



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1325 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20543

THIS IS THE END OF MUR # 1891

Date Filmed 6/27/85 Camera No. --- 1

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SUMMARY FILE CHECK-OFF

MUR # 1891

May 15, 1985 Date of Close-out Letters (Mail...)

CONTENT CHECK-OFF

- Close-Out Letter(s)
- Final OGC Report or Memorandum or Conciliation Agreement(s)
- Respondent(s) Reply to Brief(s)
- General Counsel's Brief(s)
- Respondent's Reply to RTB Finding
- First General Counsel's Report
- Respondent's Reply to the Complaint
- Original Complaint(s) (If Any)
- Other Report or Correspondence*
- All Certifications**

Charles E. Snyder Preparer of the Summary File

Date June 18, 1985

File Reviewed by [Signature]

* To be included if, in the opinion of the staff member, it is important.

** Certifications of Commission actions should be placed in the Summary File prior to the documents which formed the basis of the action and in reverse chronological order.

85040525005



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Janet K. Scherer, Esquire
National Rifle Association of
America
1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

RE: MUR 1891

Dear Ms. Scherer:

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The Federal Election Commission has reviewed the allegations of your complaint dated January 28, 1985, and determined that on the basis of the information provided in your complaint and information provided by the Respondent, there is reason to believe that a violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act") has been committed. However, the Commission has decided to take no further action and close the file in this matter. The Federal Election Campaign Act allows a complainant to seek judicial review of the Commission's dismissal of this action. See 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(8).

Should additional information come to your attention which you believe establishes a violation of the Act that would require further action, you may file a complaint pursuant to the requirements set forth in 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(1) and 11 C.F.R. § 111.4.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Enclosure
General Counsel's Report

CAG



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

William E. Sudow, Esquire
Jones, Day, Reavis and Pogue
655 Fifteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

RE: MUR 1891
Handgun Control, Inc. and/or
Handgun Control, Inc. PAC and
Charles J. Orasin, as treasurer

Dear Mr. Sudow:

On , 1985, the Commission found reason to believe that your clients had violated 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4), a provision of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act") in connection with the above-referenced MUR. However, after considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission has determined to take no further action and close its file.

The file in this matter will be made part of the public record within 30 days. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

The Commission reminds you that the solicitation of persons who did not pay a pre-determined membership fee nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4). You should take immediate steps to ensure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Charles Snyder, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-4000.

Sincerely,

John Warren McGarry
Chairman

Enclosure
General Counsel's Report

CWJ

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

May 15, 1985

Janet K. Scherer, Esquire
National Rifle Association of
America
1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

RE: MUR 1891

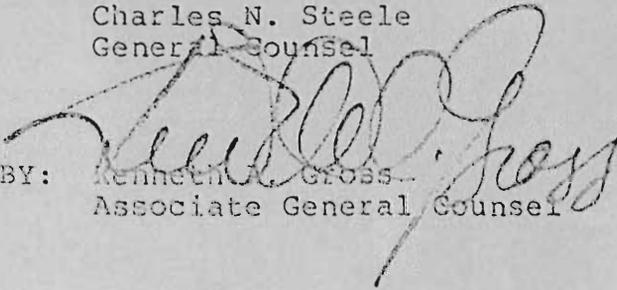
Dear Ms. Scherer:

The Federal Election Commission has reviewed the allegations of your complaint dated January 28, 1985, and determined that on the basis of the information provided in your complaint and information provided by the Respondent, there is reason to believe that a violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act") has been committed. However, the Commission has decided to take no further action and close the file in this matter. The Federal Election Campaign Act allows a complainant to seek judicial review of the Commission's dismissal of this action. See 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(8).

Should additional information come to your attention which you believe establishes a violation of the Act that would require further action, you may file a complaint pursuant to the requirements set forth in 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(1) and 11 C.F.R. § 111.4.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: 
Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Enclosure
General Counsel's Report

85040525008

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)
Handgun Control Inc. and/or) MUR 1891
Handgun Control Inc. PAC and)
Charles J. Orasin, as treasurer)

GENERAL COUNSEL'S REPORT

I. BACKGROUND

Complainant the National Rifle Association of America ("NRA") has filed a complaint alleging that Respondents Handgun Control Inc. ("HCI") and/or Handgun Control Inc. PAC ("HCI PAC") and Charles J. Orasin, as treasurer, violated 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4) of the Federal Election Campaign Act ("the Act") by soliciting contributions from persons not designated by the statute as permissible recipients of such solicitations. In so doing, Respondents also allegedly violated the conciliation agreement (the "agreement") entered into in MUR 1604.

Complainant asserts that, under the Act and the agreement, HCI PAC could solicit contributions only from "members" of HCI. In addition, pursuant to the agreement, Respondents pledged to designate minimum dues for membership and to establish as members' prerogatives the right to participate in annual meetings and the right to vote to elect directors to HCI's Governing Board. Complainant alleges that Respondents violated all of these undertakings, as well as the strictures of the statute, in that:

1. HCI's by-laws classified as members of the corporation anyone who had contributed at least \$15 to that organization in the preceding 24 months;

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2. HCI PAC solicited persons not classified as members of the corporation;

3. Analysis of HCI PAC's 1984 Post-general election report suggests that that organization received money from at least 280 contributors. Complainant notes that HCI has only about 12 employees;

4. In violation of the agreement, HCI issued new by-laws that did not include any meaningful right of members to participate in annual meetings, in that there is no requirement that any particular business be conducted at such meetings; and

5. HCI's by-laws do not comply with the provision in the agreement that members be empowered to elect Directors. HCI's present Directors nominate two candidates, one of whom is elected by the members. The members have no means of nominating candidates of their own choosing. The Board, moreover, may choose not to seat the candidate elected by the members. In short, complainant asserts, HCI has erected a facade of compliance unsupported by substantive adherence to the agreement.

II. LEGAL ANALYSIS

The statute governing the establishment by a corporation of a separate segregated fund for use in connection with Federal elections, states in part:

- (A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (B), (C) and (D), it shall be unlawful --
 - (i) for a corporation, or a separate segregated fund established by a corporation, to solicit contributions to such a fund from any person other than its stockholders and their families and its executive or administrative personnel and their families. . . .

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(C) This paragraph shall not prevent a membership organization, cooperative, or corporation without capital stock, or a separate segregated fund established by a membership organization, cooperative, or corporation without capital stock, from soliciting contributions to such a fund from members of such organization, cooperative, or corporation without capital stock.

2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4).

In the agreement reached by Respondents and the Federal Election Commission on July 13, 1984, it was acknowledged that HCI is a corporation without capital stock and is thus subject to 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4). As such corporations may solicit their "members" for contributions to a separate segregated fund, the agreement cited the following definition: "'Members' means all persons who are currently satisfying the requirements for membership in a . . . corporation without capital stock. . . ." 11 C.F.R. § 114.1(e). The agreement also cited the Commission's prior interpretation of its regulations, concluding that membership in a corporation without capital stock necessarily entails the knowing taking of "some affirmative steps to become a member of the organization; the membership relationship is evidenced by the existence of rights and obligations vis-a-vis the corporation; and, there is a predetermined minimum amount for dues or contributions." (See Attachment 3).

The agreement indicated that Respondents had violated the foregoing principles in that they had designated as members anyone who had made any financial contribution to HCI within the preceding 24 months. The agreement expressly recorded the fact

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that HCI had failed to establish any "predetermined minimum amount for dues or contributions" as a requirement for membership. In addition, these putative members of HCI were not entitled to vote in HCI affairs or to elect Directors to HCI's governing board. The hollowness of such "membership" notwithstanding, HCI solicited the past contributors for further financial support of HCI PAC.

The agreement, therefore, stated that HCI would amend its policies as follows:

1. Establish a "predetermined minimum amount of dues or contributions", in an amount not less than \$15, as a prerequisite for membership;
2. Include as a prerogative of members the right to "participate in annual meetings and to elect a Director to the Governing Board of HCI"; and
3. Refrain from soliciting for contributions to HCI PAC anyone not qualified as a "member" of HCI according to the requirements for membership set forth in the Act, the Commission's regulations, "and the Commission's interpretation thereunder."

The issue raised by the present complaint, therefore, is whether Respondents have adhered to the undertakings they made in the agreement. We note, first of all, that HCI has instituted by-laws establishing annual meetings for members and authorizing the nomination and election of a "Member-at-Large" of the Board by members of HCI. While a Nominating Committee screens such

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nominees to assure that only persons who had demonstrated their support of HCI's principles become candidates, this procedure appears to satisfy the requirements of the agreement. The Governing Board, to be sure, retains the power to remove Directors, but this clause applies equally to all Directors, and not solely to those elected at-large by the membership. Consequently, it appears that HCI has satisfactorily established rights of participation in the organization's affairs for those deemed members of the corporation.

We turn then to the question of whether HCI may properly designate as members, and solicit for contributions to HCI PAC, those persons who had contributed \$15 to HCI during the preceding 24 months.

As we have noted, the agreement stated that "Respondent HCI agrees that, as requirements for membership in HCI, it shall establish a predetermined minimum amount of dues or contributions. . . ." (emphasis added). Although Respondents have established such a predetermined minimum dues requirement, they also have retroactively designated as the requirement of membership a \$15 contribution. The requirement of a predetermined membership standard meant that the \$15 contributors were not members at the time of the agreement; they could not, therefore, have subsequently become members, absent their knowingly taking "some affirmative steps to become" members of the organization.

Because HCI-PAC solicited these contributors, it appears

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that there is reason to believe Respondents violated 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4).

It must be emphasized, however, that there are several significant factors that mitigate this apparent violation. First, Respondents have already paid a civil penalty of \$15,000 for soliciting these "non-members". Second, Respondents have fully complied with the criteria set forth in the agreement, as shown by their measures to provide HCI's members with a genuine opportunity to participate in the governance of the corporation. In fact, respondents have taken affirmative steps beyond those contained in the agreement to notify its "members" of the new rights and obligations. Third, it would be unreasonable to require HCI to demand from individuals, who had recently contributed \$15 with the understanding that they would thereby become members of the corporation, an additional \$15 for dues so that they would become members for purposes of the Act. Based on these mitigating factors, therefore, this Office recommends that the Commission take no further action with regard to this matter.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Find reason to believe that Respondents Handgun Control Inc. and Handgun Control Inc. PAC and Charles J. Orasin, as treasurer, have violated 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4), and take no further action.

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2. Approve and send the attached letters.
3. Close the file.

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Date

BY:

Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Attachments

1. Complaint
2. Response
3. Conciliation agreement
4. Proposed letter to William E. Sudow
5. Proposed letter to Janet K. Scherer

85040525015

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)	
)	MUR 1891
Handgun Control Inc. and/or)	
Handgun Control Inc. PAC)	
Charles J. Orasin, as treasurer)	

CERTIFICATION

I, Marjorie W. Emmons, Secretary of the Federal Election Commission, do hereby certify that on May 7, 1985, the Commission decided by a vote of 5-0 to take the following actions in MUR 1891:

1. Find reason to believe that respondents Handgun Control Inc. and Handgun Control Inc. PAC and Charles J. Orasin, as treasurer, have violated 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4), and take no further action.
2. Approve and send the letter attached to the General Counsel's Report signed May 1, 1985.
3. Close the file.

Commissioners Elliott, Harris, McDonald, McGarry and Reiche voted affirmatively in this matter; Commissioner Aikens did not cast a vote.

Attest:

5-8-85

Date

Marjorie W. Emmons

Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary of the Commission

Received in Office of Commission Secretary:
Circulated on 48 hour tally basis:

5-2-85, 4:33
5-3-85, 2:00

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

May 15, 1985

William E. Sudow, Esquire
Jones, Day, Reavis and Pogue
655 Fifteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

RE: MUR 1891
Handgun Control, Inc. and/or
Handgun Control, Inc. PAC and
Charles J. Orasin, as treasurer

Dear Mr. Sudow:

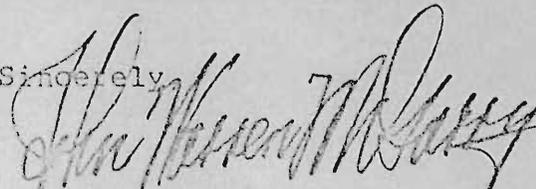
On May 7, 1985, the Commission found reason to believe that your clients had violated 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4), a provision of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act") in connection with the above-referenced MUR. However, after considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission has determined to take no further action and close its file.

The file in this matter will be made part of the public record within 30 days. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

The Commission reminds you that the solicitation of persons who did not pay a pre-determined membership fee nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4). You should take immediate steps to ensure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Charles Snyder, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-4000.

Sincerely,



John Warren McGarry
Chairman

Enclosure
General Counsel's Report

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BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)
)
Handgun Control Inc. and/or) MUR 1891
Handgun Control Inc. PAC and)
Charles J. Orasin, as treasurer)

GENERAL COUNSEL'S REPORT

I. BACKGROUND

Complainant the National Rifle Association of America ("NRA") has filed a complaint alleging that Respondents Handgun Control Inc. ("HCI") and/or Handgun Control Inc. PAC ("HCI PAC") and Charles J. Orasin, as treasurer, violated 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4) of the Federal Election Campaign Act ("the Act") by soliciting contributions from persons not designated by the statute as permissible recipients of such solicitations. In so doing, Respondents also allegedly violated the conciliation agreement (the "agreement") entered into in MUR 1604.

Complainant asserts that, under the Act and the agreement, HCI PAC could solicit contributions only from "members" of HCI. In addition, pursuant to the agreement, Respondents pledged to designate minimum dues for membership and to establish as members' prerogatives the right to participate in annual meetings and the right to vote to elect directors to HCI's Governing Board. Complainant alleges that Respondents violated all of these undertakings, as well as the strictures of the statute, in that:

1. HCI's by-laws classified as members of the corporation anyone who had contributed at least \$15 to that organization in the preceding 24 months;

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2. HCI PAC solicited persons not classified as members of the corporation;

3. Analysis of HCI PAC's 1984 Post-general election report suggests that that organization received money from at least 280 contributors. Complainant notes that HCI has only about 12 employees;

4. In violation of the agreement, HCI issued new by-laws that did not include any meaningful right of members to participate in annual meetings, in that there is no requirement that any particular business be conducted at such meetings; and

5. HCI's by-laws do not comply with the provision in the agreement that members be empowered to elect Directors. HCI's present Directors nominate two candidates, one of whom is elected by the members. The members have no means of nominating candidates of their own choosing. The Board, moreover, may choose not to seat the candidate elected by the members. In short, complainant asserts, HCI has erected a facade of compliance unsupported by substantive adherence to the agreement.

II. LEGAL ANALYSIS

The statute governing the establishment by a corporation of a separate segregated fund for use in connection with Federal elections, states in part:

(A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (B), (C) and (D), it shall be unlawful --

(i) for a corporation, or a separate segregated fund established by a corporation, to solicit contributions to such a fund from any person other than its stockholders and their families and its executive or administrative personnel and their families. . .

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(C) This paragraph shall not prevent a membership organization, cooperative, or corporation without capital stock, or a separate segregated fund established by a membership organization, cooperative, or corporation without capital stock, from soliciting contributions to such a fund from members of such organization, cooperative, or corporation without capital stock.

2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4).

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In the agreement reached by Respondents and the Federal Election Commission on July 13, 1984, it was acknowledged that HCI is a corporation without capital stock and is thus subject to 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4). As such corporations may solicit their "members" for contributions to a separate segregated fund, the agreement cited the following definition: "'Members' means all persons who are currently satisfying the requirements for membership in a . . . corporation without capital stock. . . ."

11 C.F.R. § 114.1(e). The agreement also cited the Commission's prior interpretation of its regulations, concluding that membership in a corporation without capital stock necessarily entails the knowing taking of "some affirmative steps to become a member of the organization; the membership relationship is evidenced by the existence of rights and obligations vis-a-vis the corporation; and, there is a predetermined minimum amount for dues or contributions." (See Attachment 3).

The agreement indicated that Respondents had violated the foregoing principles in that they had designated as members anyone who had made any financial contribution to HCI within the preceding 24 months. The agreement expressly recorded the fact

that HCI had failed to establish any "predetermined minimum amount for dues or contributions" as a requirement for membership. In addition, these putative members of HCI were not entitled to vote in HCI affairs or to elect Directors to HCI's governing board. The hollowness of such "membership" notwithstanding, HCI solicited the past contributors for further financial support of HCI PAC.

The agreement, therefore, stated that HCI would amend its policies as follows:

1. Establish a "predetermined minimum amount of dues or contributions", in an amount not less than \$15, as a prerequisite for membership;
2. Include as a prerogative of members the right to "participate in annual meetings and to elect a Director to the Governing Board of HCI"; and
3. Refrain from soliciting for contributions to HCI PAC anyone not qualified as a "member" of HCI according to the requirements for membership set forth in the Act, the Commission's regulations, "and the Commission's interpretation thereunder."

The issue raised by the present complaint, therefore, is whether Respondents have adhered to the undertakings they made in the agreement. We note, first of all, that HCI has instituted by-laws establishing annual meetings for members and authorizing the nomination and election of a "Member-at-Large" of the Board by members of HCI. While a Nominating Committee screens such

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nominees to assure that only persons who had demonstrated their support of HCI's principles become candidates, this procedure appears to satisfy the requirements of the agreement. The Governing Board, to be sure, retains the power to remove Directors, but this clause applies equally to all Directors, and not solely to those elected at-large by the membership. Consequently, it appears that HCI has satisfactorily established rights of participation in the organization's affairs for those deemed members of the corporation.

We turn then to the question of whether HCI may properly designate as members, and solicit for contributions to HCI PAC, those persons who had contributed \$15 to HCI during the preceding 24 months.

As we have noted, the agreement stated that "Respondent HCI agrees that, as requirements for membership in HCI, it shall establish a predetermined minimum amount of dues or contributions. . . ." (emphasis added). Although Respondents have established such a predetermined minimum dues requirement, they also have retroactively designated as the requirement of membership a \$15 contribution. The requirement of a predetermined membership standard meant that the \$15 contributors were not members at the time of the agreement; they could not, therefore, have subsequently become members, absent their knowingly taking "some affirmative steps to become" members of the organization.

Because HCI-PAC solicited these contributors, it appears

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that there is reason to believe Respondents violated 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4).

It must be emphasized, however, that there are several significant factors that mitigate this apparent violation. First, Respondents have already paid a civil penalty of \$15,000 for soliciting these "non-members". Second, Respondents have fully complied with the criteria set forth in the agreement, as shown by their measures to provide HCI's members with a genuine opportunity to participate in the governance of the corporation. In fact, respondents have taken affirmative steps beyond those contained in the agreement to notify its "members" of the new rights and obligations. Third, it would be unreasonable to require HCI to demand from individuals, who had recently contributed \$15 with the understanding that they would thereby become members of the corporation, an additional \$15 for dues so that they would become members for purposes of the Act. Based on these mitigating factors, therefore, this Office recommends that the Commission take no further action with regard to this matter.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Find reason to believe that Respondents Handgun Control Inc. and Handgun Control Inc. PAC and Charles J. Orasin, as treasurer, have violated 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4), and take no further action.

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2. Approve and send the attached letters.
3. Close the file.

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Date

BY: _____
Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Attachments

1. Complaint
2. Response
3. Conciliation agreement
4. Proposed letter to William E. Sudow
5. Proposed letter to Janet K. Scherer

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SENSITIVE

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

ED
EFEC
SECRETARY

In the Matter of)	
)	
Handgun Control Inc. and/or)	MUR 1891
Handgun Control Inc. PAC and)	
Charles J. Orasin, as treasurer)	

55 MAY 2 04:34

GENERAL COUNSEL'S REPORT

I. BACKGROUND

Complainant the National Rifle Association of America ("NRA") has filed a complaint alleging that Respondents Handgun Control Inc. ("HCI") and/or Handgun Control Inc. PAC ("HCI PAC") and Charles J. Orasin, as treasurer, violated 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4) of the Federal Election Campaign Act ("the Act") by soliciting contributions from persons not designated by the statute as permissible recipients of such solicitations. In so doing, Respondents also allegedly violated the conciliation agreement (the "agreement") entered into in MUR 1604.

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1. HCI's by-laws classified as members of the corporation anyone who had contributed at least \$15 to that organization in the preceding 24 months;

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2. HCI PAC solicited persons not classified as members of the corporation;

3. Analysis of HCI PAC's 1984 Post-general election report suggests that that organization received money from at least 280 contributors. Complainant notes that HCI has only about 12 employees;

4. In violation of the agreement, HCI issued new by-laws that did not include any meaningful right of members to participate in annual meetings, in that there is no requirement that any particular business be conducted at such meetings; and

5. HCI's by-laws do not comply with the provision in the agreement that members be empowered to elect Directors. HCI's present Directors nominate two candidates, one of whom is elected by the members. The members have no means of nominating candidates of their own choosing. The Board, moreover, may choose not to seat the candidate elected by the members. In short, complainant asserts, HCI has erected a facade of compliance unsupported by substantive adherence to the agreement.

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- (A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (B), (C) and (D), it shall be unlawful --
 - (i) for a corporation, or a separate segregated fund established by a corporation, to solicit contributions to such a fund from any person other than its stockholders and their families and its executive or administrative personnel and their families. . .

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(C) This paragraph shall not prevent a membership organization, cooperative, or corporation without capital stock, or a separate segregated fund established by a membership organization, cooperative, or corporation without capital stock, from soliciting contributions to such a fund from members of such organization, cooperative, or corporation without capital stock.

2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4).

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In the agreement reached by Respondents and the Federal Election Commission on July 13, 1984, it was acknowledged that HCI is a corporation without capital stock and is thus subject to 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4). As such corporations may solicit their "members" for contributions to a separate segregated fund, the agreement cited the following definition: "'Members' means all persons who are currently satisfying the requirements for membership in a . . . corporation without capital stock. . . ." 11 C.F.R. § 114.1(e). The agreement also cited the Commission's prior interpretation of its regulations, concluding that membership in a corporation without capital stock necessarily entails the knowing taking of "some affirmative steps to become a member of the organization; the membership relationship is evidenced by the existence of rights and obligations vis-a-vis the corporation; and, there is a predetermined minimum amount for dues or contributions." (See Attachment 3).

The agreement indicated that Respondents had violated the foregoing principles in that they had designated as members anyone who had made any financial contribution to HCI within the preceding 24 months. The agreement expressly recorded the fact

that HCI had failed to establish any "predetermined minimum amount for dues or contributions" as a requirement for membership. In addition, these putative members of HCI were not entitled to vote in HCI affairs or to elect Directors to HCI's governing board. The hollowness of such "membership" notwithstanding, HCI solicited the past contributors for further financial support of HCI PAC.

The agreement, therefore, stated that HCI would amend its policies as follows:

1. Establish a "predetermined minimum amount of dues or contributions", in an amount not less than \$15, as a prerequisite for membership;

2. Include as a prerogative of members the right to "participate in annual meetings and to elect a Director to the Governing Board of HCI"; and

3. Refrain from soliciting for contributions to HCI PAC anyone not qualified as a "member" of HCI according to the requirements for membership set forth in the Act, the Commission's regulations, "and the Commission's interpretation thereunder."

The issue raised by the present complaint, therefore, is whether Respondents have adhered to the undertakings they made in the agreement. We note, first of all, that HCI has instituted by-laws establishing annual meetings for members and authorizing the nomination and election of a "Member-at-Large" of the Board by members of HCI. While a Nominating Committee screens such

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nominees to assure that only persons who had demonstrated their support of HCI's principles become candidates, this procedure appears to satisfy the requirements of the agreement. The Governing Board, to be sure, retains the power to remove Directors, but this clause applies equally to all Directors, and not solely to those elected at-large by the membership. Consequently, it appears that HCI has satisfactorily established rights of participation in the organization's affairs for those deemed members of the corporation.

We turn then to the question of whether HCI may properly designate as members, and solicit for contributions to HCI PAC, those persons who had contributed \$15 to HCI during the preceding 24 months.

As we have noted, the agreement stated that "Respondent HCI agrees that, as requirements for membership in HCI, it shall establish a predetermined minimum amount of dues or contributions. . . ." (emphasis added). Although Respondents have established such a predetermined minimum dues requirement, they also have retroactively designated as the requirement of membership a \$15 contribution. The requirement of a predetermined membership standard meant that the \$15 contributors were not members at the time of the agreement; they could not, therefore, have subsequently become members, absent their knowingly taking "some affirmative steps to become" members of the organization.

Because HCI-PAC solicited these contributors, it appears

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that there is reason to believe Respondents violated 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4).

It must be emphasized, however, that there are several significant factors that mitigate this apparent violation. First, Respondents have already paid a civil penalty of \$15,000 for soliciting these "non-members". Second, Respondents have fully complied with the criteria set forth in the agreement, as shown by their measures to provide HCI's members with a genuine opportunity to participate in the governance of the corporation. In fact, respondents have taken affirmative steps beyond those contained in the agreement to notify its "members" of the new rights and obligations. Third, it would be unreasonable to require HCI to demand from individuals, who had recently contributed \$15 with the understanding that they would thereby become members of the corporation, an additional \$15 for dues so that they would become members for purposes of the Act. Based on these mitigating factors, therefore, this Office recommends that the Commission take no further action with regard to this matter.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Find reason to believe that Respondents Handgun Control Inc. and Handgun Control Inc. PAC and Charles J. Orasin, as treasurer, have violated 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4), and take no further action.

35040525031

2. Approve and send the attached letters.
3. Close the file.

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

May 1, 1985
Date

BY:


Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Attachments

1. Complaint
2. Response
3. Conciliation agreement
4. Proposed letter to William E. Sudow
5. Proposed letter to Janet K. Scherer

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FEB 05 1985 11:37 AM

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

KAG
JAN

OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL COUNSEL

January 28, 1985

Charles N. Steele, Esq.
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Dear Mr. Steele:

Pursuant to 2 USC 437(g) and 11 CFR 111.4(a), I request that you investigate this complaint alleging that Handgun Control, Inc. and/or its separate segregated fund, Handgun Control, Inc. Political Action Committee (HCI-PAC), 1400 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005, has solicited contributions in violation of 2 USC 441b(b)(4) and in knowing violation of the conciliation agreement entered into by Handgun Control, Inc. and the Federal Election Commission on July 16, 1984 as a result of MUR 1604. This complaint is filed on behalf of the National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

HCI-PAC IS A CORPORATE PAC

HCI-PAC is a corporate political action committee within the definition of 2 USC 441b(b)(2)(C). It has identified Handgun Control, Inc. (HCI), a corporation without capital stock, as its connected organization on its statement of organization on file with the Federal Election Commission.

HCI-PAC HAS SOLICITED INDIVIDUALS OTHER THAN HCI'S EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL OR MEMBERS AS DEFINED IN 2 USC 441b(b)(4) AND AS AGREED TO IN THE JULY 16, 1984 CONCILIATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE FEC AND HCI

1) 2 USC 441b(b)(4)(A)(i) states that a corporation or a separate segregated fund established by a corporation may only solicit contributions to such a fund from its stockholders and their families and its executive or administrative personnel and their families. An exception to this prohibition appears in 441b(b)(4)(C) whereby a corporation without capital stock may solicit contributions to the fund from members of the corporation without capital stock.

2) The term "member" is defined at 11 CFR 114.1(e) as all persons who are currently satisfying the requirements for

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membership in a corporation without capital stock. A person is not considered a member under this definition if the only requirement for membership is a contribution to a separate segregated fund.

3) On July 16, 1984 the Federal Election Commission and Handgun Control, Inc. entered into a conciliation agreement wherein the FEC set out its interpretation of the term "member" of a corporation without capital stock as including only those individuals who have knowingly taken some affirmative steps to become a member of the organization; the membership relationship is evidenced by the existence of rights and obligations vis-a-vis the corporation, and there is a predetermined minimum amount for dues or contributions. HCI agreed to establish as requirements for membership in its organization a predetermined minimum amount of dues and to establish as membership rights the right to participate in annual meetings and the right to elect a director to the Governing Board. HCI also agreed not to solicit contributions for HCI-PAC from any individual who does not constitute a "member" of HCI within the meaning of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, the Commission's regulations, and the Commission's interpretation thereunder.

4) The Commission has specifically stated in several advisory opinions (see Advisory Opinions 1977-67, 1979-69, 1984-22, and 1984-33) and within the text of the July 16, 1984 conciliation agreement that in order for a person to be considered a "member" of an organization, that person must "have knowingly taken some affirmative step to become a member of the organization."

5) Upon information and belief, subsequent to the conciliation agreement, HCI classified a group of prior contributors as "members." See Exhibit 1, page 2: "A member of Handgun Control Inc., shall be anyone who has contributed no less than 15 dollars to the organization within the last 24 months." HCI By-Laws, Article VI.

6) Upon information and belief, Handgun Control, Inc. solicited persons who did not constitute "members" of HCI by a letter dated Friday, October 12, 1984. See Exhibit 2.

7) On HCI-PAC's Post General Election Report (10/21/84 - 11/06/84), HCI-PAC indicated it had received \$63,530.59 in the time period directly following the October 12 solicitation. An amount of \$10,735.00 is listed as received from 15 itemized contributors. Consequently, contributions of \$199 or less must have been received from a minimum of 265 contributors; altogether, therefore, there were a minimum of 280 contributors. See, Exhibit 4.

8) Upon information and belief, HCI employs approximately 12 individuals.

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9) Upon information and belief, no person solicited by the October 12, 1984 letter, prior to receiving that solicitation, knowingly took any affirmative steps to become a member of the organization. --

10) The conciliation agreement states that HCI will establish as a right of membership the right to participate in annual meetings. See Exhibit 1, page 3: "A meeting of the members shall take place in June of each year, at a time and place to be designated by resolution of the Governing Board." HCI By-Laws, Article IX.

11) There is nothing in the By-laws of HCI which establishes any right "to participate" at the annual meeting of HCI nor was there any such right established prior to the solicitation of October 12, 1984, in that there is no requirement that any business of any sort be conducted at the annual meeting.

12) The conciliation agreement states that HCI will establish as a right of membership the right "to elect" a director to the Governing Board. See Exhibit 1, pages 1 and 2: Article IV, "Election of Directors."

13) HCI's By-Laws do not establish a procedure "to elect" a director as the term "elect" is used in the conciliation agreement.

14) Article IV of HCI's By-Laws requires a nominating committee, which is composed of current HCI Board Members only, to select the names of a minimum of 2 people to be presented to the "membership" in order for that "membership" to choose one of the names. Other than to be nominated by the Board-controlled nominating committee, there is no procedure by which a person may be placed upon the ballot in that there are no provisions made for a petition process or for write-in candidates. In effect, then, the By-Laws, by only allowing the "membership" the right to select someone who has been pre-selected by the Board, continue the existence of a self-perpetuating Board, none of the members of which are chosen by a genuine election. Moreover, as a result of the Governing Board's power to remove any director without cause, the Governing Board is even allowed to remove the preselected candidate chosen by the "membership." Thus, if the preselected candidate is, among the nominated candidates, the least popular with the Governing Board, the Board may wholly negate the "election" by removing the one "elected" Board

* / Upon information and belief, there was no membership drive prior to the October 12, 1984 solicitation, no bylaws were made available, no publications were regularly received, no membership cards were distributed (see Exhibit 3), and no notification or correspondence was sent to prior contributors outlining membership rights.

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member. Clearly, the entire process established by Article IV does not constitute an election.

CONCLUSION

As a result of HCI's failure to take corrective action to comply the FEC's directives on what constitutes a "member," HCI has knowingly and willfully violated the conciliation agreement with the Commission signed July 16, 1984. Thus, HCI has also unlawfully solicited contributions to HCI-PAC from individuals who do not constitute members of HCI within the meaning of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, the Commission's regulations, and the Commission's interpretation thereunder.

Sincerely yours,

THE NATIONAL RIFLE
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

By:

Janet K. Scherer

Janet K. Scherer, Esq.

Assistant General Counsel

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of January,
1985.

Karen B. Dempsey
Notary Public

District of Columbia

My Commission Expires April 30, 1989

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CONSENT-IN-LIEU OF A SPECIAL MEETING
OF THE GOVERNING BOARD
OF HANDGUN CONTROL INC.

NOV 20 1984

WHEREAS, the undersigned constitute all of the Governing Board of HANDGUN CONTROL INC., a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the bylaws be, and hereby are, amended, modified and altered as follows:

Paragraph 5 of Article IV shall be deleted in full and replaced with the following:

5. Election of Directors

(a) In general. All the Directors save one shall be elected by a majority of the Governing Board in office by a vote which may be taken at a meeting or by mail. One Director (the Member-at-Large) shall be elected pursuant to subparagraphs(c) and (d) hereof.

(b) Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall be composed of the President and two (2) to four (4) Members who shall be appointed by the President.

(c) Nominations. The Governing Board shall annually designate a date for the election of the Member-at-Large (the Election Date). No later than 60 days before the Election Date, the President shall give notice thereof to the Members and shall solicit the nomination of candidates for Member-at-Large during such period as shall be specified in the notice. The Nominating Committee shall select as candidates no fewer than two persons so

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HANDGUN CONTROL

ONE MILLION STRONG... working to keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

URGENT!

"Are your elected officials in the NRA's pocket? Check inside for the answer."

(Information for HCI Members Only)



NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES



BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 10848 WASHINGTON, D.C.

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

Handgun Control PAC
P.O. Box 19249
Washington, D.C. 20036

HANDGUN CONTROL

ONE MILLION STRONG . . . working to
keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

Friday, October 12

Dear Supporter:

It's time to take our CAMPAIGN TO EXPOSE THE REAL NRA -- which I wrote you about a few weeks ago -- one step farther.

In the all-important final weeks of the 1984 election campaign we must tell the American people exactly who among their elected representatives accepted money -- sometimes thousands and thousands of dollars -- from the NRA and, in turn, pledged their support for the NRA's legislative agenda.

And that's why I'm writing you today.

In the next 10 days Handgun Control will launch a massive, nationwide effort to expose the infuriating way the NRA exerts influence on our lawmakers. And I need your personal financial help to do it.

Let's face facts. There's a simple reason for the NRA giving a Representative or Senator money: they are counting on a vote for their gun decontrol scheme and against new legislation to keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

I've enclosed for you a list of every member of the House of Representatives and those Senators who are up for reelection next month. Look up your elected officials. See whether they've accepted money from the National Rifle Association. (I think you'll find the results shocking!) And remember that the NRA will pour another \$1 million into the elections over the next two weeks.

If you find this information telling -- and I'm certain you will -- don't you think that millions of other caring Americans will be interested to know if their legislators are in the NRA's pocket?

Of course they will. And that's why Handgun Control urgently needs funds for newspaper advertisements showing which lawmakers got gun money ... for postage and printing of special mailings to the home districts of those lawmakers ... and for information packages that we will send to both the national broadcast and print media.

We must do all we can in the final weeks of the 1984 election year to let concerned Americans know firsthand about their legislators' link to the NRA, and about the amount of money they received from the NRA.

Believe me, I don't enjoy asking you and other of Handgun Control's best friends over and over for funding to support our critical efforts --

(over, please)

8 5 0 4 0 5 2 5 0 3 7

like our fight to expose the NRA's political power and its tactics of intimidation. But I really have no alternative.

When I see the determination of the National Rifle Association, hell-bent on passing its gun decontrol legislation, I know we of Handgun Control must use all our skill and resources to stop them.

And, I know that when the chips are down I can count on your continued support.

So I urge you to respond to my request for help today. I must hear from you and other loyal supporters of Handgun Control within 10 days.

That way I will know how much money I can count on to step up our CAMPAIGN TO EXPOSE THE REAL NRA by publicizing the NRA's influence-buying tactics during the absolutely critical final weeks of the election year -- when millions of voters consider carefully the records of their legislators.

Please rush me your check -- made payable to Handgun Control's Political Action Committee -- for the largest amount you can afford.

Help Handgun Control expose every legislator in the NRA's pocket. Thank you!

Sincerely,



Chairman

P.S. If you'd like to know exactly how much money your Representative and Senators have received from the NRA, please call our Election Information Hotline, 202-898-0792, at your convenience.

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Legend

KR:	Cosponsor of Kennedy-Rodino Handgun Crime Control Bill (S 511 and H.R. 1543)		
MV:	McCure-Volkmer Gun Decontrol Bill (S 814 and H.R. 2420)		
HCI \$:	Campaign contribution from Handgun Control PAC		
GUN \$:	Campaign contribution from National Rifle Association, Gun Owners of America, or Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms		

Robert Badham (R-40)			
Bill Lowery (R-41)			Gun \$
Dan Lungren (R-42)			Gun \$
Ronald Packard (R-43)			HCI \$
Jim Bates (D-44)	KR		HCI \$
Duncan Hunter (R-45)		MV	Gun \$

COLORADO

Sen. Gary Hart (D)			
Sen. William Armstrong (R)			Gun \$
Patricia Schroeder (D-1)	KR	MV	HCI \$
Timothy Wirth (D-2)			
Ray Kogovsek (D-3)		MV	Gun \$
Hank Brown (R-4)			Gun \$
Ken Kramer (R-5)		MV	Gun \$
Dan Schaefer (R-6)			Gun \$

CONNECTICUT

Sen. Lowell Weicker (R)			Gun \$
Sen. Christopher Dodd (D)			
Barbara Kennedy (D-1)			HCI \$
Sam Gejdenson (D-2)			HCI \$
Bruce Morrison (D-3)	KR		HCI \$
Stewart McKinney (R-4)	KR		HCI \$
William Ratchford (D-5)	KR		HCI \$
Nancy Johnson (R-6)			Gun \$

DELAWARE

Sen. William Roth (R)		MV	Gun \$
Sen. Joseph Biden (D)			
Thomas Carper (D-1)			

FLORIDA

Sen. Lawton Chiles (D)			
Sen. Paula Hawkins (R)		MV	Gun \$
Earl Hutto (D-1)		MV	Gun \$
Don Fuqua (D-2)		MV	Gun \$
Charles Bennett (D-3)			
Bill Chappell (D-4)		MV	Gun \$
Bill McCollum (R-5)			Gun \$
Buddy MacKay (D-6)			Gun \$
Sam Gibbons (D-7)			
C. W. Bill Young (R-8)			
Michael Bilirakis (R-9)		MV	Gun \$
Andy Ireland (R-10)		MV	
Bill Nelson (D-11)			Gun \$
Tom Lewis (R-12)			Gun \$
Connie Mack (R-13)			Gun \$
Dan Mica (D-14)			Gun \$
E. Clay Shaw (R-15)			Gun \$
Lawrence Smith (D-16)			HCI \$
William Lehman (D-17)		KR	HCI \$
Claude Pepper (D-18)		KR	HCI \$
Dante Fascell (D-19)		KR	HCI \$

GEORGIA

Sen. Sam Nunn (D)			Gun \$
Sen. Mack Mattingly (R)		MV	Gun \$
Lindsay Thomas (D-1)			
Charles Hatcher (D-2)			
Richard Ray (D-3)			
Elliott Levitas (D-4)			
Wyche Fowler (D-5)			
Newt Gingrich (R-6)		MV	Gun \$
George Garden (D-7)			Gun \$
J. Roy Rowland (D-8)			
Ed Jenkins (D-9)			Gun \$
Doug Barnard (D-10)			Gun \$

HAWAII

Sen. Daniel Inouye (D)		KR	
Sen. Spark Matsunaga (D)		KR	HCI \$
Cecil Heftel (D-1)		KR	HCI \$
Daniel Akaka (D-2)		KR	HCI \$

IDAHO

Sen. James McClure (R)		MV	Gun \$
Sen. Steven Symms (R)		MV	Gun \$
Larry Craig (R-1)		MV	Gun \$
George Hansen (R-2)		MV	Gun \$

ILLINOIS

Sen. Charles Percy (R)		KR	HCI \$
Sen. Alan Dixon (D)			
Charles Hayes (D-1)			
Gus Savage (D-2)			
Marty Russo (D-3)			HCI \$
George O'Brien (R-4)			Gun \$
William Lipinski (D-5)			HCI \$
Henry Hyde (R-6)			
Cardiss Collins (D-7)		KR	HCI \$
Dan Rostenkowski (D-8)			HCI \$
Sidney Yates (D-9)		KR	HCI \$

ALABAMA

Sen. Howell Heflin (D)		MV	Gun \$
Sen. Jeremiah Denton (R)		MV	Gun \$
Jack Edwards (R-1)			
William Dickinson (R-2)		MV	Gun \$
Bill Nichols (D-3)		MV	Gun \$
Tom Bevill (D-4)		MV	
Ronnie Flippo (D-5)		MV	Gun \$
Ben Erdreich (D-6)			Gun \$
Richard Shelby (D-7)		MV	Gun \$

ALASKA

Sen. Ted Stevens (R)		MV	Gun \$
Sen. Frank Murkowski (R)		MV	Gun \$
Don Young (R-1)		MV	Gun \$

ARIZONA

Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D)		MV	Gun \$
Sen. Barry Goldwater (R)		MV	Gun \$
John McCain (R-1)		MV	
Morris Udall (D-2)			
Bob Stump (R-3)		MV	Gun \$
Eldon Rudd (R-4)		MV	Gun \$
James McIntulty (D-5)			

ARKANSAS

Sen. Dale Bumpers (D)			
Sen. David Pryor (D)		MV	Gun \$
Bill Alexander (D-1)			Gun \$
Ed Bethune (R-2)			
John Hammerschmidt (R-3)		MV	Gun \$
Beryl Anthony (D-4)		MV	Gun \$

CALIFORNIA

Sen. Alan Cranston (D)			
Sen. Pete Wilson (R)			Gun \$
Douglas Bosco (D-1)			
Gene Chappie (R-2)		MV	Gun \$
Robert Matsui (D-3)			HCI \$
Vic Fazio (D-4)			HCI \$
Sala Burton (D-5)		KR	HCI \$
Barbara Boxer (D-6)		KR	HCI \$
George Miller (D-7)			HCI \$
Ronald Dellums (D-8)		KR	HCI \$
Fortney Stark (D-9)		KR	HCI \$
Don Edwards (D-10)		KR	HCI \$
Tom Lantos (D-11)			
Ed Zschau (R-12)			HCI \$
Norman Mineta (D-13)			Gun \$
Norman Shumway (R-14)		MV	Gun \$
Tony Coelho (D-15)			
Leon Panetta (D-16)			
Charles Pashayan (R-17)		MV	Gun \$
Richard Lehman (D-18)			
Robert Lagomarsino (R-19)			Gun \$
William Thomas (R-20)		MV	Gun \$
Bob Fiedler (R-21)			Gun \$
Carlos Moorhead (R-22)		MV	Gun \$
Anthony Benson (D-23)		KR	
Henry Waxman (D-24)		KR	HCI \$
Edward Roybal (D-25)		KR	HCI \$
Howard Berman (D-26)		KR	HCI \$
Me. Levine (D-27)		KR	HCI \$
Julian Dixon (D-28)		KR	HCI \$
Augustus Hawkins (D-29)			HCI \$
Matthew Martinez (D-30)		KR	HCI \$
Mervyn Dymally (D-31)			HCI \$
Glenn Anderson (D-32)			
David Drier (R-33)		MV	Gun \$
Esteban Torres (D-34)			HCI \$
Jerry Lewis (R-35)			Gun \$
George Brown (D-36)		KR	HCI \$
Alfred McCandless (R-37)			Gun \$
Jerry Patterson (D-38)			
William Dannemeyer (R-39)		MV	Gun \$

John Porter (R-10)		HC1 \$
Frank Annunzio (D-11)		
Philip Crane (R-12)	MV	Gun \$
John Erlenborn (R-13)		
Tom Corcoran (R-14)	MV	Gun \$
Edward Madigan (R-15)		
Lynn Martin (R-16)		Gun \$
Lane Evans (D-17)		
Robert Michel (R-18)		Gun \$
Daniel Crane (R-19)	MV	Gun \$
Richard Durbin (D-20)		
Melvin Price (D-21)		
Paul Simon (D-22)		

INDIANA

Sen. Richard Lugar (R)		Gun \$
Sen. Dan Quayle (R)	MV	Gun \$
Katie Hall (D-1)		HC1 \$
Philip Sharp (D-2)		Gun \$
John Hiler (R-3)		Gun \$
Dan Coats (R-4)		Gun \$
Elwood Mills (R-5)		Gun \$
Dan Burton (R-6)	MV	Gun \$
John Myers (R-7)	MV	Gun \$
Frank McCloskey (D-8)		
Lee Hamilton (D-9)		Gun \$
Andrew Jacobs (D-10)		

IOWA

Sen. Roger Jepsen (R)	MV	Gun \$
Sen. Charles Grassley (R)	MV	Gun \$
Jim Leach (R-1)		
Thomas Tauke (R-2)		
Cooper Evans (R-3)	MV	Gun \$
Neal Smith (D-4)		Gun \$
Tom Harkin (D-5)		HC1 \$
Berkley Bedell (D-6)		HC1 \$

KANSAS

Sen. Robert Dole (R)	MV	Gun \$
Sen. Nancy Kassebaum (R)		Gun \$
Pat Roberts (R-1)	MV	Gun \$
Jim Slattery (D-2)		
Larry Winn (R-3)		Gun \$
Dan Glickman (D-4)		
Bob Whitaker (R-5)	MV	Gun \$

KENTUCKY

Sen. Walter Huddleston (D)	MV	Gun \$
Sen. Wendell Ford (D)	MV	
Carroll Hubbard (D-1)		Gun \$
Wilam Natcher (D-2)		
Romane Mazzoli (D-3)		HC1 \$
Gene Snyder (R-4)	MV	Gun \$
Harold Rogers (R-5)	MV	Gun \$
Larry Hopkins (R-6)		Gun \$
Vacant (7)		

LOUISIANA

Sen. Russell Long (D)		
Sen. J. Bennett Johnston (D)	MV	Gun \$
Bob Livingston (R-1)		Gun \$
Lindy Boggs (D-2)		
W. J. Billy Tauzin (D-3)	MV	Gun \$
Buddy Roemer (D-4)		Gun \$
Jerry Huckaby (D-5)	MV	Gun \$
W. Henson Moore (R-6)	MV	Gun \$
John Breaux (D-7)	MV	Gun \$
Gillis Long (D-8)		

MAINE

Sen. William Cohen (R)	MV	Gun \$
Sen. George Mitchell (D)		
John McKernan (R-1)	MV	Gun \$
Olympia Snowe (R-2)	MV	Gun \$

MARYLAND

Sen. Charles Mathias (R)		
Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D)		
Roy Dyson (D-1)	MV	Gun \$
Clarence Long (D-2)		
Barbara Mikulski (D-3)		HC1 \$
Marjorie Holt (R-4)	MV	
Steny Hoyer (D-5)		HC1 \$
Beverly Byron (D-6)	MV	
Parren Mitchell (D-7)	KR	HC1 \$
Michael Barnes (D-8)	KR	HC1 \$

MASSACHUSETTS

Sen. Edward Kennedy (D)	KR	HC1 \$
Sen. Paul Tsongas (D)	KR	HC1 \$
Silvio Conte (R-1)		Gun \$
Edward Boland (D-2)		
Joseph Early (D-3)		

Barney Frank (D-4)		HC1 \$
James Shannon (D-5)		
Nicholas Mavroules (D-6)	KR	HC1 \$
Edward Markey (D-7)	KR	HC1 \$
Tip O'Neill (D-8)		HC1 \$
Joe Moakley (D-9)		HC1 \$
Gerry Studds (D-10)	KR	HC1 \$
Brian Donnelly (D-11)	KR	HC1 \$

MICHIGAN

Sen. Donald Riegle (D)		
Sen. Carl Levin (D)		HC1 \$
John Conyers (D-1)	KR	HC1 \$
Carl Pursell (R-2)		
Howard Wolpe (D-3)		HC1 \$
Mark Stander (R-4)	MV	Gun \$
Harold Sawyer (R-5)		Gun \$
Bob Carr (D-6)		Gun \$
Dale Kildee (D-7)		
Bob Traister (D-8)	MV	Gun \$
Guy Vander Jagt (R-9)		Gun \$
Donald Albosta (D-10)	MV	Gun \$
Robert Davis (R-11)	MV	Gun \$
David Bonior (D-12)	KR	HC1 \$
George Crockett (D-13)	KR	HC1 \$
Dennis Hertel (D-14)		
William Ford (D-15)		Gun \$
John Dingell (D-16)		Gun \$
Sander Levin (D-17)	KR	HC1 \$
William Broomfield (R-18)		

MINNESOTA

Sen. David Durenberger (R)	MV	Gun \$
Sen. Rudy Boschwitz (R)	MV	Gun \$
Timothy Penny (D-1)		
Vin Weber (R-2)	MV	Gun \$
Bill Frenzel (R-3)		Gun \$
Bruce Vento (D-4)		HC1 \$
Martin Olav Sabo (D-5)		HC1 \$
Gerry Sikorski (D-6)		
Arlan Stangeland (R-7)	MV	Gun \$
James Oberstar (D-8)		Gun \$

MISSISSIPPI

Sen. John Stennis (D)		Gun \$
Sen. Thad Cochran (R)	MV	Gun \$
Jamie Whitten (D-1)		Gun \$
Webb Franklin (R-2)	MV	Gun \$
G. V. Sonny Montgomery (D-3)	MV	Gun \$
Wayne Dowdy (D-4)	MV	Gun \$
Trent Lott (R-5)		Gun \$

MISSOURI

Sen. Thomas Eagleton (D)	MV	Gun \$
Sen. John Danforth (R)	MV	Gun \$
Wilam Clay (D-1)	KR	HC1 \$
Robert Young (D-2)	MV	Gun \$
Richard Gephardt (D-3)		Gun \$
Ike Skelton (D-4)	MV	Gun \$
Alan Wheat (D-5)		HC1 \$
E. Thomas Coleman (R-6)		
Gene Taylor (R-7)	MV	Gun \$
Bill Emerson (R-8)	MV	Gun \$
Harold Volkmer (D-9)	MV	Gun \$

MONTANA

Sen. John Melcher (D)	MV	Gun \$
Sen. Max Baucus (D)	MV	Gun \$
Pat Williams (D-1)	MV	
Ron Marlenee (R-2)	MV	Gun \$

NEBRASKA

Sen. Edward Zorinsky (D)	MV	Gun \$
Sen. James Eton (D)		Gun \$
Douglas Bereuter (R-1)		
Hal Daub (R-2)	MV	Gun \$
Virginia Smith (R-3)	MV	Gun \$

NEVADA

Sen. Paul Leahy (R)	MV	Gun \$
Sen. Chic Hecht (R)	MV	Gun \$
Harry Reid (D-1)		
Barbara Vucanovich (R-2)	MV	Gun \$

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Sen. Gordon Humphrey (R)	MV	Gun \$
Sen. Warren Rudman (R)	MV	
Norman D'Amours (D-1)	MV	Gun \$
Judd Gregg (R-2)	MV	

NEW JERSEY

Sen Bill Bradley (D)		HCI \$
Sen Frank Lautenberg (D)	KR	HCI \$
James Florio (D-1)		Gun \$
William Hughes (D-2)		
James Howard (D-3)	KR	HCI \$
Christopher Smith (R-4)		Gun \$
Marge Roukema (R-5)		HCI \$
Bernard Dwyer (D-6)	KR	HCI \$
Matthew Rinaldo (R-7)		
Robert Roe (D-8)	KR	HCI \$
Robert Torricelli (D-9)	KR	HCI \$
Peter Rodino (D-10)	KR	HCI \$
Joseph Minish (D-11)	KR	HCI \$
James Courter (R-12)		Gun \$
Vacant (13)		
Frank Guerin (D-14)	KR	HCI \$

NEW MEXICO

Sen Pete Domenici (R)	MV	Gun \$
Sen Jeff Bingaman (D)		HCI \$
Manuel Lujan (R-1)		
Joe Skeen (R-2)		Gun \$
Bill Richardson (D-3)	MV	

NEW YORK

Sen Daniel Moynihan (D)	KR	HCI \$
Sen Alfonse D'Amato (R)		Gun \$
William Carney (R-1)		Gun \$
Thomas Downey (D-2)	KR	MV
Robert Wrazek (D-3)		HCI \$
Norman Lent (R-4)		Gun \$
Raymond McGrath (R-5)		Gun \$
Joseph Addabbo (D-6)	KR	HCI \$
Gary Ackerman (D-7)	KR	HCI \$
James Scheuer (D-8)	KR	HCI \$
Geraldine Ferraro (D-9)	KR	HCI \$
Charles Schumer (D-10)	KR	HCI \$
Edolphus Towns (D-11)	KR	HCI \$
Major Owens (D-12)	KR	HCI \$
Stephen Solarz (D-13)	KR	HCI \$
Guy Molinari (R-14)		Gun \$
Bili Green (R-15)	KR	HCI \$
Charles Rangel (D-16)	KR	HCI \$
Ted Weiss (D-17)	KR	HCI \$
Robert Garcia (D-18)	KR	HCI \$
Mario Biaggi (D-19)		HCI \$
Richard Ottinger (D-20)	KR	HCI \$
Hamilton Fish (R-21)		Gun \$
Benjamin Gilman (R-22)		Gun \$
Samuel Stratton (D-23)	MV	Gun \$
Gerald Solomon (R-24)		MV
Sherwood Boehlert (R-25)		Gun \$
David Martin (R-26)		Gun \$
George Wortley (R-27)		Gun \$
Matthew McHugh (D-28)		MV
Frank Horton (R-29)		
Barber Conable (R-30)		
Jack Kemp (R-31)		Gun \$
John LaFalce (D-32)		
Henry Nowak (D-33)		
Stan Lundine (D-34)		

NORTH CAROLINA

Sen Jesse Helms (R)	MV	Gun \$
Sen John East (R)	MV	Gun \$
Walter Jones (D-1)	MV	
Tim Valentine (D-2)	MV	Gun \$
Charles Whitley (D-3)		Gun \$
Ike Andrews (D-4)		HCI \$
Stephen Neal (D-5)		Gun \$
Robin Britt (D-6)		HCI \$
Charles Rose (D-7)	MV	Gun \$
Bill Heiner (D-8)		Gun \$
James Martin (R-9)		Gun \$
James Broyhill (R-10)		
James McClure Clarke (D-11)		

NORTH DAKOTA

Sen Quentin Burdick (D)	MV	Gun \$
Sen Mark Andrews (R)	MV	Gun \$
Byron Dorgan (D-1)		Gun \$

OHIO

Sen John Glenn (D)		
Sen Howard Metzenbaum (D)		HCI \$
Thomas Luken (D-1)		Gun \$
Willis Gradison (R-2)		
Tony Hall (D-3)		
Michael Oxley (R-4)		Gun \$
Delbert Latta (R-5)		Gun \$
Bob McEwen (R-6)		Gun \$
Michael DeWine (R-7)		Gun \$
Thomas Kindness (R-8)		Gun \$
Marcy Kaptur (D-9)		

Clarence Miller (R-10)		MV	Gun \$
Dennis Eckart (D-11)			
John Kasich (R-12)		MV	Gun \$
Donald Pease (D-13)			HCI \$
John Seiberling (D-14)	KR		HCI \$
Chalmers Wylie (R-15)			Gun \$
Ralph Regula (R-16)			
Lyle Williams (R-17)			Gun \$
Douglas Applegate (D-18)			Gun \$
Edward Feighan (D-19)	KR		HCI \$
Mary Rose Oaker (D-20)			
Louis Stokes (D-21)	KR		HCI \$

OKLAHOMA

Sen David Boren (D)		MV	
Sen Don Nickles (R)		MV	Gun \$
James Jones (D-1)			Gun \$
Mike Synar (D-2)		MV	Gun \$
Wes Watkins (D-3)		MV	Gun \$
Dave McCurdy (D-4)		MV	Gun \$
Mickey Edwards (R-5)		MV	Gun \$
Glenn English (D-6)		MV	Gun \$

OREGON

Sen Mark Hatfield (R)		MV	Gun \$
Sen Bob Packwood (R)			Gun \$
Les AuCom (D-1)		MV	Gun \$
Robert Smith (R-2)			Gun \$
Ron Wyden (D-3)			Gun \$
James Weaver (D-4)			Gun \$
Denny Smith (R-5)		MV	Gun \$

PENNSYLVANIA

Sen John Heinz (R)			Gun \$
Sen Arlen Specter (R)			Gun \$
Thomas Foglietta (D-1)	KR		HCI \$
William Gray (D-2)	KR		HCI \$
Robert Borsari (D-3)	KR		HCI \$
Joe Koffler (D-4)		MV	Gun \$
Richard Schutze (R-5)			Gun \$
Gus Yatron (D-6)		MV	Gun \$
Bob Edgar (D-7)	KR		HCI \$
Peter Kostmayer (D-8)			Gun \$
Bud Shuster (R-9)		MV	Gun \$
Joseph McDade (R-10)			
Frank Harrison (D-11)			
John Murtha (D-12)		MV	Gun \$
Lawrence Coughlin (R-13)			HCI \$
William Coyne (D-14)	KR		HCI \$
Don Ritter (R-15)		MV	Gun \$
Robert Walker (R-16)		MV	Gun \$
George Gettes (R-17)			Gun \$
Doug Walgren (D-18)			
William Goodling (R-19)			
Joseph Gaydos (D-20)		MV	Gun \$
Thomas Ridge (R-21)			Gun \$
Austin Murphy (D-22)		MV	Gun \$
William Clinger (R-23)		MV	

RHODE ISLAND

Sen Claiborne Pell (D)	KR		HCI \$
Sen John Chafee (R)	KR		HCI \$
Fernand St.Germain (D-1)			
Claudine Schneider (R-2)	KR		HCI \$

SOUTH CAROLINA

Sen Strom Thurmond (R)		MV	Gun \$
Sen Ernest Hollings (D)		MV	
Thomas Hartnett (R-1)		MV	Gun \$
Floyd Spence (R-2)		MV	Gun \$
Butler Derrick (D-3)		MV	Gun \$
Carroll Campbell (R-4)		MV	Gun \$
John Spratt (D-5)			
Robin Talton (D-6)		MV	

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sen Larry Pressler (R)		MV	Gun \$
Sen James Abdnor (R)		MV	Gun \$
Thomas Daschle (D-1)			Gun \$

TENNESSEE

Sen Howard Baker (R)			Gun \$
Sen Jim Sasser (D)		MV	Gun \$
James Quillen (R-1)		MV	Gun \$
John Duncan (R-2)		MV	
Marilyn Lloyd (D-3)		MV	Gun \$
Jim Cooper (D-4)			Gun \$
William Boner (D-5)		MV	Gun \$
Albert Gore (D-6)			
Don Sundquist (R-7)		MV	Gun \$
Ed Jones (D-8)		MV	Gun \$
Harold Ford (D-9)			Gun \$

TEXAS

Sen. John Tower (R)		MV	Gun \$
Sen. Lloyd Benson (D)		MV	Gun \$
Sam B. Hall (D-1)		MV	Gun \$
Charles Wilson (D-2)		MV	Gun \$
Steve Bertlett (R-3)		MV	Gun \$
Ralph Hall (D-4)			Gun \$
John Bryant (D-5)			Gun \$
Phil Gramm (R-6)		MV	Gun \$
Bill Archer (R-7)			
Jack Fields (R-8)		MV	Gun \$
Jack Brooks (D-9)			Gun \$
J. J. Pickle (D-10)			
Marvin Leath (D-11)			
Jim Wright (D-12)			Gun \$
Jack Hightower (D-13)			Gun \$
Bill Patman (D-14)		MV	Gun \$
Kita de la Garza (D-15)		MV	Gun \$
Ronald Coleman (D-16)			
Charles Stenholm (D-17)		MV	Gun \$
Mickey Leland (D-18)	KR		HCI \$
Kent Hance (D-19)		MV	Gun \$
Henry Gonzalez (D-20)			
Tom Loeffler (R-21)			Gun \$
Ron Paul (R-22)		MV	Gun \$
Abraham Kazen (D-23)			Gun \$
Martin Frost (D-24)			HCI \$
Michael Andrews (D-25)			
Tom Vandergriff (D-26)			
Solomon Ortiz (D-27)			

UTAH

Sen. Jake Garn (R)		MV	Gun \$
Sen. Orrin Hatch (R)		MV	Gun \$
James Hansen (R-1)		MV	Gun \$
Dan Marmitt (R-2)		MV	Gun \$
Howard Nielson (R-3)			Gun \$

VERMONT

Sen. Robert Stafford (R)			
Sen. Patrick Leahy (D)			Gun \$
James Jeffords (R-1)			HCI \$

VIRGINIA

Sen. John Warner (R)			Gun \$
Sen. Paul Trible (R)			Gun \$
Herbert Bateman (R-1)			Gun \$
G. William Whitehurst (R-2)			HCI \$
Thomas Bliley (R-3)		MV	Gun \$
Norman Sisisky (D-4)			Gun \$
Dan Daniel (D-5)			Gun \$
James Olin (D-6)			Gun \$
J. Kenneth Robinson (R-7)		MV	Gun \$
Stan Parris (R-8)		MV	Gun \$
Frederick Boucher (D-9)			Gun \$
Frank Wolf (R-10)			Gun \$

WASHINGTON

Sen. Dan Evans (R)			
Sen. Slade Gorton (R)			Gun \$
Joel Pritchard (R-1)			
Al Swift (D-2)			Gun \$
Don Bonker (D-3)			Gun \$
Sid Morrison (R-4)		MV	Gun \$
Thomas Foley (D-5)		MV	Gun \$
Norman Dicks (D-6)			
Mike Lowry (D-7)			
Rod Chandler (R-8)			

WEST VIRGINIA

Sen. Jennings Randolph (D)		MV	Gun \$
Sen. Robert Byrd (D)		MV	Gun \$
Alan Mollohan (D-1)		MV	Gun \$
Harley Staggers (D-2)			
Robert Wise (D-3)			
Nick Rahall (D-4)			Gun \$

WISCONSIN

Sen. William Proxmire (D)		MV	Gun \$
Sen. Robert Kasten (R)		MV	Gun \$
Les Aspin (D-1)			
Robert Kastenmeier (D-2)			HCI \$
Steve Gunderson (R-3)			Gun \$
Gerald Kleczka (D-4)			
Jim Moody (D-5)	KR		
Thomas Petri (R-6)		MV	Gun \$
David Obey (D-7)			
Toby Roth (R-8)		MV	Gun \$
James Sensenbrenner (R-9)			

WYOMING

Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R)		MV	Gun \$
Sen. Alan K. Simpson (R)		MV	Gun \$
Dick Cheney (R-1)		MV	Gun \$

Dear Member,

This is the most up to date information we have on NRA campaign contributions. We've also included information on Handgun Control contributions to our friends and have identified cosponsors of the McClure-Volkmer Gun Decontrol Bill and the Kennedy-Rodino Handgun Crime Control Bill.

Recognizing that the NRA usually pumps hundreds of thousands of dollars into campaigns in the final weeks before an election, there may be more recipients to come. For the Senate, we've included contributions as of the Senator's last election. For the House, we listed contributions for the 1982 election cycle.

You'll see that many legislators who have received NRA money are not cosponsors of the McClure-Volkmer Bill. What have these legislators privately told the NRA that they haven't told their constituents?

If you'd like to write your Senators or Representative, their addresses are as follows:

The Honorable _____
United States Senator
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator _____:

The Honorable _____
United States Representative
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative _____:

Thank you for your support. Your contributions make it possible for us to provide you and the public with this information.

Sincerely,



35040525041

MONEY-SAVING TAX INFORMATION:

If you contribute to HANDGUN CONTROL's PAC, federal law allows you to take a 50% tax credit for your donation of up to \$50 for a single contribution and \$100 for a joint contribution.

Also, for a contribution of \$200 or more, the Federal Election Commission requires you to list your occupation and business address:

Occupation _____

Employer _____

City _____ State _____

Authorized and paid for by HANDGUN CONTROL's Political Action Committee.

A copy of the last financial report filed with the Department of State may be obtained by writing to State of New York Department of State, Office of Charities Registration, Albany, NY 12231

85040525046

HANDGUN CONTROL

ONE MILLION STRONG . . . working to keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

Nov. 29, 1984

Dear

Yes, indeed, you are a member of

HCI.

We do not issue membership cards - some members have expressed interest in billfold-size cards. We will take up this idea in a future planning session.

Thanks you so much for your support!
Yours sincerely,
Marylou Hughes
Membership

Handgun Control Inc., 1400 K Street N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20005 • (202) 898-0792
enclosure: FEC explanation

85040525047

REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
For a Political Committee Other Than an Authorized Committee

ARNDT, ALLOUPE

(Summary Page)

ALIAS AREA

ALIAS AREA

1. Name of Committee (in Full)

MURKIN CONTROL INC. POLITICAL
ACTION COMMITTEE

Address (Number and Street)

1400 K STREET NW

City, State and ZIP Code

WASHINGTON DC 20005

Check here if address is different than previously reported.

2. FEC Identification Number

00013449

This committee qualified as a candidate committee during this reporting period on _____

4. TYPE OF REPORT (Check appropriate boxes)

April 15 Quarterly Report ⁸⁵ 15 Quarterly Report

July 15 Quarterly Report January 31 Year End Report ⁸

July 31 Year End Report (Non-Station Year Only)

Monthly Report for _____

Twelfth day report preceding _____

election on _____ in the State of _____

Thirtieth day report following the General Election

on _____ in the State of _____

Termination Report

Is this Report an Amendment?

YES NO

SUMMARY

8. Covering Period OCTOBER 21, 1984 through NOVEMBER 26, 1984

9. (a) Cash on hand January 1, 19 84

(b) Cash on Hand at Beginning of Reporting Period

(c) Total Receipts (From Line 10)

(d) Subtotal (Add Lines 9(a) and 9(c) for Column A and
Lines 9(a) and 9(c) for Column B)

7. Total Disbursements (From Line 20)

8. Cash on Hand at Close of Reporting Period (Subtract Line 7 from Line 9(d))

9. Debts and Obligations Owed TO The Committee
(Itemize all on Schedule C or Schedule D)

10. Debts and Obligations Owed BY the Committee
(Itemize all on Schedule C or Schedule D)

I certify that I have examined this Report and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct and complete.

CHARLES J. ORASIN

Title or Print Name of Treasurer

Charles J. Orasin
SIGNATURE OF TREASURER

JANUARY 3, 1985

For further information contact:

Federal Election Commission

Toll Free 800-424-9529

Local 202-633-4929

NOTE: Submission of false, erroneous, or incomplete information may subject the person signing this report to the penalties of 2 USC 6 027c.

All previous editions of FEC FORM 3 and FEC FORM 3x are obsolete and should no longer be used.

Table with 10 empty columns for reporting period.

FEC FORM 3X (2/80)

650353501423

**DETAILED SUMMARY PAGE
of Receipts and Disbursements
(Page 2, FEC FORM 3X)**

Name of Candidate for Public Office

Report Covering the Period

From OCT 21 84 To NOV 26 84

	COLUMN A Total This Period	COLUMN B Calendar Year-To-Date	
I. RECEIPTS			
11. CONTRIBUTIONS (other than loans) FROM:			
(a) Individuals/Persons Other Than Political Committees	63,530.59	109,489.49	11(b)
(Include Entry Unchecked 0 <u>52,795.59</u>)			
(b) Political Party Committees			11(b)
(c) Other Political Committees			11(b)
(d) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS (other than loans) (Add 11(b), 11(c) and 11(d))	63,530.59	109,489.49	11(b)
12. TRANSFERS FROM AFFILIATED/OTHER PARTY COMMITTEES			12
13. ALL LOANS RECEIVED			13
14. LOAN REPAYMENTS RECEIVED			14
15. OFFSETS TO OPERATING EXPENDITURES (Refunds, Returns, etc.)			15
16. REFUNDS OF CONTRIBUTIONS MADE TO FEDERAL CANDIDATES AND OTHER POLITICAL COMMITTEES			16
17. OTHER RECEIPTS (Dividends, Interest, etc.)			17
18. TOTAL RECEIPTS (Add 11(d), 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17)	63,530.59	109,489.49	18
II. DISBURSEMENTS			
19. OPERATING EXPENDITURES	47,429.01	95,138.06	19
20. TRANSFERS TO AFFILIATED/OTHER PARTY COMMITTEES			20
21. CONTRIBUTIONS TO FEDERAL CANDIDATES AND OTHER POLITICAL COMMITTEES			21
22. INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES (See Schedule E)			22
23. COORDINATED EXPENDITURES MADE BY PARTY COMMITTEES (2 U.S.C. 641 (d)) (Use Schedule F)			23
24. LOAN REPAYMENTS MADE			24
25. LOANS MADE			25
26. REFUNDS OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO:			
(a) Individuals/Persons Other Than Political Committees			26(a)
(b) Political Party Committees			26(b)
(c) Other Political Committees			26(c)
(d) TOTAL CONTRIBUTION REFUNDS (Add 26(a), 26(b) and 26(c))			26(d)
27. OTHER DISBURSEMENTS			27
28. TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS (Add lines 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26(d) and 27)	47,429.01	95,138.06	28
III. NET CONTRIBUTIONS AND NET OPERATING EXPENDITURES			
29. TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS (other than loans) from Line 11(d)	63,530.59	109,489.49	29
30. TOTAL CONTRIBUTION REFUNDS from Line 26(d)			30
31. NET CONTRIBUTIONS (other than loans) (Subtract Line 30 from Line 29)	63,530.59	109,489.49	31
32. TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES from Line 19	47,429.01	95,138.06	32
33. OFFSETS TO OPERATING EXPENDITURES from Line 15			33
34. NET OPERATING EXPENDITURES (Subtract Line 33 from Line 32)	47,429.01	95,138.06	34

85040595049
1426
3330
3330
3330

SCHEDULE A

ITEMIZED RECEIPTS

Page 2 of 3 for
LINE NUMBER 31
File number (Schedule) for each
category of the Donated
(Summary Page)

Any information copied from such Reports or Statements may not be sold or used by any person for the purpose of soliciting contributions or for commercial purposes, other than using the name and address of any political committee to solicit contributions from such committee.

Name of Committee (in Full)
HANDGUN CONTROL, INC POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

<p>A. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code MARJORY WYNE SMITH 651 SIMEX P-102 PACIFIC GROVE CA 95950</p>	<p>Name of Employer CONTRIBUTION</p>	<p>Date (month, day, year) 10-23-84</p>	<p>Amount of Each Receipt This Period 1400.00</p>
<p>Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General (1) Other (specify):</p>	<p>Occupation CONTRIBUTION</p>	<p>Aggregate Year-to-Date - \$</p>	
<p>B. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code JOANNE W NEWMAN C/O COLUMBIA PICTURES 711 5TH AVENUE NEW YORK NY 10022</p>	<p>Name of Employer CONTRIBUTION</p>	<p>Date (month, day, year) 10-25-84</p>	<p>Amount of Each Receipt This Period 300.00</p>
<p>Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General (1) Other (specify):</p>	<p>Occupation CONTRIBUTION</p>	<p>Aggregate Year-to-Date - \$</p>	
<p>C. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code MRS JEFFERSON PATTERSON 5108 WOODLAND DRIVE NW WASHINGTON DC 20008</p>	<p>Name of Employer CONTRIBUTION</p>	<p>Date (month, day, year) 10-29-84</p>	<p>Amount of Each Receipt This Period 225.00</p>
<p>Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General (1) Other (specify):</p>	<p>Occupation CONTRIBUTION</p>	<p>Aggregate Year-to-Date - \$</p>	
<p>D. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code ANNE HALLE DALSHEDER 10108 FALLS ROAD BROOKLANDVILLE MD 21022</p>	<p>Name of Employer CONTRIBUTION</p>	<p>Date (month, day, year) 10-31-84</p>	<p>Amount of Each Receipt This Period 250.00</p>
<p>Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General (1) Other (specify):</p>	<p>Occupation CONTRIBUTION</p>	<p>Aggregate Year-to-Date - \$</p>	
<p>E. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code ELLEN BAYARD KENNELLY BOX 5883 GREENVILLE DE 19807</p>	<p>Name of Employer CONTRIBUTION</p>	<p>Date (month, day, year) 10-29-84</p>	<p>Amount of Each Receipt This Period 500.00</p>
<p>Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General (1) Other (specify):</p>	<p>Occupation CONTRIBUTION</p>	<p>Aggregate Year-to-Date - \$</p>	
<p>F. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code KATHERINE PERKINS 59 BEECHMONT STREET WORCESTER MA 01609</p>	<p>Name of Employer CONTRIBUTION</p>	<p>Date (month, day, year) 10-31-84</p>	<p>Amount of Each Receipt This Period 200.00</p>
<p>Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General (1) Other (specify):</p>	<p>Occupation CONTRIBUTION</p>	<p>Aggregate Year-to-Date - \$</p>	
<p>G. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code JANET W DAKIN 650 E PLEASANT STREET AMHERST MA 01002</p>	<p>Name of Employer CONTRIBUTION</p>	<p>Date (month, day, year) 11-10-84</p>	<p>Amount of Each Receipt This Period 200.00</p>
<p>Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General (1) Other (specify):</p>	<p>Occupation CONTRIBUTION</p>	<p>Aggregate Year-to-Date - \$</p>	
<p>SUBTOTAL of Receipts This Page (optional)</p>			<p>3075.00</p>
<p>TOTAL This Period (list page this line number only)</p>			

60
50
40
30
20
10
0
10
20
30
40
50
60

SCHEDULE A

ITEMIZED RECEIPTS

Any information copied from such Reports or Statements may not be sold or used by any person for the purpose of soliciting contributions or for commercial purposes, other than using the name and address of any political committee to solicit contributions from such committee.

Name of Committee (in Full)
HANDELIN CONTROL INC POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

A. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Name of Employer	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Receipt This Period
MRS ARTHUR HANISCH 940 HILLOREST PLACE PASADENA CA 91106	CONTRIBUTION	11-25-84	450.00
Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General (1) Other (specify):	Occupation Aggregate Year-to-Date-\$		
B. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Name of Employer	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Receipt This Period
Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	Occupation Aggregate Year-to-Date-\$		
C. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Name of Employer	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Receipt This Period
Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	Occupation Aggregate Year-to-Date-\$		
D. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Name of Employer	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Receipt This Period
Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	Occupation Aggregate Year-to-Date-\$		
E. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Name of Employer	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Receipt This Period
Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	Occupation Aggregate Year-to-Date-\$		
F. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Name of Employer	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Receipt This Period
Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	Occupation Aggregate Year-to-Date-\$		
G. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Name of Employer	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Receipt This Period
Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	Occupation Aggregate Year-to-Date-\$		
SUBTOTAL of Receipts This Page (optional)			450.00
TOTAL This Period (last page this line number only)			10735.00

85040595059

R5033781429

SCHEDULE B

ITEMIZED DISBURSEMENTS

Page 1 of 1 for
 LINE NUMBER 21
 (Use order and schedule(s) for each
 category of the Detailed
 Summary Page)

Any information copied from such Reports and Statements may not be sold or used by any person for the purpose of soliciting contributions or for commercial purposes, other than using the name and address of any political committee to solicit contributions from such committee			
Name of Committee (in Full)			
HANDGUND CONTROL INC POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE			
A. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code MANTON FOR CONGRESS INC ATTN: ALBERT F PENNISI 120 - 10 GUINS BLYD KEY GARDENS NY 11815	Purpose of Disbursement CONTRIBUTION Disbursement for <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	Date (month, day, year) 10-26-84	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period 500.00
B. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code HUGHES FOR CONGRESS COMMITTEE P O BOX 178 OCEAN CITY NJ 08226	Purpose of Disbursement CONTRIBUTION Disbursement for <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	Date (month, day, year) 10-26-84	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period 500.00
C. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code HOCHBRUECKHER FOR CONGRESS 1 MYCOMB PLACE CORAN NY 11727	Purpose of Disbursement CONTRIBUTION Disbursement for <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	Date (month, day, year) 10-26-84	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period 500.00
D. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code ROBERT CLARK FOR CONGRESS 302 MAIN STREET GREENVILLE MS 38701	Purpose of Disbursement CONTRIBUTION Disbursement for <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	Date (month, day, year) 10-31-84	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period 750.00
E. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code PAT GLASS FOR CONGRESS P O BOX 313 TALLEVAST FL 33588	Purpose of Disbursement RETURNED CONTRIBUTION Disbursement for <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	Date (month, day, year) 11-25-84	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period (500.00)
F. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Purpose of Disbursement Disbursement for <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period
G. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Purpose of Disbursement Disbursement for <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period
H. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Purpose of Disbursement Disbursement for <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period
I. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Purpose of Disbursement Disbursement for <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period
SUBTOTAL of Disbursements This Page (optional)			
TOTAL This Period (last page this line number only)			1750.00

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SCHEDULE B

ITEMIZED DISBURSEMENTS

Page 1 of 2
 Line Number 19
 (Use separate schedule for each category of the Disbursed Summary Page)

Any information copied from such Reports and Statements may not be sold or used by any person for the purpose of soliciting contributions or for commercial purposes, other than using the name and address of any political committee to solicit contributions from such committee

Name of Committee (in Full)

HANDGUN CONTROL INC POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

A. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Purpose of Disbursement	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period
CHARLES J GRASIN 1400 K STREET NW WASHINGTON DC 20005	SALARY Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	10-21 11-26-84	1180.51
KAREN K JOHNSON 1400 K STREET NW WASHINGTON DC 20005	SALARY Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	10-21 11-26-84	155.40
BARBARA LAUTMAN 1400 K STREET NW WASHINGTON DC 20005	SALARY Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	10-21 11-26-84	199.22
CAROLYN SMITH 1400 K STREET NW WASHINGTON DC 20005	SALARY Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	10-21 11-26-84	61.21
FEDERAL EXPRESS CORP PO BOX 77 DEPT A MEMPHIS TN 38194	SHIPPING Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	11-16-84	25.00
PR AIDS WASHINGTON INC 1620 EYE STREET NW WASHINGTON DC 20006	PRINTING & MAILING CH. Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	11-16-84	1264.82
DIRECT IMPRESSIONS 4100 PENNSHOD RD BRENTWOOD MD 20722	PRINTING Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	11-16-84	240.06
A C S 4144 HOWARD AVENUE KENSINGTON MD 20805	PRINTING Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	11-16-84	3005.39
CHS MAILING INC 3160 BLADDENSBURG RD NE WASHINGTON DC 20018	MAILING SERVICE Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	11-16-84	1282.86
SUBTOTAL of Disbursements This Page (optional)			7414.47
TOTAL This Period (last page this line number only)			

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SCHEDULE B

ITEMIZED DISBURSEMENTS

Page 2 of 2
 LINE NUMBER 11
 (Use separate schedule for each category of the Directed Summary Page)

Any information copied from such Reports and Statements may not be sold or used by any person for the purpose of soliciting contributions or for commercial purposes, other than using the name and address of any political committee to solicit contributions from such committee.

Name of Committee (in Full)
HANDGUN CONTROL INC POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

A. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Purpose of Disbursement	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period
TRI-STATE ENVELOPE OF MD INC 6500 FAIGLE ROAD BELTVILLE MD 20705	PRINTING Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	11-16-84	1460.42
ENVELOPES UNLIMITED 695 N HORNERS LANE ROCKVILLE MD 20850	PRINTING Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	11-16-84	4689.12
CRAYER MATHENS SMITH P. CO 282 NORTH WASHINGTON ST FALLS CHURCH VA 22046	FUND RAISING CHARGES Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	11-20-84	3272.00
FEDERAL EXPRESS CORP P O BOX 177 DEPT A MEMPHIS TN 38101	SHIPPING Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	11-16-84	33.00
PR AIDS 1620 I STREET NW WASHINGTON DC 20005	PRINTING & POSTAGE Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	10-22-84	960.00
SUBTOTAL of Disbursements This Page (optional)			
TOTAL This Period (next page this line number only)			17429.01

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JONES, DAY, REAVIS & POGUE

OFFICES IN
CLEVELAND
COLUMBUS
DALLAS
LOS ANGELES

METROPOLITAN SQUARE
655 FIFTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-5701

TELEPHONE: 202/679-3939
TELEX: DOMESTIC 992410
TELEX: INTERNATIONAL 64963
CABLE: ATTORNEYS WASHINGTON
TELECOPIER: 202-466-6642

March 18, 1985

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20463

Re: MUR 1891

Dear Mr. Steele:

This letter is written in response to the complaint filed by the National Rifle Association ("NRA") which alleges that Handgun Control, Inc. ("HCI") and/or its separate segregated fund, Handgun Control, Inc. Political Action Committee ("HCI-PAC") has solicited contributions in violation of 2 U.S.C. §441b(b)(4) and of the Conciliation Agreement entered into between HCI and the Federal Election Commission on July 16, 1984 ("Conciliation Agreement"). As set forth below, contrary to the representations of the NRA, HCI and HCI-PAC have complied fully with the requirements of the Conciliation Agreement of July 16, 1984 and of the Federal Election Campaign Act ("the Act").

The Act states at 2 U.S.C. §441b(b)(4)(C) that a corporation without capital stock may solicit contributions to a separate segregated fund from its "members". The Act does not define who may be considered members of a corporation without capital stock for purposes of this provision. The Commission's regulation at 11 C.F.R. § 114.1(e) defines "members" of a corporation without capital stock as "all persons who are currently satisfying the requirements for membership" of the corporation.

The Conciliation Agreement of July 16, 1984, arose from the Commission's belief that HCI's criteria for membership in its organization did not conform fully to the standards for membership used by the Commission in interpreting its

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regulation. As set forth in the Conciliation Agreement, from 1979 through 1983 all individuals who made a financial contribution to HCI were considered to be members of HCI for the ensuing 24-month period. (¶ IV.C.(3)) HCI's solicitations for financial contributions informed contributors that a contribution to HCI would result in membership in HCI. (¶ IV.C.(6)) These solicitations also stated that "suggested dues" were \$15.00. (¶ IV.C.(6)) No minimum contribution or dues payment was, however, required to be considered a member. (¶ IV.C.(3)) Moreover, from 1979 through 1983, individuals considered members were not entitled to a vote in HCI affairs or entitled to vote for any HCI officials. (¶ IV.C.(5))

The Conciliation Agreement imposed three specific obligations on HCI, in addition to its ongoing general obligation to act in conformity with the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971. HCI agreed that (1) it would establish a predetermined minimum amount of dues for contributions not less than the current "suggested dues" of \$15.00 as a prerequisite for membership; (2) that members would be given the right to participate in annual meetings; and (3) that members would be given the right to elect a director to the Governing Board of HCI. (¶ VII) HCI was given 30 days from the date of the agreement to implement these requirements and to so notify the Commission. (¶ XII)

HCI complied fully with these requirements within the time set by the Conciliation Agreement. By August 2, 1984, all of HCI's Board of Directors had approved changes to HCI's By-Laws (attached at Exhibit 1), which (1) limited members with full participatory rights to those who had contributed no less than \$15.00 to the organization within the last 24 months;^{1/} (2) provided for the election of one Director to the Governing Board by members; and (3) required that an annual meeting of the members would take place in June of each year. The Commission was notified and provided a copy of these By-Law changes within the 30-day period provided by the Conciliation Agreement.

^{1/} HCI also established a class of "Contributing Members" consisting of those who had contributed less than \$15.00 in the preceding 24 months. These members do not have the right to vote for or to nominate a Member-at-Large Director. Contributing Members have not been solicited for contributions to HCI-PAC.

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The October 12, 1984 solicitation which is the subject of NRA's complaint was sent only to individuals who qualified for full HCI membership because they had contributed at least \$15.00 during the past 24 months.^{2/} The NRA's complaint alleges (at ¶ 9) that no person solicited by an October 12, 1984 letter from HCI "knowingly took any affirmative steps to become a member of the organization". Each person who was solicited by HCI at that time had, however, already indicated a desire to be a member of HCI by contributing \$15.00 or more within the previous 24 months, pursuant to solicitations which made clear that any contribution to HCI would result in membership in HCI.^{3/} Nothing in the Conciliation Agreement suggests that this is not a sufficient "affirmative step" evidencing an intent to become a member of HCI. The Agreement does not expressly or impliedly require HCI to demand any greater "affirmative steps" from its membership. The Conciliation Agreement, which HCI was required to fully implement within 30 days, plainly did not contemplate imposing a requirement that HCI resolicit all of its members to obtain further proof of their desire to be members.

It is equally obvious that the Agreement was not, of course, intended to require HCI to hold an annual meeting and an election of a Governing Board Director from its membership within 30 days of the date of the agreement. HCI was only required to establish these rights of membership within that time, which it did by revision of its By-Laws. The annual meeting (set for June 22, 1985) and the procedures for electing a Director to the Governing Board from the membership were announced in HCI's newsletter dated December, 1984 (attached at Exhibit 4). Members were asked at that time to indicate their desire "to participate" in a number of different workshops. Contrary to the suggestion of NRA (at ¶ 11 of its complaint), there is obviously no requirement in the Conciliation Agreement that the By-Laws establish the kind of business to be conducted at the annual meeting.

NRA also complained that HCI's By-Laws do not adequately establish a right of its membership to elect a member of the Governing Board. NRA complains that the Nominating Committee

^{2/} See Affidavit of Charles J. Orasin (Exhibit 2).

^{3/} Solicitations by HCI since the Conciliation Agreement have also made clear that a contribution of \$15.00 or more entitled an individual to membership in HCI. Copies of these solicitations are attached at Exhibit 3.

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can limit the nominees suggested by the members to two persons, and that a director can be removed by resolution of the Governing Board. These provisions are not, however, intended to nor will they have the effect of limiting the rights of the membership to elect a director. The Nominating Committee has received over 30 nominations submitted by the membership pursuant to HCI's request for nominees in its December, 1984 newsletter. After reviewing these nominations, the Nominating Committee selected the 5 most qualified nominees to be placed on the ballot, which is being sent in March to all of the voting membership (one of the nominees selected has since withdrawn from consideration and will not appear on the ballot, attached at Exhibit 5). It is obviously useful to HCI, as it is to any corporation, and its members to have the "screen" afforded by the Nominating Committee, in light of the numbers of nominees that may be received from the membership. Moreover, the provision for removal of a director is a common and potentially useful By-Law which applies equally to all Board members, not just the Director elected by the membership. It is certainly not intended to be a device to undermine the electoral rights established for the members.

The NRA's complaint is, in sum, nothing more than an attempt to "relitigate" issues that have already been fully discussed and settled between the Commission and HCI. The NRA apparently does not believe that the remedies and procedures which the Commission and HCI have agreed to implement are sufficient to satisfy the membership requirement imposed by the Act. The NRA has not, however, provided any reason to believe that HCI has not complied fully with the Conciliation Agreement. Indeed, it has provided virtually no specific factual information in its complaint concerning HCI and its By-laws that is not already well-known to the Commission and its staff.

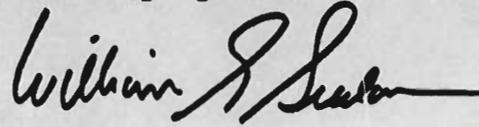
It is evident that the purpose of the NRA's complaint is to harass and impose additional costs on HCI for the NRA's own ideological purposes. It would be extremely unfair to allow the NRA to force the Commission and HCI to go through a process of reviewing once again HCI's membership criteria and procedures. Such a review was conducted less than a year ago, a Conciliation Agreement was entered, and HCI has complied with each requirement imposed by the Agreement. The Commission should not allow itself to be used by the NRA as forum in which to conduct a costly legal war of attrition against an ideological opponent with less financial resources. Justice and fairness require that HCI be given the benefit of finality in this matter.

Charles N. Steele
March 18, 1952
Page 5

JONES, DAY, REAVIS & POGUE

Accordingly, we submit that this complaint should be summarily dismissed. Please let me know if you have any need of further information concerning HCI to resolve this matter.

Sincerely, yours,



William E. Sudow

Attachments

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CONSENT-IN-LIEU OF A SPECIAL MEETING
OF THE GOVERNING BOARD
OF HANDGUN CONTROL INC.

WHEREAS, the undersigned constitute all of the Governing Board of HANDGUN CONTROL INC., a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the bylaws be, and hereby are, amended, modified and altered as follows:

Paragraph 5 of Article IV shall be deleted in full and replaced with the following:

5. Election of Directors

(a) In general. All the Directors save one shall be elected by a majority of the Governing Board in office by a vote which may be taken at a meeting or by mail. One Director (the Member-at-Large) shall be elected pursuant to subparagraphs(c) and (d) hereof.

(b) Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall be composed of the President and two (2) to four (4) Members who shall be appointed by the President.

(c) Nominations. The Governing Board shall annually designate a date for the election of the Member-at-Large (the Election Date). No later than 60 days before the Election Date, the President shall give notice thereof to the Members and shall solicit the nomination of candidates for Member-at-Large during such period as shall be specified in the notice. The Nominating Committee shall select as candidates no fewer than two persons so

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nominated, provided that such persons shall be Members in good standing and shall, in the Nominating Committee's discretion, have demonstrated their commitment to the organization's governing principles and be otherwise qualified.

(d) Election. No later than 20 days before the Election Date, the President shall give notice to the Members of the candidates selected pursuant to subparagraph (c) hereof and shall provide the Members with ballots for voting by mail. The candidate who shall receive the greatest number of votes shall be elected.

(e) Notice. Notice, as provided in this section, shall be mailed to each Member at his address as it appears on the most current membership list of the organization. Such notice shall be deemed given when deposited in the United States mail, with postage prepaid thereon.

The following paragraph 6 of Article IV shall be added:

6. Removal. Any Director may be removed, with or without cause, by resolution of the Governing Board.

Former sections 6 through 9 of Article IV shall be redesignated and numbered sections 7 through 10.

Article VI shall be deleted in full and replaced with the following:

ARTICLE VI MEMBERS

1. A Member of HANDGUN CONTROL INC., shall be anyone who has contributed no less than 15 dollars to the organization within

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the last 24 months. A Member shall enjoy, among other rights, the right to nominate and vote for the Member-at-Large.

2. A Contributing Member shall be anyone who has contributed funds to the organization within the last 24 months if such funds shall be less than 15 dollars. A Contributing Member shall have the same rights as a Member except that a Contributing Member shall not have the right to nominate or vote as provided in paragraph 5 hereof.

The following Article IX shall be added:

IX. ANNUAL MEETING

A meeting of the Members shall take place in June of each year, at a time and place to be designated by resolution of the Governing Board.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands:

DATE:

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

MUR 1891

AFFIDAVIT OF
CHARLES J. ORASIN

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA) ss:

I, CHARLES J. ORASIN, being duly sworn, depose and say:

1. I have been Executive Vice President of Handgun Control, Inc. ("HCI") since 1977.

2. During the period after August 2, 1984 (the date by which By-Law changes had been approved by all members of the HCI Governing Board) and before August 15, 1984, I directed HCI's direct mailing firm, Craver, Mathews, Smith and Company to create two separate lists of contributors for future solicitations to implement the requirements of the Conciliation Agreement with the Federal Election Commission. One list consisted of all contributors who had given \$15.00 within the previous 24 months and were, accordingly, deemed "members" of HCI, with full voting rights. The other list consisted of all contributors who had given less than \$15.00 within the last 24 months.

3. At this same time, I directed Craver, Mathews, Smith and Company to limit all future solicitations for

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the HCI Political Action Committee to those individuals listed as contributors who had given \$15.00 or more during the previous 24 months and were deemed "members" of HCI with full voting privileges.

4. Directives listed under #2 and #3 were formally acknowledged by letter by Jennie Thompson, Vice President of Craver, Mathews, Smith and Company on August 13th, 1984.

5. All solicitations to the best of my knowledge for the HCI Political Action Committee occurring after July 16, 1984, including the solicitation dated October 12, 1984, that is the subject of the NRA complaint of January 28, 1985, have been limited to individuals on the membership list who had contributed \$15.00 or more during the previous 24 months.

Charles S. Orasin

Charles S. Orasin

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, 1985.

Brenda S. Vaccaro

Notary Public

My Commission Expires June 30, 1989

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I want to give . . .

I know that *Handgun Control* is fighting against one of the biggest and richest lobbies in Washington—the militant NRA. Enclosed is my contribution, and name, to help *Handgun Control* grow and win the fight to keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

- \$25 (the price of a Saturday night special)
 \$15 \$20 \$35 \$50 \$100 Other \$ _____

Remember . . . Once you join *Handgun Control* you will receive our handsome new decal.

Please return this entire form in the enclosed business reply envelope. Make your check payable to *Handgun Control* and return to P.O. Box 19249, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Please fill out the coupon. We will detach it and hand deliver it to Congress.

A contribution of \$15 or more entitles you to full membership privileges in *Handgun Control*.

Campaign Two Million Strong

- I want Congress to know how I feel. I've filled out the coupon!

Handgun Control will clip out this coupon and personally deliver it to the Congress with those of hundreds of thousands of other Americans.

To: The U.S. Congress

c/o Handgun Control
P.O. Box 19249, Washington, D.C. 20036

You work for me. So I want you to know that I favor national legislation to keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

Enough is enough. Please care.

Signature _____
Printed name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

HANDGUN CONTROL

ONE MILLION STRONG . . . working to
keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

Mr. Nelson T. Shields, III
Chairman

Mr. Charles J. Orasin
Executive Vice President

National Committee

Mr. Steve Allen

Mr. Arthur Ashe

Mrs. Marjorie Benton

Mr. Leonard Bernstein

Hon. Edmund G. Brown, Sr.

Ms. Ellen Burstyn

Mrs. Julia Child

Mr. W.E. Chilton, III

Mr. William Dorman

Dr. Milton Eisenhower

Mayor Danne Feinstein

Mayor Kenneth Gibson

Rabbi Joseph B. Glaser

Mayor Richard Hatcher

Mayor Janet Gray Hayes

Mr. Hal Holbrook

Hon. Maynard Jackson

Mr. Albert Jenner, Jr.

Mr. Arthur C. Kaufmann

Dr. Martin Luther King, Sr.

Mrs. Shirley Knight

Mrs. Ann Landers

Mr. Peter Lawford

Hon. Edward Levi

Hon. John Lindsay

Ms. Marsha Mason

Dr. Karl Menninger

Ms. Jane McMichael

Mr. Patnick Murphy

Mr. George D. Newton, Jr.

Mr. Milton Rector

Mr. Will Rogers, Jr.

Mr. James W. Rouse

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler

Mr. Neil Simon

Dr. Emanuel Tanay

Mr. James Whitmore

Mr. Andy Williams

Dear Fellow American,

The National Rifle Association is once again thumbing its nose at you.

In the wake of the slaughter at a McDonald's restaurant in California, where 21 people were viciously gunned down, the NRA said, "They [gun laws] serve absolutely no purpose except making life more difficult for law-abiding people."

How is that for callous disregard for the will of the people -- a will demonstrated in countless polls that prove the vast majority of Americans want some measure of reasonable handgun control!

Just think. The NRA has gotten its selfish way for years -- squashing every attempt to bring about some kind of sensible legislation to keep handguns out of the wrong hands. Enough is enough!

Must we bury another President or another 20,000 or 40,000 handgun victims before our elected representatives pass an effective national handgun law?

Just who the hell is running this country ... Congress or the National Rifle Association?

As a private citizen, and as a father whose oldest son was senselessly gunned down with a handgun, I'm fed up!

I'm fed up with the way the gun lobby has held a political pistol to the head of the Congress and threatened it with political retaliation at the voting booth should senators and congressmen dare support handgun control.

Right now, the pistol lobby is working methodically to pass the McClure-Volkmer Gun Decontrol Bill, which would reinstate the mail-order purchase of handguns. The NRA has called McClure-Volkmer the first step to outright repeal of our current national gun law -- the 1968 Gun Control Act, passed after the killings of Martin Luther King and Robert F. Kennedy.

And, as you might suspect, the pistol lobby is also

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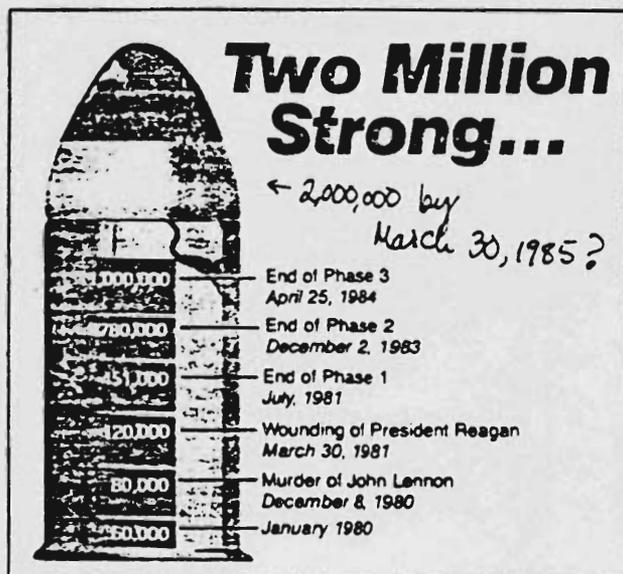
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sending millions of legislative alerts across the country to orchestrate mailings to Capitol Hill in support of its bill.

Well, I believe it's time to break the pistol lobby's monopoly of political power in Congress. I believe the vast majority of the American people agree. And I believe you do, too!

HANDGUN CONTROL, a citizens' organization formed by handgun victims, three years ago launched a program called CAMPAIGN ONE MILLION STRONG to build a force of one million Americans committed to keeping handguns out of the wrong hands. And it has been a major success. We now have more than one million people signed up!

And they have made themselves heard.



Via personal letters and phone calls to their congressmen, our citizens' army prevented the NRA from ramrodding the McClure-Volkmer Bill through Congress last year.

This bill has the support of 55 senators, 124 congressmen, the president, and the \$55-million gun lobby. Yet we stopped it. Using sophisticated lobbying techniques and unprecedented grassroots pressure, we brought common sense to bear and prevailed.

This year, HANDGUN CONTROL intends not only to stop the McClure-Volkmer Bill again -- we will go on the offensive

and push for the passage of the Kennedy-Rodino Bill, a reasonable measure which can help keep handguns out of the wrong hands. Kennedy-Rodino has won more cosponsors than any handgun-control legislation in history. This important legislation will:

- o Put behind bars anyone who uses a handgun in a crime.
- o Halt the manufacture and sale of snub-nosed handguns -- often called "Saturday Night Specials" -- those favorite weapons of the criminal and the assassin.
- o Register handguns so that owners can be traced as quickly and easily as the owner of an automobile.

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- o Institute a waiting period to check out handgun purchasers and make sure they don't have a criminal record or history of mental illness.
- o Tighten control over the 170,000 handgun dealerships in America, and get pawnshops out of the business of selling handguns.

On the face of it, you would think that the Congress would quickly pass such common-sense legislation -- after all, we license drivers and register automobiles.

But our elected representatives have been afraid to act. Why?

Because they fear the National Rifle Association and not you. Make no mistake, the National Rifle Association is a mighty force to be reckoned with. Of its \$55-million budget, \$12 million is spent on lobbying alone. The NRA employs a full-time staff of 354, and its leaders believe you should be required by law to keep a gun in your home.

The NRA's self-serving actions fly in the face of poll after poll, which show that a vast majority of the American people want stricter controls over handguns now.

I'm convinced that if HANDGUN CONTROL is to break the gun lobby's grip on Congress once and for all we must organize and mobilize that majority of concerned Americans into a powerful national political force -- so that reasonable people like you and me can finally get what we've wanted for so long: a common-sense national handgun-control law that will be a dramatic first step towards lessening America's handgun violence.

Right now, the National Rifle Association has the political guns. It has an army of 2.8 million organized supporters.

Though we are now ONE MILLION STRONG, we must keep growing until we are as large as -- or even larger than -- the NRA.

Won't you join the more than 1,000,000 other Americans committed to handgun control and help us become TWO MILLION STRONG?

With your support, we'll reach our two-million-member goal and keep surging ahead until we WIN our long, difficult fight to keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

You see, there's political power in numbers. The NRA has proved that. So we need more size and more political muscle to beat the gun zealots. That's the only way we can stop the mindless handgun killings and woundings that are now as much a part of our national life as eating breakfast.

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Once, I didn't believe we had a chance to mobilize a force TWO MILLION STRONG for handgun control. But, over the last few years, the reaction to the murder of John Lennon, the shooting of President Reagan, and the NRA's astonishing support for mail-order gun sales, and the slaughter of unsuspecting men, women, and children at that McDonald's has convinced me that millions of Americans do care about handgun control ... that they are prepared to act ... and that they have the energy and power to win this fight.

Of course, our success depends on one critical factor -- you.

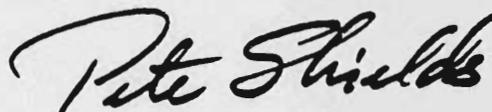
The gun promoters are nothing if not passionate. But they're smart enough to realize that if we, the majority of Americans, organize and act with conviction and passion too, we will have the strength to topple the gun lobby from power.

I've enclosed a form to make it easy for you to sign up and make our citizens' force for handgun control grow so that we can offset -- and one day surpass -- the size and political power of the National Rifle Association. Please sign up now while this letter is before you.

Prove the NRA wrong. Prove to them that you do care about America. That you care enough to want to stop this handgun madness. That you want to keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

Please act quickly -- for another one of us will be murdered by a handgun in the next 50 minutes.

Sincerely,



N. T. "Pete" Shields
Chairman

P.S. I want the Congress to know how fast our citizens' army is growing, so be sure to fill out the coupon-sized message to Congress on the enclosed form. This will be clipped and presented to the Congress by handgun victims, along with the messages of hundreds of thousands of other Americans.

P.P.S. As a way of saying thank you, once you join HANDGUN CONTROL and become part of our CAMPAIGN TWO MILLION STRONG, I'll send you our new HANDGUN CONTROL decal.

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Washington Report

Published by Handgun Control, Inc., 1400 K St., N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20005

Barbara Lautman, Editor (202) 898-0792

Vol. 10 No. 3 December 1984

Up Front

NRA Flip-Flop Kills Cop-Killer Bullet Bill

Legislation to ban the deadly cop-killer bullet died in the last days of the 98th Congress because of the National Rifle Association's successful effort to defeat the bill. Ironically, in June, the NRA had given legislation to ban cop-killer bullets its full support. But in the frantic, final days of Congress, the NRA reversed its position, threatening retaliation at the polls against lawmakers who opposed its position. Because of the threats, the bill was pulled from consideration.

The legislation, originally introduced by Congressman Mario Biaggi (D-NY) and Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY) would have banned the manufacture, importation and sale of cop-killer bullets. Every major police organization in the country worked for passage of the Moynihan-Biaggi bill, but the NRA refused to back it. In June, the Reagan Administration drafted a compromise measure which was embraced by the majority of the Congress, *Handgun Control*, and the police organizations. The NRA reluctantly agreed to support the measure.

However, as Congress came closer to adjourning, it became clear that the NRA's goal was to use the cop-killer bullet ban as a vehicle to pass its gun decontrol scheme. The NRA attempted to attach the McClure-Volkmer bill to the cop-killer bullet ban, stating that they would block passage of the cop-killer bullet bill unless the

McClure-Volkmer bill was considered as part of the same package.

In the House, the NRA reversal came as a surprise to those who supported the bill. A source in Speaker Thomas P. O'Neil's (D-Mass) office said the NRA's change of position created a dilemma for many Congressmen who wanted to vote for the bill. Many legislators were afraid to vote for a bill the NRA was against, particularly because they had received large campaign contributions from the NRA.

In the Senate, the scenario was much the same. Senator Moynihan offered a ban on cop-killer bullets shortly before the Senate adjourned for the year. As the voting began, NRA lobbyists appeared outside the Senate chamber urging Senators to vote against the bill.

The police know that the NRA is responsible for killing the cop-killer bullet ban. And they are angry. In an interview with the *New York Daily News*, Richard Boyd,

Continued

Mail-Order Murder Bill Stopped Again. McClure-Volkmer Bill Dies in 98th Congress

Handgun Control succeeded again in stopping the NRA's efforts to repeal existing federal handgun laws. Despite strong lobbying by the NRA, the McClure-Volkmer Gun Decontrol Bill (which among other things, would have allowed mail-order gun sales) failed to become law in the 98th Congress.

The NRA has battled for nearly six years to pass its gun decontrol scheme. The political experts expected the bill to pass easily, but *Handgun Control* spent two years hammering away at the NRA bill, first weakening it, and finally stopping its momentum in the U.S. Senate. The thousands of calls and letters from *Handgun Control* supporters to their Senators helped make the difference. Thwarting the NRA's plans once again is a stunning victory.

But the NRA is sure to try again next year. We'll need your support in 1985 to stop the NRA's efforts to repeal our federal gun laws.

Inside Washington Report

- Your special pull-out HANDGUN FACTS brochure
- Victory in Morton Grove
- Join the Handgun Control Board of Directors
- Handgun Control's National Conference

Continued from front page
National President of the Fraternal Order of Police said, "... this is an officer-safety issue. I speak for 167,000 police officers, and I can tell you we're going to make it uncomfortable for the NRA."

Congressman Biaggi, who worked tirelessly for passage of a cop-killer bullet ban, said: "When a selfish and ruthless special interest [the NRA] can prevail over the rights of police officers to be protected from armor-piercing bullets, it represents a sham of the highest order."

Congressman William Hughes (D-NJ), who championed the bill through his Subcommittee on Crime, was equally outraged. In a statement on the House floor, Hughes said, "Today we let down men and women in uniform throughout the country. It's a sad commentary on Congress."

Congressman Biaggi plans to reintroduce the bill after the new Congress begins in January and efforts to pass the bill will be redoubled. Because the NRA's political clout is somewhat diminished in a non-election year, chances for passage are strong. But the task will not be easy.

The NRA is certain to launch another lobbying campaign to defeat any legislation to ban cop-killer bullets. But while cop-killer bullet legislation did not pass in the 98th Congress, it will be at the top of the agenda in the 99th Congress. *Handgun Control* will fight with the police for speedy passage of this vital protection bill.

Editor's Note: We can't do it without you. We must wage a campaign equal to the NRA. Please clip the coupon on page 7 and help us win passage of this bill to protect our police.

"WE WOULDN'T WANT ANYTHING TO HURT SALES"



© 1984 HERBLOCK

© 1984 by Herblock in *The Washington Post*

Member's Corner

Join the *Handgun Control* Board of Directors

Handgun Control draws its Board of Directors from the ranks of active members throughout the country. Those who have made a strong contribution to handgun control efforts have brought an important grassroots presence to the Board. Active members like Lois Hess of Maryland, Hal Brown of North Carolina, and Helen Raiser of California were involved with the handgun issue well before they became members of the Board.

Handgun Control is now seeking nominations for new members of the Board of Directors. The Board makes all policy and planning decisions for the organization, sets

the legislative agenda, and determines program activity. Board members also serve as public representatives of *Handgun Control*, both in the media and in fundraising activities.

If you would like to nominate yourself or someone you know for membership on the Board of Directors, please fill out the form on page 7. According to the *Handgun Control* By-Laws, in order to qualify for Board membership, the following requirements must be met:

- You must be a member in good standing of *Handgun Control* and have paid membership dues over the last two years.
- You must be available for travel to Washington, D.C., for quarterly meetings of the Board. Board Members must attend no fewer than 2 meetings per year.
- You must have taken an active role in working for passage of federal handgun control law.
- You must agree with *Handgun Control's* primary agenda: passage of federal law to keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

Please return your nominating form by February 1, 1985 (see page 7). The next issue of "Washington Report" will carry the official ballot for voting. The new Board Member will be announced in the Spring of 1985.

THE UNITED STATES

the only nation in the developed world which places virtually no restriction on handgun availability. Other nations have never enacted strict handgun laws — all with striking results. Following is a list of other industrialized nations and a brief summary of their handgun laws. Handgun murder statistics for these nations appear elsewhere in this brochure.

JAPAN

Private ownership of handguns is prohibited except for antique gun collectors and members of licensed shooting teams.

GREAT BRITAIN

Requires a valid certificate for the purchase of a handgun. Few individuals who are not members of licensed gun club (and store their handguns at a club) may own handguns.

SWITZERLAND

Requires a background check, a permit to purchase a handgun, and handgun registration.

CANADA

Requires a background check, a permit for possession of a handgun, and handgun registration.

SWEDEN

Requires a license to purchase or possess a handgun. Licenses are extremely difficult to obtain.

ISRAEL

Licenses are required to carry, possess or buy a handgun. Thorough background checks, including personal interviews are conducted.

AUSTRALIA

Requires a background check and license to possess a handgun. Licenses are loosely granted only to businesses for security or to gun clubs for target shooting.

The gun lobby often cites Switzerland and Israel as examples of gun-owning populations with extremely low gun crime rates because both of these countries have a higher per capita gun ownership rate than the United States. However, gun lobby spokesmen rarely admit that both Switzerland and Israel strictly control handgun availability.

IN 1980, HANDGUNS KILLED

77 PEOPLE IN JAPAN

8 IN GREAT BRITAIN

24 IN SWITZERLAND

8 IN CANADA

18 IN SWEDEN

23 IN ISRAEL

4 IN AUSTRALIA

and 11,522 in the United States

ALTHOUGH THESE COUNTRIES EXCEPT THE UNITED STATES HAVE TOUGH HANDGUN CONTROL LAWS

HANDGUN FACTS

Included in gun

TWELVE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT HANDGUN CONTROL

1.

What is Handgun Control, Inc.?

Handgun Control is a non-profit citizens organization working to pass federal law to keep handguns out of the wrong hands. Such legislation would include: a waiting period and background check for handgun purchasers; a ban on the further production and sale of Saturday Night Specials; mandatory sentences for using a gun in a crime; mandatory handgun safety-training programs for handgun purchasers; and tighter requirements for handgun dealers and manufacturers.

2.

Do we really need a new national law to keep handguns out of the wrong hands?

Yes. Current state handgun laws make up a patchwork of varying strengths. These laws are easily undermined by individuals who buy and sell handguns across state lines. For example, in New York, more than 90% of handguns used in crime are purchased out of state. Clearly, criminals have great difficulty obtaining handguns in New York. But because of weaker laws in other states, the channels through which criminals obtain their handguns are wide open. A uniform federal law to keep handguns out of the wrong hands will close off the criminal's easy

6.

What is a Saturday Night Special and why should it be banned?

According to studies by Cox Newspapers, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and Florida Technological University, criminals prefer handguns with a barrel length of 3 inches or less. These easily concealed handguns (known as snub-nosed handguns, snubbies, or Saturday Night Specials) are the weapon of choice among criminals and assassins. Nearly 2/3 of handgun rapes, robberies and muggings involve a Saturday Night Special. Criminals do not use longer-barreled weapons because they prefer the concealability of the snubbie. According to Florida Technological University, nearly 70% of convicted felons admit using Saturday Night Specials. Criminals need the concealability the snubbie affords; the homeowner does not.

7.

Why doesn't Handgun Control concern itself simply with punishing criminals?

HCI does support mandatory sentencing for using a gun in a crime. A mandatory sentence of 2-10 years for a first offense and 5-25 for subsequent offenses would help keep gun-wielding criminals off the streets. But we also believe in preventive medicine. There should be more difficult, but certainly not

10.

What about the argument that when guns are outlawed, only outlaws will have guns?

Under any realistic federal handgun law, handguns will still be available to responsible citizens. Rifles and shotguns will not be affected at all. Handgun laws will simply make it easier to keep these weapons out of the hands of felons, fugitives, drug addicts, mental incompetents, and children.

11.

Where has handgun control ever worked in the U.S.?

A study of the Bartley-Fox law in Massachusetts, which requires a mandatory jail sentence for carrying a handgun outside one's home or place of business without a license, was conducted by the Center for Applied Social Research at Northeastern University. The authors concluded that there has been a significant decrease in handgun murders, assaults and robberies since the law was enacted in 1974. Handgun murders have dropped nearly 50%; armed robberies more than 35%. Boston, once ranked 8th for murder in the U.S., now ranks 19th, according to the F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports.

3.

Isn't it true that guns don't kill people — people do?"

People do kill people, but they do so mostly with handguns. In fact, handguns are used 2½ times more often than any other murder weapon. Automobiles are also dangerous, therefore we require driver licensing and automobile registration. We should require similar precautions for deadly handguns.

4.

What will a waiting period and background check accomplish?

A waiting period with a background check serves two purposes. First, it will serve as a cooling-off period for those who would buy handguns in a moment of desperation to use in a suicide or a "crime of passion." In addition, a criminal records check will screen out purchasers who, under law, are prohibited from handgun ownership. A comprehensive approach will help reduce accidents, suicides, and murders. According to a 1981 Gallup Poll, a waiting period is favored by 91% of the American people. For years, national police organizations have called for this measure.

5.

How will handgun control help reduce accidents?

Through mandatory safety training courses, handgun owners can learn the proper way to store and maintain their handguns, thus reducing the likelihood that these weapons will be stolen or fall into the hands of children and result in a tragic accident.

8.

In Switzerland, everyone is required to own a gun and yet the murder rate is very low. Why?

In Switzerland, all men are members of the militia and are issued rifles and ammunition by the government. These long guns are registered and all ammunition must be accounted for. Handguns are even more tightly controlled. Swiss law requires a background check, a permit to possess a handgun, and handgun registration.

9.

Doesn't the Second Amendment to the Constitution make handgun control unconstitutional?

In its entirety, the Second Amendment reads: "A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

The U.S. Supreme Court has interpreted this amendment on five separate occasions. In addition, nearly forty lower court decisions have addressed the amendment. All have ruled that the second amendment guarantees a state's right to maintain a militia.

Most recently, on October 3, 1983, the Supreme Court refused to overturn a handgun law in Morton Grove, Illinois. The Supreme Court let stand a Court of Appeals ruling which stated, "... possession of handguns by individuals is not part of the right to keep and bear arms ..."

rate dropped 28%. Washington, D.C., has seen a 30% reduction in handgun death since passage of a 1977 handgun law.

Police officials in Columbus, Georgia, say the city's 3-day waiting period and background check are extremely effective. According to the Columbus Police Chief, "We catch two a week with felony convictions [trying to buy handguns]." And the California Attorney General's Office reports that the state's 15-day waiting period and background check screened out some 1,200 prohibited handgun buyers in 1981 alone.

12.

Where do the nation's police stand on the handgun issue?

For years, our nation's law enforcement experts have called for tougher measures to keep handguns out of the wrong hands. The International Association of Chiefs of Police, the largest police leadership organization in the nation, has stated:

We believe the following provisions must be incorporated [into the law]:

- a waiting or cooling off period
- positive verification of the identity of a prospective purchaser or permit applicant
- mandatory fingerprint/criminal record check at the state and federal level of all applicants by local police agencies
- the issuance of a photograph identification card to approved handgun purchasers
- mandatory sentencing of persons convicted of crime involving a handgun

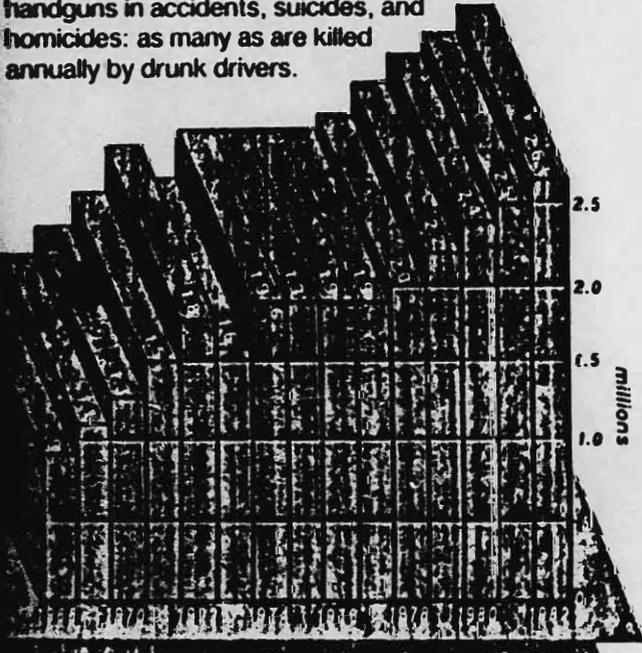
HANDGUN CONTROL

ONE MILLION STRONG . . . working to keep handguns out of the wrong hands.



THE FACTS

- In 1980, handguns murdered: 77 in Japan, 8 in Great Britain, 18 in Sweden, 24 in Switzerland, 8 in Canada, 23 in Israel, 4 in Australia, and 11,522 in the United States. All of these countries, except the U.S., have tough handgun control laws.
- In 1983, over 20,000 Americans were killed with handguns in accidents, suicides, and homicides: as many as are killed annually by drunk drivers.



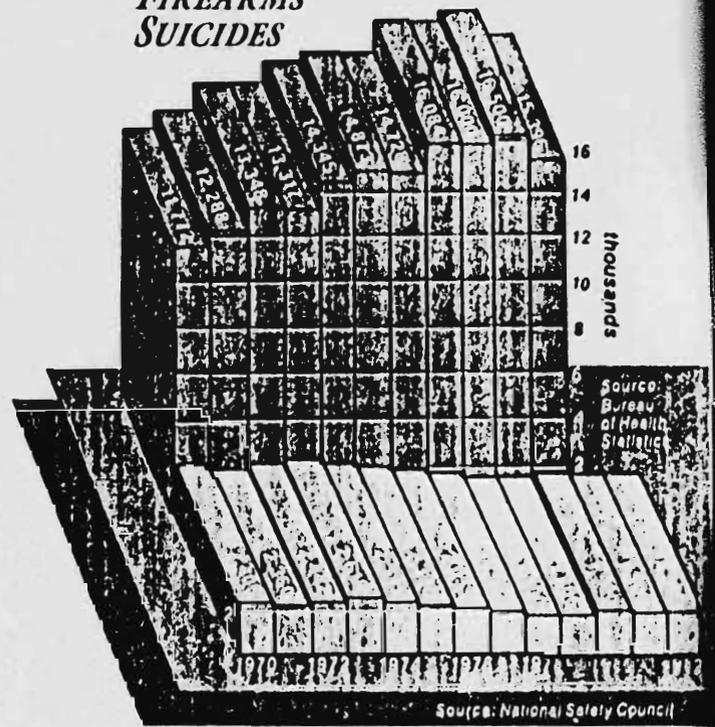
Source: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

HANDGUN PRODUCTION IN THE U.S.

- In 1983, 9,014 people were murdered with handguns. On an average, 25 Americans were murdered each day with handguns.
- From 1972 to 1982, 66% of law enforcement officers killed were slain with handguns.
- 57% of 1983 murders were perpetrated by relatives or persons acquainted with their victims. 19% of these killings were within family relationships, one half of which involved spouse killing spouse.
- 44% of 1983 murders were the result of arguments while 18% occurred as a result of felonious activity such as rape, robbery, etc. 3% were suspected to be the result of felonious activity.
- One child a day under 15 dies in a handgun accident.
- An estimated \$500 million in medical costs is spent annually treating shooting victims.
- During the peak seven years of the Vietnam War, more than 40,000 American soldiers were killed in action. During that same period, more than 50,000 American civilians were murdered with handguns in the United States.
- In 1982, over 2.6 million handguns were produced in the U.S.
- A new handgun is produced every 13 seconds. Every 2½ minutes, a handgun injures someone.
- There are an estimated 60 million handguns in circulation in America.
- At the current rate of production, the American handgun population will be 100 million by the year 2000.
- Handguns comprise 30% of firearms in private hands but account for 90% of firearms misuse.

- Because of their availability, handguns figure prominently in accidental deaths and suicides. In 1979, the Surgeon General of the United States issued a report which stated: "assaults and suicides are less likely to be fatal without firearms — and firearm accidents would decrease."
- Handguns are used in 83% of all firearm suicides, resulting in approximately 11,000 handgun suicides each year.

FIREARMS SUICIDES



Source: National Safety Council

FIREARMS ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

- Over 60% of firearm accidental deaths involve handguns, resulting in approximately 1,200 deaths annually.
- Each year, some 200,000 handguns are stolen from gun manufacturers, gun dealers, and gun owners.
- Because of its concealability and lethality, the handgun is the favorite weapon of the criminal. Handguns were used in some 200,000 robberies and 120,000 aggravated assaults in 1983.

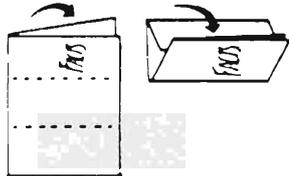
News Briefs

Handgun Facts

Your 1984 *Handgun Facts* brochure will answer almost any question you may have on the handgun issue. The brochure provides you with valuable information on statistics and studies to help you in your discussions with friends and neighbors.

To fold the brochure properly, follow these simple instructions: 1. Pull the folio

out of the newsletter. 2. Fold in half, to an 8 1/2 x 11 inch 4-page form with the title panel "Handgun Facts" in the upper right on front. 3. Fold the 8 1/2 x 11 form as you would a letter, making sure the title "Handgun Facts" is on the outside.



Morton Grove

In October, the Illinois State Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of Morton Grove's handgun ordinance, setting to rest any further legal challenges to the law. The state Court ruled 4-3 that Morton Grove's ordinance does not violate principles of the Illinois State Constitution.

In 1983, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear an NRA challenge to the law under the Second Amendment to the

U.S. Constitution, upholding a Court of Appeals ruling which stated, "... possession of handguns by individuals is not part of the right to keep and bear arms ..."

The state Supreme Court was the final battleground for NRA leaders seeking to overturn the law. With all federal and state constitutional questions settled, Morton Grove's pioneering handgun law remains in effect.

Reply Form

Please tear out page and return to Handgun Control, Inc.
1400 K Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20005

Attend the Conference

Yes, I'm interested in coming to Washington on June 22 to participate in *Handgun Control's* National Conference.

I'm especially interested in:

- grassroots lobbying how to work with the local media
 speaking out on handgun control local fundraising

Nominate a Board Member

I want to submit my nomination for membership on the *Handgun Control* Board of Directors:

I would like to nominate: *

Name: _____

Address: _____

Please submit a statement discussing qualifications and a brief history of activities in support of Handgun Control.

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

*Must be a member of Handgun Control

Stop the Cop-Killer Bullet

I know the fight to ban the cop-killer bullet is top priority. Enclosed is my contribution of:

- \$10 \$25 \$100
 \$15 \$50 Other

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Please make checks payable to Handgun Control, Inc.

Chairman's Corner

1984: A Year of Progress

by Pete Shields

I'm proud to report that because of your encouragement and support, 1984 was the best year in our history. Our lobbyists spent hours battling the NRA on every legislative initiative and the results were indeed impressive. Our political clout has increased by leaps and bounds.

The NRA launched a vigorous campaign to pass its Gun Decontrol Bill in 1984. We mounted our own offensive and despite the support of the Reagan Administration and more than half the Senate, the McClure-Volkmer Gun Decontrol Bill failed to become law.

Our flagship bill, the Kennedy-Rodino Handgun Crime Control Bill, had more co-sponsors than any other handgun control bill in history. More legislators supported measures to keep handguns out of the wrong hands than ever before.

We came close to passing a cop-killer bullet ban and solidified our ties with the nation's law enforcement community. The NRA's credibility suffered a severe blow on Capitol Hill as NRA lobbyists teetered back and forth

in their support or opposition of a cop-killer bullet ban.

We reached our goal of becoming ONE MILLION STRONG and we are now on our way to gathering hundreds of thousands of new supporters. We are working to become a force no legislator can ignore, working to become TWO MILLION STRONG.

These successes mean we are achieving greater and greater influence in the U.S. Congress. That influence is a function of our growing pressure and strength—your strength and commitment. For we are your voice and our victories are your victories.

1985 will be a year of greater challenges as we seek to increase our support on Capitol Hill. The November elections saw several new handgun control supporters added to the Congress. As we work to galvanize new friendships and mobilize old congressional supporters, we'll need your commitment more than ever.

In 1985 we hope to achieve our goal of becoming TWO MILLION STRONG, enabling us to lobby the Congress in greater and greater numbers. With your help, we will pass a cop-killer bullet ban in the 99th Congress. We will see more and more legislators gain the courage to stand up to the NRA. And we will exert even stronger pressure on the U.S. Congress.

We can make a difference on Capitol Hill. We can succeed in our battle to keep handguns out of the wrong hands. But we cannot do it without you.

Future Plans

Handgun Control Conference

Handgun Control plans to hold a one-day National Conference on Saturday, June 22, 1985 in Washington, D.C. All supporters of *Handgun Control*, members and non-members, are invited to attend. The Conference will include workshops on working with the media,

grassroots lobbying, making speeches, and local fundraising. The Conference will also give supporters a chance to meet each other, the *Handgun Control* Board of Directors, and staff.

To help us plan for this event, we need to know approximately how many members are interested in attending. If you think you'd like to come to Washington and be part of *Handgun Control's* National Conference, please clip the form on page 7. *We need an attendance estimate by February 1.*

HANDGUN CONTROL

ONE MILLION STRONG . . . working to keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

Handgun Control Inc.
1400 K Street N.W.
Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20005

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Permit No. 45755
Washington, D.C.

Washington Report

Published by Handgun Control, Inc., 1400 K St., N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20005

Barbara Lautman, Editor (202) 898-0792

Volume 11, No. 1 March 1985

Up Front

NRA's Open Season on Police

The National Rifle Association is moving quickly in the 99th Congress to ensure passage of its McClure-Volkmer Gun Decontrol Bill (S. 49 and H.R. 945). NRA lobbyists are also working to defeat the Biaggi-Hughes bill (H.R. 4), the new bill to ban cop-killer bullets. The NRA's Capitol Hill campaign places them in direct conflict not only with Handgun Control, but with the nation's law enforcement community as well. While the NRA-backed McClure-Volkmer bill would impede law enforcement efforts to fight violent crime, the NRA's opposition to cop-killer bullet legislation places our nation's police in continuing personal danger.

Two major police organizations—the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Police Executive Research Forum—are already on record in opposition to provisions of the McClure-Volkmer bill. Police are justifiably concerned about the bill's potential impact on federal gun law. The purpose of the 1968 Gun Control Act was to support state and local law enforcement agencies in their fight against violent crime. But McClure-Volkmer would repeal many of the 1968 Act's key provisions. If passed, the bill would remove the centerpiece of existing law which prohibits the interstate sale of handguns. Because it would allow a resident of New York, for example, to purchase a handgun in Florida, it would seriously undermine police efforts to control illegal handgun trafficking. The bill would allow individuals to bring handguns into a state or community even if that locality's laws prohibited such transportation.

The NRA is pushing for a speedy vote on the McClure-Volkmer bill to avoid careful scrutiny of the legislation. They have arranged, through their champions in the Senate, to

have the bill held at the Majority Leader's desk where it could be called up for a vote at any time. Although Handgun Control has convinced several Senators to put "holds" on the bill, McClure-Volkmer may still go before the full Senate for a vote soon.

Handgun Control has been successful in stopping the McClure-Volkmer bill for the last five years. The NRA needs a victory on Capitol Hill, and despite police concerns, will attempt to get the bill through the Senate by late spring.

If NRA lobbyists are successful in getting their bill through the Senate, they will begin building momentum in the House. Although the bill's chances for passage are weaker on the House side, Handgun Control lobbyists are meeting with legislators to develop strategy and solidify opposition to the bill.

Prospects for a ban on cop-killer bullets are good, despite the NRA's opposition. In January, nine of the nation's largest police organizations (*The Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, The International Association of Chiefs of Police, the International Brotherhood of Police Officers, The International Union of Police Associations, The National Association of Police Organizations, The National Sheriff's Association,*

See "Open Season" on page 2.

Legislative Alert

The McClure-Volkmer Gun Decontrol Bill (S. 49 & H.R. 945) is now on the Senate Calendar and may be called for a vote at any time.

Please write or call your Senators immediately and tell them that you oppose any effort to weaken our gun laws. Tell your Senators to vote against any provision which would allow interstate handgun sales.

Your letters and phone calls are vital if we are to stop the NRA's attack on our nation's gun laws.

You can write your Senators at the following address:

Senator _____
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3121

Inside Washington Report
The Handgun Control, Inc. Report
Response to Handgun Violence
Two New Handgun Control Bills
Capitol Hill Reports Legislative Update

Open Season from page 1.

The National Trooper's Coalition, The Police Executive Research Forum, and the United Federation of Police sent a letter to President Reagan, asking that he endorse a ban on the sale of cop-killer bullets. The NRA has already come out full force—with a mailing to Capitol Hill—against any ban on sales.

While pushing for passage of tougher handgun laws, Hand-

gun Control must also battle the NRA on these other important fronts during the next weeks. NRA lobbyists will do all they can to ensure passage of the McClure-Volkmer bill and defeat cop-killer bullet legislation. Without strong opposition from Handgun Control, they may succeed. We need your help—today—to defeat the McClure-Volkmer bill. Please write to your Senators: the legislative alert on the front page will tell you what you can do to stop the NRA's assault on our nation's gun laws and help our police in the fight against handgun crime.

Capitol Hill Report

by Mary Louise Westmoreland,
General Counsel
and Legislative Director

Handgun Control is off to a good start in the 99th Congress. Many legislative challenges lie ahead in the next two years, but we will need your support to make steady progress in the U.S. Congress.

Last year, the NRA spent over \$1.3 million to elect members of Congress who will support their efforts to oppose reasonable handgun control legislation. NRA backers have moved promptly in the 99th Congress to inhibit the passage of police-supported cop-killer bullet legislation and roll back existing federal gun laws.

A bill to ban cop-killer bullets, S. 104, was introduced on the first day of the 99th Congress by Senator Strom Thurmond (R-SC), Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY) and 33 cosponsors. The bill would ban the manufacture and importation of armor-piercing, "cop-killer" bullets. In the House, H.R. 4, introduced by Congressman Mario Biaggi (D-NY) and Congressman William Hughes (D-NJ), would ban the manufacture and importation of this ammunition, but would ban the sale as well. Banning the sale of armor-piercing bullets would prevent this deadly ammunition already on gun store shelves from being used against police and citizens. Nine major police groups believe H.R. 4's ban on sales is so crucial to police protection that they have written to President Reagan to ask for his support on the sale issue.

Handgun Control supports our police and has been actively working to generate support for the speedy passage of legislation to ban cop-killer bullets. Our current postcard campaign, urging support for this measure, is a great success and has added more than 100 new cosponsors to these bills.

In fact, Senator Moynihan, who in the first three weeks of the campaign received over 1,000 cards, asked that we express to you his appreciation for your support.

Passage of a cop-killer bullet bill in the 99th Congress is a top priority, but just as important is preventing passage of the McClure-Volkmer Gun Decontrol Bill, S. 49 and H.R. 945. In a departure from normal procedure, Senator McClure had S. 49 placed directly on the Senate Calendar to avoid committee consideration of the bill. Because it is on the Calendar, S. 49 can be called up for a vote at any time. Senator McClure justified bypassing the Committee on the grounds that the bill is "very similar" to his bill which was unanimously approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee in the 98th Congress. But Senator McClure has made a major change. The bill the Judiciary Committee approved last year contained a provision which prohibited the interstate sale of snub-nosed handguns (the Saturday Night Specials used in two-thirds of handgun crime). As reintroduced, the McClure-Volkmer bill would legalize the interstate sale of handguns.

Handgun Control responded quickly to this legislative sleight-of-hand by working to get a number of Senators to indicate to the Senate leadership that they had problems with the legislation. Several Senators have placed "holds" on the measure, a move which at least temporarily delays Senate consideration. In the meantime, we have been working to ensure that members of the Senate and their staffs know Senator McClure has changed the committee bill. More importantly, however, we must sensitize Capitol Hill to the specific problems the McClure-Volkmer bill would create for the police and the law enforcement community. You can help us in this effort by writing and/or phoning your Senator to tell him or her that you oppose this attempt to overturn the 1968 Gun Control Act's ban on the interstate sale of handguns. Remember, our time is short.

Future Plans

The Handgun Control Conference

The Handgun Control Conference will be held on June 22, in Washington, D.C. All Handgun Control supporters are invited to attend. The Conference will feature four one-hour workshops on working with the media, the legislative process, local lobbying, and fundraising. A U.S. Congressman will speak about the importance of Handgun Control, Inc., as a force on Capitol Hill. The Conference will give supporters an opportunity to share their views on the handgun issue in America. If you would like to attend the Conference, please

check the box below, and return this form to us by May 1. You will receive our registration brochure which provides information on Conference scheduling, fees, and hotel accommodations. Conference registration fee is \$35, which includes lunch, dinner, all workshops and speakers.

Yes, I want to attend Handgun Control's Conference in Washington. Please send me my registration materials.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

The Handgun Information Center

LET'S KEEP HANDGUNS OUT OF THE WRONG HANDS.



A New Response to Handgun Violence in America

Few Americans know that one child is killed in a handgun accident every day. Few Americans realize that over 100,000 handguns are stolen from law-abiding citizens every year. Many of these stolen handguns are used to commit other crimes. While legislative initiatives may have an impact on handgun violence, we cannot ignore the 60 million handguns that are already in circulation and which contribute to the hundreds of thousands of deaths and injuries each year.

A great deal of America's handgun violence could be prevented if handgun owners had proper information on how to keep their handguns out of the wrong hands. Many handgun deaths—accidental deaths, suicides, alcohol and drug-related incidents, for example—could be prevented with education on the dangers and responsibilities of handgun ownership.

There are approximately 25 million handgun owners in America. Every year, millions of Americans consider purchasing a handgun. These handgun owners, and potential owners, need information on how they can help reduce handgun violence. For too long, that information has not been available.

The time has come for the public to get the truth about handgun violence in America. Widespread education is an absolute must if we are ever to stop the horrors of handgun abuse, keep handguns out of the wrong hands, and save innocent lives.

The Handgun Information Center, a new, non-profit, education and research organization, was founded to inform Americans how handguns fall into the wrong hands and what steps they as individuals can take to prevent future tragedies. The Center's program seeks especially to show handgun owners, and those considering a purchase, what they can do to keep handguns out of the hands of children, burglars, alcohol and drug abusers, and the mentally disturbed. In addition, The Center will seek to draw parents' attention to the real dangers of handguns in their own homes and in the homes of neighbors where their children may play. N.T. "Pete" Shields serves as The Center's Chairman.

The Center, working with the Police Executive Research Forum (a national organization of law enforcement executives) has developed a bold initiative which, for the first time, involves the cooperation of the police, handgun owners, community leaders, and the public, to help reduce handgun violence.

The centerpiece of The Center's new program is "Handgun Safety Guidelines," a brochure researched and written by

police. The "Guidelines" offers police-approved recommendations on how handgun owners can prevent handgun tragedy in their own homes. The booklet also provides safety recommendations and suggests the local, state, and federal laws of which handgun owners should be aware. "Guidelines" is already being distributed by more than 45 police departments across the country.

The Handgun Information Center will conduct an aggressive campaign in the next five years to educate Americans about the severity of handgun violence. On April 1, The Center launched its first city-wide "Prevent Handgun Violence" campaign in Charlotte, North Carolina. The month-long project, featuring Charlotte Police Chief Mack Vines, is a comprehensive effort to show Charlotteans how they can prevent handgun violence in their community.

The campaign utilizes a series of television and radio public service announcements to illustrate the ways handguns fall into the wrong hands and what handgun owners might have done to prevent such tragedy. In each ad, Chief Vines provides information on how to obtain "Handgun Safety Guidelines" through the local police.

In addition, The Center has produced, for use by community and civic organizations, a "Prevent Handgun Violence" video, based on "Handgun Safety Guidelines" and featuring police officers. Throughout "Handgun Safety Month," police and other spokespersons will address the community and seek public awareness of the dimensions of handgun violence.

The overall program of The Center is exciting and ambitious. The Center will take its "Prevent Handgun Violence" project to at least ten cities in the next 18 months. In addition, The Center will establish a Handgun Violence Prevention Task Force. In the aftermath of a local handgun tragedy, Center staff will meet with community leaders to implement a handgun awareness program to prevent future tragedies. The Center will develop a volunteer network of "Court Watchers," who will monitor the criminal courts and report to the media the sentences each judge gives handgun criminals. The organization will also serve as a national clearinghouse of research information on the handgun issue, including handgun production data, public opinion surveys, crime statistics, and studies on the effectiveness of handgun laws both in the U.S. and abroad.

As The Center expands its programs, we are confident that the effects will be measurable: criminals using handguns will receive tougher sentences from tougher judges; fewer children will be killed or injured in handgun accidents; alcohol-related handgun accidents will decrease; addicts high on drugs or desperate for drug money will have a tougher time getting handguns; and burglars will have fewer opportunities to steal handguns.

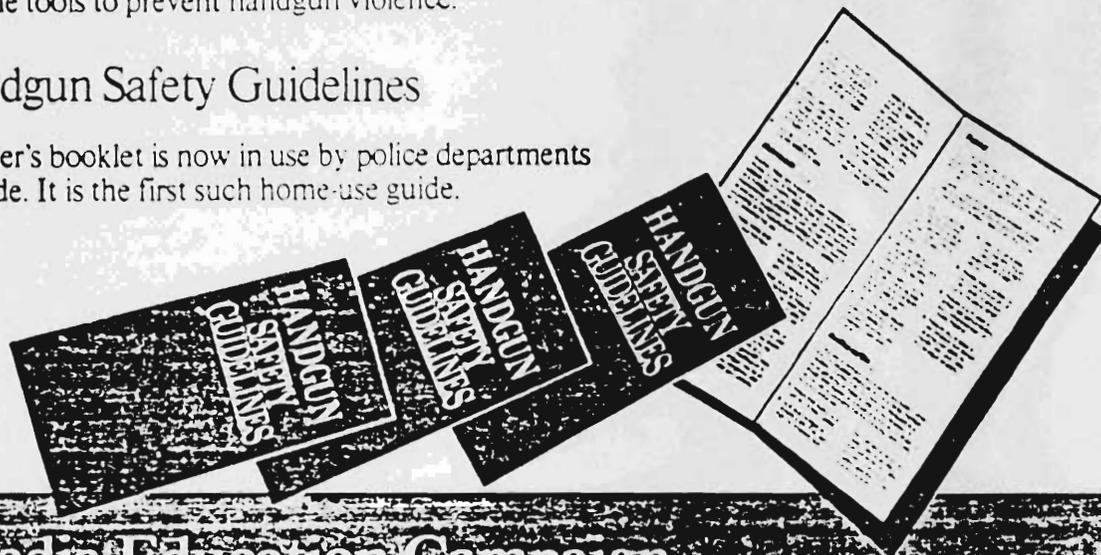
On the following pages you will find an outline of the overall program of The Handgun Information Center. We hope you will help us to make this new initiative a great success.

The Program

With Police leadership, The Center is conducting a national education campaign to reach the public — especially handgun owners — with the tools to prevent handgun violence.

1. Handgun Safety Guidelines

The Center's booklet is now in use by police departments nationwide. It is the first such home-use guide.



2. Media Education Campaign

Test the Campaign (early 1985 market test)

Measure the Impact (before and after studies in the test market)

Expand the Campaign Nationwide

- 1985 target markets
- 1986 target markets
- 1987 target markets
- 1988 target markets



3. Handgun Violence Prevention Task Force

In communities aroused by handgun violence, The Center's Task Force representatives work with local police, community leaders and the media to establish an effective education program to prevent future violence by keeping handguns out of the wrong hands.

4. Court Watch

Volunteers seek the accountability of judges by monitoring the criminal courts and reporting to the media and public the sentences each judge gives handgun criminals.

5. Research

The Center conducts studies on the effectiveness of foreign, state and local handgun laws; on methods to prevent handguns from falling into the wrong hands; and on attitudes toward handgun ownership.

MEDIA EDUCATION CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT HANDGUN VIOLENCE

Local Leadership Plan

Developed with local community leaders, police and media

Handgun Safety Guidelines

Booklet made widely available through local police, businesses and media

Television Advertising Campaign

TV Ads (paid and public service) feature the local police offering guidelines on how to keep handguns out of the wrong hands

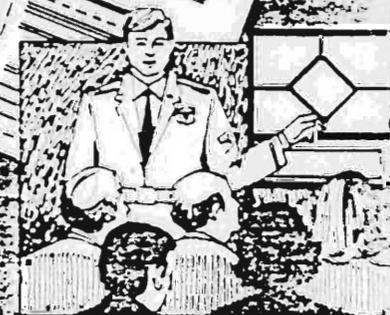


Newspaper and Radio Ads

Complementary advertisements to reinforce the TV campaign

Handgun Violence Prevention Video

A 10 to 12 minute "handguns in the wrong hands" video featuring the local police for presentation to community groups by police and local officials

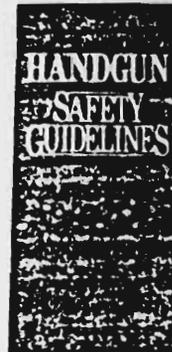


For local information, contact your local law enforcement officer and information on handgun violence.

How You Can Help

Send for a free copy of "Handgun Safety Guidelines."

If you know someone who has a handgun or is considering a purchase, he or she should read this booklet. It provides police-approved recommendations for the safe maintenance of handguns in the home, describes how handgun owners can prevent handgun violence in their homes and communities, and suggests what citizens should know about handgun ownership.



For your free copy, please send a stamped, self-addressed, business-size envelope to: The Handgun Information Center, 1400 K Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Make a Contribution

Yes, I know that widespread public education is vital to the fight against handgun violence. Enclosed is my tax-deductible contribution of:

- \$15 \$50
 \$25 \$100
 Other

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Please make checks payable to: The Handgun Information Center.

Get Involved

I want to participate in The Center's public education campaign. I'm interested in the following:

- Offering "Handgun Safety Guidelines" to my local police department.
- Organizing a meeting to show the "Handgun Violence Prevention" video in my community.
- Distributing to local businesses stand-up displays and posters for "Handgun Safety Guidelines."

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

The Handgun Information Center is a non-profit, tax-exempt, education and research organization established to educate the public on how they can help keep handguns out of the wrong hands. Contributions to The Center are tax-deductible under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Paid for by the Handgun Information Center.

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Please detach page and return by May 1, 1985

Mail to: Handgun Control, Inc., 1400 K Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20005

Vote For One: Because of threats by the gun lobby to disrupt this election, only original ballots will be accepted. Please do not return copies of this page. Election results will be published in the next issue of "Washington Report."

Candidates (listed alphabetically)

John Corderman
Hagerstown, Maryland

Circuit Court Judge; Graduate University of Maryland, B.A. 1965; University of Maryland School of Law, J.D. with Honors, 1968; Deputy State's Attorney for Washington County, 1971-74; Maryland State Senator, 1975-77; Circuit Court Judge, 1977-present; President, Maryland State Bar Association, 1984-85.



"I have been a member of and regular contributor to Handgun Control, Inc., for approximately four years. As a prosecutor, State Senator and Judge, I have been increasingly alarmed by the level of handgun violence in this country. Since becoming a member of Handgun Control, Inc., I have spoken before numerous groups and organizations about this national disgrace and the tragedy of needless gun deaths. As a Judge, I have treated crimes committed with firearms as the serious felonies which they are and I have seen, firsthand, the damage done to victims and their families as a result of the senseless and careless use of firearms. I joined Handgun Control, Inc., because of its reasonable, deliberate and rational approach to this sensitive and potentially emotional issue. I would very much like to have the opportunity to further assist the organization as a member of its Board of Directors."

Dave M. Davis, M.D.
Atlanta, Georgia

Forensic Psychiatrist

"My interest in Handgun Control, Inc., began six years ago when I was robbed at gunpoint on the streets of Washington, D.C. Two years later, I witnessed a murder when the drivers of two cars in front of me at a traffic light got into an argument over the light, with one impulsively shooting the other mortally through the chest. The perpetrator was acquitted of murder but I later saw him in the office and his life was ruined. He lost his job, his wife left him and he spent all his money on his defense.



In my occupation as a psychiatrist, with subspecialties in clinical and forensic psychiatry, I often am called upon to examine very disturbed people, and it certainly is frightening to talk to them and learn that they own one or more personal handguns. In my work as a forensic psychiatrist, I am often called on to examine people charged with murder. Some of these are "murderers" who have shot their friends or relatives in a fit of passion. Therefore, if I get to serve on the Board, I will work to do whatever is practical to place the fewest number of guns in the fewest hands, in the most difficult way possible, with the most restrictions, the most registration, and the strictest qualifications possible. I have lived in Germany, England and Japan, all of which have stringent gun control laws, and I can tell you that it makes a difference."

Mercer Tate
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Lawyer; Amherst College; Harvard Law School; Active with handgun control in Philadelphia since 1968; Organizer of Pennsylvania Coalition for Handgun Control; Long time member of Handgun Control, Inc.; Delegate, Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, 1967-68; President, Fellowship Commission of Philadelphia, 1978-82; United Neighborhood Centers of America, President, 1982-84; Arthritis Foundation, National Delegate, 1979-present.



"My legislative and advocacy skills should be able to bring external strength to HCI, and my ability to find consensus should bring internal strength to HCI."

Charles Ticho
Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey

President of Performance Designs, Inc.; former president of Lions International—New York; president of American Field Service—Bergen County; vice president Directors Guild of America; Producer/director of audio-visual productions and convention programs.



"Active in HCI since brother's murder in 1977. Organized memorial fund, membership recruitment efforts, and letter writing campaign. Assisted, through own corporation, in the distribution of the "San Ysidro" public service television announcement. Acted as spokesman in New Jersey area on behalf of HCI in person, in print and on television.

With HCI entering the public education field and with the advent of its national convention, my specialized professional experience in these two important areas may be of particular use and my extensive contacts with associations in Washington may serve HCI as it expands its areas of activity."



by Pete Shields

Voting Procedures

I am pleased to send you this issue of "Washington Report," which contains your ballot to vote for a new member of the Handgun Control Board of Directors. As you can see, we have given you four exceptionally well-qualified choices. I hope you will participate in this valuable election process.

Nominating forms for the new Board Member were printed in the December issue of this newsletter and we were delighted by the response. More than 30 members volunteered to serve on the Handgun Control Board—the policy-making arm of our organization. Determining which four individuals would be included on the ballot was not an easy task. Our Nominating Committee spent hours deciding which of these exceptional candidates would be presented for your consideration. I hope you'll agree we've chosen an impressive slate.

As expected, the voting procedure for this election will not be trouble-free. An article in a recent gun lobby publication suggested that pro-gun individuals do their best to disrupt our voting process by submitting their own ballots. For this reason, this newsletter has been mailed only to members of Handgun Control—those who have made a contribution to the organization within the last two years. Because of these threats, we cannot accept any ballot copies or facsimiles. Only original ballots can be accepted.

We will announce our new member of the Board in the next issue. I appreciate your enthusiasm and willingness to participate in this important election.

Member Privileges

In addition to the annual election of a member of the Board, you—as a member of Handgun Control—are entitled to other membership privileges. You are entitled to participate in our annual meeting which will be held on June 22, in Washington, D.C. The Handgun Control Conference will bring members of Handgun Control together to learn more about the issue, our plans for the future, and how you can become more involved in working for passage of tougher handgun laws. The Handgun Control Conference is your opportunity to learn how you can help make Handgun Control's goals a reality. You'll find registration and reservation information on page two. I hope many of you will take advantage of this opportunity to meet us here in Washington. I'm looking forward to a productive and informative Conference.

If, however, you're unable to attend, please let me know your ideas and opinions on our program. We are *your* voice—your representative—and we need to hear from you. Every year, we call thousands of our members to find out what concerns them most and how they feel we can best reach our goals. Don't be afraid to tell us what you think—we want your advice.

HANDGUN CONTROL

**ONE MILLION STRONG . . . working to
keep handguns out of the wrong hands.**

Handgun Control Inc
1400 K Street N.W.
Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20005

85040525099

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)	
)	
Handgun Control, Inc.;)	
Handgun Control Political)	MUR 1604
Action Committee;)	
Charles Orasin, as treasurer)	

CONCILIATION AGREEMENT

This matter was initiated by a signed, sworn, and notarized complaint by the National Rifle Association of America. The Commission found reason to believe that Handgun Control, Inc. ("HCI"), Handgun Control Political Action Committee ("HCI-PAC"), and Charles Orasin, as treasurer, violated 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4)(A)(i).

NOW, THEREFORE, the Commission and the Respondents, having participated in informal methods of conciliation, prior to a finding of probable cause to believe, do hereby agree as follows:

I. The Commission has jurisdiction over the Respondents, and the subject matter of this proceeding, and this agreement has the effect of an agreement entered pursuant to 2 U.S.C.

§ 437g(a)(4)(A)(i).

II. Respondents have had a reasonable opportunity to demonstrate that no action should be taken in this matter.

III. Respondents enter voluntarily into this agreement with the Commission.

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IV. The pertinent facts in this matter are as follows:

A. (1) HCI is a corporation without capital stock and incorporated in the District of Columbia.

(2) HCI-PAC is a political committee which has been registered with the Commission since September 17, 1979.

(3) HCI is the connected organization of HCI-PAC.

(4) Charles Orasin is the treasurer of HCI-PAC.

B. (1) Section 441b(b)(4)(A)(i) of Title 2, United States Code, provides that a corporation, or a separate segregated fund established by a corporation, may only solicit contributions to such a fund from its stockholders and their families and its executive or administrative personnel and their families, except that under Section 441b(b)(4)(C) of Title 2, United States Code, a corporation without capital stock, may solicit contributions from members of the corporation without capital stock.

(2) Section 114.1(e) of Title 11, Code of Federal Regulations, defines the term "member" to mean all persons who are currently satisfying the requirements for membership in a corporation without capital stock.

(3) In interpreting its regulations, the Commission has concluded that a person can only be considered a "member" of a corporation without capital stock if: he or she has knowingly taken some affirmative steps to become a member of the organization; the membership relationship is evidenced by the existence of rights and obligations vis-

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a-vis the corporation; and, there is a predetermined minimum amount for dues or contributions.

C. (1) Prior to June 10, 1980, Article VI of HCI's bylaws stated: "The Council shall have members. The Governing Board may in its discretion, by resolution, establish the terms and conditions of such membership and the dues which members shall be required to pay."

(2) On June 10, 1980, Article VI of HCI's bylaws were amended to state: "A member of Handgun Control, Inc. shall be anyone who has contributed to the organization within the last 24 months."

(3) From 1979 through 1983 individuals who made a financial contribution to HCI were considered to be members of HCI for the ensuing 24 month period. No predetermined minimum amount for dues or contributions was required.

(4) From 1979 through 1983, the only requirement for membership in HCI was a financial contribution of any amount.

(5) From 1979 through 1983, those individuals HCI considered to be its members were not entitled to a vote in HCI affairs or entitled to vote for HCI officials.

(6) From 1979 through 1983, some of HCI's solicitations to potential members stated that "suggested dues" were \$15. Such solicitations also informed individuals that a contribution to HCI would result in membership in HCI.

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(7) HCI contends its membership practices were in full compliance with the requirements for membership in the corporation and in full compliance with the laws of the District of Columbia.

(8) From 1979 through 1983, membership renewals were mailed by HCI to those individuals considered to be its members.

(9) From 1979 through 1983, HCI provided newsletters and regular publications, and other materials at no cost to those individuals considered to be its members.

(10) From 1979 through 1983, Respondents solicited contributions to HCI-PAC only from those individuals whom they considered to be members of HCI, and HCI-PAC received \$478,095 in contributions from those individuals.

V. The Commission has determined that Respondents violated 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4)(A)(i) by soliciting contributions to HCI-PAC from individuals who do not constitute "members" of HCI within the meaning of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, the Commission's regulations, and the Commission's interpretation thereunder.

VI. For purposes of settling this matter with regards to the Respondents, Respondents will pay a civil penalty in the amount of Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000) to the United States Treasurer, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(5)(A).

VII. Respondent HCI agrees that, as requirements for membership in HCI, it shall establish a predetermined minimum amount of dues

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or contributions which shall not be less than the current "suggested dues" and that the rights of membership in HCI shall include the right to participate in annual meetings and to elect a Director to the Governing Board of HCI and Respondents agree that they will not solicit contributions to HCI-PAC from any individual who does not constitute a "member" of HCI within the meaning of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, the Commission's regulations, and the Commission's interpretation thereunder.

VIII. Respondents agree that they shall not undertake any activity which is in violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, 2 U.S.C. §431, et seq.

IX. It is agreed that this Conciliation Agreement is entered into in accordance with 2 U.S.C. §437g(a)(5)(A) and 2 U.S.C. §437g(a)(4)(A), and this Agreement, unless violated, shall constitute a complete bar to any further action by the Commission against the Respondents with respect to all solicitations by HCI and HCI-PAC for contributions to HCI-PAC prior to the execution of this Agreement.

X. The Commission, on request of anyone filing a complaint under 2 U.S.C. §437g(a)(1) concerning the matters at issue herein or on its own motion, may review compliance with this Agreement. If the Commission believes that this Agreement or any requirement thereof has been violated, it may institute a civil action for relief in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

XI. This Agreement shall become effective as of the date that all parties hereto have executed same and the Commission has approved the entire Agreement.

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XII. Respondents shall have no more than thirty (30) days from the date this Agreement becomes effective to comply with and implement the requirements contained in this Agreement and to so notify the Commission.

XIII. This Conciliation Agreement constitutes the entire Agreement between the parties on the matters raised herein, and no other statement, promise, or agreement, either written or oral, made by either party or by agents of either party, that is not contained in this written Agreement shall be valid.

FOR THE COMMISSION:

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: *Kenneth A. Gross* *July 16, 1984*
Kenneth A. Gross Date
Associate General Counsel

FOR THE RESPONDENTS:

Handgun Control, Inc.

BY: *Charles Orasin* *7-10-84*
Charles Orasin, Executive Vice-President of Handgun Control, Inc.

Handgun Control, Inc. -
Political Action Committee

BY: *Charles Orasin* *7-10-84*
Charles Orasin, Treasurer Date

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CHARLES ORASIN

BY: Charles Orasin

7-10-84
Date

38 45 20 44 00 15 72 5 00 19 3



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

William E. Sudow, Esquire
Jones, Day, Reavis and Pogue
655 Fifteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

RE: MUR 1891
Handgun Control, Inc. and/or
Handgun Control, Inc. PAC and
Charles J. Orasin, as treasurer

Dear Mr. Sudow:

On _____, 1985, the Commission found reason to believe that your clients had violated 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4), a provision of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act") in connection with the above-referenced MUR. However, after considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission has determined to take no further action and close its file.

The file in this matter will be made part of the public record within 30 days. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

The Commission reminds you that the solicitation of persons who did not pay a pre-determined membership fee nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4). You should take immediate steps to ensure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Charles Snyder, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-4000.

Sincerely,

John Warren McGarry
Chairman

Enclosure
General Counsel's Report

85040525097



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Janet K. Scherer, Esquire
National Rifle Association of
America
1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

RE: MUR 1891

Dear Ms. Scherer:

The Federal Election Commission has reviewed the allegations of your complaint dated January 28, 1985, and determined that on the basis of the information provided in your complaint and information provided by the Respondent, there is reason to believe that a violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act") has been committed. However, the Commission has decided to take no further action and close the file in this matter. The Federal Election Campaign Act allows a complainant to seek judicial review of the Commission's dismissal of this action. See 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(8).

Should additional information come to your attention which you believe establishes a violation of the Act that would require further action, you may file a complaint pursuant to the requirements set forth in 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(1) and 11 C.F.R. § 111.4.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Enclosure
General Counsel's Report

85040525093



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

March 25, 1985

Timothy J. Finn, Esquire
Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue
655 Fifteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

RE: MUR 1891

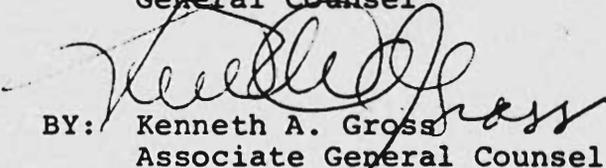
Dear Mr. Finn:

In response to your letter of March 8, 1985, your request for an extension of seven days to reply to the complaint in this matter was granted.

We acknowledge receiving your timely response on March 18, 1985.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel


BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

85040525099



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES N. STEELE
GENERAL COUNSEL

FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS/JODY C. RANSOM *JCR*

DATE: MARCH 20, 1985

SUBJECT: MUR 1891 - First General Counsel's Report
signed March 15, 1985

The above-captioned matter was circulated to the Commission on a 24 hour no-objection basis at 4:00, March 18, 1985.

There were no objections to the First General Counsel's Report at the time of the deadline.

85040525100



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM

TO: Office of the Commission Secretary
FROM: Office of General Counsel *CS*
DATE: March 18, 1985
SUBJECT: MUR 1891 - First General Counsel's Report

The attached is submitted as an Agenda document
for the Commission Meeting of _____
Open Session _____
Closed Session _____

CIRCULATIONS

48 Hour Tally Vote []
Sensitive []
Non-Sensitive []
24 Hour No Objection [X]
Sensitive [X]
Non-Sensitive []
Information []
Sensitive []
Non-Sensitive []

Other []

DISTRIBUTION

Compliance [X]
Audit Matters []
Litigation []
Closed MUR Letters []
Status Sheets []
Advisory Opinions []
Other (see distribution below) []

85040525101

SENSITIVE

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

FIRST GENERAL COUNSEL'S REPORT

MAR 18 9:57

DATE AND TIME OF TRANSMITTAL
BY OGC TO THE COMMISSION

3/18/85-9:55

MUR 1891

DATE COMPLAINT RECEIVED
BY OGC February 1, 1985

DATE OF NOTIFICATION TO
RESPONDENT

February 21, 1985

STAFF

Snyder

COMPLAINANTS' NAMES:

National Rifle Association of America
Per Janet K. Scherer, Esq.

RESPONDENTS' NAMES:

Handgun Control Inc. and/or
Handgun Control Inc. PAC and
Charles J. Orasin, as treasurer

RELEVANT STATUTES:

2 U.S.C. §§ 437g(a)(5)D, 441b(b)(4);
11 C.F.R. § 114.1(e)

INTERNAL REPORTS CHECKED:

MUR 1604

FEDERAL AGENCIES CHECKED:

None

SUMMARY OF ALLEGATIONS

Complainant the National Rifle Association of America ("NRA") has filed a complaint alleging that Respondents Handgun Control Inc. ("HCI") and/or Handgun Control Inc. PAC ("HCI PAC") and Charles J. Orasin, as treasurer, violated 2 U.S.C. § 441b(b)(4) of the Federal Election Campaign Act ("the Act") by soliciting contributions from persons not designated by the statute as permissible recipients of such solicitations. In so doing, Respondents also allegedly violated the conciliation agreement (the "agreement") entered into in MUR 1604.

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Complainant asserts that, under the Act and the agreement, Respondents could solicit contributions only from "members" of HCI. In addition, pursuant to the agreement Respondents agreed to designate minimum dues for membership and to establish as members' prerogatives the right to participate in annual meetings and the right to vote to elect directors to HCI's Governing Board. Complainant alleges that Respondents violated all of these undertakings, as well as the strictures of the statute, in that:

1. HCI by-laws classified as members of the corporation anyone had contributed at least \$15 to that organization in the preceding 24 months;

2. HCI solicited persons not classified as members of the corporation;

3. Analysis of HCI PAC's 1984 Post-general election report suggests that that organization received money from at least 280 contributors. Complainant notes that HCI has only about 12 employees;

4. In violation of the agreement, HCI issued new by-laws that did not include any meaningful right of members to participate in annual meetings, in that there is no requirement that any particular business be conducted at such meetings; and

5. HCI's by-laws do not comply with the provision in the agreement that members be empowered to elect directors. HCI's

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present directors nominate two candidates, one of whom is elected by the members. The members have no means of nominating candidates of their own choosing. The Board, moreover, may choose not to seat the candidate elected by the members. In short, complainant asserts that HCI has erected a facade of compliance unsupported by substantive adherence to the agreement.

FACTUAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS

This Office notified Respondents on February 21, 1985, of the pendency of this matter. On March 8, 1985, Respondents, through their attorney, requested a week's extension of the time in which to reply. This Office found that request reasonable under the circumstances and therefore granted it. The response is now expected on March 18, 1985. After reviewing the response, this Office will prepare a General Counsel's Report with the appropriate recommendations.

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

March 15, 1985
Date

By:

Kenneth A. Gross
Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Attachment
Complaint

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

*KAG
Complaint*

**OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL COUNSEL**

January 28, 1985

**Charles N. Steele, Esq.
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463**

Dear Mr. Steele:

Pursuant to 2 USC 437(g) and 11 CFR 111.4(a), I request that you investigate this complaint alleging that Handgun Control, Inc. and/or its separate segregated fund, Handgun Control, Inc. Political Action Committee (HCI-PAC), 1400 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005, has solicited contributions in violation of 2 USC 441b(b)(4) and in knowing violation of the conciliation agreement entered into by Handgun Control, Inc. and the Federal Election Commission on July 16, 1984 as a result of MUR 1604. This complaint is filed on behalf of the National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

HCI-PAC IS A CORPORATE PAC

HCI-PAC is a corporate political action committee within the definition of 2 USC 441b(b)(2)(C). It has identified Handgun Control, Inc. (HCI), a corporation without capital stock, as its connected organization on its statement of organization on file with the Federal Election Commission.

**HCI-PAC HAS SOLICITED INDIVIDUALS OTHER THAN HCI'S
EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL OR MEMBERS AS
DEFINED IN 2 USC 441b(b)(4) AND AS AGREED TO IN THE JULY
16, 1984 CONCILIATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE FEC AND HCI**

1) 2 USC 441b(b)(4)(A)(i) states that a corporation or a separate segregated fund established by a corporation may only solicit contributions to such a fund from its stockholders and their families and its executive or administrative personnel and their families. An exception to this prohibition appears in 441b(b)(4)(C) whereby a corporation without capital stock may solicit contributions to the fund from members of the corporation without capital stock.

2) The term "member" is defined at 11 CFR 114.1(e) as all persons who are currently satisfying the requirements for

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membership in a corporation without capital stock. A person is not considered a member under this definition if the only requirement for membership is a contribution to a separate segregated fund.

3) On July 16, 1984 the Federal Election Commission and Handgun Control, Inc. entered into a conciliation agreement wherein the FEC set out its interpretation of the term "member" of a corporation without capital stock as including only those individuals who have knowingly taken some affirmative steps to become a member of the organization; the membership relationship is evidenced by the existence of rights and obligations vis-a-vis the corporation, and there is a predetermined minimum amount for dues or contributions. HCI agreed to establish as requirements for membership in its organization a predetermined minimum amount of dues and to establish as membership rights the right to participate in annual meetings and the right to elect a director to the Governing Board. HCI also agreed not to solicit contributions for HCI-PAC from any individual who does not constitute a "member" of HCI within the meaning of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, the Commission's regulations, and the Commission's interpretation thereunder.

4) The Commission has specifically stated in several advisory opinions (see Advisory Opinions 1977-67, 1979-69, 1984-22, and 1984-33) and within the text of the July 16, 1984 conciliation agreement that in order for a person to be considered a "member" of an organization, that person must "have knowingly taken some affirmative step to become a member of the organization."

5) Upon information and belief, subsequent to the conciliation agreement, HCI classified a group of prior contributors as "members." See Exhibit 1, page 2: "A member of Handgun Control Inc., shall be anyone who has contributed no less than 15 dollars to the organization within the last 24 months." HCI By-Laws, Article VI.

6) Upon information and belief, Handgun Control, Inc. solicited persons who did not constitute "members" of HCI by a letter dated Friday, October 12, 1984. See Exhibit 2.

7) On HCI-PAC's Post General Election Report (10/21/84 - 11/06/84), HCI-PAC indicated it had received \$63,530.59 in the time period directly following the October 12 solicitation. An amount of \$10,735.00 is listed as received from 15 itemized contributors. Consequently, contributions of \$199 or less must have been received from a minimum of 265 contributors; altogether, therefore, there were a minimum of 280 contributors. See, Exhibit 4.

8) Upon information and belief, HCI employs approximately 12 individuals.

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9) Upon information and belief, no person solicited by the October 12, 1984 letter, prior to receiving that solicitation, knowingly took any affirmative steps to become a member of the organization. -*/

10) The conciliation agreement states that HCI will establish as a right of membership the right to participate in annual meetings. See Exhibit 1, page 3: "A meeting of the members shall take place in June of each year, at a time and place to be designated by resolution of the Governing Board." HCI By-Laws, Article IX.

11) There is nothing in the By-laws of HCI which establishes any right "to participate" at the annual meeting of HCI nor was there any such right established prior to the solicitation of October 12, 1984, in that there is no requirement that any business of any sort be conducted at the annual meeting.

12) The conciliation agreement states that HCI will establish as a right of membership the right "to elect" a director to the Governing Board. See Exhibit 1, pages 1 and 2: Article IV, "Election of Directors."

13) HCI's By-Laws do not establish a procedure "to elect" a director as the term "elect" is used in the conciliation agreement.

14) Article IV of HCI's By-Laws requires a nominating committee, which is composed of current HCI Board Members only, to select the names of a minimum of 2 people to be presented to the "membership" in order for that "membership" to choose one of the names. Other than to be nominated by the Board-controlled nominating committee, there is no procedure by which a person may be placed upon the ballot in that there are no provisions made for a petition process or for write-in candidates. In effect, then, the By-Laws, by only allowing the "membership" the right to select someone who has been pre-selected by the Board, continue the existence of a self-perpetuating Board, none of the members of which are chosen by a genuine election. Moreover, as a result of the Governing Board's power to remove any director without cause, the Governing Board is even allowed to remove the preselected candidate chosen by the "membership." Thus, if the preselected candidate is, among the nominated candidates, the least popular with the Governing Board, the Board may wholly negate the "election" by removing the one "elected" Board

.* / Upon information and belief, there was no membership drive prior to the October 12, 1984 solicitation, no bylaws were made available, no publications were regularly received, no membership cards were distributed (see Exhibit 3), and no notification or correspondence was sent to prior contributors outlining membership rights.

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member. Clearly, the entire process established by Article IV does not constitute an election.

CONCLUSION

As a result of HCI's failure to take corrective action to comply the FEC's directives on what constitutes a "member," HCI has knowingly and willfully violated the conciliation agreement with the Commission signed July 16, 1984. Thus, HCI has also unlawfully solicited contributions to HCI-PAC from individuals who do not constitute members of HCI within the meaning of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, the Commission's regulations, and the Commission's interpretation thereunder.

Sincerely yours,

THE NATIONAL RIFLE
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

By:

Janet K. Scherer
Janet K. Scherer, Esq.
Assistant General Counsel

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of January,
1985.

Karen B. Dempsey
Notary Public

District of Columbia

My Commission Expires April 30, 1989

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SENSITIVE

24-HOUR NO-OBJECTION MATTER



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

DATE & TIME OF TRANSMITTAL MONDAY, 3-18-85, 4:00

COMMISSIONER McGARRY, AIKENS, McDONALD, ELLIOTT, REICHE, HARRIS

RETURN TO OFFICE OF COMMISSION SECRETARY BY: TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1985, 4:00

SUBJECT: MUR 1891 - First General Counsel's Report
signed March 15, 1985

() I object to the attached report.

COMMENTS: _____

Date _____ Signature _____

OBJECTIONS, SIGNED AND DATED, MUST BE RECEIVED IN THE COMMISSION SECRETARY'S OFFICE NO LATER THAN THE DATE AND TIME SHOWN ABOVE OR THE MATTER WILL BE DEEMED APPROVED. PLEASE RETURN ONLY THE VOTE SHEET TO THE SECRETARY.

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ACCA# 6915

JONES, DAY, REAVIS & POGUE

OFFICES IN
CLEVELAND
COLUMBUS
DALLAS
LOS ANGELES

METROPOLITAN SQUARE
655 FIFTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-5701

TELEPHONE: 202/678-3939
TELEX: DOMESTIC 892410
TELEX: INTERNATIONAL 64363
CABLE: ATTORNEYS WASHINGTON
TELECOPIER: 202-466-8642

March 18, 1985

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20463

Re: MUR 1891

Dear Mr. Steele:

This letter is written in response to the complaint filed by the National Rifle Association ("NRA") which alleges that Handgun Control, Inc. ("HCI") and/or its separate segregated fund, Handgun Control, Inc. Political Action Committee ("HCI-PAC") has solicited contributions in violation of 2 U.S.C. §441b(b)(4) and of the Conciliation Agreement entered into between HCI and the Federal Election Commission on July 16, 1984 ("Conciliation Agreement"). As set forth below, contrary to the representations of the NRA, HCI and HCI-PAC have complied fully with the requirements of the Conciliation Agreement of July 16, 1984 and of the Federal Election Campaign Act ("the Act").

The Act states at 2 U.S.C. §441b(b)(4)(C) that a corporation without capital stock may solicit contributions to a separate segregated fund from its "members". The Act does not define who may be considered members of a corporation without capital stock for purposes of this provision. The Commission's regulation at 11 C.F.R. § 114.1(e) defines "members" of a corporation without capital stock as "all persons who are currently satisfying the requirements for membership" of the corporation.

The Conciliation Agreement of July 16, 1984, arose from the Commission's belief that HCI's criteria for membership in its organization did not conform fully to the standards for membership used by the Commission in interpreting its

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regulation. As set forth in the Conciliation Agreement, from 1979 through 1983 all individuals who made a financial contribution to HCI were considered to be members of HCI for the ensuing 24-month period. (¶ IV.C.(3)) HCI's solicitations for financial contributions informed contributors that a contribution to HCI would result in membership in HCI. (¶ IV.C.(6)) These solicitations also stated that "suggested dues" were \$15.00. (¶ IV.C.(6)) No minimum contribution or dues payment was, however, required to be considered a member. (¶ IV.C.(3)) Moreover, from 1979 through 1983, individuals considered members were not entitled to a vote in HCI affairs or entitled to vote for any HCI officials. (¶ IV.C.(5))

The Conciliation Agreement imposed three specific obligations on HCI, in addition to its ongoing general obligation to act in conformity with the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971. HCI agreed that (1) it would establish a predetermined minimum amount of dues for contributions not less than the current "suggested dues" of \$15.00 as a prerequisite for membership; (2) that members would be given the right to participate in annual meetings; and (3) that members would be given the right to elect a director to the Governing Board of HCI. (¶ VII) HCI was given 30 days from the date of the agreement to implement these requirements and to so notify the Commission. (¶ XII)

HCI complied fully with these requirements within the time set by the Conciliation Agreement. By August 2, 1984, all of HCI's Board of Directors had approved changes to HCI's By-Laws (attached at Exhibit 1), which (1) limited members with full participatory rights to those who had contributed no less than \$15.00 to the organization within the last 24 months;^{1/} (2) provided for the election of one Director to the Governing Board by members; and (3) required that an annual meeting of the members would take place in June of each year. The Commission was notified and provided a copy of these By-Law changes within the 30-day period provided by the Conciliation Agreement.

^{1/} HCI also established a class of "Contributing Members" consisting of those who had contributed less than \$15.00 in the preceding 24 months. These members do not have the right to vote for or to nominate a Member-at-Large Director. Contributing Members have not been solicited for contributions to HCI-PAC.

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The October 12, 1984 solicitation which is the subject of NRA's complaint was sent only to individuals who qualified for full HCI membership because they had contributed at least \$15.00 during the past 24 months.^{2/} The NRA's complaint alleges (at ¶ 9) that no person solicited by an October 12, 1984 letter from HCI "knowingly took any affirmative steps to become a member of the organization". Each person who was solicited by HCI at that time had, however, already indicated a desire to be a member of HCI by contributing \$15.00 or more within the previous 24 months, pursuant to solicitations which made clear that any contribution to HCI would result in membership in HCI.^{3/} Nothing in the Conciliation Agreement suggests that this is not a sufficient "affirmative step" evidencing an intent to become a member of HCI. The Agreement does not expressly or impliedly require HCI to demand any greater "affirmative steps" from its membership. The Conciliation Agreement, which HCI was required to fully implement within 30 days, plainly did not contemplate imposing a requirement that HCI resolicit all of its members to obtain further proof of their desire to be members.

It is equally obvious that the Agreement was not, of course, intended to require HCI to hold an annual meeting and an election of a Governing Board Director from its membership within 30 days of the date of the agreement. HCI was only required to establish these rights of membership within that time, which it did by revision of its By-Laws. The annual meeting (set for June 22, 1985) and the procedures for electing a Director to the Governing Board from the membership were announced in HCI's newsletter dated December, 1984 (attached at Exhibit 4). Members were asked at that time to indicate their desire "to participate" in a number of different workshops. Contrary to the suggestion of NRA (at ¶ 11 of its complaint), there is obviously no requirement in the Conciliation Agreement that the By-Laws establish the kind of business to be conducted at the annual meeting.

NRA also complained that HCI's By-Laws do not adequately establish a right of its membership to elect a member of the Governing Board. NRA complains that the Nominating Committee

^{2/} See Affidavit of Charles J. Orasin (Exhibit 2).

^{3/} Solicitations by HCI since the Conciliation Agreement have also made clear that a contribution of \$15.00 or more entitled an individual to membership in HCI. Copies of these solicitations are attached at Exhibit 3.

can limit the nominees suggested by the members to two persons, and that a director can be removed by resolution of the Governing Board. These provisions are not, however, intended to nor will they have the effect of limiting the rights of the membership to elect a director. The Nominating Committee has received over 30 nominations submitted by the membership pursuant to HCI's request for nominees in its December, 1984 newsletter. After reviewing these nominations, the Nominating Committee selected the 5 most qualified nominees to be placed on the ballot, which is being sent in March to all of the voting membership (one of the nominees selected has since withdrawn from consideration and will not appear on the ballot, attached at Exhibit 5). It is obviously useful to HCI, as it is to any corporation, and its members to have the "screen" afforded by the Nominating Committee, in light of the numbers of nominees that may be received from the membership. Moreover, the provision for removal of a director is a common and potentially useful By-Law which applies equally to all Board members, not just the Director elected by the membership. It is certainly not intended to be a device to undermine the electoral rights established for the members.

The NRA's complaint is, in sum, nothing more than an attempt to "relitigate" issues that have already been fully discussed and settled between the Commission and HCI. The NRA apparently does not believe that the remedies and procedures which the Commission and HCI have agreed to implement are sufficient to satisfy the membership requirement imposed by the Act. The NRA has not, however, provided any reason to believe that HCI has not complied fully with the Conciliation Agreement. Indeed, it has provided virtually no specific factual information in its complaint concerning HCI and its By-laws that is not already well-known to the Commission and its staff.

It is evident that the purpose of the NRA's complaint is to harass and impose additional costs on HCI for the NRA's own ideological purposes. It would be extremely unfair to allow the NRA to force the Commission and HCI to go through a process of reviewing once again HCI's membership criteria and procedures. Such a review was conducted less than a year ago, a Conciliation Agreement was entered, and HCI has complied with each requirement imposed by the Agreement. The Commission should not allow itself to be used by the NRA as forum in which to conduct a costly legal war of attrition against an ideological opponent with less financial resources. Justice and fairness require that HCI be given the benefit of finality in this matter.

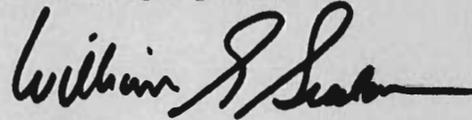
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Charles N. Steele
March 18, 1985
Page 5

JONES, DAY, REAVIS & POGUE

Accordingly, we submit that this complaint should be summarily dismissed. Please let me know if you have any need of further information concerning HCI to resolve this matter.

Sincerely, yours,



William E. Sudow

Attachments

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POGUE

CONSENT-IN-LIEU OF A SPECIAL MEETING
OF THE GOVERNING BOARD
OF HANDGUN CONTROL INC.

WHEREAS, the undersigned constitute all of the Governing Board of HANDGUN CONTROL INC., a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the bylaws be, and hereby are, amended, modified and altered as follows:

Paragraph 5 of Article IV shall be deleted in full and replaced with the following:

5. Election of Directors

(a) In general. All the Directors save one shall be elected by a majority of the Governing Board in office by a vote which may be taken at a meeting or by mail. One Director (the Member-at-Large) shall be elected pursuant to subparagraphs(c) and (d) hereof.

(b) Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall be composed of the President and two (2) to four (4) Members who shall be appointed by the President.

(c) Nominations. The Governing Board shall annually designate a date for the election of the Member-at-Large (the Election Date). No later than 60 days before the Election Date, the President shall give notice thereof to the Members and shall solicit the nomination of candidates for Member-at-Large during such period as shall be specified in the notice. The Nominating Committee shall select as candidates no fewer than two persons so

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nominated, provided that such persons shall be Members in good standing and shall, in the Nominating Committee's discretion, have demonstrated their commitment to the organization's governing principles and be otherwise qualified.

(d) Election. No later than 20 days before the Election Date, the President shall give notice to the Members of the candidates selected pursuant to subparagraph (c) hereof and shall provide the Members with ballots for voting by mail. The candidate who shall receive the greatest number of votes shall be elected.

(e) Notice. Notice, as provided in this section, shall be mailed to each Member at his address as it appears on the most current membership list of the organization. Such notice shall be deemed given when deposited in the United States mail, with postage prepaid thereon.

The following paragraph 6 of Article IV shall be added:

6. Removal. Any Director may be removed, with or without cause, by resolution of the Governing Board.

Former sections 6 through 9 of Article IV shall be redesignated and numbered sections 7 through 10.

Article VI shall be deleted in full and replaced with the following:

ARTICLE VI MEMBERS

1. A Member of HANDGUN CONTROL INC., shall be anyone who has contributed no less than 15 dollars to the organization within

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the last 24 months. A Member shall enjoy, among other rights, the right to nominate and vote for the Member-at-Large.

2. A Contributing Member shall be anyone who has contributed funds to the organization within the last 24 months if such funds shall be less than 15 dollars. A Contributing Member shall have the same rights as a Member except that a Contributing Member shall not have the right to nominate or vote as provided in paragraph 5 hereof.

The following Article IX shall be added:

IX. ANNUAL MEETING

A meeting of the Members shall take place in June of each year, at a time and place to be designated by resolution of the Governing Board.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands:

DATE:

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

MUR 1891

AFFIDAVIT OF
CHARLES J. ORASIN

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA) ss:

I, CHARLES J. ORASIN, being duly sworn, depose and say:

1. I have been Executive Vice President of Handgun Control, Inc. ("HCI") since 1977.

2. During the period after August 2, 1984 (the date by which By-Law changes had been approved by all members of the HCI Governing Board) and before August 15, 1984, I directed HCI's direct mailing firm, Craver, Mathews, Smith and Company to create two separate lists of contributors for future solicitations to implement the requirements of the Conciliation Agreement with the Federal Election Commission. One list consisted of all contributors who had given \$15.00 within the previous 24 months and were, accordingly, deemed "members" of HCI, with full voting rights. The other list consisted of all contributors who had given less than \$15.00 within the last 24 months.

3. At this same time, I directed Craver, Mathews, Smith and Company to limit all future solicitations for

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the HCI Political Action Committee to those individuals listed as contributors who had given \$15.00 or more during the previous 24 months and were deemed "members" of HCI with full voting privileges.

4. Directives listed under #2 and #3 were formally acknowledged by letter by Jennie Thompson, Vice President of Craver, Mathews, Smith and Company on August 13th, 1984.

5. All solicitations to the best of my knowledge for the HCI Political Action Committee occurring after July 16, 1984, including the solicitation dated October 12, 1984, that is the subject of the NRA complaint of January 28, 1985, have been limited to individuals on the membership list who had contributed \$15.00 or more during the previous 24 months.

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Charles J. Orasin
Charles J. Orasin

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, 1985.

Brenda S. Vaccaro
Notary Public

My Commission Expires June 30, 1989

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HANDGUN CONTROL

ONE MILLION STRONG . . . working to keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

Dear Fellow American,

Mr. Nelson T. Shields, III
Chairman

Mr. Charles J. Orasin
Executive Vice President

The National Rifle Association is once again thumbing its nose at you.

National Committee

Mr. Steve Allen
Mr. Arthur Ashe
Mrs. Marjorie Benton
Mr. Leonard Bernstein
Hon. Edmund G. Brown, Sr.
Ms. Ellen Burstyn
Mrs. Julia Child
Mr. W. E. Chilton, III
Mr. William Dorman
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Mayor Dianne Feinstein
Mayor Kenneth Gibson
Rabbi Joseph B. Glaser
Mayor Richard Hatcher
Mayor Janet Gray Hayes
Mr. Hal Holbrook
Hon. Maynard Jackson
Mr. Albert Jenner, Jr.
Mr. Arthur C. Kaufmann
Dr. Martin Luther King, Sr.
Mrs. Shirley Knight
Mrs. Ann Landers
Mr. Peter Lawford
Hon. Edward Levi
Hon. John Lindsay
Ms. Marsha Mason
Dr. Karl Menninger
Ms. Jane McMichael
Mr. Patrick Murphy
Mr. George D. Newton, Jr.
Mr. Milton Rector
Mr. Will Rogers, Jr.
Mr. James W. Rouse
Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
Mr. Neil Simon
Dr. Emanuel Tanay
Mr. James Whitmore
Mr. Andy Williams

In the wake of the slaughter at a McDonald's restaurant in California, where 21 people were viciously gunned down, the NRA said, "They [gun laws] serve absolutely no purpose except making life more difficult for law-abiding people."

How is that for callous disregard for the will of the people -- a will demonstrated in countless polls that prove the vast majority of Americans want some measure of reasonable handgun control!

Just think. The NRA has gotten its selfish way for years -- squashing every attempt to bring about some kind of sensible legislation to keep handguns out of the wrong hands. Enough is enough!

Must we bury another President or another 20,000 or 40,000 handgun victims before our elected representatives pass an effective national handgun law?

Just who the hell is running this country . . . Congress or the National Rifle Association?

As a private citizen, and as a father whose oldest son was senselessly gunned down with a handgun, I'm fed up!

I'm fed up with the way the gun lobby has held a political pistol to the head of the Congress and threatened it with political retaliation at the voting booth should senators and congressmen dare support handgun control.

Right now, the pistol lobby is working methodically to pass the McClure-Volkmer Gun Decontrol Bill, which would reinstate the mail-order purchase of handguns. The NRA has called McClure-Volkmer the first step to outright repeal of our current national gun law -- the 1968 Gun Control Act, passed after the killings of Martin Luther King and Robert F. Kennedy.

And, as you might suspect, the pistol lobby is also

(over, please)

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sending millions of legislative alerts across the country to orchestrate mailings to Capitol Hill in support of its bill.

Well, I believe it's time to break the pistol lobby's monopoly of political power in Congress. I believe the vast majority of the American people agree. And I believe you do, too!

HANDGUN CONTROL, a citizens' organization formed by handgun victims, three years ago launched a program called CAMPAIGN ONE MILLION STRONG to build a force of one million Americans committed to keeping handguns out of the wrong hands. And it has been a major success. We now have more than one million people signed up!

And they have made themselves heard.

Two Million Strong...

← 2,000,000 by March 30, 1985?

- End of Phase 3
April 25, 1984
- End of Phase 2
December 2, 1983
- End of Phase 1
July, 1981
- Wounding of President Reagan
March 30, 1981
- Murder of John Lennon
December 8, 1980
- January 1980

Via personal letters and phone calls to their congressmen, our citizens' army prevented the NRA from ramrodding the McClure-Volkmer Bill through Congress last year.

This bill has the support of 55 senators, 124 congressmen, the president, and the \$55-million gun lobby. Yet we stopped it. Using sophisticated lobbying techniques and unprecedented grassroots pressure, we brought common sense to bear and prevailed.

This year, HANDGUN CONTROL intends not only to stop the McClure-Volkmer Bill again -- we will go on the offensive

and push for the passage of the Kennedy-Rodino Bill, a reasonable measure which can help keep handguns out of the wrong hands. Kennedy-Rodino has won more cosponsors than any handgun-control legislation in history. This important legislation will:

- o Put behind bars anyone who uses a handgun in a crime.
- o Halt the manufacture and sale of snub-nosed handguns -- often called "Saturday Night Specials" -- those favorite weapons of the criminal and the assassin.
- o Register handguns so that owners can be traced as quickly and easily as the owner of an automobile.

(next page, please)

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- o Institute a waiting period to check out handgun purchasers and make sure they don't have a criminal record or history of mental illness.
- o Tighten control over the 170,000 handgun dealerships in America, and get pawnshops out of the business of selling handguns.

On the face of it, you would think that the Congress would quickly pass such common-sense legislation -- after all, we license drivers and register automobiles.

But our elected representatives have been afraid to act. Why?

Because they fear the National Rifle Association and not you. Make no mistake, the National Rifle Association is a mighty force to be reckoned with. Of its \$55-million budget, \$12 million is spent on lobbying alone. The NRA employs a full-time staff of 354, and its leaders believe you should be required by law to keep a gun in your home.

The NRA's self-serving actions fly in the face of poll after poll, which show that a vast majority of the American people want stricter controls over handguns now.

I'm convinced that if HANDGUN CONTROL is to break the gun lobby's grip on Congress once and for all we must organize and mobilize that majority of concerned Americans into a powerful national political force -- so that reasonable people like you and me can finally get what we've wanted for so long: a common-sense national handgun-control law that will be a dramatic first step towards lessening America's handgun violence.

Right now, the National Rifle Association has the political guns. It has an army of 2.8 million organized supporters.

Though we are now ONE MILLION STRONG, we must keep growing until we are as large as -- or even larger than -- the NRA.

Won't you join the more than 1,000,000 other Americans committed to handgun control and help us become TWO MILLION STRONG?

With your support, we'll reach our two-million-member goal and keep surging ahead until we WIN our long, difficult fight to keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

You see, there's political power in numbers. The NRA has proved that. So we need more size and more political muscle to beat the gun zealots. That's the only way we can stop the mindless handgun killings and woundings that are now as much a part of our national life as eating breakfast.

(over, please)

85040525124

Once, I didn't believe we had a chance to mobilize a force TWO MILLION STRONG for handgun control. But, over the last few years, the reaction to the murder of John Lennon, the shooting of President Reagan, and the NRA's astonishing support for mail-order gun sales, and the slaughter of unsuspecting men, women, and children at that McDonald's has convinced me that millions of Americans do care about handgun control ... that they are prepared to act ... and that they have the energy and power to win this fight.

Of course, our success depends on one critical factor -- you.

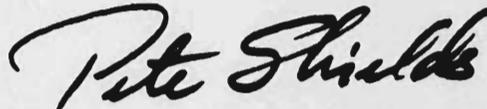
The gun promoters are nothing if not passionate. But they're smart enough to realize that if we, the majority of Americans, organize and act with conviction and passion too, we will have the strength to topple the gun lobby from power.

I've enclosed a form to make it easy for you to sign up and make our citizens' force for handgun control grow so that we can offset -- and one day surpass -- the size and political power of the National Rifle Association. Please sign up now while this letter is before you.

Prove the NRA wrong. Prove to them that you do care about America. That you care enough to want to stop this handgun madness. That you want to keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

Please act quickly -- for another one of us will be murdered by a handgun in the next 50 minutes.

Sincerely,



N. T. "Pete" Shields
Chairman

P.S. I want the Congress to know how fast our citizens' army is growing, so be sure to fill out the coupon-sized message to Congress on the enclosed form. This will be clipped and presented to the Congress by handgun victims, along with the messages of hundreds of thousands of other Americans.

P.P.S. As a way of saying thank you, once you join HANDGUN CONTROL and become part of our CAMPAIGN TWO MILLION STRONG, I'll send you our new HANDGUN CONTROL decal.

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Washington Report

Published by Handgun Control, Inc., 1400 K St., N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20005

Barbara Lautman, Editor (202) 898-0792

Vol. 10 No. 3 December 1984

Up Front

NRA Flip-Flop Kills Cop-Killer Bullet Bill

Legislation to ban the deadly cop-killer bullet died in the last days of the 98th Congress because of the National Rifle Association's successful effort to defeat the bill. Ironically, in June, the NRA had given legislation to ban cop-killer bullets its full support. But in the frantic, final days of Congress, the NRA reversed its position, threatening retaliation at the polls against lawmakers who opposed its position. Because of the threats, the bill was pulled from consideration.

The legislation, originally introduced by Congressman Mario Biaggi (D-NY) and Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY) would have banned the manufacture, importation and sale of cop-killer bullets. Every major police organization in the country worked for passage of the Moynihan-Biaggi bill, but the NRA refused to back it. In June, the Reagan Administration drafted a compromise measure which was embraced by the majority of the Congress, *Handgun Control*, and the police organizations. The NRA reluctantly agreed to support the measure.

However, as Congress came closer to adjourning, it became clear that the NRA's goal was to use the cop-killer bullet ban as a vehicle to pass its gun decontrol scheme. The NRA attempted to attach the McClure-Volkmer bill to the cop-killer bullet ban, stating that they would block passage of the cop-killer bullet bill unless the

McClure-Volkmer bill was considered as part of the same package.

In the House, the NRA reversal came as a surprise to those who supported the bill. A source in Speaker Thomas P. O'Neil's (D-Mass) office said the NRA's change of position created a dilemma for many Congressmen who wanted to vote for the bill. Many legislators were afraid to vote for a bill the NRA was against, particularly because they had received large campaign contributions from the NRA.

In the Senate, the scenario was much the same. Senator Moynihan offered a ban on cop-killer bullets shortly before the Senate adjourned for the year. As the voting began, NRA lobbyists appeared outside the Senate chamber urging Senators to vote against the bill.

The police know that the NRA is responsible for killing the cop-killer bullet ban. And they are angry. In an interview with the *New York Daily News*, Richard Boyd,

Continued

Mail-Order Murder Bill Stopped Again. McClure-Volkmer Bill Dies in 98th Congress

Handgun Control succeeded again in stopping the NRA's efforts to repeal existing federal handgun laws. Despite strong lobbying by the NRA, the McClure-Volkmer Gun Decontrol Bill (which among other things, would have allowed mail-order gun sales) failed to become law in the 98th Congress.

The NRA has battled for nearly six years to pass its gun decontrol scheme. The political experts expected the bill to pass easily, but *Handgun Control* spent two years hammering away at the NRA bill, first weakening it, and finally stopping its momentum in the U.S. Senate. The thousands of calls and letters from *Handgun Control* supporters to their Senators helped make the difference. Thwarting the NRA's plans once again is a stunning victory.

But the NRA is sure to try again next year. We'll need your support in 1985 to stop the NRA's efforts to repeal our federal gun laws.

Inside Washington Report

- Your special pull-out HANDGUN FACTS brochure
- Victory in Morton Grove
- Join the Handgun Control Board of Directors
- Handgun Control's National Conference

Continued from front page

National President of the Fraternal Order of Police said, "... this is an officer-safety issue. I speak for 167,000 police officers, and I can tell you we're going to make it uncomfortable for the NRA."

Congressman Biaggi, who worked tirelessly for passage of a cop-killer bullet ban, said: "When a selfish and ruthless special interest [the NRA] can prevail over the rights of police officers to be protected from armor-piercing bullets, it represents a sham of the highest order."

Congressman William Hughes (D-NJ), who championed the bill through his Subcommittee on Crime, was equally outraged. In a statement on the House floor, Hughes said, "Today we let down men and women in uniform throughout the country. It's a sad commentary on Congress."

Congressman Biaggi plans to reintroduce the bill after the new Congress begins in January and efforts to pass the bill will be redoubled. Because the NRA's political clout is somewhat diminished in a non-election year, chances for passage are strong. But the task will not be easy.

The NRA is certain to launch another lobbying campaign to defeat any legislation to ban cop-killer bullets. But while cop-killer bullet legislation did not pass in the 98th Congress, it will be at the top of the agenda in the 99th Congress. *Handgun Control* will fight with the police for speedy passage of this vital protection bill.

Editor's Note: We can't do it without you. We must wage a campaign equal to the NRA. Please clip the coupon on page 7 and help us win passage of this bill to protect our police.

"WE WOULDN'T WANT ANYTHING TO HURT SALES"



© 1984 by Herblock in The Washington Post

Member's Corner

Join the *Handgun Control* Board of Directors

Handgun Control draws its Board of Directors from the ranks of active members throughout the country. Those who have made a strong contribution to handgun control efforts have brought an important grassroots presence to the Board. Active members like Lois Hess of Maryland, Hal Brown of North Carolina, and Helen Raiser of California were involved with the handgun issue well before they became members of the Board.

Handgun Control is now seeking nominations for new members of the Board of Directors. The Board makes all policy and planning decisions for the organization, sets

the legislative agenda, and determines program activity. Board members also serve as public representatives of *Handgun Control*, both in the media and in fundraising activities.

If you would like to nominate yourself or someone you know for membership on the Board of Directors, please fill out the form on page 7. According to the *Handgun Control* By-Laws, in order to qualify for Board membership, the following requirements must be met:

- You must be a member in good standing of *Handgun Control* and have paid membership dues over the last two years.
- You must be available for travel to Washington, D.C., for quarterly meetings of the Board. Board Members must attend no fewer than 2 meetings per year.
- You must have taken an active role in working for passage of federal handgun control law.
- You must agree with *Handgun Control's* primary agenda: passage of federal law to keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

Please return your nominating form by February 1, 1985 (see page 7). The next issue of "Washington Report" will carry the official ballot for voting. The new Board Member will be announced in the Spring of 1985.

THE UNITED STATES

The only nation in the developed world which places virtually no restrictions on handgun availability. Other nations, however, have enacted strict handgun laws — all with striking success. Following is a list of other industrialized nations and a brief summary of their handgun laws. Handgun murder statistics for these nations appear elsewhere in this brochure.

JAPAN

Private ownership of handguns is prohibited except for antique gun collectors and members of licensed shooting teams.

GREAT BRITAIN

Requires a valid certificate for the purchase of a handgun. Few individuals who are not members of licensed gun clubs (and store their handguns at a club) may own handguns.

SWITZERLAND

Requires a background check, a permit to purchase a handgun, and handgun registration.

CANADA

Requires a background check, a permit for possession of a handgun, and handgun registration.

SWEDEN

Requires a license to purchase or possess a handgun. Licenses are extremely difficult to obtain.

ISRAEL

Licenses are required to carry, possess or buy a handgun. Thorough background checks, including personal interviews, are conducted.

AUSTRALIA

Requires a background check and license to possess a handgun. Licenses are usually granted only to businesses for security or to gun clubs for target shooting.

The gun lobby often cites Switzerland and Israel as examples of gun-owning populations with extremely low gun crime rates because both of these countries have a higher per capita gun ownership rate than the United States. However, gun lobby spokesmen rarely admit that both Switzerland and Israel strictly control handgun availability.

IN 1980, HANDGUNS KILLED

77 PEOPLE IN JAPAN*

8 IN GREAT BRITAIN

24 IN SWITZERLAND

8 IN CANADA

18 IN SWEDEN

23 IN ISRAEL

4 IN AUSTRALIA

**and 11,522 in the
United States**

**ALL OF THESE COUNTRIES —
EXCEPT THE UNITED STATES —
HAVE TOUGH HANDGUN
CONTROL LAWS.**

*Includes all guns.

HANDGUN FACTS

By making it more difficult for criminals to buy handguns, etc. to get handguns, and by ensuring that law-abiding citizens know how to maintain their handguns, we can reduce handgun violence.

a waiting period and background check, the murder rate dropped 28%. Washington, D.C., has seen a 30% reduction in handgun death since passage of a 1977 handgun law.

Police officials in Columbus, Georgia, say the city's 3-day waiting period and background check are extremely effective. According to the Columbus Police Chief, "We catch two a week with felony convictions [trying to buy handguns]." And the California Attorney General's Office reports that the state's 15-day waiting period and background check screened out some 1,200 prohibited handgun buyers in 1981 alone.

3. Isn't it true that "guns don't kill people — people do?"

People do kill people, but they do so mostly with handguns. In fact, handguns are used 2½ times more often than any other murder weapon. Automobiles are also dangerous, therefore we require driver licensing and automobile registration. We should require similar precautions for deadly handguns.

8. In Switzerland, everyone is required to own a gun and yet the murder rate is very low. Why?

In Switzerland, all men are members of the militia and are issued rifles and ammunition by the government. These long guns are registered and all ammunition must be accounted for. Handguns are even more tightly controlled. Swiss law requires a background check, a permit to possess a handgun, and handgun registration.

4. What will a waiting period and background check accomplish?

A waiting period with a background check serves two purposes. First, it will serve as a cooling-off period for those who would buy handguns in a moment of desperation to use in a suicide or a "crime of passion." In addition, a criminal records check will screen out purchasers who, under law, are prohibited from handgun ownership. A comprehensive approach will help reduce accidents, suicides, and murders. According to a 1981 Gallup Poll, a waiting period is favored by 91% of the American people. For years, national police organizations have called for this measure.

9. Doesn't the Second Amendment to the Constitution make handgun control unconstitutional?

In its entirety, the Second Amendment reads: "A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

The U.S. Supreme Court has interpreted this amendment on five separate occasions. In addition, nearly forty lower court decisions have addressed the amendment. All have ruled that the second amendment guarantees a state's right to maintain a militia.

Most recently, on October 3, 1983, the Supreme Court refused to overturn a handgun law in Morton Grove, Illinois. The Supreme Court let stand a Court of Appeals ruling which stated, "... possession of handguns by individuals is not part of the right to keep and bear arms ..."

12. Where do the nation's police stand on the handgun issue?

For years, our nation's law enforcement experts have called for tougher measures to keep handguns out of the wrong hands. The International Association of Chiefs of Police, the largest police leadership organization in the nation, has stated:

We believe the following provisions must be incorporated [into the law]:

- a waiting or cooling off period
- positive verification of the identity of a prospective purchaser or permit applicant
- mandatory fingerprint/criminal record check at the state and federal level of all applicants by local police agencies
- the issuance of a photograph identification card to approved handgun purchasers
- mandatory sentencing of persons convicted of crime involving a handgun

5. How will handgun control help reduce accidents?

Through mandatory safety training courses, handgun owners can learn the proper way to store and maintain their handguns, thus reducing the likelihood that these weapons will be stolen or fall into the hands of children and result in a tragic accident.

HANDGUN CONTROL

ONE MILLION STRONG . . . working to keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

TWELVE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT HANDGUN CONTROL

1.

What is Handgun Control, Inc.?

Handgun Control is a non-profit citizens organization working to pass federal law to keep handguns out of the wrong hands. Such legislation would include: a waiting period and background check for handgun purchasers; a ban on the further production and sale of Saturday Night Specials; mandatory sentences for using a gun in a crime; mandatory handgun safety-training programs for handgun purchasers; and tighter requirements for handgun dealers and manufacturers.

2.

Do we really need a new national law to keep handguns out of the wrong hands?

Yes. Current state handgun laws make up a patchwork of varying strengths. These laws are easily undermined by individuals who buy and sell handguns across state lines. For example, in New York, more than 90% of handguns used in crime are purchased out of state. Clearly, criminals have great difficulty obtaining handguns in New York. But because of weaker laws in other states, the channels through which criminals obtain their handguns are wide open. A uniform federal law to keep handguns out of the wrong hands will close off the criminal's easy

6.

What is a Saturday Night Special and why should it be banned?

According to studies by Cox Newspapers, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and Florida Technological University, criminals prefer handguns with a barrel length of 3 inches or less. These easily concealed handguns (known as snub-nosed handguns, snubbies, or Saturday Night Specials) are the weapon of choice among criminals and assassins. Nearly 2/3 of handgun rapes, robberies and muggings involve a Saturday Night Special. Criminals do not use longer-barreled weapons because they prefer the concealability of the snubie. According to Florida Technological University, nearly 70% of convicted felons admit using Saturday Night Specials. Criminals need the concealability the snubie affords; the homeowner does not.

7.

Why doesn't Handgun Control concern itself simply with punishing criminals?

HCI does support mandatory sentencing for using a gun in a crime. A mandatory sentence of 2-10 years for a first offense and 5-25 for subsequent offenses would help keep gun-wielding criminals off the streets. But we also believe in preventive medicine. By making it more difficult for criminals, drug ad-

10.

What about the argument that when guns are outlawed, only outlaws will have guns?

Under any realistic federal handgun law, handguns will still be available to responsible citizens. Rifles and shotguns will not be affected at all. Handgun laws will simply make it easier to keep these weapons out of the hands of felons, fugitives, drug addicts, mental incompetents, and children.

11.

Where has handgun control ever worked in the U.S.?

A study of the Bartley-Fox law in Massachusetts, which requires a mandatory jail sentence for carrying a handgun outside one's home or place of business without a license, was conducted by the Center for Applied Social Research at Northeastern University. The authors concluded that there has been a significant decrease in handgun murders, assaults and robberies since the law was enacted in 1974. Handgun murders have dropped nearly 50%; armed robberies more than 35%. Boston, once ranked 8th for murder in the U.S., now ranks 19th, according to the F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports.

In South Carolina, after passage of a law requiring

MURDER, 1983

47%
HANDGUN

22%
STABBING

13%
POISON
EXPLOSIVE
ETC

7%
SHOTGUN

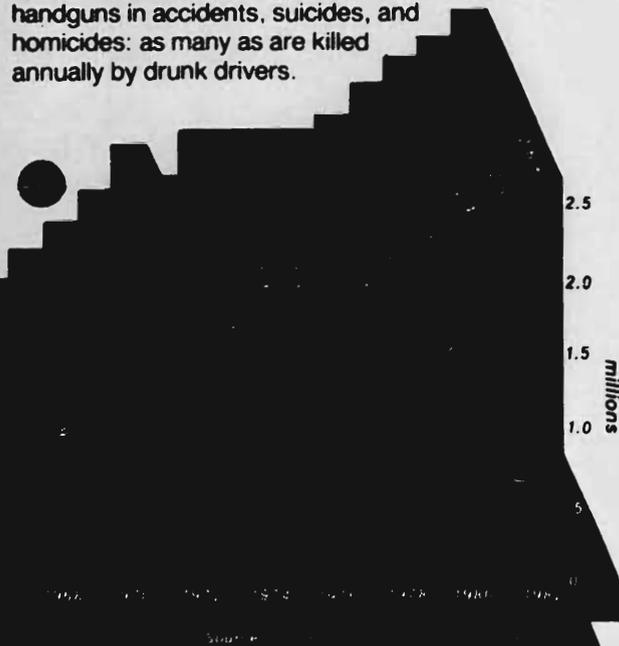
7%
PERSONAL
WEAPON*

4%
RIFLE

THE FACTS

● In 1980, handguns murdered: 77 in Japan, 8 in Great Britain, 18 in Sweden, 24 in Switzerland, 8 in Canada, 23 in Israel, 4 in Australia, and 11,522 in the United States. All of these countries, except the U.S., have tough handgun control laws.

● In 1983, over 20,000 Americans were killed with handguns in accidents, suicides, and homicides: as many as are killed annually by drunk drivers.



- In 1983, 9,014 people were murdered with handguns. On an average, 25 Americans were murdered each day with handguns.
- From 1972 to 1982, 66% of law enforcement officers killed were slain with handguns.

● 57% of 1983 murders were perpetrated by relatives or persons acquainted with their victims. 19% of these killings were within family relationships, one half of which involved spouse killing spouse.

● 44% of 1983 murders were the result of arguments while 18% occurred as a result of felonious activity such as rape, robbery, etc. 3% were suspected to be the result of felonious activity.

● One child a day under 15 dies in a handgun accident.

● An estimated \$500 million in medical costs is spent annually treating shooting victims.

● During the peak seven years of the Vietnam War, more than 40,000 American soldiers were killed in action. During that same period, more than 50,000 American civilians were murdered with handguns in the United States.

● In 1982, over 2.6 million handguns were produced in the U.S.

● A new handgun is produced every 13 seconds. Every 2½ minutes, a handgun injures someone.

● There are an estimated 60 million handguns in circulation in America.

● At the current rate of production, the American handgun population will be 100 million by the year 2000.

● Handguns comprise 30% of firearms in private hands but account for 90% of firearms misuse.

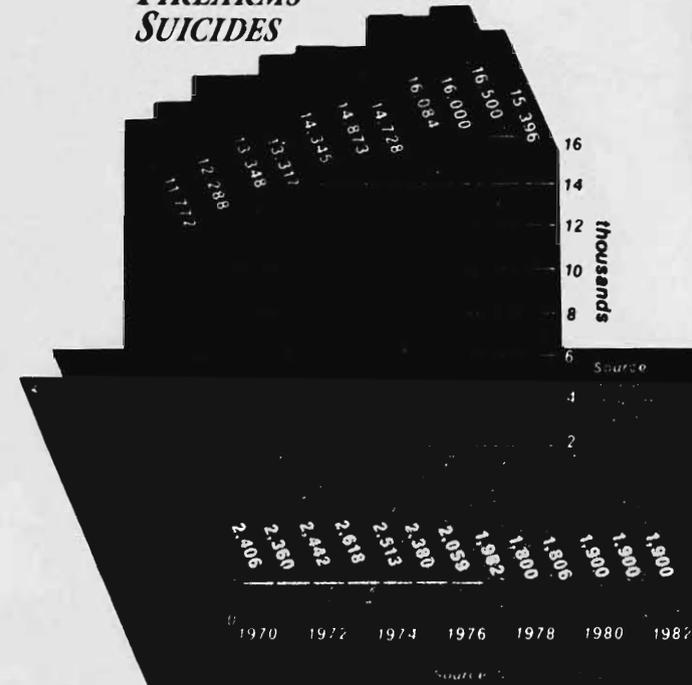
HANDGUN PRODUCTION IN THE U.S.

1 2 1 5 2 5 0 7 0 5 8

● Because of their availability, handguns figure prominently in accidental deaths and suicides. In 1979, the Surgeon General of the United States issued a report which stated: "assaults and suicides are less likely to be fatal without firearms — and firearm accidents would decrease."

● Handguns are used in 83% of all firearm suicides, resulting in approximately 11,000 handgun suicides each year.

FIREARMS SUICIDES



FIREARMS ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

● Over 60% of firearm accidental deaths involve handguns, resulting in approximately 1,200 deaths annually.

● Each year, some 200,000 handguns are stolen from gun manufacturers, gun dealers, and gun owners.

● Because of its concealability and lethality, the handgun is the favorite weapon of the criminal. Handguns were used in some 200,000 robberies and 120,000 aggravated assaults in 1983.

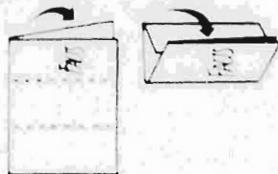
News Briefs

Handgun Facts

Your 1984 *Handgun Facts* brochure will answer almost any question you may have on the handgun issue. The brochure provides you with valuable information on statistics and studies to help you in your discussions with friends and neighbors.

To fold the brochure properly, follow these simple instructions: 1. Pull the folio

out of the newsletter. 2. Fold in half, to an 8 1/2 x 11 inch 4-page form with the title panel "Handgun Facts" in the upper right on front. 3. Fold the 8 1/2 x 11 form as you would a letter, making sure the title "Handgun Facts" is on the outside.



Morton Grove

In October, the Illinois State Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of Morton Grove's handgun ordinance, setting to rest any further legal challenges to the law. The state Court ruled 4-3 that Morton Grove's ordinance does not violate principles of the Illinois State Constitution.

In 1983, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear an NRA challenge to the law under the Second Amendment to the

U.S. Constitution, upholding a Court of Appeals ruling which stated "... possession of handguns by individuals is not part of the right to keep and bear arms ..."

The state Supreme Court was the final battleground for NRA leaders seeking to overturn the law. With all federal and state constitutional questions settled, Morton Grove's pioneering handgun law remains in effect.

Reply Form

Please tear out page and return to Handgun Control, Inc.
1400 K Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20005

Attend the Conference

Yes, I'm interested in coming to Washington on June 22 to participate in *Handgun Control's National Conference*.

I'm especially interested in:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> grassroots lobbying | <input type="checkbox"/> how to work with the local media |
| <input type="checkbox"/> speaking out on handgun control | <input type="checkbox"/> local fundraising |

Nominate a Board Member

I want to submit my nomination for membership on the *Handgun Control Board of Directors*:

I would like to nominate: *

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

*Must be a member of Handgun Control

Please submit a statement discussing qualifications and a brief history of activities in support of Handgun Control.

Stop the Cop-Killer Bullet

I know the fight to ban the cop-killer bullet is top priority. Enclosed is my contribution of:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$10 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$25 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$15 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$50 | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Please make checks payable to Handgun Control, Inc.

Chairman's Corner

1984: A Year of Progress

by Pete Shields

I'm proud to report that because of your encouragement and support, 1984 was the best year in our history. Our lobbyists spent hours battling the NRA on every legislative initiative and the results were indeed impressive. Our political clout has increased by leaps and bounds.

The NRA launched a vigorous campaign to pass its Gun Decontrol Bill in 1984. We mounted our own offensive and despite the support of the Reagan Administration and more than half the Senate, the McClure-Volkmer Gun Decontrol Bill failed to become law.

Our flagship bill, the Kennedy-Rodino Handgun Crime Control Bill, had more co-sponsors than any other handgun control bill in history. More legislators supported measures to keep handguns out of the wrong hands than ever before.

We came close to passing a cop-killer bullet ban and solidified our ties with the nation's law enforcement community. The NRA's credibility suffered a severe blow on Capitol Hill as NRA lobbyists teetered back and forth

in their support or opposition of a cop-killer bullet ban.

We reached our goal of becoming ONE MILLION STRONG and we are now on our way to gathering hundreds of thousands of new supporters. We are working to become a force no legislator can ignore, working to become TWO MILLION STRONG.

These successes mean we are achieving greater and greater influence in the U.S. Congress. That influence is a function of our growing pressure and strength—your strength and commitment. For we are *your* voice and our victories are *your* victories.

1985 will be a year of greater challenges as we seek to increase our support on Capitol Hill. The November elections saw several new handgun control supporters added to the Congress. As we work to galvanize new friendships and mobilize old congressional supporters, we'll need your commitment more than ever.

In 1985 we hope to achieve our goal of becoming TWO MILLION STRONG, enabling us to lobby the Congress in greater and greater numbers. With your help, we will pass a cop-killer bullet ban in the 99th Congress. We will see more and more legislators gain the courage to stand up to the NRA. And we will exert even stronger pressure on the U.S. Congress.

We can make a difference on Capitol Hill. We can succeed in our battle to keep handguns out of the wrong hands. But we cannot do it without you.

Future Plans

Handgun Control Conference

Handgun Control plans to hold a one-day National Conference on Saturday, June 22, 1985 in Washington, D.C. All supporters of *Handgun Control*, members and non-members, are invited to attend. The Conference will include workshops on working with the media,

grassroots lobbying, making speeches, and local fundraising. The Conference will also give supporters a chance to meet each other, the *Handgun Control* Board of Directors, and staff.

To help us plan for this event, we need to know approximately how many members are interested in attending. If you think you'd like to come to Washington and be part of *Handgun Control's* National Conference, please clip the form on page 7. We need an attendance estimate by February 1.

HANDGUN CONTROL

ONE MILLION STRONG . . . working to keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

Handgun Control Inc
1400 K Street N.W.
Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20005

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Washington, D.C.

Washington Report

Published by Handgun Control, Inc., 1400 K St., N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20005

Barbara Lautman, Editor (202) 898-0792

Volume 11, No. 1 March 1985

Up Front

NRA's Open Season on Police

The National Rifle Association is moving quickly in the 99th Congress to ensure passage of its McClure-Volkmer Gun Decontrol Bill (S. 49 and H.R. 945). NRA lobbyists are also working to defeat the Braggi-Hughes bill (H.R. 4), the new bill to ban cop-killer bullets. The NRA's Capitol Hill campaign places them in direct conflict not only with Handgun Control, but with the nation's law enforcement community as well. While the NRA-backed McClure-Volkmer bill would impede law enforcement efforts to fight violent crime, the NRA's opposition to cop-killer bullet legislation places our nation's police in continuing personal danger.

Two major police organizations—the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Police Executive Research Forum—are already on record in opposition to provisions of the McClure-Volkmer bill. Police are justifiably concerned about the bill's potential impact on federal gun law. The purpose of the 1968 Gun Control Act was to support state and local law enforcement agencies in their fight against violent crime. But McClure-Volkmer would repeal many of the 1968 Act's key provisions. If passed, the bill would remove the **centerpiece** of existing law which prohibits the interstate sale of handguns. Because it would allow a resident of New York, for example, to purchase a handgun in Florida, it would seriously undermine police efforts to control illegal handgun trafficking. The bill would allow individuals to bring handguns into a state or community even if that locality's laws prohibited such transportation.

The NRA is pushing for a speedy vote on the McClure-Volkmer bill to avoid careful scrutiny of the legislation. They have arranged, through their champions in the Senate, to

have the bill held at the Majority Leader's desk where it could be called up for a vote at any time. Although Handgun Control has convinced several Senators to put "holds" on the bill, McClure-Volkmer may still go before the full Senate for a vote soon.

Handgun Control has been successful in stopping the McClure-Volkmer bill for the last five years. The NRA needs a victory on Capitol Hill, and despite police concerns, will attempt to get the bill through the Senate by late spring.

If NRA lobbyists are successful in getting their bill through the Senate, they will begin building momentum in the House. Although the bill's chances for passage are weaker on the House side, Handgun Control lobbyists are meeting with legislators to develop strategy and solidify opposition to the bill.

Prospects for a ban on cop-killer bullets are good, despite the NRA's opposition. In January, nine of the nation's largest police organizations (*The Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, The International Association of Chiefs of Police, the International Brotherhood of Police Officers, The International Union of Police Associations, The National Association of Police Organizations, The National Sheriff's Association,*

See "Open Season" on page 2.

Legislative Alert

The McClure-Volkmer Gun Decontrol Bill (S. 49 & H.R. 945) is now on the Senate Calendar and may be called for a vote at any time.

Please write or call your Senators immediately and tell them that you oppose any effort to weaken our gun laws. Tell your Senators to vote against any provision which would allow interstate handgun sales.

Your letters and phone calls are vital if we are to stop the NRA's attack on our nation's gun laws.

You can write your Senators at the following address:

Senator _____
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3121

Inside Washington Report:

- The Handgun Information Center: A New Response to Handgun Violence
- Vote for a New Handgun Control Board Member
- Capitol Hill Report: Legislative Update

Open Season *from page 1.*

The National Trooper's Coalition, The Police Executive Research Forum, and the United Federation of Police) sent a letter to President Reagan, asking that he endorse a ban on the sale of cop-killer bullets. The NRA has already come out full force—with a mailing to Capitol Hill—against any ban on sales.

While pushing for passage of tougher handgun laws, Hand-

gun Control must also battle the NRA on these other important fronts during the next few weeks. NRA lobbyists will do all they can to ensure passage of the McClure-Volkmer bill and defeat cop-killer bullet legislation. Without strong opposition from Handgun Control, they may succeed. We need your help—today—to defeat the McClure-Volkmer bill. Please write to your Senators: the legislative alert on the front page will tell you what you can do to stop the NRA's assault on our nation's gun laws and help our police in the fight against handgun crime.

Capitol Hill Report

by Mary Louise Westmoreland,
General Counsel
and Legislative Director

Handgun Control is off to a good start in the 99th Congress. Many legislative challenges lie ahead in the next two years, but we will need your support to make steady progress in the U.S. Congress.

Last year, the NRA spent over \$1.3 million to elect members of Congress who will support their efforts to oppose reasonable handgun control legislation. NRA backers have moved promptly in the 99th Congress to inhibit the passage of police-supported cop-killer bullet legislation and roll back existing federal gun laws.

A bill to ban cop-killer bullets, S. 104, was introduced on the first day of the 99th Congress by Senator Strom Thurmond (R-SC), Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY) and 33 cosponsors. The bill would ban the manufacture and importation of armor-piercing, "cop-killer" bullets. In the House, H.R. 4, introduced by Congressman Mario Biaggi (D-NY) and Congressman William Hughes (D-NJ), would ban the manufacture and importation of this ammunition, but would ban the sale as well. Banning the sale of armor-piercing bullets would prevent this deadly ammunition already on gun store shelves from being used against police and citizens. Nine major police groups believe H.R. 4's ban on sales is so crucial to police protection that they have written to President Reagan to ask for his support on the sale issue.

Handgun Control supports our police and has been actively working to generate support for the speedy passage of legislation to ban cop-killer bullets. Our current postcard campaign, urging support for this measure, is a great success and has added more than 100 new cosponsors to these bills.

In fact, Senator Moynihan, who in the first three weeks of the campaign received over 1,000 cards, asked that we express to you his appreciation for your support.

Passage of a cop-killer bullet bill in the 99th Congress is a top priority, but just as important is preventing passage of the McClure-Volkmer Gun Decontrol Bill, S. 49 and H.R. 945. In a departure from normal procedure, Senator McClure had S. 49 placed directly on the Senate Calendar to avoid committee consideration of the bill. Because it is on the Calendar, S. 49 can be called up for a vote at any time. Senator McClure justified bypassing the Committee on the grounds that the bill is "very similar" to his bill which was unanimously approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee in the 98th Congress. But Senator McClure has made a major change. The bill the Judiciary Committee approved last year contained a provision which prohibited the interstate sale of snub-nosed handguns (the Saturday Night Specials used in two-thirds of handgun crime). As reintroduced, the McClure-Volkmer bill would legalize the interstate sale of handguns.

Handgun Control responded quickly to this legislative sleight-of-hand by working to get a number of Senators to indicate to the Senate leadership that they had problems with the legislation. Several Senators have placed "holds" on the measure, a move which at least temporarily delays Senate consideration. In the meantime, we have been working to ensure that members of the Senate and their staffs know Senator McClure has changed the committee bill. More importantly, however, we must sensitize Capitol Hill to the specific problems the McClure-Volkmer bill would create for the police and the law enforcement community. You can help us in this effort by writing and/or phoning your Senator to tell him or her that you oppose this attempt to overturn the 1968 Gun Control Act's ban on the interstate sale of handguns. Remember, our time is short.

Future Plans

The Handgun Control Conference

The Handgun Control Conference will be held on June 22, in Washington, D.C. All Handgun Control supporters are invited to attend. The Conference will feature four one-hour workshops on working with the media, the legislative process, local lobbying, and fundraising. A U.S. Congressman will speak about the importance of Handgun Control, Inc., as a force on Capitol Hill. The Conference will give supporters an opportunity to share their views on the handgun issue in America. If you would like to attend the Conference, please

check the box below, and return this form to us by May 1. You will receive our registration brochure which provides information on Conference scheduling, fees, and hotel accommodations. Conference registration fee is \$35, which includes lunch, dinner, all workshops and speakers.

Yes, I want to attend Handgun Control's Conference in Washington. Please send me my registration materials.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

The Handgun Information Center

LET'S KEEP HANDGUNS OUT OF THE WRONG HANDS.



A New Response to Handgun Violence in America

Few Americans know that one child is killed in a handgun accident every day. Few Americans realize that over 100,000 handguns are stolen from law-abiding citizens every year. Many of these stolen handguns are used to commit other crimes. While legislative initiatives may have an impact on handgun violence, we cannot ignore the 60 million handguns that are already in circulation and which contribute to the hundreds of thousands of deaths and injuries each year.

A great deal of America's handgun violence could be prevented if handgun owners had proper information on how to keep their handguns out of the wrong hands. Many handgun deaths—accidental deaths, suicides, alcohol and drug-related incidents, for example—could be prevented with education on the dangers and responsibilities of handgun ownership.

There are approximately 25 million handgun owners in America. Every year, millions of Americans consider purchasing a handgun. These handgun owners, and potential owners, need information on how they can help reduce handgun violence. For too long, that information has not been available.

The time has come for the public to get the truth about handgun violence in America. Widespread education is an absolute must if we are ever to stop the horrors of handgun abuse, keep handguns out of the wrong hands, and save innocent lives.

The Handgun Information Center, a new, non-profit, education and research organization, was founded to inform Americans how handguns fall into the wrong hands and what steps they as individuals can take to prevent future tragedies. The Center's program seeks especially to show handgun owners, and those considering a purchase, what they can do to keep handguns out of the hands of children, burglars, alcohol and drug abusers, and the mentally disturbed. In addition, The Center will seek to draw parents' attention to the real dangers of handguns in their own homes and in the homes of neighbors where their children may play. N.T. "Pete" Shields serves as The Center's Chairman.

The Center, working with the Police Executive Research Forum (a national organization of law enforcement executives) has developed a bold initiative which, for the first time, involves the cooperation of the police, handgun owners, community leaders, and the public, to help reduce handgun violence.

The centerpiece of The Center's new program is "Handgun Safety Guidelines," a brochure researched and written by

police. The "Guidelines" offers police-approved recommendations on how handgun owners can prevent handgun tragedy in their own homes. The booklet also provides safety recommendations and suggests the local, state, and federal laws of which handgun owners should be aware. "Guidelines" is already being distributed by more than 45 police departments across the country.

The Handgun Information Center will conduct an aggressive campaign in the next five years to educate Americans about the severity of handgun violence. On April 1, The Center launched its first city-wide "Prevent Handgun Violence" campaign in Charlotte, North Carolina. The month-long project, featuring Charlotte Police Chief Mack Vines, is a comprehensive effort to show Charlotteans how they can prevent handgun violence in their community.

The campaign utilizes a series of television and radio public service announcements to illustrate the ways handguns fall into the wrong hands and what handgun owners might have done to prevent such tragedy. In each ad, Chief Vines provides information on how to obtain "Handgun Safety Guidelines" through the local police.

In addition, The Center has produced, for use by community and civic organizations, a "Prevent Handgun Violence" video, based on "Handgun Safety Guidelines" and featuring police officers. Throughout "Handgun Safety Month," police and other spokespersons will address the community and seek public awareness of the dimensions of handgun violence.

The overall program of The Center is exciting and ambitious. The Center will take its "Prevent Handgun Violence" project to at least ten cities in the next 18 months. In addition, The Center will establish a Handgun Violence Prevention Task Force. In the aftermath of a local handgun tragedy, Center staff will meet with community leaders to implement a handgun awareness program to prevent future tragedies. The Center will develop a volunteer network of "Court Watchers," who will monitor the criminal courts and report to the media the sentences each judge gives handgun criminals. The organization will also serve as a national clearinghouse of research information on the handgun issue, including handgun production data, public opinion surveys, crime statistics, and studies on the effectiveness of handgun laws both in the U.S. and abroad.

As The Center expands its programs, we are confident that the effects will be measurable: criminals using handguns will receive tougher sentences from tougher judges; fewer children will be killed or injured in handgun accidents; alcohol-related handgun accidents will decrease; addicts high on drugs or desperate for drug money will have a tougher time getting handguns; and burglars will have fewer opportunities to steal handguns.

On the following pages you will find an outline of the overall program of The Handgun Information Center. We hope you will help us to make this new initiative a great success.

The Program

With Police leadership, The Center is conducting a national education campaign to reach the public — especially handgun owners — with the tools to prevent handgun violence.

1. Handgun Safety Guidelines

The Center's booklet is now in use by police departments nationwide. It is the first such home use guide.



2. Media Education Campaign

Test the Campaign (early 1985 market test)

Measure the Impact
(before and after studies in the test market)

Expand the Campaign Nationwide

- ☐ 1985 target markets
- ☐ 1986 target markets
- ☐ 1987 target markets
- ☐ 1988 target markets



3. Handgun Violence Prevention Task Force

In communities aroused by handgun violence, The Center's Task Force representatives work with local police, community leaders and the media to establish an effective education program to prevent future violence by keeping handguns out of the wrong hands.

4. Court Watch

Volunteers seek the accountability of judges by monitoring the criminal courts and reporting to the media and public the sentences each judge gives handgun criminals.

5. Research

The Center conducts studies on the effectiveness of foreign, state and local handgun laws; on methods to prevent handguns from falling into the wrong hands; and on attitudes toward handgun ownership.

MEDIA EDUCATION CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT HANDGUN VIOLENCE

Local Leadership Plan

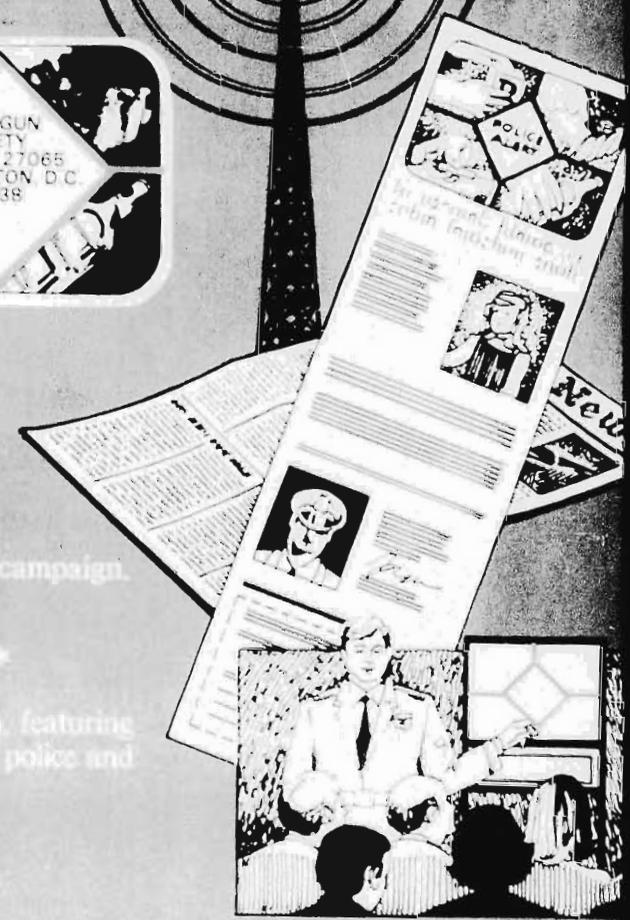
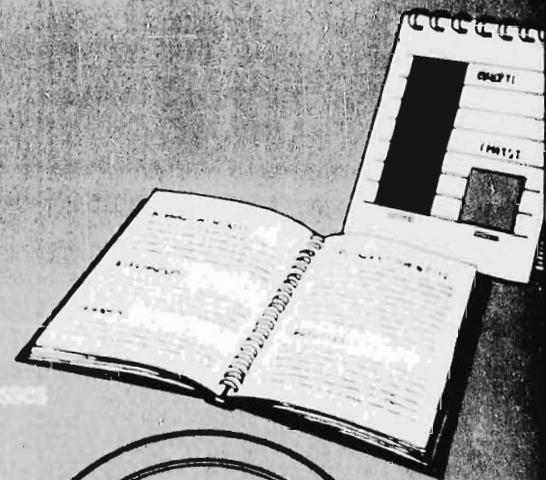
Developed with local community leaders, police and media.

Handgun Safety Guidelines

Booklet made widely available through local police, businesses and media.

Television Advertising Campaign*

TV ads (paid and public service) feature the local police offering guidelines on how to keep handguns out of the wrong hands.



Newspaper and Radio Ads*

Complementary advertisements to reinforce the TV campaign.

Handgun Violence Prevention Video*

A 10-to 12-minute "handguns in the wrong hands" video, featuring the local police, for presentation to community groups by police and local officials.



* The Center's materials are in a generic format for use nationwide. These materials can be adapted for local treatment to feature local law enforcement officers and information on handgun violence.

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How You Can Help

Send for a free copy of "Handgun Safety Guidelines."

If you know someone who has a handgun or is considering a purchase, he or she should read this booklet. It provides police-approved recommendations for the safe maintenance of handguns in the home, describes how handgun owners can prevent handgun violence in their homes and communities, and suggests what citizens should know about handgun ownership.

For your free copy, please send a stamped, self-addressed, business-size envelope to: The Handgun Information Center, 1400 K Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20005.

HANDGUN
SAFETY
GUIDELINES

Make a Contribution

Yes, I know that widespread public education is vital to the fight against handgun violence. Enclosed is my tax-deductible contribution of:

- \$15 \$50
 \$25 \$100
 Other

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Please make checks payable to: The Handgun Information Center.

Get Involved

I want to participate in The Center's public education campaign. I'm interested in the following:

- Offering "Handgun Safety Guidelines" to my local police department.
 Organizing a meeting to show the "Handgun Violence Prevention" video in my community.
 Distributing to local businesses stand-up displays and posters for "Handgun Safety Guidelines."

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

The Handgun Information Center is a non-profit, tax-exempt, education and research organization established to educate the public on how they can help keep handguns out of the wrong hands. Contributions to The Center are tax-deductible under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Paid for by the Handgun Information Center.

9 5 0 4 0 5 5 1 3 7

Ballot

Please detach page and return by May 1, 1985

Mail to: Handgun Control, Inc., 1400 K Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20005

Vote For One: Because of threats by the gun lobby to disrupt this election, only original ballots will be accepted. Please do not return copies of this page. Election results will be published in the next issue of "Washington Report."

Candidates *(listed alphabetically)*

John Corderman
Hagerstown, Maryland

Circuit Court Judge; Graduate University of Maryland, B.A. 1965; University of Maryland School of Law, J.D. with Honors, 1968; Deputy State's Attorney for Washington County, 1971-74; Maryland State Senator, 1975-77; Circuit Court Judge, 1977-present; President, Maryland State Bar Association, 1984-85.



"I have been a member of and regular contributor to Handgun Control, Inc., for approximately four years. As a prosecutor, State Senator and Judge, I have been increasingly alarmed by the level of handgun violence in this country. Since becoming a member of Handgun Control, Inc., I have spoken before numerous groups and organizations about this national disgrace and the tragedy of needless gun deaths. As a Judge, I have treated crimes committed with firearms as the serious felonies which they are and I have seen, firsthand, the damage done to victims and their families as a result of the senseless and careless use of firearms. I joined Handgun Control, Inc., because of its reasonable, deliberate and rational approach to this sensitive and potentially emotional issue. I would very much like to have the opportunity to further assist the organization as a member of its Board of Directors."

Dave M. Davis, M.D.
Atlanta, Georgia

Forensic Psychiatrist

"My interest in Handgun Control, Inc., began six years ago when I was robbed at gunpoint on the streets of Washington, D.C. Two years later, I witnessed a murder when the drivers of two cars in front of me at a traffic light got into an argument over the light with one impulsively shooting the other mortally through the chest. The perpetrator was acquitted of murder but I later saw him in the office and his life was ruined. He lost his job, his wife left him and he spent all his money on his defense.

In my occupation as a psychiatrist, with subspecialties in clinical and forensic psychiatry, I often am called upon to examine very disturbed people, and it certainly is frightening to talk to them and learn that they own one or more personal handguns. In my work as a forensic psychiatrist, I am often called on to examine people charged with murder. Some of these are "murderers" who have shot their friends or relatives in a fit of passion.

Therefore, if I get to serve on the Board, I will work to do whatever is practical to place the fewest number of guns in the fewest hands, in the most difficult way possible, with the most restrictions, the most registration, and the strictest qualifications possible. I have lived in Germany, England and Japan, all of which have stringent gun control laws, and I can tell you that it makes a difference."



Mercer Tate
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Lawyer; Amherst College; Harvard Law School; Active with handgun control in Philadelphia since 1968; Organizer of Pennsylvania Coalition for Handgun Control; Long time member of Handgun Control, Inc.; Delegate, Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, 1967-68; President, Fellowship Commission of Philadelphia, 1978-82; United Neighborhood Centers of America, President, 1982-84; Arthritis Foundation, National Delegate, 1979-present.



"My legislative and advocacy skills should be able to bring external strength to HCI, and my ability to find consensus should bring internal strength to HCI."

Charles Ticho
Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey

President of Performance Designs, Inc.; former president of Lions International—New York; president of American Field Service—Bergen County; vice president Directors Guild of America; Producer/director of audio-visual productions and convention programs.



"Active in HCI since brother's murder in 1977. Organized memorial fund, membership recruitment efforts, and letter writing campaign. Assisted, through own corporation, in the distribution of the "San Ysidro" public service television announcement. Acted as spokesman in New Jersey area on behalf of HCI in person, in print and on television.

With HCI entering the public education field and with the advent of its national convention, my specialized professional experience in these two important areas may be of particular use and my extensive contacts with associations in Washington may serve HCI as it expands its areas of activity."

Chairman's Corner



by Pete Shields

Voting Procedures

I am pleased to send you this issue of "Washington Report," which contains your ballot to vote for a new member of the Handgun Control Board of Directors. As you can see, we have given you four exceptionally well-qualified choices. I hope you will participate in this valuable election process.

Nominating forms for the new Board Member were printed in the December issue of this newsletter and we were delighted by the response. More than 30 members volunteered to serve on the Handgun Control Board—the policy-making arm of our organization. Determining which four individuals would be included on the ballot was not an easy task. Our Nominating Committee spent hours deciding which of these exceptional candidates would be presented for your consideration. I hope you'll agree we've chosen an impressive slate.

As expected, the voting procedure for this election will not be trouble-free. An article in a recent gun lobby publication suggested that pro-gun individuals do their best to disrupt our voting process by submitting their own ballots. For this reason, this newsletter has been mailed only to members of Handgun Control—those who have made a contribution to the organization within the last two years. Because of these threats, we cannot accept any ballot copies or facsimiles. Only original ballots can be accepted.

We will announce our new member of the Board in the next issue. I appreciate your enthusiasm and willingness to participate in this important election.

Member Privileges

In addition to the annual election of a member of the Board, you—as a member of Handgun Control—are entitled to other membership privileges. You are entitled to participate in our annual meeting which will be held on June 22, in Washington, D.C. The Handgun Control Conference will bring members of Handgun Control together to learn more about the issue, our plans for the future, and how you can become more involved in working for passage of tougher handgun laws. The Handgun Control Conference is your opportunity to learn how you can help make Handgun Control's goals a reality. You'll find registration and reservation information on page two. I hope many of you will take advantage of this opportunity to meet us here in Washington. I'm looking forward to a productive and informative Conference.

If, however, you're unable to attend, please let me know your ideas and opinions on our program. We are *your* voice—your representative—and we need to hear from you. Every year, we call thousands of our members to find out what concerns them most and how they feel we can best reach our goals. Don't be afraid to tell us what you think—we want your advice.

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HANDGUN CONTROL

**ONE MILLION STRONG . . . working to
keep handguns out of the wrong hands.**

Handgun Control Inc
1400 K Street N.W.
Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20005

GENERAL COUNSEL

VIS & POGUE

SQUARE

STREET, N. W.

D. 20005-5701

MAR 18 P 3: 43

First Class Mail

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JONES, DAY, REAVIS & POGUE
 METROPOLITAN SQUARE
 635 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W.
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005-5701

TO:
 Charles N. Steele, Esq.
 General Counsel
 Federal Election Commission
 1325 K Street, N.W.
 Washington, DC 20463

4TH FLOOR
 FIRST CLASS MAIL



ACC# 6854

JONES, DAY, REAVIS & POGUE

OFFICES IN
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COLUMBUS
DALLAS
LOS ANGELES

METROPOLITAN SQUARE
655 FIFTEENTH STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-5701

TELEPHONE: 202/879-3939
TELEX: DOMESTIC 892410
TELEX: INTERNATIONAL 64363
CABLE: ATTORNEYS WASHINGTON
TELECOPIER: 202 466-8642

March 8, 1985

By Messenger

Charles Snyder
Office of the General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20463

Re: MUR 1891

Dear Mr. Snyder:

I would like to request on behalf of our client Handgun Control, Inc., a seven-day extension of the time in which to respond to the complaint against Handgun Control, Inc. recently filed by the National Rifle Association. As we discussed on the telephone yesterday, this response is currently due on Monday, March 11, 1985.

Because of a previously scheduled meeting of the Governing Board of Handgun Control, Inc., which will take place next week, our client is unable to meet with us to review and comment on a draft response until the middle of next week. We will not, as a result, be able to finalize our response until the end of next week.

Accordingly, we request an extension of time within which to file a response to March 18, 1985. We do not expect that any further extensions will be necessary.

Sincerely yours,

Tim Finn

Timothy J. Finn

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JONES, DAY, REAVIS & POGUE

METROPOLITAN SQUARE

655 FIFTEENTH STREET, N W

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005-5701

Charles Snyder
Office of the General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20463

BY MESSENGER

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HANDGUN CONTROL

**ONE MILLION STRONG . . . working to
keep handguns out of the wrong hands.**

February 26, 1985

Mr. Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20463

Dear Mr. Gross:

This is to acknowledge your letter of February 21st
received on February 25th re: MUR 1891.

Please find attached a designation of counsel.

Sincerely,



Charles J. Orasin
Executive Vice President

CJO:je

Enclosure

Doc #6802

Snyder

35 MAR 1 9:54

GENERAL COUNSEL

35040525145

STATEMENT OF DESIGNATION OF COUNSEL

MUR _____

NAME OF COUNSEL: Mr. William E. Sudow
Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue
ADDRESS: 655 Fifteenth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005-5701

TELEPHONE: (202) 879-3939

RECEIVED
GENERAL COUNSEL
85 MAR 1 10:06

The above-named individual is hereby designated as my
counsel and is authorized to receive any notifications and other
communications from the Commission and to act on my behalf before
the Commission.

2/26/85
Date

Charles J. Orasin
Signature

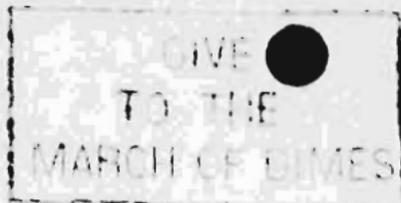
RESPONDENT'S NAME: Charles J. Orasin
ADDRESS: Handgun Control, Inc.
1400 K Street, NW Suite 500
Washington, DC 20005
HOME PHONE: (703) 281-2754
BUSINESS PHONE: (202) 898-0792

85040525146

HANDGUN CONTROL

ONE MILLION STRONG . . . working to
get handguns out of the wrong hands.

Mr. Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20463





FEB 05 1985 8:37

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

KAG
Complaint

OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL COUNSEL

January 28, 1985

Charles N. Steele, Esq.
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Dear Mr. Steele:

Pursuant to 2 USC 437(g) and 11 CFR 111.4(a), I request that you investigate this complaint alleging that Handgun Control, Inc. and/or its separate segregated fund, Handgun Control, Inc. Political Action Committee (HCI-PAC), 1400 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005, has solicited contributions in violation of 2 USC 441b(b)(4) and in knowing violation of the conciliation agreement entered into by Handgun Control, Inc. and the Federal Election Commission on July 16, 1984 as a result of MUR 1604. This complaint is filed on behalf of the National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

HCI-PAC IS A CORPORATE PAC

HCI-PAC is a corporate political action committee within the definition of 2 USC 441b(b)(2)(C). It has identified Handgun Control, Inc. (HCI), a corporation without capital stock, as its connected organization on its statement of organization on file with the Federal Election Commission.

HCI-PAC HAS SOLICITED INDIVIDUALS OTHER THAN HCI'S EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL OR MEMBERS AS DEFINED IN 2 USC 441b(b)(4) AND AS AGREED TO IN THE JULY 16, 1984 CONCILIATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE FEC AND HCI

1) 2 USC 441b(b)(4)(A)(i) states that a corporation or a separate segregated fund established by a corporation may only solicit contributions to such a fund from its stockholders and their families and its executive or administrative personnel and their families. An exception to this prohibition appears in 441b(b)(4)(C) whereby a corporation without capital stock may solicit contributions to the fund from members of the corporation without capital stock.

2) The term "member" is defined at 11 CFR 114.1(e) as all persons who are currently satisfying the requirements for

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membership in a corporation without capital stock. A person is not considered a member under this definition if the only requirement for membership is a contribution to a separate segregated fund.

3) On July 16, 1984 the Federal Election Commission and Handgun Control, Inc. entered into a conciliation agreement wherein the FEC set out its interpretation of the term "member" of a corporation without capital stock as including only those individuals who have knowingly taken some affirmative steps to become a member of the organization; the membership relationship is evidenced by the existence of rights and obligations vis-a-vis the corporation, and there is a predetermined minimum amount for dues or contributions. HCI agreed to establish as requirements for membership in its organization a predetermined minimum amount of dues and to establish as membership rights the right to participate in annual meetings and the right to elect a director to the Governing Board. HCI also agreed not to solicit contributions for HCI-PAC from any individual who does not constitute a "member" of HCI within the meaning of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, the Commission's regulations, and the Commission's interpretation thereunder.

4) The Commission has specifically stated in several advisory opinions (see Advisory Opinions 1977-67, 1979-69, 1984-22, and 1984-33) and within the text of the July 16, 1984 conciliation agreement that in order for a person to be considered a "member" of an organization, that person must "have knowingly taken some affirmative step to become a member of the organization."

5) Upon information and belief, subsequent to the conciliation agreement, HCI classified a group of prior contributors as "members." See Exhibit 1, page 2: "A member of Handgun Control Inc., shall be anyone who has contributed no less than 15 dollars to the organization within the last 24 months." HCI By-Laws, Article VI.

6) Upon information and belief, Handgun Control, Inc. solicited persons who did not constitute "members" of HCI by a letter dated Friday, October 12, 1984. See Exhibit 2.

7) On HCI-PAC's Post General Election Report (10/21/84 - 11/06/84), HCI-PAC indicated it had received \$63,530.59 in the time period directly following the October 12 solicitation. An amount of \$10,735.00 is listed as received from 15 itemized contributors. Consequently, contributions of \$199 or less must have been received from a minimum of 265 contributors; altogether, therefore, there were a minimum of 280 contributors. See, Exhibit 4.

8) Upon information and belief, HCI employs approximately 12 individuals.

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9) Upon information and belief, no person solicited by the October 12, 1984 letter, prior to receiving that solicitation, knowingly took any affirmative steps to become a member of the organization. -

10) The conciliation agreement states that HCI will establish as a right of membership the right to participate in annual meetings. See Exhibit 1, page 3: "A meeting of the members shall take place in June of each year, at a time and place to be designated by resolution of the Governing Board." HCI By-Laws, Article IX.

11) There is nothing in the By-laws of HCI which establishes any right "to participate" at the annual meeting of HCI nor was there any such right established prior to the solicitation of October 12, 1984, in that there is no requirement that any business of any sort be conducted at the annual meeting.

12) The conciliation agreement states that HCI will establish as a right of membership the right "to elect" a director to the Governing Board. See Exhibit 1, pages 1 and 2: Article IV, "Election of Directors."

13) HCI's By-Laws do not establish a procedure "to elect" a director as the term "elect" is used in the conciliation agreement.

14) Article IV of HCI's By-Laws requires a nominating committee, which is composed of current HCI Board Members only, to select the names of a minimum of 2 people to be presented to the "membership" in order for that "membership" to choose one of the names. Other than to be nominated by the Board-controlled nominating committee, there is no procedure by which a person may be placed upon the ballot in that there are no provisions made for a petition process or for write-in candidates. In effect, then, the By-Laws, by only allowing the "membership" the right to select someone who has been pre-selected by the Board, continue the existence of a self-perpetuating Board, none of the members of which are chosen by a genuine election. Moreover, as a result of the Governing Board's power to remove any director without cause, the Governing Board is even allowed to remove the preselected candidate chosen by the "membership." Thus, if the preselected candidate is, among the nominated candidates, the least popular with the Governing Board, the Board may wholly negate the "election" by removing the one "elected" Board

*/ Upon information and belief, there was no membership drive prior to the October 12, 1984 solicitation, no bylaws were made available, no publications were regularly received, no membership cards were distributed (see Exhibit 3), and no notification or correspondence was sent to prior contributors outlining membership rights.

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member. Clearly, the entire process established by Article IV does not constitute an election.

CONCLUSION

As a result of HCI's failure to take corrective action to comply the FEC's directives on what constitutes a "member," HCI has knowingly and willfully violated the conciliation agreement with the Commission signed July 16, 1984. Thus, HCI has also unlawfully solicited contributions to HCI-PAC from individuals who do not constitute members of HCI within the meaning of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, the Commission's regulations, and the Commission's interpretation thereunder.

Sincerely yours,

THE NATIONAL RIFLE
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

By:

Janet K. Scherer
Janet K. Scherer, Esq.
Assistant General Counsel

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of January,
1985.

Karen B. Dempsey
Notary Public

District of Columbia

My Commission Expires April 30, 1989

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HANDGUN CONTROL

ONE MILLION STRONG . . . working to
keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

GCC # 7209
HE/FEC

85 APR 17 P12:48

February 26, 1985

RECEIVED
GENERAL COUNSEL
APR 17 3:54

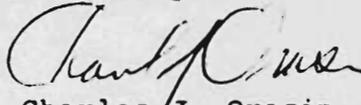
Mr. Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20463

Dear Mr. Gross:

This is to acknowledge your letter of February 21st
received on February 25th re: MUR 1891.

Please find attached a designation of counsel.

Sincerely,



Charles J. Orasin
Executive Vice President

CJO:je

Enclosure

35040525152



STATEMENT OF DESIGNATION OF COUNSEL

MUR _____

NAME OF COUNSEL: Mr. William E. Sudow
ADDRESS: Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue
655 Fifteenth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005-5701

TELEPHONE: (202) 879-3939

The above-named individual is hereby designated as my
counsel and is authorized to receive any notifications and other
communications from the Commission and to act on my behalf before
the Commission.

2/26/85
Date

Charles J. Orasin
Signature

RESPONDENT'S NAME: Charles J. Orasin

ADDRESS: Handgun Control, Inc.
1400 K Street, NW Suite 500
Washington, DC 20005

HOME PHONE: (703) 281-2754

BUSINESS PHONE: (202) 898-0792

35040525153

HANDGUN CONTROL

**12 MILLION STRONG . . . working to
keep handguns out of the wrong hands.**

FOR A SAFER
AMERICA



Mr. Charles Snyder
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20463

95 APR 17 P12:48



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

February 21, 1985

Janet K. Scherer, Esquire
National Rifle Association of America
1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

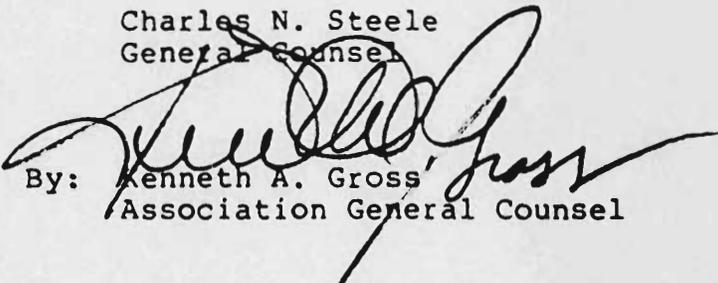
Dear Ms. Scherer:

This letter is to acknowledge receipt of your complaint which we received on February 1, 1985, against Handgun Control, Inc. and/or Handgun Control, Inc. Political Action Committee, which alleges violations of the Federal Election Campaign laws. A staff member has been assigned to analyze your allegations. The respondent will be notified of this complaint within five days.

You will be notified as soon as the Commission takes final action on your complaint. Should you have or receive any additional information in this matter, please forward it to this office. We suggest that this information be sworn to in the same manner as your original complaint. For your information we have attached a brief description of the Commission's procedure for handling complaints. If you have any questions, please contact Cheryl Thomas at (202) 523-4143.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

By: 
Kenneth A. Gross
Association General Counsel

Enclosure

85040525155



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

February 21, 1985

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Charles J. Orasin
Executive Vice President
Handgun Control, Inc.
1400 "K" Street, N.W.
Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: MUR 1891

Dear Mr. Onasim:

This letter is to notify you that on February 1, 1985, the Federal Election Commission received a complaint which alleges that Handgun Control, Inc., may have violated certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"). A copy of the complaint is enclosed. We have numbered this matter MUR 1891. Please refer to this number in all future correspondence.

Under the Act, you have the opportunity to demonstrate, in writing, that no action should be taken against Handgun Control Inc., in connection with this matter. Your response must be submitted within 15 days, the Commission may take further action based on the available information.

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

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

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

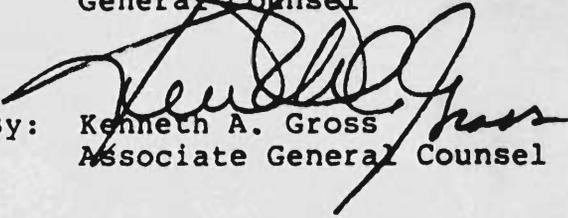
35040525156

Mr. Charles J. Orasin
MUR 1891
Page 2

If you have any questions, please contact Charles Snyder, the attorney assigned to this matter at (202) 523-4000. For your information, we have attached a brief description of the Commission's procedure for handling complaints.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel


By: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Enclosures

1. Complaint
2. Procedures
3. Designation of Counsel Statement

85040525157



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

February 21, 1985

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Charles J. Orasin, Treasurer
Handgun Control Political Action Committee
1400 "K" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: MUR 1891

Dear Mr. Onasim:

This letter is to notify you that on February 1, 1985, the Federal Election Commission received a complaint which alleges that Handgun Control Political Action Committee and you, as treasurer may have violated certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"). A copy of the complaint is enclosed. We have numbered this matter MUR 1891. Please refer to this number in all future correspondence.

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

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

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

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

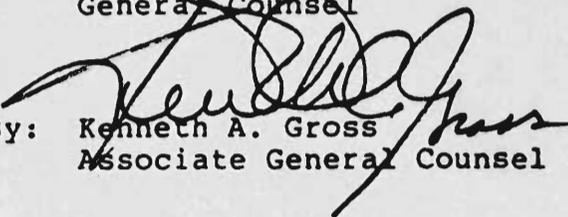
85040525158

Mr. Charles J. Orasin
MUR 1891
Page 2

If you have any questions, please contact Charles Snyder, the attorney assigned to this matter at (202) 523-4000. For your information, we have attached a brief description of the Commission's procedure for handling complaints.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel


By: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Enclosures

1. Complaint
2. Procedures
3. Designation of Counsel Statement

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RECEIVED AT THE FEC
GCC#6563
FEB 1 8 58:37

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

OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL COUNSEL

January 28, 1985

Charles N. Steele, Esq.
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

15 FEB 1 11:00
GENERAL COUNSEL

Dear Mr. Steele:

Pursuant to 2 USC 437(g) and 11 CFR 111.4(a), I request that you investigate this complaint alleging that Handgun Control, Inc. and/or its separate segregated fund, Handgun Control, Inc. Political Action Committee (HCI-PAC), 1400 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005, has solicited contributions in violation of 2 USC 441b(b)(4) and in knowing violation of the conciliation agreement entered into by Handgun Control, Inc. and the Federal Election Commission on July 16, 1984 as a result of MUR 1604. This complaint is filed on behalf of the National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

HCI-PAC IS A CORPORATE PAC

HCI-PAC is a corporate political action committee within the definition of 2 USC 441b(b)(2)(C). It has identified Handgun Control, Inc. (HCI), a corporation without capital stock, as its connected organization on its statement of organization on file with the Federal Election Commission.

HCI-PAC HAS SOLICITED INDIVIDUALS OTHER THAN HCI'S EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL OR MEMBERS AS DEFINED IN 2 USC 441b(b)(4) AND AS AGREED TO IN THE JULY 16, 1984 CONCILIATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE FEC AND HCI

1) 2 USC 441b(b)(4)(A)(i) states that a corporation or a separate segregated fund established by a corporation may only solicit contributions to such a fund from its stockholders and their families and its executive or administrative personnel and their families. An exception to this prohibition appears in 441b(b)(4)(C) whereby a corporation without capital stock may solicit contributions to the fund from members of the corporation without capital stock.

2) The term "member" is defined at 11 CFR 114.1(e) as all persons who are currently satisfying the requirements for

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membership in a corporation without capital stock. A person is not considered a member under this definition if the only requirement for membership is a contribution to a separate segregated fund.

3) On July 16, 1984 the Federal Election Commission and Handgun Control, Inc. entered into a conciliation agreement wherein the FEC set out its interpretation of the term "member" of a corporation without capital stock as including only those individuals who have knowingly taken some affirmative steps to become a member of the organization; the membership relationship is evidenced by the existence of rights and obligations vis-a-vis the corporation, and there is a predetermined minimum amount for dues or contributions. HCI agreed to establish as requirements for membership in its organization a predetermined minimum amount of dues and to establish as membership rights the right to participate in annual meetings and the right to elect a director to the Governing Board. HCI also agreed not to solicit contributions for HCI-PAC from any individual who does not constitute a "member" of HCI within the meaning of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, the Commission's regulations, and the Commission's interpretation thereunder.

4) The Commission has specifically stated in several advisory opinions (see Advisory Opinions 1977-67, 1979-69, 1984-22, and 1984-33) and within the text of the July 16, 1984 conciliation agreement that in order for a person to be considered a "member" of an organization, that person must "have knowingly taken some affirmative step to become a member of the organization."

5) Upon information and belief, subsequent to the conciliation agreement, HCI classified a group of prior contributors as "members." See Exhibit 1, page 2: "A member of Handgun Control Inc., shall be anyone who has contributed no less than 15 dollars to the organization within the last 24 months." HCI By-Laws, Article VI.

6) Upon information and belief, Handgun Control, Inc. solicited persons who did not constitute "members" of HCI by a letter dated Friday, October 12, 1984. See Exhibit 2.

7) On HCI-PAC's Post General Election Report (10/21/84 - 11/06/84), HCI-PAC indicated it had received \$63,530.59 in the time period directly following the October 12 solicitation. An amount of \$10,735.00 is listed as received from 15 itemized contributors. Consequently, contributions of \$199 or less must have been received from a minimum of 265 contributors; altogether, therefore, there were a minimum of 280 contributors. See, Exhibit 4.

8) Upon information and belief, HCI employs approximately 12 individuals.

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9) Upon information and belief, no person solicited by the October 12, 1984 letter, prior to receiving that solicitation, knowingly took any affirmative steps to become a member of the organization. -

10) The conciliation agreement states that HCI will establish as a right of membership the right to participate in annual meetings. See Exhibit 1, page 3: "A meeting of the members shall take place in June of each year, at a time and place to be designated by resolution of the Governing Board." HCI By-Laws, Article IX.

11) There is nothing in the By-laws of HCI which establishes any right "to participate" at the annual meeting of HCI nor was there any such right established prior to the solicitation of October 12, 1984, in that there is no requirement that any business of any sort be conducted at the annual meeting.

12) The conciliation agreement states that HCI will establish as a right of membership the right "to elect" a director to the Governing Board. See Exhibit 1, pages 1 and 2: Article IV, "Election of Directors."

13) HCI's By-Laws do not establish a procedure "to elect" a director as the term "elect" is used in the conciliation agreement.

14) Article IV of HCI's By-Laws requires a nominating committee, which is composed of current HCI Board Members only, to select the names of a minimum of 2 people to be presented to the "membership" in order for that "membership" to choose one of the names. Other than to be nominated by the Board-controlled nominating committee, there is no procedure by which a person may be placed upon the ballot in that there are no provisions made for a petition process or for write-in candidates. In effect, then, the By-Laws, by only allowing the "membership" the right to select someone who has been pre-selected by the Board, continue the existence of a self-perpetuating Board, none of the members of which are chosen by a genuine election. Moreover, as a result of the Governing Board's power to remove any director without cause, the Governing Board is even allowed to remove the preselected candidate chosen by the "membership." Thus, if the preselected candidate is, among the nominated candidates, the least popular with the Governing Board, the Board may wholly negate the "election" by removing the one "elected" Board

* / Upon information and belief, there was no membership drive prior to the October 12, 1984 solicitation, no bylaws were made available, no publications were regularly received, no membership cards were distributed (see Exhibit 3), and no notification or correspondence was sent to prior contributors outlining membership rights.

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member. Clearly, the entire process established by Article IV does not constitute an election.

CONCLUSION

As a result of HCI's failure to take corrective action to comply the FEC's directives on what constitutes a "member," HCI has knowingly and willfully violated the conciliation agreement with the Commission signed July 16, 1984. Thus, HCI has also unlawfully solicited contributions to HCI-PAC from individuals who do not constitute members of HCI within the meaning of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, the Commission's regulations, and the Commission's interpretation thereunder.

Sincerely yours,

THE NATIONAL RIFLE
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

By:

Janet K. Scherer
Janet K. Scherer, Esq.
Assistant General Counsel

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of January,
1985.

Karen B. Dempsey
Notary Public

District of Columbia
My Commission Expires April 30, 1989

35040525163

CONSENT-IN-LIEU OF A SPECIAL MEETING
OF THE GOVERNING BOARD
OF HANDGUN CONTROL INC.

NOV 20 1984

WHEREAS, the undersigned constitute all of the Governing Board of HANDGUN CONTROL INC., a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the bylaws be, and hereby are, amended, modified and altered as follows:

Paragraph 5 of Article IV shall be deleted in full and replaced with the following:

5. Election of Directors

(a) In general. All the Directors save one shall be elected by a majority of the Governing Board in office by a vote which may be taken at a meeting or by mail. One Director (the Member-at-Large) shall be elected pursuant to subparagraphs(c) and (d) hereof.

(b) Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall be composed of the President and two (2) to four (4) Members who shall be appointed by the President.

(c) Nominations. The Governing Board shall annually designate a date for the election of the Member-at-Large (the Election Date). No later than 60 days before the Election Date, the President shall give notice thereof to the Members and shall solicit the nomination of candidates for Member-at-Large during such period as shall be specified in the notice. The Nominating Committee shall select as candidates no fewer than two persons so

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nominated, provided that such persons shall be Members in good standing and shall, in the Nominating Committee's discretion, have demonstrated their commitment to the organization's governing principles and be otherwise qualified.

(d) Election. No later than 20 days before the Election Date, the President shall give notice to the Members of the candidates selected pursuant to subparagraph (c) hereof and shall provide the Members with ballots for voting by mail. The candidate who shall receive the greatest number of votes shall be elected.

(e) Notice. Notice, as provided in this section, shall be mailed to each Member at his address as it appears on the most current membership list of the organization. Such notice shall be deemed given when deposited in the United States mail, with postage prepaid thereon.

The following paragraph 6 of Article IV shall be added:

6. Removal. Any Director may be removed, with or without cause, by resolution of the Governing Board.

Former sections 6 through 9 of Article IV shall be redesignated and numbered sections 7 through 10.

Article VI shall be deleted in full and replaced with the following:

ARTICLE VI MEMBERS

1. A Member of HANDGUN CONTROL INC., shall be anyone who has contributed no less than 15 dollars to the organization within

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the last 24 months. A Member shall enjoy, among other rights, the right to nominate and vote for the Member-at-Large.

2. A Contributing Member shall be anyone who has contributed funds to the organization within the last 24 months if such funds shall be less than 15 dollars. A Contributing Member shall have the same rights as a Member except that a Contributing Member shall not have the right to nominate or vote as provided in paragraph 5 hereof.

The following Article IX shall be added:

IX. ANNUAL MEETING

A meeting of the Members shall take place in June of each year, at a time and place to be designated by resolution of the Governing Board.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands:

DATE:

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8 5 0 4 0 5 2 5 1 6 7



HANDGUN CONTROL



ONE MILLION STRONG... working to keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

URGENT!

"Are your elected officials in the NRA's pocket? Check inside for the answer."
(Information for HCI Members Only)



NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES



BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 10848 WASHINGTON, D.C.

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

Handgun Control PAC
P.O. Box 19249
Washington, D.C. 20036

HANDGUN CONTROL

ONE MILLION STRONG . . . working to
keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

Friday, October 12

Dear Supporter:

It's time to take our CAMPAIGN TO EXPOSE THE REAL NRA -- which I wrote you about a few weeks ago -- one step farther.

In the all-important final weeks of the 1984 election campaign we must tell the American people exactly who among their elected representatives accepted money -- sometimes thousands and thousands of dollars -- from the NRA and, in turn, pledged their support for the NRA's legislative agenda.

And that's why I'm writing you today.

In the next 10 days Handgun Control will launch a massive, nationwide effort to expose the infuriating way the NRA exerts influence on our lawmakers. And I need your personal financial help to do it.

Let's face facts. There's a simple reason for the NRA giving a Representative or Senator money: they are counting on a vote for their gun decontrol scheme and against new legislation to keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

I've enclosed for you a list of every member of the House of Representatives and those Senators who are up for reelection next month. Look up your elected officials. See whether they've accepted money from the National Rifle Association. (I think you'll find the results shocking!) And remember that the NRA will pour another \$1 million into the elections over the next two weeks.

If you find this information telling -- and I'm certain you will -- don't you think that millions of other caring Americans will be interested to know if their legislators are in the NRA's pocket?

Of course they will. And that's why Handgun Control urgently needs funds for newspaper advertisements showing which lawmakers got gun money ... for postage and printing of special mailings to the home districts of those lawmakers ... and for information packages that we will send to both the national broadcast and print media.

We must do all we can in the final weeks of the 1984 election year to let concerned Americans know firsthand about their legislators' link to the NRA, and about the amount of money they received from the NRA.

Believe me, I don't enjoy asking you and other of Handgun Control's best friends over and over for funding to support our critical efforts --

(over, please)

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like our fight to expose the NRA's political power and its tactics of intimidation. But I really have no alternative.

When I see the determination of the National Rifle Association, hell-bent on passing its gun decontrol legislation, I know we of Handgun Control must use all our skill and resources to stop them.

And, I know that when the chips are down I can count on your continued support.

So I urge you to respond to my request for help today. I must hear from you and other loyal supporters of Handgun Control within 10 days.

That way I will know how much money I can count on to step up our CAMPAIGN TO EXPOSE THE REAL NRA by publicizing the NRA's influence-buying tactics during the absolutely critical final weeks of the election year -- when millions of voters consider carefully the records of their legislators.

Please rush me your check -- made payable to Handgun Control's Political Action Committee -- for the largest amount you can afford.

Help Handgun Control expose every legislator in the NRA's pocket.
Thank you!

Sincerely,



Chairman

P.S. If you'd like to know exactly how much money your Representative and Senators have received from the NRA, please call our Election Information Hotline, 202-898-0792, at your convenience.

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Legend

- KR:** Cosponsor of Kennedy-Rodino Handgun Crime Control Bill (S. 511 and H.R. 1543)
- MV:** McClure-Volkmer Gun Decontrol Bill (S. 914 and H.R. 2420)
- HCI \$:** Campaign contribution from Handgun Control PAC
- GUN \$:** Campaign contribution from National Rifle Association, Gun Owners of America, or Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms

ALABAMA

Sen. Howell Heflin (D)	MV	Gun \$
Sen. Jeremiah Denton (R)	MV	Gun \$
Jack Edwards (R-1)		
William Dickinson (R-2)	MV	Gun \$
Bill Nichols (D-3)	MV	Gun \$
Tom Bevill (D-4)	MV	
Ronnie Flippo (D-5)	MV	Gun \$
Ben Erdreich (D-6)		Gun \$
Richard Shelby (D-7)	MV	Gun \$

ALASKA

Sen. Ted Stevens (R)	MV	Gun \$
Sen. Frank Murkowski (R)	MV	Gun \$
Don Young (R-1)	MV	Gun \$

ARIZONA

Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D)	MV	Gun \$
Sen. Barry Goldwater (R)	MV	Gun \$
John McCain (R-1)	MV	
Morris Udall (D-2)		
Bob Stump (R-3)	MV	Gun \$
Eldon Rudd (R-4)	MV	Gun \$
James McIntulty (D-5)		

ARKANSAS

Sen. Dale Bumpers (D)		
Sen. David Pryor (D)	MV	Gun \$
Bill Alexander (D-1)		Gun \$
Ed Bethune (R-2)		
John Hammerschmidt (R-3)	MV	Gun \$
Beryl Anthony (D-4)	MV	Gun \$

CALIFORNIA

Sen. Alan Cranston (D)		
Sen. Pete Wilson (R)		Gun \$
Douglas Bosco (D-1)		
Gene Chappie (R-2)	MV	Gun \$
Robert Matsui (D-3)		HCI \$
Vic Fazio (D-4)		HCI \$
Sala Burton (D-5)	KR	HCI \$
Barbara Boxer (D-6)	KR	HCI \$
George Miller (D-7)		HCI \$
Ronald Dellums (D-8)	KR	HCI \$
Fortney Stark (D-9)	KR	HCI \$
Don Edwards (D-10)	KR	HCI \$
Tom Lantos (D-11)		
Ed Zschau (R-12)		
Norman Mineta (D-13)		HCI \$
Norman Shumway (R-14)	MV	Gun \$
Tony Coelho (D-15)		Gun \$
Leon Panetta (D-16)		
Charles Pashayan (R-17)	MV	Gun \$
Richard Lehman (D-18)		
Robert Lagomarsino (R-19)		Gun \$
William Thomas (R-20)	MV	Gun \$
Bobbi Fiedler (R-21)		Gun \$
Carlos Moorhead (R-22)	MV	Gun \$
Anthony Beilenson (D-23)	KR	
Henry Waxman (D-24)	KR	HCI \$
Edward Roybal (D-25)	KR	HCI \$
Howard Berman (D-26)	KR	HCI \$
Mel Levine (D-27)	KR	HCI \$
Julian Dixon (D-28)	KR	HCI \$
Augustus Hawkins (D-29)		HCI \$
Matthew Martinez (D-30)	KR	HCI \$
Mervyn Dymally (D-31)		HCI \$
Glenn Anderson (D-32)		
David Drier (R-33)	MV	Gun \$
Esteban Torres (D-34)		HCI \$
Jerry Lewis (R-35)		Gun \$
George Brown (D-36)	KR	HCI \$
Alfred McCandless (R-37)		Gun \$
Jerry Patterson (D-38)		
William Dannemeyer (R-39)	MV	Gun \$

Robert Badham (R-40)			
Bill Lowery (R-41)			Gun \$
Dan Lungren (R-42)			Gun \$
Ronald Packard (R-43)			Gun \$
Jim Bates (D-44)	KR		HCI \$
Duncan Hunter (R-45)		MV	Gun \$

COLORADO

Sen. Gary Hart (D)			
Sen. William Armstrong (R)		MV	Gun \$
Patricia Schroeder (D-1)	KR		HCI \$
Timothy Wirth (D-2)			
Ray Kogovsek (D-3)		MV	Gun \$
Hank Brown (R-4)			Gun \$
Ken Kramer (R-5)		MV	Gun \$
Dan Schaefer (R-6)			Gun \$

CONNECTICUT

Sen. Lowell Weicker (R)			Gun \$
Sen. Christopher Dodd (D)			
Barbara Kennelly (D-1)			HCI \$
Sam Gejdenson (D-2)			HCI \$
Bruce Morrison (D-3)	KR		HCI \$
Stewart McKinney (R-4)	KR		HCI \$
William Ratchford (D-5)	KR		HCI \$
Nancy Johnson (R-6)			Gun \$

DELAWARE

Sen. William Roth (R)		MV	Gun \$
Sen. Joseph Biden (D)			
Thomas Carper (D-1)			

FLORIDA

Sen. Lawton Chiles (D)			
Sen. Paula Hawkins (R)		MV	Gun \$
Earl Hutto (D-1)		MV	Gun \$
Don Fuqua (D-2)		MV	Gun \$
Charles Bennett (D-3)			
Bill Chappell (D-4)		MV	Gun \$
Bill McCollum (R-5)			Gun \$
Buddy MacKay (D-6)			Gun \$
Sam Gibbons (D-7)			
C. W. Bill Young (R-8)			
Michael Bilirakis (R-9)		MV	Gun \$
Andy Ireland (R-10)		MV	
Bill Nelson (D-11)			Gun \$
Tom Lewis (R-12)			Gun \$
Connie Mack (R-13)			Gun \$
Dan Mica (D-14)			Gun \$
E. Clay Shaw (R-15)			Gun \$
Lawrence Smith (D-16)		KR	HCI \$
William Lehman (D-17)		KR	HCI \$
Claude Pepper (D-18)			HCI \$
Dante Fascell (D-19)		KR	HCI \$

GEORGIA

Sen. Sam Nunn (D)			Gun \$
Sen. Mack Mattingly (R)		MV	Gun \$
Lindsay Thomas (D-1)			
Charles Hatcher (D-2)			
Richard Ray (D-3)			
Elliott Levitas (D-4)			
Wyche Fowler (D-5)			
Newt Gingrich (R-6)		MV	Gun \$
George Darden (D-7)			Gun \$
J. Roy Rowland (D-8)			
Ed Jenkins (D-9)			Gun \$
Doug Barnard (D-10)			Gun \$

HAWAII

Sen. Daniel Inouye (D)		KR	
Sen. Spark Matsunaga (D)		KR	HCI \$
Cecil Heftel (D-1)		KR	HCI \$
Daniel Akaka (D-2)		KR	HCI \$

IDAHO

Sen. James McClure (R)		MV	Gun \$
Sen. Steven Symms (R)		MV	Gun \$
Larry Craig (R-1)		MV	Gun \$
George Hansen (R-2)		MV	Gun \$

ILLINOIS

Sen. Charles Percy (R)		KR	HCI \$
Sen. Alan Dixon (D)			
Charles Hayes (D-1)			
Gus Savage (D-2)			
Marty Russo (D-3)			HCI \$
George O'Brien (R-4)			Gun \$
William Lipinski (D-5)			HCI \$
Henry Hyde (R-6)			
Cardiss Collins (D-7)		KR	HCI \$
Dan Rostenkowski (D-8)			HCI \$
Sidney Yates (D-9)		KR	HCI \$

John Porter (R-10) HCl \$
 Frank Annunzio (D-11) MV Gun \$
 Philip Crane (R-12) MV Gun \$
 John Erlenborn (R-13) MV Gun \$
 Tom Corcoran (R-14) Gun \$
 Edward Madigan (R-15) Gun \$
 Lynn Martin (R-16) Gun \$
 Lane Evans (D-17) Gun \$
 Robert Michel (R-18) MV Gun \$
 Danzel Crane (R-18) MV Gun \$
 Richard Durbin (D-20) Gun \$
 Melvin Price (D-21) Gun \$
 Paul Simon (D-22) Gun \$

INDIANA

Sen. Richard Lugar (R) MV Gun \$
 Sen. Dan Quayle (R) MV Gun \$
 Katie Hall (D-1) HCl \$
 Philip Sharp (D-2) Gun \$
 John Hiller (R-3) Gun \$
 Dan Coats (R-4) Gun \$
 Elwood Hillis (R-5) Gun \$
 Dan Burton (R-6) MV Gun \$
 John Myers (R-7) MV Gun \$
 Frank McCloskey (D-8) Gun \$
 Lee Hamilton (D-9) Gun \$
 Andrew Jacobs (D-10) Gun \$

IOWA

Sen. Roger Jepsen (R) MV Gun \$
 Sen. Charles Grassley (R) MV Gun \$
 Jim Leach (R-1) Gun \$
 Thomas Tauke (R-2) MV Gun \$
 Cooper Evans (R-3) Gun \$
 Neal Smith (D-4) HCl \$
 Tom Harkin (D-5) HCl \$
 Berkeley Bedell (D-6) HCl \$

KANSAS

Sen. Robert Dole (R) MV Gun \$
 Sen. Nancy Kassebaum (R) MV Gun \$
 Pat Roberts (R-1) MV Gun \$
 Jim Slattery (D-2) Gun \$
 Larry Winn (R-3) Gun \$
 Dan Glickman (D-4) MV Gun \$
 Bob Whittaker (R-5) MV Gun \$

KENTUCKY

Sen. Walter Huddleston (D) MV Gun \$
 Sen. Wendell Ford (D) MV Gun \$
 Carroll Hubbard (D-1) Gun \$
 William Natcher (D-2) HCl \$
 Romane Mazzoli (D-3) HCl \$
 Gene Snyder (R-4) MV Gun \$
 Harold Rogers (R-5) MV Gun \$
 Larry Hopkins (R-6) Gun \$
 Vacant (7) Gun \$

LOUISIANA

Sen. Russell Long (D) MV Gun \$
 Sen. J. Bennett Johnston (D) MV Gun \$
 Bob Livingston (R-1) Gun \$
 Lindy Boggs (D-2) MV Gun \$
 W. J. Billy Tauzin (D-3) MV Gun \$
 Buddy Roemer (D-4) MV Gun \$
 Jerry Huckaby (D-5) MV Gun \$
 W. Henson Moore (R-6) MV Gun \$
 John Breaux (D-7) MV Gun \$
 Gillis Long (D-8) Gun \$

MAINE

Sen. William Cohen (R) MV Gun \$
 Sen. George Mitchell (D) MV Gun \$
 John McKernan (R-1) MV Gun \$
 Olympia Snowe (R-2) MV Gun \$

MARYLAND

Sen. Charles Mathias (R) MV Gun \$
 Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D) MV Gun \$
 Roy Dyson (D-1) MV Gun \$
 Clarence Long (D-2) HCl \$
 Barbara Mikulski (D-3) MV HCl \$
 Marjorie Holt (R-4) MV HCl \$
 Steny Hoyer (D-5) MV HCl \$
 Beverly Byron (D-6) MV HCl \$
 Parren Mitchell (D-7) KR HCl \$
 Michael Barnes (D-8) KR HCl \$

MASSACHUSETTS

Sen. Edward Kennedy (D) KR HCl \$
 Sen. Paul Tsongas (D) KR HCl \$
 Silvio Conte (R-1) Gun \$
 Edward Boland (D-2) Gun \$
 Joseph Early (D-3) Gun \$

Barney Frank (D-4) HCl \$
 James Shannon (D-5) HCl \$
 Nicholas Mavroules (D-6) KR HCl \$
 Edward Markey (D-7) KR HCl \$
 Tip O'Neill (D-8) HCl \$
 Joe Moakley (D-9) HCl \$
 Gerry Studds (D-10) KR HCl \$
 Brian Donnelly (D-11) KR HCl \$

MICHIGAN

Sen. Donald Riegle (D) HCl \$
 Sen. Carl Levin (D) HCl \$
 John Conyers (D-1) KR HCl \$
 Carl Pursell (R-2) HCl \$
 Howard Wolpe (D-3) MV Gun \$
 Mark Sander (R-4) MV Gun \$
 Harold Sawyer (R-5) Gun \$
 Bob Carr (D-6) Gun \$
 Dale Kildee (D-7) MV Gun \$
 Bob Traxler (D-8) MV Gun \$
 Guy Vander Jagt (R-9) MV Gun \$
 Donald Albosta (D-10) MV Gun \$
 Robert Dains (R-11) KR HCl \$
 David Bonior (D-12) KR HCl \$
 George Crockett (D-13) Gun \$
 Dennis Hertel (D-14) Gun \$
 William Ford (D-15) Gun \$
 John Dingell (D-16) KR Gun \$
 Sander Levin (D-17) KR HCl \$
 William Broomfield (R-18) Gun \$

MINNESOTA

Sen. David Durenberger (R) MV Gun \$
 Sen. Rudy Boechwitz (R) MV Gun \$
 Timothy Parny (D-1) MV Gun \$
 Vin Weber (R-2) MV Gun \$
 Bill Frenzel (R-3) HCl \$
 Bruce Vento (D-4) HCl \$
 Martin Olev Sabo (D-5) MV Gun \$
 Gerry Sikorski (D-6) MV Gun \$
 Arian Stangeland (R-7) MV Gun \$
 James Oberstar (D-8) MV Gun \$

MISSISSIPPI

Sen. John Stennis (D) MV Gun \$
 Sen. Thad Cochran (R) MV Gun \$
 Jamie Whitten (D-1) MV Gun \$
 Webb Franklin (R-2) MV Gun \$
 G. V. Sonny Montgomery (D-3) MV Gun \$
 Wayne Dowdy (D-4) MV Gun \$
 Trent Lott (R-5) MV Gun \$

MISSOURI

Sen. Thomas Eagleton (D) MV Gun \$
 Sen. John Danforth (R) MV Gun \$
 William Clay (D-1) KR HCl \$
 Robert Young (D-2) MV Gun \$
 Richard Gephardt (D-3) MV Gun \$
 Ike Skelton (D-4) MV HCl \$
 Alan Wheat (D-5) MV Gun \$
 E. Thomas Coleman (R-6) MV Gun \$
 Gene Taylor (R-7) MV Gun \$
 Bill Emerson (R-8) MV Gun \$
 Harold Volkmer (D-9) MV Gun \$

MONTANA

Sen. John Melcher (D) MV Gun \$
 Sen. Max Baucus (D) MV Gun \$
 Pat Williams (D-1) MV Gun \$
 Ron Marlenee (R-2) MV Gun \$

NEBRASKA

Sen. Edward Zorinsky (D) MV Gun \$
 Sen. James Exon (D) MV Gun \$
 Douglas Bereuter (R-1) MV Gun \$
 Hal Daub (R-2) MV Gun \$
 Virginia Smith (R-3) MV Gun \$

NEVADA

Sen. Paul Laxalt (R) MV Gun \$
 Sen. Chic Hecht (R) MV Gun \$
 Harry Reid (D-1) MV Gun \$
 Barbara Vucanovich (R-2) MV Gun \$

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Sen. Gordon Humphrey (R) MV Gun \$
 Sen. Warren Rudman (R) MV Gun \$
 Norman D'Amours (D-1) MV Gun \$
 Judd Gregg (R-2) MV Gun \$

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NEW JERSEY

Sen Bill Bradley (D)		HCI \$
Sen Frank Lautenberg (D)	KR	HCI \$
James Florio (D-1)		Gun \$
William Hughes (D-2)		HCI \$
James Howard (D-3)	KR	HCI \$
Christopher Smith (R-4)		Gun \$
Marge Roukema (R-5)		HCI \$
Bernard Dwyer (D-6)	KR	HCI \$
Matthew Rinaldo (R-7)		HCI \$
Robert Roe (D-8)	KR	HCI \$
Robert Torricelli (D-9)	KR	HCI \$
Peter Rodino (D-10)	KR	HCI \$
Joseph Minah (D-11)	KR	HCI \$
James Courter (R-12)		Gun \$
Vacant (13)		
Frank Guarini (D-14)	KR	HCI \$

NEW MEXICO

Sen Pete Domenici (R)	MV	Gun \$
Sen Jeff Bingaman (D)		HCI \$
Manuel Lujan (R-1)		
Joe Skeen (R-2)		Gun \$
Bill Richardson (D-3)	MV	

NEW YORK

Sen Daniel Moynihan (D)	KR	HCI \$
Sen Alfonse D'Amato (R)		Gun \$
William Carney (R-1)		Gun \$
Thomas Downey (D-2)	KR	HCI \$
Robert Mirazek (D-3)		HCI \$
Norman Lent (R-4)		Gun \$
Raymond McGrath (R-5)		Gun \$
Joseph Addabbo (D-6)	KR	HCI \$
Gary Ackerman (D-7)	KR	HCI \$
James Scheuer (D-8)	KR	HCI \$
Geraldine Ferraro (D-9)	KR	HCI \$
Charles Schumer (D-10)	KR	HCI \$
Ecolphus Towns (D-11)	KR	HCI \$
Major Owens (D-12)	KR	HCI \$
Stephen Solarz (D-13)	KR	HCI \$
Guy Molinari (R-14)		Gun \$
Bill Green (R-15)	KR	HCI \$
Charles Rangel (D-16)	KR	HCI \$
Ted Weiss (D-17)	KR	HCI \$
Robert Garcia (D-18)	KR	HCI \$
Mario Biaggi (D-19)		HCI \$
Richard Ottinger (D-20)	KR	HCI \$
Hamilton Fish (R-21)		Gun \$
Benjamin Gilman (R-22)		Gun \$
Samuel Stratton (D-23)		Gun \$
Gerald Solomon (R-24)	MV	Gun \$
Shenwood Boehert (R-25)		Gun \$
David Martin (R-26)		Gun \$
George Wortley (R-27)		Gun \$
Matthew McHugh (D-28)	MV	
Frank Horton (R-29)		
Barber Conable (R-30)		
Jack Kemp (R-31)		Gun \$
John LaFalce (D-32)		
Henry Nowak (D-33)		
Stan Lundine (D-34)		

NORTH CAROLINA

Sen Jesse Helms (R)	MV	Gun \$
Sen John East (R)	MV	Gun \$
Walter Jones (D-1)	MV	
Tim Valentine (D-2)	MV	Gun \$
Charles Whitley (D-3)		Gun \$
Ike Andrews (D-4)		HCI \$
Stephen Neal (D-5)		Gun \$
Robin Britt (D-6)		HCI \$
Charles Rose (D-7)	MV	Gun \$
Bill Helmer (D-8)		Gun \$
James Martin (R-9)		Gun \$
James Broyhill (R-10)		
James McClure Clarke (D-11)		

NORTH DAKOTA

Sen Quentin Burdick (D)	MV	Gun \$
Sen Mark Andrews (R)	MV	Gun \$
Byron Dorgan (D-1)		Gun \$

OHIO

Sen John Glenn (D)		
Sen Howard Metzenbaum (D)		HCI \$
Thomas Luken (D-1)		Gun \$
Willis Gradson (R-2)		
Tony Hall (D-3)		
Michael Oxley (R-4)		Gun \$
Delbert Latta (R-5)		Gun \$
Bob McEwen (R-6)		Gun \$
Michael DeWine (R-7)		Gun \$
Thomas Kindness (R-8)		Gun \$
Marcy Kaptur (D-9)		

Clarence Miller (R-10)		MV	Gun \$
Dennis Eckart (D-11)			
John Kasich (R-12)		MV	Gun \$
Donald Pesse (D-13)			HCI \$
John Seiberling (D-14)			HCI \$
Chalmers Wylie (R-15)	KR		Gun \$
Ralph Regula (R-16)			
Lyle Williams (R-17)			Gun \$
Douglas Applegate (D-18)			Gun \$
Edward Feighan (D-19)	KR		HCI \$
Mary Rose Oaker (D-20)			
Louis Stokes (D-21)	KR		HCI \$

OKLAHOMA

Sen David Boren (D)		MV	
Sen Don Nickles (R)		MV	Gun \$
James Jones (D-1)			Gun \$
Mike Synar (D-2)		MV	Gun \$
Wes Watkins (D-3)		MV	Gun \$
Deve McCurdy (D-4)		MV	Gun \$
Mckay Edwards (R-5)		MV	Gun \$
Glenn English (D-6)		MV	Gun \$

OREGON

Sen Mark Hatfield (R)		MV	Gun \$
Sen Bob Packwood (R)			Gun \$
Les AuCoin (D-1)		MV	Gun \$
Robert Smith (R-2)			Gun \$
Ron Wyden (D-3)			Gun \$
James Weaver (D-4)			Gun \$
Denny Smith (R-5)		MV	Gun \$

PENNSYLVANIA

Sen John Heinz (R)			Gun \$
Sen Arlen Specter (R)			Gun \$
Thomas Foglietta (D-1)	KR		HCI \$
William Gray (D-2)	KR		HCI \$
Robert Borak (D-3)	KR		HCI \$
Joe Kolter (D-4)		MV	Gun \$
Richard Schultze (R-5)			Gun \$
Gus Yatron (D-6)		MV	Gun \$
Bob Edgar (D-7)		KR	HCI \$
Peter Kostmayer (D-8)			Gun \$
Bud Shuster (R-9)		MV	Gun \$
Joseph McDade (R-10)			
Frank Harrison (D-11)			
John Murtha (D-12)		MV	Gun \$
Lawrence Coughlin (R-13)			HCI \$
William Coyne (D-14)	KR		HCI \$
Don Ritter (R-15)		MV	Gun \$
Robert Walker (R-16)		MV	Gun \$
George Getkas (R-17)			Gun \$
Doug Walgren (D-18)			
William Goodling (R-19)			
Joseph Gaydos (D-20)		MV	Gun \$
Thomas Ridge (R-21)			Gun \$
Austin Murphy (D-22)		MV	Gun \$
William Clinger (R-23)		MV	

RHODE ISLAND

Sen Claiborne Pell (D)	KR		HCI \$
Sen John Chafee (R)	KR		HCI \$
Fernand St.Germain (D-1)			
Claudine Schneider (R-2)	KR		HCI \$

SOUTH CAROLINA

Sen Strom Thurmond (R)		MV	Gun \$
Sen Ernest Hollings (D)		MV	
Thomas Hartnett (R-1)		MV	Gun \$
Floyd Spence (R-2)		MV	Gun \$
Butler Derrick (D-3)		MV	Gun \$
Carroll Campbell (R-4)		MV	Gun \$
John Spratt (D-5)			
Robin Talton (D-6)		MV	

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sen Larry Pressler (R)		MV	Gun \$
Sen James Abdnor (R)		MV	Gun \$
Thomas Daschle (D-1)			Gun \$

TENNESSEE

Sen Howard Baker (R)			Gun \$
Sen Jim Sasser (D)		MV	Gun \$
James Quillen (R-1)		MV	Gun \$
John Duncan (R-2)		MV	
Marilyn Lloyd (D-3)		MV	Gun \$
Jim Cooper (D-4)			Gun \$
William Boner (D-5)		MV	Gun \$
Albert Gore (D-6)			
Don Sundquist (R-7)		MV	Gun \$
Ed Jones (D-8)		MV	Gun \$
Harold Ford (D-9)			Gun \$

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TEXAS

Sen. John Tower (R)	MV	Gun \$
Sen. Lloyd Benson (D)	MV	Gun \$
Sam B. Hall (D-1)	MV	Gun \$
Charles Wilson (D-2)	MV	Gun \$
Steve Bartlett (R-3)	MV	Gun \$
Ralph Hall (D-4)		Gun \$
John Bryant (D-5)		
Phil Gramm (R-6)	MV	Gun \$
Bill Archer (R-7)		
Jack Fields (R-8)	MV	Gun \$
Jack Brooks (D-9)		Gun \$
J. J. Pickle (D-10)		
Mervin Lesh (D-11)		
Jim Wright (D-12)		Gun \$
Jack Hightower (D-13)		Gun \$
Bill Pasman (D-14)		Gun \$
Kika de la Garza (D-15)	MV	Gun \$
Ronald Coleman (D-16)	MV	Gun \$
Charles Stenholm (D-17)	MV	Gun \$
Mickey Leland (D-18)		HCI \$
Karl Hance (D-18)	KR	MV
Henry Gonzalez (D-20)		
Tom Loefler (R-21)		Gun \$
Ron Paul (R-22)	MV	Gun \$
Abraham Kazen (D-23)		Gun \$
Martin Frost (D-24)		HCI \$
Michael Andrews (D-25)		
Tom Vandergriff (D-26)		
Solomon Ortiz (D-27)		

UTAH

Sen. Jake Garn (R)	MV	Gun \$
Sen. Orrin Hatch (R)	MV	Gun \$
James Hansen (R-1)	MV	Gun \$
Dan Marriott (R-2)	MV	Gun \$
Howard Nelson (R-3)		Gun \$

VERMONT

Sen. Robert Stafford (R)		
Sen. Patrick Leahy (D)		Gun \$
James Jeffords (R-1)		HCI \$

VIRGINIA

Sen. John Warner (R)		Gun \$
Sen. Paul Trible (R)		Gun \$
Herbert Bateman (R-1)		Gun \$
G. William Whitshurst (R-2)		HCI \$
Thomas Biley (R-3)	MV	Gun \$
Norman Sisisky (D-4)		Gun \$
Den Daniel (D-5)		Gun \$
James Olin (D-6)		Gun \$
J. Kenneth Robinson (R-7)	MV	Gun \$
Stan Parris (R-8)	MV	Gun \$
Frederick Boucher (D-9)		Gun \$
Frank Wolf (R-10)		Gun \$

WASHINGTON

Sen. Dan Evans (R)		
Sen. Slade Gorton (R)		Gun \$
Joel Pritchard (R-1)		
Al Swift (D-2)		Gun \$
Don Bonker (D-3)		Gun \$
Sid Morrison (R-4)		Gun \$
Thomas Foley (D-5)	MV	Gun \$
Norman Dicks (D-6)		
Mike Lowry (D-7)		
Rod Chandler (R-8)		

WEST VIRGINIA

Sen. Jennings Randolph (D)	MV	Gun \$
Sen. Robert Byrd (D)	MV	Gun \$
Alan Mollohan (D-1)	MV	Gun \$
Harley Staggers (D-2)		
Robert Wise (D-3)		
Nick Rahall (D-4)		Gun \$

WISCONSIN

Sen. William Proxmire (D)	MV	Gun \$
Sen. Robert Kasten (R)	MV	Gun \$
Les Aspin (D-1)		
Robert Kastenmeier (D-2)		HCI \$
Steve Gunderson (R-3)		Gun \$
Gerald Kleczka (D-4)		
Jim Moody (D-5)		
Thomas Petri (R-6)	KR	MV
David Obey (D-7)		
Toby Roth (R-8)	MV	Gun \$
James Sensenbrenner (R-9)		

WYOMING

Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R)	MV	Gun \$
Sen. Alan K. Simpson (R)	MV	Gun \$
Dick Cheney (R-1)	MV	Gun \$

Dear Member,

This is the most up to date information we have on NRA campaign contributions. We've also included information on Handgun Control contributions to our friends and have identified cosponsors of the McClure-Volkmer Gun Decontrol Bill and the Kennedy-Rodino Handgun Crime Control Bill.

Recognizing that the NRA usually pumps hundreds of thousands of dollars into campaigns in the final weeks before an election, there may be more recipients to come. For the Senate, we've included contributions as of the Senator's last election. For the House, we listed contributions for the 1982 election cycle.

You'll see that many legislators who have received NRA money are not cosponsors of the McClure-Volkmer Bill. What have these legislators privately told the NRA that they haven't told their constituents?

If you'd like to write your Senators or Representative, their addresses are as follows:

The Honorable _____
United States Senator
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator _____:

The Honorable _____
United States Representative
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative _____:

Thank you for your support. Your contributions make it possible for us to provide you and the public with this information.

Sincerely,



MONEY-SAVING TAX INFORMATION:

If you contribute to HANDGUN CONTROL's PAC, federal law allows you to take a 50% tax credit for your donation of up to \$50 for a single contribution and \$100 for a joint contribution.

Also, for a contribution of \$200 or more, the Federal Election Commission requires you to list your occupation and business address:

Occupation _____

Employer _____

City _____ State _____

Authorized and paid for by HANDGUN CONTROL's Political Action Committee.

A copy of the last financial report filed with the Department of State may be obtained by writing to State of New York Department of State, Office of Charities Registration, Albany, NY 12231

85040525175

HANDGUN CONTROL

ONE MILLION STRONG . . . working to
keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

Nov. 29, 1984

Dear

Yes, indeed, you
are a member of
HCI.

We do not issue
membership cards -
some members have
expressed interest in
billfold-size cards. We
will take up this idea
in a future planning
session.

Thank you so much
for your support!
Yours sincerely,
Mary Kay Hughes
Membership

Handgun Control Inc., 1400 K Street N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20005 • (202) 698-0792
enclosure: FEC explanation

85040525176

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
 For a Political Committee Other Than an Authorized Committee

DO NOT RETURN

(Summary Page)

ALIGNED AREA

UNALIGNED AREA

1. Name of Committee (in Full)
MUSKIE CONTROL INC. POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

Address (Number and Street)
1400 K STREET SW

City, State and ZIP Code
WASHINGTON DC 20005

Check here if address is different than previously reported.

2. FEC Identification Number
0001549

3. This committee qualified as a noncandidate committee during this Reporting Period on _____

4. TYPE OF REPORT (Check appropriate boxes)

(a) April 15 Quarterly Report *July 15* Quarterly Report
 July 15 Quarterly Report January 31 Year End Report *8*

July 31 Mid Year Report (Non-Election Year Only)

Monthly Report for _____

Twelfth day report preceding _____
 election on _____ in the State of _____

Twelfth day report following the General Election
 on _____ in the State of _____

Termination Report

(b) Is this Report an Amendment?
 YES NO

6
5
4
3
2
1
0
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

	COLUMN A This Period	COLUMN B Calendar Year-to-Date
5. Covering Period OCTOBER 21, 1984 through NOVEMBER 26, 1984		
6. (a) Cash on hand January 1, 19 84		55,983.33
(b) Cash on Hand at Beginning of Reporting Period	6,422.89	
(c) Total Receipts from Line 1(b)	63,530.39	112,738.03
(d) Subtotal (add Lines 6(b) and 6(c) for Column A and Lines 6(a) and 6(c) for Column B)	69,953.28	206,712.33
7. Total Disbursements (from Line 2(b))	19,179.01	155,938.06
8. Cash on Hand at Close of Reporting Period (subtract Line 7 from Line 6(d))	50,774.27	50,774.27
9. Debts and Obligations Owed TO The Committee (Itemize all on Schedule C or Schedule D)		
10. Debts and Obligations Owed BY the Committee (Itemize all on Schedule C or Schedule D)		

I hereby certify that the information on this report and to the best of my knowledge and belief is true, correct and complete.

CHARLES J. ORAM
 Vice or Joint Vice of Treasurer
Charles J. Oram
 SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE

JANUARY 3, 1985
 Date

For further information contact:
 Federal Election Commission
 Toll Free 800-424-9529
 Local 202-525-4929

NOTE: Submission of false, erroneous, or incomplete information may subject the person signing this report to the penalties of 2 U.S.C. § 437c.

All previous editions of FEC FORM 3 and FEC FORM 3x are obsolete and should no longer be used.

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FEC FORM 3X (3/80)

**DETAILED SUMMARY PAGE
of Receipts and Disbursements
(Page 2, FPC FORM 3X)**

Name of Committee or Fund

Report covering the Period

From: OCT 21 84 To: NOV 26 84

COLUMN A
Total This Period

COLUMN B
Calendar Year-To-Date

I. RECEIPTS

11. CONTRIBUTIONS (other than loans) FROM:

(a) Individuals/Persons Other Than Political Committees

(Memo Entry Unitemized \$ 52,795.59)

(b) Political Party Committees

(c) Other Political Committees

(d) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS (other than loans) (Add 11(a), 11(b) and 11(c))

12. TRANSFERS FROM AFFILIATED/OTHER PARTY COMMITTEES

13. ALL LOANS RECEIVED

14. LOAN REPAYMENTS RECEIVED

15. OFFSETS TO OPERATING EXPENDITURES (Refunds, Rebates, etc.)

16. REFUNDS OF CONTRIBUTIONS MADE TO FEDERAL CANDIDATES

AND OTHER POLITICAL COMMITTEES

17. OTHER RECEIPTS (Donations, Interest, etc.)

18. TOTAL RECEIPTS (Add 11(d), 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17)

II. DISBURSEMENTS

19. OPERATING EXPENDITURES

20. TRANSFERS TO AFFILIATED/OTHER PARTY COMMITTEES

**21. CONTRIBUTIONS TO FEDERAL CANDIDATES AND
OTHER POLITICAL COMMITTEES**

22. INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES (Use Schedule E)

23. COORDINATED EXPENDITURES MADE BY PARTY COMMITTEES

(2 U.S.C. § 441 (old)) (Use Schedule F)

24. LOAN REPAYMENTS MADE

25. LOANS MADE

26. REFUNDS OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO

(a) Individuals/Persons Other Than Political Committees

(b) Political Party Committees

(c) Other Political Committees

(d) TOTAL CONTRIBUTION REFUNDS (Add 26(a), 26(b) and 26(c))

27. OTHER DISBURSEMENTS

28. TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS (Add Lines 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26(d) and 27)

III. NET CONTRIBUTIONS AND NET OPERATING EXPENDITURES

29. TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS (other than loans) from Line 11(d)

30. TOTAL CONTRIBUTION REFUNDS from Line 26(d)

31. NET CONTRIBUTIONS (other than loans) (Subtract Line 30 from Line 29)

32. TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES from Line 19

33. OFFSETS TO OPERATING EXPENDITURES from Line 15

34. NET OPERATING EXPENDITURES (Subtract Line 33 from Line 32)

172
26
426
1
0
5
3
3
0
5
0
0

	COLUMN A Total This Period	COLUMN B Calendar Year-To-Date	
11. CONTRIBUTIONS (other than loans) FROM:			
(a) Individuals/Persons Other Than Political Committees	52,795.59	108,689.49	11(a)
(b) Political Party Committees			11(b)
(c) Other Political Committees			11(c)
(d) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS (other than loans) (Add 11(a), 11(b) and 11(c))	52,795.59	108,689.49	11(d)
12. TRANSFERS FROM AFFILIATED/OTHER PARTY COMMITTEES			12
13. ALL LOANS RECEIVED			13
14. LOAN REPAYMENTS RECEIVED			14
15. OFFSETS TO OPERATING EXPENDITURES (Refunds, Rebates, etc.)			15
16. REFUNDS OF CONTRIBUTIONS MADE TO FEDERAL CANDIDATES AND OTHER POLITICAL COMMITTEES			16
17. OTHER RECEIPTS (Donations, Interest, etc.)			17
18. TOTAL RECEIPTS (Add 11(d), 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17)			18
II. DISBURSEMENTS			
19. OPERATING EXPENDITURES			19
20. TRANSFERS TO AFFILIATED/OTHER PARTY COMMITTEES			20
21. CONTRIBUTIONS TO FEDERAL CANDIDATES AND OTHER POLITICAL COMMITTEES			21
22. INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES (Use Schedule E)			22
23. COORDINATED EXPENDITURES MADE BY PARTY COMMITTEES (2 U.S.C. § 441 (old)) (Use Schedule F)			23
24. LOAN REPAYMENTS MADE			24
25. LOANS MADE			25
26. REFUNDS OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO			
(a) Individuals/Persons Other Than Political Committees			26(a)
(b) Political Party Committees			26(b)
(c) Other Political Committees			26(c)
(d) TOTAL CONTRIBUTION REFUNDS (Add 26(a), 26(b) and 26(c))			26(d)
27. OTHER DISBURSEMENTS			27
28. TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS (Add Lines 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26(d) and 27)	17,429.01	95,138.05	28
III. NET CONTRIBUTIONS AND NET OPERATING EXPENDITURES			
29. TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS (other than loans) from Line 11(d)	63,530.59	108,689.49	29
30. TOTAL CONTRIBUTION REFUNDS from Line 26(d)			30
31. NET CONTRIBUTIONS (other than loans) (Subtract Line 30 from Line 29)	63,530.59	108,689.49	31
32. TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES from Line 19	17,429.01	95,138.05	32
33. OFFSETS TO OPERATING EXPENDITURES from Line 15			33
34. NET OPERATING EXPENDITURES (Subtract Line 33 from Line 32)	17,429.01	95,138.05	34

SCHEDULE A

ITEMIZED RECEIPTS

Page 2 of 3 for
LINE NUMBER 11
Use separate schedule for each
category of the Detailed
Summary Page)

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Name of Committee (in Full)
HANDGUN CONTROL INC POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

A. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Name of Employer	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Receipt This Period
MARJORY WYNE SMITH 651 SINEX P-102 PACIFIC GROVE CA 95950	CONTRIBUTION	10-23-84	1400.00
Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	Occupation	Aggregate Year-to-Date-\$	
B. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Name of Employer	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Receipt This Period
JONNE W NEWMAN C/O COLUMBIA PICTURES 711 5TH AVENUE NEW YORK NY 10022	CONTRIBUTION	10-25-84	300.00
Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	Occupation	Aggregate Year-to-Date-\$	
C. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Name of Employer	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Receipt This Period
MRS JEFFERSON PATTERSON 5108 WOODLAND DRIVE NW WASHINGTON DC 20008	CONTRIBUTION	10-29-84	225.00
Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	Occupation	Aggregate Year-to-Date-\$	
D. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Name of Employer	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Receipt This Period
ANNE HALLE DALSHMEIER 10108 FALLS ROAD BROOKLANDVILLE MD 21022	CONTRIBUTION	10-31-84	250.00
Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	Occupation	Aggregate Year-to-Date-\$	
E. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Name of Employer	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Receipt This Period
ELLEN BAYARD KENNELLY BOX 5883 GREENVILLE DE 19807	CONTRIBUTION	10-29-84	500.00
Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	Occupation	Aggregate Year-to-Date-\$	
F. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Name of Employer	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Receipt This Period
KATHERINE PERKINS 59 BEECHMONT STREET WORCESTER MA 01609	CONTRIBUTION	10-31-84	200.00
Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	Occupation	Aggregate Year-to-Date-\$	
G. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Name of Employer	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Receipt This Period
JANET W DAKIN 650 E PLEASANT STREET AMHERST MA 01002	CONTRIBUTION	11-10-84	200.00
Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	Occupation	Aggregate Year-to-Date-\$	
SUBTOTAL of Receipts This Page (optional)			3075.00
TOTAL This Period (first tape this line number only)			

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SCHEDULE A

ITEMIZED RECEIPTS

Page 3 of 3 for
 LINE NUMBER 11
 (Use column schedule for each
 category of the Detailed
 Summary Page)

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Name of Committee (in Full)

HANDELMAN CONTROL, INC. POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

A. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Name of Employer	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Receipt This Period
MRS ARTHUR HANDELMAN 940 HILLCREST BLVD PASADENA, CA 91106	CONTRIBUTION	11-26-84	460.00
Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General (1) Other (specify):	Occupation	Aggregate Year-to-Date-\$	
B. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Name of Employer	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Receipt This Period
Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General (1) Other (specify):	Occupation	Aggregate Year-to-Date-\$	
C. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Name of Employer	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Receipt This Period
Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General (1) Other (specify):	Occupation	Aggregate Year-to-Date-\$	
D. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Name of Employer	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Receipt This Period
Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General (1) Other (specify):	Occupation	Aggregate Year-to-Date-\$	
E. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Name of Employer	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Receipt This Period
Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General (1) Other (specify):	Occupation	Aggregate Year-to-Date-\$	
F. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Name of Employer	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Receipt This Period
Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General (1) Other (specify):	Occupation	Aggregate Year-to-Date-\$	
G. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Name of Employer	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Receipt This Period
Receipt For: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General (1) Other (specify):	Occupation	Aggregate Year-to-Date-\$	
SUBTOTAL of Receipts This Page (optional)			460.00
TOTAL This Period (last page this line number only)			10735.00

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SCHEDULE B

ITEMIZED DISBURSEMENTS

Page 1 of 1 for
 LINE NUMBER 21
 (Use separate schedules for each
 category of the Detailed
 Summary Page)

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Name of Committee (in Full)

HANDGUND CONTROL INC POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

A. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Purpose of Disbursement	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period
MANTON FOR CONGRESS INC ATTN: ALBERT F PENNISI 120 - 10 QUINS BLVD KEN GARDENS NY 11415	CONTRIBUTION Disbursement for <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	10-26-84	500.00
HUGHES FOR CONGRESS COMMITTEE P O BOX 178 OCEAN CITY NJ 08226	CONTRIBUTION Disbursement for <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	10-26-84	500.00
HOCHBRUECKNER FOR CONGRESS 1 WYCOMB PLACE CORAN NY 11727	CONTRIBUTION Disbursement for <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	10-26-84	500.00
ROBERT CLARK FOR CONGRESS 302 MAIN STREET GREENVILLE MS 38701	CONTRIBUTION Disbursement for <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	10-31-84	750.00
PAT GLASS FOR CONGRESS P O BOX 313 TALLEVAST FL 33588	RETURNED CONTRIBUTION Disbursement for <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	11-25-84	(500.00)
F. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Purpose of Disbursement Disbursement for <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period
G. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Purpose of Disbursement Disbursement for <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period
H. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Purpose of Disbursement Disbursement for <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period
I. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Purpose of Disbursement Disbursement for <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period
SUBTOTAL of Disbursements This Page (optional):			
TOTAL This Period (last page this line number only)			1750.00

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SCHEDULE B

ITEMIZED DISBURSEMENTS

Page 1 of 2 for
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(See address schedule for each
category of the Detailed
Summary Page)

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Name of Committee (in Full)
HANDGUN CONTROL INC POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

A. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Purpose of Disbursement	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period
CHARLES J GRASIN 1400 K STREET NW WASHINGTON DC 20005	SALARY Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	10-21 11-26-84	1180.51
KAREN K JOHNSON 1400 K STREET NW WASHINGTON DC 20005	SALARY Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	10-21 11-26-84	155.40
BARBARA LAUTHAN 1400 K STREET NW WASHINGTON DC 20005	SALARY Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	10-21 11-26-84	199.22
CAROLYN SMITH 1400 K STREET NW WASHINGTON DC 20005	SALARY Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	10-21 11-26-84	61.21
FEDERAL EXPRESS CORP PO BOX 77 DEPT A MEMPHIS TN 38194	SHIPPING Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	11-16-84	25.00
FR AIDS/WASHINGTON INC 1620 EYE STREET NW WASHINGTON DC 20005	PRINTING & MAILING CH. Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	11-16-84	1264.82
DIRECT IMPRESSIONS 4100 PENNWOOD RD BRENTWOOD MD 20722	PRINTING Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	11-16-84	240.06
A C S 4144 HOWARD AVENUE KENSINGTON MD 20885	PRINTING Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	11-16-84	3005.39
CHS MAILING INC 5160 BLAIDENSBURG RD NE WASHINGTON DC 20018	MAILING SERVICE Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	11-16-84	1282.86
SUBTOTAL of Disbursements This Page (optional)			7414.47
TOTAL This Period (last page this line number only)			

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SCHEDULE B

ITEMIZED DISBURSEMENTS

Page 2 of 2 for
 Line Number 21
 This report prepared for each
 category of the District
 Summary Page!

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Name of Committee (in Full)			
HINDLIN CONTROL INC POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE			
A. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Purpose of Disbursement	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period
TRI-STATE ENVELOPE OF MD INC 6910 PAMBLE ROAD BELTVILLE MD 20705	PRINTING Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	11-16-84	1460.42
B. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Purpose of Disbursement	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period
ENVELOPES UNLIMITED 649 N HORNERS LANE ROCKVILLE MD 20850	PRINTING Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	11-16-84	4689.12
C. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Purpose of Disbursement	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period
CRAYER MATHENS SMITH P. CO 282 NORTH WASHINGTON ST FALLS CHURCH VA 22036	FUND RAISING CHARGES Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	11-20-84	3272.00
D. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Purpose of Disbursement	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period
FEDERAL EXPRESS CORP P O BOX 727 DEPT A MIDVILLE IN 47041	SHIPPING Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	11-16-84	33.00
E. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Purpose of Disbursement	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period
FR AIDS 1620 I STREET NW WASHINGTON DC 20005	PRINTING & POSTAGE Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	10-22-84	960.00
F. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Purpose of Disbursement	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period
	Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):		
G. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Purpose of Disbursement	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period
	Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):		
H. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Purpose of Disbursement	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period
	Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):		
I. Full Name, Mailing Address and ZIP Code	Purpose of Disbursement	Date (month, day, year)	Amount of Each Disbursement This Period
	Disbursement for: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):		
SUBTOTAL of Disbursements This Page (optional)			
TOTAL This Period (last page this line number only)			17429.01

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1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW - 7th Floor
Washington, D. C. 20036

Charles N. Steele, Esq.
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

FIRST CLASS



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

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