold to sportsmen and sportswomen each year, there is a tremendous amount of time and paperwork involved in recording these sales. Yet there has been little evidence that these recordkeeping requirements have been of significant use in solving crime.

These amendments will, at least, remove needless recordkeeping requirements for the most popular sporting ammunition, the .22 rimfire, and thus eliminate the paperwork as to well over a billion rounds annually.

NRA Institute for Legislative Action

News Release

FOR RELEASE UPON RECEIPT
CONTACT: NRA (202) 828-6311

DECEMBER 24, 1982

RECORDKEEPING DROPPED FOR .22-CALIBER AMMO

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1969, A SIGNIFICANT PRO-GUN AMENDMENT HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE GUN CONTROL ACT OF 1968.

WITH PUBLIC LAW 97-377 (THE CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS BILL) SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT ON DEC. 21, THE RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENT ON THE SALES OF ALL .22-CALIBER RIMFIRE AMMUNITION WAS DELETED FROM THE FEDERAL GUN LAW.

SPONSORED BY U.S. SEN. ROBERT DOLE (R-KAN.) AND APPROVED BY VOTES IN BOTH THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE, THE REVISION IN THE '68 ACT REMOVES THE UNNECESSARY AND TREMENDOUS REGULATORY BURDEN ON THE LEGITIMATE SALE OF .22 AMMUNITION TO LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS. THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT ITSELF HAS LONG ACKNOWLEDGED THAT SUCH RECORDKEEPING ON THE BILLIONS OF .22 ROUNDS SOLD EACH YEAR WAS WASTEFUL REDTAPE WITH ABSOLUTELY NO LAW ENFORCEMENT VALUE. AS SEN. DOLE NOTED ON THE SENATE FLOOR, "THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A CASE SOLVED BY USE OF AMMUNITION RECORDKEEPING INFORMATION IN 14 YEARS."

"THIS PROVISION IS ONE OF MANY SUCCESSSES IN REFORMING THE FEDERAL GUN LAW THAT WE EXPECT TO SEE IN THE COMING YEAR," SAID WARREN CASSIDY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE NRA INSTITUTE FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

-- 30 --

[Introductions]

Well what we'd like to do, first of all I'd like to . . . we're holding a rally on George Washington's birthday, I'm inviting candidates who are running for president and we're doing this basically so that they'll have an opportunity to tell our membership and others who will attend what their position is on the firearms question. Some of the other candidates have already accepted, and we'd like to invite you, to encourage you to try to make it and take the opportunity -- we think we'll have a couple thousand people there easily -- and we'd appreciate your attempt. Beyond that I wonder if some of the fellas here have questions that they'd like to ask about some of the issues. Well why don't I start off with _____ director.

Q: Some time ago, you gave a radio talk, we get to listen to you on our way into work, and most of the time we agree with the things you say, and one thing that we had some disagreement with is that you somewhat endorse the use of tagging explosives, as an anti-terrorist and you endorsed tags explosives as a method of finding who is setting off bombs and things like that.

RR: I don't recall, that I know I've done some of my commentaries on terrorist groups and the necessity of us to have counter-intelligence that they've seem to have done away with.

Q: One thing that we found objectionable to tagging, the fact that it implied universally, or tried to imply universally to things like reloading supplies or shooting and there is a case where it really isn't that effective in those sorts of things because someone wants to blow up a building they just get a big load of fertilizer and gas . . . its pretty hard to trace that, so it may have been you just were reporting that this was used, but it seems to me that, well its something that we would like you very much to look at in the future, and if there is an opportunity to look at that in more detail, why we'd be glad to give you any kind of information we can on that subject.

RR: I would appreciate having it. Now I remember doing one about the Near incident, the great escape in New York, when we lost track of . . . Israeli intelligence tipped us off, an arab terrorist came in, down through Canada and you then had three automobiles and many explosives to speak of, and then they were using gasoline, and they outside Kennedy Airport outside the Israeli Airline office two of them were picked up by the police for being illegally parked, these cars, and then they discovered what was in them, and one in downtown New York it was estimated that when they detonated it, that it probably would have killed everyone in that block, mainly they were using gasoline.

Q: Well, our position is that we would like your attention to things like, if you're endorsing anti-terrorist moves, that if you looked at them closely and see that they are really

anti-terrorist and not directed in other directions, more effective as anti-terrorist things than anti-gun or anti- .

I wonder if we could have another question now, Dick, Dick Rielly.

Q: Governor, one thing that I've been quite concerned about is Senator Kennedy incessant attack on the Director of Civilian Marksmanship Program. We know that in the 1960's the Arthur Little study proved conclusively that those combat soldiers who participated in the Korean conflict sustained fewer casualties if they'd been previously introduced to firearms ownership and use before they became combat soldiers. And we would wonder if you would continue to support the DCM programs, and especially in this period when the possibility young Americans face in combat today, is more eminent than it has been for several decades. Would you continue to support the DCM programs?

RR: Very definitely. Because, I know that clear back as far as World War I, one of the differences between American army and European Armies they found out, was that here in America where almost every kid was used to such things as shooting, Americans picked targets and shot at them, they found out that training in the European Armies was not based on marksmanship, and this was maybe one of their encouragements or developments for rapid fire, they believed that just mass fire in the general direction, and they figured that the law of averages were going to knock down

enough of the enemy. Because none of their young men had had any experience with guns, and the training in marksmanship of the kind that we're used to didn't exist. Let me anticipate, let me just make one thing plain. I think I match all of you in my opposition to so-called gun control and the effort to restrict the use of, or take weapons from law-abiding citizens. I didn't see anything in 8 years as governor that indicated to me that this would make it more difficult for the criminal to get a gun, and the approach that I have always taken to gun control is one we took under my Administration in California, that the answer is not the law-abiding citizen whether he has guns or not, the answer is the criminal, using a gun for criminal purposes. So we passed legislation. This is my idea of gun control. We passed legislation that said if the criminal is convicted of a crime and had in his possession a gun when he committed that crime, whether he used it or not, add 5 to 15 years to the prison sentence. They've added to that since, that there can be no probation for anyone who is carrying a gun, that a prison sentence is mandatory if he's found guilty of a crime.

Q: I did that here in the state when I was Senator and Governor, and then the legal profession took that out with the criminal code in 1971.

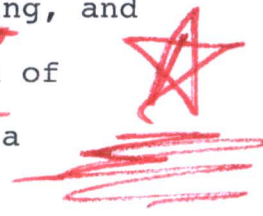
RR: I found afterward, I've learned a lot about legislation, I found out afterward, when it didn't turn out to be as effective as I thought it should, and then I discovered that the

legislature had sneaked in a little line there about exceptional circumstances. And of course, all the bleeding heart judges found exceptional circumstances and began ignoring the law on that basis. But even so, in the first year, before they really got to work on that, armed robbery in California went down 31 percent, the first year after we passed the legislation.

Q: I wonder, we know you're running late here, I wonder if we could ask one more question, and then we'll let you wander away. I'd like to -- Otto Fredericks here has a question.

Q: Governor, I wonder if you have a position yet, or comments on Senator Kennedy's legislation that he recently introduced just before he announced for the candidacy, that would be Senate Bill 1936. A very restrictive anti-firearm bill that came out, I wonder if you have any views on that, have you had a chance to look at it yet?

RR: I haven't had a chance to look, but I know when you said that number that I've heard about this and my memory right now is something, but my memory is at least good enough to know that the first time that I saw the mention of it, what it amounted to I was, no I am and I'll tell you something else beyond legislation, I feel very strongly that the Alcohol and Firearms Agency of the Treasury Department is way out of line in what they're doing, and has taken law into their own hands, a kind of gestapo kind of group and I would like to have the opportunity to appoint a



Secretary of the Treasury with whom I could then say, go in and get that.

Q: Would you support a pro-firearms type on the Republican platform if you are successful in your nomination for the Presidency? We had an anti-firearms plank in the Democratic platform, last time around. I wonder if it is time for a pro-firearms plank.

RR: Well, if its something that simply said would we still believe in the Second Amendment of the Constitution, I could support that wholeheartedly.

Well, thank you very much governor, we know you have to get going here, I'd like to give you one of our patches, and also our most current issue of Firearms and Freedom which is our newsletter explaining the upcoming rally and inside in fact there is an abstract of the Bill 1936.

Ed, can I interrupt this one moment, Governor I'd like to give you this little memento, because you brought up the Bureau of Alcohol and Tobacco, and I think there is a priority of values here that are to be dealt with, there are 140,000-odd small firearms dealers such as myself, who are affected by the tactics of that agency as you know. Hopefully this will be a memento to you to remind you that small business is not only the backbone not only of the community, but the entire Nation. Thank you sir.

RR: As a matter of fact this is one of the things in that particular agency that I know about, and that they in their own councils have in mind that the thing that is wrong is that there are that many of them. They would like to get it down to about 30,000 because then it would be easier.

Thank you very much sir.