

March 5, 1971

Dear Mr. Daniel:

Thank you for your godd letter of March 3rd. I have turned your letter over to the office that handles these special tours and I am sure you will be hearing from them shortly. I have strongly recommended that this be worked into the First Lady's schedule if she is available on those dates.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

/jh

Charles W. Colson  
Special Counsel to the President

Mr. Frank C. Daniel  
Secretary  
National Rifle Association of America  
1600 Rhode Island Avenue N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20036



April 4, 1970

Dear Mr. Daniel:

Thank you for your good letter of March 31 with suggestions for the Ash Council. I will see that these are forwarded for consideration.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

/jh

Charles W. Colson  
Special Counsel to the President

Mr. Frank C. Daniel  
Secretary  
National Rifle Association of America  
1600 Rhode Island Avenue  
Washington, D. C. 20036

bcc: Amory Blandford



'69

# operating report

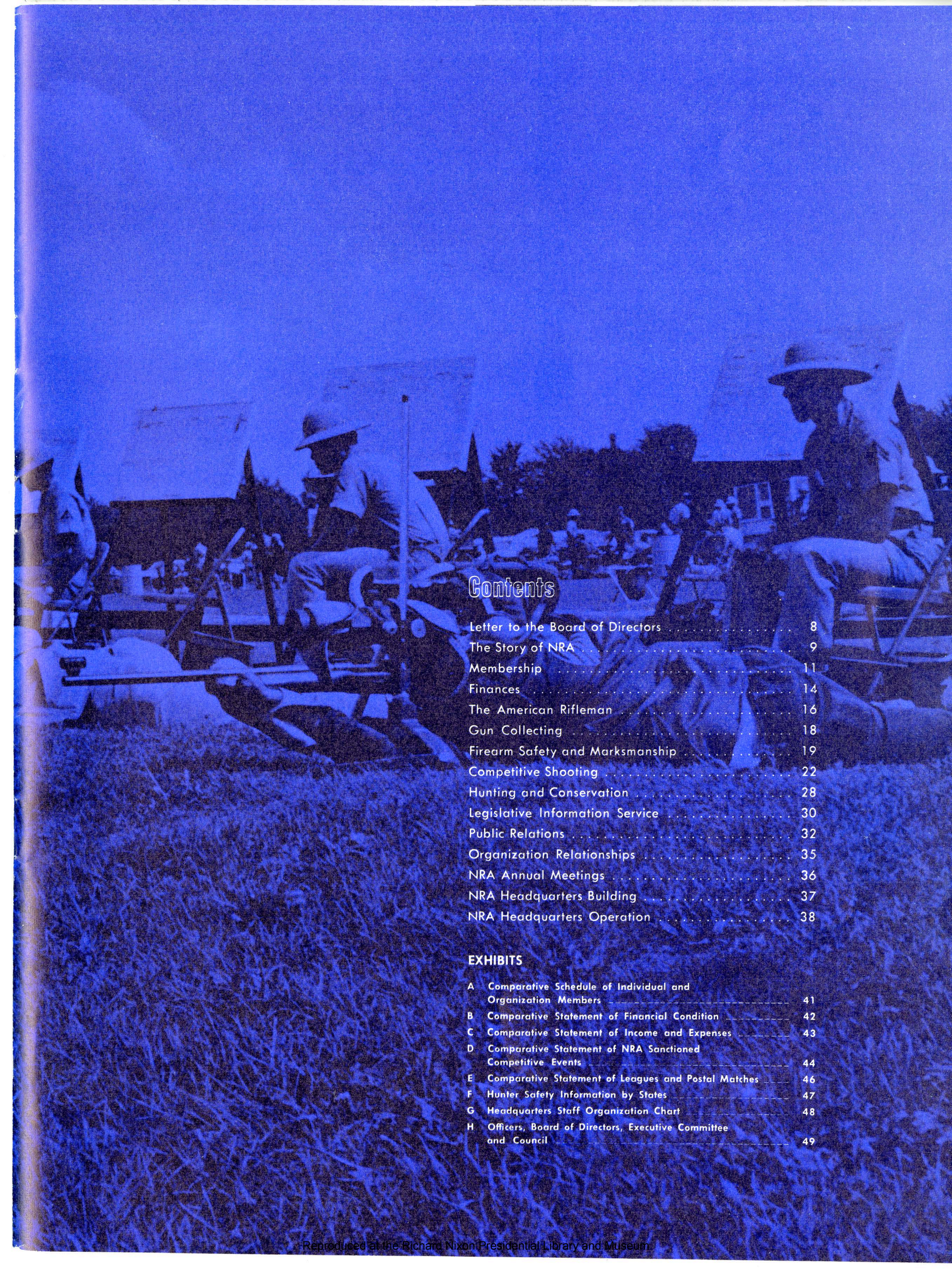
THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION











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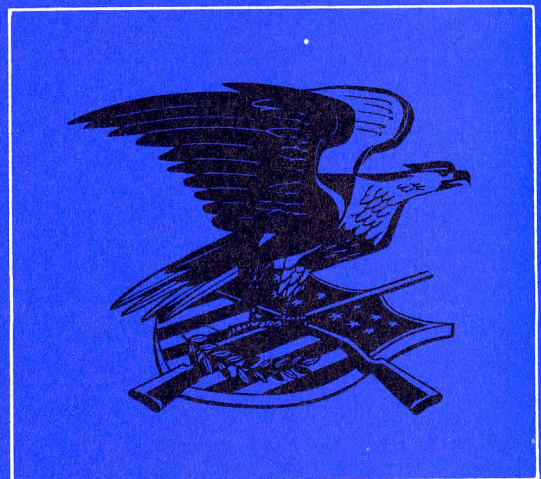
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# '69 operating report







WOODSON D. SCOTT  
President

## Officers

### THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA





MAXWELL E. RICH  
Vice President





FRANKLIN L. ORTH  
Executive Vice President

## Officers

### THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA





LOUIS F. LUCAS  
Executive Director and Treasurer



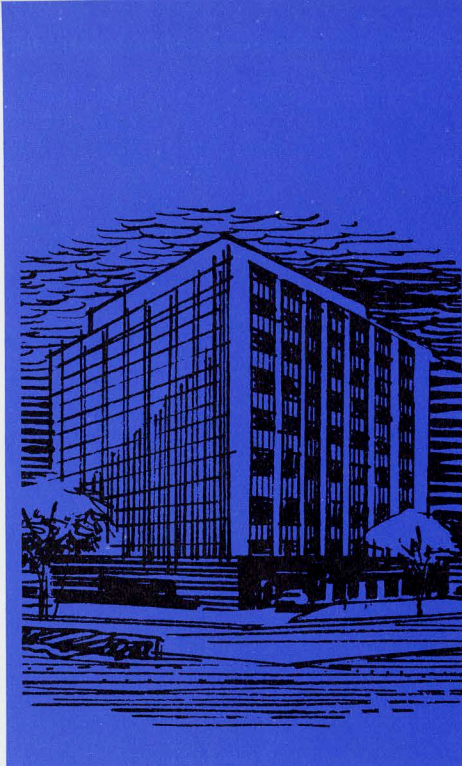


FRANK C. DANIEL  
Secretary

## Officers

### THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA





## To the Board of Directors

April 7, 1970

This Operating Report provides a summary of operations for 1969, with statistical comparisons for two prior years. Careful study of this data enables you to judge the general status of our Association, the progress we are making, and to evaluate each activity.

Our present position is strong. We are effectively accomplishing the overall objects and purposes of NRA. And we are continuing to develop new activities and services to promote further growth into the future.

In recent years, the National Rifle Association has withstood tremendous stress. This has produced strength and determination which will enable us to reach for even greater goals ahead. The support and dedication of our Officers, our Directors, our Staff and all our Members will enable our Association to assume even greater leadership among American sportsmen and patriotic citizens. Our nation is embarking on a long-needed drive to improve air, water, and the outdoors environment to assure a healthful life and wholesome recreation for all. Our own mission, long-term objectives, and well-earned reputation for public service assure us a position in the front rank of those guiding this new national effort.

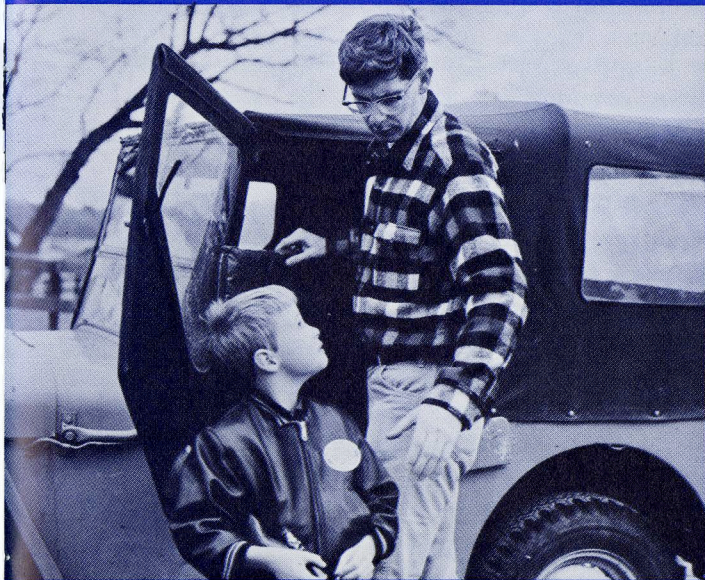
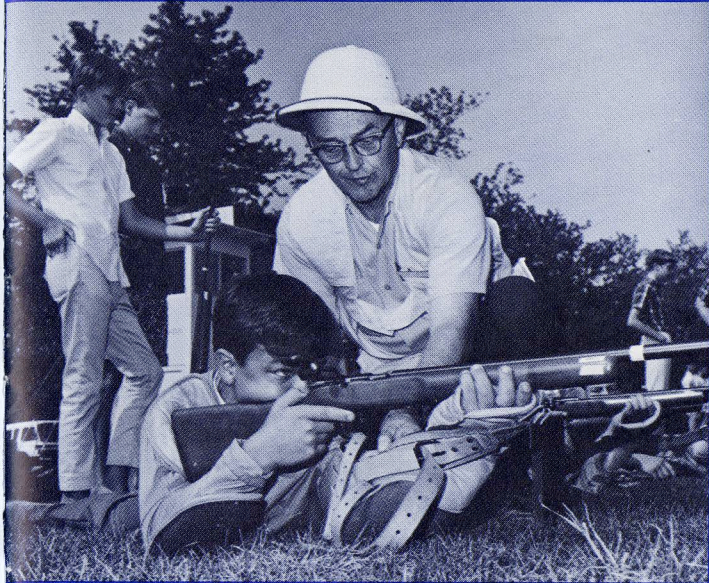
*Woodson D. Scott*

WOODSON D. SCOTT  
*President*

*Louis F. Lucas*

LOUIS F. LUCAS  
*Executive Director*





## The Story of NRA 1871 through 1969

### Background

The National Rifle Association was organized as a nonprofit membership corporation in the State of New York in November 1871 by a small group of National Guard Officers. The object for which it was formed was "the improvement of its members in marksmanship, and to promote the introduction of the system of aiming drill and rifle practice as part of the military drill of the National Guard of this and other states, and for those purposes to provide a suitable range or ranges in the vicinity of the City of New York." In 1877, its name was changed to the National Rifle Association of America.

### Purposes

The object and purposes of the Association have been expanded to include, "and to promote social welfare and public safety, law and order, and the national defense; to educate and train citizens of good repute in the safe and efficient handling of small arms and in the technique of design, production, and group instruction; to increase the knowledge of small arms and promote efficiency in the use of such arms on the part of members of law-enforcement agencies, of the Armed Forces, and of citizens who would be subject to service in the event of war; and generally to encourage the lawful ownership and use of small arms by citizens of good repute."



### Activities

"The NRA," as it has become known over the years, represents and promotes the best interests of gun owners and shooter-sportsmen and supports their belief in the ideals of the United States of America and its way of life. It is dedicated to firearms safety education as a public service, marksmanship training as a contribution to individual preparedness for personal and national defense, and the sport of shooting as a wholesome form of recreation. It stands squarely behind the premise that the ownership of firearms must not be denied American citizens of good repute so long as they use them for lawful purposes.

### Management

A major factor in the success of the National Rifle Association has been the abilities and devotion of its leadership. Men and women from various walks of life contribute time and effort, without compensation, to establish its policies and to guide its operation. No other membership organization has more dedicated or more energetic direction.

A Board of Directors, consisting of 75 members elected by and from its Life Members, has general charge of the affairs and property of the Association. The Board elects the officers, the Executive Committee consisting of 20 individuals, and the members of the Executive Council. When the Board of Directors is not in session, the Executive Committee acts for it. The Executive Council is advisory to the Executive Committee and the Board

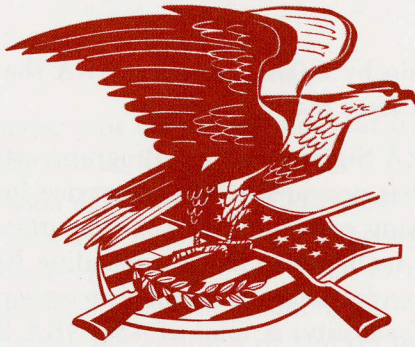
of Directors, with voice but without vote.

The President appoints annually eight standing committees on rules and programs and numerous special committees to study the effectiveness of NRA activities and to make such written reports to the Board or the Executive Committee as they may from time to time deem to be advisable.

The Executive Vice President, as the senior paid executive, conducts the affairs of the Association in the absence of the President, Vice President and Executive Committee in accordance with the programs and policies established by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee. The Executive Director is responsible for the organization and operation of the staff, the coordination of activities in their relation to the membership-at-large, and general supervision of the fiscal affairs of the Association. The Secretary has charge of the archives of the Association and attends to official matters which usually pertain to his office. The Treasurer has charge of the books of account of the Association. Day-to-day operations are conducted by a paid staff at NRA Headquarters.

Throughout its 98 years of existence, the NRA Headquarters has been located first in New York, then in New Jersey, and since 1908 in Washington, D.C. On April 1, 1957, the office moved into its partially constructed home on Sixteenth Street at Rhode Island Avenue. Now fully completed, this beautiful edifice stands as a symbol of an ideal and as a monument to the contribution of the National Rifle Association of America and its members to the American way of life.





## Membership

### Membership Pledge

Each individual who joins the National Rifle Association must be endorsed by an active NRA member, a public official, or an officer in the U.S. Armed Forces. In addition, he must sign the NRA Membership Pledge: "I certify that I am a citizen of good repute of the United States of America; that I am not a member of any organization or group having as its purpose or one of its purposes the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States or any of the political subdivisions; that I have never been convicted of a crime of violence; and that, if admitted to membership, I will fulfill the obligations of good sportsmanship and good citizenship."

### Individual Members

The strength of NRA, and therefore the ability to accomplish its object and purposes, depends entirely upon the support of loyal Americans who believe in the right to keep and bear arms. From an organization founded in 1871 by a small group of interested citizens, it has grown in size and stature over the years.

In June of 1968 NRA reached a target of six years standing. The millionth member was enrolled. At the end of the year the roster contained one-million, forty-nine thousand members. Thus 1968 became the year with the highest increase in membership.

Other landmarks in membership growth were 50,000 in 1939, 250,000 in 1947, 300,000 in 1957 and 500,000 in 1962.

The table shows a comparison of individual members for the past three years. Exhibit A on page 41 shows a breakdown of members by states.

### MEMBERSHIP TABLE

#### LIFETIME MEMBERS

|                  | 1969    | 1968   | 1967   |
|------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Benefactor ----- | 47      | 42     | 34     |
| Patron -----     | 83      | 72     | 74     |
| Endowment -----  | 1,082   | 805    | 785    |
| Life -----       | 109,130 | 95,086 | 82,948 |
| Total -----      | 110,342 | 96,005 | 83,841 |

#### ANNUAL MEMBERS

|                     |           |           |         |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 1-Year -----        | 462,098   | 508,791   | 419,315 |
| 2-Years -----       | 84,393    | 72,047    | 57,389  |
| 3-Years -----       | 92,647    | 107,360   | 105,951 |
| 5-Years -----       | 142,570   | 128,047   | 105,543 |
| Club -----          | 74,729    | 86,371    | 82,845  |
| Conditional Life -- | 8,101     | 12,478    | 10,272  |
| Associate -----     | 3,614     | 4,245     | 4,098   |
| Junior, with TAR -- | 12,776    | 16,663    | 16,359  |
| Junior, without TAR | 12,024    | 14,200    | 13,206  |
| Non-Resident ----   | 3,786     | 3,750     | 3,599   |
| Total -----         | 896,738   | 953,952   | 818,577 |
| Grand Total -----   | 1,007,080 | 1,049,957 | 902,418 |

### Membership Organizations

The number of organized groups affiliated with NRA has fluctuated between ten and twelve thousand over the past few years. In 1926 we had approximately 1,300 clubs. Prior to World War II, this figure had grown to about 4,000, with a total today of 10,659 in the categories shown in the table below. (See Exhibit A on page 41 for a breakdown by states.)

|                       | 1969   | 1968   | 1967   |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| State R & P           |        |        |        |
| Associations -----    | 52     | 52     | 52     |
| Gun Collectors        |        |        |        |
| Associations -----    | 83     | 82     | 76     |
| Other Associations -- | 48     | 56     | 51     |
| Senior Clubs -----    | 4,724  | 4,900  | 5,866  |
| Police Units -----    | 616    | 647    | ---    |
| Hunting Clubs -----   | 351    | 264    | 143    |
| Junior Clubs -----    | 3,140  | 3,567  | 3,708  |
| Summer Camps -----    | 1,329  | 1,560  | 1,668  |
| Colleges -----        | 316    | 349    | 389    |
| Total -----           | 10,659 | 11,477 | 11,953 |



Thirty advertisements were placed in 7 national gun and youth publications resulting in 470 inquiries for club organizational material. Fifty-five of these inquiries converted to NRA affiliated clubs. Thirteen advertisements were placed in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN resulting in 2,178 inquiries for club organizational material of which 93 converted to NRA affiliated clubs. Special mailings were made to the American Camping Association's affiliates and the NRA Hunting and Conservation Inquiry list. A total of 15,877 club promotional pieces were mailed to these lists resulting in 1,398 inquiries for club organizational material of which 38 converted to NRA affiliated clubs.

To retain current club affiliations 40,481 re-affiliation notices were mailed resulting in 10,773 reaffiliations for the year.

A total of 14,567 club organizational packets were mailed to all types of inquiries during the year which resulted in a total of 1,369 new clubs.

Special assistance was extended to 8 State Associations in 1969 by direct mail membership promotional campaigns. This helped to increase their

membership by 6,000 members. NRA shared half the cost of these mailings.

The NRA Sighting-In Day Program, established in 1960, has provided a needed service for sportsmen of many communities. This important public service is another step in the expanding NRA program to render benefits to hunter-members of the shooting fraternity. A total of 455 NRA Sighting-In Days were held involving over 50,000 individuals. (These are incomplete returns.)

The hunting club program announced October 1966 has had a steady growth since that time. The basic aim of this program is to cooperate with existing sportsmen-conservation organizations in preserving the rights of the hunters, to promote safer hunting afield, to promote better hunter-landowner relations, to offer property owners protection under a liability and personal injury insurance plan, and to give groups of friends the opportunities to enjoy the sport of hunting more fully, to develop programs for year-around pleasure, and to participate in activities that will add to the hunters' experience and knowledge.

#### Membership Promotion

To acquire new members in 1969, 91 direct mail promotions were made involving 6,043,101 mailing pieces. In all direct mail promotions, testing was done to find ways to improve results. One hundred sixteen space advertisements were placed in sportsmen and gun publications along with

13,300,000 bind-in cards. Twelve space ads and 5,500,000 bind-in cards were placed in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

To retain current members, 2,895,837 renewal notices were mailed. Tests were made to improve the results of these mailings and certain changes were introduced.

| PROMOTION EFFORT 1969 |                 |               |                        |                        |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| EFFORT                | Total<br>Orders | Total<br>Cost | Cost Per<br>Order—1969 | Cost Per<br>Order—1968 |
| Direct Mail           | 136,302         | \$254,687     | \$1.87                 | \$1.11                 |
| TAR                   | 12,938          | 14,786        | 1.14                   | 0.30                   |
| Bind-ins (TAR)        | 12,628          | 24,800        | 1.96                   | 0.99                   |
| Outside Advertising   | 55,948          | 245,614       | 4.39                   | 1.63                   |
| Renewals              | 419,152         | 126,500       | 0.30                   | 0.29                   |
| Club Secretaries      | 13,499          | —             | —                      | —                      |
| Subscriptions         | 2,736           | —             | —                      | —                      |
| Miscellaneous         | 83,800          | —             | —                      | —                      |
| Premiums              | —               | 126,698       | —                      | —                      |
| Guaranteed Postage    | —               | 79,806        | —                      | —                      |
| Other                 | —               | 74,656        | —                      | —                      |
| Total 1969            | 737,003         | \$947,547     | \$1.28                 | \$0.85                 |
| Total 1968            | 834,080         | 706,964       | 0.85                   | —                      |
| Increase (decrease)   | (97,077)        | 240,583       | \$0.43                 | —                      |



### Data Processing

The major jobs completed this year by our data processing section are as follows:

A revision of our system handling miscellaneous mailing files was completed in the early part of the year. This revision was undertaken to reduce the clerical effort involved in up-dating records on this file and allow the addition of several public relations mailing lists.

A system was designed and programmed to handle the Easy Payment Life account. This replaced the manual accounting and billing procedure that was accomplished through the use of a card file. All existing accounts were converted to this computer system in May.

The primary computer system developed this year was the NRA payroll. A study of the clerical and bookkeeping machine operation was started in January, the computer system was run parallel with the payroll prepared by the Accounting Department in June, and the computer system was put into use in July after the second quarter tax reports were completed.

A revision to our promotion system was completed in September. This revision was required to allow the processing of changes of addresses on our expire, inquiry and club non-NRA members file. It was also designed to remove duplications so that a person's name could not appear on more than one of these files.

In late February, an additional unit of core was added to our computer. This unit was purchased to allow replacement of our old 1401 programs on IBM's compatibility operating system, and allow for more flexibility and efficiency in programming new systems in S360 languages. The use of the compatibility operating system causes the programs to process at a faster rate and results in a saving of approximately 25 hours a month computer time. This time was then available for processing new computer applications.

No major changes were made in the remaining sections of the Fulfillment Section of the Membership Division. However, one very important fact should be noted. The primary objective of the Fulfillment Section is to provide good service to our members and through the use of scheduling tools set up under Short Interval Scheduling and the excellent cooperation between sections, the year 1969 was most successful in meeting this objective.



Membership cards, renewal notices, bills, checks and reports of the Association's activities are produced by a high speed printer.



A data processing center which utilizes an IBM 360-Model 30 Computer serves the Membership; Competitions, Training and Facilities; and Administrative Services Divisions as well as the Offices of the Secretary and the Office of Public Relations.



The IBM-360 Computer operates under close controls. Operator relates the information in programs and operating manuals to the central processing unit pictured, through the console and automatic typewriter also pictured.



## EARNED INCOME

66% Membership Dues  
\$4,906,042



13% All Others  
\$940,885

21% Advertising  
\$1,563,462

TOTAL EARNED INCOME  
\$7,410,389

## OPERATING EXPENSES

37% Office of Publications  
\$2,547,013

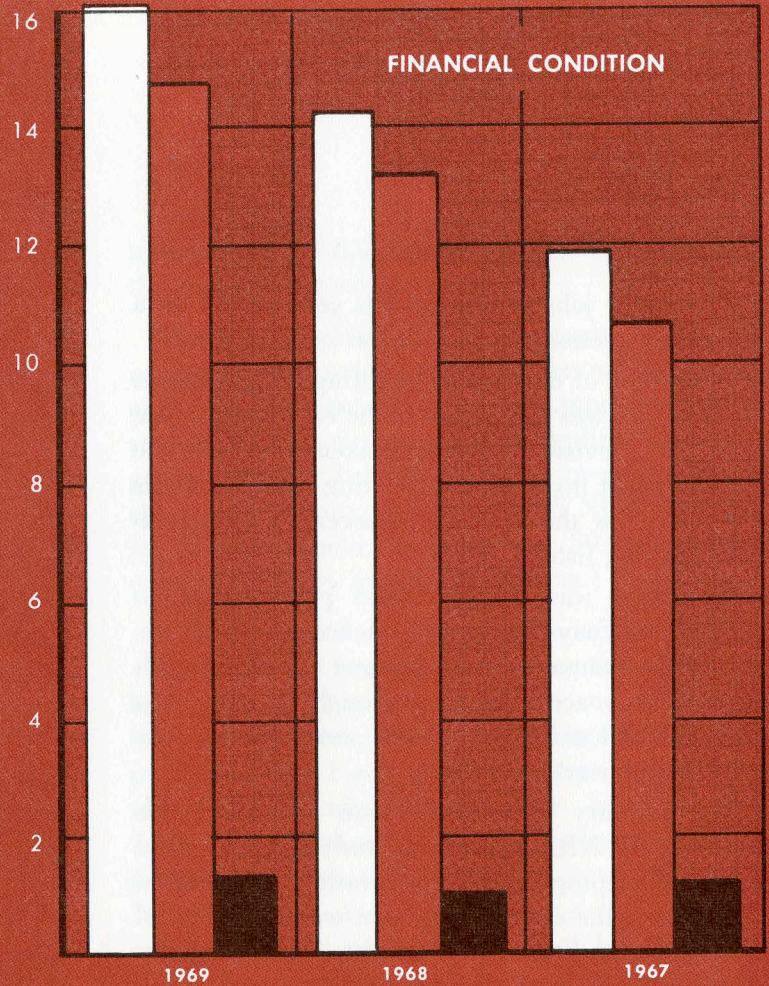
36% All Others  
\$2,540,759



27% Membership  
\$1,909,932

TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES  
\$6,997,704

## FINANCIAL CONDITION

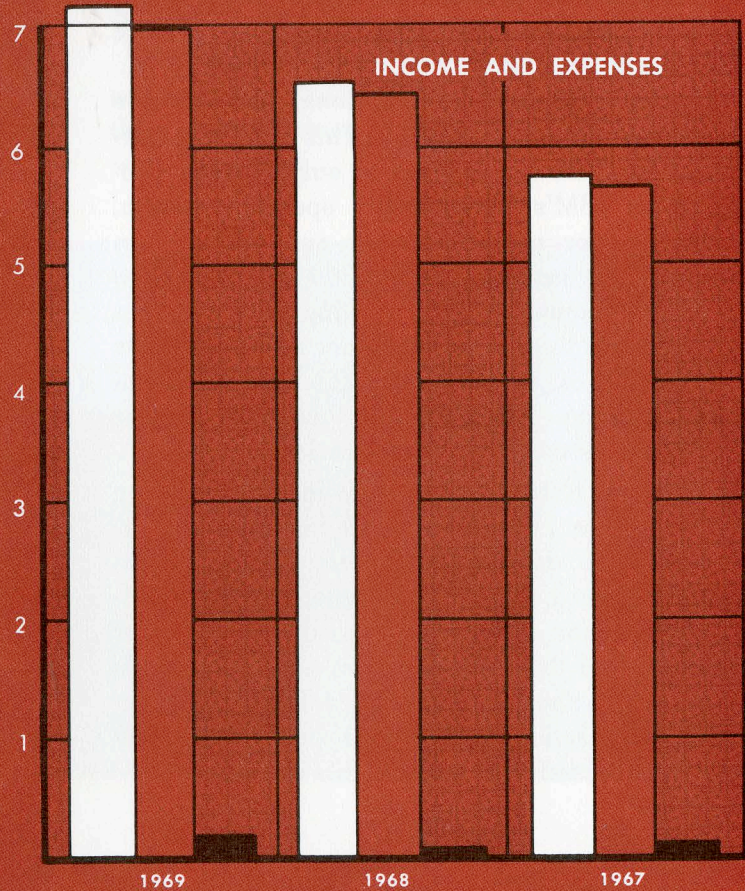


## FINANCIAL CONDITION

## INCOME AND EXPENSES

|                                 |  |                       |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Net Book Assets                 |  | Earned Income         |
| Liabilities and Deferred Income |  | Operating Expenses    |
| Reserves and Retained Earnings  |  | Transfers to Reserves |

## INCOME AND EXPENSES





## Finances

As the membership of the National Rifle Association has grown over the years, its financial picture has become brighter. More membership dues have provided more funds; more funds have permitted expanded and diversified activities; and these activities in turn, have attracted more members. Because of careful planning and supervision by our leadership, the financial position of NRA is stronger today than at any time in its history.

In 1946 assets totaled less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  million dollars, with income of less than \$500,000. In 1951 both assets and income slightly exceeded 1 million dollars. In 1956 assets had reached the 2 million mark, and income was almost 2 million. By the end of 1969 net assets were in excess of 16 million dollars and income exceeded  $7\frac{1}{3}$  million dollars.

The financial condition of the Association has shown a gradual growth over the past 3 years as indicated by the comparative figures shown in the tables.

The earned income and expenses of the Association likewise have shown a gradual growth over the past 3 years as indicated by the comparative income and expense figures.

In 1969, 66% of the Association's earned income was received from annual membership dues, 21% came from the sale of advertising space in

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, and the remaining 13% resulted from other income-producing services and activities. A total of 37% of operating expenses related to the Office of Publications, with the publication and distribution of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN as its major concern; 27% related to the Membership Division, with membership promotion and membership records as its chief functions; and the remaining 36% related to other divisions for such things as firearms legislative information bulletins, firearms safety and marksmanship training, organized shooting competitions, hunting and game conservation, Headquarters operations and many other functions.

It is the policy of NRA to plan its expenditures on the basis of anticipated income, with the hope that enough can be saved in good years to offset possible losses in bad years. Due to our recent rapid growth, 1969 was an especially good financial year. The Headquarters Staff operates on a budget which is approved in advance by the NRA Executive Committee. The operating budget for 1970, subject to adjustments, is \$7,467,000.

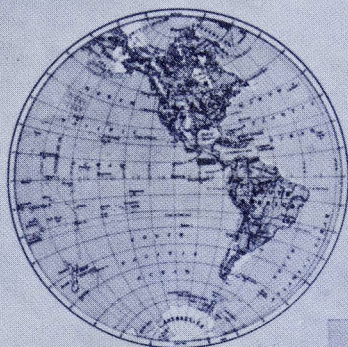
A detailed comparative statement of financial condition for the past three years will be found in Exhibit B page 42, and a detailed comparative statement of income and expenses for the same years will be found in Exhibit C on page 43.

| Year       | FINANCIAL CONDITION |                                 |                                | INCOME AND EXPENSES |                    |                       |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
|            | Net Book Assets     | Liabilities and Deferred Income | Reserves and Retained Earnings | Earned Income       | Operating Expenses | Transfers to Reserves |
| 1967 ----- | \$11,900,436.34     | \$10,779,527.73                 | \$1,120,908.61                 | \$5,797,441.77      | \$5,671,018.76     | \$121,000.00          |
| 1968 ----- | \$14,279,521.81     | \$13,202,090.26                 | \$1,077,431.55                 | \$6,575,989.37      | \$6,473,128.30     | \$ 97,146.77          |
| 1969 ----- | \$16,047,461.79     | \$14,720,302.89                 | \$1,327,158.90                 | \$7,410,389.10      | \$6,997,704.11     | \$406,924.88          |



MARCH  
1970  
60 CENTS

# THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



1970



EMBLEM OF THE NRA-SPONSORED  
INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING UNION  
**40th WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS**  
*Phoenix, Arizona*



## The American Rifleman

Our monthly magazine, THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, is the chief means of communication with more than a million NRA members. As the official journal of the NRA, it conveys organization policy and programs, developments and general information to the membership. As a firearms and sporting publication, it provides informative and educational reading on hunting, target shooting, conservation, firearms safety, gun collecting, handloading, and a multitude of related subjects with a clarity and authority that make it unexcelled in its field. It is to most members a tangible benefit that they welcome every month.

Essentially, THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN is a text magazine as differentiated from the picture-book or photographic variety of magazine. This enables

it to present more data in more detail than is contained in any similar publication. Its "Dope Bag" section has long been recognized as the finest thing of its kind on technical information. Its "Law-makers" feature affords the most complete insight into legislative moves affecting firearms owners at the Federal, state, and local levels.

Every issue is planned to contain as much as possible of interest to the entire membership. In keeping with the times, THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN has developed an advanced technique of covering subjects concisely, putting all the facts into fewer words and less space. This enables the contents to be varied and of value to all. In 1969, 503 articles of one or more pages in length were published compared with 493 in 1968, and 498 in 1967.



### OVERALL CONTENT

|                     | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 |
|---------------------|------|------|------|
| Authors Represented | 101* | 95   | 95   |
| Staff Articles      |      |      |      |
| (Pages) -----       | 176  | 171  | 177  |

\*In addition there were 104 authors of "In My Experience."

### TOTAL PAGES

|                   | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|
| Editorial -----   | 842  | 843  | 859  |
| Advertising ----- | 513  | 560  | 565  |

### DIRECT PUBLICATION COSTS

|                    | 1969        | 1968        | 1967        |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Printing -----     | \$1,747,439 | \$1,695,092 | \$1,444,198 |
| Postage -----      | 220,559     | 173,546     | 113,879     |
| Manuscript and Art | 52,784      | 57,146      | 71,861      |
| Engravings -----   | 32,417      | 32,743      | 29,373      |
| Total -----        | \$2,053,199 | \$1,958,527 | \$1,659,311 |

A total of 13,671,895 copies of the magazine were printed in 1969, compared to 13,115,847 in 1968 and 10,930,819 in 1967.

### Rifleman Newsletter

Approximately 15,500 of these releases are mailed each month to editors, columnists, commentators, and to leaders in conservation, the arms industry, and others influencing public opinion. It reports on the contents of the current issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, including a reprint of the editorial.

### Firearms Information Service

One of the more valuable services rendered by our Association is in the field of firearms informa-

tion. Members of the NRA technical staff and contributing editors of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN answer inquiries about firearms and related subjects, initiate studies on reloading and similar projects, evaluate products and services, and prepare major articles for the magazine of a type which cannot be obtained from free lance sources.

During the year, 22,728 inquiry letters of a technical nature were answered and 207 products were received for evaluation.

### Shooting Information

The NRA TOURNAMENT NEWS is published each month on a subscription basis, at the rate of \$2.00 per year or three years for \$5.00, as a service to members who are interested in competitive shooting. It is furnished without charge to affiliated clubs and official referees. The coverage of shooting activities has been broadened to give more information about key shooters and scores fired at important tournaments.

### Museum

More than 1,000 firearms, antique and modern, are on display in the NRA museum. Every major manufacturer of firearms in the United States has donated a basic model of each of its products. This provides a unique opportunity for NRA members to see every basic arm in current production in one room and grouped for logical study. Hundreds of cartridges and shotshells have been deactivated for display. Modern firearms in the museum also have been deactivated.





## Gun Collecting

In recognition of the ever-growing interest in collecting both antique and modern firearms, primarily for their intrinsic interest rather than for shooting, the NRA Board of Directors established a Gun Collectors Committee with the status of an NRA Standing Committee in 1953. Since then, many of the nation's leading collectors have served on this and other NRA Committees, and through the NRA have taken the initiative in furthering programs of national importance and significance in gun collecting.

Guides to assist gun collectors and to encourage interest in gun collecting have been prepared:

NRA Condition Standards for Antique Firearms

Bill of Sale for Antique Firearms

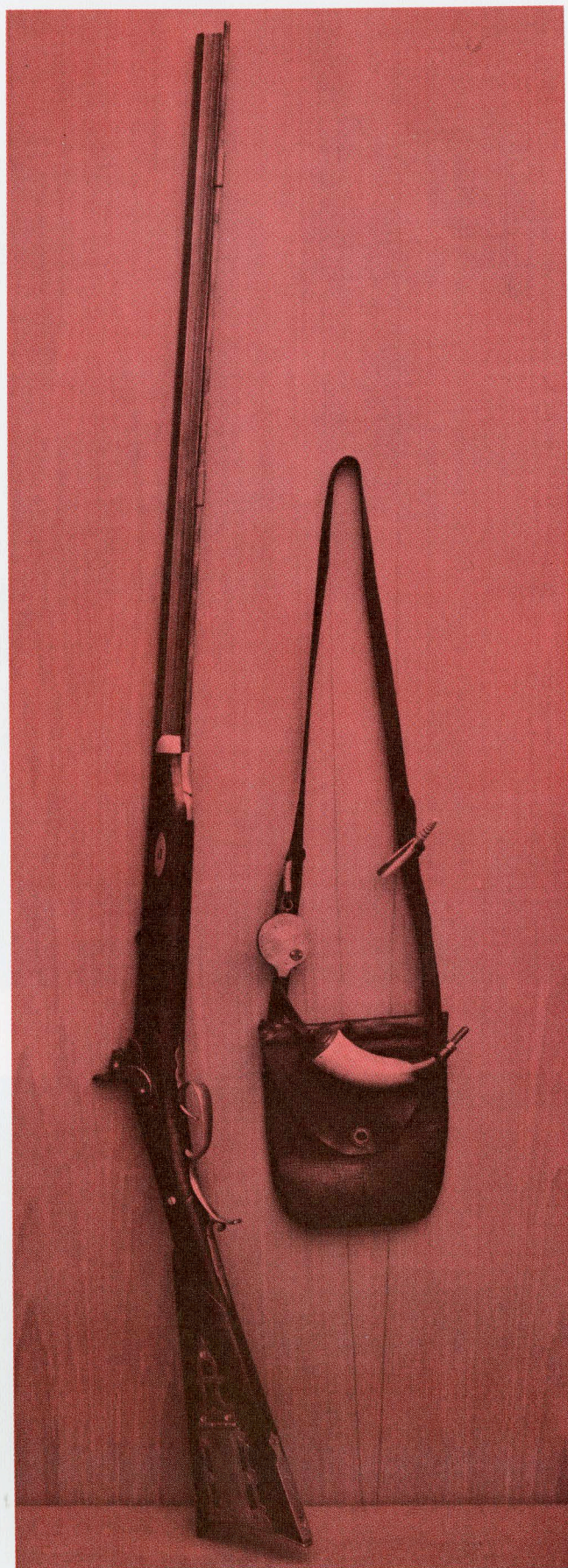
NRA Code of Ethics for Gun Collectors and Dealers

NRA Code of Conduct for Gun Collectors Meetings

"Why Americans Own, Shoot, and Collect Guns."

An outstanding feature of the Annual Meetings of the National Rifle Association is the display of antique firearms in the exhibit hall which is made possible by the efforts of gun collector associations. This venture has been highly effective and provides mutual benefits to NRA and collectors alike. A walnut plaque is presented to each group that displays, with a gold star for each year.

A sterling silver trophy has been established, in the name of the NRA Gun Collectors Committee, to be awarded each year to the organization having the most outstanding display. Three plaques are presented at each NRA Annual Meeting to the gun collector organizations which have the best educational displays. Silver medallions and certificates are awarded each year to owners of 10 outstanding firearms on display, and a certificate is awarded for special groupings within each overall booth display.







## Firearm Safety and Marksmanship

Through firearm safety education and marksmanship training, the National Rifle Association renders much of its public service. These programs are used by affiliated shooting clubs, state agencies and national youth-serving organizations. These activities enable the NRA to maintain a widespread contact with the youth of America. Unquestionably, this has aided the growth of the NRA.

Police firearms training is a vital part of the NRA firearms education effort. The availability of this program has stimulated many law enforcement agencies to place more emphasis on firearms training. Some agencies have conducted their first complete firearms training courses as a result of exposure to the NRA program. During 1969 the NRA Training Staff trained 355 police firearms instructors representing 147 enforcement agencies. The NRA Police Instructor Manual and combat shooting filmstrip, introduced in 1968, have aided substantially in this area. NRA also serves as a clearing house and standardizing influence for police

firearms training courses, training aids, targets and courses of fire.

### Certified Instructors

NRA Certified Instructors and NRA Training Counselors are the heart of our training program; without them it could not exist. The total number of instructors continues to grow and expand. It is through the unselfish devotion of these dedicated members that many NRA objectives are achieved and the influence of the National Rifle Association is spread. These volunteer instructors give thousands of hours annually to the introduction of new people to the sport of shooting and firearms safety. Since 1933, our records show that 293,364 individuals have been appointed as NRA instructors. All instructor ratings are renewed annually in order that the files will include only active instructors. The following figures show the growth in the number of instructors for the past 3 years and the new instructors during 1969.



During 1969, 221 NRA Training Counselors (trainers of instructors) and NRA staff personnel trained 2,999 instructors. This means that more than one-third of all new marksmanship instructors were appointed after in-person training.

| Certified Instructors    |                   |             |                   |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                          | TOTAL<br>12/31/69 | NEW<br>1969 | TOTAL<br>12/31/68 | TOTAL<br>12/31/67 |
| Hunter Safety            | 63,142            | 13,342      | 62,480            | 52,545            |
| Rifle Marks-<br>manship  | 24,948            | 3,294       | 25,470            | 24,915            |
| Pistol Marks-<br>manship | 14,617            | 1,911       | 10,261            | 13,194            |
| Shotgun                  | 6,904             | 1,287       | 6,481             | 5,461             |
| Police                   | 3,433             | 722         | 3,130             | 2,693             |
| Home Safety              | 4,889             | 548         | 5,329             | 4,176             |
| Total                    | 117,933           | 21,104      | 113,151           | 102,984           |

#### NRA Firearm Safety Programs

The NRA, long considered an authority by those who know guns, is now widely recognized and accepted as a partner by other organizations and groups concerned with safety in other fields.

Forty-one states and six Canadian provinces now operate hunter safety programs. Fifteen states and two provinces have laws which make hunter safety training a prerequisite for obtaining the first hunting license. The remaining twenty-six states and four provinces have official programs with voluntary participation. The number of students graduated during each of the last 3 years is: 385,244 in 1967; 387,070 in 1968; and 545,089 in 1969; with a total of 4,557,006 at the end of 1969. This is the first year in which more than one-half million students graduated. It was brought about by increasingly effective programs in a number of states and intensified efforts on the part of 3 states in preparation for mandatory programs. (See Exhibit F on page 47 for breakdown of states.)

Home Firearms Safety training continues to fill a very definite need. Statistics show that firearms accidents in the home exceed those in the hunting field each year. NRA Clubs, women's organizations, Police Departments and youth groups show a continuing interest in this area of firearm safety.

#### NRA Basic Marksmanship Courses

Marksmanship training was the primary reason for the organization of the National Rifle Associa-

tion in 1871. It has shown a continued increase through the years. Growth has been achieved through the creation of new manuals and teaching aids, by the regular updating of methods and materials and the development of new programs. A total of 557,253 individuals, including many juniors, have completed the courses. Participation for the last 3 years is shown below:

| REGISTERED COURSES CONDUCTED |       |       |       |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|                              | 1969  | 1968  | 1967  |
| Rifle                        | 828   | 947   | 1,069 |
| Pistol                       | 206   | 246   | 184   |
| Shotgun                      | 63    | 61    | 51    |
| Home Safety                  | 129   | 241   | 184   |
| Total                        | 1,226 | 1,495 | 1,488 |

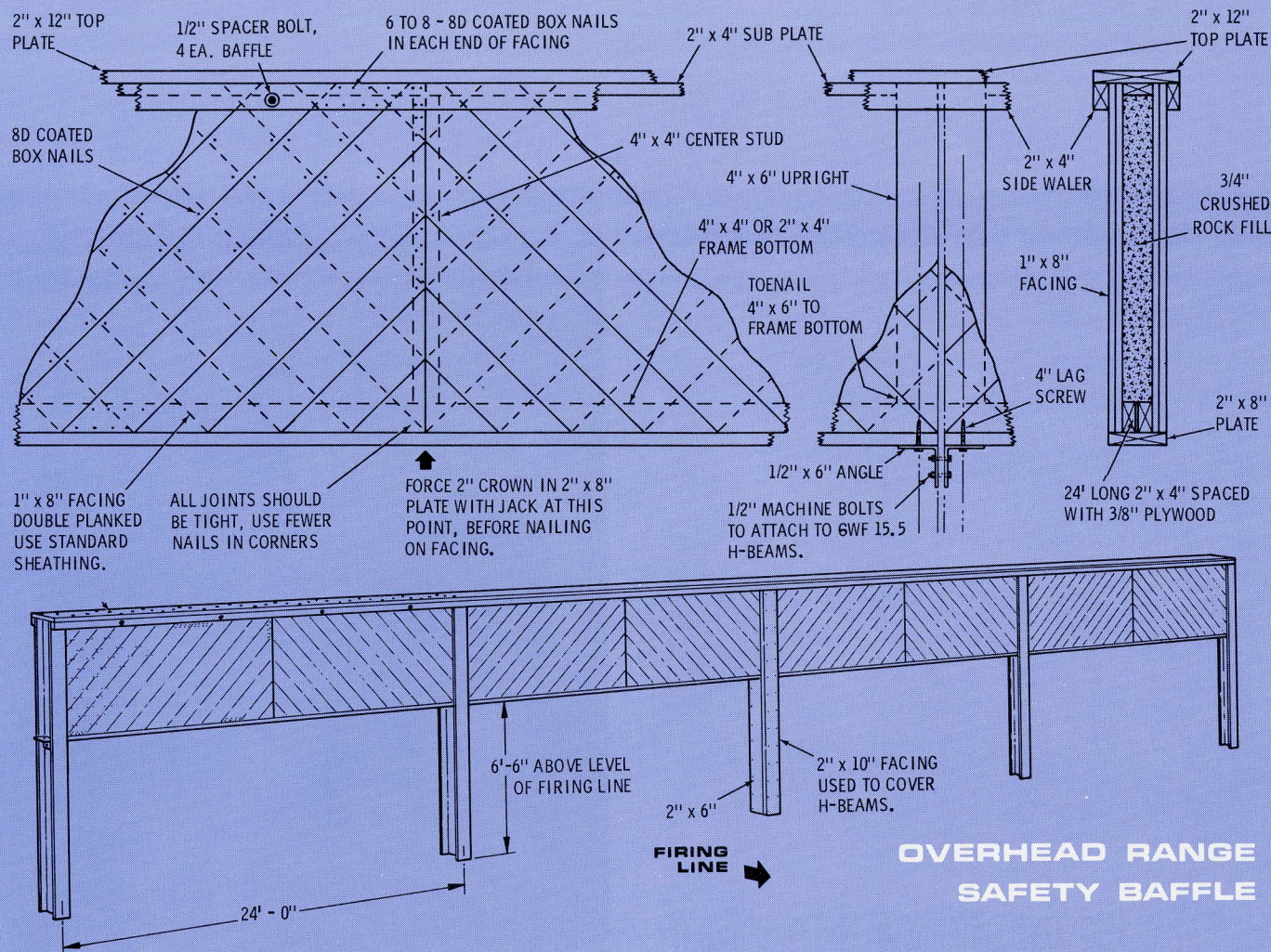
  

| STUDENTS GRADUATED |        |        |        |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
|                    | 1969   | 1968   | 1967   |
| Rifle              | 23,050 | 34,363 | 32,332 |
| Pistol             | 4,280  | 5,316  | 3,654  |
| Police             | 49,441 | 37,167 | 36,041 |
| Shotgun            | 1,344  | 3,413  | 1,419  |
| Home Safety        | 3,725  | 4,813  | 5,327  |
| Total              | 81,840 | 85,072 | 78,773 |

#### NRA Marksmanship Qualification Courses

Marksmanship qualification courses are designed to stimulate the shooter to practice in order to improve his skill. Such improvement is recognized by means of special awards at various stages throughout each course. Awards may be earned over various courses of fire and with many types of firearms. Some awards are within reach of the beginner while others present a challenge to even the most experienced marksman. The NRA Qualification Program has been popular since its introduction in 1926. Since that time 8,500,131 qualification awards of all types have been issued. In 1969, a total of 342,340 were earned in the following qualification courses: Air Rifle, Gallery Pistol, Gallery Rifle, Outdoor Position Smallbore, Outdoor Prone, Outdoor Pistol, Light Rifle, .22 Shotgun, Full-gauge Shotgun, Police Combat, Collegiate Pistol, Collegiate Smallbore Position, High Power Rifle, Carbine and 9 International courses of fire for 4 different arms.





#### NRA Range Promotion and Development

In today's busy, overcrowded environment, the shooter is facing the toughest "match" of all—the competition for open space. Like all sports, participation in recreational shooting is growing and more ranges are needed to meet these increasing demands.

Land prices are skyrocketing, large areas of greenspace are being developed for swimming pools, golf courses, regional parks and playgrounds, and people today, including the shooter, are reluctant to travel very far for their recreation.

The answer sounds impossible! Build ranges close to population centers, on limited acreage, both safe and quiet enough to be accepted by the non-shooting public. The answer is not simple, but neither is it impossible.

At the NRA Experimental Safety Range in Cheltenham, Maryland, a continuing study has been undertaken, researching bullet containment, acoustics and sound control, and general range design. The facility presently includes a shooting house incorporating various types of construction design and materials, a one-hundred-yard smallbore and high power rifle range, a standard pistol and police combat pistol range which includes a manual turning target system, and an international clay pigeon field and trap house.

The safety system which has been developed at the NRA Experimental Range presently includes a shooting house "overhang," a series of overhead baffles filled with crushed stone, a newly designed backstop which incorporates an "eyebrow" to contain shots deflected upward, and a "wing-baffle" structure to close in the sides of the range. Still to be completed is a ground baffle system to catch and contain ground ricochets. Once completed, this total system will provide effective safeguards against accidental discharges leaving the range area. A complete plan booklet on baffled ranges is being prepared.

NRA range construction plans are updated at every printing. The new publications contain the most current information available.

The NRA Nationwide Shooting Facilities Survey currently lists some 8,000 ranges by type. In addition to serving as a locator file for persons trying to find "a place to shoot," the survey is a valuable source of information in establishing guidelines for range promotion.

Through increased contact with states, counties, and their political sub-divisions, the NRA is seeking to establish valid priorities for shooting and supporting facilities, within the total recreation spectrum.



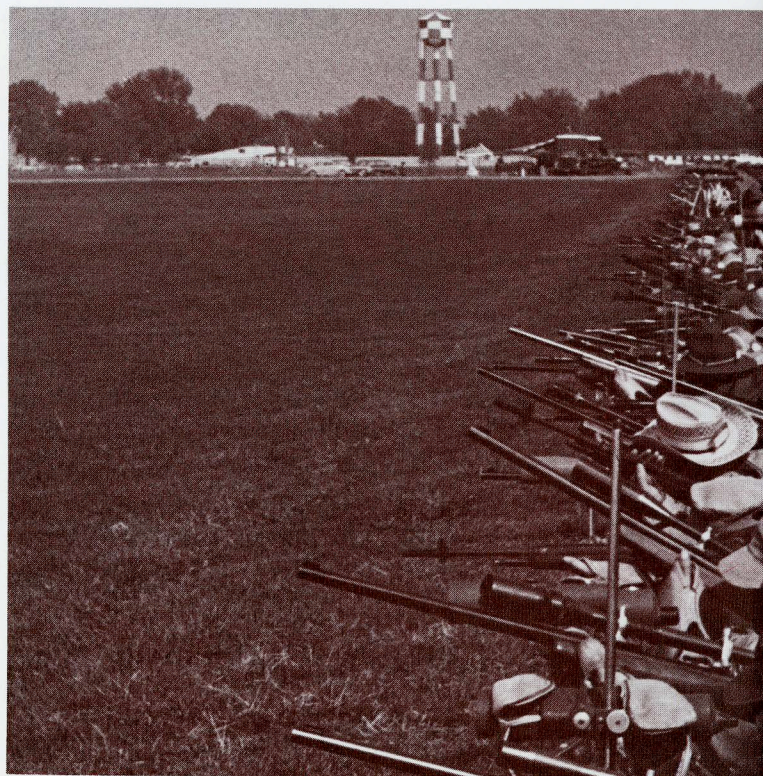
## Competitive Shooting

Many consider formal competition to be the backbone of our National Rifle Association. NRA members who run tournaments and who compete in them are among those most dedicated to the sport of shooting.

Servicing these shooter members is the responsibility of the Competitions, Training & Facilities Division. Two sections within this Division actually handle the "paper work" necessary to insure successful tournaments.

The Smallbore Rifle, Pistol and High Power Rifle Rule Books were updated and reprinted during 1969. A new rule book for 10-Meter Precision Air Rifle and Pistol was completed for distribution in October. It took several years of hard work and research by both the Air Gun Committee and NRA Staff personnel to complete the rule book and all the necessary program-supporting items such as classification materials and targets.

Two innovations are showing great promise in promoting the sport of competitive shooting among gun owners. These are the NRA award point coupon plan and catalog, and NRA Special Approved tournaments. The award point coupon plan, first started in 1967 on an experimental basis, was used at both the 1968 and 1969 National Championships at Camp Perry, Ohio. An award point catalog

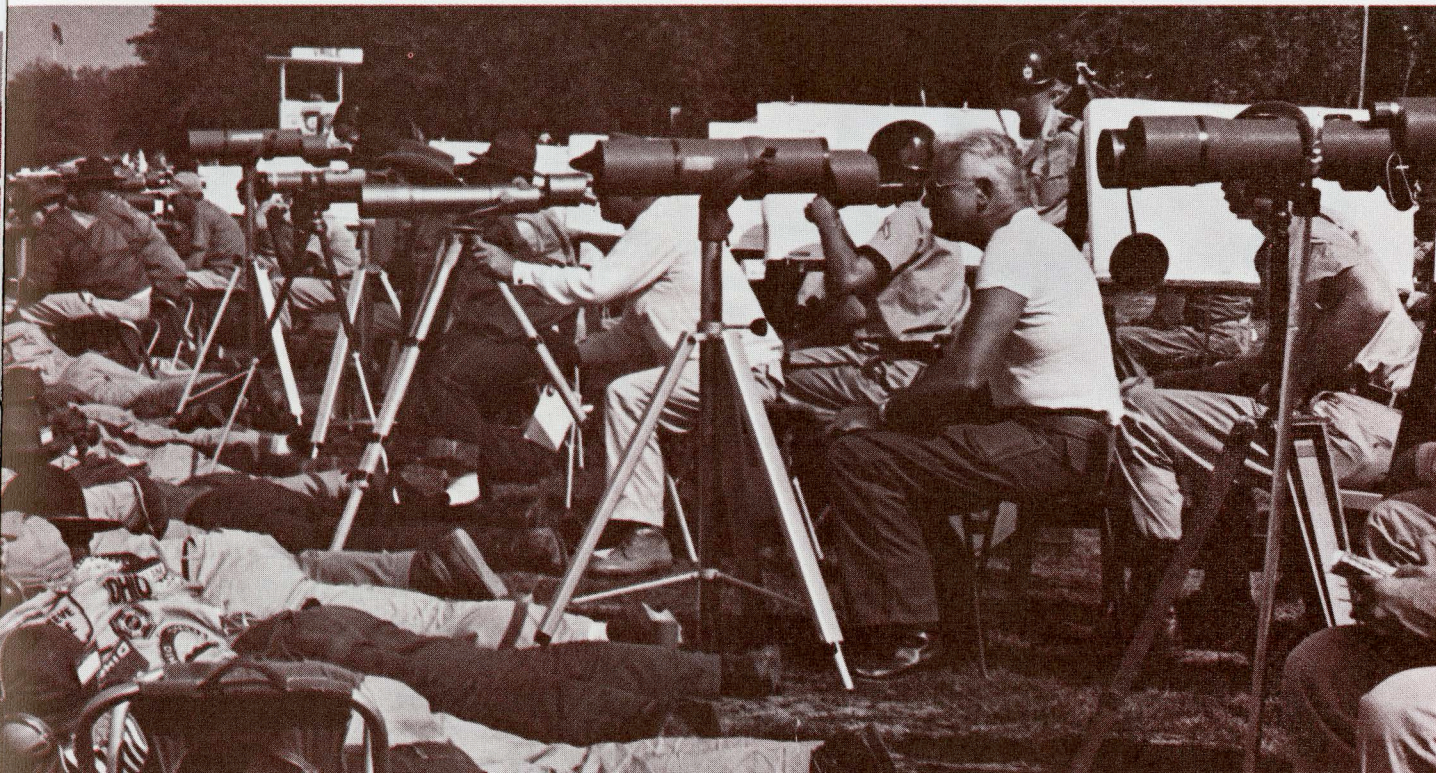


containing many merchandise items which may be obtained with coupons has been produced by the NRA Administrative Services Division.

In the April 1969 issue of *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*, Competitions, Training and Facilities Division announced a new expanded training plan with authorization for a Special Approved tournament to be conducted at the end of an NRA Marksmanship Training Course. This plan was started so that people interested in shooting on a competitive level could enter their first tournament in a class comparable to their marksmanship ability. Those who take an NRA Marksmanship Training Course can shoot in a Special Approved tournament and scores fired are recorded in a Score Record Book. They then shoot in their first "open" sanctioned tournament with the temporary classification shown in the Score Record Book. Many groups are taking advantage of this new plan.

An agreement between the NRA and the National Small Bore Rifle Association of Great Britain has established a plan wherein the Pershing Trophy Team Match will be fired in the U. S. and four years later a similar team match will be fired in England. A 14 man squad went to Bisley in June and brought back the Field Marshal Earl Roberts Trophy. The 10 man U. S. team fired a Dewar course score 21 points higher than that of Great





Britain. Numerous individual match awards including the grand aggregate were won by U. S. team members during the British Championships. The squad also conducted a "standing room only" position shooting clinic.

#### Sanctioned Tournaments

Sanctioned tournaments are shoulder-to-shoulder shooting events scheduled to be conducted under NRA rules and regulations. These include Registered and Approved tournaments, Registered Leagues, State Championships, Regional and Sectional Championships, National Championships, International Team Tryouts and International Matches.

The 1969 totals for both sanctioned tournaments and attendance are slightly down in comparison with previous years. This is due to several factors, all of which are being thoroughly investigated in order that incentives can be provided to increase participation. A number of tournaments were canceled either due to extreme weather conditions or lack of competitors. Tournament sponsors who have relied heavily on Service competitors are now feeling the full brunt of the military cutback in competitive shooting. Restrictive gun laws, now on the books, are hampering young, potential shooters from entering the competitive field.

#### NUMBER OF TOURNAMENTS

|                      | 1969  | 1968  | 1967  |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| High Power Rifle --- | 486   | 509   | 506   |
| Smallbore Rifle ---- | 878   | 917   | 854   |
| Pistol -----         | 1,399 | 1,441 | 1,379 |
| Shotgun -----        | 54    | 54    | 28    |
| Int'l Running        |       |       |       |
| Boar/Deer -----      | 7     | 5     | 5     |
| Air Gun -----        | 6     | 4     | 4     |
| Total -----          | 2,830 | 2,930 | 2,776 |

#### NUMBER OF ENTRIES

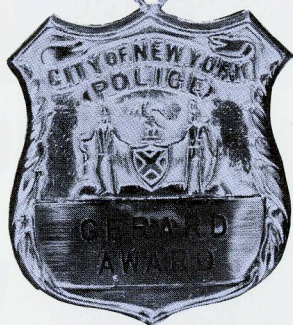
|                      | 1969    | 1968    | 1967    |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| High Power Rifle --- | 20,501  | 21,507  | 27,871  |
| Smallbore Rifle ---- | 33,958  | 37,667  | 35,674  |
| Pistol -----         | 47,068  | 46,752  | 52,893  |
| Shotgun -----        | 1,119   | 1,404   | 676     |
| Int'l Running        |         |         |         |
| Boar/Deer -----      | 184     | 55      | 67      |
| Air Gun -----        | 139     | 117     | 80      |
| Total -----          | 102,969 | 107,502 | 117,261 |

#### AVERAGE ATTENDANCE

|                      | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|
| High Power Rifle --- | 42   | 42   | 55   |
| Smallbore Rifle ---- | 38   | 41   | 42   |
| Pistol -----         | 33   | 32   | 38   |
| Shotgun -----        | 20   | 26   | 24   |
| Int'l Running        |      |      |      |
| Boar/Deer -----      | 26   | 11   | 13   |
| Air Gun -----        | 23   | 29   | 20   |



GERARD AWARD



FIELD MARSHAL  
EARL ROBERTS TROPHY



NORTH  
AMERICAN  
TROPHY

**TOP:** The Gerard Award was originally donated by the Gerard family to the New York City Police Department. It has been reestablished under the combined auspices of the Sumner Gerard Foundation, New York Mayor John V. Lindsay, and New York City Police Commissioner Howard Leary, to go to the high scoring fulltime police officer of Federal, State, County or Municipal categories at the NRA National Police Combat Pistol Championships. The originator of the award, James Watson Gerard (1876-1951) was an Associate Justice of the New York State Supreme Court (1908-13) until he resigned to become U.S. Ambassador to Germany.

**BOTTOM:** In order to promote Junior attendance in the High Power Rifle phase of the National Championships, a new trophy was put into annual competition in 1969. It is given to the high scoring Junior in the aggregate. The trophy, entitled The North American Trophy, is a bronze statuette by Herman Atkins MacNeil.

#### The National Rifle & Pistol Championships

For the second consecutive year the NRA conducted the National Rifle & Pistol Championships at Camp Perry, Ohio, without military support. The 1969 program included more matches and attracted 2,186 entries. It is important to note that many Service shooters, who either did not or could not enter in 1968, returned to compete at Camp Perry in 1969.

Five High Power Rifle, 1 Pistol and 4 Smallbore Rifle matches not fired at Camp Perry since 1967 were restored to the Championship program. The Wimbledon and Leech Cup Matches, two of NRA's 1000-yd. classics, plus the Enlised Men's Trophy Team Match, the Rumbold Trophy Team Match, and the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice National Trophy Team Match were added to the High Power program. The NBPRP National Trophy Pistol Team Match and two Smallbore Rifle Prone and two Position team events made up other additions.

As in 1968, the same three factors insured success of the 1969 Camp Perry operations; the fine cooperation of the State of Ohio, participating competitors, and the dedicated services of 305 volunteers.

With two years of experience, your Association Staff is now planning to operate the 1970 National Rifle and Pistol Championships in August at Camp Perry. The plan of operation will be similar to that used for 1968 and 1969.

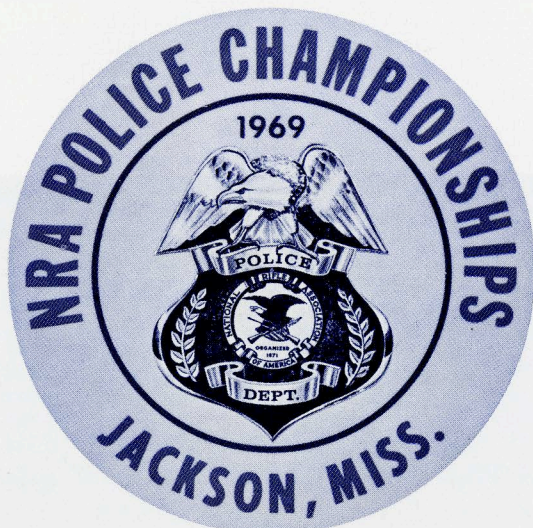
#### SCHOOLS

|                  | 1969 | 1968 | 1967  |
|------------------|------|------|-------|
| High Power Rifle | —    | —    | 2,538 |
| Pistol           | —    | —    | 2,536 |
| Police           | 97   | 143  | —     |
| Junior           | 235  | 281  | 539   |
| Instructor       | 54   | 71   | 122   |
| Total            | 386  | 495  | 5,735 |

#### COMPETITIONS

|                  | 1969  | 1968  | 1967  |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| High Power Rifle | 727   | 440   | 2,167 |
| Pistol           | 671   | 540   | 1,537 |
| Smallbore Rifle, |       |       |       |
| Prone            | 429   | 444   | 654   |
| Position         | 271   | 278   | 436   |
| Total            | 2,098 | 1,702 | 4,794 |





Red, white and blue decal given to all 1969 National Police Combat Competitors

#### National Police Combat Pistol Championships

In 1969 the NRA sponsored the 8th National Police Combat Pistol Championships. These were previously fired on the University of Indiana 32 firing point range at Bloomington. Increasing attendance forced the NRA to look elsewhere for larger range facilities.

The Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers' Training Academy at Jackson was the site of the 1969 Championships on September 16-18. The 243 acre Academy grounds with a 60 point combat range, shotgun ranges and a cafeteria, plus the able assistance of many law enforcement officers made this first National Police tournament in Jackson a complete success for 281 police officers.

An addition to the regular police course of fire was a shotgun course, all firing done with riot guns. One phase of this shotgun course was a regulation conventional skeet course and the other was a practical shotgun course of hip and shoulder shooting with buckshot and rifled slugs at B-27 silhouette targets.

This shotgun course was an experiment which proved popular and will be repeated with modifications in the 1970 program.

#### Regional and Sectional Tournaments

One hundred Regionals were fired in 1969. These outdoor NRA tournaments conducted by NRA affiliated clubs throughout the U. S. are sec-

ond only to the National Championships in importance. There are six different types of Regionals—High Power Rifle, Smallbore Rifle Prone, Smallbore Rifle Position, Smallbore Rifle Junior, Pistol and Police Combat. The only Regional entry restrictions are: Junior, for which the competitor must be under 19 years of age, and Police Combat for which only law enforcement personnel are eligible.

A new award plan was instituted for the 1969 Regionals. NRA award points were issued and the number of points was established on a sliding scale controlled by the number of competitors in the tournament.

The peak of the indoor shooting season is the local NRA Sectional. In fact, Sectionals rank on the same level as the outdoor National Championships. Seven over-all Indoor National Championships are determined in the Sectionals—Smallbore Rifle, Pistol, Junior Rifle, Intercollegiate Rifle (conventional and international) and Intercollegiate Pistol (conventional and international). In each type of Sectional the same course of fire is conducted and all scores are sent to the NRA headquarters and compiled into a National Bulletin for each type. Individuals and teams can win awards on both a local and National basis with one entry fee. Firing in a collegiate Sectional is an eligibility requirement for nomination to an NRA All-American Team.

|                     | REGIONALS |         |      |         |      |         |
|---------------------|-----------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|
|                     | 1969      |         | 1968 |         | 1967 |         |
|                     | No.       | Entries | No.  | Entries | No.  | Entries |
| High Power Rifle    | 19        | 2,334   | 21   | 2,481   | 19   | 3,032   |
| Smallbore Rifle:    |           |         |      |         |      |         |
| Prone               | 18        | 1,018   | 19   | 1,088   | 17   | 1,094   |
| Position            | 16        | 579     | 16   | 586     | 16   | 567     |
| Junior              | 19        | 778     | 19   | 848     | 21   | 1,008   |
| Pistol and Revolver | 20        | 2,388   | 21   | 2,481   | 19   | 2,515   |
| Police Combat       | 8         | 615     | 7    | 461     | 7    | 468     |
| Total               | 100       | 7,712   | 103  | 7,945   | 99   | 8,684   |



## SECTIONALS

|                        | 1969 |         | 1968 |         | 1967 |         |
|------------------------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|
|                        | No.  | Entries | No.  | Entries | No.  | Entries |
| Smallbore Rifle        | 42   | 1,866   | 41   | 2,044   | 41   | 2,112   |
| Pistol and Revolver    | 31   | 2,104   | 34   | 2,407   | 36   | 2,492   |
| Junior Rifle           | 64   | 4,025   | 67   | 4,162   | 63   | 4,082   |
| Intercollegiate Rifle  | 43   | 1,759   | 48   | 2,039   | 41   | 1,757   |
| Intercollegiate Pistol | 10   | 373     | 13   | 347     | 12   | 348     |
| Total                  | 190  | 10,127  | 203  | 10,999  | 193  | 10,791  |

## LOCAL TOURNAMENTS

|                                 | 1969 | Registered<br>1968 | 1967 | 1969  | Approved<br>1968 | 1967  |
|---------------------------------|------|--------------------|------|-------|------------------|-------|
| High Power Rifle                | 140  | 163                | 132  | 276   | 277              | 308   |
| Smallbore Rifle, Prone          | 67   | 70                 | 86   | 122   | 117              | 101   |
| Smallbore Rifle, Position       | 36   | 52                 | 53   | 98    | 106              | 85    |
| Smallbore Rifle, Indoor         | 81   | 81                 | 77   | 123   | 129              | 106   |
| Pistol, Outdoor                 | 260  | 293                | 277  | 671   | 698              | 677   |
| Pistol, Indoor                  | 62   | 68                 | 62   | 213   | 194              | 195   |
| Police Combat                   | 3    | 2                  | 1    | 29    | 24               | 10    |
| Shotgun                         | 15   | 6                  | 4    | 35    | 45               | 22    |
| International Running Boar/Deer | 4    | 3                  | 3    | 0     | 0                | 1     |
| Air Gun                         | 0    | 1                  | 0    | 0     | 0                | 2     |
| Precision Air Rifle/Pistol      | 1    | 0                  | 0    | 1     | 0                | 0     |
| *Total                          | 669  | 739                | 695  | 1,568 | 1,590            | 1,507 |

\*Does not include National, Regional, Sectional and State Championships.

### Registered Leagues

Registered leagues provide an opportunity for clubs and other organizations to plan local shooting activities through a complete season on an informal, sociable basis. NRA offers five different award plans for both winter and summer leagues. League shooting helps new shooters earn an NRA classification so they can enter the first sanctioned tournament with an earned classification.

### Postal Matches

Exhibit E on page 46 lists the numerous postal matches conducted by NRA or co-sponsored with other organizations. These popular competitive programs encourage shooting within the various organizations and promote the NRA image when they are publicized in the various "house publications." The programs and result bulletins are revised and updated annually in order to keep this popular plan of competitive shooting interesting and appealing to the casual marksman.

### NRA Shotgun Activities

During 1969 NRA shotgun activities continued to show growth in classifications, however, the number of tournaments took a slight downward

turn, mainly because of the de-emphasis on competitive shooting in the Armed Forces. Civilian clubs do not place the stress on international shotgun activities that the Armed Forces did. Also, 1969 did not present a true major world level competition, being an off year.

In 1969, the NRA made contacts with and assisted the International Association of College Unions, Inc. (IACUI), University of Iowa Chapter, to organize the first inter-collegiate skeet and trap championships. Over 100 students, young men and women, took part in each event. The same event is planned for 1970 with anticipation of greater participation. NRA will again sponsor an international skeet and NRA clay pigeon tournament at Camp Perry. The number of tournaments for the first part of 1970 has shown an increase and far greater participation is anticipated in connection with the forthcoming 40th World Shooting Championships.

### NRA International Shooting

In its role as the national representative to the International Shooting Union for all U. S. participation in the international program, the NRA completed a very successful year in 1969.

For the first time in many years the NRA was re-



quired to hold separate tryouts for the Skeet, Clay Pigeon and Running Boar Teams to the 1969 Moving Target Championships. Problems arose in the host nations and required shifting the Running Boar event from Vercelli, Italy to Sandviken, Sweden while the clay target events were moved from Madrid to San Sabastian, Spain.

The tryouts were organized at the USAF Marksmanship Training Unit, Lackland AFB (Running Boar) and the excellent facilities at Texas International Gun Club (also at San Antonio) were used for the shotgun events.

According to regulations of the International Shooting Union the country hosting a world championship is required to conduct an invitational tournament one year prior to the big event during the same month and as near the actual match conditions as possible. Our 9th U. S. International Matches met this requirement and were held at Phoenix, Arizona, October 5-13, 1969. Two hundred and twenty American shooters fired in these events.

The NRA issued invitations to 109 ISU member federations. Over 70 federations responded and 14 foreign nations sent teams, with more than 100 shooters.

There were some problems with organization and equipment. This was anticipated because ISU competitions are conducted under considerably different conditions than the standard American events in which the United States is much more experienced. In addition, unlike previous hosts who have had full financial and personnel support from the government, the NRA conducted this pre-world championships entirely with volunteer help, as will be the case with the 40th World Championship.

Recommendations for improvements and changes were made by officials of the International Shooting Union who were invited and hosted by the NRA for that purpose. They were the President, Dr. Kurt Hasler, Switzerland; the Secretary General, Mr. Ernest Zimmermann, Germany; Mr. A. J. Palmer, Great Britain; Mr. Otto Horber, Switzerland; Mr. Petre Cismigiu, Romania; and, Chairman of the Technical Committee, Michael Tipa, USA. Additional constructive criticism was received from a number of the competitors and visitors.

The Tenth U. S. International Championships and Final Team selections will be held July 13-26, 1970. Rifle and pistol events will be at the Black

Canyon facilities and the International Skeet and Clay Pigeon championships will be at the Phoenix Trap and Skeet Club.

The 40th World Shooting Championships will be held at the same locations, October 17-26, 1970.

#### NRA Classification

The classification system is maintained in order to make award distribution equitable in sanctioned tournaments. Classified shooters compete with others of comparable skill. This service for our members includes maintaining a control card for each shooter, policing the system, issuing cards to new competitors who fire in sanctioned tournaments and to those who earn reclassification. The four classes (Master, Expert, Sharpshooter and Marksman) are maintained for all competitors in sanctioned rifle, pistol, air gun and shotgun tournaments. These four general types of competitive shooting are broken down into the thirteen different control cards shown in the analysis.

#### CLASSIFICATION ON RECORD

|                       | 1969    | 1968    | 1967    |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Active Masters ----   | 12,901  | 13,723  | 14,425  |
| Lifetime Masters ---- | 5,286   | 5,548   | 5,807   |
| Inactive Masters ---- | 11,923  | 9,886   | 7,868   |
| Inactive Lifetime     |         |         |         |
| Masters -----         | 4,637   | 3,934   | 3,271   |
| Experts -----         | 24,356  | 25,490  | 25,761  |
| Sharpshooters ----    | 24,297  | 24,128  | 24,483  |
| Marksmen -----        | 43,811  | 44,060  | 41,654  |
| Total Issued -----    | 127,211 | 126,769 | 123,269 |
| Temporary -----       | 34,396  | 37,065  | 38,125  |
| Grand Total -----     | 161,607 | 163,834 | 161,394 |

#### CLASSIFICATION BY TYPE

|                         | 1969    | 1968    | 1967    |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| High Power Rifle --     | 23,014  | 24,650  | 23,152  |
| Smallbore Rifle:        |         |         |         |
| Outdoor Prone --        | 11,691  | 12,156  | 12,768  |
| Outdoor Position        | 8,439   | 8,972   | 8,743   |
| Indoor -----            | 40,720  | 41,566  | 43,718  |
| Total -----             | 60,850  | 62,694  | 65,229  |
| International Rifle --  | 11,938  | 11,605  | 9,677   |
| Pistol:                 |         |         |         |
| Outdoor -----           | 28,394  | 29,204  | 29,366  |
| Indoor -----            | 29,018  | 28,998  | 27,977  |
| International ----      | 2,925   | 2,486   | 2,166   |
| Police Combat --        | 3,650   | 2,728   | 2,753   |
| Total -----             | 63,987  | 63,416  | 62,262  |
| Moving Target:          |         |         |         |
| Int'l Skeet -----       | 635     | 594     | 435     |
| Int'l Clay Pigeon       | 970     | 875     | 639     |
| Total -----             | 1,605   | 1,469   | 1,074   |
| Precision Air Rifle --  | 185     | 0       | 0       |
| Precision Air Pistol -- | 28      | 0       | 0       |
| Grand Total -----       | 161,607 | 163,834 | 161,394 |



## Hunting and Conservation

28



NRA's devotion to the interest of its membership is most evident in the mounting emphasis placed on Hunting and Conservation matters. Since the last annual report two important pieces dealing with the subject and produced in the house have joined the NRA Conservation Action Handbook on NRA's Book List.

The first is the Junior Club Hunting and Conservation Project Manual series which provides junior clubs with timely advice and guidance on how to organize their membership and carry out interesting and constructive projects involving hunting and conservation activities. The second is a register of NRA members who are North American guides, outfitters and hunting camp operators published under the title DENALI 1970. This register establishes a code of ethics for guides and provides common definitions for both guides and clients undertaking a guided hunt.

NRA continued to present views safeguarding the sportsmen's interest in conservation and environmental issues before Congress and other governmental agencies. Especially noteworthy is the close working relationship enjoyed by NRA's staff with state game and conservation agencies.





#### **Hunter Recognition**

The Silver Bullet Award for the NRA member taking the outstanding whitetail deer, mule deer or antelope has been increased in stature by close cooperation with the Boone and Crockett Club, keepers of the Records of North American Big Game, who are now providing the services of their official measurers for the program.

Members were awarded 1,431 lapel buttons in recognition of taking exceptional big game trophies during the past hunting season. Again deer hunters produced the most trophies. Buttons were awarded for 484 whitetail deer, 305 mule and blacktail deer, 187 wild turkey, 133 bear, 121 antelope, 75 moose, 48 elk, 45 bighorn sheep and 33 mountain goat.

#### **Information Service**

Well over 20,000 written requests and numerous personal inquiries for information on hunting seasons, laws, techniques, regulations and hunting areas in the United States and Canada were answered. Hunting clubs were provided as a matter of routine with conservation information packets and quarterly copies of their own newsletter "The Game Bag."

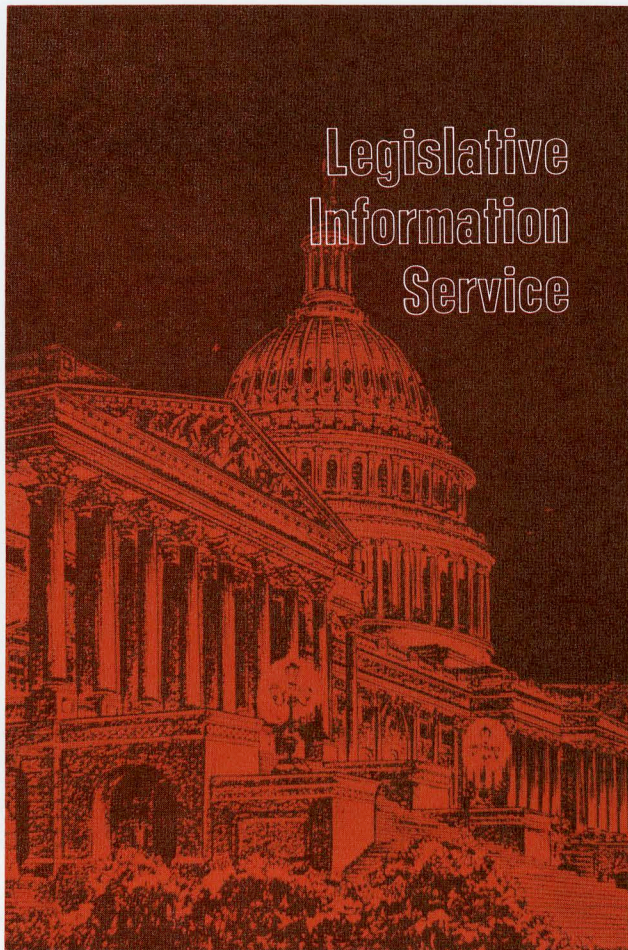
1969 marked only the second year in which a Canadian Province was recognized for the excellence of its Hunter Safety Program. The Province of Manitoba, judged by the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners to have the year's outstanding program, was the recipient of the NRA award. Honorable mention certificates were presented to game departments of California, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah and Washington.

The Uniform Hunter Casualty Report compiled by NRA from studies of hunting accidents, made by cooperating states and Canadian provinces utilizing a standard format, continues as a most useful tool for Hunter Safety Instructors to increase the effectiveness of their programs.

#### **Hunting Ethics**

The widespread acceptance of NRA Hunter's Code of Ethics by landowners as a means to identify good sportsmen who are dedicated to the principles of safe hunting and sound game management is further evidence of the prestige achieved by NRA in the field of hunting and conservation.





The primary function of the NRA's Legislative Information Service is the collection, evaluation and dissemination of information on proposed and existing firearms controls. The principal means of transmitting this information are (1) the monthly report, "What the Lawmakers are Doing," in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*; (2) publications treating various aspects of firearms regulation; and (3) replies to inquiries from NRA members, other persons, organizations, public officials and lawmakers. In addition, special bulletins, memoranda, reports and direct contact by mail, telephone, telegram or personal conversation are used to accomplish the information-gathering and reporting function of the Legislative Information Service.

30

Legislative developments on the federal, state and local levels were reported in 153 columns of *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*. Fourteen legislative bulletins were mailed to NRA members and clubs in eleven states and two local jurisdictions in which important firearms proposals were under consideration.

## Federal

On the national level, the most significant gun-control event in 1969 was the enactment into law on November 26 of a measure to remove rifle and shotgun ammunition (except .22 rimfire) and components thereof from the record keeping requirements of the Gun Control Act of 1968. This change in the application of the record keeping requirements represents an important advance in the NRA's efforts to remove or modify the more onerous features of the Gun Control Act of 1968 and the regulations thereunder.

The prime mover of the ammunition exemption legislation was Senator Wallace Bennett of Utah. Initially, his efforts were directed to the elimination of all rifle and shotgun ammunition, and ammunition components, from the Gun Control Act. However, various parliamentary and other considerations led to the Senator's proposal and promotion of a compromise measure on record keeping.

Another important development in the Congress last year was Senate passage on November 19 of S. 849, by Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, to strengthen the Gun Control Act by providing for a mandatory additional penalty for the use or carrying of a firearm in the commission of a Federal felony. Conviction for a first offense would carry a penalty of one to ten years; a second conviction would mean an automatic penalty of at least ten years. The Mansfield Bill is, at the time of writing, in the House Judiciary Committee.

The following bills were introduced in the first session of the 91st Congress (January 3 to December 23, 1969): ammunition exemption, 71; ammunition record keeping, 7; special penalty, 53; federal assistance for state hunter safety and range construction programs, 4; repeal of the Gun Control Act, 13; registration and/or licensing, 11; ID card and registration, 1; prohibition of handgun sales, 1; miscellaneous, 8. None of these bills, except the Bennett and Mansfield measures, moved beyond committee.

The NRA testified in July before the Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee against proposed registration and/or licensing bills. In September NRA testimony before the Fisheries and Wildlife Subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee supported bills to provide Federal assistance



for state hunting safety and range construction programs. In public hearings on the Defense budget before the Defense Subcommittees of the House-Senate Appropriations Committees, the NRA testified in June and September in support of an adequate appropriation for the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.

#### State

All state legislatures, except Kentucky, Mississippi and Virginia, met in regular session in 1969. Well over 700 firearms and related bills were introduced in the state legislatures. These proposals reflected virtually the whole range of regulation.

Noteworthy in 1969 was the enactment by 28 states of legislation to permit their residents to purchase rifles and shotguns in contiguous states in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968. Massachusetts already had a statute at the time of effective date of the Gun Control Act to fulfill the requirements for contiguous-state purchase.

Governor Ronald Reagan of California signed a preemption bill which apparently solves the problem in that state of local governments passing diverse ordinances requiring registration and/or licensing. By declaring its intent to preempt the field of firearms regulation with respect to licensing or registration, the California Legislature thereby barred counties and municipalities from acting in that regulatory area.

The governors of five states vetoed firearms or firearms-related legislation. Illinois' Governor Ogilvie disapproved a bill to limit the ID-card requirement to Cook County. Governor Rockefeller of New York did not approve (1) a proposal to require that applicants for a handgun license submit a certificate of qualification to handle a handgun safely; and (2) a bill to impose a mandatory additional penalty for the use of a firearm in the commission of a felony. Nebraska's Governor Tie-mann vetoed a bill to provide that no person shall be placed in legal jeopardy for acts of self-defense (veto overridden). Governor Milliken of Michigan did not sign a measure to require a permit for the purchase of ammunition components by hand-loaders. Wisconsin's Governor Knowles disapproved a bill to provide an additional mandatory penalty for possession of a firearm in the commission of a felony.

Arkansas, California, Nebraska, New Mexico

and South Dakota enacted legislation to provide for a special penalty for the possession or use of a firearm in the commission of a crime. Michigan adopted a compulsory hunter training program; and Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York enacted legislation to prohibit the possession or carrying of any firearm on the premises of an educational institution without written authorization of such institution.

New Mexico sportsmen (including the New Mexico Rifle and Pistol Association) were instrumental in successfully promoting the inclusion of a section guaranteeing that "no law shall be made abridging the right of the citizen to keep and bear arms for security and defense, for lawful hunting and recreational use, and for other lawful purposes" in the revised State constitution which was submitted to and rejected by the State's voters in December.

#### Local

There were numerous proposals in various stages of consideration (draft, preliminary study, formal introduction, etc.) on the county and municipal level. By and large, no significant additions or changes were made in existing local laws.

Of special interest was the action of Montgomery County, Maryland, adjacent to the Nation's Capital, in formally rejecting the ID-card approach and a competency test for firearms owners. Also, Los Angeles and Cleveland, among other local jurisdictions, rejected firearms registration.

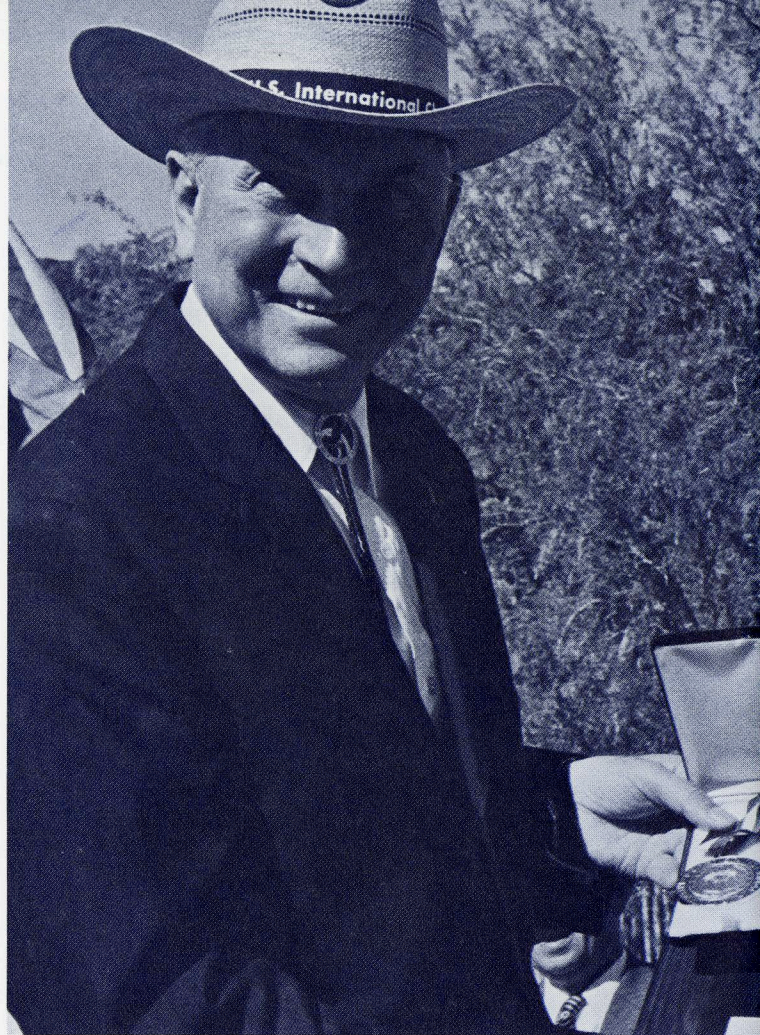
Washington, D. C.'s registration-licensing regulations, adopted in 1968, finally went into effect on February 15, 1969. Experience under these regulations, from the response and control point of view, has been disappointing to D. C. officials.

#### Courts

The United States Supreme Court rejected the appeal of New Jersey sportsmen from a State Court decision upholding the validity of New Jersey's 1966 gun control law. Basis of the high court's dismissal was "want of a substantial Federal question."

The California Supreme Court upheld San Francisco's registration ordinance as a "valid exercise of local police power," and the Illinois Supreme Court declared arguments against the Chicago registration ordinance to be "without sufficient merit."





## Public Relations



As a public service organization, the entire NRA Headquarters operation contributes to the Association's total public relations effort. However, the Office of Public Relations carries out a basic public relations program designed (1) to inform the general public on the various aspects of Federal, state and local firearms legislation; (2) to increase the prestige and public acceptance of the NRA in its various programs; (3) to establish and promote civilian marksmanship training as essential to the national defense; (4) to emphasize that shooting is safe; (5) to promote recreational shooting in its various forms; (6) to identify shooting as an essential international sport; and (7) to identify the NRA as *the* authority on guns and the shooting sports.

In order to accomplish this mission, the NRA Office of Public Relations operates in several broad general categories: (1) general publicity, which includes almost daily use of the printed media, radio and television; (2) shows and exhibits; (3) personal appearances and interviews; and (4) personal assistance to media representatives.

### Publicity

The Office of Public Relations had a particularly active year in 1969. During this time 30 special stories were written with a total of 468,000 re-





leases distributed. These stories related to major activities or statements concerning the Association's programs and policies on various issues. In addition, 19,188 "hometown" releases were prepared and distributed to local newspapers and broadcasters. These releases on individual NRA members concerned personal accomplishments, awards, instructor certification, club organization and other pertinent accomplishments.

In the area of match coverage, OPR was able to provide more assistance this year because its staff was not restricted by the problems which the office faced last year when two assassinations occurred and the legislative fight was at its peak. Since January, OPR personnel have provided daily coverage of ten major matches. At Camp Perry this year, two members of the OPR staff were assigned to the press office. However, this limited staff was able to produce 52 daily wire stories, 124 releases on individuals, 12 different weekly wrap-up stories, 52 filmed television interviews, and prepare 65 special and 52 daily photo releases. In addition, 1,821 hometown releases were sent to the media before the National Championships began. Similar production was achieved for the Police Championships and the 9th U.S. International Championships at Phoenix.

During the 1969 Annual Meetings in Washing-

ton, the Office of Public Relations prepared advance stories and daily coverage of the meeting events. Clippings indicate good "pick-up" by the media.

In order to adequately promote acceptance of wire stories and achieve coverage of matches by the press, the OPR Director assigned one staff man to call on all facets of the media in nine States in advance of the National Championships, the International Tryouts, the Police Championships and the Phoenix matches. It is through these personal contacts with the editors of newspapers, magazines and in the broadcast media that the OPR has been able to obtain more space and airtime for the shooting sports than has been possible in past years. These press tours are extensive, and in the long run the shooting sports will benefit because of our personal contact which puts the media in the position of knowing who is supplying the coverage and assured of receiving news daily, ready for immediate printing or broadcasting. These personal contacts have already proven extremely useful in obtaining "live" coverage by television and news writers at Camp Perry, Phoenix and other major matches. Through these and future contacts the OPR hopes to be able to generate major coverage by the networks in Phoenix during the World Championships.

The OPR achieved a major savings in the budget by combining two television projects which made funds available for the production of a major motion picture in cooperation with the Chrysler Corporation, American Express, Browning Arms, and several other sponsors. We were able to complete 14 color television spots, using such personalities as Fess Parker, Lief Erickson, and others, and combine the "Keeneye" station break slides into a total package. The funds previously budgeted for the station break slides will be used for a new cooperative motion picture. This picture was filmed in Mexico and will be distributed by Chrysler to motion picture theaters, clubs, etc., and will also appear on 150 television stations on the "Quest For Adventure" series. It will also be available for our internal use.

In the area of radio materials, the second series of conservation spots has been completed and is being distributed to more than 5,000 radio stations. This record, the second in the "Legacy" series, contains 20 separate spots using the voices of noted Hollywood and television personalities.



The NRA Office of Public Relations was able to achieve a major coup in obtaining the services of Fess Parker, TV's "Daniel Boone" to participate in the production of 13 five-minute radio shows on conservation, hunting and shooting safety. He has also offered to act as an NRA spokesman in these areas. The OPR is planning an appropriate award for Mr. Parker and will promote his activities in connection with the NRA. The recorded programs will be distributed to a selected list of 1,000 radio stations known to be sympathetic to the NRA programs and policies.

Production of the second series of "Keeneye" newspaper mats has been completed and distribution to more than 5,000 newspapers will be continued on a two-a-month basis throughout the balance of this year. This gives the cooperating papers a full series of 26 mats for use at the discretion of the editors. Clippings received in the OPR indicate that the first series was well received and is being widely used.

In July 1968, the OPR contracted with a syndicated editorial service which supplies newspaper editorials to more than 11,000 newspapers. The wide acceptance of this service and the use of our editorials have been extremely gratifying with a total circulation of 3,633,234 to date, and the OPR is continuing the service under the present budget.

Several of the NRA stock films have been again placed in TV and theater distribution through a commercial film distributor. These films were taken out of distribution when INFOPLAN was under NRA contract and were distributed through its field network. The new film, "The Story of the NRA" has been completed and is going into TV syndication immediately. This film is also being distributed through our contractor.

At the Annual Meetings in April, the NRA Board of Directors recommended that, if funds could be made available, a film be made of Policewoman Jeanne Bray's program of self-defense for women. The OPR has been able to make budget adjustments so this film can be produced. Filming was done in Florida in July with final production now completed.

The OPR annually participates in 14 major exhibitions such as the Outdoor Writers Association of America, National Sporting Goods Dealers Association, National Recreation and Park Association, National Industrial Recreation Association

and others. In addition, the OPR exhibited at the Fraternal Order of Police Convention in Louisville, Kentucky, in August at which President Scott was the honored guest. The OPR had arranged appearances for Mr. Scott in Louisville and Cincinnati in connection with his visit. In addition, OPR arranged a series of appearances for Mr. Scott in Ohio during the National Championships.

#### NRA Field Representatives

To promote the interests of NRA, seven NRA Field Representatives were active in 1969. These men direct their efforts to promoting individual memberships and organizing new clubs. Special consideration is given to appearances before sportsmen's clubs, civic groups and other organizations for the purpose of creating a better understanding of the objects and purposes of NRA and to encourage support of its programs.

Their activities by days break down as follows for the entire year:

|                   |       |
|-------------------|-------|
| Competitions      | 312   |
| Training          | 62    |
| Administration    | 439   |
| Travel (contacts) | 1,170 |
| Meetings          | 288   |
| Other             | 284   |
| Total days        | 2,555 |

They attended and participated in 817 meetings during the year, with a total attendance of 53,213 people. They traveled 373,359 miles on 1,852 days while in travel status. All 50 of the states were visited, and 1,494 visits were made to cities and towns. The types of contacts made break down as follows:

|                                  |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| NRA Clubs                        | 875   |
| Law Enforcement Agencies         | 882   |
| Sporting Goods Dealers           | 594   |
| State Officials                  | 288   |
| Ranges                           | 327   |
| Press, Radio and TV              | 242   |
| Directors, Council Members       | 642   |
| Instructors                      | 542   |
| Sportsmen's Organizations        | 426   |
| Referees                         | 215   |
| State Associations               | 201   |
| Competitors                      | 1,956 |
| Fish and Game Departments        | 129   |
| Non-NRA Clubs                    | 382   |
| Military Establishments          | 113   |
| Parks and Recreation Departments | 86    |
| Gun Collector Associations       | 119   |
| Civic Clubs                      | 118   |
| Colleges and Universities        | 67    |
| All Other Contacts               | 207   |
| Total                            | 8,411 |



# Organization Relationships

Our relationships with established organizations having a mutual interest in firearms and shooting activities continues.

## **Boy Scouts of America**

Our long-time association with the BSA has been most productive. We cooperate on the merit badge requirements for shooting and the riflery program requirements for shooting, and the riflery program in BSA camps is more important today than ever.

The Executive Vice President of NRA served as a member of the National Council and the Health and Safety Committee of BSA.

## **National Education Association**

There is an increasing participation in shooting activities by students in schools and colleges. Units of the National Education Association of the United States cooperated in the preparation of our highly successful Hunter Safety Course.

The American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation is supporting with enthusiasm the Outdoor Education Project which promotes the learning of recreational skills, including shooting, which can be enjoyed for a lifetime.

The Executive Vice President and Executive Director of NRA served on the Advisory Committee of the Outdoor Education Project.

## **U.S. Olympic Committee and International Shooting Union**

The governing body for worldwide shooting competitions and the only organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee is the International Shooting Union, with headquarters in Wiesbaden, West Germany. The Union establishes international rules and recognizes records for World Championships, the shooting events at the Olympic Games, and regional games such as the Pan-American.

Having held the office of First Vice President of the U.S. Olympic Committee for four years, the Executive Vice President of NRA was elected USOC President in April 1969. He also served as a member of the Executive Committee of the International Shooting Union and was selected as the President designate of the ISU North American Region. An NRA staff member was elected Chairman of the ISU Technical Committee.

## **National Safety Council**

For years, the National Safety Council has concerned itself with work safety, motor vehicle safety, and home safety. It now has directed its efforts to accidents in public places, other than traffic, and has established a Public Safety Conference to explore such activities as swimming, boating, shooting, skiing, etc.

During 1969, the Executive Director of NRA served as Chairman of the Public Safety Conference and as member of the Board of Directors. An NRA staff member is Chairman of the Shooting Safety Committee and a member of the Board of Directors.

## **Blinded Veterans Association**

Since 1966, as a public service, NRA has made a special promotional effort to raise funds for the Blinded Veterans Association. This effort has been made through NRA affiliated clubs. The amount raised through December 31, 1969 was \$3,015.50. The total for 4 years is \$41,549.60.

We are continuing to receive funds from the clubs for this program.

In addition to the club participation, a special fund raising promotion was prepared in 1969, and is distributed with NRA credential mailings. Literature consisting of a folder explaining the work of BVA, combined with an easy order blank, invites the recipient to contribute \$5 or more to the BVA, and receive in return a gift of appreciation—a pair of Davis hunting or shooting glasses. This monthly program is proving most successful in the joint BVA/NRA fund-raising effort.

## **Other Organizations**

Close liaison is maintained with many other governmental agencies and private organizations, in connection with related activities, for the benefit of our membership and the shooting game; for example: American Legion; Bureau of Outdoor Recreation; Forest Service; Izaak Walton League; National Industrial Recreation Association; International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners; National Guard Association; National Park Service; National Recreation and Park Association; National Wildlife Federation; Public Health Service; Reserve Officers Association; Veterans of Foreign Wars; Wildlife Management Institute; National Resources Council; and others.





## NRA Annual Meetings

One of the major events of our Association's year is the NRA Annual Meetings and Firearms Exhibit. Once each year, in the spring, the members and their elected representatives on the Board of Directors meet to evaluate accomplishments, to plan future activities, and to handle official matters of our organization. The sessions are arranged to provide complete information on operations and activities, liberal opportunity to participate in discussions, a chance to visit the greatest firearms exhibit in America, and a number of other entertaining special events.

### Sessions

The 1969 Meetings were held in Washington, D.C. at the Sheraton Park Hotel from March 29 to April 3. Registration of members totaled 8,000, and an estimated 12,000 persons visited the exhibit hall. The first open session was a welcoming session with reports from the Officers of the Association to the membership on NRA activities for the previous year. The last session was the annual meeting of the Board of Directors. General sessions held were: Firearms Education, Competitive Shooting, Gun Collecting, Firearms Legislation, Hunting and Conservation, NRA State Associations and Club Delegates. Closed meetings of standing and special committees were also scheduled.

### Firearms Exhibit

The exhibit hall, as usual, was the most popular

feature of the Meetings. In 1969, 95 commercial manufacturers and dealers, 18 collector organizations, 5 state associations, and 5 military services had displays using a total of 165 booths—an all-time high. Manufacturers and dealers showed the latest in foreign and domestic guns, loading tools, gunsmithing supplies, leather goods, stocks and grips, sighting equipment, and other accessories. Gun collector organizations and dealers exhibited the finest in historical firearms and related equipment as an educational feature.

### Special Events

In addition to the business and open meetings dealing with the affairs of NRA, a number of special events for the entertainment of members were part of the program. These included movies on shooting and big game hunting, ladies tours and luncheons, the annual Get Acquainted Luncheon, and many other activities. The 98th Annual Banquet was cancelled at the last moment in deference to the death of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

### Future Meetings

Future meetings of the Association have been scheduled for New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1970; for Washington, D.C., in 1971; and for Portland, Oregon, in 1972.



# NRA Headquarters Operation

## Headquarters Staff

In order to foster efficiency of staff operation, the activities of the Association are divided into major groupings with specific responsibilities for each. The Directors of the six groups have been delegated authority to operate under established policy guidance, assuming responsibility for immediate action in order to conserve time and to insure that the maximum amount of work be performed simultaneously. Exhibit G on page 45 presents the current Headquarters Staff Organization Chart.

## Personnel

The number of paid employees of the Association has increased with its growth from 46 in 1941 to 284 in 1969. Although there is considerable turnover in clerical personnel, a number of key people have been with the NRA for a number of years: 10 for over 25 years, 14 for over 15 years, 23 for 10 years, and 25 for over 5 years. The table shows a comparison of employees for the past 3 years:

Each regular full-time employee of the Association is assigned a classification. The breakdown as of the end of 1969 is shown in the Classifications table.

## Incoming Mail

With over 1,000,000 members in the United States and various parts of the world, there is considerable correspondence. Upon receipt, mail is opened and sorted into "money mail" which is delivered to the Accounting Office, and "non-money mail" which is sorted by activities and delivered directly to the office concerned. During 1969 1,764,285 pieces of mail were received at NRA Headquarters as compared to 1,977,700 pieces in 1968 and 1,815,800 in 1967.

## Materials Distributed

Much of the incoming mail relates to requests for information and materials pertaining to NRA and its activities. As an indication of the volume of items distributed each year, some comparative totals are shown in the accompanying table:

### EMPLOYEES

|                                             | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 |
|---------------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Executive .....                             | 17   | 16   | 15   |
| Membership .....                            | 111  | 105  | 82   |
| Competitions, Training,<br>Facilities ..... | 46   | 43   | 47   |
| Office of Publications .....                | 22   | 22   | 22   |
| Administrative Services .....               | 70   | 71   | 63   |
| Office of the Secretary .....               | 8    | 8    | 6    |
| Office of Public Relations .....            | 10   | 10   | 9    |
| Total .....                                 | 284  | 275  | 244  |

### CLASSIFICATIONS

|                                                        |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Executive .....                                        | 3   |
| I Administrative Staff .....                           | 6   |
| II Managing Staff .....                                | 6   |
| III Operating Staff .....                              | 50  |
| IV Staff Assistant and Secretary to Executive Staff .. | 16  |
| V Supervisory and Secretary to Administrative Staff .. | 20  |
| VI Senior Clerk and Secretary to Managing Staff .....  | 52  |
| VII Typist Specialist and Clerk Specialist .....       | 58  |
| VIII Clerk Typist and Clerk General .....              | 56  |
| IX Building Maintenance .....                          | 17  |
| Total .....                                            | 284 |

### MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED

|                                      | 1969    | 1968    | 1967    |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Statistical Cards .....              | 763,862 | 883,841 | 849,741 |
| Instruction Manuals .....            | 767,133 | 842,511 | 482,431 |
| Training Materials .....             | 431,704 | 570,152 | 600,206 |
| Membership Decals .....              | 650,200 | 988,300 | 581,200 |
| Club Material .....                  | 225,631 | 255,258 | 177,624 |
| Legislative Folders .....            | 111,690 | 651,272 | 297,877 |
| Qualification Folders .....          | 171,207 | 242,675 | 306,500 |
| Folder, If . . . You<br>Belong ..... | 138,550 | 293,350 | 216,500 |
| NRA Handbooks and<br>Reprints .....  | 54,449  | 68,962  | 87,457  |
| Membership Bras-<br>sards, etc. .... | 205,742 | 171,096 | 162,533 |
| Essentials of Safe<br>Hunting .....  | 111,700 | 141,300 | 196,000 |
| Competition Rule<br>Books .....      | 54,666  | 70,940  | 60,171  |
| Is Your Pet Gun<br>Housebroke .....  | 118,250 | 203,500 | 134,250 |



## NRA Headquarters Building

At a special meeting at Camp Perry on August 27, 1955, the NRA Board of Directors authorized the erection of a building at 1230 Sixteenth Street, as part of a new NRA Headquarters, at an expenditure not to exceed \$1,500,000. The building was completed and occupied in April of 1957.

At a regular meeting on April 12, 1961, the NRA Board of Directors authorized construction, as soon as possible, of the remaining portion of the NRA Headquarters on the corner of Sixteenth Street and Rhode Island Avenue as originally planned, provided favorable zoning could be obtained.

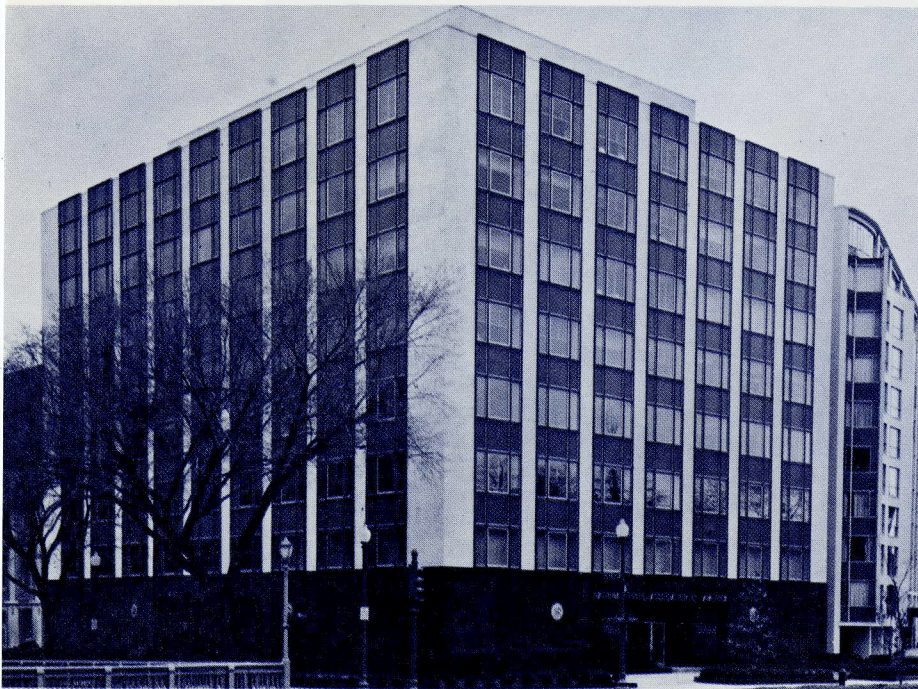
After more than two years of wrangling over exceptions to a new zoning code adopted for the District of Columbia in 1958, and after introduction of a bill in Congress (H.R. 6185) to authorize

the desired construction, the Board of Zoning Adjustment of the District of Columbia on May 21, 1963, granted permission to complete the building as originally planned. The remaining portion now has been completed at a cost of approximately \$1,200,000.

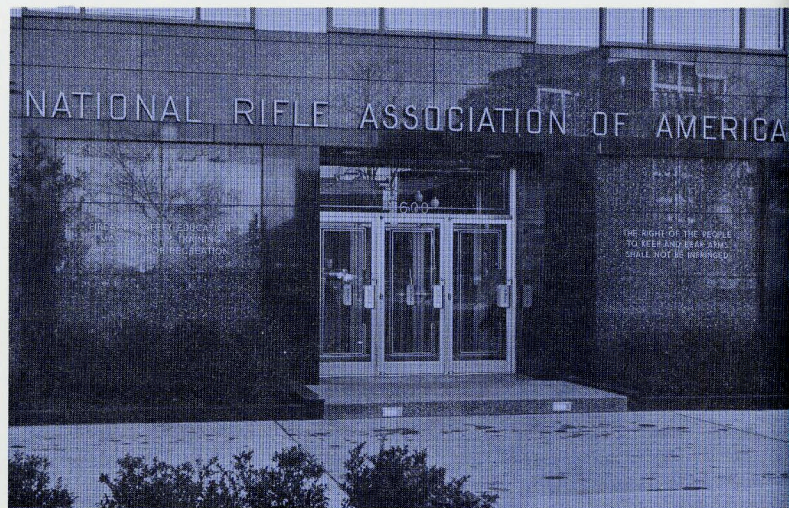
This beautiful, modern office building of glass and marble on a steel frame has two floors below ground and eight above and a penthouse containing heating and cooling equipment. Some 6,500 square feet of space has been allotted to the NRA Firearms Museum on the first and second floors of the new addition, and an equal amount of space has been used for ranges in the subbasement. A portion of one floor, which has been earmarked for future expansion, is authorized to be leased until needed.



The Headquarters of the National Rifle Association of America in Washington, D. C., is a handsome modernistic structure built with funds raised and contributed by members and affiliated clubs. Built in two sections, the first opening in 1957 and the second in 1966, the completed Headquarters



houses all of the Headquarters Staff and operations. For NRA members visiting Washington, the NRA Headquarters Museum should be high on the list of places to see. Display cases show milestones in the development of rifles, handguns, and shotguns.



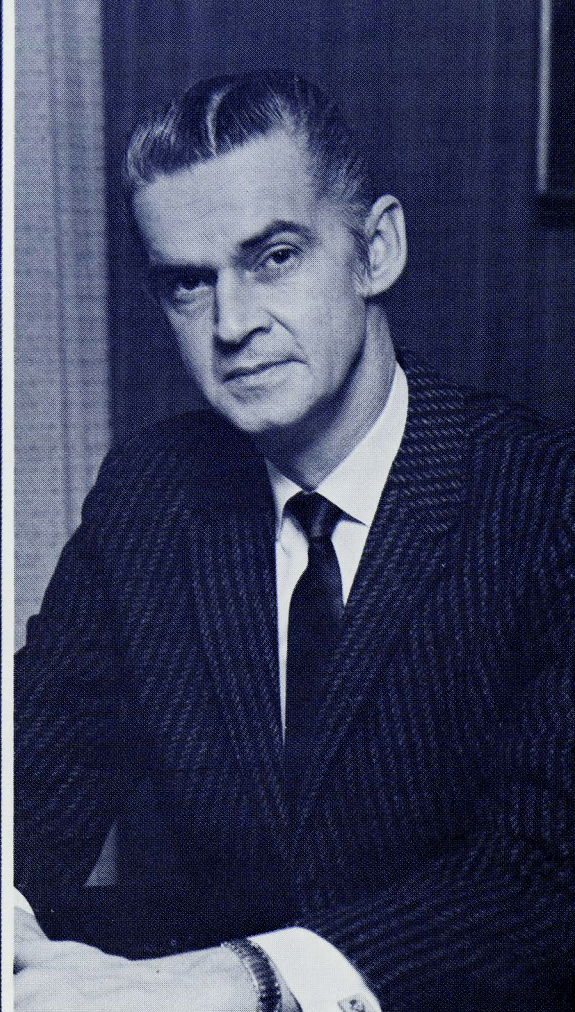




WILLIAM B. BINSWANGER  
Administrative Services



CHARLES E. GIESEY  
Membership



JOHN R. HESS  
Public Relations

## Division Directors

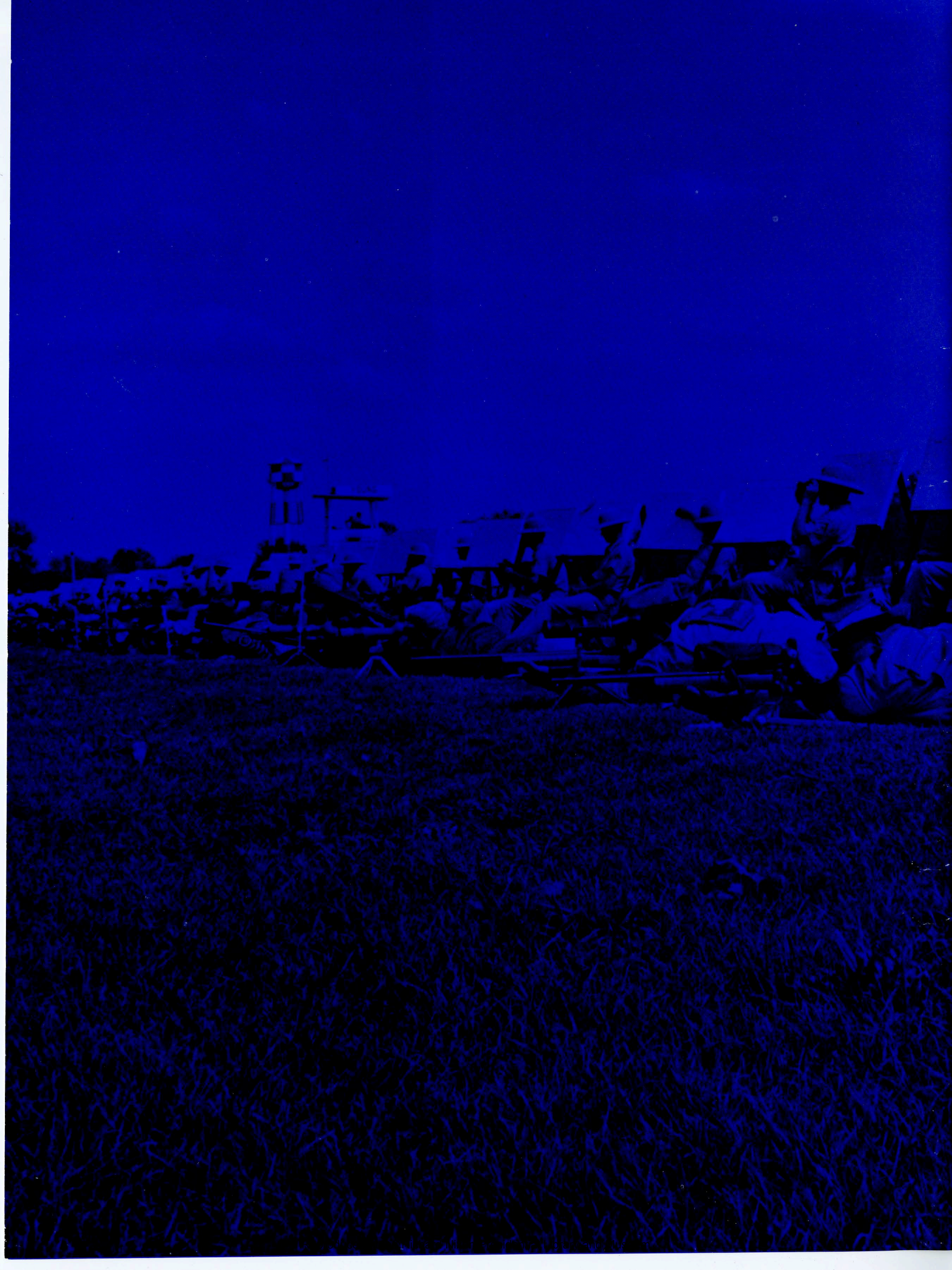


ASHLEY HALSEY, JR.  
Office of Publications

STANLEY A. MATE  
Competitions, Training and Facilities











# NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

## Exhibits

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## COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF INDIVIDUAL AND ORGANIZATION MEMBERS

|                                    | Total Individual Members |           |         | Lifetime Members |        |        | Affiliated Organizations |        |        |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------|------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|                                    | 1969                     | 1968      | 1967    | 1969             | 1968   | 1967   | 1969                     | 1968   | 1967   |
| <b>NORTHEASTERN AREA</b>           |                          |           |         |                  |        |        |                          |        |        |
| Maine                              | 4,797                    | 4,724     | 4,353   | 539              | 457    | 407    | 92                       | 133    | 168    |
| New Hampshire                      | 4,828                    | 4,636     | 3,697   | 529              | 462    | 390    | 85                       | 124    | 157    |
| Vermont                            | 2,943                    | 2,961     | 2,520   | 371              | 319    | 289    | 55                       | 63     | 75     |
| Massachusetts                      | 20,087                   | 20,161    | 16,827  | 2,176            | 1,858  | 1,616  | 389                      | 401    | 409    |
| Rhode Island                       | 3,065                    | 3,186     | 2,741   | 323              | 283    | 256    | 61                       | 68     | 71     |
| Connecticut                        | 14,944                   | 15,194    | 12,479  | 1,648            | 1,436  | 1,258  | 213                      | 235    | 223    |
| Total                              | 50,664                   | 50,862    | 42,617  | 5,586            | 4,815  | 4,216  | 895                      | 1,024  | 1,103  |
| <b>NORTH CENTRAL ATLANTIC AREA</b> |                          |           |         |                  |        |        |                          |        |        |
| New York                           | 87,660                   | 90,235    | 81,129  | 9,155            | 7,999  | 6,988  | 1,793                    | 1,818  | 1,819  |
| New Jersey                         | 35,653                   | 36,310    | 30,538  | 3,915            | 3,357  | 2,943  | 536                      | 544    | 545    |
| Pennsylvania                       | 60,955                   | 58,530    | 48,203  | 6,696            | 5,827  | 5,095  | 780                      | 826    | 847    |
| Delaware                           | 2,611                    | 2,633     | 2,146   | 281              | 244    | 210    | 30                       | 27     | 32     |
| District of Columbia               | 3,158                    | 3,630     | 3,622   | 521              | 505    | 504    | 26                       | 27     | 28     |
| Maryland                           | 22,950                   | 22,985    | 18,109  | 2,505            | 2,132  | 1,806  | 251                      | 263    | 281    |
| Total                              | 212,987                  | 214,323   | 183,747 | 23,073           | 20,064 | 17,546 | 3,416                    | 3,505  | 3,552  |
| <b>SOUTH CENTRAL ATLANTIC AREA</b> |                          |           |         |                  |        |        |                          |        |        |
| Virginia                           | 22,678                   | 23,032    | 19,350  | 2,656            | 2,229  | 1,915  | 179                      | 171    | 192    |
| West Virginia                      | 7,875                    | 8,066     | 6,696   | 656              | 570    | 501    | 68                       | 84     | 103    |
| North Carolina                     | 14,470                   | 15,409    | 13,093  | 1,181            | 981    | 813    | 116                      | 150    | 157    |
| South Carolina                     | 6,224                    | 6,758     | 5,770   | 540              | 454    | 374    | 46                       | 48     | 41     |
| Kentucky                           | 10,138                   | 10,471    | 8,255   | 734              | 580    | 487    | 73                       | 76     | 84     |
| Tennessee                          | 14,777                   | 15,970    | 14,082  | 1,072            | 872    | 727    | 103                      | 104    | 107    |
| Total                              | 76,162                   | 79,706    | 67,246  | 6,839            | 5,686  | 4,817  | 585                      | 633    | 684    |
| <b>SOUTHEASTERN AREA</b>           |                          |           |         |                  |        |        |                          |        |        |
| Georgia                            | 14,294                   | 15,167    | 13,308  | 1,227            | 1,001  | 829    | 102                      | 125    | 113    |
| Alabama                            | 14,849                   | 17,068    | 16,003  | 974              | 825    | 670    | 73                       | 79     | 95     |
| Mississippi                        | 5,885                    | 6,639     | 6,100   | 379              | 343    | 282    | 25                       | 35     | 41     |
| Florida                            | 25,562                   | 26,272    | 22,019  | 2,921            | 2,465  | 2,079  | 213                      | 227    | 238    |
| Total                              | 60,590                   | 65,146    | 57,430  | 5,501            | 4,634  | 3,860  | 413                      | 466    | 487    |
| <b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL AREA</b>     |                          |           |         |                  |        |        |                          |        |        |
| Wisconsin                          | 21,313                   | 22,530    | 18,907  | 2,030            | 1,749  | 1,486  | 316                      | 359    | 387    |
| Michigan                           | 52,380                   | 57,670    | 47,527  | 4,950            | 4,196  | 3,590  | 459                      | 498    | 532    |
| Illinois                           | 47,123                   | 51,234    | 45,788  | 4,980            | 4,333  | 3,758  | 447                      | 494    | 519    |
| Indiana                            | 22,363                   | 23,093    | 18,725  | 2,132            | 1,848  | 1,603  | 203                      | 217    | 229    |
| Ohio                               | 50,036                   | 50,072    | 41,749  | 4,891            | 4,216  | 3,621  | 476                      | 505    | 512    |
| Total                              | 193,215                  | 204,599   | 172,696 | 18,983           | 16,342 | 14,058 | 1,901                    | 2,073  | 2,179  |
| <b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL AREA</b>     |                          |           |         |                  |        |        |                          |        |        |
| Minnesota                          | 17,522                   | 17,818    | 15,014  | 1,744            | 1,494  | 1,277  | 194                      | 224    | 226    |
| Iowa                               | 10,580                   | 11,225    | 9,866   | 1,040            | 899    | 792    | 130                      | 143    | 155    |
| Missouri                           | 23,912                   | 25,362    | 20,908  | 1,923            | 1,629  | 1,394  | 182                      | 197    | 219    |
| North Dakota                       | 2,989                    | 3,316     | 3,126   | 312              | 277    | 251    | 65                       | 63     | 65     |
| South Dakota                       | 3,081                    | 3,306     | 2,930   | 353              | 320    | 291    | 55                       | 59     | 63     |
| Nebraska                           | 6,056                    | 6,271     | 5,926   | 656              | 573    | 515    | 87                       | 101    | 114    |
| Kansas                             | 10,326                   | 10,892    | 9,451   | 1,104            | 964    | 852    | 107                      | 115    | 130    |
| Total                              | 74,466                   | 78,190    | 67,221  | 7,132            | 6,156  | 5,372  | 820                      | 902    | 972    |
| <b>SOUTH CENTRAL AREA</b>          |                          |           |         |                  |        |        |                          |        |        |
| Arkansas                           | 6,667                    | 7,179     | 6,278   | 521              | 435    | 369    | 41                       | 49     | 53     |
| Louisiana                          | 12,483                   | 13,715    | 12,429  | 942              | 782    | 659    | 88                       | 86     | 98     |
| Oklahoma                           | 9,808                    | 10,331    | 8,649   | 871              | 765    | 665    | 90                       | 94     | 103    |
| Texas                              | 61,174                   | 64,411    | 55,276  | 5,746            | 4,934  | 4,236  | 417                      | 441    | 446    |
| Total                              | 90,132                   | 95,636    | 82,632  | 8,080            | 6,916  | 5,929  | 636                      | 670    | 700    |
| <b>NORTH MOUNTAIN AREA</b>         |                          |           |         |                  |        |        |                          |        |        |
| Montana                            | 5,994                    | 6,203     | 5,673   | 932              | 842    | 768    | 97                       | 126    | 119    |
| Wyoming                            | 3,535                    | 3,622     | 3,243   | 504              | 454    | 412    | 56                       | 59     | 60     |
| Idaho                              | 5,806                    | 6,029     | 4,992   | 766              | 676    | 594    | 62                       | 73     | 68     |
| Total                              | 15,335                   | 15,854    | 13,908  | 2,202            | 1,972  | 1,774  | 215                      | 258    | 247    |
| <b>SOUTH MOUNTAIN AREA</b>         |                          |           |         |                  |        |        |                          |        |        |
| Utah                               | 4,845                    | 5,427     | 5,104   | 581              | 533    | 477    | 60                       | 69     | 76     |
| Colorado                           | 14,473                   | 14,567    | 12,176  | 1,989            | 1,756  | 1,560  | 195                      | 213    | 221    |
| Arizona                            | 12,457                   | 12,285    | 10,622  | 1,759            | 1,505  | 1,316  | 118                      | 118    | 112    |
| New Mexico                         | 6,541                    | 6,687     | 5,917   | 918              | 821    | 742    | 53                       | 67     | 68     |
| Total                              | 38,316                   | 38,966    | 33,819  | 5,247            | 4,615  | 4,095  | 426                      | 467    | 477    |
| <b>NORTH PACIFIC AREA</b>          |                          |           |         |                  |        |        |                          |        |        |
| Alaska                             | 4,282                    | 4,275     | 3,506   | 865              | 752    | 666    | 38                       | 41     | 36     |
| Washington                         | 23,010                   | 22,586    | 19,404  | 3,480            | 3,095  | 2,774  | 204                      | 223    | 221    |
| Oregon                             | 16,466                   | 16,883    | 14,335  | 2,320            | 2,060  | 1,818  | 123                      | 147    | 158    |
| Total                              | 43,758                   | 43,744    | 37,245  | 6,665            | 5,907  | 5,258  | 365                      | 411    | 415    |
| <b>SOUTH PACIFIC AREA</b>          |                          |           |         |                  |        |        |                          |        |        |
| California                         | 126,617                  | 136,168   | 119,027 | 17,741           | 15,881 | 14,182 | 828                      | 900    | 959    |
| Nevada                             | 4,308                    | 4,332     | 3,812   | 685              | 601    | 514    | 29                       | 29     | 36     |
| Hawaii                             | 1,500                    | 1,589     | 1,569   | 329              | 278    | 260    | 25                       | 25     | 33     |
| Total                              | 132,425                  | 142,089   | 124,408 | 18,755           | 16,760 | 14,956 | 882                      | 954    | 1,028  |
| Total In United States             | 988,050                  | 1,029,115 | 882,969 | 108,063          | 93,867 | 81,881 | 10,554                   | 11,363 | 11,844 |
| Other                              | 19,030                   | 20,842    | 19,449  | 2,279            | 2,138  | 1,960  | 105                      | 114    | 109    |
| GRAND TOTAL                        | 1,007,080                | 1,049,957 | 902,418 | 110,342          | 96,005 | 83,841 | 10,659                   | 11,477 | 11,953 |



## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

|                                         | 1969                   | 1968                   | 1967                   |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>ASSETS</b>                           |                        |                        |                        |
| Cash on Deposit and on Hand -----       | \$ 227,018.23          | \$ 101,868.75          | \$ 214,030.30          |
| Accounts Receivable, Net -----          | 281,939.04             | 245,517.14             | 220,576.30             |
| Inventories -----                       | 293,476.87             | 237,471.41             | 225,651.41             |
| Prepaid Expenses -----                  | 473,778.77             | 440,274.56             | 384,744.25             |
| Total Current Assets -----              | \$ 1,276,212.91        | \$ 1,025,131.86        | \$ 1,045,002.26        |
| Investments -----                       | 11,388,591.68          | 9,768,725.90           | 7,227,404.15           |
| Land -----                              | 348,774.47             | 348,774.47             | 348,774.47             |
| Buildings, Net -----                    | 2,257,963.41           | 2,341,760.78           | 2,423,714.10           |
| Furniture and Equipment, Net -----      | 657,781.11             | 645,268.21             | 704,203.36             |
| Other -----                             | 149,435.59             | 149,860.59             | 151,338.00             |
| TOTAL ASSETS -----                      | <u>\$16,078,759.17</u> | <u>\$14,279,521.81</u> | <u>\$11,900,436.34</u> |
| <b>LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH</b>        |                        |                        |                        |
| <i>Current Liabilities:</i>             |                        |                        |                        |
| Accounts Payable -----                  | \$ 511,777.78          | \$ 341,451.08          | \$ 309,516.30          |
| Accrued Taxes -----                     | 93,763.98              | 46,749.27              | 34,706.14              |
| Bond Discounts and Premiums -----       | 73,626.04              | 53,681.47              | 52,951.50              |
| Other -----                             | 2,551.73               | 7,284.81               | 1,510.90               |
| Total Current Liabilities -----         | \$ 681,719.53          | \$ 449,166.63          | \$ 398,684.84          |
| <i>Deferred Income:</i>                 |                        |                        |                        |
| Member Dues -----                       | \$ 5,086,638.00        | \$ 4,963,598.15        | \$ 3,807,987.26        |
| Life Memberships -----                  | 8,821,430.00           | 7,631,101.54           | 6,393,101.45           |
| Other -----                             | 161,812.74             | 158,223.94             | 179,754.18             |
| Total Deferred Credits -----            | <u>\$14,069,880.74</u> | <u>\$12,752,923.63</u> | <u>\$10,380,842.89</u> |
| <i>Appropriated Reserves:</i>           |                        |                        |                        |
| Endowment Fund -----                    | \$ 251,928.79          | \$ 223,317.27          | \$ 206,454.89          |
| Building Fund -----                     | -----                  | 134,348.84             | 131,138.84             |
| International Shooting Fund -----       | 30,611.75              | 27,855.68              | 35,429.02              |
| Retirement Fund -----                   | 97,816.69              | 88,884.82              | 76,481.98              |
| Smallbore Prone Team -----              | 4,810.95               | 8,116.25               | 7,885.05               |
| NRA History -----                       | -----                  | 3,432.94               | 3,432.94               |
| Safety Range Project -----              | -----                  | 10,000.00              | 19,596.39              |
| Gifts and Bequests -----                | 1,291.18               | 1,291.18               | 1,291.18               |
| Public Relations Campaign -----         | -----                  | 23,238.62              | 90,578.32              |
| Contingencies -----                     | 100,000.00             | 100,000.00             | 107,351.66             |
| NRA National Match Fund -----           | 30,451.84              | 54,029.31              | 56,066.00              |
| Palma Trophy Team -----                 | 24,785.07              | 12,000.00              | -----                  |
| World Shooting Championships 1970 ----- | 378,785.88             | -----                  | -----                  |
| NRA Centennial -----                    | 10,000.00              | -----                  | -----                  |
| Total Appropriated Reserves -----       | <u>930,482.15</u>      | <u>\$ 686,514.91</u>   | <u>\$ 735,706.27</u>   |
| Retained Earnings -----                 | <u>396,676.75</u>      | <u>390,916.64</u>      | <u>\$ 385,202.34</u>   |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH -----   | <u>\$16,078,759.17</u> | <u>\$14,279,521.81</u> | <u>\$11,900,436.34</u> |



## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

|                                                        | 1969                   | 1968                   | 1967                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>INCOME</b>                                          |                        |                        |                        |
| Member Dues                                            | \$ 5,121,725.79        | \$ 4,297,239.43        | \$ 3,755,242.08        |
| Advertising                                            | 1,563,462.33           | 1,585,798.40           | 1,459,350.27           |
| Competitions                                           | 97,294.25              | 99,912.93              | 107,972.25             |
| Membership Services, Net                               | 82,116.99              | 121,129.81             | 133,165.55             |
| Other                                                  | 545,789.74             | 471,908.80             | 341,711.62             |
| <b>TOTAL INCOME</b>                                    | <b>\$ 7,410,389.10</b> | <b>\$ 6,575,989.37</b> | <b>\$ 5,797,441.77</b> |
| <b>EXPENSES</b>                                        |                        |                        |                        |
| <i>Office of Publications:</i>                         |                        |                        |                        |
| The American Rifleman                                  | \$ 2,052,417.82        | \$ 1,958,527.22        | \$ 1,659,311.55        |
| Advertising Costs                                      | 156,230.65             | 152,657.41             | 140,637.14             |
| Salaries                                               | 230,815.51             | 215,436.51             | 200,709.28             |
| Firearms Information                                   | 26,805.72              | 30,281.52              | 26,561.22              |
| Tournament News, Net                                   | 17,610.48              | 16,202.44              | 16,717.76              |
| All Other                                              | 63,133.52              | 49,517.02              | 55,550.59              |
| <b>Total</b>                                           | <b>\$ 2,547,013.70</b> | <b>\$ 2,422,622.12</b> | <b>\$ 2,099,487.54</b> |
| <i>Membership Division:</i>                            |                        |                        |                        |
| Salaries                                               | \$ 634,385.32          | \$ 565,624.54          | \$ 472,371.76          |
| Promotion                                              | 936,295.67             | 782,945.07             | 651,794.88             |
| Fulfillment Materials                                  | 220,097.70             | 242,455.27             | 183,539.60             |
| Government Equipment Orders                            | ---                    | 7,111.46               | 19,974.20              |
| Office Supplies and Postage                            | 28,548.02              | 21,044.94              | 14,953.90              |
| All Other                                              | 90,606.09              | 78,937.16              | 116,919.64             |
| <b>Total</b>                                           | <b>\$ 1,909,932.80</b> | <b>\$ 1,698,118.44</b> | <b>\$ 1,459,553.98</b> |
| <i>Competitions, Training and Facilities Division:</i> |                        |                        |                        |
| Salaries                                               | \$ 314,469.03          | \$ 290,007.92          | \$ 276,827.53          |
| Regional and Sectional Tournaments                     | 79,843.52              | 70,579.51              | 70,765.36              |
| Other Competitions                                     | 88,205.08              | 84,753.22              | 94,524.48              |
| Training Courses                                       | 24,427.10              | 11,829.77              | 16,829.77              |
| All Other                                              | 147,406.08             | 146,940.77             | 148,459.62             |
| <b>Total</b>                                           | <b>\$ 654,350.81</b>   | <b>\$ 604,111.19</b>   | <b>\$ 607,406.76</b>   |
| <i>Administrative Services Division:</i>               |                        |                        |                        |
| Salaries                                               | \$ 231,217.64          | \$ 202,053.44          | \$ 201,493.13          |
| Building Operations, Net                               | 278,733.87             | 227,840.18             | 198,344.66             |
| Insurance and Hospitalization                          | 106,456.98             | 129,231.03             | 93,650.74              |
| Taxes                                                  | 121,350.69             | 103,618.96             | 86,563.63              |
| Depreciation on Equipment                              | 49,705.79              | 48,380.53              | 49,153.71              |
| All Other                                              | 60,864.19              | 41,188.67              | 79,931.52              |
| <b>Total</b>                                           | <b>\$ 848,329.16</b>   | <b>\$ 752,312.81</b>   | <b>\$ 709,137.39</b>   |
| <i>Office of Public Relations:</i>                     |                        |                        |                        |
| Salaries                                               | \$ 90,660.69           | \$ 82,025.00           | \$ 51,504.40           |
| Promotion                                              | 84,487.17              | 52,875.85              | 13,988.17              |
| Fulfillment Materials                                  | 50,245.43              | 68,511.54              | 37,123.64              |
| All Other                                              | 102,628.36             | 89,600.57              | 43,936.46              |
| <b>Total</b>                                           | <b>\$ 328,021.65</b>   | <b>\$ 293,012.96</b>   | <b>\$ 146,552.67</b>   |
| <i>Office of the Secretary:</i>                        |                        |                        |                        |
| <i>Legislative Information Service:</i>                |                        |                        |                        |
| Bulletins                                              | \$ 25,771.87           | \$ 64,418.88           | \$ 94,510.61           |
| Salaries                                               | 39,019.49              | 36,168.00              | 30,856.00              |
| All Other                                              | 7,347.45               | 21,777.45              | 7,286.26               |
| <i>Hunting and Conservation:</i>                       |                        |                        |                        |
| Salaries                                               | 33,147.50              | 27,053.14              | 15,908.58              |
| Fulfillment Materials                                  | 12,242.71              | 6,642.46               | 5,320.64               |
| All Other                                              | 21,157.75              | 14,501.12              | 8,361.76               |
| <i>Committees:</i>                                     |                        |                        |                        |
| Meeting Expense                                        | 65,539.81              | 77,207.98              | 70,247.11              |
| Members' Expense                                       | 76,795.54              | 78,366.55              | 78,999.72              |
| <b>Total</b>                                           | <b>\$ 281,022.12</b>   | <b>\$ 326,135.58</b>   | <b>\$ 311,490.68</b>   |
| <i>Executive:</i>                                      |                        |                        |                        |
| Salaries                                               | \$ 154,102.31          | \$ 131,301.56          | \$ 135,258.87          |
| Representatives                                        | 182,462.00             | 167,525.22             | 144,354.05             |
| All Other                                              | 92,469.56              | 77,988.42              | 57,776.82              |
| <b>Total</b>                                           | <b>\$ 429,033.87</b>   | <b>\$ 376,815.20</b>   | <b>\$ 337,389.74</b>   |
| <b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>                                  | <b>\$ 6,997,704.11</b> | <b>\$ 6,473,128.30</b> | <b>\$ 5,671,018.76</b> |
| <b>NET INCOME FROM OPERATIONS</b>                      | <b>\$ 412,684.99</b>   | <b>\$ 102,861.07</b>   | <b>\$ 126,423.01</b>   |
| <b>OTHER CHARGES</b>                                   |                        |                        |                        |
| <i>Transfer to Reserves:</i>                           |                        |                        |                        |
| Safety Range Project                                   | \$ 10,924.88           | \$ 7,311.64            | \$ 10,000.00           |
| Public Relations Campaign                              | ---                    | ---                    | 55,000.00              |
| NRA National Match Fund                                | ---                    | 13,000.00              | 56,000.00              |
| World Shooting Championships—1970                      | 356,000.00             | ---                    | ---                    |
| NRA Centennial                                         | 10,000.00              | ---                    | ---                    |
| Palma Trophy Team                                      | 22,000.00              | 12,000.00              | ---                    |
| Smallbore Prone Team                                   | 8,000.00               | ---                    | ---                    |
| Contingencies                                          | ---                    | 64,835.13              | ---                    |
| <b>Total</b>                                           | <b>\$ 406,924.88</b>   | <b>\$ 97,146.77</b>    | <b>\$ 121,000.00</b>   |
| <b>NET INCOME</b>                                      | <b>\$ 5,760.11</b>     | <b>\$ 5,714.30</b>     | <b>\$ 5,423.01</b>     |



## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NRA SANCTIONED COMPETITIVE EVENTS

| Number Conducted                |      |      | Total Entries                |        |        |        |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1969                            | 1968 | 1967 | 1969                         | 1968   | 1967   |        |
| HIGH POWER RIFLE                |      |      |                              |        |        |        |
| CONVENTIONAL:                   |      |      |                              |        |        |        |
| 1                               | 1    | 1    | National                     | 677    | 440    | 2,167  |
| 19                              | 21   | 19   | Regional Tournaments         | 2,334  | 2,481  | 3,032  |
| 41                              | 41   | 41   | State Championships          | 2,863  | 2,676  | 3,703  |
| 2                               | 0    | 0    | Junior State Championships   | 29     | 0      | 0      |
| 138                             | 158  | 130  | Registered Tournaments       | 7,327  | 8,045  | 8,566  |
| 263                             | 264  | 296  | Approved Tournaments         | 6,783  | 7,247  | 9,950  |
| 2                               | 0    | 0    | Special Approved Tournaments | 17     | 0      | 0      |
| 466                             | 485  | 487  | Total                        | 20,030 | 20,889 | 27,418 |
| INTERNATIONAL:                  |      |      |                              |        |        |        |
| 2                               | 1    | 1    | National (300 M & Army)      | 52     | 39     | 29     |
| 5                               | 5    | 4    | State Championships          | 197    | 210    | 89     |
| 2                               | 5    | 2    | Registered Tournaments       | 26     | 119    | 120    |
| 11                              | 13   | 12   | Approved Tournaments         | 196    | 250    | 215    |
| 20                              | 24   | 19   | Total                        | 471    | 618    | 453    |
| 486                             | 509  | 506  | Total High Power Rifle       | 20,501 | 21,507 | 27,871 |
| SMALLBORE RIFLE                 |      |      |                              |        |        |        |
| INDOOR CONVENTIONAL:            |      |      |                              |        |        |        |
| 42                              | 41   | 41   | Sectional Tournaments        | 1,866  | 2,044  | 2,112  |
| 19                              | 22   | 19   | Intercollegiate Sectionals   | 694    | 984    | 853    |
| 64                              | 67   | 63   | Junior Sectionals            | 4,025  | 4,162  | 4,082  |
| 32                              | 31   | 32   | State Championships          | 2,099  | 2,168  | 2,412  |
| 16                              | 18   | 12   | Junior State Championships   | 1,272  | 1,524  | 934    |
| 57                              | 56   | 55   | Registered Tournaments       | 2,285  | 3,489  | 2,271  |
| 83                              | 97   | 84   | Approved Tournaments         | 2,901  | 3,265  | 2,988  |
| 15                              | 0    | 0    | Special Approved Tournaments | 266    | 0      | 0      |
| 328                             | 332  | 306  | Total                        | 15,408 | 17,636 | 15,652 |
| INDOOR INTERNATIONAL:           |      |      |                              |        |        |        |
| 24                              | 26   | 22   | Intercollegiate Sectionals   | 1,065  | 1,055  | 904    |
| 12                              | 9    | 11   | State Championships          | 553    | 348    | 432    |
| 1                               | 1    | 1    | Junior State Championships   | 57     | 97     | 85     |
| 24                              | 25   | 22   | Registered Tournaments       | 1,600  | 1,652  | 1,444  |
| 25                              | 32   | 22   | Approved Tournaments         | 988    | 1,245  | 1,120  |
| 86                              | 93   | 78   | Total                        | 4,263  | 4,397  | 3,985  |
| 414                             | 425  | 384  | Total Indoor                 | 19,671 | 22,033 | 19,637 |
| OUTDOOR PRONE CONVENTIONAL:     |      |      |                              |        |        |        |
| 1                               | 1    | 1    | National                     | 429    | 444    | 654    |
| 18                              | 19   | 17   | Regional Tournaments         | 1,018  | 1,088  | 953    |
| 38                              | 40   | 41   | State Championships          | 1,525  | 1,528  | 1,764  |
| 10                              | 9    | 8    | Junior State Championships   | 567    | 595    | 503    |
| 55                              | 58   | 66   | Registered Tournaments       | 2,557  | 2,972  | 3,085  |
| 112                             | 105  | 92   | Approved Tournaments         | 1,974  | 1,667  | 1,668  |
| 3                               | 0    | 0    | Special Approved Tournaments | 36     | 0      | 0      |
| 237                             | 232  | 225  | Total                        | 8,106  | 8,294  | 8,627  |
| OUTDOOR PRONE INTERNATIONAL:    |      |      |                              |        |        |        |
| 1                               | 1    | 1    | National                     | 61     | 73     | 47     |
| 2                               | 3    | 2    | State Championships          | 59     | 68     | 65     |
| 0                               | 1    | 0    | Junior State Championships   | 0      | 97     | 0      |
| 12                              | 12   | 20   | Registered Tournaments       | 358    | 365    | 615    |
| 7                               | 12   | 9    | Approved Tournaments         | 101    | 248    | 194    |
| 22                              | 29   | 32   | Total                        | 579    | 851    | 921    |
| 259                             | 261  | 257  | Total Outdoor Prone          | 8,685  | 9,145  | 9,548  |
| OUTDOOR POSITION CONVENTIONAL:  |      |      |                              |        |        |        |
| 1                               | 1    | 1    | National                     | 271    | 278    | 436    |
| 16                              | 16   | 16   | Regional Tournaments         | 579    | 586    | 567    |
| 19                              | 19   | 21   | Junior Regionals             | 778    | 848    | 1,008  |
| 17                              | 17   | 20   | State Championships          | 425    | 590    | 624    |
| 9                               | 11   | 10   | Junior State Championships   | 420    | 593    | 528    |
| 14                              | 22   | 29   | Registered Tournaments       | 558    | 644    | 731    |
| 63                              | 79   | 66   | Approved Tournaments         | 1,065  | 1,069  | 996    |
| 8                               | 0    | 0    | Special Approved Tournaments | 65     | 0      | 0      |
| 147                             | 165  | 163  | Total                        | 4,161  | 4,608  | 4,890  |
| OUTDOOR POSITION INTERNATIONAL: |      |      |                              |        |        |        |
| 1                               | 1    | 1    | National                     | 62     | 87     | 51     |
| 7                               | 8    | 5    | State Championships          | 160    | 291    | 112    |
| 1                               | 1    | 1    | Junior State Championships   | 101    | 12     | 20     |
| 22                              | 30   | 24   | Registered Tournaments       | 798    | 1,050  | 847    |
| 27                              | 27   | 19   | Approved Tournaments         | 320    | 441    | 569    |
| 58                              | 67   | 50   | Total                        | 1,441  | 1,881  | 1,599  |
| 205                             | 232  | 213  | Total Outdoor Position       | 5,602  | 6,489  | 6,489  |
| PRECISION AIR RIFLE:            |      |      |                              |        |        |        |
| 1                               | 1    | 0    | National                     | 15     | 56     | 0      |
| 2                               | 1    | 1    | State Championships          | 23     | 15     | 20     |
| 1                               | 1    | 0    | Registered Tournaments       | 39     | 34     | 0      |
| 1                               | 0    | 1    | Approved Tournaments         | 24     | 0      | 27     |
| 5                               | 3    | 2    | Total                        | 101    | 105    | 47     |



## EXHIBIT D—Continued

| Number Conducted                 |              |              | Total Entries  |                |                |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1969                             | 1968         | 1967         | 1969           | 1968           | 1967           |
| <b>SMALLBORE RIFLE—Continued</b> |              |              |                |                |                |
| 15 FOOT AIR GUN:                 |              |              |                |                |                |
| 0                                | 1            | 1            | 0              | 12             | 22             |
| 0                                | 0            | 1            | 0              | 0              | 11             |
| 0                                | 1            | 2            | 0              | 12             | 33             |
| <u>883</u>                       | <u>922</u>   | <u>858</u>   | <u>34,059</u>  | <u>37,784</u>  | <u>35,754</u>  |
| <b>PISTOL AND REVOLVER</b>       |              |              |                |                |                |
| INDOOR CONVENTIONAL:             |              |              |                |                |                |
| 31                               | 34           | 36           | 2,104          | 2,407          | 2,492          |
| 5                                | 8            | 7            | 197            | 224            | 210            |
| 30                               | 30           | 29           | 2,025          | 2,064          | 2,318          |
| 54                               | 63           | 60           | 2,035          | 2,836          | 2,769          |
| 195                              | 187          | 192          | 4,743          | 4,981          | 5,192          |
| 8                                | 0            | 0            | 81             | 0              | 0              |
| <u>323</u>                       | <u>322</u>   | <u>324</u>   | <u>11,185</u>  | <u>12,512</u>  | <u>12,981</u>  |
| INDOOR INTERNATIONAL:            |              |              |                |                |                |
| 5                                | 5            | 5            | 176            | 123            | 138            |
| 1                                | 0            | 0            | 15             | 0              | 0              |
| 8                                | 5            | 2            | 235            | 87             | 150            |
| 10                               | 7            | 3            | 103            | 83             | 64             |
| <u>24</u>                        | <u>17</u>    | <u>10</u>    | <u>529</u>     | <u>293</u>     | <u>352</u>     |
| <u>347</u>                       | <u>339</u>   | <u>334</u>   | <u>11,714</u>  | <u>12,805</u>  | <u>13,333</u>  |
| OUTDOOR CONVENTIONAL:            |              |              |                |                |                |
| 1                                | 1            | 1            | 653            | 540            | 1,537          |
| 20                               | 21           | 19           | 2,388          | 2,481          | 2,515          |
| 44                               | 42           | 43           | 2,738          | 2,447          | 3,239          |
| 231                              | 254          | 248          | 12,755         | 12,422         | 15,080         |
| 632                              | 685          | 672          | 11,640         | 12,768         | 14,104         |
| 4                                | 0            | 0            | 42             | 0              | 0              |
| <u>932</u>                       | <u>1,003</u> | <u>983</u>   | <u>30,216</u>  | <u>30,658</u>  | <u>36,475</u>  |
| OUTDOOR INTERNATIONAL:           |              |              |                |                |                |
| 1                                | 1            | 3            | 165            | 152            | 118            |
| 11                               | 8            | 4            | 252            | 263            | 102            |
| 29                               | 39           | 29           | 1,407          | 1,256          | 1,386          |
| 35                               | 13           | 5            | 517            | 111            | 66             |
| <u>76</u>                        | <u>61</u>    | <u>41</u>    | <u>2,341</u>   | <u>1,782</u>   | <u>1,672</u>   |
| <u>1,008</u>                     | <u>1,064</u> | <u>1,024</u> | <u>32,557</u>  | <u>32,440</u>  | <u>38,147</u>  |
| POLICE COMBAT:                   |              |              |                |                |                |
| 1                                | 1            | 1            | 281            | 287            | 286            |
| 8                                | 7            | 8            | 615            | 461            | 466            |
| 3                                | 3            | 1            | 252            | 192            | 61             |
| 3                                | 2            | 1            | 87             | 97             | 76             |
| 24                               | 24           | 10           | 1,479          | 470            | 524            |
| 5                                | 0            | 0            | 83             | 0              | 0              |
| <u>44</u>                        | <u>37</u>    | <u>21</u>    | <u>2,797</u>   | <u>1,507</u>   | <u>1,413</u>   |
| PRECISION AIR PISTOL:            |              |              |                |                |                |
| 1                                | 0            | 0            | 38             | 0              | 0              |
| 1                                | 0            | 0            | 38             | 0              | 0              |
| <u>1,400</u>                     | <u>1,440</u> | <u>1,379</u> | <u>47,106</u>  | <u>46,752</u>  | <u>52,893</u>  |
| <b>MOVING TARGET</b>             |              |              |                |                |                |
| INTERNATIONAL SKEET:             |              |              |                |                |                |
| 1                                | 1            | 1            | 36             | 60             | 39             |
| 2                                | 1            | 0            | 38             | 12             | 0              |
| 10                               | 4            | 2            | 138            | 72             | 12             |
| 11                               | 25           | 11           | 193            | 522            | 271            |
| <u>24</u>                        | <u>31</u>    | <u>14</u>    | <u>405</u>     | <u>666</u>     | <u>322</u>     |
| INTERNATIONAL CLAY PIGEON:       |              |              |                |                |                |
| 1                                | 1            | 1            | 52             | 75             | 55             |
| 5                                | 2            | 2            | 161            | 79             | 8              |
| 23                               | 20           | 11           | 491            | 584            | 291            |
| 1                                | 0            | 0            | 10             | 0              | 0              |
| <u>30</u>                        | <u>23</u>    | <u>14</u>    | <u>714</u>     | <u>738</u>     | <u>354</u>     |
| INTERNATIONAL RUNNING BOAR:      |              |              |                |                |                |
| 1                                | 1            | 1            | 9              | 12             | 15             |
| 1                                | 1            | 0            | 57             | 9              | 0              |
| 4                                | 3            | 3            | 109            | 34             | 38             |
| 0                                | 0            | 1            | 0              | 0              | 14             |
| <u>6</u>                         | <u>5</u>     | <u>5</u>     | <u>175</u>     | <u>55</u>      | <u>67</u>      |
| INTERNATIONAL RUNNING DEER:      |              |              |                |                |                |
| 1                                | 0            | 0            | 9              | 0              | 0              |
| 1                                | 0            | 0            | 9              | 0              | 0              |
| <u>61</u>                        | <u>59</u>    | <u>33</u>    | <u>1,303</u>   | <u>1,459</u>   | <u>743</u>     |
| <u>2,830</u>                     | <u>2,930</u> | <u>2,776</u> | <u>102,969</u> | <u>107,502</u> | <u>117,261</u> |



## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LEAGUES AND POSTAL MATCHES

## LEAGUES

|                          | Number of Leagues—Teams |       |      |       |      |       | Total Participants |        |        |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|--------------------|--------|--------|
|                          | 1969                    |       | 1968 |       | 1967 |       | 1969               | 1968   | 1967   |
| Winter Leagues:          |                         |       |      |       |      |       |                    |        |        |
| High Power Rifle -----   | 9                       | 26    | 8    | 41    | 5    | 28    | 293                | 184    | 97     |
| Smallbore Rifle -----    | 221                     | 1,173 | 234  | 1,248 | 232  | 1,241 | 8,449              | 9,865  | 10,561 |
| Pistol -----             | 170                     | 864   | 179  | 878   | 167  | 853   | 8,811              | 9,168  | 9,139  |
| Total -----              | 400                     | 2,063 | 421  | 2,167 | 404  | 2,122 | 17,553             | 19,217 | 19,797 |
| Summer Leagues:          |                         |       |      |       |      |       |                    |        |        |
| High Power Rifle -----   | 25                      | 97    | 25   | 86    | 29   | 98    | 840                | 1,104  | 1,666  |
| Smallbore Rifle -----    | 31                      | 106   | 40   | 112   | 37   | 142   | 1,077              | 1,006  | 989    |
| Pistol -----             | 56                      | 150   | 73   | 174   | 65   | 140   | 1,545              | 1,665  | 1,201  |
| Clay Pigeon -----        | 6                       | 16    | 3    | 16    | 1    | 6     | 54                 | ---    | 14     |
| Total -----              | 118                     | 369   | 141  | 388   | 132  | 386   | 3,516              | 3,775  | 3,872  |
| Accredited Leagues ----- | 12                      | 31    | 14   | 43    | 17   | 52    | ---                | ---    | ---    |
| Grand Total -----        | 530                     | 2,463 | 576  | 2,598 | 553  | 2,560 | 21,069             | 22,992 | 23,669 |

## POSTAL MATCHES

|                                                  | No. of Teams |       |      | No. of Entries |       |      |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|------|----------------|-------|------|
|                                                  | 1969         | 1968  | 1967 | 1969           | 1968  | 1967 |
| Junior Monthly Series .....                      | 690          | 733   | 748  | ---            | ---   | ---  |
| American Legion .....                            | 36           | 31    | 26   | 157            | 113   | 90   |
| Summer Camp .....                                | 227          | 271   | 300  | 610            | 781   | 613  |
| National Guard .....                             | 341          | 253   | 402  | 537            | 480   | 597  |
| DeMolay .....                                    | 98           | 106   | 108  | 417            | 476   | 407  |
| Veterans of Foreign Wars .....                   | 26           | 27    | 10   | 213            | 251   | 178  |
| YMCA .....                                       | 45           | 58    | 60   | 197            | 323   | 275  |
| National Industrial Recreation Association ..... | 166          | 157   | 159  | 858            | 806   | 853  |
| <b>Intercollegiate Series:</b>                   |              |       |      |                |       |      |
| Conventional .....                               | 33           | 54    | 58   | 136            | 208   | 242  |
| International .....                              | 28           | 40    | 37   | 122            | 154   | 190  |
| <b>Women:</b>                                    |              |       |      |                |       |      |
| Rifle .....                                      | 32           | 65    | 48   | 157            | 176   | 198  |
| Pistol .....                                     | 36           | 19    | 42   | 136            | 98    | 137  |
| <b>International Indoor:</b>                     |              |       |      |                |       |      |
| Rifle .....                                      | ---          | ---   | ---  | 442            | 716   | 840  |
| Pistol .....                                     | ---          | ---   | ---  | 712            | 733   | 768  |
| <b>International Outdoor:</b>                    |              |       |      |                |       |      |
| Rifle .....                                      | ---          | ---   | ---  | 135            | 134   | 180  |
| Pistol .....                                     | ---          | ---   | ---  | 114            | 113   | 35   |
| National Armored Car Association .....           | 50           | 60    | 45   | 210            | 177   | 146  |
| <b>USAR:</b>                                     |              |       |      |                |       |      |
| Rifle .....                                      | 96           | 117   | 94   | 277            | 399   | 278  |
| Pistol .....                                     | 94           | 106   | 51   | 344            | 433   | 229  |
| BSA Summer Camp .....                            | ---          | 1,201 | ---  | ---            | 6,005 | ---  |
| Precision Air Rifle .....                        | ---          | ---   | ---  | 72             | 74    | ---  |
| Precision Air Pistol .....                       | ---          | ---   | ---  | 18             | ---   | ---  |



## HUNTER SAFETY INFORMATION BY STATES

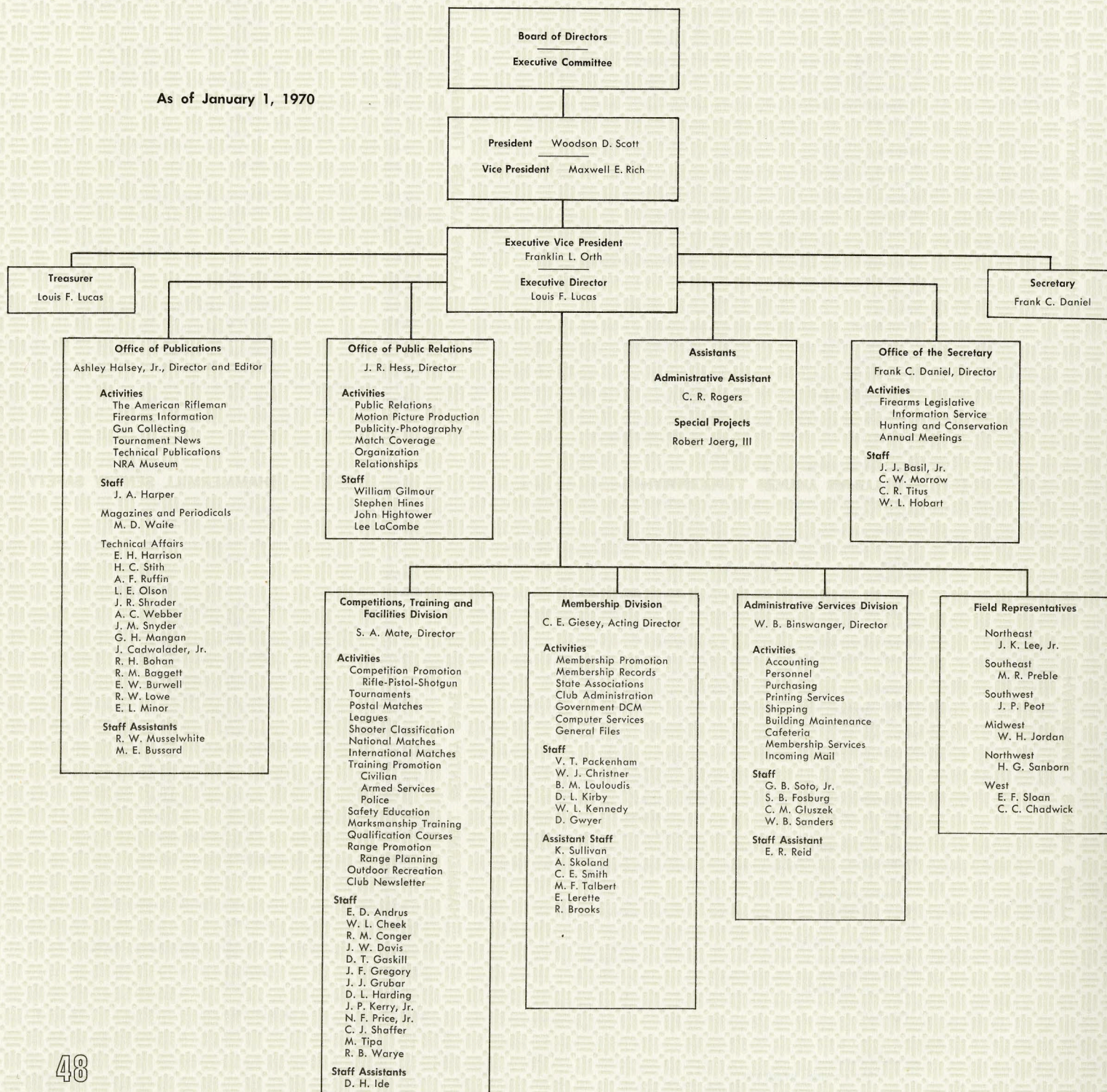
| State                | Instructors<br>12/31/69 | Students<br>to Date |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Alabama              | 95                      | 1,259               |
| *Alaska              | 130                     | 2,886               |
| *Arizona             | 996                     | 37,831              |
| Arkansas             | 68                      | 399                 |
| *California          | 3,554                   | 470,405             |
| *Colorado            | 1,188                   | 84,308              |
| *Connecticut         | 629                     | 31,028              |
| *Delaware            | 110                     | 1,605               |
| D. C.                | 67                      | 1,465               |
| *Florida             | 545                     | 5,759               |
| *Georgia             | 30                      | 8,681               |
| Hawaii               | 8                       | 118                 |
| *Idaho               | 318                     | 18,838              |
| *Illinois            | 1,209                   | 39,052              |
| Indiana              | 334                     | 10,386              |
| *Iowa                | 2,923                   | 55,723              |
| Kansas               | 183                     | 7,140               |
| *Kentucky            | 1,099                   | 532,408             |
| *Louisiana           | 296                     | 4,108               |
| *Maine               | 628                     | 21,281              |
| *Maryland            | 962                     | 16,470              |
| *Massachusetts       | 153                     | 42,023              |
| *Michigan            | 1,420                   | 146,640             |
| *Minnesota           | 3,881                   | 270,858             |
| Mississippi          | 43                      | 557                 |
| *Missouri            | 778                     | 108,503             |
| *Montana             | 920                     | 88,298              |
| Nebraska             | 200                     | 4,551               |
| Nevada               | 95                      | 2,436               |
| *New Hampshire       | 664                     | 19,251              |
| *New Jersey          | 696                     | 150,421             |
| *New Mexico          | 915                     | 10,577              |
| *New York            | 5,538                   | 998,210             |
| *North Carolina      | 241                     | 7,580               |
| *North Dakota        | 84                      | 5,115               |
| *Ohio                | 1,940                   | 111,346             |
| *Oklahoma            | 495                     | 20,295              |
| *Oregon              | 4,002                   | 151,696             |
| *Pennsylvania        | 8,962                   | 247,675             |
| *Rhode Island        | 77                      | 7,565               |
| *South Carolina      | 58                      | 356                 |
| *South Dakota        | 404                     | 80,385              |
| *Tennessee           | 148                     | 1,955               |
| Texas                | 658                     | 14,025              |
| *Utah                | 499                     | 170,131             |
| *Vermont             | 242                     | 8,569               |
| *Virginia            | 1,002                   | 63,303              |
| *Washington          | 2,237                   | 199,970             |
| *West Virginia       | 345                     | 7,505               |
| *Wisconsin           | 2,098                   | 36,593              |
| *Wyoming             | 213                     | 8,494               |
| APO & FPO            | 118                     | 1,530               |
| *Alberta             | 1,113                   | 8,478               |
| *British Columbia    | 13                      | 282                 |
| *Manitoba            | 1,862                   | 24,077              |
| New Brunswick        | 38                      | 843                 |
| Newfoundland         | 3                       | 0                   |
| *Nova Scotia         | 170                     | 2,240               |
| *Ontario             | 1,134                   | 161,246             |
| Prince Edward Island | 1                       | 0                   |
| Quebec               | 379                     | 17                  |
| *Saskatchewan        | 3,910                   | 22,151              |
| Foreign Countries    | 21                      | 109                 |
| TOTALS               | 63,142                  | 4,557,006           |

\*State-wide program



## HEADQUARTERS STAFF ORGANIZATION CHART

As of January 1, 1970





## OFFICERS

|                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| President                | Woodson D. Scott |
| Vice President           | Maxwell E. Rich  |
| Executive Vice President | Franklin L. Orth |
| Executive Director       | Louis F. Lucas   |
| Secretary                | Frank C. Daniel  |
| Treasurer                | Louis F. Lucas   |

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Powers: The Board of Directors has general charge of the affairs and property of the Association. It elects the Officers of the Association, the members of the Executive Committee and members to the Executive Council.

## TERMS EXPIRE IN 1970

|                   |                       |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| *Chester R. Allen | Harold W. Glassen     | *Robert J. Kukla  | Stuart H. Russell     |
| Nathan R. Arenson | C. R. Gutermuth       | Robert L. Lindahl | Michael C. Santanello |
| *Alice H. Bull    | *John Harness         | N. Riley Plunkett | William J. Sutton     |
| F. Bob Chow       | Raymond Hoem          | Robert C. Reeve   | Franklin H. Wells     |
| Alan B. Davis     | *Carl E. Kastner      | Edwin I. Reiten   | *Charles F. Wolff     |
| Byron Engle       | Edgar M. Ketchie, Sr. | Clark L. Ruffner  | *Merrill W. Wright    |

## TERMS EXPIRE IN 1971

|                        |                          |                       |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Gary L. Anderson       | *Fred M. Hakenjos        | Paul L. Shumaker      | *James C. Whitney  |
| *Ben Avery             | Donald M. Higgins        | *Julian W. Smith      | *Wilbur L. Withrow |
| *Louis A. Benton       | James R. Holden          | *Henry A. Spalding    | William C. Wolf    |
| James T. Brady         | *Harry C. Hoy            | *Garth F. Steltenpohl | Henry L. Woltman   |
| John D. Dingell        | Leslie E. Lahr           | LeRoy Strong          |                    |
| *Alonzo H. Garcelon    | Robert S. Lichtenberger  | Al G. Tate            |                    |
| Gerald W. Griffin, Sr. | Robert M. Modisette, Jr. | Gene E. Taylor        |                    |

## TERMS EXPIRE IN 1972

|                      |                        |                    |                   |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Herbert M. Aitken    | *Richard S. Cross      | Donald E. Miller   | James C. Schooler |
| Eugene D. Anderson   | Edward B. Crossman     | Richard H. Nelson  | *Woodson D. Scott |
| Charles E. Boomhower | Edward H. Crowthers    | James E. Reinke    | James F. Stone    |
| Ray Burden           | W. True Davis          | Irvine W. Reynolds | Louis W. Truman   |
| Claud R. Caldwell    | *Dewey Godfrey         | *Maxwell E. Rich   |                   |
| William F. Camp      | William Loeb           | Robert J. Robel    |                   |
| George N. Craig      | *Charles E. Lyman, 3rd | Charles A. Sanders |                   |

\*Members of the Executive Committee.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

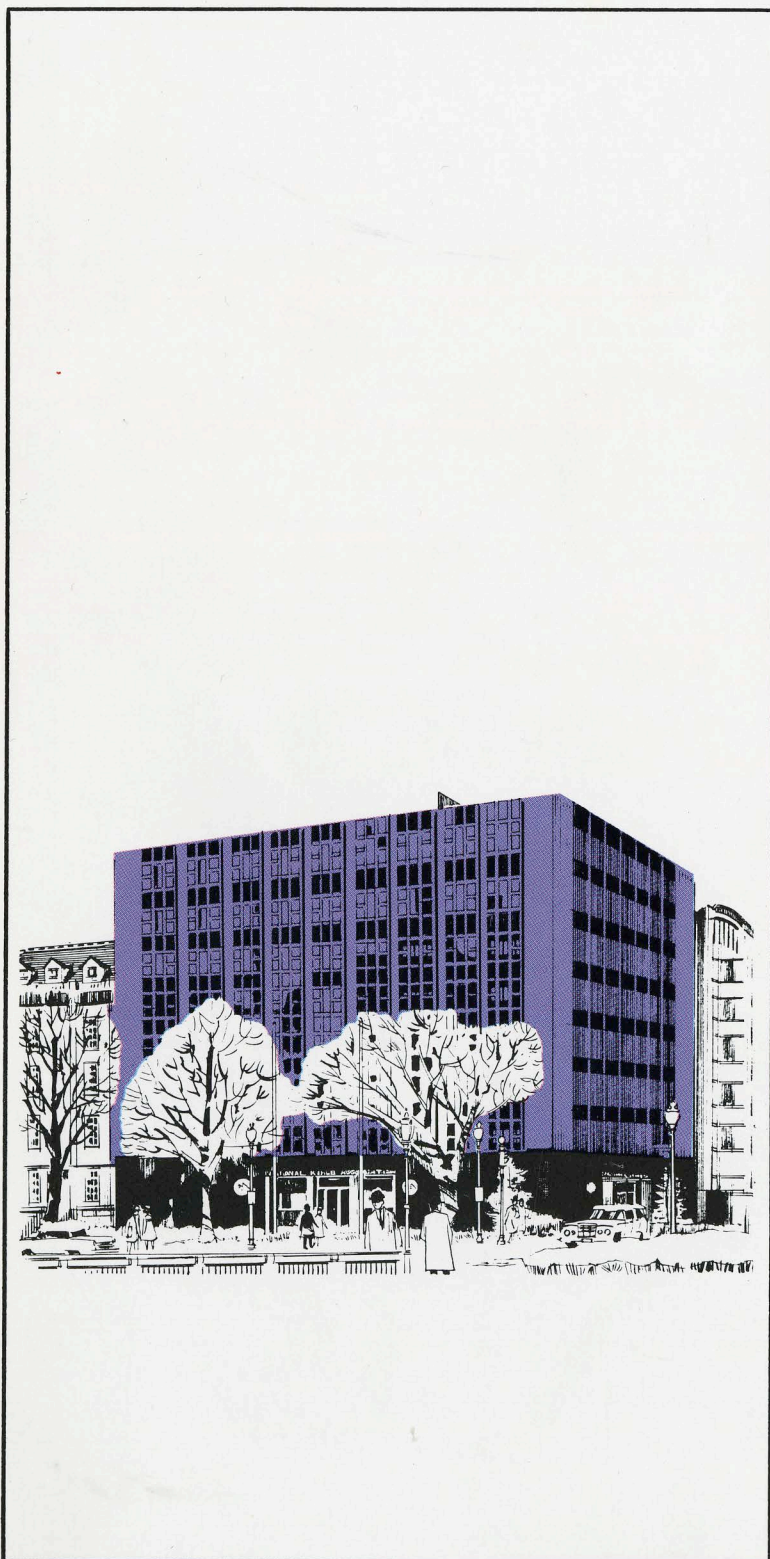
Members of the Executive Council are elected for life. They are listed below in order of their election.

|                        |                   |                       |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Nathaniel C. Nash      | Milton A. Reckord | George R. Whittington | Bartlett Rummel   |
| Francis W. Parker, Jr. | Harry D. Linn     | Irvine C. Porter      | Harlon B. Carter  |
| Julian C. Smith        | J. Alvin Badeaux  | John M. Schooley      | Harold W. Glassen |









1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20036



NRA

5/2/70  
CPR  
NATIONAL  
JOURNAL

of the funds is in the hands of the Republican National Finance Committee, a semi-autonomous group of about 250 wealthy party members from every state.

With an organization reaching down to state finance committees, day-to-day operation of the Finance Committee is in the hands of an 18-member executive committee headed by New York investment banker Jeremiah Milbank Jr.

Milbank, 50, is board chairman of Commercial Solvents Inc., a major producer of chemicals which last year had sales of \$109 million. Members of his executive committee have a wide range of financial interests. (*For membership of Finance Committee, see box.*)

Lee R. Nunn, veteran fund-raiser and brother of Kentucky Gov. Louie B. Nunn, recently resigned as executive director of the Finance Committee to devote full time to his role as staff director of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee. Acting executive director of the Finance Committee is Robert Odell.

In addition to direct donations from sustaining members and wealthier contributors, the RNC also is funded through various special events around the country. The RNC gets 10 per cent "off the top" from appearances by Vice President Agnew—the party's biggest drawing card. (*For further information on Agnew's role as fund-raiser, see p. 634.*)

The only major national fund-raising event of the year, a \$1,000-a-plate dinner on March 11 in Washington, netted more than \$2 million.

## Outlook

Sometime in July, the National Committee will move from its current location near the White House to a site two blocks south of the Capitol.

While denying that the move to Capitol Hill is part of the party's strategy for taking control of Congress, Morton thinks the party's chances are good for picking up the seven seats needed to organize the Senate. He is less optimistic about the House, where Republicans need a gain of 30 seats.

"Our aim in this decade is to be the majority party," says Morton. "Everybody wants to win, but our reasons are more pressing and more important than ever. We must give the President a Republican Congress which will pass his legislation."

When it comes to lobbying, the one million members of the National Rifle Association can "turn on the heat like no other private organization in the nation."

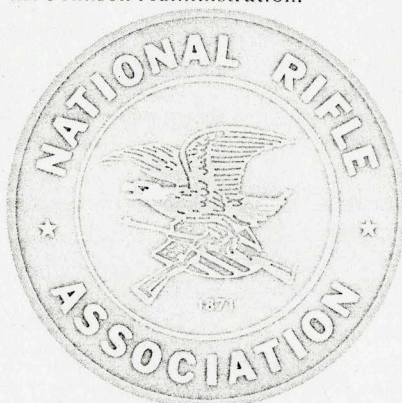
The tribute is from an arch-foe of the NRA: Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, D-Md., who has waged a largely unsuccessful war with its membership over federal gun-control legislation.

NRA leaders are more modest about their accomplishments.

"We're an educational organization so far as our members are concerned," says Woodson C. Scott, NRA president.

The NRA in the past decade has taken on a major role in the national debate over gun controls, crime and the individual's right to bear arms.

During that time, its membership has more than doubled, and the organization has become more influential at the local, state and federal levels. And, NRA officials feel they have a warmer relationship with the Nixon Administration than they had with the Johnson Administration.



## Operation

Washington has always been home for the organization, largely because most of its business has been with the United States Army.

NRA policy is initiated and guided by its 75-member board of directors, working through a 22-member executive committee drawn from among the directors and headed by an elected president and vice president. (*See "executive committee" box.*)

Normally, long-range goals and policies are set at annual conventions in different regions of the country. Scott, a New York attorney, makes major day-to-day decisions either in telephone conversation with the NRA Washington staff or on visits to headquarters. (*For background on Scott, see box.*)

**Headquarters:** Since 1957, the NRA

has been located in its own building at 1600 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., an impressive nine-story structure with a marble first-floor facade. At the entrance is inscribed the section from the U.S. Constitution guaranteeing that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be abridged."

The District of Columbia Department of Assessments places the value of the land and building for tax purposes—somewhere between 55 and 65 per cent of "fair market value"—at \$1.8 million. NRA paid \$59,151.42 in property taxes last year.

Built with funds raised and contributed by members, the modern structure features a weapons museum emphasizing the development of handguns, rifles and shotguns.

The building is large enough to permit the NRA to rent out half of one floor to the National Mediation Board at \$3,500 a month.

**Staff:** A force of 260 professional and clerical personnel works full-time in the headquarters. Most of the employees hold clerical positions, filing marksmanship contest data, answering members' queries and processing member and gun club applications and renewals.

For 10 years, the staff was directed by Franklin L. Orth, executive vice president, who died Jan. 4 at the age of 62. Orth also was the NRA's Capitol Hill spokesman and registered lobbyist and made frequent appearances before committees on gun-control legislation. His position has not been filled.

After Orth's death, Louis F. Lucas, 59, executive director and treasurer who started with NRA as an accountant 22 years ago, was placed temporarily in charge of the headquarters and its seven divisions.

No one has taken over Orth's lobbying duties either. D. Richard Rogers, 55, administrative assistant at NRA headquarters and formerly Orth's executive assistant, has registered as the organization's lobbyist but has made no appearances on Capitol Hill. Scott will represent the NRA if any congressional appearances are required in the near future.

**Divisions:** The seven divisions at the NRA headquarters are the Office of Publications; Office of Public Relations; Administrative Services Division; Membership Division; Competition, Training and Facilities Division; Office of the Secretary, and Field Representatives.



**Publications**—The Publications Office is responsible for the vast array of pamphlets, bulletins, instructional booklets and periodicals issued by the NRA. It publishes *The National Rifleman*, the monthly magazine distributed to every member. Ashley Halsey Jr., 60, director of publications, is also editor of *The National Rifleman*, which contains substantial advertising by weapons and munitions firms. The magazine is the official spokesman for the organization, and its editorials frequently warn against gun controls.

Other regular publications include *NRA Tournament News*, a monthly compilation of marksmanship events held around the country; *The Game Bag*, a monthly report on hunting; and *Weekly Legislative Bulletin*, a summary of legislative activities dealing with gun controls at the local, state and federal levels.

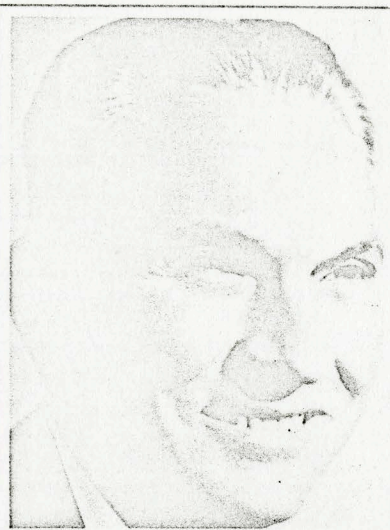
The office also produces safety manuals, weapons guides, rifle range plans, instructional booklets and qualification course pamphlets.

**Public Relations**—Also extremely active is the Public Relations Division, which is assigned the task of keeping membership informed on gun control activities, boosting the prestige of the organization, and promoting civilian marksmanship and recreation shooting. The office, under John R. Hess Jr., 43, must also "identify the NRA as the authority on guns and shooting sports," says the 1969 NRA annual report.

The office, in addition to its promotional activities, directs NRA's involvement in gun shows and exhibits and facilitates interviews between media representatives and NRA officials.

**Financing:** The operations of the NRA are largely financed through membership dues. Individual memberships are \$6 a year; club memberships are \$5 a year; foreign memberships are \$7 a year; associate memberships are \$3 a year for members' dependents; junior memberships are \$1 annually but \$4 with subscription to the monthly magazine; life memberships are \$125; endowments are \$250 or more, patrons are those who give \$500 or more and benefactors are those who give \$1,000 or more.

Annual members are not permitted to participate in elections for membership on the board of directors. The regulation disallows votes from about 90 per cent of the association's members, says William Gilmour,



Woodson D. Scott, president of the National Rifle Association, does not fit the image of a "gun extremist." Tall and distinguished, he has a soft-spoken manner and is cautious with his words.

An attorney with Lord, Day & Lord, a top New York firm, the 70-year-old Scott has represented some of the world's largest shipping companies and has served on American Bar Association Committees on Admiralty Rules and Aviation. He is a private pilot and is a member of a number of socially prominent clubs.

Scott, an infantry colonel during World War II, was awarded American, British and Russian war medals.

An ardent pistol and rifle marksmanship competitor, Scott has been a member of NRA since 1929 and was elected early in April to a second year as president. His wife and three children are NRA members.

He holds bachelor's and law degrees from the University of Kentucky and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

assistant public relations director.

While membership dues accounted for \$4.9 million in revenue last year, advertising in *The National Rifleman* yielded another \$1.6 million. Other income-producing activities of the organization generated \$900,000 and include sale of hunting guides, weapons directories and rifle range equipment.

Last year, the NRA reported earned income of \$7.4 million, of

publications, \$1.9 million for membership recruitment, and \$2.6 million for competitions and training and the administrative operation in Washington. The remaining \$400,000 was transferred to a reserve fund that now totals \$1.3 million.

The operating budget for this year is more than \$7.4 million, but no breakdowns are available.

**Membership:** Until 1969, membership in the NRA had been steadily increasing and reached a high of 1,049,957 in 1968. Last year, the total fell off by 42,000 and prompted a switch in Washington advertising agencies, coupled with a marked change in appeals for joining the organization. The NRA picked the Robert M. Gamble Jr. Inc. agency to replace Advertising Services Inc.

With the new firm, membership ads, formerly low key, became more dramatic.

A full-page promotion purchased by NRA in the April 1970 *Guns and Ammo* magazine features a picture of Chris Hanburger, a linebacker for the Washington Redskins football team, standing near a tree and holding a revolver, worried that "powerful forces" are trying to "abolish the sports shooting rights, privileges and freedoms that you enjoy today!"

Scott said the new ads and their results are still being evaluated. He said they represent "no change of policy" on the part of his organization.

**Tax status:** The NRA is exempt from paying federal income taxes. Initially chartered as a nonprofit organization, the NRA says its primary objective is "to promote social welfare." This designation was sufficient for the Internal Revenue Service to grant exempt status under a provision of the Internal Revenue Code (26 USC 501 (c)(4)). This section exempts organizations from paying income taxes if they are "exclusively for the promotion of social welfare." It further defines a tax-exempt group as one whose "net earnings...are directed exclusively to charitable, education or recreation purposes."

NRA members, however, are not permitted to deduct their dues to the organization from their tax returns.

At the time of the national controversy over gun-control legislation, when NRA members inundated Congress with more than one million letters, the exemption was challenged.

In the House on May 15, 1967,



Rep. Richard D. Max McCarthy, D-N.Y., charged that the exemption was "encouraging" the NRA to promote "incendiary" proposals. McCarthy referred to an editorial in the May 1967 issue of *The National Rifleman* asserting that gun ownership could serve as a "potential community stabilizer" should a riot occur.

(In 1964, the NRA formally declared its opposition to "armed vigilante groups." After the McCarthy challenge, NRA reiterated its stand.)

On June 13, 1968, IRS signalled its approval of the NRA's continuing tax exemption. It issued a "fact sheet" in reply to the criticism from McCarthy and others, saying there are "no specific limitations on lobbying by tax-exempt organizations" in the NRA tax category.

### Alliances

In pressing its legislative goals, the NRA has formed alliances with a number of varied groups and individuals. It starts strong: There are 52 state rifle associations (some states have more than one) affiliated with it, plus more than 12,000 local gun clubs claiming membership in the national organization.

In addition, the munitions industry, fearing a cutback in sales if tight weapons and ammunition legislation is enacted, has joined with the NRA in its fight against gun control. The industry is also a major source of advertising revenue for the NRA's national magazine.

**Conservation groups:** Some wildlife groups find common ground with the NRA, which, in turn, has supported goals of such organizations as the Sierra Club.

During House hearings this year, the NRA joined with wildlife groups in fighting a bill (HR 12025) that would have given home builders access to thousands of acres of timber. Efforts to bring the bill up for debate failed, 150-229, on Feb. 26. (For details on the timber bill fight, see p. 344.)

Some conservation-minded organizations take a dim view of gun controls. They wish to continue easy access to weapons for hunters, who have often done much to keep herds and flocks down to manageable proportions.

Groups which have testified against gun controls include the Izaak Walton League of America, the National

Wildlife Federation and the Wildlife Management Institute.

A CPR survey shows that seven of the 75 NRA directors are associated with conservation-minded organizations or activities and that three munitions company executives hold positions in conservation organizations. (See "conservation" box.) In addition, four members of the NRA executive committee are or have been officers of weapons and ammunition manufacturing firms.

**Congress:** The NRA has a number of friends on Capitol Hill. One of its directors is Rep. John D. Dingell, D-Mich. Former Rep. Cecil R. King, D-Calif. (1942-69), was an NRA director until a year ago.

Moreover, NRA records showed on April 22 that 23 House Members and three Senators are on the NRA membership rolls. (See "Congress" box.)

**Administration:** The NRA thinks it has a friend in the White House in the person of Richard M. Nixon.

His attorney General, John N. Mitchell, dispatched two high-ranking members of the Justice Department April 5 to the NRA annual convention in New Orleans, where they appeared on a panel that discussed gun legislation.

Donald E. Santarelli, Associate Deputy Attorney General, and Richard W. Velde, Associate Administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, attended the session. The NRA said it paid their expenses at the convention and the Justice Department picked up the air fare.

Including Mr. Nixon, who is a life member of the organization, six United States Presidents have been in the NRA. Mr. Nixon is still listed by the NRA as a life member, although he resigned from all organizations before he began his 1968 campaign. The other Presidents who were members of NRA at some time were Ulysses S. Grant, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy.

In noting Presidential memberships, an editorial in the January 1969 issue of *The National Rifleman* said:

"It is against this historic background of close and cordial relationship between U.S. Presidents and the National Rifle Association that Richard M. Nixon takes office. He accepts, with his inaugural oath, the vastest authority and most awesome responsi-

bility of any one human being on the face of the Free World. In carrying out the duties of office, his fellow NRA members heartily wish him success."

NRA President Scott, during an interview in his New York law offices, underscored the *Rifleman's* view:

"I feel the Nixon Administration is more favorably disposed to our organization than was the Johnson Administration. I hope so."

### Background

The NRA was started in 1871 by some New York National Guard officers unhappy with the marksmanship of Northern soldiers during the Civil War.

After the war, the Army had no marksmanship training program, while the NRA was developing one. Recognizing the availability of a trained reservoir of marksmen and potential teachers, the Army gave many NRA members non-commissioned officer status.

Until 1908, the NRA board was made up of state adjutants general. In 1894, the NRA was made the formal governing body for rifle-shooting contests, setting the stage for its next elevation to prominence.

**Federal connection:** In 1903, Congress created the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice at the request of the NRA leadership. Its assignment was to encourage practice in the use of military small arms, develop match competition and issue the necessary arms, ammunition and targets. Its administrative arm was the Director of Civilian Marksmanship. In that year, \$2,500 was allocated from the federal treasury to pay for medals and trophies.

By 1967, federal support of the programs which started in 1903 amounted to \$5 million a year, according to a staff report of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

With the exception of World War II, the Army has been selling arms and ammunition to NRA members at cost since 1921. The Army estimates that between 1921 and 1966, excluding a 16-year period (1941-57) when tabulation was not required, NRA members purchased at cost from the government 166,930 handguns, 655,413 rifles and 8,686 shotguns.

The Commission staff report also estimated that the value of government-owned shooting equipment and



ammunition loaned to NRA-affiliated shooting clubs and schools with marksmanship programs rose from \$275,000 in 1929 to \$900,000 in 1965. The 1929 figures include 2,425 rifles and 10 million rounds of ammunition issued to 1,625 clubs and schools. The 1965 figures covered 5,800 clubs and schools to which 2,225 weapons and millions of rounds of ammunition were issued.

The Army also provided men and equipment to assist the NRA in its annual marksmanship matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, through normal military appropriations. This assistance began in 1903 and terminated in 1967. Ten matches were called off during wartime emergencies.

**Cutback:** On Nov. 1, 1967, Army Secretary Stanley R. Resor announced that the Army would withdraw its support of the national matches. Resor said the decision was "part of the Department of Defense effort to reduce expenditures and limit spending to only the most essential programs."

However, the action had political overtones. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., who had already lost one brother to an assassin's bullet and was destined to lose another the same way seven months later, hailed the action as "a victory for reason and good government and a vivid demonstration that the interests of all the people can prevail despite the well-financed shouting of special interest lobbies." He had previously proposed such a cutback, but the Senate rejected the idea.

Writing in *The New York Times* Nov. 2, 1967, Neil Sheehan said the move "appeared to be directed at the National Rifle Association of America and other elements of the so-called gun lobby, which has consistently prevented the Administration from achieving Congressional passage of gun legislation."

The cutback meant a loss to the NRA of an estimated \$2.8 million a year in subsidies for ammunition, material costs and salaries for regular Army and Reserve troops who served as cleanup men, scorekeepers and target pullers. An estimated 3,000 active-duty and reserve soldiers served as backup at the annual Camp Perry matches. The Army still allows the NRA to use Camp Perry for the national matches, but without the additional support formerly provided.

Shortly after the Defense Department decision on Camp Perry, assis-

tance reductions were authorized in other segments of the Army-NRA marksmanship program. Weapons and ammunition are now no longer made available to gun clubs except to junior members of rifle clubs, and then for only two years per member under 19.

Preceding the reduction was the issuance of a January 1966 report on the marksmanship program prepared for the Army by Arthur D. Little, Inc., consultants. It recommended that "those aspects of the (civilian marksmanship) program which relate to the stimulation of broader interest and participation in rifle shooting among the youth of our country should be emphasized and pursued even more effectively in order to reach a greater percentage of those young men likely to enter military service." The youth program was least affected by the cutbacks.

The Army estimates its support for this program has dropped from \$3.6 million in 1966 to about \$136,000 last year.

Scott said he hopes the federal government will resume the program, but he said the NRA is making no effort to influence such a decision. He said he had no information that the cutbacks were politically motivated. Scott said it was "part of the so-called austerity program which the government thought was necessary in view of the large expenditures in the war."

### Gun Control

The public outcry for gun legislation, and the National Rifle Association's rise to national prominence as its leading opponent, followed the assassination of President Kennedy.

Although pressure for such an enactment began to build immediately after the Nov. 22, 1963, tragedy, it was not until 1968 that Congress passed a weapons-control statute—after five years of bitter wrangling and the assassinations of a second Kennedy brother, Robert, and the Rev. Martin Luther King.

**Legislation:** The gun laws that emerged in 1968—the Gun Control Act (PL 90-618) and a handgun-control amendment tied to the 1968 Omnibus Safe Streets and Crime Control Act (PL 90-351)—were far short of the aims of such gun-control advocates as Tydings and Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn.

The Gun Control Act provided an increase in licensing fees for gun and

### Conservation and the NRA

Directors of the National Rifle Association hold many common objectives with conservation organizations. Listed below are seven NRA directors who are associated with conservation-minded organizations or activities.

**Rep. John D. Dingell, D-Mich.:** Member, Migratory Bird Conservation Commission.

**Alonzo H. Garcelon:** Member, Advisory Council, Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game.

**C. R. Gutermuth:** Member, Public Land Law Review Commission (non-government member); Secretary, North American Wildlife Foundation; Vice President, Wildlife Management Institute; Treasurer, World Wildlife Foundation.

**Robert S. Lichtenberger:** Deputy Executive Director, Pennsylvania Game Commission.

**Richard H. Nelson:** Member, International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission.

**Robert Robel:** Vice President and Secretary, Kansas Academy of Science; Associate Professor of Wildlife, Kansas State University.

**Julian W. Smith:** Director, Outdoor Education Project, American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

Firms in the weapons and ammunition industry also feel kinship with conservation-minded organizations. Munitions executives who hold key positions in such groups include:

**John W. Hames Jr.:** director, Olin Mathieson Chemical Co.; secretary, National Audubon Society; director, World Wildlife Foundation.

**Augustus P. Loring:** director, Emhart Corp.; chairman, Massachusetts Trustees of Reservations.

**William A. Rockefeller:** director, Remington Arms Co.; vice president, Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks.

SOURCE: CPR Research Services

ammunition manufacturers, dealers and collectors. Its main thrust was to prohibit interstate shipment of weapons and ammunition except to other licensed dealers or manufacturers. This had the effect of curbing mail-order gun sales. Over-the-counter sales



## NRA Executive Committee

The 22-member executive committee of the National Rifle Association, drawn from the 75-member board of directors, oversees the organization's policy and ensures its implementation. Executive committee members are:

**Woodson D. Scott**, president. Attorney, Lord, Day & Lord, New York.

**Maxwell E. Rich**, vice president. Adjutant general, Utah National Guard (1956-64); executive vice president, Salt Lake Area Chamber of Commerce.

**Chester R. Allen**, Washington representative, Cast Iron Pipe Research Association, Fairfax, Va.

**Ben Avery**, Legislative reporter, *The Arizona Republic* (Phoenix).

**Louis A. Benton**, Engineer. Middlesex, N.J.

**Mrs. Alice H. Bull**, Housewife and estate supervisor. Seattle, Wash.

**Richard S. Cross**, Retired investment counselor. Lafayette Hill, Pa.

**Dr. Alonzo H. Garcelon**, Dentist. Augusta, Maine.

**Dewey Godfrey**, Retired vice president, Remington Arms Co. Bridgeport, Conn.

**Fred M. Hakenjos**, Program director, Hercules Powder Co. Wilmington, Del.

**John Harness**, Oil distributor. Selma, Calif.

**Harry C. Hoy Jr.**, Thermonuclear engineer, Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Knoxville, Tenn.

**Carl E. Kastner**, Engineer. Maplewood, N.J.

**Robert J. Kukla**, Attorney. Chicago.

**Charles E. Lyman III**, Executive, Blue Trail Range Corp.; president, Lyman Gun Sight Corp. (1957-58). Middlefield, Conn.

**Julian W. Smith**, Professor, Department of Administration and Higher Education, Michigan State University. Okemos, Mich.

**Henry A. Spalding**, Engineer and architect. Hazard, Ky.

**Garth F. Steltenpohl**, Bank officer. Salem, Ore.

**James C. Whitney**, Rifle barrel manufacturer (Whitney Sales Inc.). Redsea, Calif.

**Wilbur L. Withrow**, Auto repair firm executive. Springfield, Ill.

**Charles F. Wolff**, Village public works superintendent. Kenmore, N.Y.

**Merrill W. Wright**, Board chairman, G.F. Wright Steel and Wire Co. Auburn, Mass.

able to squelch controls in Congress. But the deciding factor in the congressional change of heart was King's murder in Memphis April 4, 1968. The next day, the Senate Judiciary Committee approved a handgun control amendment to the omnibus crime bill.

Two months later, after the assassination of Robert Kennedy in Los Angeles, the NRA headquarters was picketed and mail poured in favoring strict controls over weapons and ammunition sales.

**Counterattack**—However, on June 15, nine days after Kennedy's death, the NRA began a counteroffensive. Harold Glassen, then president of the group, wrote members in a special letter that "the right of sportsmen in the United States to obtain, own and use firearms for proper lawful purposes is in the greatest jeopardy in the history of our country." Glassen, now on the board of directors, told the members "some proponents of restrictive gun legislation" are out for "complete abolition of civilian ownership of firearms."

**Response**—The response was overwhelming, despite protestations by Tydings and others that the Glassen charge misstated the position of the gun-control supporters. Tydings, a hunter and former NRA member, has sought firearms registration and licensing of owners since 1964. Neither objective has yet cleared the House or Senate.

From 10-1 support of gun controls after the second Kennedy brother was killed, the mail turned around—going as much as 40-1 against arms limitations laws. The effect was to slow action on gun-control legislation.

The Gun Control Act containing limits on rifles and shotguns finally won congressional approval Oct. 10 and was signed into law Oct. 22, 1968. Tydings regarded the act as much less than he sought and blamed the NRA for the mildness of the bill.

In an article in the March 1969 issue of *Playboy*, Tydings blamed "the extremist bureaucracy of the National Rifle Association." He wrote that the group was "able to generate a grass-roots political vendetta that far outlasted the spontaneous expression of public concern."

**Debate**: The NRA addressed itself primarily to the major reason used for seeking weapons controls—the contention that unrestricted traffic in firearms is the cause of armed violence.

were limited to persons over 18. Under the law, a person can order a gun by mail from a manufacturer, but he must pick it up from his designated dealer.

There is no federal requirement that gun owners register their weapons or obtain a license.

**1969 amendment**: As passed in 1968, the gun law required licensees to record sales of weapons and ammunition. In 1969, Sen. Wallace F. Bennett, R-Utah, succeeded in getting Congress to eliminate the requirement for recording the names of persons who purchase sports ammunition.

**Pressures**: Debate on Capitol Hill was supplemented by more than a million letters and cards to Members of Congress, mostly generated by the NRA. (At one point in 1967, NRA announced support of a modest gun-control statute that would give police seven days to check the eligibility of a handgun buyer before the weapon is issued. By 1969, NRA President Scott called for repeal of the 1968 Act, which went far beyond the goals espoused by the organization in 1967.)

**Assassinations**—For years, the NRA and the loose affiliation of gun clubs and manufacturers had been



**NRA viewpoint**—"Guns don't kill people. People kill people," argued the NRA. It coupled this view with repeated references to the Constitutional guarantee of the right to bear arms, the legend that graces the entrance to NRA headquarters.

Moreover, during House debate on the registration provision of one proposal, Dingell, then as now an NRA director, asserted that "Robert F. Kennedy...was shot with a registered gun. Registration did not stop that then and it will not stop it now." (Kennedy's convicted murderer, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, used a .22-caliber snub-nosed Iver-Johnson revolver that was registered in California.)

**For gun curbs**—Ranged against the NRA viewpoint are such arguments as that of former Treasury Under Secretary Joseph W. Barr, who told the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency on July 10, 1967, that "the spreading cancer of crime and juvenile delinquency is the indiscriminate acquisition of the weapons most frequently utilized in crimes of violence."

At the same hearing, Sen. Edward Kennedy cited a national opinion poll showing that 73 per cent of all Americans questioned favored gun registration.

Tydings has maintained that gun curbs would help police control crime. Assessing the rejection of licensing and registration, Tydings asked in the magazine article: "How many assassinations, how many murders will we tolerate before the gun extremists are ignored and the public will obeyed?"

### Other Issues

While the NRA has had considerable success in keeping licensing and registration off the books, it has also achieved smaller but nevertheless significant victories in Washington.

**Movie:** The most recent example of NRA power involved a \$30,000 film produced by the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division of the Treasury Department explaining the 1968 Gun Control Act.

The motion picture, produced in 1969, includes a barroom dance by a miniskirted blonde and a holdup. Entitled "That's What It's All About," the film was shown on television stations in 30 cities before the first rumblings of discontent reached Dingell. He asked for a special screen-

### Congress and the NRA

The National Rifle Association has built-in support in the U.S. Senate and House. Twenty-three House Members and three Senators hold membership in NRA. Some are members of committees that are vital to NRA's interests. NRA members in Congress are:

#### Senate

Peter H. Dominick, R-Colo.<sup>2</sup>

Paul J. Fannin, R-Ariz.

Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz.<sup>2</sup>

#### House

John M. Ashbrook, R-Ohio

William G. Bray, R-Ind.<sup>2</sup>

James T. Broyhill, R-N.C.<sup>1</sup>

Omar Burleson, D-Tex.

Eligio de la Garza, D-Tex.

John D. Dingell, D-Mich.

John Dowdy, D-Tex.<sup>1</sup>

John J. Flynt Jr., D-Ga.<sup>3</sup>

Joseph M. Gaydos, D-Pa.

G. Elliott Hagan, D-Ga.<sup>3</sup>

James M. Hanley, D-N.Y.

Ken Hechler, D-W.Va.

John E. Hunt, R-N.J.<sup>2</sup>

Albert W. Johnson, R-Pa.

Delbert L. Latta, R-Ohio

Joseph M. McDade, R-Pa.<sup>3</sup>

Martin B. McKneally, R-N.Y.

John R. Rarick, D-La.

David E. Satterfield III, D-Va.

John P. Saylor, R-Pa.

George E. Shipley, D-Ill.<sup>3</sup>

Robert L.F. Sikes, R-Fla.<sup>3</sup>

Olin E. Teague, D-Tex.

<sup>1</sup>member, Judiciary Committee

<sup>2</sup>member, Armed Services Committee

<sup>3</sup>member, Appropriations Committee

SOURCE: NRA, Congressional Directory

ing from the Treasury Department, which obliged him.

Dingell said everyone told him, "That's a terrible picture." He told *National Journal* there were "too many miniskirts that took up good time that could be used to be more explanatory." Dingell said he suggested changes in the film; Treasury said it would comply, but at a later showing, he noted "very little change." He then asked that the film be withdrawn. It was.

Dingell declined to say if he spoke with Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy, but he said he used "channels available to me inside the department.... I talked to a lot of people."

Dingell said the NRA was not involved. "I'm the only one that did it," he said.

On CBS-TV's "60 Minutes" on Feb. 17, commentator Mike Wallace, examining the controversy, said the film was "no prize winner" but attempted to give accurate information on the new law. Wallace concluded:

"The question is: Was the film withdrawn, as Congressman Dingell argues, because it fails to tell the gun-control story well enough? Or was it withdrawn, as Senator Dodd insists, because it does the job too well?"

Dodd's juvenile delinquency subcommittee has begun an investigation of the incident, but thus far has held no hearings.

**NRA building:** Another House Member who belongs to NRA figured prominently in a less-publicized incident during May 1963, when NRA was having trouble with the Washington Zoning Board.

The organization had been denied a zoning variance to add an extension to its building.

Samuel Scrivener Jr., who has been zoning board chairman since 1958, recalled that the first application was rejected because the presentation was not supported by sufficient evidence.

The second request for a zoning variance was submitted Jan. 9, 1963. There was no action for nearly five months.

On May 8, 1963, Rep. John Dowdy, D-Tex., an NRA member as well as a member of the House District of Columbia Committee, introduced a bill granting NRA permission to finish its building "notwithstanding any zoning regulation and rule" (HR 6185). The bill never moved to the hearing stage, since the variance was granted 13 days after introduction of the Dowdy measure.

Scrivener said he knows "NRA has a lot of political clout." But, he added, the Dowdy bill had "absolutely no" effect on the zoning board's decision.

**Politics:** Although the NRA maintains a nonpolitical stance, at least one Senator up for re-election this year regards the organization with a wary eye.

Tydings, one of the most consistently outspoken NRA foes, has seen spring up in the last year a group calling itself Citizens Against Tydings.

Gilmour, the assistant public relations director for NRA, says the anti-Tydings group would not get NRA's Maryland mailing list to solicit potential support.



the simple five-year extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act (HR 4249), but hoped that the Senate in 1970 would approve the extension. The conference also favored bills (S 2806, HR 6228) to authorize the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to issue cease-and-desist orders against discriminatory employers. (1969 Weekly Report p. 2682, 2613, 2608, 2604, 2497, 2310)

**Liberty Lobby.** (Represents about 240,000 members.) Jack McGann, legislative aide, said the Liberty Lobby viewed the 1969 record of the 91st Congress with "guarded enthusiasm." Measures supported by Liberty Lobby included authorization and appropriations for the antiballistic missile system (ABM); the Whitten amendment to the fiscal 1970 Labor-HEW appropriations bill (HR 13111) to allow freedom-of-choice school desegregation plans; the Murphy amendment (rejected in conference) to a bill (S 3016) extending the Office of Economic Opportunity two years that would have given Governors the power to veto legal services projects within their states; and the Fannin amendment (rejected) to the tax reform bill (HR 13270—PL 91-172) to deny tax deductions to organizations that make contributions to candidates, political parties or voter registration activities.

The Liberty Lobby supported a proposed amendment (not enacted) to the foreign aid authorization bill (HR 14580—PL 91-175) repealing economic sanctions against Rhodesia. It opposed measures raising the federal debt ceiling to \$365 billion (HR 8508—PL 91-8); changing the name of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to House Internal Security Committee (H Res 89—approved); extending provisions of the National Labor Relations Act to farm workers (S 8); extending the income tax surcharge six months (HR 13270—PL 91-172); and extending the Voting Rights Act of 1965 for five years (HR 4249). McGann said the Liberty Lobby favored legislation to allow literacy tests throughout the nation but accepted the Nixon Administration's proposal (HR 12695) to ban them nationwide as a compromise.

The Liberty Lobby supported the nominations of Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court (rejected) and Otto F. Otepka to the Subversive Activities Control Board (confirmed) and opposed the nomination of James E. Allen Jr. as Commissioner of Education and Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (confirmed). The Liberty Lobby opposed a House resolution (H Res 2—approved) seating Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D N.Y.). (1969 Weekly Report p. 2713, 2683, 1432, 1158, 58)

**National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).** (Represents 500,000 members.) The NAACP supported a simple extension (HR 4249) of the 1965 Voting Rights Act (PL 89-110) but felt that the Senate in 1970 might reverse House action on the Administration's voting rights proposal by substituting an extension measure for the Administration bill. The NAACP supported the two-year authorization for the Office of Economic Opportunity (S 3106—PL 91-177)—without the Murphy amendment, which the conference committee removed; increased appropriations for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) (HR 12964—PL 91-153); and a bill (S 2806, HR 6228) authorizing the EEOC to issue cease-and-desist orders. The NAACP opposed the Whitten amendment to the Labor-HEW appropriations bill (HR 13111) and the nomination of Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. to the Supreme Court. The

NAACP also supported the Yarborough amendment to remove from the tax reform bill (HR 13270—PL 91-172) provisions forbidding foundations to finance nonpartisan voter registration drives. (1969 Weekly Report p. 2682, 2613, 2604, 2535, 2528, 2497, 2310)

**National Council of Senior Citizens.** (Consists of 2,700 senior citizens' club, plus affiliates, with more than 2.5 million members.) The council supported a 15-percent increase in Social Security benefits (HR 13270—PL 91-172) as a "down payment" on higher increases it hoped to see enacted in 1970.

The council also supported extension of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (HR 11235—PL 91-69) but considered the authorizations provided in the extension much too low. The bill authorized \$252 million over three years for grants under the Act.

The council strongly supported extension of programs authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act (S 3016—PL 91-177). The two-year extension was approved by Congress. (1969 Weekly Report p. 2713, 2682, 1653)

**National Housing Conference.** (Represents 3,000 builders, architects and other professionals.) The conference was concerned with housing legislation included in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1969 (S 2864—PL 91-152), housing appropriations legislation, and the 1969 Tax Reform Act (HR 13270—PL 91-172). The tax reform bill contained a provision concerned with depreciation of rental housing. Conference attempts to preserve a tax advantage for moderate- and low-income housing were termed successful by an organization representative, though the group sought a longer extension of the legislation than that granted by Congress in the mortgage bill (S 2577—PL 91-151). (1969 Weekly Report p. 1777, 1379, 1136, 1130)

**National Rifle Association (NRA).** (Represents 1,052,000 members.) The NRA supported an amendment repealing the provision of the 1968 Gun Control Act requiring sellers of shotgun and rifle ammunition to register purchasers. The amendment, introduced by Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah), was added to the interest equalization tax bill (HR 12829—PL 91-128), a balance of payments measure cleared by the Congress Nov. 20. The Bennett proposal, aimed at exempting hunting ammunition from the registration requirement, left in force the registration requirement for handgun cartridges and for ammunition that can be used for both rifles and handguns. The NRA would have preferred .22-calibre ammunition to be exempted also. (1969 Weekly Report p. 2322)

The NRA opposed several proposals to control firearms including: S 100, introduced by Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R Mass.), to provide for the establishment of a National Firearms Information Center; S 977, introduced by Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D Md.), to require registration of firearms and a license to purchase firearms; and S 2433 introduced by Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.), to require a certificate of ownership of firearms. At hearings on these measures by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency, the NRA president said the proposals would impose unnecessary restrictions on law-abiding citizens. In addition, the NRA head said comparable registration and licensing laws (the Sullivan Law currently in operation in New York City had had little effect on the crime rate. (1969 Weekly Report p. 1386)

The NRA supported a bill (S 849) introduced by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) to strengthen the penalty pro



visions of the Gun Control Act of 1968. The NRA said that the measure, which would impose a minimum mandatory sentence on those who committed certain crimes while armed, correctly penalized those who misused firearms rather than the ordinary gun-user.

The NRA also supported several conservation measures in its capacity as representative of hunters. The most significant of the proposals which the NRA backed was the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1969 (HR 4148) to provide more funds for water pollution control. The bill was in conference at the end of 1969. (*1969 Weekly Report p. 2696*)

✓ **Sierra Club.** (Represents 85,000 members.) The club supported the endangered species legislation (HR 11363—PL 91-135) and the Environmental Quality Council (S 1075—PL 91-190). It was in favor of the full \$1-billion appropriation for clean water in the Public Works Appropriations bill for fiscal 1970 (HR 14159—PL 91-144) and supported the Water Quality Act (HR 4148). The group opposed the Timber Supply Act (HR 12025). It favored a bill to stop all oil drilling in the Santa Barbara (Calif.) channel and supported the Youth Conservation Corps (S 1076). It opposed the Tocks Island Dam and Reservoir project in the Delaware River Basin and the Dickey-Lincoln School power project in northern Maine, which was dropped from the Public Works bill for 1970. (*For fact sheet on Tocks Island, see 1969 Weekly Report p. 2223.*)

**Urban Coalition Action Council.** (The Urban Coalition Action Council is the lobbying arm of the Urban Coalition, which represents business, labor, local government, citizen and civil rights groups and religious organizations concerned with urban problems.) The council worked for the two-year authorization of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) programs (S 3016—PL 91-177) and for the five-year extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (HR 4249).

The council was moderately pleased with fund increases for Model Cities, urban renewal and housing programs, including the new low-income home ownership and rental assistance programs (HR 12307—PL 91-126). The council had worked for passage of the bill (S 2864—PL 91-152) extending housing-program authorization and increasing authorized funds.

The council had also supported an increase in Title I funds (HR 13111) and the Yarborough amendment to the tax reform bill removing the prohibition on foundation aid to nonpartisan voter-registration drives (HR 13270—PL 91-172). (*1969 Weekly Report p. 2688, 2682, 2621, 2613, 2608, 2604, 2528, 2255*)

## Employee and Labor

**AFL-CIO.** (Represents 13.5 million workers.) The AFL-CIO, among the most active lobbyists on general liberal bills as well as labor legislation, devoted its most significant efforts in 1969 to opposing the nomination of Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and to the Tax Reform Act of 1969 (HR 13270—PL 91-172).

AFL-CIO lobbyists joined civil rights groups to help defeat Haynsworth's confirmation in the Senate. (*1969 Weekly Report p. 2310*)

On tax reform, the AFL-CIO sought the elimination of loopholes giving certain kinds of income preferential

treatment. The AFL-CIO said the House version of HR 13270 was not strong enough. It supported a Senate amendment proposed by Albert Gore (D Tenn.) to raise the standard personal exemption to \$800.

On labor legislation, the AFL-CIO supported bills (S 2193, HR 3809) to set national labor health and safety standards; to set rigorous mine safety standards (S 2917—PL 91-173) to set a \$2 minimum wage (HR 10948, S 2070); to bring farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act (S 8); and to allow common site picketing on construction projects (HR 100).

The AFL-CIO supported an unsuccessful rider to the supplemental appropriations bill (HR 15209) to permit the Comptroller General to withhold funds from construction projects that hire workers under a quota system set up by the Labor Department's "Philadelphia Plan." The AFL-CIO opposed the plan as discriminatory against the construction industry. (*1969 Weekly Report p. 2676*).

Other bills supported by the AFL-CIO were a five-year extension of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (HR 514), direct election of the President (H J Res 681), a five-year extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (HR 4249, S 2507), increased Social Security benefits (HR 13270—PL 91-172) and extension of consumer protection laws. (*1969 Weekly Report p. 2713, 2496*)

✓ **AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department** (Consists of 84,000 local AFL-CIO unions organizing some 3.5 million workers.) The organization was successful in obtaining construction safety legislation (HR 10946—PL 91-54) as well as legislation (S 2068—PL 91-86) establishing joint labor-management trust funds for scholarships and child-care centers. The organization supported Social Security rises contained in the tax reform bill (HR 13270—PL 91-172), cleared by Congress Dec. 22. It supported a House bill (HR 860), providing employer contributions for joint industry promotion of products, as well as bills (S 1832, HR 12025) providing for more efficient development and management of commercial timberlands in national forests. The organization opposed the "Philadelphia Plan" of hiring quotas for federal construction projects, which was retained by Congress in action on supplemental appropriations legislation (HR 15209). (*Weekly Report p. 2019, 17; 1969 Weekly Report p. 2676*)

**Alliance for Labor Action (ALA).** (Represents three unions—the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America; the United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America; and the International Chemical Workers Union—with a combined membership of about 3,910,000.) Wiley Branton, director of social action, said the ALA, founded in May 1969, devoted its only major 1969 lobbying to the Tax Reform Act of 1969 (HR 13270—PL 91-172).

The ALA held a November meeting in Washington to urge the Senate to strengthen the tax reform bill reported by the Senate Finance Committee. Branton said the ALA made few specific suggestions but "urged the Senate to take a strong stand on tax justice." (*1969 Weekly Report p. 2331*)

Among proposals supported by the ALA, Branton said, were elimination of preferential treatment of capital gains, reduction of oil and mineral depletion



April 4, 1970

Dear Mr. Daniel:

Thank you for your good letter of March 31 with suggestions for the Ash Council. I will see that these are forwarded for consideration.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

/jh

Charles W. Colson  
Special Counsel to the President

Mr. Frank C. Daniel  
Secretary  
National Rifle Association of America  
1600 Rhode Island Avenue  
Washington, D. C. 20036

bcc: Amory Bradford





NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

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1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

OFFICE OF THE  
SECRETARY

March 31, 1970

Mr. Charles W. Colson  
Special Counsel to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Colson:

We have every confidence in the sincere efforts now being made by this administration to encourage and emphasize environmental activities and believe these efforts will enjoy considerable success. In general, we agree that greater emphasis and coordination of efforts on environmental issues may be gained by assigning agencies whose major responsibility lies in the natural resources field to a single department whose sole concern is in this area.

However, we would caution that in so doing, sight is not lost of the fact that the actions of every governmental department has an impact on the environment. Shifting of agencies will not change or alter this situation.

We feel that one of the more important steps which must be considered is to provide adequate administrative machinery under the supervision of the newly formed President's Environmental Council which will give adequate overview of those programs which may not have as a primary objective environmental issues but never-the-less may have considerable impact on the quality of environment. A classic example are proposals to route major highways and power lines through areas of irreplaceable natural beauty. Too frequently we observe important critical efforts of our federal departments to enhance our environment negated by perhaps well intended but misguided efforts of a different agency to achieve goals in an entirely different field. The mis-



management of our water resources has become a national scandal from the unique ability of some governmental agencies to keep their right hand from knowing what their left is doing.

We believe the establishment of a system wherein each federal department and agency has assigned a staff section whose responsibility is to weigh the environmental impact of all agency programs and advise the agency head thereof is of prime importance. This section would also provide for interdepartmental exchange of information and coordination of efforts.

We wish to thank you for the opportunity to add these brief comments to the important proceedings of the Ash Council.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Frank C. Daniel". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Frank C. Daniel  
Secretary

FCD/dg