



CONTACT INFORMATION
Mining Records Curator
Arizona Geological Survey
416 W. Congress St., Suite 100
Tucson, Arizona 85701
520-770-3500
<http://www.azgs.az.gov>
inquiries@azgs.az.gov

The following file is part of the
James Doyle Sell Mining Collection

ACCESS STATEMENT

These digitized collections are accessible for purposes of education and research. We have indicated what we know about copyright and rights of privacy, publicity, or trademark. Due to the nature of archival collections, we are not always able to identify this information. We are eager to hear from any rights owners, so that we may obtain accurate information. Upon request, we will remove material from public view while we address a rights issue.

CONSTRAINTS STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey does not claim to control all rights for all materials in its collection. These rights include, but are not limited to: copyright, privacy rights, and cultural protection rights. The User hereby assumes all responsibility for obtaining any rights to use the material in excess of "fair use."

The Survey makes no intellectual property claims to the products created by individual authors in the manuscript collections, except when the author deeded those rights to the Survey or when those authors were employed by the State of Arizona and created intellectual products as a function of their official duties. The Survey does maintain property rights to the physical and digital representations of the works.

QUALITY STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey is not responsible for the accuracy of the records, information, or opinions that may be contained in the files. The Survey collects, catalogs, and archives data on mineral properties regardless of its views of the veracity or accuracy of those data.

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1983

Don Aldridge R - Lake Havasu City	Art Hamilton D - Phoenix	Frank Kelley R - Scottsdale	Sterling Ridge R - Glendale
Bart Baker R - Hereford	Benjamin Hanley D - Window Rock	Don Kenney R - Phoenix	Elizabeth Rockwell R - Phoenix
Burton Barr R - Phoenix	Jim Hartdegen R - Casa Grande	Mark Killian R - Mesa	E. C. Rosenbaum D - Globe
✓ (David Bartlett D - Tucson	(Larry Hawke R - Tucson	(John Kromko D - Tucson	Armando Ruiz D - Phoenix
Jan Brewer R - Peoria	Henry Haws R - Mesa	Joe Lane R - Willcox	Jim Skelly R - Scottsdale
✓ (Carmen Cajero D - Tucson	Bev Hermon R - Tempe	Jim Meredith R - Phoenix	James Sossaman R - Higley
Jim Cooper R - Mesa	(Pete Hershberger R - Tucson	Paul Messinger R - Scottsdale	Lela Steffey R - Mesa
Glenn Davis D - Phoenix	Chris Herstam R - Phoenix	Sam McConnell, Jr. R - Flagstaff	Rhonda Thomas R - Phoenix
Bob Denny R - Litchfield Park	(Jesus Higuera D - Tucson	Debbie McCune D - Phoenix	Doug Todd R - Tempe
Bill English R - Sierra Vista	Cal Holman R - Paradise Valley	Frank McElhaney D - Wellton	Steve Vukcevich D - Safford
Henry Evans D - Tolleson	Roy Hudson D - Apache Junction	Robert McLendon D - Yuma	Carolyn Walker D - Phoenix
Jerry Everall R - Prescott	Jane Hull R - Phoenix	Richard Pacheco D - Nogales	Nancy Wessel R - Phoenix
(Peter Goudinoff D - Tucson	Bob Hungerford R - Phoenix	Daniel Peaches R - Window Rock	John Wettaw R - Flagstaff
(Jim Green R - Tucson	(Jack Jewett R - Tucson	James Ratliff R - Sun City	Earl Wilcox D - Phoenix
Edward Guerrero D - Globe	Leslie Johnson R - Mesa	✓ (Cindy Resnick <i>3/18</i> D - Tucson	Patricia Wright R - Glendale

Postcards and letters should be addressed as follows:

Hon. _____
 Arizona Legislature
 State Capitol
 Phoenix, Arizona 85007

ARIZONA SENATE, 1983

3/17

Lela Alston
D - Phoenix

Juanita Harelson
R - Tempe

Manuel Pena, Jr.
D - Phoenix

Pete Corpstein
R - Paradise Valley

John Hays
R - Yarnell

Peter Rios
D - Hayden

Bill Davis
R - Phoenix

(Jeffrey Hill
R - Tucson

S. H. Runyan
R - Litchfield Park

(William DeLong
R - Tucson

Arthur Hubbard, Sr.
D - Ganado

Ed Sawyer
D - Safford

Tony Gabaldon
D - Flagstaff

Peter Kay
R - Phoenix

Jacque Steiner
R - Phoenix

Polly Getzwiller
D - Casa Grande

Carl Kunasek
R - Mesa

Wayne Stump
R - Phoenix

(Luis Gonzales
D - Tucson

Anne Lindeman
R - Phoenix

Jack Taylor
R - Mesa

Alfredo Gutierrez
D - Phoenix

(Greg Lunn
R - Tucson

Stan Turley
R - Mesa

(Jaime Gutierrez
D - Tucson

(John Mawhinney
R - Tucson

Robert Usdane
R - Scottsdale

A. V. Hardt
D - Globe

Jones Osborn
D - Yuma

Tony West
R - Phoenix

continued on back

CINDY L. RESNICK
9649 EAST BAKER
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85710

DISTRICT 14



COMMITTEES:

COUNTIES &
MUNICIPALITIES
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
TRANSPORTATION

Arizona House of Representatives
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

March 16, 1983

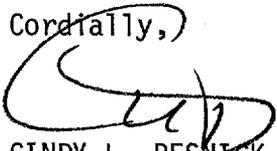
Mr. James D. Sell
2762 West Holladay Street
Tucson, AZ 85706

Re: HB2344, Public Employment Contract; Invalidity

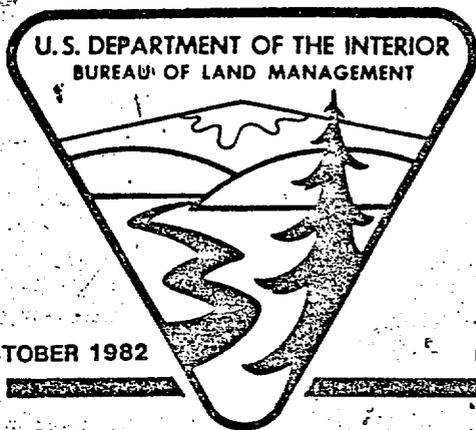
Dear Mr. Sell:

Thank you for your comments regarding HB2344. This bill has not been heard by the House Committee of the Whole. However, when it is, I will give careful consideration to the points you made regarding this issue.

Cordially,


CINDY L. RESNICK
State Representative

CLR/kd



ARIZONA PUBLIC LANDS UPDATE

This is another in a continuing series of information newsletters designed to keep the public and user groups informed on BLM policies and programs.

OCTOBER 1982

ARIZONA TO HOST PUBLIC LANDS COUNCIL

We should send a representative

to the third meeting of the

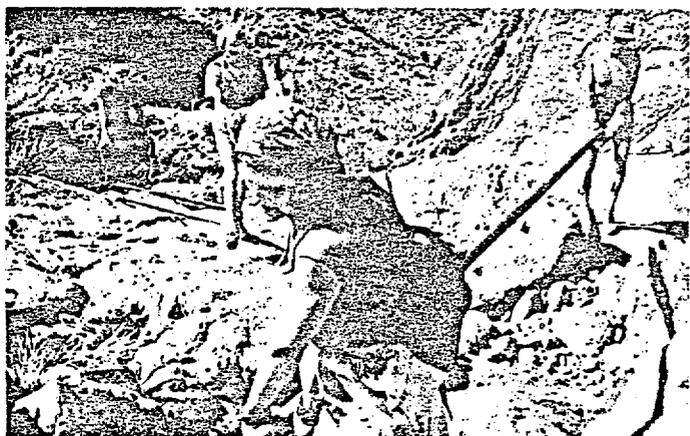


Photo courtesy of Rick Giase, The Phoenix Gazette
Dianna Decker and Graham Wilson struggle with a 20-foot steel pipe.

The 21-member citizens group, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, makes recommendations on policies and programs dealing with resources and uses of public lands, as well as on implementation of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

The Council will focus on national aspects of BLM's "asset management" program, which involves the sale of surplus lands. The Phoenix area is an ideal location for the national meeting because it showcases many of the land use conflicts and issues brought on by rapid growth.

The Phoenix area also will provide the Council an excellent opportunity to observe examples of cooperative relations between BLM and state and local governments.

The January meeting at the Phoenix Hilton Hotel will combine field trips with committee meetings, panel discussions, informal working groups and the opportunity for Council members to hear public comments. General sessions will be open to the public and news media.

Arizona has two members on the Council, Ben Avery, Phoenix, and Cecil Miller, Tolleson.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS LEASE PUBLIC LANDS

BLM's Good Neighbor Policy resulted in recent lease agreements with the State for prison expansion and with Apache Junction, Mesa, Tucson, three school districts, and a non-profit corporation for recreation and public purposes.



THANKS GO TO BOY SCOUTS, SIERRA CLUBBERS

Blisters, sweat, sore muscles, wet feet--and the satisfaction of performing a needed public service.

These were the rewards of 16 young men and two adult leaders from Safford Boy Scout Troop No. 834, and 19 members of the Grand Canyon Chapter of the Sierra Club.

Both groups volunteered their labor on weekends, and were assisted by BLM employees, in public service efforts in the Safford District.

The Boy Scouts planted bulrushes at Posey Well, a 50-acre pond, to stabilize the bank and provide cover and nesting habitat for

birds. The pond, northeast of Bowie, is fed by an artesian well.

Sierra Club members hiked into Aravaipa Canyon to dismantle three-quarters of a mile of 2-inch steel pipe that extended from Aravaipa Creek to rangelands on the plateau.

Installed 30 years ago by a local rancher to pump water to his cattle, the pipeline had gone unused since BLM developed another livestock water source.

In backbreaking work, 20-foot sections of pipe, weighing 150 pounds each, were carried to level areas and lifted out of the canyon by helicopter.



SALES WON'T DAMAGE RECREATION USE

BLM Director Robert Burford has assured outdoor recreationists that proposed sales of some public lands won't affect hunting, fishing, rock-hounding, and other types of leisure-time pursuits.

Speaking to a national conference of the Outdoor Writers Association of America in Spokane, Washington, Burford explained that lands to be offered for sale generally are those having special appeal to urban areas, not outdoor enthusiasts.

He said these would be lands that would allow community growth

through residential developments, shopping centers, hospitals, or similar commercial ventures.

"Other lands being considered for sale are small and generally isolated tracts that greatly complicate our management and are often surrounded by private lands," Burford said.

He added that since these tracts are seldom of value for hunting, they will not pose a loss to sportsmen.

Burford said Interior Secretary James Watt has emphasized that access to recreation lands would not be impaired through land sales.

WILDERNESS EIS HEARING SET

Another step in a long process to determine whether certain BLM public lands are suitable or unsuitable for designation by Congress as wilderness areas has taken place with completion of a draft wilderness environmental impact statement (EIS) dealing with a portion of west-central Arizona that includes parts of Maricopa, Yavapai, Mohave, and Yuma Counties.

Public hearings have been scheduled for 7:30 p.m. November 3 at the Mohave County Fairground, Kingman, and November 4 at the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors Auditorium, 205 W. Jefferson, Phoenix.

Oral and written comments will be accepted.

The draft EIS analyzes five alternatives, including BLM's proposed action, which calls for identifying 11 wilderness study areas totalling 280,125 acres.

Wilderness Study Areas are tracts of public land, generally 5,000 acres or more, that initial analysis—including public input—indicates should receive more intensive study to determine suitability or unsuitability for wilderness recommendation.

The proposed action and the alternatives are analyzed in the draft EIS, which is available from BLM's State and Phoenix District offices.

Deadline for commenting on the Draft EIS is December 6, after which these comments will help guide completion of the final document.

The BLM deadline to make recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior for areas to be included in the National Wilderness System is October 21, 1987.

The Secretary then will make his recommendations to the President, who then makes his recommendation to Congress. Only Congress can designate an area as wilderness.

QUARTZSITE VISITOR APPRECIATES DESERT

On stationery headed "slowly... but Shirley", BLM received the following letter from Mrs. Wallace (Shirley) MacDonald of Milton, Washington:

"For quite a few years we have felt we wanted to write and say 'Thank You' for the privilege to stay near Quartzsite, Arizona, on BLM recreation facilities.

"We are retired people and love to go to Arizona for the winter months of November, December, January, and some of February.

"We try very hard to not mar the beauty of the desert and try to help others keep it beautiful and clean—and ask them to cooperate. Wish we could do more to make some see we should 'treat as we would like to be treated'—in all things."

STATE RECEIVES TITLE TO MORE LAND

Title to another 33,500 acres of federal public land was presented to the State of Arizona this month by BLM, bringing the total since July, 1981, to 137,600 acres. The land was owed the State under a condition of statehood. The bulk of the remaining 57,000 acres due will be transferred by the end of September, 1983. The parcels are in seven counties.

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

D. Dean Bibles

State Director

2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER

PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

(602) 261-3831

Return if not delivered in 10 days

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415



FIRST CLASS MAIL

Other BLM Offices Serving Arizona

Arizona Strip District
Julian Anderson, Acting Dist. Mgr.
196 E. Tabernacle, P.O. Box 250
St. George, Utah 84770
(801) 673-3545

Safford District
Lester K. Rosenkrance, Dist. Mgr.
425 East 4th Street
Safford, Arizona 85546
(602) 428-4040

Kingman Resource Area
Roger G. Taylor, Area Mgr.
2475 Beverly Avenue
Kingman, Arizona 86401
(602) 757-4011

Indian Project Office
Malcolm Johnson, Mgr.
2708 N. 4th St. Suite B-5
Flagstaff, Arizona 86001
(601) 779-3311 Ex. 1568

Phoenix District
William K. Barker, Dist. Mgr.
2929 West Clarendon Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85017
(602) 241-2501

Yuma District
Gary McVicker, Acting Dist. Mgr.
2450 Fourth Ave., P.O. Box 5580
Yuma, Arizona 85364
(602) 726-6300

Havasu Resource Area
James E. May, Area Mgr.
2049 Swanson Ave., P.O. Box 585
Lake Havasu City, Arizona 86403
(602) 855-8017

Stu & Wendie Bengson
Tucson Rough Riders
8900 N. Camino de Anza
Tucson, AZ 85704

Republican Study Committee

ASARCO Incorporated

JUL 16 1982



SW Exploration

Chairman
REP. ROBERT E. BADHAM

SPECIAL REPORT

Executive Director
RICHARD B. DINGMAN

THE SPECTER OF ENVIRONMENTALISM: THE THREAT OF ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS

This special report examines the threat that environmental groups represent to natural resource development and economic growth. The report specifically analyzes the influence, objectives, composition, agenda, and public support of environmental organizations. The report also details some examples which illustrate the disproportionate influence of these environmental groups.

Introduction

Extremist environmentalism threatens to undermine natural resource and economic development. This environmental threat has been spearheaded by a few prominent environmental groups which are engaged in a systematic campaign intent on promoting environmental interests largely to the detriment of energy development and economic prosperity. This investigation attempts to define this "specter of environmentalism

At the outset, a fundamental distinction should be made between balanced environmentalism and what has been termed environmental extremism. Probably all Americans could be called environmentalists since most support protection of our delicate ecology and the prudent management of our natural resources. The consensus among Americans is that all reasonably appropriate means should be employed to protect the environment without seriously inhibiting economic growth. However, the environmental extremist fails to balance the competing interests of resource development and environmental preservation. These extremists are determined and sometimes insistent on advancing provincial environmental objectives at the expense of other necessary objectives. This paper comments on this dichotomy between balanced environmentalism and environmental extremism by concentrating on the influence and goals of "environmental extremists."

The Influence of Environmental Organizations

Despite initial prospects that the environmental movement of the 1970s might wither away during the conservative resurgence of the 1980s, environmental organization memberships and donations are at all-time highs. Major environmental groups, including the National Wildlife Federation, the National Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Environmental Defense Fund, and

This material was prepared at the request of a member of the Republican Study Committee. The views contained in it should not be construed as being the views of any specific officer or member of the Republican Study Committee.

ROOM 433, CANNON BUILDING, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-0587

the National Wilderness Society, have all shown increases in membership. The Sierra Club, one of the more liberal and politically active environmental groups, witnessed a membership increase of at least 25 percent during the first nine months of 1981.¹ The Sierra Club now boasts a membership of over 245,000 (nearly half of which² are from California) and their fiscal year 1980 budget was almost \$10 million.² The memberships of the other large environmental organizations stack-up as follows: The National Wildlife Federation, more than four million members; the National Audubon Society, over 400,000 members; the Natural Resources Defense Council, 40,000; the Environmental Defense Fund, 52,000; and the Wilderness Society, more than 50,000 members.³

The principle function of the environmental groups is to influence policy in a direction which promotes environmental interests. Environmental organizations take pride in their efforts to isolate more wilderness lands from energy exploration and take credit for much of the landmark environmental legislation enacted during the 1970s. The Sierra Club, for instance, openly describes itself as a "conservation lobby" dedicated to preserving the nation's forests, waters, and wilderness from development.⁴

These various environmental groups have been extremely effective as lobbyists. A clear illustration of the influential voice of environmental groups is the systematic campaign to undermine Interior Secretary James Watt. Environmental groups called for Watt's immediate dismissal and led the charge to influence public opinion and congressional sentiment against the Interior Secretary. Even though it appears that Secretary Watt has now secured his position in the Cabinet, the environmental groups have successfully thwarted some of Watt's efforts to restore a judicious balance between energy development, economic vitality, and environmental protection.

Despite the environmentalists' inability to force the firing of Secretary Watt, some environmental groups are expanding their lobby assault to attack other Administration officials such as EPA Administrator Ann Gorsuch, Agriculture Secretary John Block, Energy Secretary James Edwards, OMB Director David Stockman, and even President Reagan himself.⁵ Apparently environmental groups have finally recognized that their efforts to isolate Watt as an environmental madman and as the aberration of the Administration's natural resource policy have failed. Since the Reagan Administration is committed to restoring a proper environmental balance and support Watt's entire Reagan Administration.

Environmental groups are also entering the political process in an effort to mobilize support for their environmental causes. The Sierra Club has already been characterized as a "crypto-political outfit" and as a "political party in miniature."⁶ Now environmental groups are organizing Political Action Committees to finance and assist environmental candidates. The Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, Environmental Action, and the Solar Lobby have all organized PACs to mobilize environmental support. These PACs regularly meet with the League of Conservation Voters to develop and implement electoral strategy. Fourteen states now have environmental PACs working for or against targeted state and congressional candidates.

The League of Conservation Voters in 1980 spent \$460,000 and reached over 400,000 people with their door-to-door canvassing. The League specifically credits its door-to-door campaign effort for the 1980 election to Congress of Robert Edgar (D-Pa), an arch-environmentalist. The Friends of Earth PAC in connection with Environmental Action and the League of Conservation Voters actively worked last year for the primary and general election campaigns of James Florio, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey.⁷ League of Conservation Voters has also targeted environmentalists in Congress for support in the 1982 campaigns, including such liberals as Howard Metzebaum (D-Oh), Paul Sarbanes (D-Md), and Morris Udall (D-Az).

Environmental groups pride themselves on their ability to attract active and dedicated campaign volunteers. Environmentalists are convinced that their campaign volunteers can dramatically determine electoral outcomes and environmental policy. The liberal and environmentally-oriented magazine, the Progressive, even suggests that "an army of volunteer workers making one-to-one contact with voters could be... more effective for the cause of environmentalists and progressives" than Richard Viguerie's direct mail effort was for the New Right. (Oct., 1981, p. 32).

Outside their involvement in election campaigns, environmental groups also are collaborating with other special interest groups. The Washington Post recently reported that nine major environmental groups are striving to convince the March of Dimes and the American Cancer Society to lobby against the Reagan Administration environmental policy. Specifically, these environmental organizations are trying to enlist the support of these health charities and their lobbying funds to fight the proposed budget cuts in the EPA.¹⁰ Environmental groups have also cultivated a cooperative relationship with liberal labor unions including the United Auto Workers and leftist labor leader William Winpisinger and his Machinists Union. This Environmentalist/Labor Union marriage has been characterized as "especially productive" in promoting the interests of both groups.¹¹

Objectives of Environmental Groups

Careful empirical studies and surveys have established that environmentalists are overwhelmingly Democrats and predominantly liberal. Results of a statistically controlled survey of the five major environmental groups conclude that while only 21 percent of the general public view themselves as liberals, three times as many environmentalists willingly accept the liberal label. Additionally, fully one-quarter of environmental group members believe that economic growth and development must be slowed or completely halted to preserve the environment.¹² Supporters of environmental issues in legislative bodies also tend to be predominantly liberal and Democrats.¹³

Another indication of the liberalism that has engulfed environmental groups is their ever expanding liberal agenda. Environmentalism now transcends the simple desire to protect the environment. It has been expanded to encompass an entire outlook of broad political and social affairs. Malcolm Forbes Baldwin, the former acting director of the Council on Environmental Quality, explains that:

...environmentalism transcends the programs and desires of any particular political, social, or economic group. It involves a powerful and complex view of the world, grounded both in science and in human experience, that has attracted all kinds of people and organizations (Environment, April 1981, p. 25).

There is also a trend toward a new revolutionary stream in the environmental movement referred to as "deep ecology." As Sociology Professor Bill Devall articulates in the Natural Resources Journal, this revolutionary force of environmentalism is seeking "a new metaphysics, epistemology, cosmology, and environmental ethic of person, planet."¹⁴ This powerful faction of environmentalism is not merely content on striving for environmental protection; this radical branch of the environmental movement is seeking to cultivate a liberal, almost counter-culture view of the world. An authority on environmental activism, Dr. H. Peter Metzger, the manager of Public Affairs Planning at the Public Service Company of Colorado, terms these new environmentalists "coercive utopians" and argues that they have a hidden liberal agenda. He articulates that today's environmentalist is not merely seeking a clean and safe environment, but is striving for "some vague political goal, designed to come about by stopping energy production as we know it."¹⁵

An example of this expanding agenda of environmentalism is the embracement by environmentalists of soft energy technology. Environmentalism has allied itself with the growing movement promoting soft energy such as solar power. The environmental movement and the soft technology movement now overlap in personnel, resources, and organization.¹⁶ An additional example of how environmentalism has been broadening its scope to encompass other liberal factions is the connection between environmentalists and feminists. In fact, feminists now are analyzing the relationship between the macho ethic and the tendency to despoil the environment.¹⁷

These indications of the liberalism inherent in environmentalism dispel the notion that today's environmentalism naturally springs from conservatism, or generally the disposition favoring preservation. The liberal environmentalists that dominate the major environmental groups of today are sharply divergent from the preservationists that initiated the conservation movement at the turn of the century. As the surveys of the political attitudes of environmentalists indicate, yesteryear's preservation movement has been skewed by today's liberalism. Whereas Teddy Roosevelt styled preservationists favored a balanced approach to resource management which emphasized some development of land to maximize the public's utility, today's environmental extremists are intent on locking up natural resources and precluding resource development and economic growth.

Another erroneous notion that should be quickly dispelled is that environmentalists are true altruists seeking to preserve the environment for the benefit of all mankind and future generations. Actually several authorities have concluded that environmentalists are "fundamentally self-interested" and that they "act as self-interested contenders for a publicly controlled resource."¹⁸ Environmentalists tend to be members of the affluent, upper middle class termed the leisure class. Members of environmental groups typically are part of the upper middle socioeconomic class, college educated, and professionally oriented. In fact, a central factor contributing to the growth of environmentalism has been the emergence of a "strong, vocal, politically self-identified upper middle class in American society" which has formed the backbone of the environmental movement.¹⁹

Since environmentalists are members of an elite and affluent class, they are largely insulated from the consequences of stagnate resource development and economic growth. Those in privileged professional positions are obviously more inclined to favor maintenance of their current favorable conditions.²⁰ Furthermore many members of the leisure class stand to gain the most from complete preservation of scenic refuges because only they have the time and money to frequent such retreats. The recreation and scenic value of unharvested forests, for instance, outweighs the value of economical timber provided you are a member of the affluent "wine and cheese belt," and not an employee of a lumber mill or a member of lower middle class seeking to purchase a home.²¹ In light of this, it is not surprising that minorities and the poor tend to be hostile toward environmental reforms.²²

Environmentalists thus are self-motivated to thwart economic development through resource preservation because only they garner the benefits of extremist environmental protection and only they are isolated from the harmful consequences of sluggish economic activity. As William Tucker concludes, environmentalism fundamentally constitutes protection of the entrenched privileged few:

To say that one is an "environmentalist," or that one favors "no-growth," is to say that one has achieved enough well-being from the present system and that one is now content to let it remain as it is -- or even retrogress a little -- because one's material comfort under the present system has been more or less assured. ("Environmentalism and the Leisure Class," Harper's, Dec. 1977, p. 80)

The Minority Status of Environmentalism

The views advocated by environmental groups do not reflect the vast preponderance of the American populace. Even the most optimistic surveys indicate that only 13 percent of the general public regard themselves as active in the environmental movement.²³ Based on these studies, it can be safely asserted that environmental groups represent only a minority fringe of the American public.

Public opinion surveys also confirm that the majority of the electorate favor resource development which balances economic and environmental interests. According to a statistically accurate survey conducted by the Sindlinger & Company, Inc., almost 96 percent of those sampled favor policies which attempt to stimulate economic growth and achieve energy independence while protecting the environment. A recent Gallup Poll also found more than 75 percent of the American people believe it is possible to maintain strong economic growth and still maintain high environmental standards.²⁵

Other specific results from these two polls further reveal that Americans favor resource development:

- * More than 76% of the American people favor increasing oil exploration and other commercial uses on federal lands;
- * Almost 84% favor spending more money to improve the condition of existing national parks rather than expanding the national park system;
- * More than 70% favor enlarging the area of offshore drilling on the East and West coasts; and
- * Almost 82% favor prospecting for strategic minerals on public lands.

Polls even indicate that of those American's who express an opinion about James Watt, a majority approve of the controversial Interior Secretary.²⁶ Additionally, of the 220 national special interest groups that the Interior Department deals with, only 10 (primarily environmental groups) are opposed to Watt.²⁷

These survey results clearly indicate that the often extremist views of environmental groups are not shared by most of the American public. Furthermore, most of the environmental activities that influence decision-making seem to be initiated and coordinated by a few elite activists who operate detached from most other environmental group members. Indeed, there is a schism between these elite environmental activists and the grass-roots members of environmental groups. As the Progressive characterized it: "Environmental work...is most often carried out by a few front line activists in Washington, in state capitals, and in courtrooms across the country, while the public sits on the sidelines."²⁸ There is also little correspondence between these two discrete components of environmentalism, the organized environmentalists and the broad-based grass-roots environmentalists. For instance, the organized environmental groups support preservation of remote wilderness areas whereas most public environmentalists live and work in urban areas.²⁹

Another illustration of the schism between the two environmental factions is the controversy over Secretary Watt. Environmental groups take pride in claiming that their grass-roots members are vehemently opposed to Watt. However, the membership poll on which the National Wildlife Federation based its call for Watt's resignation substantially misrepresented Secretary Watt's positions. A comment prepared by the Resource and Environmental Quality Division of the Chamber of Commerce concluded that the National Wildlife Federation questionnaire of 4000 selected members was invalid. The NWF survey openly admitted that there may be "variances between Watt's actual position and the position...which we consider to be his." Moreover, almost half of those surveyed indicated that they did not know enough about

Watt's policies to make a judgment of him.³⁰ Based on this spurious poll of the National Wildlife Federation membership (who generally favored Reagan in the election), the NWF's leadership decided to join other environmental groups in calling for Watt's immediate ouster. This is another indication that the liberal leadership of major environmental groups largely acts independently of their grass-roots memberships.

Further aggravating the division between environmentalists and most of the American public is that the media are sympathetic to environmental issues. The elite press tends to be substantially more liberal than the general public. According to a study conducted by Robert Lichter and Stanley Rothman under the auspices of the Research Institute of International Change at Columbia University, the majority of media elites are political liberals, college graduates, and affluent. Most of the media elite, those most likely to influence public policy, come from northeast or north central states; only three percent are drawn from the entire Pacific coast. Since 1964, less than one-fifth of the media elite supported any Republican presidential candidate. These influential media personalities also have strong pro-environmental views.³¹ Because these media elite are liberal and environmentally biased, they obviously elevate environmental interests and subordinate economic and energy concerns in their widely read writings. This creates the fallacious impression that the environmental views they report and editorialize reflect the consensus of the American public.

EXAMPLES OF THE SPECTER OF ENVIRONMENTALISM

There are numerous examples illustrating the inordinate influence of environmental groups. The examples outlined below provide a flavor of the strategic ploys environmental organizations will use to promote their liberal environmental agenda. These examples by no means exhaust all the schemes environmentalists will employ to fulfill their objectives; they only represent some of the more blatant examples of the disproportionate policy-making influence of environmentalists and the improper steps they will take to advance their parochial causes.

Media Manipulation

Environmental groups have successfully manipulated the media to voice their environmental concerns. The environmentally sympathetic press has essentially been a promotional conduit for environmental groups. Environmental strategists aware of the biased media have often crafted their activities to take full advantage of the favorable media coverage.

A current example of the environmental group's media manipulation is a recent Sierra Club confidential strategy memorandum. The memo, circulated only to higher echelon Sierra Club leaders, detailed the Club's media strategy for presenting to Congress over a million alleged petition signatures demanding the immediate dismissal of Secretary Watt.³² The confidential memo elaborated on "Watt Petition Week" in which Sierra Club representatives would converge on Capitol Hill in a well-orchestrated effort to persuade Congress to oust Secretary Watt. The entire plan was openly intended to take full advantage of national media exposure to create the impression that there was a pervasive grass-roots movement clamoring for the immediate dismissal of Secretary Watt. Even the press characterized the confidential memo as a "battle plan or a lobbying assault on the nation's capital that has all the trappings of an undercover KGB or CIA exercise."³³

The memo laid out a systematic strategy which employed every media manipulation tactic imaginable. The memo specifically called for carefully orchestrated airport press conferences to send off local Club members on their way to Washington, breakfast or lunch gatherings with reporters to ensure a second wave of publicity, and strategic meetings with Republican legislators to create the impression

of bi-partisanship. This would all culminate in a climatic Capital steps ceremony in which the million petitions would literally be dumped on the steps in front of reporters and TV cameras! The petition plan claimed that the media blitz could have a "major lobby impact" in Washington and would represent "an unparalleled opportunity" to emphasize "the unique grass-roots political strength of the Sierra Club." The memo concluded by indicating that "the potential for political and media impact -- on a national scale and with each individual Member of Congress -- is virtually unlimited."

Even with prior notice to Congressmen and the press that the Sierra Club anti-Watt demonstration was a staged media event, the Capital steps ceremony complete with heaps of petitions received front page news and network TV coverage. The Washington Post even reported that the press at the capitol steps ceremony outnumbered the rest of the Sierra Club rally.³⁴ In the end, the Sierra Club media blitz was largely successful in denouncing Secretary Watt. This is a fine illustration of how the Sierra Club and other environmental groups have manipulated the sympathetic media in promoting their parochial environmental interests.

Manipulation of the Courts

Environmental groups also manipulate the litigation process in order to pursue their environmental goals. Extremist environmental groups have repeatedly used the courts to delay energy and industrial projects on specious technicalities.³⁵ The concomitant effect of delaying environmental lawsuits is usually increased costs for consumers and the likelihood of project abandonment as the cost overruns escalate. Thus, even though environmentalists may frequently fail to prevail on the merits of the case, they have effectively won because the time-consuming litigation precludes natural resource development and economic growth.

There is also evidence that environmental groups shop around to find the most sympathetic courts in which to initiate their suits.³⁶ A study by the Capital Legal Foundation suggests that environmental groups flock to the District of Columbia Federal courts because of the reputation the D.C. courts have for favoring environmental claims. After comparing the litigation data of environmental suits, the Capital Legal Foundation study concluded that "environmentalists clearly have a major ally in the D.C. federal courts, which are often deciding cases of minimal concern to D.C. area residents." According to the study's statistical results, the D.C. District and Circuit courts litigate roughly one-third of all major environmental action brought by environmental organizations, and it is estimated that no more than 15% of the D.C. cases had to be initiated by D.C. courts. These data clearly suggest that environmental groups purposely sue in Washington, D.C., even if the environmental issue under review is only tangentially related to Federal government functions, because the "remarkably sympathetic Washington D.C. federal bench "allows them "to win a shocking number of cases in D.C. compared to their suits outside the D.C. circuit."

In addition to selecting favorable courts to initiate environmental suits, environmental activists have fraudulently manipulated the courts in a fashion that legitimizes illegitimate "energy advocacy" programs and defrauds the government and the poor. In September of 1979, five legal aid attorneys with the Legal Services Corporation filed a class-action suit on behalf of a group of low income people against the Consumer Services Administration. The case, Simer v. Olivarez,³⁷ alleged that CSA had unlawfully administered the low-income fuel assistance program to the detriment of the poor elderly plaintiffs. The benign altruistic appearance of this complaint is deceiving; as Dr. H. Peter Metzger observed in an article entitled "The Great Ecology Swindle," the complaint was actually a complete sham."³⁸

The legal aid attorneys specifically colluded with the CSA lawyers to draft an out-of-court settlement which effectively provided for the dispersal of roughly \$10

million in federal funds to environmentally-slanted "energy advocacy" programs. The court originally accepted this "sweetheart" settlement but subsequently vacated the decision after being notified that it had been duped by the colluding attorneys into diverting millions of taxpayer dollars to environmental activism.³⁹ Dr. Metzger summarizes this example of environmental manipulation of the courts:

In an unusually blatant and shameless display of their willingness to manipulate the poor, environmental activists have concocted a fraudulent lawsuit which was just recently settled and then vacated by the very same judge who was duped into legitimizing the activists' attempt to defraud the government...millions of dollars from a federal low-income fuel assistance program were briefly diverted into the coffers of political activists. (Policy Review, Winter 1981, p. 71.)

This example aptly illustrates how environmentally motivated lawyers (whose salaries are paid by the federal government) can manipulate the judicial process to promote environmental interests. The Simer case also represents only the tip of the iceberg of the potential for environmentalists defrauding the government and taking money intended for the poor for their own particular environmental interests.⁴⁰

Infiltration of Academia

Environmental organizations are apparently collaborating with some strategic state Universities and Colleges. The scheme essentially allows environmental groups to strive for the promotion of environmental concerns under the guise of a respectable state University natural resource institute. Two well-documented examples elaborate.

The first example is the University of Oregon School of Law environmental law clinic, called the Pacific Northwest Resources Clinic. The Oregon state chapter of the National Wildlife Federation (which raises money for the national organization) agreed with the University of Oregon Law School to establish this natural resource law clinic. The Wildlife Federation and the Law School each contributed \$75,000 to the program. An independent investigation by the Foundation for Oregon Research and Education concluded that the National Wildlife Federation's objective for establishing this clinic at the University of Oregon Law School was to create an "inexpensive litigating arm sheltered in the University for prosecuting the issues and policies of NWF and its local affiliate organizations in the West."⁴¹

An example of the environmental activities of this natural resource law clinic includes a recent suit in which the law clinic took the U.S. Forest Service to court to prevent logging access to some timber-rich land in Idaho.⁴² Even though the timber companies won the law suit, this example clearly illustrates that the Oregon Law School natural resource institute was operating as an advocate of the National Wildlife Federation. Aaron Jones of the Seneca Sawmill Company has called the law clinic "a convenient front for NWF activities" and indicated that the relationship between the University of Oregon and the NWF resulted in an "inherent and fundamental conflict of interest for the University of Oregon as a public tax-supported institution."⁴³ The official involvement of the National Wildlife and the Law School ended last year when it was discovered that the NWF association with the Oregon Law School was contributing to a dramatic 25% decrease in private donations to the University.

Another example of environmentalism infiltrating American colleges is the graduate study Institute for Resource Management, established jointly on the campuses of the University of Idaho and Washington State University. The new program is experiencing funding difficulties and is not expected to accept its first students (who are supported by \$10,000 a year fellowships) until next fall. The graduate program on natural resource management was proposed by arch-environmentalist actor, Robert Redford, and Cecil Andrus, James Watt's predecessor as Interior Secretary. Redford has already appointed Hope Moore, a liberal environmentalist and a former assistant

to Cecil Andrus in the Carter Administration, as executive director of the institute.⁴⁴ Judging from the environmentally biased origins and leadership of the institute, it is widely believed that the Institute for Resource Management at the University of Idaho and Washington State may become a center for environmental advocacy.⁴⁵

These examples illustrate that some environmental organizations are attempting to collude with respectable learning centers in order to promote environmental interests. The relationship between environmentally motivated organizations and presumably objective tax-supported academic institutes represent an unconscionable conflict of interest and is blatantly wrong.

Federal Funding of Environmental Activism Groups

There are numerous examples of where extremist environmentalists have secured some sort of federal subsidization to pursue their environmental objectives. During the Carter Administration several liberal and environmental activists were plucked out of the environmental movement and inserted into high-level government positions.⁴⁶ Examples include anti-war activist Sam Brown (Director of ACTION programs), Michael Pertschuk, former associate of Ralph Nader (Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission), Joseph Duffey, former head of the Americans for Democratic Action (Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities), and anti-nuclear crusader Tina Hobson (Director of the Office of Consumer Affairs at the Department of Energy). These high-level officials were able to funnel federal grants with impunity to various environmentally motivated organizations.⁴⁷

The Sierra Club was one of the many benefactors of sympathetic officials in the Carter Administration. The Sierra Club, for instance, recently received over \$87,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities to finance taped interviews with Sierra Club activists.⁴⁸ The FTC under the leadership of Naderite Michael Pertschuk also doled-out grants to prominent environmental groups including the Union of Concerned Scientists, Friends of the Earth, the Environmental Defense Fund, the National Resources Defense Council, and the Sierra Club.⁴⁹

A great deal of this federal funding of environmental activism groups has gone to anti-nuclear energy activities. An example of the Department of Energy's support for groups overtly against nuclear energy was their financial support and endorsement of the Black Hill's Alliance International Survival Gathering, held July 18-27, 1980. The Gathering received a \$10,000 grant from the Office of Consumer Affairs (under Tina Hobson) to defray the costs of organizing the event.⁵⁰ The Survival Gathering was characterized by the press as a "conference on anti-nuclear tactics," and "a microcosm of the whole anti-nuclear movement."⁵¹ The four-five hundred participants were entertained by the "Nuclear Regulatory Commission," a rock singing group which "added a special flavor" with its sarcastic name, and the "Plutonium Players," which "performed skits about the follies of nuclear energy to the delight of a mostly young audience." This 1960's style anti-nuclear gathering was even visited by the mobile exhibit on alternative energy, which was sponsored by the DOE and the Tennessee Valley Authority.⁵²

The event was highly criticized by local residents of the Black Hills area. One hundred, thirty persons signed a petition to their Congressman protesting "the use of federal funds to subsidize and add credence to such organizations as the Black Hills Alliance and its survival gatherings."⁵³ The Black Hills Alliance is but one of the anti-nuclear energy organizations the Department of Energy provided grants to under the Carter Administration. Others included Ralph Nader's Critical Mass Citizen Groups, the Grand Junction Public Energy Information Office, and the Union of Concerned Scientists.⁵⁴

With the new Administration and its strong support of nuclear energy development, much of this past practice of funding leftist and anti-nuclear organizations has

ceased. However, there is still some evidence that anti-nuclear groups are securing federal taxpayer money. For example, at least three groups part of an anti-nuclear coalition in the Pacific Northwest are entirely funded by federal funds. They are the Southwest Oregon Community Action Council, the Watcom County Opportunity Council, and the People's Organization for Washington's Energy Resources (POWER). POWER specifically received \$300,000 in a federal grant in 1981; the group collects no formal dues and relies upon the federal government for all its funds.⁵⁵

Other environmental groups also receive an indirect federal financial benefit in the form of specific income tax deductions. The Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund for instance, benefits from a Section 501(c)(3) (of the federal Internal Revenue Code) tax exemption. The Sierra Club itself lost its tax exempt status in 1966 when it sponsored full page advertisements in the New York Times and the Washington Post urging congressional opposition to certain hydroelectric dams.⁵⁶ However, the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, despite its direct affiliation as the Sierra Club's arm for environmental litigation, retains its tax exemption. The Club's Legal Defense Fund's expressed purpose is to implement and enforce environmental issues promoted by the Sierra Club.⁵⁷ Despite this role as the Sierra Club's judicial lobbyists, the Legal Defense Fund is still considered tax exempt under 501(c)(3), even though the provision explicitly excluded those groups which engage in substantial attempts to influence legislation.

All these examples indicate that environmentalists, if given the opportunity, can garner direct and indirect federal subsidization of their promotional projects and activities. These examples of federal funding of environmental organizations above all others underscore the pervasive specter of unfettered environmentalism. For it is these examples that illustrate how taxpayer dollars are actually being utilized by environmentalists to impede healthy and productive natural resource development and economic growth.

Conclusion

This special report is intended to alert readers to the threat environmental groups represent to natural resource development. The principle conclusions of this study are:

- * Environmental groups, the spokesmen for extremist environmentalism, are influential and effective lobbyists. Environmental organizations are growing in numbers and are collaborating with other special interest groups. The prominent environmental groups are also entering the political process in greater force to influence environmental policies.
- * Environmentalists are predominantly liberal and belong to the upper-middle socio-economic class. The leadership of environmental groups also tends to be more liberal and extremist than the grass-roots members of their organizations. The inherent liberalism and affluent status of contemporary environmentalism dispels two erroneous notions: environmentalism is an outgrowth of conservationism and environmentalists are altruistic. Actually, environmentalists are liberal and self-motivated and content on preserving their privileged social status.
- * Most Americans fail to identify with environmental groups. National survey results indicate that the preponderance of Americans favor resource development.
- * Environmentalists employ a myriad of strategies to promote their activities. Some of these tactics include the manipulation of the sympathetic media, the manipulation of the judicial process through endless litigation and fraud, the infiltration of academia by originating natural resource institutes, and the acquisition of federal funds for environmental endeavors.

These conclusions underscore the fact that environmental groups are a powerful and active force in American politics. This specter of environmentalism haunts America by threatening to inhibit natural resource development and economic growth. Failure to recognize this and to respond accordingly compromises the natural resource development objectives supported by the majority of the American public.

* * * * *

Tim Peckinpaugh
February 12, 1982

ENDNOTES

1. David Darlington, "Thank You, Secretary Watt: Boom Times at the Sierra Club," New West Magazine, August 1981.
2. Sierra Club Press Release, "Sierra Club Declares War on 'Wattism'," October 19, 1981; Sierra Club Financial Report, The Sierra Club, December 12, 1980.
3. Lawrence Mosher, "Environmentalists Question Whether to Retreat or Stay on the Offensive," National Journal, December 13, 1980, p. 2117-2118.
4. Sierra Club promotional pamphlet, "To Explore, Enjoy and Preserve the Nation's Forests, Waters, Wildlife and Wilderness". Also see: Stefan Reinke, "Guide to Who Does What Among Major Environmental Organizations," California Journal, February 1980, p. 87-89.
5. Sierra Club press release, op. cit., October 19, 1981.
6. Winston, "How's with Watt?," National Review, November 27, 1981, p. 1399.
7. League of Conservation Voters press release, "Mobilizing the Green Vote," October 19, 1981.
8. Anna Jackson and Augus Wright, "Nature's Banner: Environmentalists Have Just Begun to Fight," The Progressive, October, 1981, p. 26-32. Also see: Laurent Belsie, "Environmental Groups Jump on Political Bandwagons," Christian Science Monitor, September 30, 1981, p. 4.
9. League of Conservation Voters press release, op. cit., October 19, 1981.
10. Joanne Omang, "Environmentalists Go To Two Charities," Washington Post, December 22, 1981, p. A6.
11. Anna Jackson et al, The Progressive, op. cit., p. 20.
12. Robert Cameron Mitchell (Senior Fellow, Resources for the Future), "How Soft, Deep, or Left? Present Constituencies in the Environmental Movement for Certain World Views," National Resources Journal, April, 1980, p. 345-358. Also see: George Lowe, Thomas Pinhey, and Michael Grimes; "Public Support for Environmental Protection: New Evidence from National Surveys," Pacific Sociological Review, October 1980, p. 423-445.
13. Frederick H. Buttel and Oscar W. Larson, "Whither Environmentalism: The Future Political Path of the Environmental Movement," National Resource Journal, April 1980, p. 323-344. Also see: Dunlap and Gale, "Party Membership and Environmental Politics: A Legislative Roll-Call Analysis," Sociology Science Quarterly, p. 670. Also see: Dunlap and Allen, "Partisan Differences on Environmental Issues: A Congressional Roll-Call Analysis," West, Political Quarterly, p. 384.
14. Bill Devall, "The Deep Ecology Movement," National Resources Journal, April 1980, p. 299-322.
15. H. Peter Metzger (Ph.D.), "The Coercive Utopians: Their Hidden Agenda," Public Service Company of Colorado Publication, Denver, Colorado, updated June 1979, p. 12.

16. Denton E. Morrison, "The Soft, Cutting Edge of Environmentalism: Why and How the Appropriate Technology Notion is Changing the Movement," National Resources Journal, April 1980, p. 275-298.
17. Anna Jackson et al, The Progressive, op. cit., p. 29.
18. John Baden, Randy Simmons, and Rodney Fort, "Environmentalists and Self-Interest: How Pure Are Those Who Desire the Pristine?" Earth Day Reconsidered, Heritage Foundation, 1980, p. 28. Also see: W.A. Rowenbaum, "Beyond Birdwatching: A Political Profile of the Environmental Movement," The Politics of Environment, New York: Harpers Row, 1975.
19. Joseph Harry, Richard Gale and John Hendee, "Conservation: An Upper Middle Class Social Movement," Journal of Leisure Research, Summer 1969, p. 246-254. Also see: William Tucker, "Environmentalism: The Newest Toryism," Policy Review, Fall 1980, p. 141.
20. Frederick Burrel, op. cit., National Resource Journal, April 1980, p. 327.
21. Kevin Phillips, "James Watt is Unpopular in 'Wine and Cheese Belt'," Minot Daily News, August 11, 1981.
22. D.I. Morrison, "The Environmental Movement: Conflict Dynamics," Journal of Voluntary Action Research, April 1973: 74-85.
23. Robert Cameron Mitchell, "Silent Spring, Solid Majorities," Public Opinion, August/September 1979, p. 16.
24. Heritage Foundation Study No. 4., Conducted by Sindlinger & Company, Inc., Interviewing Dates: October 15, November 11, 1981.
25. Gallup Poll Results as reported in Newsweek, June 29, 1981.
26. Republican National Committee Polls, as reported in Christian Science Monitor, October 9, 1981, p. 2.
27. James Watt Statement/Interview, Conservative Digest, October 1981, p.10.
28. Anna Jackson, et. al., The Progressive, op. cit., p. 28.
29. Frederik H. Buttel, et. al., Natural Resource Journal, April 1980: p. 324, op. cit.
30. Analysis of the National Wildlife Federation Survey, Prepared by Resources and Environmental Quality Division, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, August 5, 1981. Results reported in the Washington Report, "U.S. Chamber Calls Anti-Watt Poll Invalid," August 10, 1981.
31. The results of this investigation are found in "Media and Business Elites," Public Opinion, Oct./Nov. 1981: 42-60.
32. Joe Fontaine & Doug Scott, "Plans for National Presentation of the 'Replace Watt' Petitions," and the attached "petition Presentation Plan," Sierra Club Memorandum, Undated.
33. Leo Rennert, "Sierra Club has a 'Secret' --- Dump Watt," The Sacramento Bee, October 10, 1981. Also see William Endicott, "Sierra Club Planning 'grass roots' Lobbying Assault Against Watt," Los Angeles Times, October 15, 1981, Part 1, p. 3; and "Another Media Event on the Way," The Santa Rosa Press Democrat, October 4, 1981.
34. Washinton Post, October 20, 1981, p. A3.
35. A description of an environmental group's litigation objectives and successes is found in the Sierra Club Bulletin, "The Club, the Cause and the Court," by John D. Hoffman; 41-45.
36. Kate Kimball, "Environmental Litigation Study -- First Phase Report," Capital Legal Foundation Report, Washington, D.C., September 17, 1981. The report was also inserted into the Congressional Record, September 29, 1981; p. E 4473.

37. Simer vs. Olivares, No. 79C 3960, Held on October 6, 1980. in U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.
38. Policy Review, Heritage Foundation, Winter 1981: 71-92.
39. Simer vs. Olivares, (Memorandum Opinion) No. 79C 3960, October 29, 1980. It was a complaint filed against CSA by the Capital Legal Foundation that notified the judge of collusion; Complaint and Request for Action Re: Simer vs. Olivares, September 29, 1980. on behalf of Sens. Laxalt, Hatch and Zorinsky.
40. H. Peter Metzger & Richard A. Westfall, "Government Activists: How They Rip off the Poor," Public Service Company of Colorado Publication, Denver, Colorado, Updated April 1, 1981.
41. As reported in lengthy letter (with attachments) from Aaron Jones (representative of the Seneca Sawmill Company) to Mr. Edward C. Harms, Jr., President of the Oregon board of Higher Education, Re: University of Oregon School of Law Environmental Law Clinic--Pacific Northwest Resources Clinic, May 27, 1981.
42. Idaho Wildlife Federation vs. Cutler, Federal District Court of Idaho, Case No. 80-1195.
43. Aaron Jones Letter, op. cit., p. 6.
44. Alice Feinstein, "Redford in Pullman: Institute to Operate Next Fall," Spokane Chronicle, October 17, 1981.
45. United Press International, "Funding Lack Halts Redford Institute Start," October 10, 1981.
46. Anna Jackson, op. cit., The Progressive, p. 28, October 1981. Also, Governor Jerry Brown of California was known for pulling many environmental activists out of the environmental movement.
47. Peter Metzger, Policy Review, Winter 1981: op. cit., p. 89.
48. Humanities Department Bankrolling Leftist Democratic Network," as reported in Human Events, October 31, 1981: p. 1.
49. Metzger, Policy Review, Winter 1981: op. cit., p. 89.
50. DOE Procurement/Financial Assistance Request--Authorization, Headquarters Procurement Operation, Office of Consumer Affairs, #P80-00489, April 10, 1980.
51. "Protestors Stress Nuke Education," Sioux Falls Argusleader, July 27, 1980: p. 1A-2A.
52. "Gathering Concerts Draw About 6,000," The Rapid City Journal, July 27, 1980; Also See: "Gathering Participants Fold Tents, Drift Away." Rapid City Journal. July 28, 1980, p. 1.
53. Petition to Congressman James Abdnor, 2nd District, South Dakota, as provided by staff.
54. Office of Consumer Affairs Budget Justification, Partial List of Organization Working with Office of Consumer Affairs, Department of Energy, April 19, 1980. The previous two paragraphs were condensed from the House Committee report the author participated in the research and writing of; Committee Report prepared by the Staff of the Subcommittee on Energy Research & Production of the House Committee on Science & Technology, "The Department of Energy's Publication Information Programs: Major Changes Needed," December 1980: p. 26-77.
55. Jim Dullenty, "Anti-Nuclear Groups Enjoying Federal Funds," Tri-City Herald, October 1, 1981.
56. Freeman, "The Poor and the Political Process: Equal Access to Lobbying." Harvard Journal of Legislation, 1969: 376-380.
57. Frederick Sutherland, (Director of the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund) [interview "A Talk with Rick Sutherland," Sierra, January/February, 1980: p. 18-22.

CITIZENS OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION

COMMITTEE

Jim Arena
Chairman

Joan Fell
Dorothy Newton
Sandy Wellstood
Ethel Sharp
M. Garcia
John Overholt
E. Overholt
Ruth Walter
N. Walter
Betty Raffel
E. Carter
Bea Peck
Ella Holden
Ann Peters
M. Conley
Nancy Conley
R. Yubeta
Roscoe Bink
Gary Wright
Jim Peck
J. Carter
K. Sampson
Dee Goodman
Kenneth Parkhurst
Richard Kennedy
Rene Peyron
Pearl Torrey
Addie Mussack
C. Schultz
H. Kruckow



ANNEXATION

Dear Resident of Drexel Heights;

The Citizens Opposed to Annexation, a community group of residents and volunteers, feel it is important that you be informed of a few reasons for our opposition to annexation.

A quick summary of the reasons includes: (1) unfair burden to the business community in the form of high cost in residential and commercial permits, fees and licenses which increases the cost of building permits by 5%. (2) a 100% increase in utility taxes (see exhibit "A", Utility Bills.) (3) an additional estimate of hundreds of thousands of dollars per year in sales levies, (4) and perhaps, the most frightening, our community would be exposed to substantial tax increase needed by the city of Tucson to replace pending cutbacks of State and Federal revenue sharing dollars.

All of these negative developments can be avoided by turning back the cities annexation efforts.

We are asking you to give serious consideration to our problem and to arrive at a position in agreement with the wishes of our community. Petitions are available at the Drexel Heights Fire Station. We are also in need of additional members to serve on the Citizens Opposed To Annexation Committee.

LET US REMIND YOU, IF ANNEXATION OCCURS IT IS PERMANENT AND IRREVOCABLE.

Sincerely,

Jim Arena

Jim Arena
Chairman

Phone: 883-3785

BILL # 1

CITY

SALES TAX, CITY FRANCHISE TAX AND ARIZONA CORPORATION TAX ASSESSMENT INCLUDED IN THIS CURRENT BILL				PLEASE MAKE CHECK PAYABLE <i>Tucson Electric Power Compe</i>	
CITY	SALES TAX	CITY FRANCHISE	ASSESSMENT	TOTAL TAX & ASSESSMENT	
	1.43	1.43	.15	5.94	
PURCHASED FUEL ADJUSTMENT			SEE BILLING INFORMATION ON REVERSE SIDE	FAST DUE DATE APPLIES TO CURRENT BILLING ONLY -	PLEASE PAY THIS AMOUNT
CENTS PER KWH	AMOUNT				
.45264	5.30			08-27-81	77.50

BILL # 2

County

SALES TAX, CITY FRANCHISE TAX AND ARIZONA CORPORATION TAX ASSESSMENT INCLUDED IN THIS CURRENT BILL				PLEASE MAKE CHECK PAYABLE <i>Tucson Electric Power Con</i>	
CITY	SALES TAX	CITY FRANCHISE	ASSESSMENT	TOTAL TAX & ASSESSMENT	
	2.68		.14	2.82	
PURCHASED FUEL ADJUSTMENT			SEE BILLING INFORMATION ON REVERSE SIDE	FAST DUE DATE APPLIES TO CURRENT BILLING ONLY -	PLEASE PAY THIS AMOUNT
CENTS PER KWH	AMOUNT				
.45264	4.93			08-25-81	69.62

EXHIBIT - A

Bill # 1 is a utility bill for a resident within the Tucson City Limits.

Bill # 2 is a utility bill for a resident outside the City limits in Pima County.

On Bill # 1 and Not on Bill # 2 is \$1.43 City Sales Tax and \$1.43 City Franchise Tax.

This example verifies an additional 2% tax on Sales Tax and Franchise Tax.



PIMA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
131 W. CONGRESS, 11TH FLOOR
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85701
(602) 792-8126

June, 1982

Dear Valencia Road Traveler:

In late August, the reconstruction of Valencia Road from the city limits to Camino de la Tierra will begin with your bond money. In addition, major utility relocation will begin in July. Due to utility relocation and design problems, we are somewhat behind schedule. The project will take approximately 8 to 12 months to construct.

The construction will be phased such that the existing two lanes of Valencia Road will be retained as long as possible while new travel lanes are being constructed on both sides of the existing pavement. Once the outer lanes are constructed, the existing pavement will be removed and replaced with a natural landscaped and curbed median.

It will not be easy to travel Valencia Road during its reconstruction. If at all possible, avoid using Valencia Road during this time. If this is not possible, please drive with extreme care and obey all construction warning signs. Should major problems be encountered driving through the construction zone, please call the Department of Transportation at 882-2635.

We would like to thank you in advance for your patience and understanding during the reconstruction of Valencia Road, and remember, drive with extreme care and obey all construction warning signs. We apologize for the inconvenience, disruption and delay caused by the project but feel that an improved and safe Valencia Road will be worth all the problems.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E. S. 'Bud' Walker".

E. S. "Bud" Walker, Vice Chairman
Pima County Board of Supervisors
District 3

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "C. H. Huckelberry".

C. H. Huckelberry, Director
Transportation Department

~~11/17~~
~~11/17~~
323
11/17



Az Daily Star

8/21/79



1979(?)

1978

\$ 15.95/100



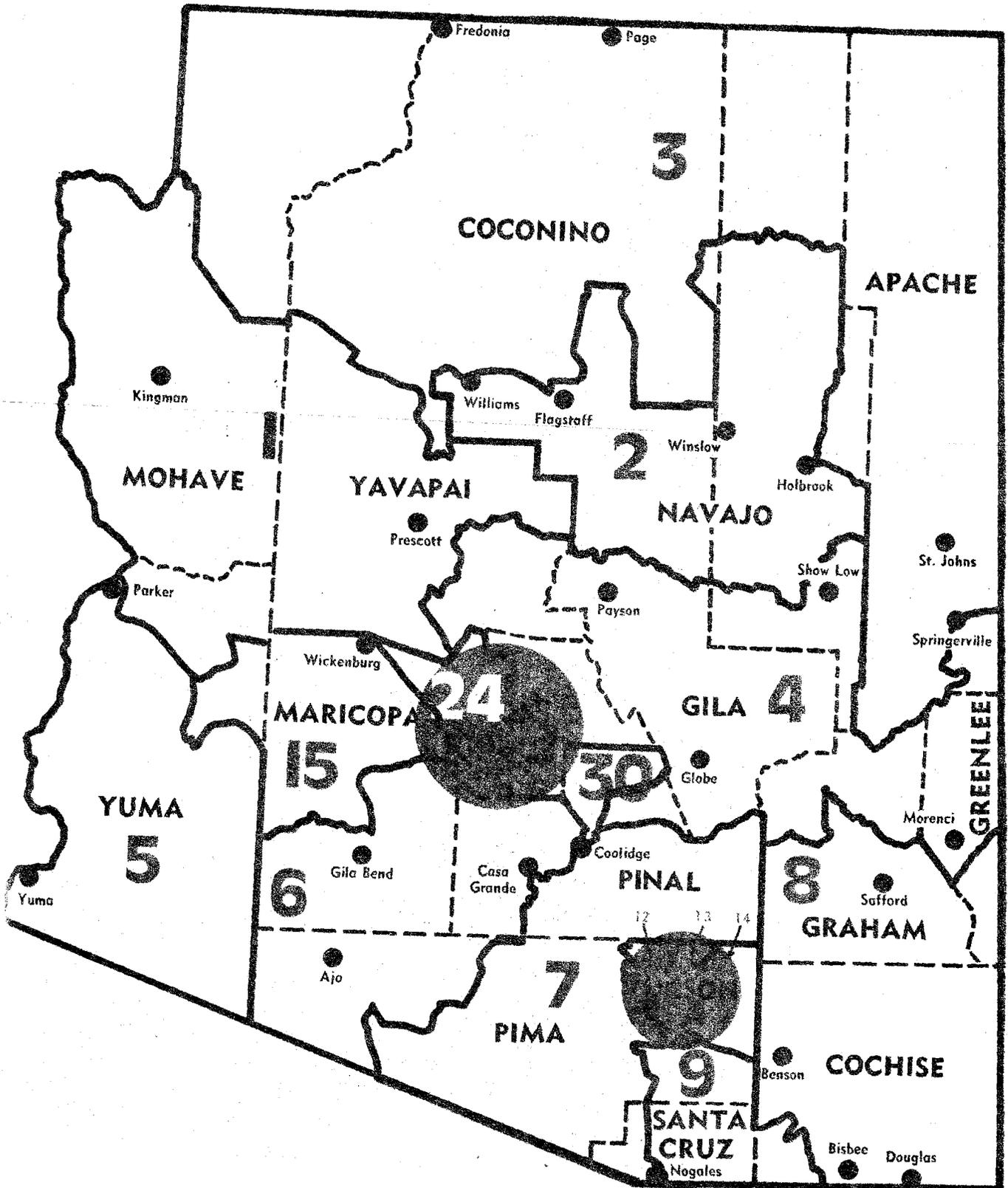
months, down from 55 percent in 1979.
Az Daily Star 5/21/87



ARIZONA

LEGISLATIVE

DISTRICTS



NAME	DISTRICT & PARTY	ADDRESS	HOME PHONE	ROOM	OFFICE PHONE
JONES, D. Lee	25 R	1201 East Windsor Avenue Phoenix 85006	265-4102 956-4698	217	255-3163
JORDAN, Lillian	20 R	2941 West Keim Drive Phoenix 85017	242-1884	304	3267
KAY, Peter	26 R	5092 East Calle Redonda Phoenix 85018	959-0911	224	5051
KELLEY, Frank	26 R	1700 West Washington Phoenix 85007		223	5735
KENNEY, Donald	21 R	363 East Monte Vista Phoenix 85004	253-2839	306	5108
KROMKO, John	12 D	819 East University Boulevard Tucson 85719	622-4483	325	5839
KUNASEK, Carl J.	30 R	8315 East Mawson Road Mesa 85207	986-5874	215	5058
LANE, Joe	8 R	Box L Willcox 85643	384-2940	311	5761
LEWIS, C.W. "Bill"	17 R	4426 North 63rd Avenue Phoenix 85033	846-2444	203	5729
MCCARTHY, Diane B.	16 R	5041 West Kaler Circle Glendale 85301	937-3519	205	3376
MCCONNELL, Sam A., Jr.	2 R	810 West Sheridan Williams 86046	635-4770	221	4079
MCCUNE, Debbie	20 D	4817 North 54th Drive Phoenix 85031	846-7713	328	5160
MCELHANEY, Frank	5 D	1700 West Washington Phoenix 85007		327	5273
MESSINGER, PAUL R.	28 R	7601 East Indian School Road Scottsdale, Arizona 85251	945-9521	309	5408
MORALES, Mike	11 R	2438 West Longhorn Trail Tucson 85705	624-6098	313	5413
OLLSON, Marjory	7 D	1700 West Washington Phoenix 85007		331	5863
PACHECO, Richard "Dick"	7 D	1700 West Washington Phoenix 85007		334	5030
PEACHES, Daniel	3 R	P.O. Box 784 Window Rock 86515	871-5296	303	5412
RATLIFF, James B.	15 R	11030 Arron Circle Sun City 85351	933-5515	222	5872
ROCKWELL, Betty	21 R	131 East Palm Lane Phoenix 85004	253-2274	207	5766
ROSENBAUM, Polly	4 D	Box 609 Globe 85501	425-5251	317	5219
SKELLY, Jim	28 R	7747 East Fourth Street Scottsdale 85251	947-0394	206	5503
SOELTER, Ralph	14 R	363 North Indian House Road Tucson 85711	745-5080	316	5760
SOSSAMAN, James J.	30 R	Route 1, Box 80 Higley 85236	987-9188	214	5874
STEINER, Jacque	25 R	2915 East Sherran Lane Phoenix 85016	956-7455	310	5829
THOMPSON, Leon	23 D	1839 South 6th Avenue Phoenix 85003	254-7542	337	5495
TODD, Doug	27 R	1323 East Whalers Way Tempe 85283	838-2676	323	5169
VUKCEVICH, Steve	8 D	1316 Chaparral Drive Safford 85546	265-3106	321	3297
WEST, Tony	19 R	544 West Solano Drive Phoenix 85013	279-3116	225	5895
WETTAW, John	2 R	115 East Terrace Avenue, #31 Flagstaff 86001	774-0214	109	3300
WILCOX, Earl V.	22 D	5323 W. Vernon Phoenix 85035	278-2272	320	5830
WRIGHT, Pat	17 R	5818 West Northern Avenue Glendale 85302	937-2362	305	3255

1979-1980
*1700 West Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

January 1979		*During Session direct all mail to Capitol address		Office of the Chief Clerk		
NAME	DISTRICT & PARTY	ADDRESS	HOME PHONE	ROOM	OFFICE PHONE	
ABRIL, Tony	23 D	602 West Jones Phoenix 85041		332	255-5864	
BAHILL, Larry	10 D	3010 East 30th Street Tucson 85713	323-2430	338	4089	
BAKER, Bart	9 R	RR1 Box 31 Hereford 85615	378-2884	312	3312	
BARR, Burton S.	18 R	1700 West Washington Phoenix 85007		212	4639	
CAJERO, Carmen F.	10 D	104 West District Tucson 85714	294-8104	330	3424	
CARLSON, Donna J.	29 R	1700 West Washington Phoenix 85007	255-4002	220	4002	
COOPER, Jim	29 R	951 South Lazona Drive Mesa 85204	964-4825	204	4371	
CORPSTEIN, Pete	24 R	4342 East Highlands Drive Paradise Valley 85253	959-8245	226	3394	
COURTRIGHT, Morris "Court"	5 R	1450 West Arroyo Drive Yuma 85364	783-6380	324	4430	
DENNY, Bob	15 R	P.O. Box 1302 Litchfield Park 85340		308	5894	
DUNN, Clare	13 D	4751 East Linden Street Tucson 85712		326	3278	
DUNN, Pete	18 R	750 East Circle Road Phoenix 85020	943-1534	213	5977	
ENGLISH, Bill (William J.)	9 R	P.O. Box 1604 Sierra Vista 85635	458-4919	219	3235	
EVERALL, Jerry	1 R	1700 West Washington Phoenix 85007		318	5835	
GOODWIN, Thomas N.	12 R	1700 West Washington Phoenix 85007		110	4225	
GOUDINOFF, Peter	11 D	637 East 5th Street Tucson 85705	884-7243	329	4893	
GUERRERO, Edward G. (Bunch)	4 D	Box 2777 Globe 85501	425-6097	339	5861	
HAMILTON, Art	22 D	1700 West Washington Phoenix 85007		335	3392	
HANLEY, Benjamin	3 D	P.O. Box 300 Tsaile 86556	724-3311	336	5862	
HARELSON, Juanita	27 R	1756 El Camino Tempe 85281	967-4207	211	3395	
HARTDEGEN, Jim	6 R	P.O. Box 54 Casa Grande 85222	836-1107	314	5549	
HAWKE, Larry	13 R	625 North Benton Tucson 85711	327-1559	315	5828	
HAYS, John U.	1 R	Box 395, Hays Ranch Yarnell 85362	427-3271	216	5896	
HOLMAN, Cal	24 R	9225 North 53rd Place Paradise Valley 85253	948-0019	209	5409	
HULL, Jane Dee	19 R	145 West Gardenia Drive Phoenix 85021	943-3254	307	5836	
HUNGERFORD, Bob	16 R	3713 West Rose Lane Phoenix 85019	973-8780	322	5168	
JEFFERS, Arnold	14 R	7761 East Camino Montaraz Tucson 85715	298-4224	210	5898	
JENNINGS, Renz D.	6 D	Rural Route 1, Box 90 Phoenix 85040	268-4219	333	3425	

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE
THIRTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF ARIZONA
Senate Wing, 1700 West Washington, Phoenix 85007

SENATORS	HOME CITY	DIST.	RM. #	OCCUPATION	OFFICE TEL #
Alston, Lela (D)	Phoenix	20	311	Educator	255-4485
Camping, Trudy (R)	Phoenix	25	307	Homemaker	255-5418
Corbet, Leo (R)	Phoenix	18	204	Attorney	255-4325
Farr, Morris (D)	Tucson	13	305	Nuclear Engineer & Assoc. Professor	255-3302
Gaboldon, Tony (D)	Flagstaff	2	308	Property Management	255-4486
Getzwiller, Polly (D)	Casa Grande	6	303	Farming & Ranching	255-4323
Gonzales, Luis A. (D)	Tucson	10	305	Journeyman Meatcutter	255-5342
Gutierrez, Alfredo (D)	Phoenix	23	213	Youth Consultant	255-4291
Gutierrez, Jaime P. (D)	Tucson	11	304	Legislator	255-5262
Hardt, A. V. "Bill" (D)	Globe	4	311	Owner Unique Sporting Goods	255-4129
Hill, Jeffrey, J. (R)	Tucson	9	309	Accountant	255-5683
Hubbard, Arthur J., Sr. (D)	Ganado	3	308	Dean of Community Affairs, College of Ganado	255-4178
Kimball, Richard (D)	Phoenix	21	310	Legislator	255-5261
Kolbe, Jim (R)	Tucson	14	212	Land Planning & Development	255-4136
Lindeman, Anne (R)	Phoenix	17	312	Registered Nurse	255-3160
Mack, James A. "Jim" (R)	Tempe	27	307	Industrial Consultant & Appraiser	255-5584
Mawhinney, John T. (R)	Tucson	12	312	Pilot/Flight Engineer	255-4326
McMullin, Rod (R)	Phoenix	26	314	Utility Consultant	255-5682
Osborn, Jones (D)	Yuma	5	306	Newspaper Editor	255-4139
Peno, Manuel "Lito", Jr. (D)	Phoenix	22	310	Insurance Agent & Real Estate Broker	255-4171
Pritzlaff, John C., Jr. (R)	Phoenix	24	110	Pres., Rockmount Management Corp.	255-5685
Rottas, Ray (R)	Phoenix	19	301	Auto Parts Distribution	255-4480
Runyan, S. H. "Hal" (R)	Litchfield Park	15	212	Retired Air Force Officer	255-4173
Sawyer, Ed. C. (D)	Safford	8	313	Owner Elec. Motor & Transformer Repair Service	255-4321
Stump, Dr. Wayne (R)	Phoenix	16	301	Chiropractor	255-4483
Swink, William L. (D)	San Manuel	7	303	Warehouse Clerk	255-4124
Taylor, Jack J. (R)	Mesa	29	314	Retired Business Executive	255-4481
Tanney, Boyd (R)	Prescott	1	302	Rancher	255-5284
Turley, Stan (R)	Mesa	30	302	Banker	255-5269
Udane, Robert B. (R)	Scottsdale	28	309	Marketing Sales Manager	255-4138

YOU GIVE HOPE.

WHEN YOU GIVE HELP

Mr. & Mrs. James S. Sell
2762 West Holiday Street
Tucson, Az. 85706

NON PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Phoenix, AZ
Permit 151

ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CHILDREN
ARC
OF ARIZONA
5610 South Central Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85040

Special Education Funds

In Jeopardy!!!

Open And Respond Today

STANDING COMMITTEES

34th LEGISLATURE
STATE OF ARIZONA
1979-1980

SENATE

<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Judiciary</u>
Turley (R), chm.	Lindeman (R), chm.	Kolbe (R), chm.
Tenney (R), vice-chm. Kolbe (R) Stump (R) Taylor (R)	Hill (R), vice-chm. Camping (R) Pritzlaff (R) Urdane (R)	Camping (R), vice-chm. Mack (R) Mawhinney (R) Runyan (R)
Getzwiller (D) A. Gutierrez (D) J. Gutierrez (D) Hubbard (D)	Alston (D) Farr (D) Kimball (D) Osborn (D)	J. Gutierrez (D) Hubbard (D) Osborn (D) Swink (D)
<u>Appropriations</u>	<u>Finance</u>	<u>Natural Resources</u>
Pritzlaff (R), chm.	Rottas (R), chm.	Tenney (R), chm.
Tenney (R), vice-chm. Hill (R) Kolbe (R) Lindeman (R) McMullin (R) Runyan (R) Taylor (R)	Hill (R), vice-chm. Taylor (R) Tenney (R) Urdane (R)	Mack (R), vice-chm. Mawhinney (R) McMullin (R) Turley (R)
Alston (D) Farr (D) Gabalton (D) Getzwiller (D) Hardt (D) Sawyer (D)	Hardt (D) Getzwiller (D) A. Gutierrez (D) Gonzales (D)	Farr (D) Hardt (D) Kimball (D) Swink (D)
<u>Commerce & Labor</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Transportation</u>
Mack (R), chm.	McMullin (R), chm. Mawhinney (R), vice-chm. Pritzlaff (R) Rottas (R) Urdane (R)	Taylor (R), chm. Stump (R), vice-chm. Hill (R) Mack (R) Turley (R)
Mawhinney (R), vice-chm. McMullin (R) Rottas (R) Runyan (R)	Gabalton (D) J. Gutierrez (D) Osborn (D) Pena (D)	Alston (D) Gonzales (D) Kimball (D) Sawyer (D)
Gabalton (D) Pena (D) Sawyer (D) Swink (D)	<u>Health, Welfare & Aging</u>	<u>Rules</u>
	Urdane (R), chm.	Turley (R), chm.
	Camping (R), vice-chm. Lindeman (R) Pritzlaff (R) Stump (R)	Runyan (R), vice-chm. Camping (R) Kolbe (R) Lindeman (R)
	Gonzales (D) A. Gutierrez (D) Hubbard (D) Pena (D)	Alston (D) A. Gutierrez (D) Osborn (D) Sawyer (D)

HOUSE

<u>Administration</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Judiciary</u>
Holman (R), chm.	Cooper (R), chm.	Kay (R), chm.
Jordan (R), vice-chm. Rosenbaum (D)	Rockwell (R), vice-chm. Harelson (R) Hays (R) Hull (R) Jones (R) Jordan (R) Kret (R) Skelly (R) Sossaman (R) Wright (R)	Kenney (R), vice-chm. Carlson (R) Corpstein (R) P. Dunn (R) Kunasek (R) McConnell (R) Peaches (R) Skelly (R) Sossaman (R) West (R)
<u>Agriculture</u>		
Hays (R), chm.		
Courtright (R), vice-chm. Cooper (R) Hartdegen (R) Hungerford (R) Jones (R) Ratliff (R) Sossaman (R) Todd (R) Wright (R)	Bahill (D) Hamilton (D) McElhaney (D) Rosenbaum (D)	Bahill (D) Hamilton (D) Ollson (D) Rosenbaum (D)
<u>Appropriations</u>	<u>Environmental Affairs</u>	<u>Natural Resources</u>
Goodwin (R), chm.	Harelson (R), chm.	Lewis (R), chm. & Energy
Wettaw (R), vice-chm. Cooper (R) Hawke (R) Jordan (R) Kinasek (R) McConnell (R) Ratliff (R) Rockwell (R) West (R) Wright (R)	Peaches (R), vice-chm. Courtright (R) Denny (R) Goodwin (R) Hartdegen (R) Hays (R) Kunasek (R) Lewis (R) McCarthy (R)	Hartdegen (R), vice-chm. Baker (R) Barr (R) Hawke (R) Hull (R) Lane (R) Ratliff (R) Rockwell (R) Todd (R) Wettaw (R)
<u>Banking & Insurance</u>	<u>Government Operations</u>	<u>Professions, Occupations & Tourism</u>
English (R), chm.	Ratliff (R), chm.	Jeffers (R), chm.
Hawke (R), vice-chm. P. Dunn (R) Everall (R) Holman (R) Hungerford (R) Kunasek (R) Lewis (R) McCarthy (R) McConnell (R)	Jordan (R), vice-chm. Baker (R) English (R) Harelson (R) Hays (R) Hull (R) Kenney (R) Steiner (R) Wettaw (R)	Hungerford (R), vice-chm. Courtright (R) P. Dunn (R) Kenney (R) Kret (R) Lewis (R) Morales (R) Peaches (R) Soelter (R)
<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Transportation</u>
Skelly (R), chm.	McCarthy (R), chm.	Corpstein (R), chm.
Everall (R), vice-chm. Baker (R) Carlson (R) Corpstein (R) Denny (R) Hartdegen (R) Jones (R) Kay (R) Todd (R)	Soelter (R), vice-chm. Denny (R) Everall (R) Harelson (R) Holman (R) Lane (R) Jeffers (R) Kret (R) Morales (R) Steiner (R)	Todd (R), vice-chm. Courtright (R) Holman (R) Kret (R) Lane (R) Lewis (R) McCarthy (R) Peaches (R) Steiner (R)
<u>Counties & Municipalities</u>	<u>Human Resources</u>	<u>Ways & Means</u>
Carlson (R), chm.	Steiner (R), chm.	P. Dunn (R), chm.
Lane (R), vice-chm. Baker (R) English (R) Everall (R) Holman (R) Hull (R) Jeffers (R) Morales (R) Soelter (R)	Morales (R), vice-chm. Baker (R) Carlson (R) Hull (R) Jordan (R) Kret (R) Lane (R) Soelter (R) Todd (R)	Jones (R), vice-chm. Barr (R) Cooper (R) Corpstein (R) English (R) Jeffers (R) Kenney (R) Skelly (R) Sossaman (R) Wettaw (R)
<u>Rules</u>		
McConnell (R), chm.		
Wright (R), vice-chm. Barr (R) Denny (R) Hawke (R) Hungerford (R) Kenney (R) Kunasek (R)	Hanley (D) Kromko (D) McCune (D) Thompson (D) Wilcox (D)	Abriel (D) C. Dunn (D) Hamilton (D) Pacheco (D)

Clipped from the
Ariz. Leg. Review
for your convenience
by The League of
Women Voters of Arizona

THE ARIZONA LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

Published every Wednesday at Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona, by the Arizona News Service. Ned Creighton, publisher and editor; Dorothy Thomas, business manager. Street address 14 N. 18th Ave., Phx. 85007. Telephone (602) 258-7026. Please address mail to P.O. Box 2260, Phoenix 85002. Subscriptions: Two dollars per month, with all subscriptions running to the June 30 end of each fiscal year. A subscription starting in July costs \$24, in August \$22, September \$20, October \$18, November \$16, December \$14, January \$12. Subscriptions for fewer than six months cannot be accepted. Subscription starting in February carries through end of next fiscal year (17 months) and costs \$34, March \$32, April \$30, May \$28 and June \$26.

HOUSE
Democrats 18
Republicans 42

STATE OF ARIZONA
THIRTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE
1979-1980

SENATE
Democrats 14
Republicans 16

Speaker: Frank Kelley (R)
Majority Leader: Burton Barr (R)
Majority Whip: James Sossaman (R)

President: Leo Corbet (R)
Majority Leader: Hal Runyan (R)
Majority Whip: James Kolbe (R)

Minority Leader: Larry Bahill (D)
Asst. Min. Leader: Edward Guerrero (D)
Minority Whip: Benjamin Hanley (D)

Minority Leader: Alfredo Gutierrez (D)
Minority Floor Leader: Jones Osborn (D)
Minority Whip: (D)

DISTRICT 1

Jerry Everall (R), PO Box 2282, Prescott 86302
John Hays (R)*, Box 395, Yarnell 85362

DISTRICT 2

Sam McConnell^{Sr.} (R)*, 810 W. Sheridan, Williams 86046
John Wettaw (R)*, 115 E. Terrace #31, Flagstaff 86001

DISTRICT 3

Benjamin Hanley (D)*, PO Box 300, Tsaile 86556
Daniel Peaches (R)*, PO Box 784, Window Rock 86575

DISTRICT 4

Edward Guerrero (D)*, 225 Yuma St., Globe 85501
Polly Rosenbaum (D)*, Box 609, Globe 85501

DISTRICT 5

Frank McElhaney (D), 36400 Antelope Dr., Wellton 85355
Morris Courtright (R), 1450 W. Arroyo, Yuma 85364

DISTRICT 6

Renz Jennings (D), Rural Rt. 1, Box 90, Phoenix 85040
Jim Hartdegen (R)*, 730 E. Manor Dr., Casa Grande 85222

DISTRICT 7

Majory Ollson (D), 117 Webb, San Manuel 85631
Richard Pacheco (D)*, 232 Martinez St., Nogales 85621
P.O. Box 309

DISTRICT 8

Steve Vukceovich (D)*, 1316 Chaparral, Safford 85346
Joe Lane (R), Box L, Willcox 85643

DISTRICT 9

Bart Baker (R), Rural Rt. 1, Box 31, Hereford 85615
William English (R)*, Int. Hwy 80/Cent. Ave., S.V.
P.O. Box 1604 Sierra Vista 85635

DISTRICT 10

Larry Bahill (D)*, 3010 E. 30th St., Tucson 85713
Carmen Cajero (D)*, 104 W. District, Tucson 85714

DISTRICT 11

Peter Goudinoff (D)*, 637 E. 5th Street, Tucson 85705
Mike Morales (R), 2438 W. Longhorn Trail, Tucson 85706

DISTRICT 12

John Kromko (D)*, 819 E. University Blvd., Tucson 85711
Tom Goodwin (R)*, 1705 W. Sunset Road, Tucson 85704
Thomas R.

DISTRICT 13

Clare Dunn (D)*, 4751 E. Linden, Tucson 85712
Larry Hawke (R)*, 625 N. Benton, Tucson 85711

DISTRICT 14

Arnold Jeffers (R)*, 7761 E. Camino Montaraz, Tucson 85715
Ralph Soelter (R), 363 N. Indian House Road, Tucson 85711
Montaraz

DISTRICT 15

Bob Denny (R), 1136 Villa Nueva, Litchfield Park 85340
James Ratliff (R)*, 11030 Arron Circle, Sun City 85351

DISTRICT 16

Bob Hungerford (R), 3824 W. Rovey Ave., Phoenix 85019
Diane McCarthy (R)*, 5041 W. Kaler Dr., Glendale 85301
Diane B.

DISTRICT 17

C.W. Bill Lewis (R)*, 4426 N. 63rd Ave., Phoenix 85033
Patricia Wright (R)*, 5818 W. Northern, Glendale 85302

DISTRICT 1

Boyd Tenney (R)*, Senator Highway, Prescott 86301

DISTRICT 2

Tony Gabaldon (D), 208 W. Dale, Flagstaff 86001

DISTRICT 3

Arthur Hubbard^{Sr.} (D)*, PO Box 467, Ganado 86505

DISTRICT 4

A.V. Bill Hardt (D)*, 1089 E. Oak, Globe 85501

DISTRICT 5

Jones Osborn (D)*, 2280 S. Elks Lane #15, Yuma 85364

DISTRICT 6

Polly Getzwiller (D)*, PO Box 8022, Casa Grande 85222

DISTRICT 7

William Swink (D)*, 909 3rd Ave., San Manuel 85631

DISTRICT 8

Ed Sawyer (D)*, 1205 5th Ave., Safford 85546

DISTRICT 9

Jeffrey Hill (R), 9511 E. Creek St., Tucson 85730

DISTRICT 10

Luis Gonzales (D), 110 E. Corona, Tucson 85706

DISTRICT 11

Jaime Gutierrez (D), 728 E. 5th, Tucson 85719

DISTRICT 12

John Mawhinney (R), 1032 W. Wanda Vista Rd., Tucson 85704

DISTRICT 13

Morris Farr (D)*, 4012 E. Calle Chica, Tucson 85716
4012 E. Calle Chica

DISTRICT 14

Jim Kolbe (R)*, 5418 E. 6th St., Tucson 85711

DISTRICT 15

S.H. Hal Runyan (R)*, 943 Acacia Circ., Litchfield Pk 85340

DISTRICT 16

Wayne Stump (R), 4210 W. Golden Lane, Phoenix 85021

DISTRICT 17

Anne Lindeman (R)*, 6542 W. Earll Dr., Phoenix 85033

DISTRICT 18

Burton^SBarr (R)*, 142 E. Sierra Vista, Phoenix 85012
Peter Dunn (R)*, 750 E. Circle Road, Phoenix 85020

DISTRICT 19

Jane Dee Hull (R), 145 W. Gardenia Dr., Phoenix 85021
Tony West (R)*, 544 W. Solano Dr., Phoenix 85013

DISTRICT 20

Debbie McCune (D), 4817 N. 54th Dr., Phoenix 85031
Lillian Jordan (R)*, 2941 W. Keim Dr., Phoenix 85017

DISTRICT 21

Donald Kenney (R)*, ^{363 E Monte Vista} 237 E. Virginia, Phoenix 85004
Betty Rockwell (R)*, 308 E. Palm Lane, Phoenix 85004
Cliz, both Adams Rockwell

DISTRICT 22

Art Hamilton (D)*, 2302 W. Washington, Phoenix 85009
Earl^MWilcox (D)*, 5323 W. Vernon, Phoenix 85035

DISTRICT 23

Tony^RAbril^{SW} (D)*, 602 W. Jones, Phoenix 85041
Leon Thompson (D)*, 1839 S. 6th Ave., Phoenix 85003

DISTRICT 24

Peter Corpstein (R)*, 4342 E. Highlands, Paradise Valley ⁸⁵²⁵³
Cal Holman (R)*, 9225 N. 53rd Pl., Paradise Valley ⁸⁵²⁵³

DISTRICT 25

D. Lee Jones (R)*, 1201 E. Windsor^{AVE.}, Phoenix 85006
Jacque Steiner (R)*, 2915 Sherran Lane, Phoenix 85016

DISTRICT 26

Peter Kay (R)*, 5002 Calle Redonda, Phoenix 85018
Frank Kelley (R)*, 5819 E. Thomas Rd., Scottsdale 85251

DISTRICT 27

Juanita Harelson (R)*, 1756 El Camino, Tempe 85281
Doug Todd (R), 1323 Whalers Way, Tempe 85283

DISTRICT 28

David Kret (R), 2420 N. 73rd St., Scottsdale 85257
Jim Skelly (R)*, 7747 E. 4th St., Scottsdale 85251

DISTRICT 29

Donna^JCarlson (R)*, 447 W. Hillview^{Circle}, Mesa 85201
Jim Cooper (R)*, 951 ^SLazona Dr., Mesa 85204

DISTRICT 30

Carl^SKunasek (R)*, 8315 E. Mawson Rd., Mesa 85207
James^JSossaman (R)*, PO Box 80, Higley 85236

DISTRICT 18

Leo Corbet (R)*, 6302 N. 13th St., Phoenix 85014

DISTRICT 19

Ray Rottas (R)*, 6130 N. 3rd Ave., Phoenix 85013

DISTRICT 20

Lela Alston (D)*, 4133 W. Cheery Lynn Rd., Phoenix 85019

DISTRICT 21

Richard Kimball (D), 301 W. Coolidge, Phoenix 85013

DISTRICT 22

Manuel Peña^{Jr}(D)*, 3728 W. Willetta, Phoenix 85009

DISTRICT 23

Alfredo Gutierrez (D)*, 4446 E. Wood, Phoenix 85040

DISTRICT 24

John Pritzlaff^C(R)*, 4954 E. RockridgeRd, Phoenix 85018

DISTRICT 25

Trudy Camping (R)*, 2015 N. 38th Way, Phoenix 85008

DISTRICT 26

Rod McMullin (R)*, 4202 N. 64th St., Phoenix 85251

DISTRICT 27

James^AMack (R)*, 1101 E. Broadmor Dr., Tempe 85282

DISTRICT 28

Robert^BUsdane (R)*, 7812 E. Lewis Ave., Scottsdale 85257

DISTRICT 29

Jack^JTaylor (R)*, 38 N. Fraser Dr., Mesa 85203

DISTRICT 30

Stan Turley (R)*, 2650 E. Southern Ave., Mesa 85204

* Asterisk indicates service in 1977-78-sessions.

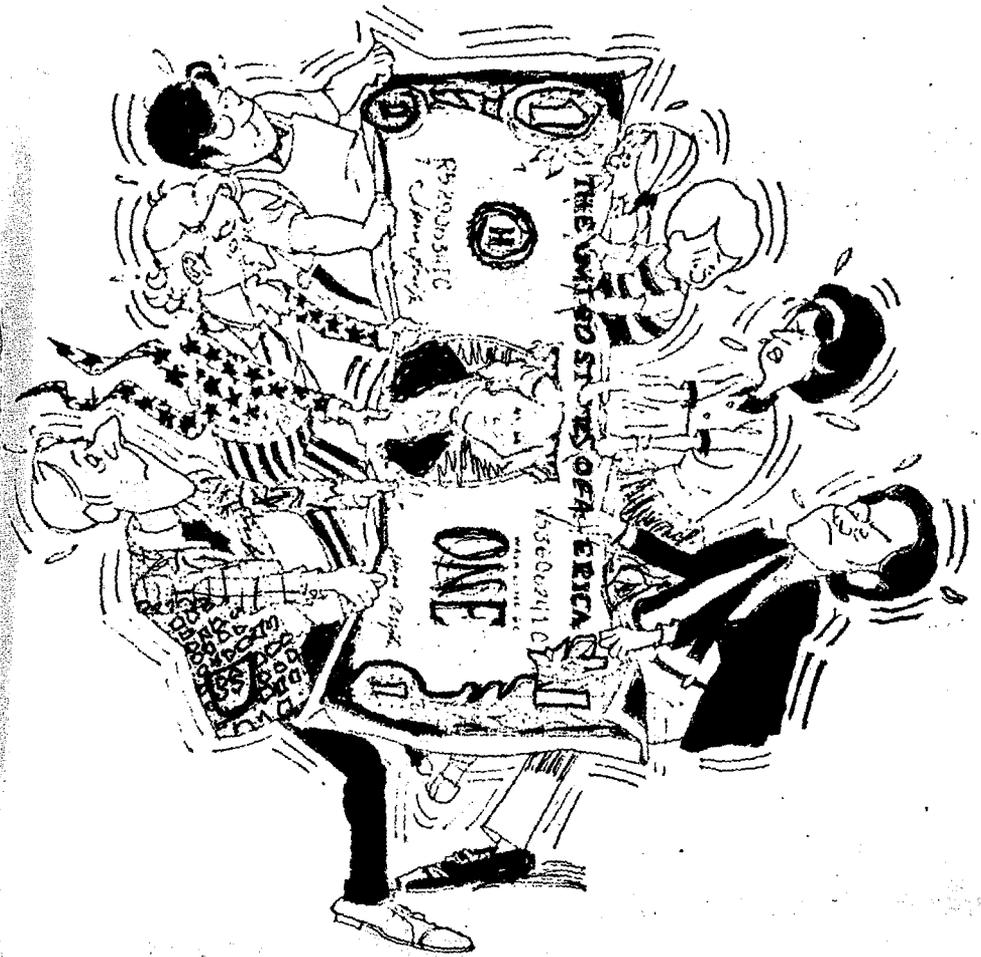
ADDRESS: Members prefer to have mail sent to Capitol Building, Phoenix 85007.

TOLL-FREE-Number to call legislators only- 1-800-352-8404

Members elected for 2-year terms, general election, even-numbered years.
Session begins January 8, 1979.

Issued by League of Women Voters of Arizona-- Information from Rose Mofford,
Secretary of State and the Arizona Legislative Review.

SCHOOL FINANCE '79 COMMITTEE REPORT



ARIZONA SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION
2602 W. Osborn Road, Phoenix, Arizona 85017

September 14, 1979

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ASBA SCHOOL FINANCE COMMITTEE

ARIZONA SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION

2602 W. Osborn Road, Phoenix, Arizona 85017

September 14, 1979

ARIZONA SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION
POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The ASBA Board of Directors acting for the Association and upon the recommendation of the ASBA School Finance Committee recommended to the legislature that they address the following objectives listed herein in their proposed special session during the fall of 1979:

In developing these objectives we were well aware of the ASBA Delegate Assembly Resolution to urge the legislature, in their special session, to address the following items:

1. The disparity among school districts in resources available for public education, and
2. The disparity among school districts in effort extended, and
3. The disparity among districts in the cost of providing comparable programs in urban, suburban and rural areas, and
4. The higher cost of educating those children with exceptional needs of all kinds, wherever found.

We will not attempt, nor do we have the ability or responsibility to devise legislation in all its specificity regarding the types of taxes (income, sales, property) levied by the state for education nor to determine the relationship between the several categories of taxable property. From a practical point of view, we see no substitute for a local property tax as a source of local school funds raised from some or all property within the school district.

The legislature has the personnel and computer capability to do this district analysis; what they do not have they can obtain from the State Department of Education.

OBJECTIVES TO BE CONSIDERED IN SCHOOL FINANCE REFORM:

I. EQUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

- A. The opportunity to obtain a public school education appropriate to the individual need and abilities of every child (K-12) should be substantially equal within the state.
- B. The educational opportunity for every child should be a responsibility of the total taxable wealth of the state and not limited primarily by the taxing ability of the school district.
- C. Equality of local school tax effort should bring equal dollar yield per pupil.
- D. Pockets of wealth or pockets of poverty should be minimized.
- E. The State School Finance Plan should provide financial and legislative assistance for improvements in the efficiency of school district operation.

II. BASIC PROGRAM FUNDING (INCLUDING BUDGETED CAPITAL OUTLAY) SHOULD BE SUPPLEMENTED BY THE STATE TO PROVIDE FOR:

- A. Programs for the special child.
- B. Transportation.
- C. Assistance in school construction when local limits are reached.
- D. Operating cost increases which are outside the control of the local district.

III. STATE FUNDING SHOULD NOT ERODE LOCAL GOVERNANCE

- A. Each district must exert some local tax effort.
- B. Local districts must be allowed the opportunity to enrich their programs.
- C. Provision for a local building and site fund should be included. (30 to 60 cent levy)

SOME FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THESE OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVE I

1. STATE CONSTITUTION

The State Constitution provides that "Legislature shall enact such laws as shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of a general and uniform public school system..."(underscoring supplied).

2. DISPARITY BETWEEN DISTRICTS

We find substantial disparity between districts in terms of what a tax effort of \$1.00 per \$100 assessed valuation would provide on a per pupil basis. The disparity is in the magnitude of at least 40 to 1. In general, the property-rich districts had much lower tax rates than the property-poor school districts. Therefore, equal effort does not now provide equal dollar yield per pupil.

The disparity between districts in regard to expenditures per pupil from the general operating fund is of much less magnitude, primarily due to the infusion of state aid funds into the general fund.

The present state aid to the several funds in terms of total expenditures by school districts is very roughly as follows: (1977-78) (These are averages)

	State Aid % of Total
General Operating Fund	63%
Special Education	39%
Special Projects (Implementation of CUES, Career Ed., Community School Fund)	24%
Pupil Transportation, excluding capital outlay for buses	20%
Capital Outlay	0%
Bonds and Interest	0%

The State provided approximately 43% of the total school expenditure.

3. THE SAME EFFORT TO YIELD SAME DOLLARS

We believe that the same degree of effort (tax rate) should yield the same number of dollars per pupil in all of the districts of the same legal classification, i.e. elementary, unified, and high school. This is the so-called Power Equalization device also called Guaranteed Tax Base or Guaranteed Yield or Percentage Equalization Program. In the property-poor districts, the state makes up the difference between what is raised locally and what is guaranteed. In the property-rich districts excess funds may be recaptured. Some state laws provide for this recapture and some do not. There are many variations of this concept.

4. POCKETS OF WEALTH AND POCKETS OF POVERTY

The pockets of wealth to which we refer in Objective I,D. are areas where there are few children compared to the taxable property in that same area. Most property-rich areas are not wealthy because of the people who live there, but because of facilities which are located there and whose taxes, in effect are paid by people (consumers), scattered throughout a much broader area such as the state or nation. Examples of such properties would be energy, minerals, transportation, large shopping centers, etc. Minimizing the local impact of the presence or absence of such properties would be consistent with our Objectives.

5. PRE-EMPTION BY STATE

Pre-emption by the state of the right to tax certain classes of industrial or commercial property with taxes from such property to be distributed to school districts.

- A. If this were implemented in one year the impact on per student costs could have adverse results where especially rich or poor districts are involved. Phasing these monies into or out of districts should be over a period of not less than three years.
- B. The alteration of a tax base will impact on the bonding capacity of many districts. Provision should be made to allow adequate financing of school construction.

Objective I can't

- C. Care should be taken to insure that rich districts don't become poor and vice versa.

6. POWER EQUALIZATION/PRE-EMPTION

Implementation of a "power equalization" formula for tax sources remaining within the district. It is important that such a formula require a degree of local tax effort. This requires careful study because of such things as the implications of cash balances, federal funding, etc. A decision by the state legislature to pre-empt the taxation of certain classes of industrial or commercial property tends to reduce the pockets of wealth to which we refer. This action, in turn, reduces the need for a recapture provision applicable to the remaining tax sources of the district. Further details on this problem necessarily must wait on the legislative decision of the extent, if any, to pre-empt certain properties.

7. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (Salt River Project)

These monies should be anticipated, budgeted and spent by school districts as though they were local tax money. They should be considered as local tax money in the computation of state aid to school districts and the eligibility for such aid. In the event the legislature pre-empts Class II Property, the state law should be amended to include contributions from this source. There appears to be an inequity in that the valuation of such property is not available for district bonding capacity.

8. AREA OF THE STATE NOT IN A SCHOOL DISTRICT

All property not in a school district (K-12) should be taxed at a rate not less than the qualifying (or mandated) rate for Unified Districts. These funds should be credited to the state school fund. Counties should be reimbursed for the necessary expenditure of county tax monies for operating accommodation schools, for the cost of transportation of pupils and payment of tuition with respect to the free public education of children from such areas.

While homeowners in areas not in a school district are not presently subject to this level of taxation, they do receive the full homeowners tax rebate. Additionally, industrial, commercial, and utility properties existing

in such non-school district areas enjoy a tax advantage not available to similiar property in the remainder of the state.

9. P.L. 874 MONEY

The federal rules and regulations implementing P.L. 874 provide a mechanism whereby state funds can be supplanted by P.L. 874 money. It is recommended these methods be studied to assure an equitable balance of money from all sources as well as a fair total amount of educational funding.

10. EFFICIENCY OF OPERATION

This is difficult to measure even if there could be agreement on its meaning. However, we see some possible examples: (1) closing schools due to low or declining enrollment means increased transportation costs. By providing an increased unit amount of transportation aid, such closures of inefficient schools would be encouraged, or at least not penalized; (2) providing assistance to projects which would reduce what would otherwise be the cost of energy.

11. TEACHER RETIREMENT COST

It is recommended that teacher retirement costs be included in the local district budget and as a result of the broad base of taxation available to the state, should be funded from state contributions to school district operations.

OBJECTIVE II

1. BASIC STATE SUPPORT LEVEL PER STUDENT BASED UPON THE FOLLOWING:

A. EXPENDITURES

1978-79 expenditure costs per student adjusted for inflation with elementary and high school weighting. Recent data indicates that the differential between elementary and high school students is too great and should be closer to 1:1.15 rather than 1:1.35. This is reflected in the need for elementary districts to request budget overrides in recent years, as their allocations have been too low.

B. INFLATION ADJUSTMENT

This should be based on realistic reference points, such as an Arizona consumer price index rather than an arbitrary percentage figure.

C. AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP (ADM)

Retention of the existing adjusted ADM method as the determiner of enrollment. Considerable cost savings could be realized by using sample days for this accounting rather than every day's figure. Precedent for this is the procedure for sampling membership in special education programs.

D1. DECLINING DISTRICTS

Retention of the ability of declining districts to use the previous years ADM. While the impact of declining enrollment would be more equitably handled by a two or three year averaging, the existing provision is satisfactory in conjunction with:

D2. TEACHER MIX

An adjustment factor recognizing differences in staff qualifications and experience. This could be done by allowing the districts to increase their budget cost level to take into consideration some or all of the additional expenses of a highly experienced staff.

2. BUDGETED CAPITAL OUTLAY

Much of the so-called Budgeted Capital Outlay (not presently assisted by state funds) appears to be at least as essential to general school operation as many of the items that are so assisted. Examples are textbooks and athletic equipment. These are not and should not be capitalized as long-term assets under State Department of Education coding. They are now coded as a supply item instead of items of equipment and we are recommending that some or all of this item (Budgeted Capital Outlay) be considered as part of basic program funding and aided by the state in the same manner.

Objective II con't

Some of the areas of school finance that have been the subject of much "piecemeal" legislation are the uses and constraints involved with capital outlay. If what appears to be one of the legislature's purposes of the special session to reduce so much overall dependence on the property tax, then we may need financial assistance state programs in this whole area. We, as a committee, have yet to come to grips with this area except in the very broadest of terms. As yet, we have no knowledge of the legislature's interpretation of Proposition 101 as they affect state aid for schools.

3. RAPIDLY GROWING DISTRICTS

A. State Loans for construction with repayment based on district wealth.

B. A state bonding authority.

C. Extensions of bonding capacity

4. SPECIAL NEEDS OF SMALL DISTRICTS

Per capita costs are greater because of necessarily low student-teacher ratios, transportation of fewer students greater distances, etc. Provisions for small districts to be exempted from budget cost levels should be maintained as in present statute.

OBJECTIVE III

1. LOCAL PROPERTY TAX IS ESSENTIAL

We believe that it is essential that people pay local taxes to help support their local schools. It keeps them interested, involved and provides a taxing authority for the implementation of Item III,B (Local districts must be allowed the opportunity to enrich their programs). The present State Aid Law provides more state funds to property-poor districts than to property-rich districts. Any new device or formula envisioned will continue to do the same or a similar thing. Local control must continue to exist in spite of an increased proportion of state funding.

Objective III con't

To equate the amount of local funds to the degree of local control and to equate state funds to the degree of state control would leave the state with no control in some districts. We believe an alert and dedicated school board and citizenry can and should insist on a continuing local decision making role regardless of the varying percentages of state and local funds that pay for education. After all, citizens pay it all anyway. Regardless of the proportional mix of revenue sources, all districts must be able to exceed the minimal state educational requirements for legitimate district educational purposes. It is said that "he who pays the fiddler calls the tune." Who is paying the fiddler? As we pay our income tax to the state; our sales taxes to the merchant for ultimate distribution; and our property tax to the county for further distribution, we know who pays the fiddler.

2. RESULT OF PRE-EMPTION

If the state is going to pre-empt some of our tax resources and therefore fund a greater percentage of the total education program at the expense of local resources, it is incumbent that the state increase it's funding to allow communities to continue the type and quality of education which they and the state have provided in the past. If supplemental funding by the local school district from reduced district resources are to be reduced, funds from the state must be increased.

The school district is a valid political subdivision and, while the schools in Arizona operate at the will of the legislature, the local autonomy and decision making processes must be maintained. The authority of the legislature is as great when the state supplies 5% of school funding as when it provides 75% and the tendency to relate local control to the level of local taxation should be avoided.

Objective III con't

3. DISTRICTS HAVE UNIQUE NEEDS

Districts do have unique needs and these needs should be considered. The categorical type programs listed in Item II do not require increases or decreases of funds at the same rate as the cost of the General Fund. For this reason they should be treated separately in a similar fashion as is Special Education, etc. An obvious example is a school district where 95% of the pupils require transportation as opposed to one where all children may walk. If we are to protect the so-called regular or basic program from being drained of funds to support these necessary categorical programs then these categorical programs must be funded with a very high proportion of state funds. To do otherwise interferes with the equal opportunity concept.

The state board of education has established some required and optional criteria of classroom time and subject matter for elementary schools. They presently require sixteen units for high school graduation, some of which are specified course work. Many school districts feel that this state supported level is inadequate and are, by local taxation, providing and requiring additional course work.

4. HEUISLER AND SHAW PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Our examination of the Heuisler and Shaw amendments reveal severe flaws which lead us to recommend against their adoption. Typical and primary in these flaws is the excessive tax relief given to industrial and commercial properties at the expense of the home owner. Furthermore, the political subdivision which would suffer most would be the school district whose sole source of local revenue is the property tax.

Objective III con't

5. PUBLIC SCHOOLS MUST PROVIDE QUALITY EDUCATION

Viewed in the context of the consumer tax burden in Arizona versus other states, the educational dollar value is very high. While private schools have a valid place in American education, care should be taken that, in the name of tax relief, our public education system is not so watered down as to drive away those seeking a quality education for their children. It is a very real possibility, and could lead to the establishment of a "second class" public education program, replacing the most successful system in the world.

ASBA SCHOOL FINANCE COMMITTEE

Don Swanson, Chairman - Scottsdale
Henry Tom, Vice-Chairman - Phoenix Union
Vic Hooper, Balsz
Edgar Butterbaugh, Amphitheater
Anna Marie Jacobson, Chandler
Jerry Cannon, Tanque Verde
Claudia Charlton, Deer Valley
Wesley Bonito, Whiteriver
Tom Quijada, Isaac
Don Newland, Sierra Vista
Anne Schulz, Glendale Union
Guy Clark, Advisor
*David Kret, Consultant

*Deceased

ARIZONA SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION
2602 W. Osborn Rd.
Phoenix, Arizona 85017
Ph.: 257-3700

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage

PAID

TEMPE, ARIZ.
Permit No. 55

since world war II, the road has, at times, been access- hunters are constantly seeking new booty. for Goodyear.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

BEGINNING JANUARY 23, 1978 THE PHONE NUMBER TO REACH THE SENATE OR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM OUTSIDE THE METROPOLITAN AREA WILL BE CHANGED TO 1-800-352-8404. THIS WILL PROVIDE LEGISLATORS THE NECESSARY COMMUNICATION WITH CONSTITUENTS AND OTHER CITIZENS.

ANYONE CALLING THIS NUMBER WILL BE CONNECTED ONLY TO THE HOUSE OR SENATE. THE INDIVIDUAL CALLING SHOULD IDENTIFY WHETHER HE IS CALLING THE SENATE OR HOUSE, INDICATING WITH WHOM HE WISHES TO SPEAK AND/OR THE EXTENSION NUMBER.

CITIZEN RESPONSE IS IMPORTANT TO THE GOVERNMENTAL PROCESS. WE ENCOURAGE YOU TO MAKE USE OF THE TOLL FREE TELEPHONE NUMBER.

REMEMBER 1-800-352-8404

Save 1978

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1978

Save

Tony Abril D - Phoenix	Edward Guerrero D - Globe	Diane McCarthy R - Glendale
Stanley Akers R - Phoenix	Art Hamilton D - Phoenix	Sam McConnell, Jr. R - Williams
- Larry Bahill D - Tucson	Benjamin Hanley D - Window Rock	- Emmett McLoughlin R - Tucson
Burton Barr R - Phoenix	Juanita Harelson R - Tempe	Manuel Marin D - Tempe
Elwood Bradford D - Yuma	Jim Hartdegen R - Casa Grande	Gerald Moore D - Phoenix
- Carmen Cajero D - Tucson	- Larry Hawke D - Tucson	Richard Pacheco D - Nogales
Donna Carlson R - Mesa	John Hays R - Yarnell	Daniel Peaches R - Window Rock
- Emilio Carrillo D - Tucson	Cal Holman R - Paradise Valley	D. J. Phillips D - Yuma
James Cooper R - Mesa	John Humphreys D - Sierra Vista	James Ratliff R - Sun City
Peter Corpstein R - Paradise Valley	- Arnold Jeffers R - Tucson	William Rigel R - Scottsdale
- Clare Dunn D - Tucson	D. Lee Jones R - Phoenix	Elizabeth A. Rockwell R - Phoenix
Peter Dunn R - Phoenix	Lillian Jordan R - Phoenix	Polly Rosenbaum D - Globe
James Elliott D - Douglas	Peter Kay R - Phoenix	James Skelly R - Scottsdale
William English R - Sierra Vista	Frank Kelley R - Scottsdale	James Sossaman R - Higley
J. Herbert Everett R - Youngtown	Don Kenney R - Phoenix	Jacque Steiner R - Phoenix
Richard Flynn R - Tempe	- John Kromko D - Tucson	Donovan Stewart R - Phoenix
- Tom Goodwin R - Tucson	Carl Kunasek R - Mesa	Leon Thompson D - Phoenix
- Peter Goudinoff D - Tucson	C. W. Lewis R - Phoenix	Pete Villaverde D - Florence

Arizona House of Representatives, 1978, cont.

Steve Vukcevich
D - Willcox

John Wettaw
R - Flagstaff

James Woodward
R - Lake Havasu City

W. A. West
R - Phoenix

Earl Wilcox
D - Phoenix

Patricia Wright
R - Glendale

Telegrams and letters intended
for House members listed above
should be addressed as follows:

Hon. _____
Arizona House of Representatives
State Capitol
Phoenix, AZ 85007

DC, RBC, AIK

~~FESG, RAN~~, WGR, JGM
S.W. MINING DEPT.

ARIZONA

Asarco Incorporated MINING DEPT
P. O. Box 5747
Tucson, Arizona 85708 20 19

FIVE REVIEW

OCT 20 1978

TUCSON

AY OCTOBER 18, 1978

Arizona State Government
TUCSON

2nd Class Postage Paid at Phoenix, Arizona
Volume 79 Issue 42

ESTABLISHED 1900
As El Mensajero

50¢

News



MIKE MORALES

For

Your State Representative

District 11

Mrs. Margaret Sell
2762 W Holladay St
Tucson, Arizona 85706

July 20, 1978

Dear Mrs. Sell,

A few weeks ago I was at your door asking for your signature on my nominating petition for the state House of Representatives. Thank you for taking the time to sign the petition.

My first priority is to be your full time representative. We must keep property taxes from escalating and at the same time provide the necessary services to our community.

As you know campaigns require hard work and money. Any volunteer work or contributions would be appreciated. We need your contribution to help pay for radio time and brochures. Contributions, of course, are tax deductible. What count the most, though, are your votes on September 12 and November 7.

With your help we will win in November. If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to call me any time.

Yours truly,


Mike Morales

P.S. I am not enclosing a return envelope because of budget limitations. Your envelope and stamp will help the campaign.

ROYCE A. HARDY

August 21, 1978

Dear Fellow Miner:

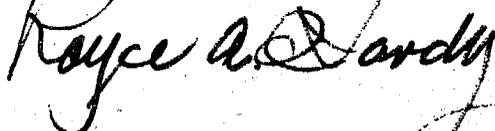
From experience I can tell you that the mining industry doesn't have many friends in the Arizona Legislature and certainly not many who understand our industry.

My friend Jeff Hill is running this year for the Arizona Senate from District 9. You will recall he was narrowly defeated in the last election running for the House of Representatives. Jeff is an accountant by profession and has been a member of our industry for a number of years. As a result he knows the industry and its problems.

I am convinced that our industry needs a strong supporter in the Legislature and Jeff Hill is our opportunity to have such a Senator. In order to accomplish this I urge you to support Jeff, and hope you can persuade your friends, particularly in District 9, to support him too.

Jeff needs more than just support at the polls; he needs any financial help you can give him in order to conduct an aggressive campaign. Financial support is made easier as the Internal Revenue Code permits a tax deduction for a political contribution of up to \$100 (\$200 in the case of a taxpayer filing a joint return) or allows a tax credit against tax payable of all contributions up to a maximum of \$25 (\$50 in the case of a joint return).

Sincerely yours,



Duval Corporation

P.S. Please send your contribution to:

Hill Campaign Committee
P.O. Box 26175
Tucson, AZ 85726

Reprinted from INSTRUCTOR, copyright March, 1978, used by permission.

REPRINTS from the **National Right To Work Committee**
8216 Arlington Boulevard Fairfax, Virginia 22031



CARMEN F. CAJERO
104 WEST DISTRICT
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85714



COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS
EDUCATION
HUMAN RESOURCES
NATURAL RESOURCES & ENERGY

Arizona House of Representatives
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

THIRTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE
1977 - 1978

March 23, 1978

Margaret E. Sell
2762 W. Holladay St.
Tucson, Arizona 85706

Dear Ms. Sell,

Thank you for your card of March 20 expressing your opposition to SB 1079.

You may be assured that I do agree with your views and should the bill be heard in the House, I will strongly oppose it.

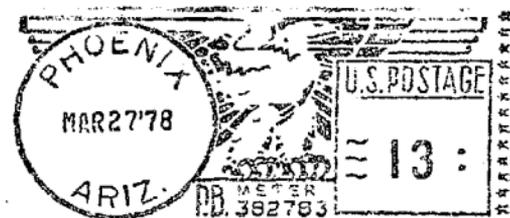
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Carmen F. Cajero".

CARMEN F. CAJERO
State Representative

mm

State of Arizona
House of Representatives
CARMEN F. CAJERO
104 WEST DISTRICT
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85714



Margaret E. Sell
2762 W. Holladay St.
Tucson, Arizona 85706



SOCIETY to TERMINATE OPPRESSIVE POLICIES
of GOVERNMENT AGAINST PEOPLE
-STOPGAP-

1802 W. Grant Rd.
Tucson, Arizona,
85705
Ph. (602) 623-3112

Dear Fellow Taxpayer and Citizen:

Are YOU interested in preserving YOUR JOB and WAY OF LIFE ?

May we introduce you to STOPGAP, a business and citizens' league presently being organized as an Arizona Corporation.

As you know, there is a pervasive anti-business philosophy that has infiltrated governmental positions of tremendous power, not only in Washington, but at many state and local levels as well. This attitude advocates turning back the clock, and returning to a more primitive eighteenth century society. This extremist view, advancing the idea of federal confiscation of large tracts of land, is forcing us against our will to modify our way of life, by clever manipulation of the media in the presentation of distorted facts and half-truths. The over-regulation and taxation of individuals and industry from Washington, all in the name of a surgically clean environment, is strangling us. This movement is now placing in serious jeopardy our nation's very future, by crippling many of the basic industries that we so desperately need to help solve the REAL problems that face us today.

The present social and economic problems of unemployment and rampant inflation are primarily related to Washington's over-regulation and excessive environmental controls, which have been illogically and unscientifically conceived for political purposes and then RAMMED DOWN OUR THROATS. For example, the sluggish development of our abundant energy resources is exemplified by the fact our recent Director of the U.S. Geological Survey was discharged for voicing his professional opinion that the U.S. has plenty of energy resources but development is being held up by over-regulation. Regulatory harassment of the logging, ranching, petroleum, mining, fishing, construction, chemical, farming, automobile, recreation and trucking industries is stagnating our nation. Illustrative of this are the 8 billion dollars worth of projects reportedly shelved, awaiting governmental authorization, and did you know the annual proposed budget of the newly conceived Dept. of Energy (D O E) is 10.6 billion dollars and exceeds by almost 1 billion dollars, the annual profits of the seven largest international oil companies. Obviously BIG GOVERNMENT is our WORST problem !

To combat this ridiculous proliferation of government and bureaucratic control of public and private property and economic efforts is the basic objective of STOPGAP . Our non-partisan society will disseminate scientific and business facts for educational purposes to our members and to the public by printing and publishing and using all available means of communication to advance our views. We will publicly challenge local and national politicians and other bureaucrats on vital issues, when their position is deemed contrary to local or national interest.

The potentially large available membership of highly qualified experts from a mixture of occupations and professions, will give the society a unique advantage. In addition, this will give us special impact and public acceptability that is lacking in a limited, traditional, single purpose organization. To date, a few of us with little funding, by speaking out, have helped reverse or at least slow down, the federal take-over of public land, and STOPGAP can maintain and even accelerate the momentum.

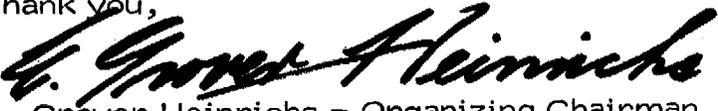
Our goals are simple and straightforward:

1. To actively resist oppressive policies in government by:
 - a) Mounting an educational campaign through publicity to hit truthfully at the vital issues in legislation and among legislators.
 - b) Legally challenging bureaucrats who exceed the powers given, and arrogate unto themselves the making of new laws.
2. To coordinate and focus the activities of the numerous groups nationwide who have similar goals and ideals and feel the need for mutual assistance.

The organization's policies and direction will be determined by a board of directors consisting of fifteen prominent citizens, representative of the various occupations and professions, and to be elected by the membership. The day to day business will be administered by the Society's officers and an executive committee. The task is a monumental one and our adversaries, some fourteen extremist groups, have a combined budget of 42 million dollars per year. We certainly should strive to offset that effort, and this will take your personal COMMITMENT and SUPPORT NOW.

Your livelihood and your children's future is at stake! Acting alone, you are powerless to do anything significant about the growth of BIG GOVERNMENT and the resulting loss of your personal freedoms. Acting as a group we may still have a chance. This could be your last chance!

Thank you,


E. Grover Heinrichs - Organizing Chairman

P.S. It is anticipated that application will be made to the Internal Revenue Service for a ruling that the organization is exempt from taxation under Sec. 501 (c) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code.

We, a group of concerned citizens from many different walks of life, feel there is a need for an organization that is willing to cast apathy aside and form a constructive "citizens' action league", on a national scale. Now is the time to substitute action for our griping.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
-STOPGAP-

Amount Enclosed \$ _____

Select one membership category only.

If you desire membership as an individual and also for your corporation, we will forward to you on request more applications.

- | | | | |
|--|--------------|---|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Student | \$ 5.00/yr | <input type="checkbox"/> Association Member | \$ 100.00/yr |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Associate | \$ 10.00/yr | <input type="checkbox"/> Corporate Member | \$ 1,000.00/yr |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Voting Member | \$ 25.00/yr | <input type="checkbox"/> Special Charter Member | \$ 5,000.00/yr |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining Member | \$ 100.00/yr | | |

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone Area Code _____

I will offer my help as a volunteer worker as indicated in box below:

- Write letters to legislators and politicians
- Speak at various functions
- Chairman or organizer of meeting
- Ghost write for speakers
- Contribute advice in my area of expertise
- State officer or organizer or coordinator of a particular group
- News clipping service
- T.V. or Radio monitor on issues
- Secretarial or office service
- Other _____

Please indicate preference A or B below:

- A. I, an individual, have no objection to my name being used publicly to help promote this movement and group.
- B. I, an individual, prefer to keep my name confidential in connection with this organization's activities.

Please forward this application to:

E. Grover Heinrichs, Organizing Chairman of STOPGAP
1802 W. Grant Rd., Tucson, Az. 85705
602-623-3112

AZ Daily Star
1-30-80 * SECTION A — PAGE NINE



THINK BEFORE YOU VOTE

The ballot you cast Tuesday, January 29, is the key to a better Fire Department in Drexel Heights.

Think of the past, consider the present and look into the future before you vote.

If you look back you will find that you have never had any voice in establishing policy and nothing to say regarding the amount of taxes you would be assessed for.

YOU WILL NOW HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO CHANGE THAT ON ELECTION DAY.

Instead of one man being judge and jury, your vote will count towards creating a five man Board which would eliminate the Chief from making any decisions. Chief Young had submitted the past budget using the highest percentage figure allowed by law. He also padded the manpower request and never used them (2 extra Captains). Now he wants to build an additional station which the cost would reflect in your taxes. His recent purchase of another fire truck (\$18,000 plus repairs) and equipment(over \$1,000) which neither are needed at this time. He has disregarded the protests made by many district residents. Also, he created a new job of Fire Inspector at \$800 per month for his previous opponent, Mr Catlin. He also hired several others who opposed him in the past.

It seems obvious that a deal has been made and a coalition formed in order to remain in office. False statements are being made to discredit their opposition, such as discharging certain employees, discontinuing rescue service, etc. These are definatley lies. We are in support of our emt people and would want to see them become Paramedics for this district.

If you wish to change the one man rule which presently exists for a program that you will have something to say then we urge you to elect the following candidates to represent you: JIM ARENA -

MACON CONLEY - EARL "DUKE" DUCHENEY - NORMAN WALTERS - IRENE ZESEWITZ.

We also urge you to vote YES on the other issues.

ANY RESIDENT WHO IS NOT REGISTERED MAY DO SO ON ELECTION DAY AT THE COMMUNITY BLDG. (NEXT DOOR TO THE FIRE STATION)

The above named candidates have pledged to:

- * Submit a true budget that will not increase your taxes.
- * Minimize expenditures, purchasing only essential items.
- * Re-evaluate the present wage structure and adjust them on a fair and equitable basis.
- * Select a full time Chief based on his ability to perform the required duties of the office.
- * Attempt to eliminate the factional differences that exist.
- * Consider all recommendations made by the residents.

By: DREXEL HEIGHTS FIRE DISTRICT IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
Margarite Garcia, Chairlady Dorothy Newton, Sec.

VOTE 6:00 A.M to 7:00 P.M.

1	DREXEL HEIGHTS FIRE DISTRICT ELECTION - JANUARY 29, 1980 ELECCIÓN DEL DISTRITO DE BOMBEROS DE DREXEL HEIGHTS - 29 DE ENERO, 1980	
	REORGANIZATION OF FIRE DISTRICTS REORGANIZACIÓN DEL DISTRITO DE BOMBEROS	
VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN 1	"Reorganize as Volunteer Fire District administered by District Board and Chief, Reorganizar como un Distrito de Bomberos Voluntarios administrado por una Junta Directiva del Distrito y un Jefe"	YES 3 → <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SÍ
	"Reorganize as Volunteer Fire District administered by District Board and Chief, Reorganizar como un Distrito de Bomberos Voluntarios administrado por una Junta Directiva del Distrito y un Jefe"	NO 5 → <input type="checkbox"/> NO
DISTRICT BOARD CANDIDATES CANDIDATOS PARA LA JUNTA DIRECTIVA		
VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN 5	ARENA, JIM	8 → <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	BALL, ANTHONY C.	9 → <input type="checkbox"/>
	CONLEY, MACON	10 → <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	DUCHENEY, EARL "DUKE" J.	11 → <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	METCALFE, MARIE F.	12 → <input type="checkbox"/>
	RIDDELL, MELVIN L.	13 → <input type="checkbox"/>
	TOBIAS, ED A.	14 → <input type="checkbox"/>
	VALENCIA, WALTER E.	15 → <input type="checkbox"/>
	WALTER, NORMAN E.	16 → <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	YOUNG, CHARLES R.	17 → <input type="checkbox"/>
YUBETA, RAY (REYES) S.	18 → <input type="checkbox"/>	
ZESEWITZ, IRENE R.	19 → <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

PUNCH YOUR BALLOT CARD

AGUERE SU TARJETA ELECTORAL

2	DREXEL HEIGHTS FIRE DISTRICT ELECTION - JANUARY 29, 1980 ELECCIÓN DEL DISTRITO DE BOMBEROS DE DREXEL HEIGHTS - 29 DE ENERO, 1980	
	PROPOSITION PROPOSICIÓN	
VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN 1	"Should Drexel Heights Volunteer Fire District adopt a nationally recognized fire code, regulation or law approved by the state fire marshal?"	YES 22 → <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SÍ
	"¿Debería el Distrito de Bomberos Voluntarios de Drexel Heights adoptar un código de incendios reconocido nacionalmente, reglamento o ley aprobada por el oficial de incendios del estado?"	NO 24 → <input type="checkbox"/> NO
SAMPLE — BALLOT		

PUNCH YOUR BALLOT CARD

AGUERE SU TARJETA ELECTORAL



PAT ROBERTSON'S PERSPECTIVE

A special report to members of The 700 Club

© CHRISTIAN BROADCASTING NETWORK, INC. 1980

April 1980

The president's anti-inflation statement of March 14 was superb. So was his earlier speech announcing the "Carter Doctrine" in the Middle East. Two weeks after the latter, it was painfully obvious that the United States lacked the military muscle to resist the Soviets anywhere in the Middle East. We needed our allies to make it work, and they had not agreed to do so. Consequently, the "Carter Doctrine" died aborning.

It is equally obvious that a \$3 billion cut out of this year's \$46 billion deficit will not touch inflation, nor will a reduction by attrition of 22,000 federal jobs out of a total work force in excess of 6,000,000 workers. The salaries of 22,000 workers could reach \$400 million. Inflation-generated cost-of-living pay hikes for the rest could possibly reach \$10 billion.

Worse still is the view for fiscal 1981. The budget includes a rise of \$80 billion to \$100 billion in total spending. Therefore, talk of a balanced budget through a \$16 billion cut is well meaning, but naive at best -- and deceitful at worst.

Unfortunately, continued Russian aggression will probably cause sharp increases in defense spending, which will make a balanced budget impossible without drastic cuts elsewhere.

* * *

Since October, soaring interest rates have caused close to one-half trillion dollars to be lost in the plunging bond markets. Banks and insurance companies which are heavily invested in bonds carry these investments at cost (usually par value). If actual market losses from their bond portfolios were revealed by these institutions, some of them would show a current asset base bordering on insolvency -- certainly below the legal base necessary to support additional lending.

Deposit outflow into high-interest money market funds and government securities has caused many banks to operate in the red. Almost one-third of the New York City savings banks had fourth-quarter losses. Nationwide, the savings and loans are scrambling to borrow money -- even at rates as high as 20 percent -- just to meet commitments. Some have completely stopped any mortgage lending and are playing the money markets themselves to gain marginal advantage. Others have raised loans to home owners in excess of 16 percent to discourage mortgage applications.

Overseas, the Eurocurrency market (money held in banks outside of the country of origin) approaches \$1 trillion. An undisclosed portion of this money, it is feared, does not exist, but is the creation of balance sheet and computer entries. Much of the balance rests on short-term (even overnight) deposits which have been loaned long-term to developing nations. These loans -- some of which may be worthless -- are carried at par, and like undeclared bond losses, tend to create a very illiquid and dangerous financial situation.

Every day that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board insists on tight money and high interest rates is one day closer to the insolvency of some Third World country, a major city, major business, or major financial institution. Any of these events could trigger a series of loan calls and deposit withdrawals, which could set off a worldwide financial collapse.

The Commerce Department index of 12 leading economic indicators has declined for four consecutive months. This normally signals a recession. Housing starts have fallen precipitously. Sales of domestic automobiles are down.

Can the Fed dare risk action which may bring on a deep recession plus a possible collapse of the world monetary system? On the other hand, can the Fed lower interest rates and risk continued 20 percent inflation plus the weakening of the dollar overseas?

The immediate dangers of trying to solve inflation solely through drastic Federal Reserve action seem to outweigh the greater long-term problem of inflation despite further tightening following President Carter's anti-inflation speech. The probability is that the Fed will begin lowering interest rates by June to reach the 10 percent range. This could be a false signal and after a few months rates will probably skyrocket again.

* * *

OPEC doubled oil prices in 1979. The multiplier effect is just now hitting the economy in force. Gasoline and heating oil prices skyrocketed immediately. 1980 will see a 60 percent jump in asphalt prices, new highs for fertilizers, chemicals, plastics, utility bills, air fares, hotel and motel rates, and anything else related to oil.

A projected \$90 billion (roughly 22 percent of American industry profit) will flow to the OPEC nations this year. This tribute paid by the greatest nation on earth to a few sheiks and dictators is unreasonable and insupportable.

* * *

Actually, OPEC oil increases will increase the U.S. inflation rate by less than three percent. The real villain of our 20 percent annual inflation is the federal government.

Despite promises of a balanced budget in fiscal 1981 (beginning October 1, 1980), the rise in government spending this year is \$54 billion over last year, and may well rise \$80-\$100 billion more by fiscal 1981. This year's deficit was projected at \$30 billion but may hit \$47 billion.

These enormous jumps in federal spending, along with massive budget deficits, are the root cause of inflation. The present and past four administrations, along with a free-spending Congress, have ruined the economy. It is therefore incredible to read this statement of a senior official quoted in Time magazine: "It's really scary. This inflation thing is frightening because we do not know what causes it, or what to do about it."

Over 53 percent of all Americans are getting something financially from Washington and little public sentiment exists for sacrifice. Consequently, despite the election year smooth talk, there is little heart in the administration or Congress to do battle with the entrenched bureaucracy and the vested interests that are draining our economy. Without question, serious fiscal managers, backed by resolute politicians, could cut \$60-\$100 billion from present federal programs without touching one essential service to the poor or injuring our defense posture.

However, free spenders are still in the majority and fiscally prudent politicians are in the minority. So look for continuing inflation -- in fact, hyperinflation -- leading to a serious depression, when the toll in human suffering will be incalculable.

* * *

King Louis XIV of France said, "Apres moi, le deluge." President Carter could well say the same thing. Raging inflation has left the economy in shambles; after years of unilateral arms reduction, we are outgunned militarily worldwide; our foreign allies view our government with scorn; petty terrorists move against our diplomats with impunity; vital raw materials such as chrome and cobalt lie in Marxist hands; Russia is poised to seize Middle East oil; and such plans as we have seem to be wrapped in further inaction and ineptitude.

The deluge will come between 1980 and 1984. A new president during that time will be blamed for problems that he did not cause. Corrective policies may appear to exacerbate the problems. Appropriate fiscal restraint may bring on temporary problems which will cause the public to blame the cure rather than the sickness.

Candidates are spending as much as \$18 million to be the nominee of their party for president. It's like paying a premium to be captain of the Titanic.

* * *

Ronald Reagan is a former Democrat, union leader, fiscal conservative and born-again Christian. He believes in free enterprise, limited government, public morality and strong national defense. He opposes abortion and ERA. He favors voluntary prayer in the schools. He is a strong anti-communist and entertains no illusions about Soviet intentions.

In 1976, Jimmy Carter did not face any dominant candidate in the Democratic party who had appeal comparable to Ronald Reagan in the Republican party. George Bush was being groomed like Jimmy Carter to start with an upset win in Iowa followed by big play in the national press, then accelerating momentum in key states. Instead, Bush was mortally wounded in New Hampshire. The Southern primaries were the coup de grace.

Only Gerald Ford had a chance to stop Reagan for the Republican nomination. But he decided that this could prove to be a near impossibility at this stage of events. Excluding the disability, death or assassination of Ronald Reagan, Ford now has no hope for a convention draft. Reagan should win the entire event by a landslide after one or two ballots.

The Iranian crisis unified the country around Jimmy Carter. Patriotism and Ted Kennedy's handling of Chappaquiddick have given Carter a decisive edge over Kennedy. Democrats are both voting for Carter and against Kennedy.

The Iranian crisis caused Carter's favorable rating to leap from 25 percent to 66 percent. The Harris poll shows him beating Reagan decisively, but in turn being beaten by Gerald Ford. However, delays in resolution of the hostage issue will probably cause negative ratings for him against any Republican candidate. Unless Russia moves again, inflation will be the number one voter concern. Expect the Republicans to hammer at it for maximum advantage in November.

Conservatives could possibly sweep the Congress and the White House. It may prove a Pyrrhic victory, however, if they win the government and then reap the trouble and blame for accumulated mistakes of the past 50 years!

* * *

The things that are happening to the United States are not accidental. We are under the judgment of Almighty God. We have made alliances with the enemies of God, who torture Christians and Jews, destroy churches and forbid Bibles. A U.S. president has officially declared that the moon walk was the most important day in man's history, thus downgrading the birth of Jesus Christ. The highest court in our land has made two rulings which are abhorrent to God. First, by ruling against prayer for our young in public schools, the court has forced or permitted secular humanism to become our official classroom religion. Second, by ruling that our unborn babies are not human beings, the court opened the door for human slaughter that has by now reached 8,000,000 "legal" murders with 1,200,000 more each year.

Consider what has happened since the prayer decision. A president, his brother, and a national black leader have been assassinated. Crime is up by 330 percent. Drugs, alcohol, and V.D. are epidemic. Half of our marriages end in divorce. Cast-off children roam the streets in gangs. As Isaiah said, "Children are their oppressors and women rule over them" (Isaiah 3:12). For the first time in history we lost a war and for the first time a president was driven from office. Our currency is debased, our military power is second best. We have a weak president at a time of crisis and a Congress incapable of concerted action. Foreign powers exact \$90 billion in tribute from us. We face a hostile colossus that we cannot defeat in battle.

What is happening is the progressive unfolding of God's wrath. In His love He uses chastisement to cause nations to repent. If they turn to Him, He blesses them. If they refuse repentance, then He permits destruction and devastation so that a new generation will learn to serve Him. Events are accelerating with great rapidity. Wholesale calamity awaits our nation unless the leaders and people turn to God.

For God's people the message is clear: "If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land" (II Chronicles 7:14).



PAT ROBERTSON'S PERSPECTIVE

A special report to members of The 700 Club

© CHRISTIAN BROADCASTING NETWORK, INC. 1980

February/March 1980

SPECIAL ISSUE:
PROPHETIC INSIGHTS
FOR THE "DECADE OF DESTINY"

The world crisis has been unfolding at breakneck speed. Events once thought impossible now race by us with alarming rapidity. The entire framework of the world's economic, political, and social systems is being shaken. To understand today's events, we must understand the Bible prophecies which control them. In this special issue, I will discuss several key prophecies relevant to these times.

I approach this subject with humility, recognizing that other men of good will may differ. I underscore emphatically that some of the tentative hypotheses are intended to provoke thought. They are put forth for reflection, prayer, and study -- not as something set in stone brought down from the mountain. In certain instances we can speak with great certainty, but in other instances we must speak as those who "see through a glass darkly."

(Bible quotations will be from the New American Standard edition unless otherwise noted.)

Jesus Christ gave us the key to modern-day events with these words: "And Jerusalem will be trampled underfoot by the Gentiles [pagans, ungodly, the nations] until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled." (Luke 21:24.) Put another way, Jesus was saying that the termination of Gentile spiritual privilege and the power that results from it would take place when the Jews took control of Jerusalem.

In 568 B.C., King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon captured Jerusalem. The city was not controlled by a free Jewish entity until the Six Day War in June 1967, which was 2,535 years after Nebuchadnezzar's action.

June 1967, therefore, becomes the prophetic benchmark for the rapid dis-integration of Gentile world power. Consider these events after 1967: A humiliating U.S. loss in Vietnam, the first military loss in our history; virulent worldwide inflation; the fall of the dollar as the great world currency; the worldwide oil crisis; Communist advances throughout Africa; upheaval in Iran; panic in world gold markets; lesser-developed countries on the edge of bankruptcy; a Ponzi pyramid in computer-generated Eurocurrencies threatening an international banking collapse; a plague of abortion, homosexuality, occultism, and pornography; widespread family disintegration; genocide in Cambodia; Russian troops and planes in Cuba; the Afghan invasion; impending worldwide depression; potential Middle East War or even World War III.

From a spiritual perspective, the Gentile nations -- especially those in the West -- have as nations enjoyed Christianity since 313 A.D. From the sixth century to the 16th, the Roman Catholic Church reigned supreme over Western Europe and Europe's colonies. The Orthodox Church dominated Russia and parts of the Middle East. This vast span was called "Christendom."

By 1967, Europe and America had entered what is called the "Post-Christian" era. By 1967, Communist Russia was 50 years old, and atheistic communism laid claim to over one billion people.

Throughout the world two trends have been intensified since 1967. On the one hand we see a virulent humanism and an anti-God rebellion of which blatant homosexuality, radical feminism, the youth revolt and Year of the Child, drug abuse, free sex and widespread abortion are just symptoms. On the other hand, there is worldwide spiritual awakening -- especially in the Orient -- unparalleled in human history. Our Gentile world is experiencing one last bright glimpse of the Christian gospel before delusion engulfs it and radical disintegration takes hold.

* * *

The prophet Ezekiel wrote before and after the fall of Jerusalem in 586 B.C. Carried into exile in Babylon, he was given a vision of the restoration of Israel "in the latter days."

In the 38th and 39th chapters of his prophecy, he foretold a period in the end times when Israel would be regathered from many nations to a land that had formerly been a wasteland. Israel would be living at peace in unwallled villages when a ruler identified as Gog, the prince of Rosh, Meshech, and Tubal in the far north (land now occupied by the Soviet Union) would join together with Persia, Ethiopia, Gomer (Eastern Europe, probably Germany), and Put (either Somalia or Libya) to seek very important spoil and plunder.

Ezekiel wrote that these nations would invade Israel with an enormous army. He said the invasion would be questioned and possibly resisted by Sheba, Dedan, and the young lions of Tarshish (Yemen, Saudi Arabia and the United States, which was once settled by merchants from Tarshish).

God Almighty would destroy the invading horde with blazing fury, great earthquakes, torrential rain, hailstones, fire, and brimstone. The fire and brimstone would also fall on the land of Magog and other nations "who inhabit the coastlands in safety" (possibly describing a worldwide nuclear war).

After all these things come to pass, Ezekiel prophesied that Israel will once again have the true revelation of the God of her fathers, and the nations of the earth will be aware of His power as God of Israel; Israel will spend seven years burning captured war materiel; then Israel will be exalted to a place of preeminence among the nations as she receives a nationwide outpouring of God's spirit.

Note these facts bringing history in conformity with prophecy: In 1975 Ethiopia fell to communism; in 1979 the Shah of Iran fell and, probably before 1980 ends, Iran will be a Soviet puppet; Somalia is a Marxist country and Libya tilts to the Soviets; Mideast oil is the key to world domination; the Soviets have moved 200,000 troops to Afghanistan.

Ezekiel includes none of Israel's neighbors among the invaders. She is to be living at peace before the invasion. This was fulfilled in part when in 1977, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt made peace overtures to Israel which culminated in normal, peaceful relations in January of 1980. Undoubtedly, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, and the Arab oil states under the pressure of current Soviet aggression will seek peace with Israel soon. Sadat was the bold pioneer. As his move proves successful, other Arab leaders will feel free to follow him to the peace table.

Ezekiel does not make clear whether the country believed to be the United States tries to "jawbone" the Soviets out of its invasion strategy or whether it actually enters a war on the side of Israel. Given the present posture of U.S. military capability, it is a 50-50 question whether we have the muscle or the will to confront the Soviets anywhere. Ezekiel does not give a clear picture of the United States before or after the conflict. My own guess is that our destiny depends on our willingness to turn to God. If there is national revival, our land may be spared -- damaged, but spared. If there is not repentance, we may see massive damage and downfall.

The coming Middle East war is an absolute certainty, as is the destruction of the Soviet Union. All available economic and military intelligence pinpoints 1982 as the optimum time for such a Soviet strike.

Ezekiel indicates enormous earthquake activity and severe hailstones in Israel at the time of the predicted Russian invasion. Two distinguished secular astronomers, John Griffin and Stephen Plagemann, have written The Jupiter Effect: The Planets as Triggers of Devastating Earthquakes. According to these scientists, in 1982 there will be an alignment of planets on the same side of the sun which will exert a sufficiently strong additional gravitational pull on the earth to cause disruptions in the earth's upper atmosphere, radical change in climatic conditions (hailstones?), and severe earthquakes.

Jesus' words underscore this contention. He told us that in the days preceding His second coming there would be earthquakes, tidal waves, and unusual

solar activity. These are His words: "There will be signs in sun, moon, and stars, and upon the earth dismay among nations, in perplexity at the roaring of the sea and waves, men fainting from fear and the expectation of the things which are coming upon the world; for the powers of the heavens will be shaken." (Luke 21:25, 26.)

* * *

At this writing Syria reportedly is moving its troops out of Lebanon to bases bordering Israel. President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, who has been dealing closely with the Soviets, may fear internal revolt by dissident Muslim groups; or the Soviets may attempt a Syrian diversion against Israel to take attention away from Afghanistan.

The prophet Isaiah foretold an unusual period when Egypt, Israel, and Assyria will be linked by a highway, will turn to the God of Israel, and together, will become a blessing in the midst of the earth. (Isaiah 19:21-25.)

Ancient Assyria, along with Egypt, was the great early Middle Eastern empire. Its principal territory coincided with modern Iraq and Syria. To fulfill Isaiah's prophecy, Syria and Iraq must merge into one entity, possibly called Assyria, which will in turn make peace with Israel and then will experience a profound spiritual revival. A merger of Syria and Iraq was attempted at the beginning of 1979, but the initial undertaking was aborted. Undoubtedly in the next 12 months one of the key prophetic areas to watch will be in Syria and Iraq as "Assyria" begins to move toward God's plan.

* * *

With precise detail two of the three Old Testament Feasts have found New Testament fulfillment. Jesus was crucified during the Feast of Passover; 120 believers on the day of Pentecost were filled with the Holy Spirit on the Feast of First Fruits.

But what of the third feast mentioned in the Book of Leviticus, chapter 23, the Feast of Tabernacles? Nowhere is there a New Testament fulfillment for this feast, which celebrated the final harvest and the beginning of the new year.

The prophet Zechariah writes of a great battle when God "will gather all nations against Jerusalem to battle"; when "the Lord will go forth and fight against those nations...and in that day His feet will stand on the Mount of Olives, which is in front of Jerusalem." After a great victory by Messiah, Zechariah tells us, "any who are left of all the nations that went against Jerusalem will go up from year to year to worship the King, the Lord of hosts, and to celebrate the Feast of Tabernacles." (Zech. 14:2,3,4,16.) This period speaks of a time of peace -- of worldwide freedom from fear, famine, hatred, and war which Christians call the Millennium, the 1,000-year earthly reign of Christ. According to Zechariah the Feast of Tabernacles is an integral part of the Millennial reign of Messiah.

Bible scholars realize the exquisite precision with which Old Testament details of the Feast of Passover and Feast of First Fruits were fulfilled in the New Testament. The Feast of Tabernacles has not yet been fulfilled. Undoubtedly the details in Leviticus can yield us clues for the future.

The Feast of Tabernacles progressed as follows: The blowing of trumpets on Rosh Hashannah; then a 10-day interval to Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement. Through sacrifice, the people's sins were forgiven (literally, "covered") and they enjoyed peace with God. The number 10 speaks of completion, the number five, grace. After five days of grace to complete their harvest, the Feast of Tabernacles began. The actual feast symbolized a transition period. The people lived in transition housing -- booths or tabernacles -- and made offerings by fire for seven days. Seven speaks of perfection, eight of new beginnings. On the eighth day, there was one final sacrifice by fire which ushered in the new agricultural season.

Dating events in the future is dangerous. The following is intriguing and intended to provoke thought.

Suppose that in Biblical prophecy and typology one day stands for a year, and that we can impose an Old Testament model on current events. Try this one, for instance:

In June 1967 Israel captured East Jerusalem. The Chief Rabbi went to the Wailing Wall and blew the shofar, the ancient ram's-horn trumpet. Counting ten years from this blowing of trumpets in 1967, we find Egyptian President Sadat journeying to Jerusalem in 1977 and declaring, "We agree to live at peace with you." For the next five years, a time of grace, the Israelis work out and amplify the peace, and there is an incredible final spiritual harvest throughout the Gentile world as millions are added to the kingdom of God. During the fifth year, in 1982, Russia strikes Israel, is defeated, and for seven years Israel makes symbolic offerings by fire of Russian war materiel. These seven years are a transition period for Israel and the world. On the eighth year, there begins a new era -- a new beginning -- for Israel and for the world!

* * *

An interesting footnote: In 1968, on a journey to Jerusalem, I met an elderly Talmudic scholar and student of Cabbala, Chaim Zvili. This man became a national figure because he predicted correctly that the Six Day War would begin in June 1967. I asked how he knew. He referred me to Daniel 12:12, which says, "Blessed is he who keeps waiting and attains to the 1,335 days." Zvili reckoned that the Muslim forces were Israel's enemies. Using the date of Mohammed's death in 632 A.D. as the start of Islamic expansion, he added 1,335 years to arrive at 1967 as the date when Israel would triumph over her Arab foes.

He then told me that by his reckoning, the year 1969-70 began the final seven years of Jewish redemption. Again he was correct in pinpointing 1977 as the start of peace with Israel's Arab neighbors.

The next major event in his calendar was the invasion of Israel by Russia, but this was not given a date.

* * *

Writing from exile in Babylon, the prophet Daniel, (Daniel 11,12) foretold in precise detail the struggle that took place after the death of Alexander the Great as the Seleucid monarchs of Syria battled the Ptolemies of Egypt (kings of North and South). He told of the entrance of Rome (Kittim) into the struggle.

Then his prophecy moved to end-time events.

Describing these wars, Daniel pinpoints a king, identified by some historians as Antiochus Epiphanes of Syria, who was to desecrate the temple in Jerusalem, discontinue daily sacrifice, and set up an "abomination of desolation." In A.D. 30 Jesus warned his disciples to flee to the hills when they saw "the abomination of desolation which was spoken of through Daniel the prophet, standing in the holy place." (Matthew 24:15). In A.D. 51, the Apostle Paul wrote to the church at Thessalonica that the day of the Lord would not come until the "man of lawlessness is revealed...who opposes and exalts himself above every so-called god or object of worship, so that he takes his seat in the temple of God, displaying himself as being God...And then that lawless one will be revealed whom the Lord will slay with the breath of His mouth and bring to an end by the appearance of His coming; that is, the one whose coming is in accord with the activity of Satan, with all power and signs and false wonders." (II Thess. 3,4,8,9.)

In A. D. 70, the prophecies of Daniel, Jesus, and Paul could have been partially fulfilled by the Roman general Titus, who sacked Jerusalem, slaughtered 1.5 million people, desecrated the temple, and then destroyed it. Yet it seems that each of these prophecies had a staged fulfillment -- an initial fulfillment shortly after they were made, then an ultimate fulfillment at the end times.

Many Bible scholars find in these prophecies and others a world dictator, a counterfeit Messiah -- the Anti-Christ -- who would appear in history immediately before the return of Jesus Christ in glory. The Book of Revelation speaks of a ruler over 10 nations -- paralleling the old Roman Empire -- who will be given the authority of Satan and who will assume divine prerogatives for himself. (Rev. 13.)

His reign will consist of seven years, divided into two periods of 42 months each. During the first part the entire world, including Israel, will be captivated by this charismatic leader. During the second 42 months his obvious demonic nature will be revealed and he will severely persecute Israel and attempt to destroy it. Only the second coming of Jesus as Messiah will save Israel from the savage cruelty of the Anti-Christ dictator and the nations allied with him.

These facts emerge in contemporary history. The boundary of the Warsaw Pact countries parallels the border of the old Roman Empire, but does not encroach upon the old Empire. In Western Europe, which does coincide with the Roman Empire, there is a nine-nation confederacy which will become 10 when Greece joins in January 1981. For the first time since the empire of Charlemagne in 800 A.D., a nation parallels the old Roman Empire. It is called the European Economic Community. This community is not Russia or the United States, but it has population and industrial strength equal to these two superpowers.

* * *

It is possible that all of the Biblical prophecies pointing to the Anti-Christ and the Roman Empire were fulfilled in history. "Nero Caesar" spells the number of the Anti-Christ, the mystical "666"; the Emperor of Rome began to believe that he was a god; both the Church and Israel suffered under Rome; and the Roman Empire ultimately fell at the feet of the Christian church.

If this is true, then the battle foretold by Ezekiel could be the last gasp

of human revolt against God. Many Orthodox rabbis in Israel now believe that the impending Russian invasion will signal the return of Messiah to Israel.

Nevertheless, I concur with other Bible scholars who feel that the events in modern Europe have great prophetic significance, setting the stage for the reign of Anti-Christ, and one final battle, Armageddon.

If we are reading the Book of Revelation correctly, then this is a possible scenario: Russia will attack Israel to gain unrestricted access to Middle East oil plus a land bridge to the mineral wealth of Africa. The ensuing conflict will undoubtedly cause chaos and disruption, especially to world oil supplies.

The industrial capacity of Europe may be left intact but her economy will be in shambles. The ensuing suffering, rioting, and looting will demand a powerful charismatic leader with dictatorial powers to mobilize the resources of these nations. Virtually overnight, a figure more malevolent than Adolph Hitler could be in complete control of 10 powerful nations.

The next seven years -- possibly coinciding with the Tabernacle period -- will prove a nightmare. It is referred to as the "Great Tribulation." Successive natural disasters, coupled with unbridled demoniac activity, coupled with Satanic dictatorship, coupled with recovery from war and worldwide depression, will create both terror and fantasy. Men will curse God because of their problems and will deify Satan's representative, the Anti-Christ.

At the end of seven years, when he moves by military force to establish his throne in the spiritual capital of the world -- Jerusalem -- Anti-Christ will be destroyed by the return of Jesus Christ. Then Christ will lift His saints both dead and living to be with Him (the "Rapture") and He will lift Israel to a pre-eminent role among the nations of the earth.

* * *

Concluding thoughts: If any of these projections are at all correct, we are entering the most perilous and yet hopeful decade of man's history. Remember that through all this the world will stand. Men will buy and sell, plant and build, marry and give in marriage. Times will be terribly hard, but we will survive. As Jesus put it, "Unless those days had been cut short, no life would have been saved; but for the sake of the elect those days shall be cut short." (Matt. 24:22.)

If the approximate dating of events is even close and if Anti-Christ is yet to come, then we must conclude that there is a man alive today, approximately 27 years old, who is now being groomed to be the Satanic messiah.

We also must conclude that Christians are now in the middle of a brief period of grace when conditions are at an absolutely optimum point for world evangelism. This can be our finest hour!

Under no circumstances do these times give cause to a Christian to fear. Jesus said, "When these things begin to take place, straighten up and lift your heads, because your redemption is drawing near." (Luke 21:28.) Know He is at the very door...Even so, come, Lord Jesus!

Pat Robinson