JULY 1970 75c

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Sako: The most accurate production rifles in the world.

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Sako rifles are made in three action lengths, each engineered precisely for the cartridges for which the gun is chambered. The result is an action that possesses tremendous strength and rigidity without excess bulk. The bolt throw is short and quick. The face of the bolt is recessed to encircle the head of the cartridge for complete safety.

Sako barrels are of forged, cold-hammered Swedish steel. The trigger is fully adjustable, and it's a rifleman's dream . . . light and crisp, the way a trigger should be.

The stock is French Walnut, and it's perfectly inletted, hand checkered, and unabashedly beautiful.

Sako bolt action rifles are available in three action lengths, thirteen calibers, and four models. But whether you choose a Sporter, Carbine, Heavy Barrel, or Deluxe, there's one thing you can be sure of: There's not another rifle made that can compare with a Sako for accuracy... unless it's another Sako.

SPORTING ARMS CORPORATION

SAKO SPORTER. FROM \$199



News from the ... **SHOOTERS CLUB OF AMERICA**

Dedicated to the Constitutional Right of Every Citizen to Keep and Bear Arms

WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE BELONG TO THE SHOOTERS CLUB OF AMERICA?

They are tough, masculine and firm; they are men you can rely on when the going gets hard. They make definite, unambiguous Shooters Club of America member will persist in his judgments to their logical ends. He knows that his American ancestors and the many pioneers of this country are the ones who made it react here their logical ends. great, and he follows their free-thinking, lets-get-things-done approach to life. Above all, he is a man who can take care of himself and take care of his family.

To take just one example, last February Mr. Rogers who has been To take just one example, last February Mr. Rogers who has been an SCA member for many years, was taking a vacation in New Orleans during the Mardi Gras. This year's Mardi Gras was plagued with vandals, thieves, dope addicts and all kinds of people that the typical SCA member does not like. In fact, things were so bad that jazz trumpeter Al Hirt, one of New Orlean's leading citizens, was bashed in the mouth with a brick. For a time it was feared that the career of a great musician and artist would be destroyed but through the many advantages of artist would be destroyed, but through the many advantages of modern surgery, plus twelve stitches to his lip, it appears that Mr. Hirt will fully recover. However, many people were openly insulted and attacked on the streets, and Mr. Rogers, who is 68 years old, was approached by two hippies when he and his wife were in the French Quarter of the city. The hippies probably thought these two old people would be easy "marks", and they ordered Mr. Rogers to give them twenty dollars, and when he refused and told them where they could go, they tried to grab his wife's purse. She did not let her purse go, and the hippies then tried to slash her arm with a knife. At this point Mr. Rogers pulled out his .32 cal. pistol and shot both of them in the leg. It later turned out, that these same two young punks had robbed a dozen people during that week, and Mr. Rogers was the only real man who had the nerve to put a deserving end to their rampage. He is the typical kind of good SCA member who goes out and gets things done, rather then let the drug addicts and bums take over the streets of our country.

Every month we receive hundreds of letters from the members of Shooters Club of America, telling us about their many and varied experiences here at home and around the world, plus what they think should be done about all the world's problems. From these many letters we know that there are some things which practically all SCA members believe, and here is a small list of some of their basic beliefs.

I. Most SCA members believe that good conventional American, niddle-class values are basically sound, and we should teach our children the importance of virtue and respect for lawful authority; rather than let all the children run wild and someday bring shame on themselves, their parents and country. 2. Most SCA members believe the American businessmen and the

manufacturers are two of the most important groups in this country, and the Federal Government should give them special consideration instead of giving money to non-productive and wasteful people who talk rather then produce. 3. Most SCA members believe that we should be on a constant

lookout for people who violate our conventional values, and when they are found they should be jailed as a discouragement to other criminals who might follow in their footsteps.

4. Most SCA members believe that the mad, wild life of the old Greeks and Romans was tame compared to some of the goings-on in this country today, even in many places where people might least expect it (as with the Sharon Tate mass murder in rich Beverly Hills). They believe that human nature being what it is, there always has been and always will be some crime and some conflict, and there is absolutely nothing wrong with good

some connict, and there is absolutely nothing wrong with good honest citizens having guns in their private homes. 5. Most SCA members believe that if people would talk less and work more, then everybody would be better off. 6. Most SCA members believe that there are two distinct classes of people: the weak and the strong, and they are a part of the strong class. They do not let themselves be pushed around. Above all, the SCA member knows that even though America may not be perfect the American the of life has beyong to us about ar

not be perfect, the American style of life has brought us about as close as human beings can get to a good society. The Shooters Club of America and its members are interested in making this good society into a perfect one, and the present SCA members want and need all the people who believe in our country and its future as the leading nation in the world. Use the attached envelope to enter your membership in the SCA–JOIN TODAY!

SUPPORT YOUR RIGHT TO OWN AND USE FIREARMS!

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TRIGGER TALK

A LOT OF things are happening, in the field of gun legislation, and few of them are good. In this issue we bring you a report on the new antibomb laws, and how they might stop handloading and muzzle loader shooting (page 21). We also have a look at the latest in legislative pollution and the man who created it; the man is Rep. Abner Mikva (ask someone from Illinois about his sterling performance in that state's legislature) and his bill—which we are publishing in its entirety—is H.R. 16250 (see page 32).

CQ CQ CQ CQ CQ We are beginning to get a few responses to our request that gun nuts who are also ham radio fans send us the QLS card and some information on their gun interests. From early returns—as they say in elections—it looks like we just may get something going in the magazine. Keep those QSL's coming.

CONTEST WINNERS!!!

Here are more winners in our Free Gun Contest. John Lingerfeldt of Annandale, No. Carolina is the lucky winner of the Savage Model 99-C offered in the January issue of GUNS. The talk of Fort Polk, La. is SP4 DuWayne L. Wells, who is now the proud owner of the Mauser 2000 rifle offered by GUNS and Interarms Ltd. in our February issue.

We offered a chance to win four guns in our big GUNS ANNUAL contest, and here are the winners:

K. E. Karmack of Columbus, Ohio walked off with the Universal 30-TC Teflon carbine.

Carl Floyd of Dothan, Ala., now owns the Navy Arms 66 rifle.

Russell Keuen of Hope, Kansas is probably out sighting-in his new Alpine Supreme rifle.

Thomas Callen of Rochester, N.Y. now has a handsome Replica Arms revolver in his collection.

THE COVER

Anybody want a snub-nose Luger? Evidently someone does, as this color photo shows. Don't ask me why, all I do is show the pictures. Photo by Gene Lovitz. JULY, 1970 Vol. XVI, No. 0-07 George E. von Rosen Publisher



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| Jerome Rakusan | Editor |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Harold A. Murtz Associate | Editor |
| E. B. MannContributing | Editor |
| Col. Charles AskinsShooting | Editor |
| Maj. George C. Nonte | oading |
| Dick Miller | Trap |
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| M. Gross Ass't Circulation Mgr. |
| Sally LogesSubscription Mgr. |



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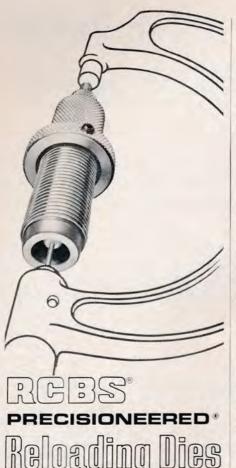
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GUNS . JULY 1970



Engineered to outlast a dozen gun barrels!

Keep this fact in mind when buying reloading dies: Dies are the key tools to reloading ammo of factory quality or better. They are the tools that must resize those fired cases to the exacting dimensions of your gun chamber must seat those bullets quickly, easily, and accurately. Not just in the beginning, but year-after-year-after-year!

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HANDLOADING BENCH

By MAJ. GEO. C. NONTE

HORNADY MANUFACTURING Company now offers one of the most complete lines of jacketed expanding handgun bullets available. During the past year-and-a-half a wide assortment of new designs have been introduced. We've mentioned some of them in these pages as they've become available, but the list is so long now, I'd like to summarize them for the benefit of one and all.

All told, nine handgun bullets have been introduced since early 1967. Generally speaking, they all utilize the same basic design: a thin copper jacket extending well up on the ogive to prevent any lead contact with the bore, even when driven at highest practical velocities; considerable lead exposed at the nose in classic softpoint form; a knurled cannelure in all designs intended for use in cartridges normally crimped; a generous nose cavity in usual hollow point form in all but two of the nine bullets. Here is the list:

> 1—9mm 115 gr. HP 2—.38/.357 125 gr. HP 3—.38/.357 158 gr. FP 4—.38/.357 158 gr. HP 5—.41 210 gr. HP 6—.44 240 gr. HP 7—.45 Long Colt 250 gr. HP 8—.45 ACP 185 gr. HP 9—.45 ACP 185 gr. Target

Bullets #1 and #2 will also work well in the .38 ACP and .38 Super Auto, while #2 does nicely in most of the various 9mm rounds as well. Naturally, #2, 3, and 4 are equally suitable for .38 Special and .357 Magnum. And, though nominally a wee bit undersize, #1 provides good light-bullet high-velocity performance in the .38 Special and .357 Magnum. The other bullets are less versatile: #6 is fine for heavy .44 Special loads, though it isn't intended to expand at factory velocities. It is meant to perform best at .44 Magnum velocities. Since many older .45 Long Colt guns and .455's converted to that caliber have tight bores (sometimes as small as .450" groove diameter) bullets #8 and #9 will often be an

excellent choice in that caliber. If there is any doubt in your mind about a particular gun, slug the bore to determine exact groove diameter. I've seen .45 LC and .455 barrels range from .449" to .458" groove diameter. Jacketed bullets should be matched as closely as possible to groove diameter. Naturally, in view of these remarks, bullets #7, 8 and 9 may also be used in .455 British service revolvers (Colt, S & W, Webley), either in the original caliber or altered to .45 Colt or .45 ACP. While the Colt and S & W guns will handle real hefty loads, I recommend not exceeding .45 ACP pressure/velocity in the hinged-frame Webley revolvers.

Pacific Gunsight Co., now back in full-scale production of its entire handloading line, is promoting a very attractive special offer. It applies to purchases of some 17 items or item combinations. A blue Pacific Warranty card is packed with these items. The customer (you) may, at his option, return the card to Pacific accompanied by a special low price and receive his choice of a Pacific rifle scope or binoculars. For example, the 6x40 Supreme scope lists at \$37.95, but may be had for \$13.00 under this program. The 7x35W Wide Angle Supreme binocular, which retails for \$59.95, costs \$24.50 in the same manner. If your Pacific dealer doesn't have the details of this program, write direct to Pacific Gunsight Co., P.O. Box 4495, Lincoln, Nebraska 68504.

. . .

The B. E. Hodgdon Powder Co., a name very familiar to handloaders because of its great activity with surplus powders, has completed its new handloading manual. This is "Hodgdon Loading Data Manual #21." This is the largest and most comprehensive of the series to date. Loading data is clearly presented in columnized form. The shot-shell section has been expanded and the popular .17 caliber (Continued on page 10)

GUNS . JULY 1970

Mr. Gun Owner— <u>Right now</u> is your minute of decision.

Ask yourself this question: "Shouldn't I support NRA as vigorously as NRA supports my shooting interests?"

As a gun owner, you know that the best shooting is enjoyed by gunners who know how to shoot accurately and handle their guns safely, and that the best hunting is made possible by good conservation and good game management practices. And as a shooting enthusiast, you are certainly aware that in the name of "gun control" there are some well-intentioned but ill-informed people who are anxious to erode the gunning and hunting privileges that you enjoy today.

For 99 years, the National Rifle Association has consistently promoted better education in shooting skills and firearms safety, better conservation, better game management, the development of better gunsports equipment and the protection of shooters' privileges.

These were the basic aims of NRA's founders, and they remain to this day, the basic aims of this national, non-profit organization.

All the other benefits that NRA offers its membership—warm, good fellowship, friendly competitive tournament shoots, awards for hunters, firearms information and many, many others—are simply the evolutionary by-products of nearly a century devoted to serving the best interests of America's responsible gun owners.

You need NRA—and NRA needs you!

Never before in history has the threat to the rights and privileges of responsible gun owners been so great as today! Never before have *you*, as a responsible gun owner, needed NRA's efforts to preserve and protect your shooting interests as today! And never before has NRA needed *your* active, cooperative support as today!

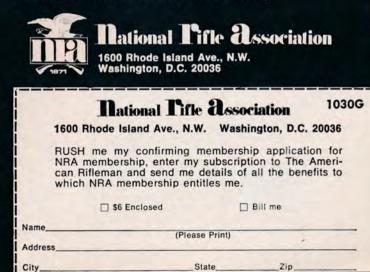
NRA's responsibilities to you as a shooting enthusiast are never ending, and must be maintained on a *continuing basis*. To achieve this, NRA has set a goal of one new member every minute, around the clock and around the calendar. Let's start our march to this goal by signing *you* up for NRA membership right this minute!

NRA has to win it one new member every minute!

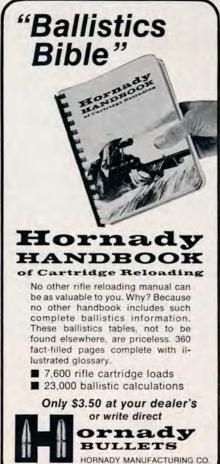
Here are a few of the dozen or more benefits you'll enjoy as an NRA member: An annual subscription to "The American Rifleman," the illustrated monthly magazine that entertains and educates more than a million sportsmen-readers • Prompt answers by experts to all your firearms questions • Firearms safety courses from which over 3 million shooters have benefited • Hunting information in the form of bulletins on gun laws, hunting dates, game availability, shooting preserves • Low cost gun and personal accident insurance • National, regional and local recreational shooting tournaments • Annual awards for hunters in all categories • The brand, spanking new directory of qualified and approved hunting guides, outfitters and hunting camp operators in North America—and much, much more!

So, Mr. Sportsman—if you *really care* about preserving—now and *in the future*—the shooting privileges and freedoms you enjoy today, you owe it to yourself to join and support NRA—the big, strong, long-established organization that, in cooperation with many other leading organizations, is so effectively fighting to maintain these freedoms for you!

FILL OUT, CLIP AND MAIL YOUR NRA MEMBER-SHIP APPLICATION NOW. (SEND NO MONEY-NRA WILL BILL YOU LATER, IF YOU WISH)







Dept. G, P.O. Box 1848, Grand Island, Nebr. 68801

(Continued from page 8)

wildcats have been added to the rifle section. Also new is extensive coverage of all Weatherby Magnum calibers. This book is, of course, the single best source of tested data for all Hodgdon powders, both the newer commercial numbers and the long-familiar military surplus items. If your powder dealer doesn't have it, order direct from Hodgdon at 7710 W. 50 Hiway, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66202. Price is two bucks.

. . .

Bullets continue to be in the news, with Speer's 70 grain .224" Semi-Spitzer representing a really new item. For a number of years handloaders, especially wildcatters, have been clamoring for a heavier-thannormal .22 bullet. They have felt, and rightly so, that more bullet weight would serve two purposes: reduce wind drift; make the hotshot .22's more suitable for big game. This new bullet represents better than a 25% weight increase over the more-or-less standard 55 grain projectile. It can't be driven quite so fast as the lighter bullets, but fast enough to out-range them in wind. In the .22-250, it can be given very nearly 3500 fps, which is by no means slow, with relatively slow-burning powders such as N-205 and IMR 4350.

Because of its weight and length, this bullet must be driven at 3000 fps or more to be properly stabilized in a standard 1-14" rifling twist. That rules it out for cases of less capacity than the .225 Winchester or .219 Zipper Improved. If you want to use so heavy a bullet in something like the .222 or .222 Magnum, you'll simply have to get a special barrel made with 1-12" or 1-10" twist. Keep in mind also that this bullet isn't intended to expand well at low velocities, so even a fasttwist barrel won't guarantee results. Best of all, stick with the cartridges for which this new bullet was designed. Here is Speer's tested loading data for its use in the .22-250:

Maximum loads (*) should be worked-up to carefully. Best accuracy in our rifle was with 780-BR and 4064 loads.

Price on the new Speer 70 grain .224 Semi-Spitzer is \$4.15 per hundred and your favorite dealer should have it in stock.

. .

Over the years we've found bullet display boards to be very attractive den, gun room, office, or loading room decorator items. In addition, they serve a valuable reference purpose. How else can you readily examine each and every bullet produced by a particular manufacturer. Latest in this line is a very nicely done board offered by Nosler. All Nosler bullets are properly identified and ranged in a circular display. Both the "Partition Jacket" design and the solid-base "Zipedo" are shown in section as wellall incorporated into an interesting big game scene. This new board is being produced in limited quantity, so see your dealer soon. Price is \$8.50, and that's not bad at all.

. . .

Factory handgun ammunition is generally labeled "oil tight," "oil proof" or in some similar manner to indicate that gun oil won't seep in around bullet or primer and cause a misfire. People who carry a sidearm professionally feel better for such assurance, though when a gun is properly lubricated, there is no excess oil to cause any trouble. However we've all seen plenty of examples of service guns literally drowned in oil.

In any event, the time may come when you'd like to be certain no oil can enter your handloads. They can be oil-proofed if you wish without difficulty. First, cases and bullets must be perfectly dry and free of oil or grease. Resize, prime, and charge with powder in the usual manner. Then, just before seating bullets, apply a

LOADING DATA FOR NEW SPEER .224-70 GR.

SEMI-SPITZER BULLET IN THE .22-250

Rem. M/700 24" Barrel 1-14" Twist

| POWDER/(GRS.) | PRIMER | CASE | M/V |
|---------------|-------------|------|------|
| N-205-42.0* | CCI 200 | R-P | 3469 |
| H-450-41.0* | Rem. 91/2 M | W-W | 3282 |
| 780-BR-40.5* | Rem. 91/2 M | W-W | 3144 |
| 4350-40.0* | CCI 200 | R-P | 3468 |
| H-414-38.0* | Rem. 91/2 M | W-W | 3198 |
| H-380-36.5* | Rem. 91/2 M | W-W | 3212 |
| 4064-31.0 | CCI 200 | R-P | 3080 |
| | | | |

thin coat of thick lacquer inside the case mouth. This is easily done with a cotton swab like a "Q-Tip." Don't apply so much the lacquer runs down into the powder. Then, seat and crimp the bullet in the usual fashion. Wipe off any lacquer on the outside of the case and bullet with a cloth moistened with solvent. When applying lacquer do only a few cases at a time or it will dry before the bullet is seated. Ideally it should be "tacky" (partly dried) when the bullet is seated.

The next step is to place loaded cartridges head up in a loading block. Dip a thin wire (straightened paper clip) in thinned lacquer. A drop will form on the end of the wire. Touch this to the edge of the primer pocket and the lacquer will almost instantly run completely around the primer. When dry this forms a seal impervious to anything but a lacquer solvent. If you like, use colored lacquer to jazz up ammunition appearance or to identify different loads.

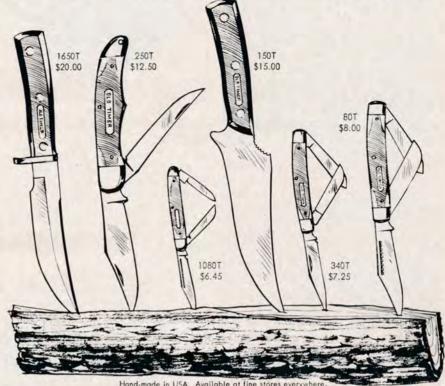
While drafts have been available, it wasn't until today (6 March) that we received IRS Industry Circular No. 70-7. This is the one that lists socalled "interchangeable" calibers of ammunition and components which the dealer must treat as handgun items. This means simply that sales of components suitable for (not necessarily made for) the calibers listed must be recorded. A provision is made excepting powders and primers "suitable for both long gun ammunition and handgun ammunition from the recording requirements providing" * * * dealer obtains a positive declaration * * * materials are for use in producing only shotgun or rifle ammunition." That's confusing as hell because "positive declaration" isn't defined nor is the disposition of the declaration specified.

Bullets and cases on the list are not excepted, even with a declaration as above. This means that any bullets or cases you buy in calibers .17, .22, .25, 7.5mm, .30, 7.65mm, 7.63mm, 7.62mm, .32, .357, 9mm, .38, .380, .41, .44, .45, .455, must be treated and recorded by the dealer as handgun items.

This creates greater confusion than ever before. The list seems to have been constructed to include all standard rifle cartridges and a number of wildcats for which even one pistol has been constructed. Because of this, high-volume rifle items such as the .222 Remington (actually all .22 bullets) must be treated as handgun ammunition. Any shooter with an ounce of intelligence knows this is ridiculous.

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COLLECTOR'S CORNER

By ROBERT MANDEL

ORE than 5,000 firearms enthu-M siasts attended the eighth annual Sahara Mid-Winter Antique Gun Show at Hotel Sahara, Las Vegas, during its three days ending Feb. 22. Displayed were guns and other armament of every size, shape and description, collectively valued at over \$5 million.

The show was dedicated to Colt Firearms and the evolution of the Colt. R. H. McMahon, Colt vice president, was on hand to award numerous trophies for outstanding displays.

The award for the best overall display of the show was won by Robert Q. Sutherland, of Kansas City, Mo. He also received a plaque for having the best display depicting the evolution of the Colt revolver.

According to Ken Liggett, who is now producing the shows, over \$5 million worth of historic weapons were displayed by 165 gun enthusiasts who came from the United States, Canada, England, Denmark, and Holland.

Judging of the displays was based on authenticity, originality and neatness. Winners of the best displays were:

Colt Cartridge Handguns - Paul Franklin, Scottsdale, Ariz.

- Colt Percussion Firearms Stanley Kellert, Baltimore, Md.
- Colt Long Guns John Miller, Palm Springs, Calif.
- Colt Commemorative Firearms -Bob Cherry, Genesco, Ill.

Colt Engraved Firearms - Arnold Chernoff, Chicago, Ill.



Bob Mandel shows a fine Henry rifle to Ken Liggett-no sale.



Ken Liggett (left) points out features of an 1884 Springfield to Susie Zaun and John Romero of Hotel Sahara publicity dept.

The show judges presented special awards to six exhibitors. They were:

- American Firearms Display Richard Melon, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- British Blunderbusses C.R. Suydam, W. Covina, Calif.
- Sam Colt and his Competitors -John Peck, Hartford, Conn.
- Winchester's Highly Finished Arms - Ivan Hart, Oakland, Calif.
- Yankee Revolvers Al Cali, Cupertino, Calif.
- Bowie Knife Display Bill Williamson, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Hotel Sahara outstanding display trophies went to the following:

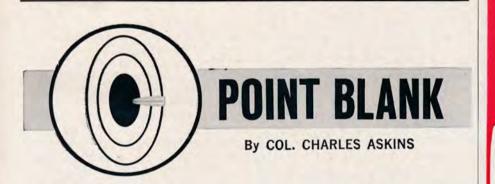
- American Heritage Collection -Ervin Hill, St. Joseph, Mo.
- Protectors & Defenders John & Gretchen Battaglia, Tulsa, Okla.
- Colt Commemoratives Charles Patterson, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sharp's Old Reliable - Gill Elliott, Tucson, Ariz.

- Sam Colt and his Competitors Dr. P. R. Lombardo, Evergreen Pk. Ill.
- Winchester Brass Gwen & Elmer Taylor, Orange, Calif.
- Savage Rifles R. A. Merkner, Fontana, Calif.
- Derringers Harold S. Ward, Milbray, Calif.
- Engraved Colt Revolvers Phillip R. Phillips, Bartlesville, Okla.

Colt Shoulder Stocked Guns - Bill Locke, Cincinnati, Ohio.

John Romero, executive director of publicity and promotion for the Sahara, expressed his congratulations to the director and all of the exhibitors, and announced that the ninth annual Sahara Mid-Winter Antique Gun Show has been scheduled for Feb. 17 through 21, 1971. The Sahara's Vast Space Center will be the scene of the show, and some 350 to 400 gun collectors are expected to exhibit.



HE EFFECTIVE RANGE of the rifle is pretty well known but the maximum range is a nebulous thing. There is a lot of guesswork on the latter but most of the figures are based on somebody's slipstick. We used the .30-06 cartridge in World War I but there was a lot we did not know about the gun and the round. When the shooting was over the War Dept. sent a group of ordnance people to Florida to find out-among other things-just how far the gun and load would shoot. That is, pin down the maximum range. The military fired along a deserted beach and by observation picked up the strike of the bullet at its ultimate range.

As a result of the tests fired in Florida, it was decided the range of the '06 should be increased. It was used for indirect fire with the watercooled machine gun in those days and with the purpose in mind of stretching its useable yardage, 172 gr. boat-tail bullet was adopted. It had 5500 yards maximum range. Ideas changed by the time we fought WW II. We went back to the 150 gr. bullet again. We had used this weight of ball during WW I. The 150 gr. bullet of the last war had only 3400 yards of maximum distance. The current service cartridge, the 5.56 mm (.223) has 2700 yards maximum range. It is supposed to have an effective range of 600 yards. Actually this is nearer 300 meters.

The Army considers that a bullet which will deliver 60 ft. lbs. of energy will cause a disabling wound. The 172 gr. in the service '06 round, was found to possess 638 fps velocity at 2500 yards and an energy of 154 ft. lbs. The old 172 gr. loading was known as the .30 cal. M-1. When the change was made directly before WW-II to the 150 gr. loading, the designation was changed to .30 cal. M-2 cartridge. When this new round was tested for velocity and energy at the same distance, i.e. 2500 yards, it was found to travel at 408 fps and had only 55 ft. lb. energy.

During the tests, made back in the days when Florida was not quite so filled with tourists, it was discovered that the angle of the muzzle had to be



...Alaskan style!

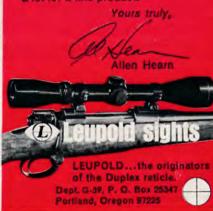
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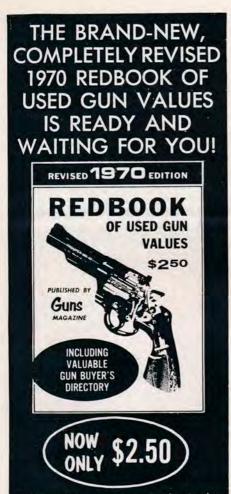
Dear Sir:

I am very pleased to send you this letter and my warranty card for a new Leupold 2 x 7. This is the third Leupold scope I have owned. One, an M8-4x, was responsible for sighting in on 3 large Caribou, a 1400 pound Moose and a Grizzly bear.

All these taken, by the way, under adverse conditions, such as taken out of warm cars and shot in temperatures to —30 degrees, hauled up mountains in the rain, snow, sleet and wind and bounced around. Once, the scope was jammed in a snow bank and I melted off the snow which had frozen on both lenses by pouring hot coffee over them.

I have yet to see a better performing scope. No fog, ever, no parallax, just a sharp, clear picture at all times. Any time your company needs an endorsement, just have them ask me. Thanks a lot for a fine product.





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STATE

ZIP

from 25 degrees to as much as 45 degrees. After the shot was fired, the firing line would leisurely get on the phone and alert the observers several miles up the beach. They would then watch for the splash of the projectile in the sand. The beaten area was a quarter of a mile in length and varied in width by half of that. Many shots were lost and had to be refired. On windy days the shooting had to be suspended altogether as the bullet lost so much velocity it was blown about badly by the overshore winds.

A surprisingly large number of people believe that when a highpowered bullet is fired from the muzzle of a rifle, that is parallel to the ground, that it simply goes on and on. Never falling, never losing any velocity. This is in error. The .30 cal M-2 cartridge, when fired in this fashion, will strike the ground around 425 yards from the muzzle. The 5.56 mm will hit the ground at 235 yards, only a little more than half the distance. The .22 long rifle will travel only 180 yards before the pull of gravity gets it. And the .45 auto will pitch in around 150 yards.

During the Florida firings, the .30 cal. M-1 was fired straight upward. It required 49 seconds to make the round trip and it was estimated it traveled 9,000 feet upward. Velocity upon its return was only 300 fps. This is not enough velocity to generate the 60 ft. lbs. of energy needed to cause a disabling wound.

Shotguns, when loaded with a charge of No. 2, and maximum powder, will reach out to about 330 yards when the muzzle is elevated to 45 degrees. A charge of No. 6's, again with maximum quantities of powder, will go 240 yards. A load of 7¹/₂, a light pellet intended for uplands game, will travel to only 200 yards. These are maximum yardages. The effective range is 65 yards for 2's, 55 yards for 6's; and 40 yards for 7¹/₂.

. . .

The Boone & Crockett record book has taken the Ananias out of a lot of hunters. It used to be when a trophy looked like a record size, the sport would guess at it's weight, strip off the skin and measure it and, based on these two measurements, weight and skin size, claim a new record. This won't hold anymore. Now the horns or skull must be measured. The heft and the skin dimensions do not carry any significance.

I can remember when Kodiak brown bear simply got bigger and bigger. First the bruin squared 10 feet, then it went up foot by foot until I expected to hear of a 12 footer any season. The same was true of the weight. It was opined a long time ago that the mighty Alaska bear weighed 1500 pounds. Then this climbed to 1600, and then 1800 and finally a fellow told about his and he was sure it weighed a ton! It remained for Les Miller, a biologist for the Alaska Game Dept. to spend one summer weighing the bruin. He put them out with a tranquilizer and then set up a tripod with suspended scales which gave an accurate accounting. The biggest bruin he lifted all that summer weighed 1365 pounds.

Not exactly in Boone & Crockett class but awfully important to a big segment of our hunting public is the lowly woodchuck. How much do the king-size groundhogs weigh? Ken Nemeth of Elyria, Ohio, has shot and mounted a chuck which he states weighed 25 pounds. This claim has been disputed by Dr. Warren E. Koehler, New Milford, Conn., who shot a 13³/₄-lb. specimen in 1964. Dr. Koehler's son, Tom, also took a 14pounder the same year. "I, quite frankly, don't believe that 25 lb. story," says the doctor. "That is just too much woodchuck."

Tom Caceci of Stanfordville, N.Y. shot a chuck near his home town in 1963 that weighed 261/2 pounds: John Sylvester, who lives at New Brunswick, N.J. reports that he bagged a 27-pounder in 1940. It measured 281/2 inches in length. Ed Rutledge, Coraopolis, Pa., shot a grandpappy chuck which tipped' the beam at 23 pounds, after it had been dressed! Gutting the animal will eliminate some 25 to 30% of the weight so this was indeed quite a trophy! John Marsman of Savage Arms is the official keeper of the records on the biggest woodchuck. We are indebted to him for these fascinating figures.

The big woodchuck is a good deal like the 40 lb. wild turkey and the 20 lb. Canada honker. Also the whitetail buck which will easily go 300 pounds when he is being dragged out of the swamp. By the time he gets down to the storage he has shrunk to a nominal 180. You hear these stories around the camp fire and over highballs at the club. At the International Big Game conference last summer I heard about an 11 foot African lion. And I am reminded of the 4 meter tiger that Ngo Van Chi used to dredge up around campfires along the RVN-Cambodian border. Now, a 4 meter feline would be more than 13 feet in length and would surely be the grandaddy of all Bengal cats.

Like the mallard that weighed eight pounds, the bull elk that goes 1200 pounds, the 500 pound Tennessee wild boar and the eagle with the 10 foot wingspread, almost invariably the weights and measures are arrived at

CITY

by guess and no one need sell the storyteller short if he put his prize a little on the high side, eh?

Surprisingly enough few of our game birds and animals are weighed. Among other places, a spot where few accurate figures are found is in Africa. It is usually estimated that an elephant will weigh about 7 tons, a buffalo will weigh 2000 pounds and a lion will go 500. The multitude of antelope are conjectured and seldom weighed. Around the turn of the century, an amateur biologist named Hagenmeyer undertook to establish weights of the various major species. He shot the animals, placed the carcass on a canvas tarp and butchered it. He did not have scales large enough to weigh the entire carcass in one piece. By performing his autopsy on the tarpaulin, he thus saved all the blood which was weighed along with the flesh and bones. His figures are preserved to this day and indicate that weights offered by sportsmen and others are oftimes high by 10% to 20%.

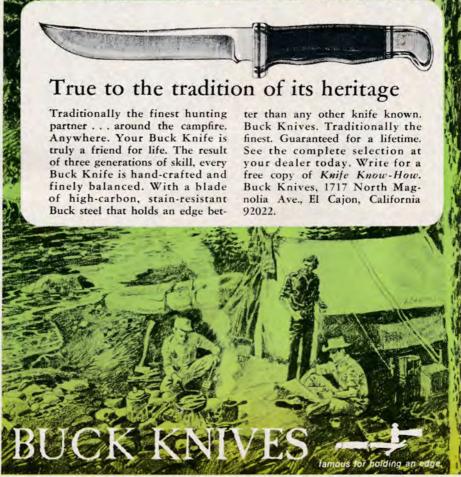
Most of us have a sizeable battery of shooting irons. Guns accumulate over the years and it is a rare sportsman who does not feel after the armory reaches some proportions, that he needs a gun cabinet to hold the ordnance. More often than not this cabinet has a glass front. Not only so that the proud owner can view his collection with pride but also so he can show it off to friends and visitors. Guns thus displayed in a glassfronted case are the first thing that is spotted by the burglar who visits a house preparatory to burgaliarizing it. He glances through window or door and one of the first items is the rack of firearms.

A friend of mine got back from an African safari last month. It was a successful hunting expedition and the local TV station interviewed him in his home before his arms collection. After there was some discussion of what he had shot he was asked about his guns. He showed them off quite proudly and the TV camera ran over the row upon row of fine arms. Two nights later while he and his wife were playing bridge with friends, his entire collection was stolen by burglars. That these gentry had seen the TV story was so logical as to beggar discussion. Another acquaintance, a widow who had been married to an Army general, had a small collection of guns which her husband had collected during some 35 years of knocking around the world. She advertised the firearms in the local newspaper. Within the week her apartment was ransacked and the rifles and shotguns were a target of the looters. No doubt the small ad had been spotted by the thieves.

It simply does not pay to show off your guns. Neither by granting interviews nor yet by permitting such local lights as the news reporter to write of them. Likewise cabinets in view from outside windows or through glass-fronted outer doors are inviting trouble. I even question if friends and visitors should be invited to look them over. The collection ought to be housed in a strong cabinet with wooden doors. These doors should swing on sturdy inner hinges and should be locked with a sturdy dead-bolt lock. A friend of mine, in building his new home, had a special strong room made within his house, a room without any outside doors or windows, and in there he keeps both guns and ammunition. Also his personal files, etc. The door appears to be wooden but actually it is lined with ¹/s-inch steel plating.

Most home owners not only have a policy of the house but also carry a second policy on the contents of the house. This second policy covers the firearms but you will generally find if you discuss it with your agent that the amount of coverage is apt to be a







good deal like tables and chairs and may not be adequate and specific enough to take care of some expensive, engraved shooting irons. If you have any doubt on this score, better check it out with your insurance people. You may be in for some unpleasant facts. Actually it is always better to carry a separate policy which specifically covers firearms, cameras, and such optical property as scopes and binoculars. A fellow wants to keep a listing of such items by serial number, type, make, model and identifying marks.

In my town the cops now refuse to return a gun to the owner unless he can produce the serial number. It does not matter that he can say positively that the rifle is his because of scars or marks which he can describe. No serial number, no firearm!

. . .

A year or two ago the M-16 rifle was adopted as an interim rifle for the Army. It was a stop-gap, a fill-in, between the M-14 and the new SPIW. This latter was the modern service weapon. It fired not conventional bullets but "fletchettes." And not singly, but in salvos! That is when you pulled the trigger the mechanism was programmed to fire two or three fletchettes before you could release the trigger. This put down a salvo of the tiny arrows at the target and the possibilities of hitting were considerably enhanced. This all sounded pretty good and everyone waited around for the SPIW to arrive on the scene. We are still waiting.

The Aircraft Armaments, Inc., Harrington & Richardson and the Winchester Co., 'way back in '63 were each given a contract to work on the development of the SPIW rifle. A year later, by Feb., 1964, each of the firms had its version of the rifle ready for test.

Without collaboration between the three the several rifles offered were pretty much alike. Each was a selfloader, each operated on a simple blowback principle, magazines held 60 rounds and there was a built-in mechanism so that there was this ability to get off 3 shots before an interruption. This was the salvo effect. Rate of fire was approximately 2500 rpm and the fletchettes, which weighed only 8 grains, had to be equipped with a sabot so that gas pressures could be maintained and thus good velocities realized. The bore, in every case, was smooth with a stripping device at the muzzle to rip away the sabot just as the fletchette cleared the muzzle. One of the military specifications was that each rifle must be equipped with a grenade launcher. This was for area

fire and added not only to the weight of the rifle but also to its bulk. The launcher was 40 mm in caliber.

After the firing tests it was recommended that both the Winchester and the H&R models be abandoned. It was decided to go along with the Aircrafts Armaments version and Springfield Armory had by this time gotten into the picture and the gun offered by them looked sufficiently worth while to be retained for further development. Among other things, the board which conducted the tests directed that the rate of fire be reduced from the excessively high rate of 2500 rpm to only 800 rpm. The Aircraft Armaments gun had a 60-shot magazine; so had the Springfield. This latter was a strange looking thing as, while it held 60 cartridges alright, these were held in two 30-shot magazines. One fed into the other after the first was emptied.

This was in 1964 and design work went forward then until Springfield was put out of business by the arbitrary action of Secretary of Defense McNamara. He closed the armory and with it the developmental work, not only on SPIW but numerous other projects as well. This left only Aircraft Armaments in the picture. Further firing was undertaken in 1966 and the improvements over those observed in '64 were considered significant enough to encourage the Army to go ahead with the AAI rifle. But about this time, it was early 1967, a seeming lack of interest became noticeable. There was no additional funding for development in either 1967 nor yet in '68. Despite this, the Army by October, 1968, gave AAI a contract to finalize the weapon.

About this time the Army showed a spurt of interest in the improvement of the grenade launcher. This was a launcher not to attach to the SPIW but to the M-16 rifle, then in use in Vietnam. Colt, who had the contract for the M-16 rifle, developed a launcher called the XM148. It was tested in Vietnam but did not prove much of a success. The Dept. of the Army then turned again to Aircraft Armaments and asked them to design a launcher. As a result of prototypes provided AAI got the contract to make a launcher for the M-16 rifle. This contract, let it be pointed out, has nothing to do with SPIW.

It now appears when the AAI launcher is ready it will be attached to the present M-16 rifle and will thus give it an area fire capability. The new launcher weighs $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, is a single shot, attaches under the barrel and is pump-action by design. It is speculated when it's ready that SPIW will be quietly cashiered.

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ONE TOWN'S ANSWER To recreational shooting

A tip of our hat to Lombard, III., one of the few towns which recognizes shooting as a wholesome recreational activity.





Bobby Krutzikowsky on the Lombard range, getting instruction from Park District Officer Hampton.

By BOB DIENTHAL

LOMBARD, ILLINOIS, is a pretty little suburb of Chicago. The town is noted for its lilacs, and the citizens have become accustomed to seeing the lilac-colored water tower, the lilaccolored police cars and city vehicles and, of course, the subtle springtime colors of the lilac bushes which are part of every citizen's landscape.

But for us, the story of Lombard is not one of lilacs; it's one of clear-thinking town officials who have instituted a shooting program for the citizens. Here is how it began.

Some time ago, the taxpayers of Lombard footed the bill for a shooting range for the police department. The range is not pretentious, but adequate



Left: Lombard officials, L-R, Cal Caldwell, Richard Lichenheld, Dr. Jay Smith, Chief of Police Herman Joneson, and Tom Boa. Above: Park District Officer, Bill Hampton shows his son, Rodney, some pointers on riflery.

ONE TOWN'S ANSWER





They may not be Olympic material, but these members of the park Board, and the others, have certainly hit the bullseye when it comes to community service.



Youngsters are given instruction in safe gun handling before they actually fire the rifles.

for the training of the officers and the maintenance of their shooting skills. But even with the extensive shooting program for police, the range is in use only occasionally; the rest of the time it is empty, and unattended. At least that's the way it used to be. Now, every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, you'll find many of the citizens of Lombard on the range.

The citizens of Lombard are proud of their parks, and of their Park Board. And for shooters, it is not hard to understand why when you listen to its president, Cal. W. Caldwell, who said: "The Commissioners of the Lombard Park Board have, for some years, held rigidly to the policy of providing recreation of all sorts for our citizens. The use of firearms for target shooting was viewed by the Commissioners as one form of recreation which might meet the desires of some who may not be interested in other, more physically demanding, activities. It was on the basis of this feeling that the Commissioners and the Village Police authorities entered into discussions that led to our present pistol program for adults and our rifle program for boys and girls."

Yes, Lombard's authorities feel that shooting is a recognized sport, and they have taken it upon themselves to see that those citizens who wish to participate in this recreational activity shall have the facilities and the supervision necessary for safe and enjoyable shooting.

Here's how the Lombard program works. Adults pay \$30 for 30 handgun shooting sessions, and they are permitted to use the range every Monday or Thursday evening. They must furnish their own pistol and ammunition, though ammo may be purchased from the Park District at cost. Youngsters (Continued on page 50)

SPECIAL REPORT

YOU CAN'T Shoot a gun without powder!

By CARL WOLFF

There seems to be no end to the legislation which could result in sending a shooting sportsman to jail. Consider the plight of the shooters and handloaders in view of recent antibombing proposals.

Introduced in both the House and Senate are a number of measures which should undergo close scrutiny. Pending before the House Ways and Means Committee is H.R. 16569, sponsored by 18 congressmen. The measure imposes a tax on the transfer of explosives to persons who may lawfully possess them and to prohibit possession of explosives by certain persons.

The tax to be imposed on the transfer of any explosive from a person registered under the act would equal 1 per cent of the fair market value of the explosive at the time of transfer. For the purposes of definition, the term explosive "includes dynamite, gunpowder, blasting caps, and nitroglycerin."

You can't shoot a gun without gunpowder. Yet, to regularly use "explosives," you need a license. Such a license could only be issued if "such person regularly used explosives (A) in his trade or business or (B) for scientific or educational purposes, . . ." Further, no such explosive as gunpowder may be transferred to a transferee who is not registered with the federal government, and no one so registered will pass on any such explosive as gunpowder to any non-licensed person.

Any person who violates or fails to comply with any provision of this proposed law, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or be imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both.

Over in the Senate, the "sportsman's friend," Senator Thomas Dodd (D.—Conn.), has introduced an amendment to the Gun Control Act of 1968, to control the sale of so-called explosives or explosive devices.

Called the "Explosive Component Control Act," the bill amends the Gun Control Act of 1968 by expanding the definition of destructive devices to cover, under its regulatory provisions, the components with potential of becoming homemade bombs. Included within this new definition of outlawed weapons would be any device, or chemical compound or mixture, which primarily functions or is customarily used as an explosive, including, but not limited to, dynamite, black powder, pellet powder, initiating explosives, blasting caps, electric blasting caps, safety fuses, fuses, lighters, fuse ignitors, nitroglycerine, picric acid, lead acid fulminate of mercury, and detonating primers.

In order to sell explosives or explosive devices, a manufacturer or dealer would have to secure a license from the Secretary of the Treasury. The seller would be required to keep careful sales records, including the name and address of the purchaser, and the quantity and kind of explosive or explosive devices that have been purchased.

In order to purchase explosives and explosive components, the buyer must submit an affidavit to the Secretary of the Treasury, and present a copy to the dealer, indicating that he is 21 years of age, and that he is a *bona fide* employee or corporate officer of a business engaged in mining, construction, quarrying, agriculture, seismographic research, or that he is an individual who has a *bona fide* use for such devices.

This bill does allow an explosive manufacturer to sell the devices directly to a buyer in another state, provided that the affidavit is submitted.

In introducing the bill, Sen. Dodd said, "The traditional forms of dissent have been supplanted by acts of violence and terror. The dynamite stick is replacing the protest placard; the bomb is replacing the demonstration.

"The injury, damage, and destruction that could result from the use of bombs in congested areas is a chilling potentiality, for it would take little of such terrorist activity to bring a large city to its knees."

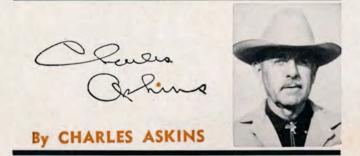
Noting lack of controls over the sale and distribution of explosives at the present time, the senator said, "It is more difficult in most States to own and license a dog than it is to purchase a deadly package of explosives and explosive devices. In many jurisdictions, it is more difficult for someone under 16 to purchase a package of cigarettes than it is to buy a box of blasting caps."

Sen. Dodd applauded the action taken by the Administration to provide stiff federal penalties for those involved in bombing or in bomb threat. He said, however, that an increased penalty structure as a deterrent will not solve the problem. "Instead, we must move to regulate explosives and explosive devices before they reach the hands of those who should not have them." He said, "It should be abundantly clear that Federal controls over the purchase of explosives and other bomb components are essential."

Sen. Dodd concluded by saying "The situation is urgent, and I hope this bill will receive early attention. The longer we permit the unchecked purchase and stockpiling of weapons of terror, the greater will be the hold of fear and danger on our people."

It remains to be seen what effect these proposals will have on the shooter. Of greatest concern, of course, is that reloaders and black powder shooters could be shut off from their supply of powder.

WILDCATS CAN BE TAMED!



SomeTIMES the boys get the cart before the horse. Like in '63 when Browning offered their FN Browning centerfire bolt action for the .22-250 cartridge. The .22-250 was not loaded by anyone except the kitchen stove league. And Harrington & Richardson has been selling their Model 317 for the last three years for the .17/223 although the little peewee is yet to be standardized. This winter past Remington decided to standardize a fine old wildcat, the .25-06. This time, however, they gave out the word that the Model 700 rifle would be chambered for the round. Since Browning took the bull by the horns and chambered for the .22-250 it has since been standardized by Remington. The courageous action on the part of the Ogden firm undoubtedly went a long way in persuading Remington that the time had arrived to commercialize the fine cartridge.

This past year it was the concensus of opinion that the .17 caliber would be offered as a regularly loaded cartridge. Probably on the .222 Remington case or the .223. The little seventeen has stirred up a lot of interest and, with such firms as H&R. Sharps Arms and Thompson/Center, chambering for it. the likelihood of standardization seemed quite realistic. It did not come to pass. Remington went off on a tangent and introduced a .20 caliber rimfire number. The hopes in the breasts of a great many .17 caliber aricionados that Winchester would come to their aid was grasping at a straw. Had Winchester elected to load the .17 it would have wanted first off to have a rifle to handle the cartridge. The excellent Model 70 action is too long for the little pipsqueak. It would have required the design of a completely new action; a foreshortened number like the Remington M660 and the short Sako. Winchester was not very likely to put out an expensive effort like that so that it could offer a tiny cartridge with at most a limited appeal.

For all that there is still the possibility that a firm like Norma-Precision or CIL of Canada may offer the .17. Both these outfits have a fine propensity for stepping into the breech and saving the day.

There was once a time when the number of standardized



With Askins at left is P.O. Ackley, a great developer of the .25-06. Mike Walker of 6x47mm fame is at the right. 22 GUNS • JULY 1970

cartridges was relatively small and the quantities of wildcat loadings were legion. The kitchen sink experimenter had a field day with necking up and necking down, changing the shoulder angle, moving that same shoulder back or forward, shortening the case, blowing it out and otherwise simply enjoying a picnic with his amateur cartridge designing. These past score of years the ammo companies have robbed that backyard genius of a lot of his fun. They have looked over his better offering of the wildcats and have turned any number of them into standard rounds.

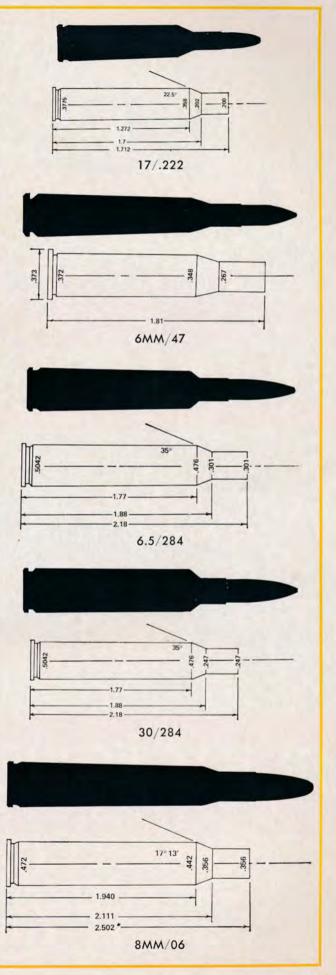
There was never a more energetic wildcatter than the inimitable Roy Weatherby. He took a single casing, the .300 H&H Magnum, and parlayed that empty into a whole family of cartridges. The .220 Swift was based on the 6 mm Lee, the .257 Roberts was made up on the old 7X57 mm casing and the .244 Remington utilized the .257 when it came along. The .243 Winchester is a necked down version of the .308 and this cartridge was whumped up by the Army after someone gave the design boys a look at the old .300 Savage. The .219 Zipper is a necked down .25-35 and the new Winchester .225 is made up on the .219. The now defunct .256 Magnum, a handgun load, is nothing more or less than the old .25-20. It was the .32-20 with a smaller diameter neck in the beginning.

The .308 has given rise to a whole family of new brass; besides the .243 there is the .358 Winchester, and a sizeable gaggle of wildcats ranging from .22 caliber through 6mm, 6.5mm, 7mm, 8mm and .350. The Winchester magnum cartridges, the .264, the .338 and the .458 are all based like the Weatherby cartridges—on the remarkable .300 H&H Magnum casing.

The venerable .270 is a necked down '06, as is the brand new and just standardized .25-06. The .30-06 is the wildcatter's dream cartridge. He necks it up and necks it down from .22 caliber to .400. Sometimes it looks good as with the .270 and the .25-06 and other times it is pretty ordinary, but certainly there was never a more flexible casing than this old standby. The .280 Remington, meant to offer competition to the .270, is another direct take off on the '06. On the face of it the comparatively new .284 Winchester appears to be an original design and not a steal from the wildcatters. A little closer inspection indicates the idea of the rebated rim and the big fat casing, of larger diameter than the undercut rim, is not new. It was applied by English designers long before it was incorporated in the .284. This cartridge develops ballistics in a class with the .270 and yet manages to hold pressures to considerably more moderate levels.

The 6.5mm and the .350 Magnum, both developments of Remington, were worked out by wildcatters long before UMC engineers made minor changes in case length and body size and announced them as brand new. The most popular of the magnum cartridges is the 7mm Magnum. It was about as new—when it was sprung on an eager shooting public—as mashed potatoes and gravy. Weatherby had a 7mm, Parker Ackley had another, and Art Mashburn made the cartridge famous. And all before it was standardized.

The biggest load for a lever action rifle is the .444 Marlin. It is a real powerhouse and has quite a following especially among the gentry who hunt the big bears. The .444 was first a wildcat. Made up by Fred Wade and Van Houten, who started with .30-40 brass, blew it out, trimmed it to two inches, and turned down *(Continued on page 50)*







General James M. Allen. Finding a letter written in 1952 by his grandaughter led to the location of this rare photograph of him.

ON THE TRAIL

OF HISTORY...

By EDWARD BROWN

Collectors have always said; "If these guns could only talk." Here is the tale of one man's efforts toward this end, his ultimate success, and history relived. Above: Left side view of an Allen-Koppikus rifle. Note inlay in the cheekpiece. Below: Right side of rifle. Weight, 17 lbs., barrel length, 34 inches, .36 cal. Rifle made by John Fleeger, which was carried by James M. Allen throughout most of his journeys in the far west. Caliber .45, converted from flint.

EVERY gun collector looks for the chance to recognize and obtain a rare and valuable firearm, particularly one that has escaped the search of all others. But the opportunity to acquire *two* super valuable arms, not recognized by a multitude of collectors to whom they had been offered, can still occur. By an awesome series of circumstances, such a chance was presented to me and my wife, because we are avid readers of GUNS. It is here that I would like to extend my thanks to GUNS, also to James E. Serven, whom I now boast as a friend, for furnishing me with the very clue that was so earnestly sought for many months.

Let me tell you how it happened. Perhaps then the reader might experience with us the anxieties, the defeats, and above all the final victory over the baffling mystery of two old rifles.

During the latter part of 1967, the local newspaper GUNS • JULY 1970 carried a story concerning the theft of a nearby gun collection. About a month later, I introduced myself to the owner, and as I looked over his remaining supply of antique arms, I got the urge to start a collection of my own. Shortly thereafter I began to trade my fine tools and money, and in return his old guns acquired a new home.

During March, 1968, he showed me, for the first time, two caplock rifles. Rather recently, however, I learned that they had been offered to a number of collectors, but apparently none placed any amount of significance to the pair. Nevertheless, I was particularly intrigued with one, which had been described as being a "presentation piece," and had come from the same household as the other caplock. It proved to be a very fine specimen and in a superior condition. A silver inlay in the cheekpiece contained a legend engraved in a very delicate and flow-

CALIFORNIA STATE ARSENAL. Jacramento, October 26.18 70. Brig. Gen'l gas. It. allen Adjutant, Inspector, and Qr. Master General of the State, and Chief of Ordnance: The following Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, etc., have been issued this day, per requisition an order of State University date Celeber 13. KIND OF OBDINANCE STORES. field sabres 1.50 RIVLE MISKETS, (Calibre) Model U Sen 100 BATONETS. 150 BAYONET SCARBARDS. BELTS AND PLATES 150 CARTRIDGE BOXES AND PLAYES. 1.50 CARTERIDGE BOX BELTS AND PLATES. PISTOLS 150 WAIST BELTS AND PLATES. HOLSTER 150 CAP BOXES AND PICKS. 150 ars stings. WRENCHES 150 SCREW DRIVERS. 50 WIPERS. 150 TOMPIONS UNIFORM COATS 50 EXTRA CONES. NIFORM PANTS TUMBLER PUNCHES UNIFORM HATS_CAPS. 24 BALL M REWS. ARM CHESTS. 24 SPRING VICES. 2 BOXES 20 SWEINCES SERGELNES SWORDS SERGEANTS SWORD BELTS AND PLATES. 50 EXTRA MAIN SPRINGS, 50 EXTRA SEAR SPRINGS 50 EXTRA TUMBLER SCREWS BOOKS INSTRUCTION The same being for the use of Uneversity Cade State University .-No. of Cases, 10 _. Shipped per H. J. R. A. Marked : mersita Can



Top: Document showing A. Koppikus as the state armorer. Above: Stock inlay shows fine engraving, preservation.

ON THE TRAIL ...

ing manner. All that I could make out were the words, "Sacramento July 4, 1869." At this time I decided that the wisest course to pursue was to memorize the maker's name, which was found on both the breech and the lock. This proved to be A. Koppikus. On the other rifle, which was of very similar size and weight, I observed the name "J. Fleeger, Allegheny." Because of my inability at the time to recall either of these makers, the pair of guns were not purchased.

The next several days were spent going through my growing firearms library, easily finding that J. Fleeger was a celebrated manufacturer of Kentucky rifles and pistols of both the flintlock and percussion eras. A. Koppikus proved to be much more elusive, however, and days of page by page hunting of the contents of my library proved to be futile.

As the weeks passed, the words "Sacramento July 4th 1869," were foremost in my thoughts, and I recalled an article about early gunmakers that was filed away in an old trunk for many years. It was retrieved and found to be "Pioneer Gunmakers Of The West," published in 1950, and written by James E. Serven. With eager anticipation the listing was scrutinized, and an entry for an A. Koppekus located in Sacramento was found; but not of the A. Koppikus that was being sought. Note the similarity of spelling. Finding myself at the "end of the road," I decided to forego the purchase of these rifles.

As the months went by, my thoughts would return to this challenging rifle and its mysterious maker. During a very rainy afternoon, I began to browse through the November, 1968 issue of GUNS, which arrived earlier in the day. Suddenly my eyes became transfixed upon a two page photograph of an almost identical rifle to the one that had me so perplexed. Directing my attention to the caption below I was dumbfounded to read that the maker was Adolph Koppikus of Sacramento, California. The article containing this photograph is "New Light On Old Guns Of The West," written by the same James E. Serven. In this excellent article, the maker's last name is spelled exactly as it was upon the rifle, and not as in the earlier mentioned story, published in 1950.

Admittedly, the advantage was now mine, and I visited the owner, hoping these two rifles were still available; happily, they became my property before the evening had vanished.

Still experiencing uncertainties whenever the inlay was read, I invited several of my friends over so that, as a group, we might all read this text. After some time, we all agreed that it stated, "Presented To Genl. Jas. M. Allen—By A. Koppikus—Sacramento July 4th, 1869". So, the maker and the donor is one and the same person.

Then came the unanswered questions: Who was General James M. Allen?—What was the association between Koppikus and Allen?—Why did Adolph Koppikus make and present this beautiful rifle to Allen in 1869?—What about the J. Fleeger rifle?—How did both guns get to Sonoma, California?

A number of days were spent visiting all the libraries within a fifty mile radius, but I found no information about either man. I made a return visit to the seller of these guns, to obtain the name (Continued on page 64)

Author's low cost battery included the H&R 158 Topper with a Tasco 4X scope (left) and the Remington 788 with Tasco's 3-9 variable scope.

RIFLES and SCOPES For the SHOOTER On a BUDGET...

By CLAIR F. REES

WHILE idly thumbing through an assortment of gun catalogs, I was struck by the number of "custom" gunmakers offering off-the-shelf rifles in the \$300 to \$1000 price range. Clearly, there must be an increasingly large number of discriminating (and wellheeled) shooters who are willing to pay for such refinements as finely figured wood, mirror-smooth metal, engraved actions and hand-checkered stocks.

"If I'd only married a wealthy woman," I sighed to myself as I grudgingly turned to the more familiar "standard" models that are the Fords and Chevrolets of the gun world.

But even among *these* offerings, I noticed that the addition of a new, scope-sight-equipped deer dropper to my gun cabinet would set me back somewhat more than the price of a week's supply of razor blades. Most "standard" models retail in the \$160 price range, and almost any "name" 4X scope-mount combination would set me back at least another \$65 or so to bring the total price of such an outfit to around \$225.

And while this is certainly not an outlandish price for a good, properly scoped firearm, it *does* make a healthy dent in the household budget. Enough so, perhaps, to discourage a number of people from taking up the wonderful sport of hunting and shooting.



Test of the Remington 788 in 6mm and Tasco variable scope gave minute of angle accuracy at 100 yards.





Author with group shot with Herter U-9 rifle. The rifle is shown in photo below. Scope is Herter's 3-9 variable.

Close-up of Herter U-9 showing BSA action with dovetail scope mounting.

In addition to young people and other would-be shooters on a tight budget, I know of a few gentlemen with far healthier bank accounts than mine who attempt to justify their hunting expenses as a way of putting "bargain-priced" meat in the family freezer every fall. Obviously, this "cheap meat" rationalization falls apart if they spend more for their basic hunting equipment (i.e., rifle and 'scope) than a cut and freezer-wrapped whole prime beef carcass is worth.

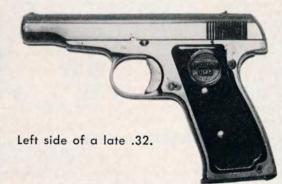
Is there any hope for these and other economy-minded nimrods? Looking further in the catalogs, I found several lower-priced rifles in what could be called "deer calibers," and even found a handful of 'scope manufacturers who were offering glass sights at prices sometimes less than half those listed for the better-known makes.

What could be a shooter expect in the way of performance from these "bottom-ofthe-line" offerings? Could he hope for reliability and accuracy somewhat comparable to that found in "standard"-grade rifles and sights, or *(Continued on page 71)*



By CHARLES W. WALKER





INTRODUCED FIFTY YEARS AGO, THE PEDERSEN-DESIGNED REMINGTON 51 IS STILL HIGHLY REGARDED TODAY.

O F THE American automatic pistols that reached the production stage, the Remington M51 has been the most neglected—by both the collector and researcher. The origin of this remarkable little pistol is shrouded in the mists generated by the passage of 55 years which have witnessed the destruction of factory records and the passing of those men responsible for the design and manufacture of the M51.

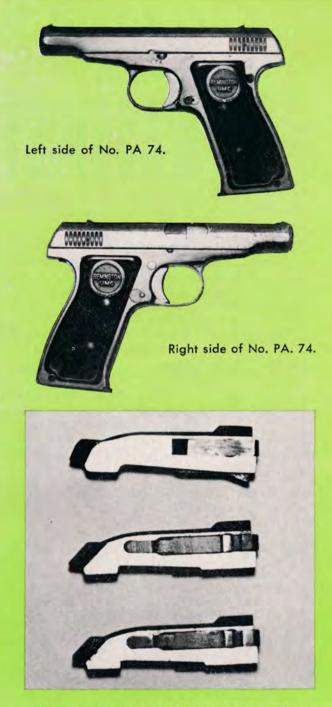
John D. Pedersen had done design work for Remington previous to the development of the M51, notably on the M10 shotgun introduced in 1907 and the M12 pump action .22 rifle introduced in 1909. Despite this long relationship, I believe that the M51 was originally conceived by Mr. Pedersen on his own. All of the patents pertaining to the M51 are witnessed by a Mr. L. E. Wetmore (of Pedersen's office) and were executed by his patent attorney, Mr. F. H. Richards. None of these many patents carry any assignment, while those granted to Remington employees all carry an assignment to Remington. Further, these "Remington" patents are witnessed by the Remington patent officer and the drawings were done by the Remington patent draftsman.

The basic M51 patent, No. 1,348,733 was filed July 30, 1915, but not granted until August 3, 1920. By the date of filing, much work had already been done on the M51. The original barrel drawing carries a 1913 date with "JDP" listed as designer. Allowing time for contract negotiations and the preparation of a complete set of drawings, it is apparent that Remington's interest in this pistol must date from 1912 or possibly as early as 1911.

Mr. Pedersen's skill as an engineer is apparent in his patents: his design work is as tight as the pistol later manufactured by Remington. There is none of the hit or miss approach. Each piece is thought out, individually and in relation to the whole mechanism. Patent No. 1,348,733 is an imposing document: 19 pages of drawings and 102 pages of text which incorporates 262 claims! Yet this is but a small part of the patent history of the M51. Mr. Pedersen's name appears on no less than 26 patents pertaining to the M51.

Not only did he design the M51; he designed an entire series of automatic pistols, using the M51 as a starting point. Many of these patents describe an "improved grip safety." However, in the M51, the grip safety acts through the various members of the firing system. Hence it would not be improper to also consider these as firing systems. There are 18 of these variant systems—none of which are known to have been produced as working models. While it is not unusual for other inventors to take out patents in the form of "improvements," it certainly is unusual for the original designer to go to such lengths with his own invention!

An examination of the Patent Gazettes from late 1919 through 1924 reveals an interesting phenomenon: not one "outside" patent has been discovered which pertains to the M51 other than those few associated with Remington. Mr.



Three variants of M/51 breechlock, with a cam-operated (top) and early .380 (bottom).

Pedersen was not only brilliant, but exceedingly thorough! Aside from the 26 Pedersen patents, at least five were granted to Remington personnel; notably, C. C. Loomis three, C. B. Dygert and G. H. Garrison, one each. This some what incredible patent wealth is the equivalent of a *very* large book: 58 pages of drawings and 310 pages of text, containing 780 claims! These patents could well serve as a textbook for an engineering or weapons design course.

Despite this plethora of patent data, existing prototypes and production M51's hew very closely to the basic patent, in overall design. While patent No. 1,348,733 is perhaps the largest single pistol patent (Continued on page 53)



By CARL WOLFF

SHINK

OUR MAN IN

"We must start treating handguns like machine guns, mortars, and bazookas," Congressman Abner Mikva (D.-Ill.) told a press conference here in Washington recently. "Handguns function primarily to do one thing—kill people," he stated.

The conference was called to announce the introduction of a far-reaching anti-gun measure now pending before Congress. The Mikva bill. H.R. 16250, outlaws the sale, disposition, or transporting of all handguns for non-law enforcement or non-military purposes. There is only one exception, a narrow one, carved out for licensed pistol clubs-guns could not be taken home by their owners, but must be kept at the licensed club.

The bill has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee for action. Congressman Mikva, a member of the committee, is seeking additional support for the measure and encouraging congressional action.

Congressman Mikva is one of the new breed of representatives whom liberal city voters have sent to Washington. He is trying hard to establish a reputation as a crime-buster. A sportsman he is not.

After the introduction of his antigun bill, I visited his office. It took five attempts to get an interview. I asked if he was not trying to treat the symptoms of the social disease of our country rather than treat the disease? I never got any answer to my question. What I did get was a long dissertation on "guns kill people." "You mean people with guns kill people" I asked.

Then came a long speech on how much more lethal an armed criminal was than an unarmed one. I asked if it was not true that handguns in the home prevented violations of the home. "No," he said. "Handguns in the home cause accidents; therefore, a home without handguns is more safe. A gun loaded and loose is a real hazard; one that is locked up safely or stored away takes too long to retrieve to be of effective use."

"Some say," I continued, "'when handguns are outlawed only outlaws will have handguns.'" "My bill will make it harder for the criminal to get guns," he answered. "Then can we agree that the criminal steals his guns," I asked. He replied, "Sure, they steal them, they buy them, and sometimes they even rent them."

"Still," I commented, "few legal handguns are involved in crimes." "Yes," he answered, but many of legal handguns are stolen or otherwise get into illegal hands. What I want to do is make it hard for the criminal to get any kind of handgun."

Question: "Most of the handguns used in crimes are the cheap 'Saturday Night Specials'. Would it not be more direct to outlaw these, only?" Answer: "Plinking at tin cans, if done under proper conditions, is a recreational activity, but what we have to measure is what price society is paying so that some people can shoot at tin cans. My bill provides that competitive shooters can buy a gun through a licensed pistol club."

"There are a lot of people who hunt with handguns," I commented. "Then why can't they join a licensed pistol club?" he asked. "In rural areas where handguns are less of a problem, it should be made easy for a club to get a license. Where handguns are a problem, it should be made hard," he continued.

Cut it anyway you like, Congressman Mikva is out to outlaw handguns. It is good politics, from his point of view. Congressman Mikva is trying hard to convince the voters of Chicago he is trying to do something about the crime in that city.

For the sportsman who uses a handgun it is just too bad.



COMPLETE TEXT OF MIKVA BILL

It is easy to pick passages from a bill and comment on them; but it is better, we think that each reader get the complete picture—every word, and every thought.

H. R. 16250

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 3, 1970

Mr. MIKVA introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To prohibit the importation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, or transportation of handguns, in any manner affecting interstate or foreign commerce, except for or by members of the Armed Forces, law enforcement officials, and, as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, licensed importers, manufacturers, dealers, and pistol clubs.

ury, incensed importers, manufacturers, dealers, and pistol clubs. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Handgun Control Act of 1970".

SECTION 1. The Congress hereby finds and declares-

(a) that annual sales of handguns in the United States have quadrupled since 1963, bringing the total number of handguns in private hands to approximately twenty-four million by the end of 1968; and

(b) that handguns play a major role, and a role disproportionate to their number in comparison with long guns, in the commission of homicide, aggravated assault, and armed robbery, and that the percentage of violent crimes in which handguns are used is increasing; and

(c) that more than one-half of all handguns are acquired secondhand and that licensing and restrictions on sale of new handguns will not significantly reduce handgun crime and handgun violence; and

(d) that with few exceptions handguns are not used for sporting or recreational purposes and that such purposes do not require keeping of handguns in private homes; and

(e) that handguns in the home are of less value than is commonly thought in defending against intruders and that such defensive purposes can be adequately accomplished by other means; and

(f) that violent crimes perpetrated with handguns constitute a burden upon and interfere with interstate and foreign commerce and threaten the internal security and domestic tranquillity of the Nation; and

(g) that a national firearms policy which restricts the availability of handguns for nonlaw enforcement and nonmilitary purposes will significantly reduce violent crime, reduce deaths from handguns, and reduce other handgun violence in the United States.

SEC. 2. Title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after chapter 50 thereof the following new chapter:

"Chapter 50A.—HANDGUNS

"§ 1091. Unlawful acts

"(a) Except as provided in section 1094 of this chapter and in subsection (b) of this section, it shall be unlawful for any person to import, manufacture, sell, buy, transfer, receive, or transport any handgun.

"(b) The Secretary may, consistent with public safety and necessity, exempt from the operation of subsection (a) of this section such importation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, or transportation of handguns by importers, manufacturers, or dealers, licensed under chapter 44 of this title, and by pistol clubs licensed under this chapter, as may in his judgment be required for the operation of such pistol clubs or for purposes described in section 1094 of this chapter.

"§ 1092. Licensing

"(a) A pistol club desiring to be licensed under this chapter shall file an application for such license with the Secretary. The application shall be in such form and contain such information as the Secretary shall by regulation prescribe. The fee for such license shall be \$25 per year.

"(b) Any importer, manufacturer, or dealer desiring to be licensed under this chapter shall apply as provided in chapter 44 of this title.

"(c) Any application submitted under subsection (a) shall be approved if-

"(1) all members of the pistol club are twenty-one years of age or older;

"(2) no member of the pistol club is prohibited from transporting, shipping, or receiving firearms or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce under section 922 (g) or (h) of this title or under the law of the State in which the club will be located or of the State in which the member is domiciled:

"(3) no member of the pistol club has willfully violated any of the provisions of this chapter or of chapter 44 of this title or any regulations issued thereunder;

"(4) the pistol club has not willfully failed to disclose any material information required, or has not made any false statement as to any material fact, in connection with his application; and

"(5) the pistol club has premises from which it operates and-

"(A) maintains possession and control of the handguns used by its members, and

"(B) has procedures and facilities for keeping such handguns in a secure place, under the control of the club's chief officer, at all times when they are not being used for target shooting or other sporting or recreational purposes.

"(d) (1) The Secretary must approve or deny an application for a license within the forty-five-day period beginning on the date it is received. If the Secretary fails to act within such period, the applicant may file an action under section 1361 of title 28 to compel the Secretary to act. If the Secretary approves an applicant's application, such applicant shall be issued a license upon payment of the prescribed fee.

"(2) The Secretary may, after notice and opportunity for hearing, revoke any license issued under this section if the holder of such license has violated any provision of this chapter or of chapter 44 of this title or any rule or regulation prescribed by the Secretary under such chapters. The Secretary's action under this paragraph may be reviewed only as provided in subsection (e) of this section.

"(e) (1) Any person whose application for a license is denied and any holder of a license which is revoked shall receive a written notice from the Secretary stating specifically the grounds upon which the application was denied or upon which the license was revoked. Any notice of revocation of a license shall be given to the holder of such license before the effective date of the revocation.

"(2) If the Secretary denies an application for, or revokes, a license, he shall, upon request by the aggrieved party, promptly hold a hearing to review his denial or revocation. In the case of a revocation of a license, the Secretary shall upon the request of the holder of the license stay the effective date of the revocation. A hearing held under this paragraph shall be held at a location convenient to the aggrieved party. "(3) If after a hearing held under para-

graph (2) the Secretary decides not to reverse his decision to deny an application to revoke a license, the Secretary shall give notice of his decision to the aggrieved party. The aggrieved party may at any time within sixty days after the date notice was given under this paragraph file a petition with the United States district court for the district in which he resides or has his principal place of business for a judicial review of such denial or revocation. In a proceeding conducted under this subsection, the court may consider any evidence submitted by the parties to the proceeding. If the court decides that the Secretary was not authorized to deny the application or to revoke the license, the court shall order the Secretary to take such action as may be necessary to comply with the judgment of the court.

"(f) Each licensed pistol club shall maintain such records of receipt, sale, or other disposition, of handguns at such place, for such period, and in such form as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe. Such pistol clubs shall make such records available for inspection at all reasonable times, and shall submit to the Secretary such reports and information with respect to such records and the contents thereof as he shall by regulations prescribe. The Secretary may enter at reasonable times the premises (including places of storage) of any pistol club for the purpose of inspecting or examining (1) any records of documents required to be kept by such pistol club under the privisions of this chapter or chapter 44 of this title and regulations issued under such chapters, and (2) any handguns or ammunition kept or stored by such pistol club at such premises. Upon the request of any State or any political sub-division thereof, the Secretary may make available to such State or any political subdivision thereof any information which he may obtain by reason of the provisions of this chapter with respect to the identification of

(Continued on page 67)

GUNS and the LAW

HOME PROTECTION

D^{UE} TO varied interests in the police weaponry and civil disorder field, a mixed bag of professional and other publications is constantly being received. They vary in scope and editorial slant from Playboy, white and black extremist pamphlets, to publications advocating the most conservative point of view. I sometimes wonder what opinion, if any, the employees of the local post office may have formed as to the writers philosophy, politics and activisms.

Of late, there has been much written concerning the values and dangers of the so called military industrial complex and the attention being directed by this sector of commerce to a new growth industry envolving law enforcement and security equipment. One thing for sure, major firms not previously interested in this field are now taking a special look due to the urgent and real needs, fewer defense department contracts, and increasing evidence that huge sums will soon be spent on research and development at federal and other governmental levels to fight escalating criminal activity at all levels of society. One of the most spectacular new growth fields has been in the area of industrial security and development of devices and systems that will protect home and industry from sabotage, illegal entry, pilfering, burglary, and looting. Professional law enforcement, military and industrial security magazines are heavy with advertising on all types of such new equipment and systems. Much advertising of home protective devices is now also appearing

in newspapers and in all types of magazines catering to men, the home owner, and hobbyist.

My foot thick catalog file on this type of equipment, resulting from a recent attendance at an industrial security officers convention, abounds with all kinds of mechanical and electronic alarm devices. Practically all of them are designed to activate a silent signal or audible alarm to automatically notify police, the homeowner, or security guard of unauthorized criminal entry. All require a prompt physical follow up by the individual or agency alerted, to prevent further criminal acts, etc. Such follow ups to unlawful and many times armed criminal entry are dangerous and it is at this point that the alarm system and its effectiveness can break down.

Time lapse photos show a tear gas dispenser in operation. W h e n the d o o r is forced, entire loading is discharged, covering the culprit with the tear gas dust particles.





SYSTEM

Aside from calling the police, the individual or home-owner, alerted to a burglary, with a desire to protect his property, should certainly have a firearm at hand before confronting any criminal. Naturally, he should also have had training in its use. A revolver with cylinder loaded so that the first shots are blanks followed by live rounds is one good way to go, especially if a woman is alone in the house or children are in the home making safety a vital factor. Noise from blank cartridges has been effective in frightening away the more timid type criminals. However, the capability of firing live ammunition must also always be present. For this reason, the revolver is especially adaptable to home defense. While a fierce, barking dog is a good deter-



TG-Guard dispenser unit, with a holding fixture shown at right.

rent, like humans, man's best friend is fallible, needs care, and the necessity of a personal follow through after the animal sounds an alarm is not entirely eliminated.

The problem and value of an alarm system is further compounded by the fact that the areas to be protected are not always occupied or located so that quick, aggressive reaction to the signal can be followed up by either the law enforcement agency, an armed guard or owner of the premises. In the past, some individuals have attempted to solve the lack of a physical presence in an area to be protected, by installation of explosive or booby trap devices with firearms mounted so they can be discharged by trip wires, etc. This method is not usually a sound one as this type of improvised protection is accident prone, and dangerous to innocent parties. It is also illegal in many states. A couple in the midwest who installed a trip gun in their home that injured a criminal has been successfully sued by the culprit with great financial loss. This case has recently attracted nationwide attention through the TV media.

The space age has spawned a variety of sophisticated intrusion alarm systems that are now available to the homeowner at a fairly modest price. These alarms are based on invisible ultrasonic waves that will activate a light, alarm or any related device once the area covered is penetrated by a moving object. Sometime ago, with the aid of my local electrician, I installed two of these "do it yourself" systems in the trophy and gun rooms of my lodge. The premises are in a rather isolated area but within hearing and gunshot range of some neighbors. A large weather proof bell was connected and installed to the gable on the outside of the structure. The intrusion devices were duly tested, and adjusted so that movement of small animals, mice, etc., would not activate the system. The theory being that on leaving the premises, I could turn the key, activate the protective ray system and when the bell sounded, Uncle Roy, who lives nearby could either grab his .30-30 or call the local deputy sheriff. Hopefully, the bell would not only alert the neighbors, but it also would frighten away any intruder or vandal.

Taking off for a police speaking engagement, I pridefully turned the key and advised the neighbors. On returning several days later, I learned that there had been considerable excitement. The bell had sounded, guns had been grabbed and several searches of the premises had been made by an armed deputy sheriff, all to no avail. Not only was the bell sounding at irregular intervals for no apparent reason, but there was also no evidence of illegal entry or crimi-

(Continued on page 69)





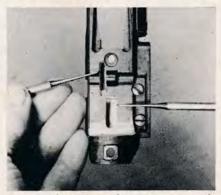


A SAFETY AND TRIGGER FOR RISAKA RIFLES

By WILLIAM SCHUMAKER

APANESE 6.5 and 7.7 Arisaka military rifles have safeties that are totally incompatible with the installation of telescope sights now used so predominantly for all types of hunting. The large knurled bolt body cap (safety) is easily enough depressed and turned "On" and "Off" when only iron sights are used, but a scope makes rapid palming and turning of the military safety impossible. In addition, its "On" and "Off" positions are not readily apparent, except to those who are familiar with these arms.

HOW TO

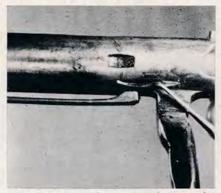


Top scribe: Sear slot now opened for Timney trigger. Lower scribe: Location of the safety lever slot.

The Timney target trigger with thumb side safety, is the answer to this problem especially for those guns which have already been rebarreled and scoped. Owners of these already have a sizeable investment, so why not spend another \$30 (approx.) and have a quality adjustable trigger and thumb safety comparable to that on Deluxe FN Mauser and Sako actions? The trigger itself is a \$23 item, but installation cost will vary. The installation is a chore few novices should tackle, and even gunsmiths will be wise to proceed with utmost caution. Timney Mfg. Co., 5624 Imperial Hwy., South Gate, Calif. 90280, also makes an adjustable trigger which doesn't include the new safety for these rifles. While this is excellent, I recommend the (WS) model which corrects the most obnoxious features of the Arisakas, the safety.

Instructions and supplementary instruction sheets are furnished. Both should be read several times and followed closely wherever applicable. Due to variations in the manufacture of these rifles, there will be a corresponding variation of application. The first thing we noticed was omission of information regarding the cutting of a slot through the bottom of the rear action flat to accommodate the safety bolt locking lever. While the safety can function without the lever locking the bolt into the down position when it is "On," we wanted to incorporate this feature.

The first alteration is extending the action sear slot opening forward sufficiently for the new trigger sear to work freely. Keep in mind that this



Bolt slot must be ground here for the safety locking lever to engage. pivots forward and down. A Moto-Tool and $\frac{1}{8}x^{3}4$ long emery point will do the job quite rapidly. In lieu of power equipment, most any file which will reach through the original opening, will do the job. When the rear slot opening is completed the trigger unit should be attached to the action with the housing pin, and the

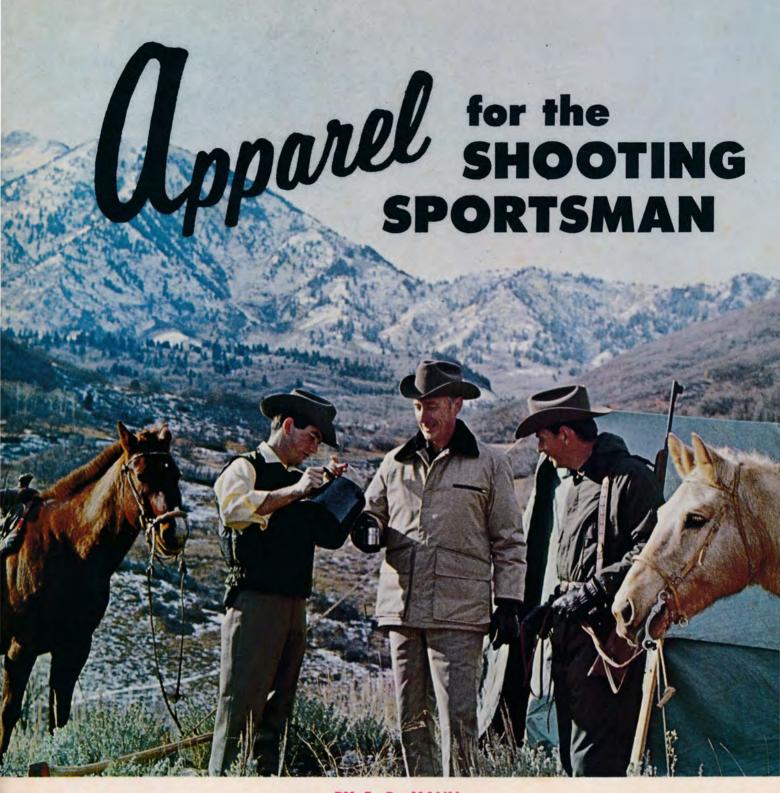
safety worked forward and back, noting the location of the slot which must be cut through the bottom rear of action flat to make it possible for the safety lever to reach up through the action and lock the bolt into its down position when the safety is "On." This slot, shown in photo, can be made with a milling machine and cutter. However, a 1/8" drill or equivalent can be used in a drill press to bore four close through holes. A circular emery wheel with 1/8" wide face and at least 3/4" diameter, chucked in a Moto Tool or other electric hand grinder will join the holes and clean out most of the



Timney trigger-safety installation completed. Note bolt locking notch.

slot. Due to the thickness of the action, a $\frac{1}{8}''$ dia. x $\frac{3}{4}''$ long emery point comes in handy to finish out the bottom. Rectangular pillar files are excellent for reaching through the slot and truing it up.

During the final stages, frequent checking with the trigger unit on the action will readily indicate where more metal must be removed, and it can also save you unnecessary work. Once the safety bolt locking lever is "On" and "Off" travel limits are accommodated, coat the end of safety lever with lamp black or Prussian blue, insert the stripped bolt body into the action and operate safety several times, observing where it (Continued on page 61)



BY E. B. MANN Photo courtesy Browning Arms Company

T IME WAS when a man dressed to go hunting the same way he would to do barnyard chores. Where I grew up, clothing made for hunting was simply non-existent. We heard that eastern dudes and Englishmen dressed up to go hunting, but it seemed like a waste of money to us, when all a man

needed was a suit of long-handled woolies, a pair of work pants, a wool shirt, a heavy coat of some kind, a cap with ear-flaps, farm shoes, and mittens with a slot cut in the palm to free your trigger finger. I personally favored bib overalls, for pocketary reasons.

Maybe it was this disreputable garb

that kept hunting "for men only." Certainly it offered neither charisma nor glamour for ladies; or for men either, for that matter. The costumes matched the type of stories told around the campfire at night: earthy, and often not a little rancid.

Formalized target shooting, whether



with rifle, handgun, or shotgun, was unheard of in my country, though we practiced shooting. But these sports, in their early stages, went through the same stages of un-dress as did hunting. My first NRA shooting was far from dressy-and no wonder. Prone practice with a rifle meant, in summer, bellying down in a cow pasture, and, in winter, on a concrete garage floor. Pistol shooters used to brag that theirs was a gentleman's sport, playable without dirtying a business suit. I think it was the need for padding against sling sores that drove riflemen to special clothing; and I'm sure it was mainly the desire for coats on which to display brassards and other show-offs that enticed trap, skeet, and pistol shooters. How times have changed!

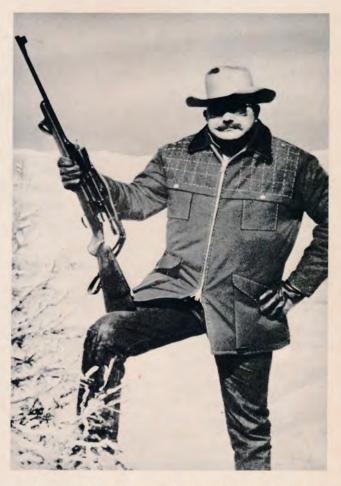
Today, many a hunter's clothing would appraise, in quality and price, on a par with dress apparel. The hunter prefers his gear worn and stained by weather, lest he look the novice; but it must be made for the purpose, distinctive, and well-fitted. The same goes for the target shooter, whether the sport be trap, skeet, or at paper targets.

When ye editor said, "Do me a piece on what's new in shooting clothing," the first thing that popped into my mind was-Blaze Orange. Not truly new by several years, this color discovery was a triumph of long years of research and experimentation; and a triumph it was, proving the worse-thanworthlessness of the "hunter plaids" we used to swear by, discrediting even the bright synthetics that came later. Research proved that even the most brilliant crimsons on the shiniest fabrics turned brown with distance, leaving only shape and movement to catch the vision-and the bullets. But even a cap of Blaze Orange is as visible, and as unmistakable, in any woods background as an airport beacon on a hilltop. Nobody can fail to see it, and nobody can claim that "it looked like" anything findable in nature.



New for 1970 from 10-X Mfg. Co. are these downfilled hunting coats, shown here in Reed Tan and Red. Three-layer construction guarantees warmth.





Above: 10-X cold weather hunting coat, lined with "Jen-Cel-Lite," has fur-pile collar and big bellow pockets. Left: 10-X Standard vests, (left) and the 10-X White Flyer, a cool shooting vest with mesh back to let out the heat. Photo courtesy 10-X.

So my first question to makers and dispensers of outdoor clothing was, "How is Blaze Orange catching on with hunters?"

I suppose you're smarter than I, and have guessed the answer: "Blaze Orange isn't selling worth a damn, podner—except in states where it's required by law for hunters."

Like seat belts. The only people buying seat belts are car manufacturers, who are required to provide them; and even then, people won't use them! Sure, they're likely to save your life, but you can't be bothered to buckle them. Safety just isn't a popular product! But wherever you hunt, and especially in today's heavily hunted areas, you're a fool if you don't wear Blaze Orange.

There is a movement afoot to get some standardization of definition of Blaze or "Hunter Orange" and of the amount of material required, so that your orange vest is legal from state to state. Today's hunting-shooting clothing is made of fine fabrics, "real" and synthetic. It is finely tailored, cut for style —not high style; the shooter doesn't want to look dudish—but for appearance as well as for utility. It weighs less, keeps you warmer, wears longer even than the old work clothing which was bought for wear.

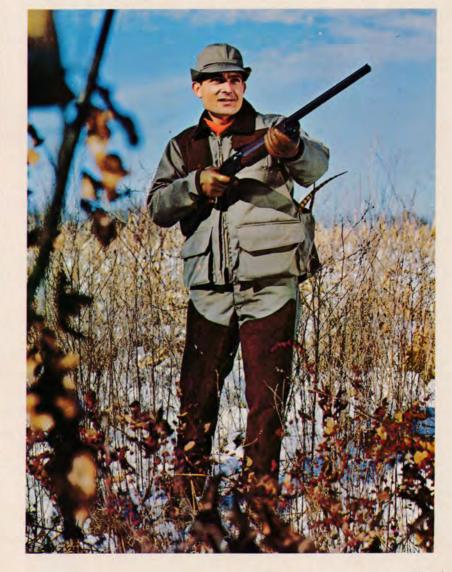
Underwear has progressed from "wool only" to discoveries largely achieved in military Arctic Survival experiments—to multi-layered combinations, meshes that trap pockets of air for insulation, and to Dacron, down, and other quiltings.

Boots, too, have come a long way from the heavy work shoes of my boyhood. At one end of my boot rack today is a pair of low-priced Sears slipons made of black plastic, completely waterproof, lined with a synthetic "clipped lamb's wool." Called Wellingtons, these boots have, in the past three years, been worn more than any of my other hunting footgear. They a re





Bob Allen's Gun Club Sportswear is one of the leaders in stylish shooting apparel. Above: a young shooter's vest. Right: Bob Allen coat and leather-faced pants are rugged — and good looking as well.





warm, soft, can be cleaned with water to near-dress appearance—and they cost \$7.50. At the other end of the rack is a prized though venerable pair of Gokey Botte Sauvage, unbeaten anywhere for quality, wear, or comfort, retailing today for \$77.50—and worth it where snakes may be encountered! Between these are boots for special uses: rock boots, bird hunters, insulated pacs—any catalog will show you an endless selection.

But the hunter, and also the target shooter, is still "set in his ways" and slow to change them. This, as well as the new trends that are making themselves felt, are shown in the following quotes from letters from two major suppliers.

From Floyd L. Sayles, Vice President of 10-X Manufacturing Company: "Twenty years ago, about all the hunter could buy was the old, stiff, yellow canvas coat that was neither very comfortable nor very warm; that, or the 'mackinaw' of thick wool, usually in dull plaids that were supposed to be for safety.

"We thought it would be nice to make a hunting coat and pants out of a soft, comfortable material, and at the same time give it some style like the rest of men's clothing. I think you will find most all manufacturers of hunting and shooting clothing are pretty much style conscious now, particularly since the number of lady hunters and shooters is increasing so rapidly. Ladies, you know, wouldn't want to be seen by any bird or beast unless she looked nice!

"Practical design features, making the garments more useful, have also been added. For many years now we have made hunting coats with detachable game pockets, so that the garment can be worn for something else besides hunting.

"Most hunting coats, including some of ours, have game pockets that are difficult to reach. But we also make models into which game can be inserted through a chest opening, to slide around and back into the game bag. Another trend we follow is for shorter coats, which makes for easier walking.

"Leather facing on the front of hunting pants is great for the upland-game

Color photo, courtesy of Browning Arms Co., shows the Monarch vest (top), and Monarch coat and brush trousers in brown and green color.

40

hunter who plows through thorns and briar patches."

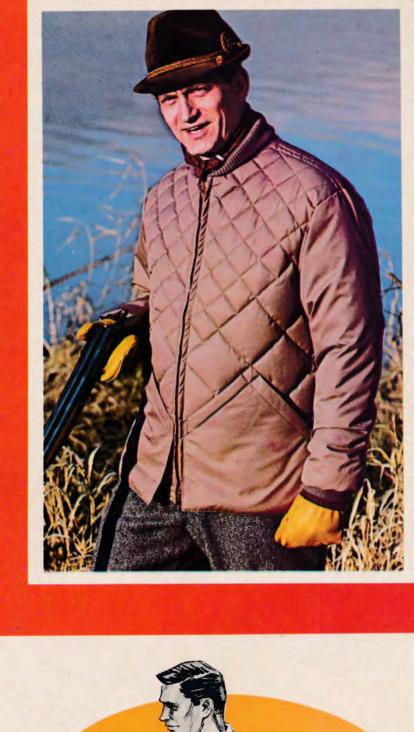
And from Gilbert H. Jones, President of Utica Duxbak Corporation: "I think there is a trend toward better quality in hunting-shooting clothing. This is especially true with people who hunt a great deal and expect to get real service and wear out of what they buy. Perhaps the newest thing in clothing for bird and small-game hunters is the use of heavy nylon as reinforcement patches on coats and pants. I think it was 10-X that introduced the leatherfaced hunting pants some fifteen years ago. Several years after that, we came out with a cast vinyl reinforcing front for pants; and about three years ago we introduced a heavy nylon reinforcement front on pants. This was so successful that we used the same concept in a coat, making the upper sleeves and front caps of this nylon. We think the nylon is an improvement because it is much stronger, and much lighter in weight.

"The Blaze Orange color is a relatively new concept, but like everything else regarding safety, is a hard one to sell. Only where state laws require it do we find that Blaze Orange is being used to any extent. Actually, there is a growing trend in the opposite direction, to camouflage coloration.

"There has also been a trend to more dressed-up and styled clothing over the last ten years; but there is a tendency with the more-than-casual hunter to resist change and stay with the strictly functional type of fabric and design he is used to. Despite new fabrics and new insulations, heavy army ducks and heavy woolens are still preferred by many hunters."

Well, in spite of what the go-go generation claim, there is merit in the old warning that we "Be not the first by whom the new are tried, nor yet the last to lay the old aside." Soft wool is practically noiseless in contact with weeds or brush; some fabrics are not. I remember only too well once, in my youth, I wore a handsome pair of "choke bore" corduroy riding breeches on a hunt. They weren't made for hunting, but they sure showed off my first pair of really good boots! What I forgot was the loud swish-swish cor-

Top: Color photo, courtesy Eddie Bauer, shows their handsome downfilled shooting jacket. Right: a shooter's shirt from 10-X Mfg. Co.







Footwear has changed, too. Left: foam lined boots for extreme cold from Ocaté Corp. Center: Trap and Skeet

duroy makes as your legs brush together in walking. I never saw any game; and my buddies wouldn't hunt within a mile of me. Similarly, some men must avoid footgear of plastic or rubber because these air-tights make their feet sweat. Every man to his own poison.

Since much of our hunting is done in cold weather, the main concern of the outdoorsman is warmth. In years past, we foolishly piled on mounds of wool to keep out icy blasts: but here, too, times have changed. Manufacturers have tried just about everything which would keep a hunter warm; multi-layer fabrics, inflatable clothing, etc. High on the list of popularity are the down-filled clothes. These are not only warm, but they are light in weight. Then came the clothes filled with man-made fibers such as Nylon and Orlon.

But the newest thing, to my knowledge, in hunting or outdoor clothing for cold weather is—polyurethane foam. I came by this when I heard of James Gilbert Phillips of Albuquerque, an ardent student and practitioner of the back-to-nature "s u r v i v a l" techniques. Phillips has proved repeatedly that he himself can survive for extended periods in primitive conditions, in any weather, with even less gear

shoe from L. L. Bean, Inc. Right: Canadien Sorel pac has felt liner; from Kaufman Footwear Ltd., Ontario.

than was required by the Mountain Men.

Phillips tried about everything in the way of cold-weather clothing, and was still cold. So Phillips, a scientist closely involved in nuclear research, sought "a better mousetrap." He claims to have found it in polyurethane foam —that soft, pliable, multi-cellular stuff used extensively as padding in gun and camera cases.

At first, Phillips rolled the stuff in tubes to cover his arms, legs, torso, and feet, holding it in place with oversize outer garments and footpacs. It worked! Phillips was able to cut pounds off the weight of his clothing,

MANUFACTURERS OF HUNTING CLOTHING -

Action Sporting Spec., Box 448, Wausau, Wis. 54401 Alaska Sleeping Bag Co., 701 N.W. Dawson Way, Beaverton, Oregon 97005

Almax Sportswear Corp., 752 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y. 10003 Antietam Quilting Co., 1524 Friedensburg, Reading, Pa. Austin Boot Co., Box 12368, El Paso, Texas 79912 Arctic Feather & Down, 225 Bellville, Bloomfield, N.J. G. H. Bass & Co., Main Street, Wilton, Maine 04294 Eddie Bauer, 417 E. Pine Street, Seattle, Wash. 98122 L. L. Bean, Inc., 79 Main Street, Freeport, Maine 04032 Browning Arms Co., Route 1, Morgan, Utah 84050 Burlington Mills, 308 W. Chestnut, Burlington, Wisc. Chippewa Shoe Co., 28 West River St., Chippewa Falls, Wis. Camouflage Mfg. Co., Box 16373, Jacksonville, Fla. 32216 Converse Rubber Co., 392 Pearl Street, Malden, Mass. Corcoran, Inc., Zero Canton St., Stoughton, Mass. 02072 Corral Sportswear Co., P.O. Box 938, Ardmore, Oklahoma Dryback Company, 3148 N. Lowell, Chicago, Illinois Dunham's Footwear, RFD 3, Brattleboro, Vt. 05301 Duofold, Inc., Mohawk, N.Y. Fabrico Mfg. Corp., 1300 W. Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill. Fox-Knapp, 1 West 34th St., New York, New York 10001 Frederick's Rubber Co., 71 Apsley Street, Hudson, Mass. Game-Winner, 294 1st National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. 30303 Gokey, 94 E. 4th St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Gross Galesburg Co., 152 E. Ferris, Galesburg, Ill. Gun Club Sportswear, Box 477, Des Moines, Iowa 50302 Hettrick Mfg. Co., P.O. Box 1602, Statesville, N.C. 28677

- Hitchcock Shoes, Hingham, Mass.
- S. E. Hyman Co., 326 Jackson St., Fremont, Ohio
- Kaufman Footwear Ltd., 410 King St., W. Kitchener, Ont., Canada
- King Size, Inc., 24 Forrest, Brockton, Mass.

Kolpin Bros. Co., Inc., Box 231, Berlin, Wisc. 54923

Marathon Rubber Products, Box 448, Wausau, Wisc.

Mid-Western Sport Togs, Berlin, Wisc. 54923

- Ocate Corp., Box 2368, Albuquerque, N.M. Red Head Brand Co., P.O. Box 10956, Dallas, Tex. 75207 Red Wing Shoe Co., 113-119 Main, Red Wing, Minn. 55066 Refrigiwear, Inc., 207 Lawrence Ave., Lawrence, L.I., N. Y. Saf-T-Bak, Inc., P.O. Box 628, Altoona, Pa. 16603 Satellite Outerwear Corp., 180 Madison Ave., N.Y., N.Y.
- Schoellkopf Co., 806 Jackson St., Dallas, Tex. 75201
- Buddy Schoellkopf Products, 148 Fordyce, Dallas, Texas
- Seattle Quilt Mfg. Co., 310 First Ave. So., Seattle, Wash.
- Servus Rubber Co., 1136 Second, Rock Island, III. 61202 Skagway Clothing, 227 South Seeley, Chicago, III. 60612
- Stearns Mfg. Co., Division At 30th, St. Cloud, Minn. 56301
- 10-X Mfg. Co., 100 S.W. 3rd St., Des Moines, Iowa 50309
- Thermorama, Inc., 2303 Wycliff St., St. Paul, Minn.
- Norm Thompson, 1805 N.W. Thurman St., Portland, Ore. 97209
- Timberking Outerwear, 27990 Valley Forge Dr., Southfield, Mich. 48075
- Timely Products Corp., P.O. Box 176, Fairfield, Conn. 06430
- Trigg Mfg. Co., P.O. Box 360, Cadiz, Ky.
- U.S. Rubber Co., 1230 Sixth Ave., New York 20, N.Y.
- Eugene Usow Mfg. Co., 1934 N. Washtenaw, Chicago, III. 60647
- Utica Duxbak Corp., 815 Noyes, Utica, New York, 13502
- Vibram Sales Co., 735 School St., N. Brookfield, Mass. 01535
- Weather-Rite Sportswear, 5802 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11220
- Weather-Vane Outerwear, 40 West 33rd St., New York, N.Y. Weinbrenner Shoes, 2025 N. Summit, Milwaukee, Wisc. 53202
- nt., Western Brands, 129 Elkhorn, Estes Park, Colo. 80517
 - Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp., Rockford, Michigan
 - Woods Bag & Canvas Co. Ltd., 16 Lake St., Ogdensburg, N.Y. 13669
 - Woolrich Woolen Mills, Woolrich, Pa. 17779

I've noticed, especially on my trips up north, were hunters wearing the "Sorel" boots made by Kaufman up in Canada. Back in the lodges, I saw quite a few hunters take off their hunting boots and put on a comfortable pair of shoes of the Desert Boot style, such as those from L.L. Bean or Browning. As far as clothing goes, have you noticed how many hunters are wearing sheepskin lined jackets, and brush pants, either leather or nylon-faced?

The rapid and steady increase in the number of shooters engaging in hunting and target sports is reflected in the number of major manufacturers and distributors of clothing designed for these sports. Some sell by mail-order only, others through dealers-or both. But few dealers carry more than one or two lines, so if you really want to explore the field, write for catalogs. These will not only open a new world of clothing design to you, they will, in many cases, tell you where you can buy the offerings, and perhaps they will even change your buying habits. More and more, hunters are leaving the farm and surplus stores, and going to their local sporting goods dealer for clothing that is designed for the shooting and hunting sportsman.

Trap and skeet shooters demand clothing that is not only in style, but permits freedom of movement. Color photo, courtesy 10-X Mfg. Co., shows their popular Custom Shooting vest in action.

found the polyurethane totally adaptable to body contours and movements, nonchafing, and almost unbelievably warm. He tested it on a camping-out hike with a troop of Eskimo Boy Scouts on the arctic ice pack. But even there the test wasn't as severe as Phillips wanted. "At times," he explains, "the thermometer was up to 20 below zero!"

Impressed with the reports of Phillips and others about the insulating qualities of this material, the Ocaté Company, of Santa Fe, has taken over the idea, and now use the foam in an expanding line of sleeping bags and clothing. They are planning production of pants, coats, and possibly other garments.

I am sure that you have spotted some of the latest trends in hunting and shooting clothes as you went afield last fall. Here are some that I have noted, not just once, but many times.

In the way of footwear, I've seen more and more hunters with boots with the Vibram soles. These are sure grippers, and can be had already on some brands of boots or attached to your favorite hunting boot. Another thing



GUN OF THE MONTH



HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON

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For additional information on the complete line of H & R firearms, write Harrington & Richardson, Inc., 320 Park Avenue, Worcester, Mass. 01610.

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All you do to enter is fill in the required information on a plain post-card and return it to GUNS Magazine. Be sure to enter bottom line information-GM May GUNS. DO NOT MAIL ANY ENTRY IN AN ENVELOPE! Your name will be entered in the drawing to be held July 10. and the winner will be announced in the September issue of GUNS.

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SHOOTING EVENTS-1970

June 20-21

Invitational Muzzle Loaders Festival

Greenfield Village, Dearborn, Mich: C.C. Dwight Buffenbarger, Greenfield Village, Oakwood Blvd., Dearborn, Mich.

July 4-7 U.S. Jaycees International BB Gun

Location to be announced: C.C. John Benjamin,

- U.S. Jaycees, P.O. Box 7, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
- July 13-26

10th U.S. International Shooting Championships

Maricopa County Black County Ranges & Phoenix Trap and Skeet Club, Phoenix, Arizona: C.C. International Competitions, Training and Facilities Division: N.R.A., 1600 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, D.C.

July 23-26

All Varmint National Championship Matches

South Creek Rod & Gun Club, Fassett, Pa.: C.C. Gerald Arnold, 1558 Maple Avenue, Elmira, N.Y.

Aug. 1-8

National Skeet Shooting World Championships

- Forest City Gun Club, Savannah, Georgia: C.C. James M. Leer, Jr., National Skeet Shooting Association, 212 Linwood Building, 2608 Inwood Road, Dallas, Texas.
- Aug. 2-24

NRA National Championships

National Rifle Association

- Pistol Championship, Aug. 1-6
- Small Bore Rifle Championship, Aug. 8-14
- High Power Rifle Championship, Aug. 16-24
 - Match Ranges, Camp Perry, Ohio: C.C. Competitions Division NRA, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., NW, Washington, D.C.
- Aug. 4-7 National Heavy Benchrest Championship Matches
 - Reed's Run Rifle Range, Augusta, Ohio: C.C. Marie Brown, P.O. Box 66 Augusta, Ohio.
- Aug. 15-16
- Invitational Firelock Matches
 - New Windsor Cantonment, Temple Hill Road, New Windsor, N.Y.: C.C. John H. Mead, Curator, Box 207, Vails Gate, N.Y.
- Aug. 21-22

International Heavy Benchrest Championship

Council Cup Range, Wapwallopen, Penn.: C.C. Robert W. Hart, 332 Montgomery Street, Nescopeck, Penn.

Aug. 21-29

Grand American Trapshooting Tournament

Vandalia, Ohio: C.C. Hugh L. McKinley, P.O. Box 246, Vandalia, Ohio

Sept. 1-7

National Fall Shoot

Walter Cline Range, State Rd. 62: C.C. Maxine Moss, NMLRA, P.O. Box 67, Friendship, Indiana.

Sept. 26-27

Fall National Firelock Matches

Fort Frederick, Maryland: C.C. William L. Brown, III, 2111 Montevideo Road, Jessup, Maryland.

Sept. 29-Oct. 1

National Police Combat Matches

Mississippi Law Enforcement Academy, Jackson, Miss.: C.C. Competitions, Training and Facilities Division, NRA, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, D.C.

Oct. 13-26

NRA-ISU 40th World Shooting Championships

National Rifle Association

Maricopa County Black County Ranges and Phoenix Trap and Skeet Club, Phoenix, Arizona: C.C. International Competition, Training and Facilities Division: NRA, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, D.C. On these pages, GUNS Magazine will pre-On these pages, GUNS Magazine will pre-sent articles on hunting fundamentals by some of our nation's outstanding outdoor writers. We hope that the information in these articles will help the beginner gain a new understanding of hunting principles and new understanding of hunting principles, and new understanding or numing principles, and offer the veteran hunter an opportunity to strengthen his fund of useful information.

HUNTER'S

NOTEBOOK

STEP LIGHTLY FOR SQUIRRELS

By RUSSELL TINSLEY

It's an exacting and challenging sport, this still-hunting for bushytails.

N ACQUAINTANCE of mine once lamented to me that he'd bought his teenage son a dandy little .22 repeater and had taken him into the squirrel woods to teach him the basic rudiments of hunting. This man crosses the continent for his hunting. from Canada to Mexico, and he was grooming his son to be a companion on these big-game safaris. That had been better than two years ago, the man admitted, and the son still hadn't drawn down on anything larger than a bushytail.

"I can't keep him away from those damn squirrels," he snorted indignantly. "Can you imagine? I offer to take him on trips of a lifetime, and he tells me he'd just as soon stay home and limit his hunting to squirrels on the weekend."

Me? I find it rather hard to understand or comprehend myself, but I do have to admire the boy. There are many men who started just as he has, and today they look back over those squirrel-hunting memories with nostalgia. Indeed, many would rather hunt squirrels than anything else.

There is something special about squirrel hunting, and the man who enjoys hunting for hunting's sake, not for trophies, can discover a challenge in the squirrel woods that's about equal to any sport on this mundane sphere. And by hunting I mean really hunting. Not sitting immobile on some concealed stand and letting the bushytail come to me. I mean getting out and meeting the squirrel on its own terms, in its own bailiwick, and pitting your offense against its defense, cunning versus wariness.

Sure, the squirrel's eyes are adapted to movement and its ears honed to pick up even the first suggestion of unnatural noise. It can be fooled, as can most all game, by something which remains statuelike. Any person blessed with patience can fool the bushytail in this manner.

But a hunter on the move . . . well, that's the true test of a skilled outdoorsman, the ultimate in finesse. The stillhunter challenging the noisev dry leaves scattered under the hardwoods must ghost along on light feet, catfooting slowly and deliberately, always looking intently, searching for things out of the ordinary, anything which might suggest squirrel. And then, if that weren't enough, he must shoot fast and straight, given only a split-second before the alarmed critter scrambles frantically for the safety of a high limb or its hollow-tree den.

With a shotgun the hunter can swing smoothly on the fleeing animal,

knocking it head over end with a well-placed load of shot. But let's advance one step farther, putting more emphasis on the sport, not the kill, and arm the hunter with a .22 rimfire rifle. Now for the absolute test.

The ubiquitous squirrel is about as American as sweet potatoes and blackeyed peas. It is found most everywhere, either the gray or fox species. Excepting the cottontail rabbit, more ammunition is burned on squirrels each year than any other sporting target. In many areas the squirrel is the first game animal to come into season, with shooting becoming legal as early as May. And seasons are liberal. Some squirrel hunting is allowed, particularly in the southern states like Florida, on into January.

Still hunting is my favorite way of seeking bushytails, perhaps motivated more than necessity than anything else. I hate to sit motionless for any length of time. Rather, I'd much prefer to be up and moving about, looking and listening.

But walking in the squirrels woods is no place for the haphazard hunter. This is meticulous, exacting sport. The hunter must plan his strategy based on past experiences and observations. He must know his quarry and its habitat. Stand hunting is a good way

to introduce a youngster to the sport of squirrel hunting, but don't send him off to wander through the woods alone. It is a good way to discourage him. The veteran hunter who threads his way painstakingly through the underbrush and saplings, tip-toeing over the noisy leaves as if they were fragile glass, his insides all tied up from pent-up emotion, knows the odds are against him. He may never sight a squirrel, but he realizes this is just one of the facets of the sport, accepting the heartbreaks with the joys, being philosophical to the fact that when he does bag a bushytail by still hunting, he has done himself proud.

And if you are after meat for the stew pot, you may as well go back to the old standby, stand hunting. The patient hunter who's on a concealed stand before daybreak and has a half dozen squirrels in the bag by time the first bold rays of morning sunshine wipe the dew away, will be disappointed the day he gets his introduction to still hunting. When otherwise he might bag five, maybe six squirrels in two hours of hunting, now he must be content with something less. Certainly, there will be those rare days when everything seems to fall neatly into place, times when the hunter will bring home a bag brimming with fat squirrels. But the average will be two or three squirrels, maybe less, for a morning's hunt, depending upon the supply and wariness of the diminutive animals. And in a stretch of woods that's been heavily hunted, often you are fortunate if you sight one at all, much less get a decent chance for a shot.

There are a few rules of still hunting squirrels that I've learned by trial and error, mostly the latter. Yet they are not hard and fast, simply because the hunter must adapt to current conditions and locale and plan his strategy accordingly. These are the basics, however, and you can carry the research from there.

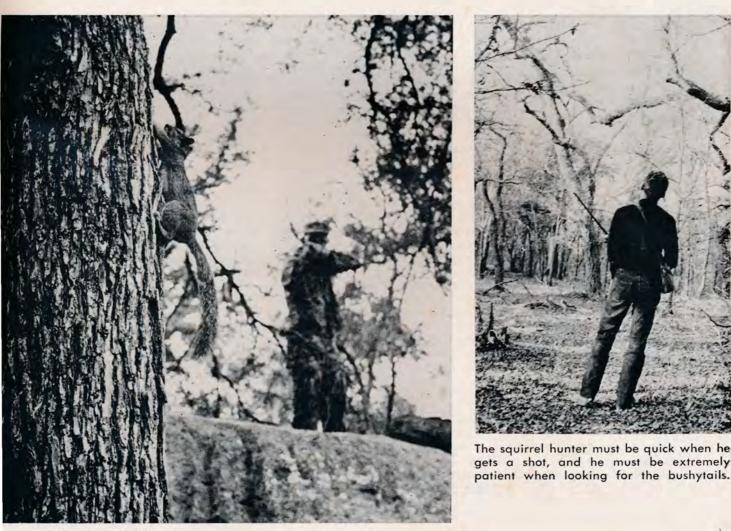
Rule 1: Get in the woods early, preferably by the time the first tinges of crimson show weakly on the eastern horizon. Bushytails scurry about most actively during that magic period between daybreak and sunup. If you've previously scouted the area and located the best spots to hunt by noting pertinent things like the telltale hulls of eaten nuts on the ground, be in a position to start your sashay through this particular area just when there is enough light to make shape out of shadow.

Rule 2: Move slowly. In fact, so slowly that it actually seems ridiculous. Take one step and stand still two. Always try to walk close to tree trunks and underbrush to make your silhouette as inconspicuous as possible to the probing eyes above. Watch in a full circle about you, and always make your movements slow and reserved. Jerky motions are more readily seen.

Rule 3: Make as little noise as humanly possible. Pick each step as carefully as if the entire hunt depended upon it.

Rule 4: Train your eyes so that you can scan a treetop and immediately discard those things which belong in the overall environment. Look for things which appear out of place. Maybe a limb looks as if it isn't growing just right. Could it be the tail of a squirrel hunkered low on the bole?

(Continued on page 61)











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PULL!

By DICK MILLER

A NEW TRAPSHOOTER recently asked me how quickly he should break a target. Because this question is one of the most often asked by new shooters, it's worthy of some comment.

When you are watching a line of traps, it is almost always easy to pick out the new or beginning shooter because he or she takes longer to break the target than the experienced gunner. It also follows that as scores improve, there is a perceptible difference in the speed with which the target is broken. If my advice to a beginner had to be translated into a firm rule, that rule would have to be that the target should be broken as quickly as the sight picture is right, no sooner, nor no later.

There are several reasons for breaking the target as quickly as possible. One of the most compelling reasons is that it is a lot easier to hit a rising target than it is to smash a dropping one. A trap gun is specifically designed to throw its charge high, and it takes a lot of effort and shooting savvy to swim upstream in the process of cracking a falling target.

Another excellent reason for getting your shot off quickly is that while the target is under the influence of the trap arm, it has a reasonably uniform speed, and uniformity is the name of the game. After the impetus of the trap arm is expended, the forces of gravity, wind, air resistance, etc. take over, the flight of the target becomes predictably more erratic, and a lot harder to hit.

The advantages of shooting quickly are never more visible than on a windy day. The shooter who can get off his shot before the wind can affect the flight of the target collects the trophies (and money) while the slow or deliberate shooter usually faces futility and frustration.

It is also possible to shoot too fast. I have known a few shooters whose scores would have been higher had they taken that fraction of a second longer to make sure of the target picture rather than trying to clobber the target as soon as it appeared above the trap house.

There are a few excellent shots who are very deliberate and take a lot of time to break the target. One of those deliberate shooters was a friend of mine in my Southern Indiana shooting days. All of us in the area wondered how a man could possibly ride a target that long and still break it, but he did. I vividly recall one day at Cheek's Gun Club in Clinton when my friend was in contention for the state handicap title. All of the shooters from our end of the state were pulling for him, but many of us could not bear the agony of watching him break targets just before they hit the ground. Incidentally, he won, but he also left a sizeable contingent of his friends limp as rags.

Other new shooters who have not established a shooting pattern leaning toward fast or slow will mix speeds according to post or type of target. A beginner will sometimes shoot the targets from post three rather quickly, because he has more confidence there, but will slow up on the end posts, especially one and five.

If you will watch a squad of top flight trapgunners, you will soon find that you can almost hold a stopwatch on them, and predict that each shooter will break each target at about the same time and distance on each post. The shooting rhythm of a squad like that is beautiful to behold, and will add targets to your score when you can fit into the pattern.

Another reason for shooting as quickly as is consistent with good scores on your part is one which is often overlooked. The farther the target flies away from you, the greater the angle (unless it is a straightaway). The greater the angle, the harder the target is to hit. If this were not so, you would not find shooters screaming like panthers when they acquire one more yard of handicap distance. That one more yard of distance (and angle) has been the bugaboo of many an aspiring trapgunner. At first glance, one more yard does not seem significant, but legions of handicap hopefuls will give you chapter and verse on the perils of one more yard of landscape between them and their target (don't even ask many shooters, unless you are prepared for a lengthy and emotional dissertation).

Shooting speed becomes even more germane in handicap than in sixteen yard. Let's set up a hypothetical situation to prove the point: You are shooting from twenty yards, and your competitor on the next post is also shooting from twenty yards. You take your time getting on the target, and he picks it up quickly. In actual practice, you may be shooting twenty-two yard angles, or more, while he is breaking twenty yard angles. Who can be expected to shoot the better score (and have more fun)? Shooting good scores may not be all the fun of shooting, but it sure doesn't hurt any. Naturally, if you take up the more difficult game of doubles, you shoot quickly or you have one of two alternatives. One is to shoot only one shot, and the other is to take up golf or badminton, etc. I need not belabor the benefits of shooting quickly where doubles are concerned.

HE SAME shooter who asked about shooting speed raised another question, which touches more on shooting courtesy than it does on shooting skills. He complained that while shooting at a near-by club the previous week, a shooter on the next post fired his shot almost simultaneously with him. He commented that this was very distracting, and he was right. Shooting courtesy demands that you do nothing while the shooter on the next post is getting off his shot which would distract or annov him. Putting your gun to your shoulder while the next shooter is in the act of shooting, as if you can't wait for him to get off his shot, is nothing less than rude.

The reverse of this situation also shows bad shooting manners. When it is a contestant's turn to shoot, he should shoot. He should not adjust his glasses, tug at his belt, dust a speck from the barrel, take several practice swings, etc, etc, and etc. Either of these extremes is not only bad manners, but upsets the squad's shooting rhythm, and that costs targets. You demonstrate good shooting manners, and shooting savvy, if while you are waiting to shoot, you will open your action, insert the shell, and when the shooter next to you has fired, close the action and get off your shot.

Inevitably, the rookie who asked the questions about shooting speed and shooting courtesy, asked the question "which gun should I shoot?" "Which gun" can be (and has been) the subject for a complete column, or could easily provide material for a book. Since at the moment, I'm not inclined toward writing either another column or a book, I'll provide my condensed answer. The condensed answer to the question "which gun" has to be that any shooter should shoot the gun with which he or she can break the most targets. Obviously, you can't determine this without shooting several guns, and several types of guns, all of which are good, and all of which will get the job done.

There are, however, a few cautions to be raised. One is that no shooter should ever conclude that this is the gun for him solely on the basis of one good round, one good day, or even one good month. The reverse is equally true. No shooter should give up on a gun solely as a result of one bad day, round, or month. Many authorities agree that it takes a full year to learn to shoot a gun well, or even to conclude that one gun is not for you. This does not mean that a gun which obviously does not fit at all should not be traded or sold in favor of one which feels far more comfortable.

There is even a word of advice or caution with respect to the foregoing sentence. A gun which does not fit at all, and which does not feel comfortable, can be made to do the job nicely by a competent gunsmith or stock man.

F YOU have a gun you like, but which does not seem to be breaking targets, you might easily save money and learning time by having the gun checked by a good man before you take a loss on it. How do I know this? Experience, my friends, experience. I once acquired a gun which I liked very much, but with which I couldn't hit a barn. When I complained to a friend, who happened to be a stock maker, he took about half an inch off the comb, and the gun became literally an extension of me. I kept the gun for years, until a friend who could shoot it even better than I talked me out of it.

I also lost a fine gun one time by reacting emotionally over one bad day on the skeet range. The buyer would not sell it back to me when I discovered that my bad day was due only to a decision by the club to adjust their trap springs to minimum tension rather than the maximum tension to which I was accustomed. So,

be forewarned, and have fun!



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LOMBARD SHOOTING PLAN

(Continued from page 20)



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pay \$20 for 12 rifle shooting sessions, and they are furnished both the rifle and ammunition.

The entire shooting program is under the supervision of members of the Park Board and Lombard police officers, and the emphasis is on safety. Beginners are given complete instructions on safe gun handling before they fire their first shot. Members of the Village Police and Park Police act as range officers, and they impart to the shooters their skill in shooting and proper handling of firearms.

As I examined this program I found that among the members of the Park Board, the police department and the citizens-those who participate and those who do not-there was nary a trace of negative reaction. A program such as this can and does foster much that is positive, such as: seeing a father and son together on the range; noting the positive image created by the police officers as they spend their off-duty hours to instruct and encourage youngsters in the fine art of riflery; watching the mingling of citizens of all walks of life as they strike up new friendships among fellow shooters.

As I talked with participants, their comments all reflected complete satisfaction with the program. One shooter said: "This program has given my wife and I a lot of good clean enjoyment, and has helped her overcome her fear of firearms." One of the parents of a young shooter said: "This opportunity for Bill to learn riflery from our Lombard Park police seemed such a good way to further his respect for law enforcement officers as individuals as well as the safe and sane handling and the use of a gun. A young lady said: "This is a big challenge, being a novice, and you better believe that I'll be back next year." But perhaps the most enlightening comment was from Herman Joneson. Chief of the Lombard Police Department who said: "We are now operating the program in its second year, and we have never had a single reason to regret our participation."

It may never be that a champion shooter will come out of the Lombard program, but that is not important. Each of the adults and youngsters who participate will surely be rewarded with more than a mere medal. At the very least, they will carry with them the feeling that although the sport which they chose may be unpopular with some, they have found an understanding, among their local officials, which is unique, and

deserving of praise.



TAMING WILDCATS

(Continued from page 23)

the rim slightly. Presto, the .444, and all done several years before the Marlin announcement.

We now have standardized cartridges that range from .20 caliber to .460. The waterfront is so thoroughly covered it makes the student wonder just where a new load can be wedged into the listing. This is probably one reason there is interest in the .17 caliber. There are also some .12 and .14 caliber rounds-the latter under test experiment by the military. The wildcatters, in looking over the factory offering, have realized that there is hardly a spot where a new round can be fitted into the picture, for this reason they have concentrated on the seventeen. Certainly no one, unless maybe Elmer, is interested in a caliber larger than Weatherby's tremendous .460 Magnum. The possibilities of adding anything at this upper end are pretty remote.

It is a pretty gloomy picture, to

contemplate that we will have no more new cartridges. The woods now so filled and overflowing with standard loadings as to make it quite needless to consider anything new. On the surface it may look this bad but don't for a moment believe it! There will be more new numbers and I'd predict we'll see one or two new additions every year. If it appears there is no real place, much less need for any more new cartridges, perish the thought! The ammo boys have a job to do and their job is made easier when a new round is announced. It perks up the whole shooting world. inspires the guns makers to turn out a bevy of new models, gives sales a goose, and the shooters simply swarm around to try new load and new gun.

Despite the dismal prospects of a .17 caliber standardized by one of the ammo companies at this writing, I still am of the opinion that this will be done. If not this year, then next. The cartridge will be made up on the

.222 or the .223 case, with the likelihood of the latter getting the bow. There are a lot of .17 wildcats; one made on the old Hornet casing, another on the .218 Bee, a third on a necked down .30 carbine, a fourth on the .221 Fireball, and the Ackley on the .222 Magnum case. A still larger .17, not likely to get beyond the wildcatter's kitchen sink, is the .17/22-250. The .22-250 casing is over bore capacity pretty badly and has little to recommend it. The seventeen is a comer and it is only a matter of time until it will be a regular factory offering.

Another cartridge that is in the mill is the 6X47 mm. This is a .243 caliber bullet put up in the .222 Remington Magnum casing. Bullets run, usually, 60 grains and sometimes are 75 grains. The 60-gr bullet with 24.5 grains 4198 delivers 2970 fps MV from a 22-inch barrel. The 75-gr bullet, using 26.5 grains 3031, indicates 2650 fps MV. There are other loadings, other bullets, but principally the 6X47 is a benchrest cartridge. It is superbly accurate, bucks the wind well, is not persnickity about either powders, primers or bullets but shoots splendidly without showing off any prima dona characteristics. Mike Walker,

arms designer for Remington has made up a number of benchrest rifles for the cartridge. He has shot the load in match competition and won with it. Mike is a champion benchrester, and not only a hotrock at the toughest of all shooting games but a fellow who has the inner ear of the Remington head office. He has persuaded the brass to give close attention to the design and manufacture of the best benchrest rifles and along these lines has also developed a target scope for the benchrest marksman and the 1,000-yd long range gunner. Whenever Mike feels the time is ripe to standardize this splendid target loading you may be sure we shall see it.

Interestingly, Walker was not the only designer of the 6X47 wildcat. It was most probably whumped up about the same time by Harold Shipley of Las Cruces, New Mexico, an ardent bench gunner. First barrels were chambered not by Remington but by the gunsmithing firm of Consolidated Armslube, Alamogordo, New Mexico.

A third cartridge which I confidentially expect to see is the 6.5/284. This will be the .264 caliber fitted into the existing .284 casing; the shell with the big fat body and the rebated head.

The shell is only 2.165" in length and this means it will work through short actions quite handily. It may be contended that there isn't any real need for another .264 since we have the magnum in that caliber by Winchester and the 6.5 Magnum by Remington. The 6.5X284 would be available to the Savage M99 lever rifle, the Winchester M88 lever gun, the M100 autoloader, to the Sako, and the Remington M660 bolt action. It would offer competition to the 6.5 Remington Magnum and would not conflict with the .264 Win Magnum because it would be offered with 100-gr. and 120-gr. bullets. As a wildcat, the 6.5/284 will push a 100-gr. bullet at 3540 fps MV, using a charge of 59 grains of 4350 powder. And would whoop the 120-gr. along at 3325 fps, with 57 grains of the same propellant. It could be loaded with a 140-gr. bullet, just as the .264 Magnum is charged, and with 55 grains of #4350 would deliver 3120 fps MV. The .264 hits 3200 fps but only out of a 26-inch barrel. It can be seen that if and when the companies decide to standardize this baby it will afford the gunners with the lever action and autoloaders with ballistics completely on a par with one of the hotter magnums.

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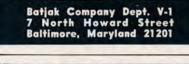
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While we are on the .284 cartridge there is likewise some possibility that the case will be sized to a .30 caliber. Thereafter to be the .30/284. This may seem needless in view of the many thirty caliber rounds we now have but there is some good reason for the introduction of this number. The greatest single advantage is the shortness of the round. Like the 6.5X284, it will function well through short actions, will deliver all the oomph and thumb of the older '06, would be a sweet proposition to reload and accuracy would be top class.

A load of 51.5 grains of 4064 and a 150 grain bullet out of 24-inch barrel will show 2980 fps MV. And 51 grains of 4320 and the 180-gr. bullet may be driven at 2750 fps MV. The 168-gr. Sierra, a favorite of many shooters of the thirty caliber, and those especially seeking a high degree of accuracy, can be driven 2960 fps with 52 grains of N203; or 61 grains of N205 will produce 2980 feet per second muzzle velocity. These are excellent ballistics and make the proposed new load, in its standardized form, a popular one with that class of shooter who does not want a .300 magnum, is unhappy with the length of the old 30'06, but still wants to achieve all of its performance.

Still another wildcat which might just possibly get the nod is the .350 Remington Magnum casing necked down to .30 caliber. Or if you want to say it another way the 6.5 mm Remington Magnum necked up to thirty. Like the .284 case, this one has a big powder capacity and again because of its length of 2.165 inches (exactly the same as the .284) it would do everything the '06 can display. Ballistics are quite similar and indeed performance is practically identical with the .30/284. The .30/350 will drive a 140-gr. bullet at 3200 fps MV when using 59.5 grains of 4350; and 3,000 fps with a 150-gr. slug and 58 grains of 4320. It will speed the 165-gr. bullet at 2960 fps with 52 grains of 3031; and the 180-gr. bullet at 2875 fps with 59 grains of 4320. These are excellent figures and when you consider how slick the shortened round would work through actions like the Remington Model 660 carbine. it has a lot to recommend it. Of this much you may be sure, however, there won't be both a .30/284 and a .30/350. The Winchester and Remington engineers don't get together over coffee at ten of a morning and discuss this sort of thing, but they do seem to keep tabs on each other to the extent that they seldom bring forth two identical cartridges. The .30/284 and the .30/350 are as alike as newborn pointer pups—we won't have both of 'em.

We get now down in the realm of wishful thinking. The possibilities of any other wildcats being converted to the standard article are pretty remote. But this does not mean there aren't some that could be elevated to the status of regularly produced factory cartridges and we'd all profit by the addition.

I am thinking now of that sturdy old stand-by, the .30-30 Winchester. It has not had any improvements in velocities or thump for a half-century. It is still firing the 170-gr. slug at 2220 fps MV, just as it did when WW-I ground to a close. This is a pity, for there are many thousands of thirty-thirty shooters who would be happy indeed if the old cartridge was given a little modern zip. This doesn't seem possible unless the companies change the shape of the case. It needs to be blown out, fattened, and increased as to powder capacity; with a shorter neck and a more abrupt shoulder. When these changes are made it is possible to drive a 150-gr. bullet at mighty close to 2700 fps MV out of a 24-inch barrel. This puts the old .30-30 up in a class with the .300 Savage and gives it a good deal more punch.

The blowed out .30-30 casing requires a rechambering job. After that is done the rifle will shoot either the modernized casing or the old one. If the latter is fired in the new chamber it is fire-formed by the shooting. The possibilities of the companies changing the shape and the performance of the old thirty is pretty remote. They would then have two .30-30 rounds on their hands; the old and the new. And they would contend that some unthinking one would be continually buying the new cartridge to shoot in his old gun. Not much likelihood of this one ever coming to pass, but that is not to say it would not be an excellent move!

Along these lines we have the .30'06. Now almost seventy years of age and little changed since its inception 'way back in 1906. The cartridge is a dandy and is extremely popular but good tho it is, a face-lifting would be extremely well advised. The '06 should deliver better ballistics than it does and by a modernization job on the case it could be stepped up without seeing any significant increase in breech pressures. Again, like the .30-30, this would entail a small rechambering job on all the '06 rifles in existence. That would be all, just a pass with a chambering reamer and, presto, the characteristics of the gun and load would be considerably improved.

The .30-06 Improved, as it is called, is a wildcat. Probably the most representative is the cartridge whipped up by Parker Ackley, the well known experimenter and barrel-maker. This one has been blown out so that the shoulder of the case now measures .453" whereas the standard '06 goes only .441" at this juncture. This in effect gives the case more powder capacity and the shoulder has been sharpened very perceptibly by a change from the standard slope of 17 degrees 30 minutes to an extremely sharp 40 degrees. What the .30-06 Improved does after that is on a par with the .300 H&H Magnum. It will whoop along a 150-gr. bullet at 3050 fps MV, from a 26-inch barrel, using 64 grains of 4831. And it will deliver the 180-gr. bullet at 2800 fps when backed by 61 grains of 4831. Sixty grains of 4831 and the 200-gr. bullet can be stepped up to 2725 fps MV. These would be worthwhile increases for the highly useable old '06-but again it would require slight changes in the present chamber, and the ammo peoples would be plagued with two kinds of cartridges; the standard '06 and the Improved. You'll never catch 'em sticking their necks out like that. Worthy though the cause may be.

Still a third wildcat that would be immensely popular with a multitude of owners if it was standardized is the 8mm/06. This is the .30'06 casing necked up to 8mm (.323") and then fired in the Mauser rifle after it has been rechambered for the slightly longer '06 shell. There are literally hundreds of thousands of 8mm Mauser rifles in this country. The rifle is a dandy and the old 8mm is a good cartridge. But both rifle and load are considerably bettered when it is rechambered for the .30'06 case and then loaded with the .323 bullet.

We have only a single factory loading for the 8mm in this country. This delivers a 170-gr. bullet at a muzzle velocity of 2570 feet per second, Energy, at muzzle, is given at 2490 ft lb. When the rifle is rechambered for the 8mm/06 the 170-gr. bullet is whooped along at 2980 fps MV with a charge of 58 grains of 4064 powder. And, in the 150-gr. bullet weight, velocity is 3140 fps with 59 grains 4064. For varment shooting, a 125-gr. bullet can be loaded, and with this peewee, you can expect 3280 fps with 62 grains of 4895; or 3300 fps MV with 60 grains of 4064. These velocities all out of a 24-inch barrel and a rechambered '98 Mauser.

Happy though we'd be with an 8mm/06, the chances of a standardized cartridge for this worthwhile round are even more scanty than our hopes for the improved .30-30 and '06. There are no American-made rifles chambered for the 8mm, and there are no plans to bring out a Yankee model for the cartridge. If the ammo manufacturers did take pity on the thousands of owners of '98 Mausers about the country and gave them the 8mm/06 it would be on the long shot basis that those same owners would all run down to their local gunsmith and have chambers reamed for the improved cartridge. Our cartridge makers just don't

gamble that way.

REMINGTON M/51

(Continued from page 31)

extant, it evidently did not afford perfect protection. While many of the patents which pertain to the M51 were never utilized, at least eight of them do describe features that were actually used on the production guns. These eight patents cover only minor parts and several were more in the field of manufacture simplification rather than design inovation. These patents, in order of granting:

Barrel attaching means: split pin Mar. 9, 1920-1,333,570, 1,333,571 and 1,333,572

Barrel bushing for slide Aug. 3, 1920-1.348.284

Action spring (recoil) bushing June 14, 1921-1,381,291

Extractor Dec. 27, 1921-1,401,552

Magazine safety Sept. 4, 1923-1,-466,749

Ejector Dec. 9, 1924-1,518,602 Grip plates Mar. 1, 1925-1,531,796

GUNS JULY 1970 .

Breechblock and magazine for .32 Feb. 2, 1926-1,571,592

The manual safety, present on all prototype and production pistols, is not a part of the vast patent literature. It is illustrated in the drawings of patent No. 1,518,602 and 1,389,944: but no reference is given in the text nor are the safety levers even accorded a numeral in the drawings. The extractor is extensively covered in patent No. 1,401,552, yet the .380 extractor, as used, appears only as two minor figures out of five pages of drawings. The cam operated .32 caliber extractor is neither mentioned or illustrated.

It would appear that all of the .380 caliber pistols carry the "Patents Pending" slide legend. Pistols as high as the 59,000 range carry this legend as do the first few hundred of the .32 caliber pistols. The legend of the later



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.32 caliber pistols list four patent dates: Mar. 9, 1920; Aug. 3, 1920; Oct. 12, 1920; and June 14, 1921. Strangely, of the three patents carrying the Oct. 12, 1920 date, none pertain to the production pistol. One is a slide hold open device and the other two describe variations of the grip safety.

Mr. S. M. Alvis, Manager, Ilion Research Division of Remington Arms Co. advises that all Remington automatic pistols are considered as M51's, but that production was divided into two series. One, the series of 1919 covered production of the .380 caliber. Shipments of this series began in September of 1919 with the lowest number being recorded as PA24. Numbers continue through September 26, 1926 with PA60,800 being the terminal number. Some 7,000 numbers were not used, reportedly CA 49000 to 56000. However, pistols in almost every thousand from 46000 to 60000 have been recorded. If this quantity were skipped, there would have been numerous "small" skips rather than one large one.

The .32 ACP, series of 1921 began September 21, 1921 with serial No. PA60829. This series ended in December of 1925 with PA 70280. A second block of numbers began in January 1926 with PA90501 and ended on December 12, 1926 with PA 92627. The fact that the .32 caliber series did not get into production until 1921 has fathered the belief that the .32ACP pistols were a "second thought" and not originally intended for production. According to Mr. S. M. Alvis: "The original (1913) barrel drawing has dimensional information for not only the .380 and .32 calibers, but also a .390 caliber which was never produced." In the Remington Museum are at least two .32 caliber pistols-totally unmarked, un-numbered and fitted with the 9 slot serrated slide rather than the later 15 knife edge type.

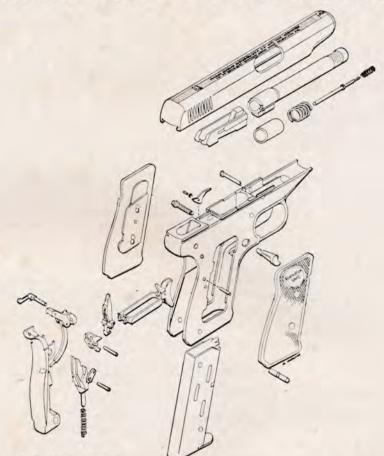
The earliest known (to the author) mention in factory literature of the .32 caliber, appears in a brochure printed just after the company changed names in 1920. The first automatic pistol brochure to carry the Remington Arms Co. name, illustrated and describes the .380 pistol. The only meniton of the .32 caliber is two lines on face of brochure: "Also made in .32 caliber. Same specifications as .380".

The exact quantity of .32 caliber pistols made and sold before a separate set of serial numbers was established for the .32 ACP is not known. The difficulty experienced in locating specimens for study is an indication that quantity was indeed small. However the range over which these pistols were made seems quite large. The author has recorded only three of these early .32's: the lowest being in the 4300 range, another in the 23000 range and the third in the 45000 range. This spread indicates sale of the .32 began early and ended late—approximately early 1921, just prior to the beginning of the first regular .32 caliber serial number range.

There is a very good possibility that not all of the "skipped" numbers were in the .380 range. There were some 1300 more .32 caliber numbers assigned than actually utilized. However, there is a gap in recorded numbers in the 90501 - 92627 range which may account for these missing .32 serial numbers. Numbers recorded in this range all seem to fall to within prior to the filing of the basic M51 patent.

The anchor marking that appears on these pistols and some M10 shotguns is living proof that someone at Remington certainly had his share of advertising acumen. After 50 years this mark is still cause for comment and debate among collectors and researchers. The choice of the anchor, particularly of this design (typical U.S.N. type) was likely to have served two functions. First, as a final inspection mark and by association to note that the Navy once came very close to adopting the M51's younger brother as its official sidearm.

The anchor is not a martial mark-



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the first and last 400 of the assigned numbers, which leaves a skip of roughly 1300 numbers.

Total sales of the M51 was 64,786, with 3,045 being sold after production ceased in 1926. It is unfortunate that no breakdown by caliber was recorded. It is estimated that there were approximately 54,500 of the .380—the balance being in .32ACP.

It should be noted that the M51 was NOT a scaled down version of the M53—the .45 Remington. The M51 predates the M53 by 2 years or more. As noted, the original barrel drawing for the M51 is dated 1913. The original barrel drawing of the M53 is dated 7-27-1915, coincidentally, three days ing. A search of contracts 1912-1939 reveals no purchase of the small caliber M51, nor is any mention to be found in the general correspondence files of this period, that the Navy had considered such purchase. For a comparatively little known pistol it is surprising that fakes are already known to exist. The two noted were likely products of the "Navy" anchor marking. At least one is reported to bear the marking "PROPERTY OF THE U.S. NAVY". Another, a "presentation" piece, was "presented" to an Admiral that has never existed!

Being curious, I inquired as to what firearm bore the nomenclature "M52". Mr. Alvis's reply was intriguing: "In

the record of model number assignments "M/52" was not used, but skipped from "M/51" to "M/53" as far as assignments were concerned. There is no explanation of this, only a supposition that perhaps another variation of the M/51 may have been planned." One cannot help but speculate that perhaps this designation was reserved for use if it had become feasible to introduce a new calibersuch as that .390! There is another possible explanation, Mr. Sidney Aberman has advised me that an exposed hammer version of the M51, in .380 caliber exists. Perhaps Remington had planned to introduce this as the "M52" had the .45 caliber M53 been adopted by the Navy.

While the M51 had remarkably few major mechanical changes over its entire production, there were numerous small changes; which can make the interchange of parts difficult and sometimes impossible. The instruction sheets that accompanied these pistols, from the early one to the last ones, all bore this notation:

"In ordering parts for repairs, give each part number together with its name, and if not inconvenient also send the parts you desire to replace. Likewise, give the number of your pistol, which is stamped on the left side of the receiver."

Aside from some of the prototypes, cnly one external change is readily apparent. This was the change from the 9 plunge milled to the 15 triangulated slide serrations. This change was effected somewhere between PA 38000 and PA 39192. No exact break point has been established and due to the fact that Remington did not follow a rigid 'first in - first out' system in parts usage, there may not exist a "clean" break.

Most of the variations, from the collectors viewpoint, lie in the various markings and serial number ranges. But the fact that Remington was busy improving their product mechanically is substantiated by the changes listed below.

In the prototypes, and very early production, the firing pin and its spring are much larger than later guns. This was apparently dropped early—with possibly as few as 100 pistols using this firing pin. In the prototypes a three piece extractor, similar to the one described in the basic patent, was used. This consists of a spring, a pivot and the hook, or claw. Production M51's make use of a one piece spring type extractor, except for the later .32 ACP pistols, which were fitted with the cam operated extractor. This extractor is machined from solid stock and has no spring. It fits loosely into the right side of the breechblock.



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When breechblock moves forward, the rim of the cartridge forces the extractor hook outwards in order to slip over rim. At the same time, the tail pivots inward slightly; pivot point is just slightly less than half way back from the hook. During firing, the extractor is held in place by the inside wall of the slide.

There are at least four variations in the grip safety member. The prototype, and those which carry one of these numbers on the left side of the center boss: 1, 2, 3, and some which carry no number. The differences are slight, and lie mainly in the tip which ties the grip safety and manual safety together. (Manual safety cannot be placed in the safe position unless pistol is cocked; when in this position the grip safety is locked in the out position and cannot be depressed.)

The most obvious changes in the slide, of course, are in the serrations. Some early guns lack the beveled edges, front and rear, on the ejection port. The prime internal difference lies in the machining in the shoulder area where the breechblock strikes the slide to impart rearward motion to the slide. In the prototypes, the barrel bushing is screwed into the front of the slide; all production pieces use the swaged-in bushing.

The breechblock of the prototypes consist of three pieces. The breechblock of the production .380 is of one piece and cut for the spring extractor, while that of the .32 is cut for the cam operated extractor. The .32 ACP breechblock has a small finger projecting downward from its base. This finger serves to strike the base of the cartridge, raising it to a position closer to being horizontal with the axis of the barrel. This is necessitated by the fact the .32 ACP is actually a semi-rimmed cartridge, and does not stack properly in the magazine. The contour of the tail, or rear of the breechblock seems to vary considerably in guns of different production periods, which can become a problem in changing or replacing a damaged or lost breechblock.

There are three barrel variations, other than caliber. On the prototype barrels, the lug under the chamber was cut with four helical ribs and there was an extra cut opposite the extractor cut, to accept the breechblock extension. This cut continued on the production barrels but was discontinued by PA8220.

Aside from the various serial number ranges, the collector must turn to markings for further variations. Early guns, to about 15000 have no markings other than slide legend and serial number. By at least PA15833 the caliber marking on the chamber began to appear. This continued, intermittently through about PA23602 when the Remington Trade Mark was added to the frame on the right side. After about PA 24525, both markings regularly appear. But from about 16000 to this point-any combination may be found. A few in this range lack both markings. This is due to two factors: all the M51's in this range were produced in the first and most hectic year of production and again. Remington used the parts as they worked their way to the top of the parts bin.

As to slide legends, all .380's observed have the 'patents pending' legend, as do the very early .32's. The .32's mixed in with the .380 serial numbers seem to have a variant legend. The wording is the same as the .380 legend, but the second line is of smaller size. After the adoption of the third and final legend listing four patent dates, all legends are identical.

Most, if not all, of the .32 caliber pistols above PA65000 carry a pair of letters on the upper left leg of the trigger guard, just below the serial number. It is believed these are a means of dating the pistol; presum-



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Our congratulations go to Doyle Williams, Rt. 1, Box 67, Okemah, Okla., who was last year's champion at the Prospectors Club Meet. This year, he EARNED FIRST PLACE AT BOTH THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP MEET AND THE INTERNATIONAL PROSPECTORS CLUB MEET. To see Doyle work with his detector is a joy. Previously, Doyle had used other brands of detectors. His choice of instruments this year was one of our NEW BREED OF HUNTER DETECTORS.



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ably the date of shipment from the factory. This is substantiated in part by the fact these always appear to have been stamped through the blue. and appear only on the last 5000 or so of the M51's. A very few .380's also carry these marks.

It should be noted that there is no record this pistol was ever produced in any finish other than blued. No grip plates other than hard rubber were ever used-although some of the early ones were of a brownish color rather than black. While engraved specimens have been recorded, there is no record that Remington ever issued such pistols. Should you be offered a "factory engraved" M51, do not buy the story unless it is backed by very definite proof that the pistol left the factory that way!

The M51 has been compared very favorably with much later pistols as the Mauser HSc and the Walther PP and PPK. This is pretty fair tribute to the venerable M51, but in the course of research, I found an even better one. The fact that after some fifty years many of these fine little pistols are still in daily use by people who have need of a small, dependable pocket pistol!

WORLD SHOOTING CHAMPIONSHIPS

EVERY FOUR YEARS alternatively between the Olympic Games, the International Shooting Union stages the World Shooting Championships. This year the 40th revival of these competitions will be staged at Phoenix. Arizona, during October. The National Rifle Association is the host organization and will stage this prestigious competition.

The International Shooting Union is a world order and most of the countries of Europe, and a number in Asia, are members. Our membership goes back a half-century but we have not been too active until recently.

A part of the ground rules is that the host country must stage a sort of dry-run shoot a year before the matches to assure the Shooting Union that everything is coming off without a hitch. In 1969, the USA put on the 9th International Matches at Phoenix which were critically viewed by the president of the Union, Dr. Hasler, and the secretary general, Mr. Zimmermann, to be sure we could successfully stage the 40th revival. They were not entirely happy with our efforts and pointed out some deficiencies which are being corrected.

At least 40 foreign nations will send teams, and among these will be the Soviets. The World Matches are quite as important as the Olympics, and maybe even more so for the shooting program is longer and more intense. To win carries a considerable amount of prestige and to lose is serious indeed.

The last matches-the 39th-were fired in Weisbaden and we managed to dominate them. It is to be hoped we will do equally well at Phoenix, While the tournament has very much the international flavor and will hold the world attention during the firing, the U.S. Government has indicated utterly no interest, and has underwritten none of the costs. The expenses will be entirely borne by members of the National Rifle Association.

Teams will be limited to 53 members each. These will include rifle, pistol and shotgun shooters; thirteen of the members can be women. Matches are for both individuals and teams and

some new events have been entered in the program for the first time. These will include an air pistol match and the standard pistol match. The latter is a concession to the Americans, and the event follows the course of fire we have always shot here. The running deer event has been dropped and now all matches will be fired on the running boar at 50 meters.

The international type of match firing is pretty much a mystery to the American gunner. It is fired at 10, 25, 50, 100 and 300 meters and the targets are altogether different than our own. So, too, are most of the firearms. There is a liberalization of gun weights. sights, trigger pull, grips and stocks. At the same time targets are considerably more difficult even tho the firing yardages may be shortened. International trap and skeet is infinitely more difficult and this makes for lower scores. It is a different game than the one we play and as a result our shotgunners do not always look so good.

The matches are not actually shot in Phoenix but about 30 miles north in Black Canyon which is on the open desert. The Europeans found the desert glare quite disturbing especially when they bellied down at 300 meters. The glare is going to be broken up by spraying the ground with a glare inhibitor. The same will be done over the trap and skeet fields.

Clay targets used for match firing in this country are not tough enough to withstand the high velocities of the international traps. These targets are to be replaced with a slightly smaller and more durable saucer. These will be dyed "hunter orange" which makes for higher visibility. Some shooters have the habit of turning a water hose through the bore of the shotgun to cool it between rounds. Nozzles will be provided so that the guns can be kept at an even temperature.

The 40th World Matches will be the ranking competitions in the world before the Olympics of 1972. It behooves us to bring them off well for the sake of national prestige and likewise offers a challenge to our marksmen to garner our full share of the championship gold.



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We have enlarged the staff of our Panel of Experts to give you the best possible service on your questions. Remember, write directly to the expert at the address below-do not send questions to GUNS Magazine-and be sure to include the \$1.00 and the self addressed envelope.

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Carbine Plinking Loads

I would like to do some "plinking" with my .30 carbine Ruger pistol. I will be using Speer 100 grain bullets and would like to keep the noise level down as much as possible. Can you give me some load suggestions?

> Wayne Jackson Winner, S.D.

A very practical plinking load for pistol use of the .30 Carbine cartridge consists of the Speer Plinker bullet and 2.5-3.0 grain of Hercules Bullseye. If you wish an even lighter load, you may drop down to as low as 2.0 grains of the same powder. Another excellent load consists of 3.0 grains of Hercules Unique powder with the same bullet.—G.N.

British Proofed Smith

Sometime around 1965 I traded for a .38 Spec. revolver that had been nickel plated. The barrel is marked Smith & Wesson but there are a lot of strange markings on the gun that appear to be British. Is this gun really a S & W?

> Donald Foster Winchester, Ky.

During World War II, during Great Britain's desperation for anything that would shoot (brought on by its stupid "anti-firearms policy") Smith & Wesson furnished several thousand revolvers. Most of these were chambered for the British Service .380 cartridge: these guns will also accept the American .38 S&W cartridge. Please note that there is a difference between the .38 S&W and the .38 S&W Special.

The BNP & Crown represents the British Proof Mark; these guns were "proofed" before issue to the armed forces.—S.B.

"Walnut Hill"

I have a Stevens "Walnut Hill" rifle chambered for the .22 Hornet. I've had extraction problems and after two trips to gunsmiths (one was Griffin & Howe) I finally gave up on it and put the gun away in the cabinet. The rifle is extremely accurate and it seems a shame not to be able to use it. Should I go to another caliber?

> James Baker Huntsville, Tenn. GUNS • JULY 1970

This is a problem I can not diagnose without being able to examine the rifle and ammunition. This caliber, properly chambered, should not give extraction troubles. The first two possibilities I would check out are a rough chamber. The fired cases would show circumference markings, rings around the brass,—and then longitudinal marks from the pull-out of the cases. The other possibility might be the extractor not being fitted properly up against the case rim-front, and therefore, not being able to grip enough of the rim to extract properly.

I'm somewhat surprised that Griffin & Howe did not come up with an answer for you. Another cartridge would not cure the problems unless the afore-mentioned factors were taken care of. The Hornet should be a very excellent cartridge for this action. I wouldn't give up. Take it to a few other gunsmiths for opinions.— W.S.

One Best?

I have a custom 98 Mauser with all the goodies in .22-250 and another in .243. Which is the best powder to use in both of these guns. I've finally decided to tune for maximum accuracy and would like to use DuPont IMR powder.

Thomas Fasini Roosevelt, N.Y.

I don't believe there is a single best powder for maximum accuracy in any given caliber. Generally speaking, there are at least two or three powders with the proper burning rate for any one caliber and bullet weight.

IMR 3031 powder is entirely suitable for medium and light weight bullets in the .22-250. However, in stepping up to bullets over 60 grains weight, a slightly slower powder such as IMR 4064 produces a better pressure /velocity relationship.

As for the .243 Winchester, both 3031 and 4895 are usable but just a shade too fast-burning. You'll obtain better results by dropping back to something like 4064 or or H380. For example, the 75 grain bullet that can be given 3497 fps at 51,300 psi chamber pressure with 4895, while H380 duplicates that performance level at nearly 2000 psi less pressure.—G.N.

Model '64 Parts

I have a Winchester Model 64 rifle in .32 Special but some of the parts are missing. Can you tell me where I might get parts for this gun?

> Jack Wade Roseville, Mich.

M-64 Winchester parts can be ordered from the Winchester factory. Most all the internal action parts are interchangeable with the parts for the "old" Winchester M-94. (Not the latest model 94's, but the old ones.)

Once you know how, these are easy to take down and re-assemble,—but I can't very well conduct a mail order course on it. Take-down books are available from Winchester for a reasonable price,—but it might pay you to take it to a good gunsmith and let him order the parts it needs and install them. Sometimes some fitting is required.—w.s.

.25-21 Stevens

I found a cartridge that I have never seen or heard of before. It is a .25-21 and is marked "W.R.A. Co." The case is about 2 inches long and tapers from 5/16" to 9/32", and is rimmed. Can you identify it?

> James E. Bickley Odon, Indiana

At one time the .25-21 Stevens cartridge was quite commonly used in single-shot rifles for small game and varmint hunting and, to a lesser degree, for target shooting. It was originally loaded with a flat-point, 86grain lubricated lead bullet driven at 1470 fps by a charge of 21 grains of black powder. It was designed by Captain W. L. Carpenter of the 9th U.S. Infantry and subsequently adopted by Stevens Arms Company for use in its model 44 and model 44-1/2 series rifles. It was reported to be capable of 1/2" groups at 100 yards when carefully loaded. It has not been manufactured since long before World War II and is today essentially a collectors item, as are the rifles chambered for it.-G.N.

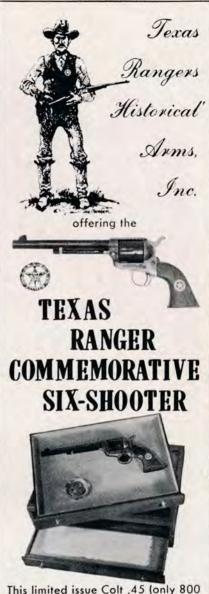
Gunsmithing Schools

I'm interested very much in gunsmithing and stocking as a profession. I realize the problems involved in the trade, but nothing else interests me. Can you recommend any schools for this sort of thing?

> M. F. Volkart LeRoy, Minn.

Gunsmithing schools are as follows: Colorado School of Trades, 1545 Hoyt, Denver, Colorado, and Penn Gunsmith School, 812 Ohio River Blvd. Pittsburgh, Pa.—15202.

Some 22 years ago I too thought I was familiar with the problems involved. The main thing you will need in addition to the schooling, is a lot of personal experience, and the ability to live on a small income.—w.s.



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ARISAKA TRIGGER

(Continued from page 36)

strikes the bolt body. Upon again removing the bolt from action, work the safety, noting depth of lever reach into the boltway. The notch you are about to cut into the bolt body must be the same depth.

The 1/8" wide face of a 3/4" round emery wheel will grind this cut in a minute. Before starting, level off the wheel face with the truing brick until the stone corners are sharp. To forestall unneeded play in the bolt locking notch, be extremely careful where you commence grinding. Start an obvious .010" more toward the bolt handle base than your marking indicates.

It will be necessary to slip the bolt body into the action several times to check your progress, and get the notch located precisely. There must, however, be slight clearance to allow the lever to slip in and out of the notch easily when the bolt is down. You should be able to move the bolt handle up and down just slightly when the safety is in the "On" position. A comparison can be made with such rifles as the deluxe FN Mauser, M170 Winchester and Remington M-700.

Don't forget to follow the furnished instructions for the Timney trigger. These will perhaps have to be referred to several times during the installation. When the job is completed, the custom trigger offers not only a wide range of pull adjustment, but a handy side safety that is compatible with scope sights.

STEP LIGHTLY FOR SQUIRREL

(Continued from page 47)

This is one of the most integral aspects of still hunting, glimpsing the bushytail before it scampers to safety.

Rule 5: Use a telescopic sight. It is a definite asset in shooting, but its value doesn't end there. The magnifying glass will bring objects up closer for better scrutiny. A growth high on the tree trunk may look offhand like a knot, but by putting the scope on it you notice that it is, in reality, a squirrel's head.

Rule 6: Refrain from shooting aimlessly at running squirrels. Better to let them go, for a bushytail that is not too alarmed often will stop for an instant to see what has spooked it. This is particularly true when one of the arboreal animals pauses at the tip of a limb, gaining its equilibrium and poise for the leap to an adjacent tree. Shoot fast and straight. Aim for the head. This is the most vulnerable area and a squirrel hit here won't have bullet damage to its prime meat.

Rule 7: Be patient. If after a half hour or so of deliberate hunting you haven't spotted game, stifle the impulse to start moving faster, to cover more ground. 'Tis much better to blanket a small area thoroughly than it is a large section of woods haphazardly. Stop and study each tree infinitely, always watching for the slightest hint of movement or unnatural being in the overall scheme which suggests squirrel.

In areas where squirrels have been hunted and are more edgy than usual, camouflage-colored clothes seems to be a definite asset. However, in the more virgin areas anything inconspicuous in the way of drab clothing will suffice.

It is a satisfying and rewarding way to hunt, this still hunting solitare for squirrels. It's a real challenge. And if you're looking ahead to bigger things upcoming during the fall, this is about the best training I know for sharpening your hunting wits. Anyone who can successfully still hunt squirrels can more than hold his own with any specie of big game which roams this continent. This is no slur to our bigger game. Indeed, it is just a tribute to the unsung bushytail, one of the slyest little critters ever



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TRAIL OF HISTORY

(Continued from page 26)

and address of the family from whom they were obtained, bidding that they could answer most of these pressing questions. However, the reply to my inquiry was this, "Can't help you, to divulge this information to you would violate the most basic rule of collecting." This was accepted, but not respected.

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Reviewing the article again in GUNS and knowing that Adolph Koppikus was indeed a pioneer California gunmaker established in Sacramento, another concerted effort was made to gather some leads from the previously visited libraries. But again I failed completely.

Aware that James M. Allen was in Sacramento in 1869, my thoughts tended toward the possibility that he, too, may have been also a pioneer of early California and I began to pursue this course of research.

A journey was made to the Bancroft Library at the University Of California (which houses the finest collection of early western history in the world). While there I met with a meager amount of success and, of course, was elated with my findings.

A succession of visits were made to the State Archives and the State Library in Sacramento, to the Huntington Library in San Marino, and finally to Stanford University." The results were very gratifying. A return trip to the State Archives and a week spent scouring old records, supplied the climactic answer as to why Koppikus made and presented this fine rifle to General James M. Allen in 1869.

At this point it should be mentioned that the following material has never previously appeared in print. The Chief Archivist of California, Dr. Davis, feels that the full story of James M. Allen should be published as a book. Here then is the result of our research in an abreviated form; a story of two old rifles. their owner and the maker of one.

James M. Allen was born in Cole County, Missouri, November 13, 1828, the son of David and Elizabeth (Storey) Allen. At the age of two, his parents moved to Cooper County. where they resided for five years; after which they transferred their habitation to Jackson County not far from Independence. In 1846, the family decided to emigrate to California and joined the party captained by Elam Brown and L. Boggs who was the governor of Missouri. Another group to join the wagon train was the illfated Donner Party.

Sprinkled throughout the diary written by Thornton, of Donner fame, one finds Allen's name mentioned frequently. During the trek across the plains his father became ill and was left behind at Fort Bridger for aid. His brother, Isacc, soon died, and upon arriving at the sink of Mary's River, Allen's mother succumbed and received a proper burial. Acting as a scout and holding the rank of Sargeant, it was Allen who disproved the Applegate Cut-Off and raced back to warn the following train. The Donner group did not heed his warning of a premature winter, rested at Pyramid Lake an additional two days, and went on to their destiny. Of the 64 wagons in Allen's party that left Missouri, the surviving 14 arrived at Johnson's Ranch on October 10, 1846. Continuing their journey, they camped on the spot where Sacramento, the Capitol of California now stands. Here Allen and Brown left the party, floating their wagons across the Sacramento River and proceeded south to the Santa Clara Mission, where they located. Learning of the war with Mexico, Allen joined the military company raised by Captain Charles M. Weber, and during this stirring campaign he was wounded and later attained the rank of Lieutenant.

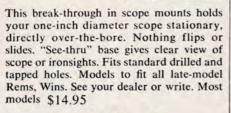
In late 1847, Allen met his father, whom he had not seen since leaving him at Fort Bridger, and with his future brother-in-law, William Mendenhall, (founder of Livermore and a member of the Bear Flag Party). took up residence on a ranch about six miles from Santa Clara which Allen's father had purchased.

As soon as the startling news of the gold discovery was announced, Allen and his adopted son immediately proceeded to the American River, and engaged in mining. Here he was involved in hostilities during the squatter riots, his son being murdered. Leaving his claims, he returned to the ranch, and it was here that Allen built the first gold-rocker ever seen in the west. He returned to the mines with it. He remained there until the fall of 1848, when he returned to the farm in Santa Clara County.

His father, who had remarried, making his home in Oregon, sent for Allen to join him there. But Allen's stay in Oregon was short, returning to California four months later.

Establishing in Sacramento, he embarked in a mule-freighting business





J. B. Holden Co. Box H-1495B, Plymouth, Michigan between this city and the mines. During the winter of 1849-50 he invested in cattle and wintered them at Cache Creek; it was at this time that Allen founded the town of Fremont, at the confluence of the Feather and Sacramento Rivers. In 1850, while California was organizing its first government, we find that Allen was appointed the first Sheriff of Yolo County by Governor Burnett, in which office he served two years.

In the spring of 1853, Allen was living in Contra Costa County, but in the fall proceeded to Carson Valley, establishing his headquarters on Clear Creek. Here he met Sidesia Mendenhall, who became his wife; from this union two children were born. During the fall of 1861, the family moved to San Francisco where Allen operated a livery business. Also at this time he became very prominent in politics and civic affairs.

When Indian relationships became very critical in 1862, Governor Leland Stanford commissioned Allen to lead a company of troops into the territory of Nevada to set down the uprisings. In 1865 Allen was in Mexico during the Maximilian War, holding the rank of Colonel.

While the California Militia was federalized in 1864 to 1868, there was considerable fraud in the office of Adjutant-General. We found indications whereby sums exceeding one million dollars had been stolen, records falsified, and in most cases none were kept at all. For these deeds many ranking officials were imprisoned, after a Senatorial Investigation revealed all the rampant corruption.

Faced with this dilemma, the new Governor, Henry Haight, appointed James M. Allen to the position of Adjutant-General of California on May 1, 1868. He served a full term, his performance being sterling. General James M. Allen was the prime advocate of building the first State-owned arsenals, in Sacramento and San Francisco. He was the founder of the State Archives, and was the father of military instruction in the public schools and universities within the State of California.

Share with me now the most incredible finding of all, because of this I am now able to prove without any reservation, why Adolph Koppikus made and presented this rifle to General James M. Allen, more than a century ago.

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of California. October 31st, 1868," we find the following:

"I would most respectfully and earnestly recommend to your Excellency, and through you, to the Legislature, the importance of a salaried State Armorer, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum. It is impossible to keep the arms in repair and readiness unless the Armorer is made responsible for the same. There could be employed a good mechanic for that purpose, at the same time demanding of him a sufficient bond, as a guaranty for the faithful performance of said duty. It would cost the State several thousand dollars at present to place the State arms in good condition, and even if repaired, would soon be unfit for immediate use, unless they were properly cared for. It would be a great saving of money to the State, and at the same time the arms would always be in readiness for immediate use. The Adjutant-General should have power to appoint the State Armorer, and hold him at all times responsible for the performance of the duties pertaining thereto."

Signed: Adjutant-General,

James M. Allen. Searching through the records of the State Legislature and the Military payroll records produced this astounding fact, Adolph Koppikus was appointed the first and only State Armorer in the annals of California history. He was appointed to this post by Adjutant-General James M. Allen. It now becomes obvious why this rifle was made.

It is of interest to note here that newspaper accounts concerning the huge celebration in Sacramento on July 4, 1869 indicate that Secretary of State, William H. Seward, who had served under Lincoln and Johnson, handed this rifle to General Allen during the proceedings.

The "Old Warrior", as Allen was called, died in San Francisco on February 24, 1894 and was buried with full rank.

Adolph Koppikus has always been regarded by firearm historians as one of the lesser known gunmakers of early California. However my research now conclusively proves he to have been the most widely known of his epoch. He was born in Germany in 1809 and establishing himself in Sacramento in 1849; which is four years earlier than has previously been known. This new finding verifies Koppikus to be the first gunmaker of this active terminus of the west, Sacramento. Going through early tax rolls and court records provides evidence, on several occasions, that he had been taken advantage of, apparently because of his language barrier. He had seven children but I could only find records of two sons, Henry and John, both of whom helped to build the State Capitol Building in Sacramento. Koppikus has never been known to have made any guns other than in Sacramento, however I have found a very fine specimen signed "San Francisco." This particular rifle could only have been made between 1875 (when he left Sacramento), and June 28, 1882 when his death occured in San Francisco. Adolph Koppikus is now buried at the old cemetery in Sacramento, his grave being unmarked and long forgotten.

My determination to continue my quest of the history of this pair of guns now continued with added zeal. Acquiring the assistance of our local newspaper, postman, bank and several other sources, the most likely residence from which this pair of rifles were obtained proved to be a rather plush trailer home in Sonoma.

The names of the occupants were relatively simple to acquire and of course their telephone listing was the simplest task. Placing a call to these folks, I diplomatically queried them about the rifles and what information they possessed about them. The reply that I received was a curt "they had owned them and would make no other comments."

My wife and I drove by their dwelling upon several occasions but just couldn't acquire sufficient fortitude to ring their door-bell; however we did note the outstanding flower gardens about their home. After a prescribed cooling-off period, my wife -being the superior diplomat-with an armful of flowers rang the doorbell and was well received. Being well rehearsed as to what questions to ask and what material to look for, she returned home after spending the full afternoon with our "new friends," with more information that we had ever hoped to obtain. Let me share some of it with you.

In 1861, after crossing the plains, a father and son arrived in San Francisco, their names being James and John Rodman Sellers. The father, James, became friendly with James M. Allen, and as the years passed they became very close. Prior to Allen's death, these two rifles were given to the senior Sellers. We find this father and son residing in Eugene, Oregon in 1896; where the elder passed on, in 1908. The son, now getting along in years, with his wife and the pair of guns, moved about the western states until his death in 1936. We learned

that the rifles were retained by John's daughter and son-in-law all of the remaining years.

With all of the hysteria so prevelant today about firearms, she and her husband began to believe that to own these guns was illegal, they then disposed of them locally at a give-away price. Being transferred from one generation to the next, the history related to these guns was completely lost, other than the custom of retaining them in one family.

This Fleeger rifle accompanied James Allen in all of his adventures, many of which have not been mentioned here. It is in very good condition but for the missing nose cap.

It is most interesting that in the patch box of each rifle, there is supply of dried grease and balls inserted more than a century ago.

By their association with history, these guns should be as valuable as any known. Certainly, the two rifles are an important momento of two of California's pioneers.

The opportunity I have had, in owning and researching these two guns, will be valued by me for the rest of my life. It is interesting to think that perhaps, if I had not read Guns Magazine, these mementos might still be hanging in a garage, unrecognized by their owner, and the story they concealed, unspoken.



MIKVA BILL

(Continued from page 33)

persons who are members of pistol clubs within such State or political subdivision thereof, together with a description of the handguns included in such pistol club's license.

"(g) Licenses issued under the provisions of subsection (c) of this section shall be kept posted and kept available for inspection on the premises covered by the license.

"§ 1093. Penalties

"(a) Whoever violates any provision of this chapter or knowingly makes any false statement or representation with respect to the information required by the provisions of this chapter to be kept in the records of a pistol club licenses under this chapter, or in applying for any license under the provisions of this chapter, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and shall become eligible for parole as the Board of Parole shall determine.

"(b) Any handgun involved or used in, or intended to be used in, any violation of the provisions of this chapter or chapter 44 of this title or any rule or regulation promulgated thereunder, or any violation of any other criminal law of the United Sates, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture and all provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to the seizure, forfeiture, and disposition of firearms shall, so far as applicable, extend to seizures and forfeitures under the provisions of this chapter.

"§ 1094. Exceptions

"(a) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply with respect to the importation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, or transportation of any handgun which the Secretary determines is being imported or manufactured for, sold, or transferred to, purchased, received, or transported by, or issued for the use of, the United States or any department or agency thereof or any State or any department, agency, or political subdivision thereof.

"(b) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply with respect to the importation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, or transportation of a handgun which the Secretary determines is unserviceable, not restorable to firing condition, and intended for use as a curio, museum piece, or collectors' item.

"§ 1095. Voluntary delivery to law enforcement agency; reimbursement

"(a) A person may at any time deliver to any Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency designated by the Secretary a handgun owned or possessed by such person. The Secretary shall arrange with each agency designated to receive handguns for the transfer, destruction, or other disposition of all handguns delivered under this section.

"(b) Upon proof of lawful acquisition and ownership by a person delivering a handgun to a law enforcement agency under this section, the owner of the handgun shall be entitled to receive from the United States a payment equal to the fair market value of the handgun or \$25, whichever is more. The Secretary shall provide for the payment, directly or indirectly, through Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, of the amounts to which owners of handguns delivered under this section are entitled.

"(c) The amounts authorized in subsection (b) of this section shall be paid out of the fees collected under section 1092(a) of this chapter to the extent that such fees are sufficient for this purpose. The remainder of amounts authorized in subsection (b) of this section shall be paid out of general revenues.

"§ 1096. Rules and regulations

"(a) The Secretary may prescribe such rules and regulations as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter, including-

"(1) regulations providing that a person licensed under this chapter, when dealing with another person so licensed or with a person licensed under chapter 44 of this title, shall provide such other licensed person a certified copy of his license; and

"(2) regulations providing for the issuance, at a reasonable cost, to a person licensed under this chapter, of certified copies of his license for use as provided under regulations issued under paragraph (1) of this subsection.

"(b) The Secretary shall give reasonable public notice, and afford to interested parties opportunity for hearing, prior to prescribing rules and regulations authorized by this section.

"§ 1097. Effect on State law

"No provision of this chapter shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of the Congress to occupy the field in which such provision operates to the exclusion of (Continued on page 69)



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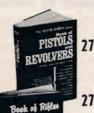
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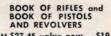


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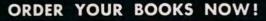
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(Continued from page 67)

the law of any State on the same subject, unless there is a direct and positive conflict between such provision and the law of the State so that the two cannot be reconciled or consistently stand together.

"§ 1098. Separability

"If any provision of this chapter or the application thereof to any person or circum-stance is held invalid, the remainder of the chapter and the application of such provision to other persons not similarly situated or to other circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

"§ 1099. Appropriations

"There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

"§ 1100. Definitions

"As used in this chapter-

"(1) The term 'person' and the term 'whoever' include any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, club, society, or joint-stock company.

"(2) The term 'importer' means any person engaged in the business of importing or bringing handguns into the United States for purposes of sale or distribution; and the term 'licensed importer' means any such person licensed under the provisions of chapter 44 of this title.

"(3) The term 'manufacturer' means any person engaged in the manufacture or assembly of handguns for the purposes of sale or distribution; and the term 'licensed manufacturer' means any such person licensed under the provisions of chapter 44 of this title.

"(4) The term 'dealer' means (A) any person engaged in the business of selling handguns at wholesale or retail, (B) any person engaged in the business of repairing handguns or of making or fitting special barrels, or trigger mechanisms to handguns, or (C) any person who is a pawnbroker. The term 'licensed dealer' means any dealer who is licensed under the provisions of chapter 44 of this title.

"(5) The term 'collector' means any per-

son who acquires, holds, or disposes of handguns as curios, or relics, as the Secretary shall by regulation define, and the term 'licensed collector' means any such person licensed under the provision of chapter 44 of this title.

"(6) The term 'Secretary' of 'Secretary of the Treasury' means the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate. "(7) The term 'handgun' means any

weapon

'(Λ) designed or redesigned, or made, or remade, and intended to be fired while held in one hand;

"(B) having a barrel less than ten inches in length; and

"(C) designed or redesigned, or made or remade, to use the energy of an explosive to expel a projectile or projectiles through a smooth or rifled bore.

"(8) The term 'pistol club' means a club organized for target shooting with handguns or to use handguns for sporting or other recreational purposes and which-

(A) maintains possession and control of the handguns used by its members, and

"(B) has procedures and facilities for keeping such handguns in a secure place. under the control of the club's chief officer, at all times when they are not being used for target shooting, sporting, or other recreational purposes.

The term 'licensed pistol club' means any pistol club which is licensed under this chapter.

SEC. 3. The enforcement and administration of the amendment made by this Act shall be vested in the Secretary of the Treas-

ury. SEC. 4. Nothing in this Act or the amend-ment made thereby shall be construed as modifying or affecting any provision of-

(a) the National Firearms Act (chapter 53 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954);

(b) section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U.S.C. 1934), as amended, relating to munitions control; or (c) section 1715 of title 18, United States

Code, relating to nonmailable firearms. 5. The provisions of this Act shall SEC.

take effect one year from the date of enactment.

TEAR GAS PROTECTION

(Continued from page 35)

nal intrusion. Making due apologies, I again called the electrician, checked and tested the system and once more departed on a short trip. During this second absence the bell sounded frequently for no apparent cause, over a 24 hour period, up till the point where an exasperated Uncle Roy, who had a key, turned the system off. After checking with some knowledgeable friends and police agencies. I was informed that my experience with this type unit was not uncommon and that one of the big law enforcement "beefs" in areas where such systems were connected to alarms in the police stations was the false alarm factor. This problem has yet to be entirely solved.

At this stage I began looking for another way to protect my oft-vacated premises and had come to the conclusion that if I was going to use my alarm-bell system at all I had better activate it by some more "fool proof" or mechanical trip system instead of depending on the more glamorous, ultrasonic space age techniques. The search has been a continuing one until recently when a better answer to the problem that assures a good chance of success has surfaced. It should apply to any protection problem involving vacant premises, isolated cabins, gun rooms and any other vulnerable area.

During the "Bonnie & Clyde" era, many banks were protected by expensive, cumbersome, tear gas systems that required special factory technicians to install. Tear gas devices were also installed on the insides of safes and bank vaults so they would activate when they were opened by



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unauthorized persons. Over the years these systems have gradually disappeared, mainly due to antiquated design, service and cost problems. Now the "it's only money" theory prevails. The current attitude of bank protection is to unresistingly permit the criminal to take what he can and collect any monetary loss from the insurance company. This practice seems to have resulted in a huge increase in bank robberies and insurance rates, if nothing else. Hopefully the robber will later be apprehended due to automatic cameras installed in the bank and closed circuit TV pictures that reveal his identity to the police. The earlier, oldtime theory that a few dead robbers at the scene acts as the best future deterrent seems to be entirely passē.

TG-GUARD PROPERTY PROTECTION SYSTEM

Very recently, the AAI Corporation of Cockeysville, Maryland, introduced its TG-Guard Protective device. This is a relatively inexpensive, "install it yourself" tear gas system based on the utilization of their revolutionary all plastic, nonflammable, non explosive, MPG tear gas grenade. This unit was described in a previous article on police use of tear gas agents. Coupled with a positive, mechanical or "fool proof" trip device, this development should be of great value and interest to all individuals and firms with protective problems, when, either due to the time factor, or isolation, a prompt physical follow up is not possible, or desirable. My present, more sophisticated alarm installation will be returned to the factory if it cannot be made to function reliably. Meanwhile AAI TG-Guard is being installed to act as either a back up to the original audible alarm installation or as a replacement. The new tear gas protective system consists of the plastic tear gas dispenser, a fixture to hold it so it can be detonated electrically, and a key-switch box. Because the dispenser is impervious to moisture it can be installed in any covered outside area or indoors and remain effective in all degrees of temperature over long periods. A six year shelf life is warranted by the manufacturers. The conventional grenade fuze and safety lever has been replaced by a male electric plug that screws into the



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fixture. On activation, the piston inside the dispenser silently expells the dust type tear gas contents in less than 1/10th of a second. The design of the holding fixture is such that the outside appearance of the unit does not indicate its true nature enabling overt mounting in any indicated place. The keyswitch box enables installation of up to six grenade dispensers in different locations. The box has a red indicator light and a test switch mounted on the panel. A special light bulb unit (screwed in, in place of the gas dispenser) comes with the kit to enable testing and checking during installation and after. The unit can be operated on either 110 volts AC or from a 12 volt battery that can be used as a backup to conventional power sources or used solely in areas where no power is available.

On activation of the dispenser unit, 140 grams of micro fine particles of dry, dust type tear gas is discharged. This quantity of agent is sufficient to cover a 2000 sq. ft. area. No explosion, fragmentation or fire hazard exists. All wiring between units is shielded and grounded.

TRIP DEVICES OR ACTUATORS

There are, aside from the sophisticated electronic systems described above, any number of commercially available mechanical and electrical actuators. These vary from photo electric cells to simple switches that operate when a window or door is opened. These items and all types of pressure release switches that operate when an object is picked up, or moved, are commercially available from electronic and electrical supply firms. In addition there are specialty firms such as the ADEMCO Company, (100 Voice Road, Carle Place, Long Island, New York 11514) that are sources for all types of activation or trip devices, alarms, etc. One of the more effective and practical such devices that the writer is installing, is a hermetically sealed vinyl floormat type. This unit is placed in front of doors, on stair steps or under mats or rugs in various strategic places. When stepped on the system goes.

TYPES OF LOADING

The TG-Guard Grenade dispensers can be secured with a variety of loadings: conventional tear gas, CN, or military type CS, and in combination with marking dyes and fluorescent identifying agents. The milder, time tested. CN loading is believed the best all around deterrent and area denial agent. It causes the individual to experience a burning sensation especially on moist skin areas, intense

tearing and physical discomfort. When the person effected is subjected to clean air currents after exposure, the effects soon wear off and there are no harmful long lasting after effects. The dust type CN also deteriorates rapidly by natural processes in outside areas. In confined areas it can remain active in its settled dust form for several days and maintain a continuing deterrent effect when the particles are stirred up by the feet or movement of objects in touch with it. CN decontamination procedures are very simple and can be conducted without specialized training or equipment, except a gas mask. The AAI Corporation or nearby police agencies can give advice on the simple methods necessary.

Military CS is a very much more potent type agent that causes nausea, occasional vomiting, tearing, tightness in the chest, apparent restrictive breathing, etc. Its effects will also disappear rapidly in open clean air and present minimal aftermath hazards. However, CS is very difficult to decontaminate when used inside or in confined areas. Strong, specialized, costly decontamination measures are mandatory. For this reason the use of the milder CN coupled with the surprise and panic factor will adequately serve most protective purposes. Nationwide firms such as AIRKEM, Inc. (Box 203 Commerce Road, Carlstadt, New Jersey 07072) can also be contacted for all types of tear gas decontamination services.

An alternate loading now under development is non-contaminating, white obscuring smoke. In this concept the dispenser would release, in a few seconds, its charge of smoke that would completely obliterate the target area. If you can't see you can't steal. Tear gas can also be incorporated in this projected loading to create a combination with greater psychological deterrent effect. Smoke loadings for inside and outside installations would also create a long range visual alarm that in the cases of isolated areas could be useful in alerting authorities, etc.

The TG-Guard system should be a boon to the gun collector or citizen who wants to protect his possessions and premises. The tear gas activating system can also be coupled with bell or other alarm devices and a manual activation system by means of a special switch or push button that can also be installed in a bedroom or other accessible area. Tear gas protective systems are legal in most states, (California and New York being possible exceptions). However, local police agencies should be checked prior to installations as to legality. In most cases this type of an installation will probably be welcomed by the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction. So far nothing to equal the TG-Guard system has appeared on the horizon. Especially when the procurement and installation costs, flexibility and deterrent factors are considered.

My riot shotgun is on hand, close to the bed, but it is a comforting feeling, when you leave your premises and valuables unattended, that something discouraging but not deadly is on duty during your absence.





BUDGET RIFLES (Continued from page 29)

would he be stuck with a poorly made gun that couldn't be relied upon to cleanly kill a deer-sized animal at normal hunting ranges?

In short, would the purchaser of such economy-grade equipment merely be sacrificing such pride-ofownership "frills" as checkered wood (of the heat-impressed or hand-cut variety) and mirror-finish metalwork, or would he be buying a piece of junk not worth carrying afield?

To find the answer, I wrote several

manufacturers who listed lowerpriced arms in their catalogues, and obtained samples from a few of the economy scope manufacturers.

Before long, I had a model 788 Remington (\$89.95) in 6 mm Remington caliber, a Herter's Model U9 in .284 Winchester (\$94.55), a Herter's J9 in 6 mm Remington (\$83.55), and a Harrington and Richardson Model 158 "Topper" single-shot rifle in .30-30 caliber (\$39.95).

In addition to being the least ex-



HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR SHOOTING ACCURACY The easy to use 50-50 mix. Glass Bedding Kit will seal your rifle action firmly to the gunstock. Eliminating wobble, moisture and cold expansioncontraction, and wear due to prolonged use. Now used by many top professionals to improve their shooting skill. Send \$3.50 to Anderson & Co. 1203 Broadway, Yakima Washington, 98902 (Dealer inquiries welcome) pensive of the rifles I tested, the H&R "Topper" has the added distinction of being the only rifle I know of that can quickly be converted into a shotgun by the simple expedient of switching the .30-30 barrel with a full-choked 20-gauge barrel that fits the same receiver. Thus, a shooter on a really tight budget can have both a deer rifle and a shotgun if he can spare \$55 (the 20-gauge barrel retails at \$15).

Let me hasten to add that the above rifles are not the only choices available to budget-minded nimrods. To note only a few of the other "bare bones" models, Sears, Roebuck & Co. offers a Model 54 lever-action .30-30 carbine for a penny less than eighty bucks: Savage offers its Model 340 in .30-30 (and two varmint" calibers that are not suited to hunting deer) for \$84.75 and makes this model available in a rifle--4X scope-mount combination for \$104.00. There is also the new Savage 170 slide action in .30-30 at \$99.75. Mossberg also has a gun-scope package in its 4X scope-mounted model 800 SM: the whole works retails for \$128.00 (rifle alone-\$109.95) and can be had in .22-250, .243, and .308 calibers.

Savage, Winchester and Remington

all have other low-priced rifles starting at about \$120, and Ruger and other manufacturers offer relatively low-cost .44 Magnum carbines that make effective short-range deer rifles. But from that point onward, the stakes get richer fast!

Once a budget-minded hunter makes his choice among the "economy-grade" rifles available, he might be tempted to halt the cash outflow right there and "make do" with the factory-supplied iron sights. If he has purchased a .30-30 or some other caliber suitable for only short-range shooting, iron sights might be okay: but if he has a higher velocity, flatter shooting rifle such as the .243, 6mm or .308, he won't be able to realize the full potential of his rifle unless he mounts a scope sight of at least reasonable quality.

And what is "reasonable quality"? Knowledgeable shooters will rightly argue that, generally speaking, "you get what you pay for" in a glass sight, and that there is just simply no way to purchase a top-quality 4X instrument without paying a bare minimum of around \$50. And if you want the versatility of variable power settings, you'll pay even more.

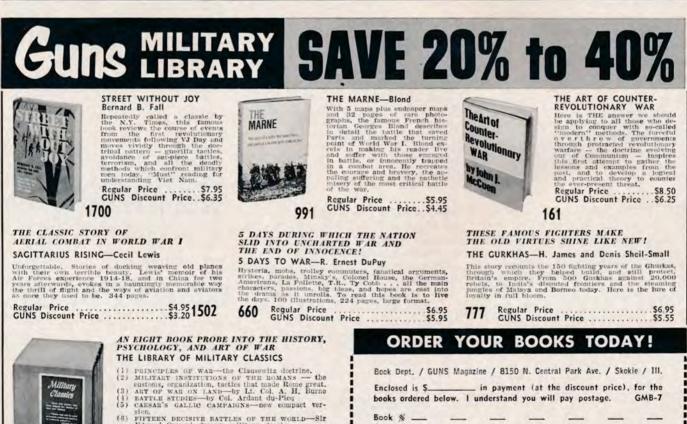
But even granting this, you can get

by very nicely for less money.

There are a number of imported telescopic sights suitable for centerfire rifles (don't try to use one of the \$10 sights-imported or domesticintended for use on .22 rimfires on vour deer rifle. Such instruments cannot withstand the recoil of the heavier calibers, and the short eve relief these scopes offer could cause real damage to the shooter's eve when the rifle recoils) on the market that retail for less than half the price you would expect to pay for a top-quality scope. And while the inveterate sportsman or paper-punching benchrest aficionado would be silly to buy such equipment, the occasional hunter with limited funds might find one of these low-priced imports ideal.

I have personally tested five "economy grade" imported scopes-and while they aren't going to run the higher-priced U. S. makes (many of which are manufactured in Japan and imported under the American label) off the market. I do feel that most of them offer fair value for the money. In fact, I was pleasantly surprised at the degree of optical quality you could purchase for \$25 or less.

Three of these low-priced sights were of the fixed-power 4X variety



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(the type of scope chosen by most deer hunters in the U. S.) and two were 3X-9X variables. In order of increasing price, they were: the Tasco 4X40 (4 power), \$17.50; the Universal "Standard" 4X (\$24.95); Precise Imports Corporation's 4X "Valor" sight (\$24.95); a Tasco 3X-9X variable (\$25.00) and Herter's Mark I 3X-9X variable power 'scope sight (\$49.95).

These sights were mounted on the different "economy" rifles, and the resulting rifle-scope combinations were then fed factory ammo and test-fired at 100 yards from sandbagged bench rests. The results were gratifying.

One rifle—the model 788 Remington in 6mm caliber—even proved itself capable of minute-of-angle accuracy. With the Tasco 3X-9X variable (set at 4X) mounted on it, this rifle fired five 5-shot groups averaging 7/s of an inch across, with the best group going into 7/16 of an inch! That, my friends, is almost freakish accuracy in *any* lightweight fresh-fromthe-box sporter, and is phenomenal performance for a gun that retails for less than ninety bucks.

While this gun-scope combo grouped bullet holes on paper in a highly satisfactory manner, some problems did show up with the scope. The Tasco variable gave fair optical performance on the lower power settings, but once it was set on any power above the 5X mark, viewing quality tended to fall apart. At 6X, a definite fuzziness appeared at the outer edges of the viewing field, and this fuzziness became more apparent and spread toward the cross-hair center as the power was increased.

HAVE no way of knowing whether this problem would occur in another Tasco variable, as it is entirely possible to have a defective scope get past the quality control inspector of any company. At any rate, my advice to a prospective buyer of any glass sight would be to focus it to suit your individual evesight and then look through it at a distant object. If any blurring appears, or if there appears to be some foreign object on the inside of either lens or if some other defect becomes apparent, ask to see another scope of the same or another brand. And if you're buying a variable, be sure to examine the sight picture through the entire range of power settings.

The other 3X-9X variable—the Herter's Mark I—gave the best viewing performance of any of the sights in the group tested. This is not surprising, in view of its \$49.95 price tag. Many might question this scope's status as an "economy" sight, but I would like to remind these readers that "name" telescopic variables from most U. S. manufacturers retail for nearly twice this figure.

This sight was mounted on the Herter's Model U9 (in .284 Win.) and the resulting combination gave 5-shot groups that averaged 17_8 inch, center to center—quite acceptable hunting accuracy from a .284-caliber sporter.

I might add here that the two Herter's Model U9 (in .284 Win.) and the J9—had some features commonly found only on rifles selling for considerably more money: n a mely, hinged floorplates, adjustable triggers, and—on the U9, at least—real hand checkering. Both Herter's rifles are available in a wide range of calibers from the .22-250 on through the .300 Winchester Magnum.

The Herter's J9 (in 6mm Rem.), mated with the Universal "Standard" 4X sight, plunked its shots into an inch and a half.

THE lowest-priced rifle-scope combination, the \$39.95 H&R .30-30—together with the \$17.50 Tasco 4X sight, had no trouble keeping five shots inside a 2½-inch circle at a hundred yards. Not a bad performance for a break-top "thutty thutty." (In fact this gun made such a hit with Ken Turner, my photographer, that he bought it—and the scope—for his wife to use.)

In subsequent tests, the "Valor" 4X sight (from Precise Imports, Corp.) was mounted on each of the above rifles, and the other 'scopes were also interchanged to see if this would make any difference in accuracy. As far as I could determine, any difference in accuracy potential between the scopes tested was negligible.

These budget-priced rifle-scope combinations seemed to perform as well in the field as they did on the range. A good friend of mine used the Tasco-sighted Remington 788 on a Utah antelope hunt with complete satisfaction, and with the .284 Herter's gun-scope combo, I managed to end the career of an Idaho coyote at a range of about 300 yards.

These guns and scopes are obviously not for the discriminating sportsman with money to spend. As a rifle, they lack the pleasing, but expensive touches that give a firearm the quality "look" and "feel" so appreciated by dyed-in-the-wool gun buffs.

Be that as it may, the lower-priced rifles and telescopic sights on the market today will perform. If you do your job, they *will* put a bullet where you want it—and that's all you can ask for of any rifle-scope combination, regardless of the price you pay.





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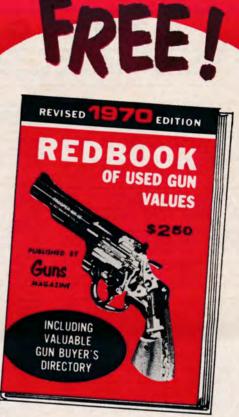
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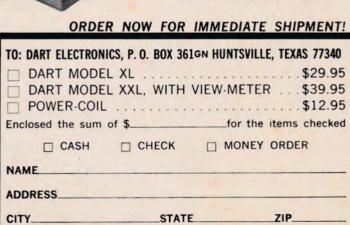
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We also bring you our first Camper's Digest, by Cecil Coffey, all 320 big pages of which our editor, Bill Wallace, is very proud. Bill thinks this is going to be the all-time best seller on camping, because it's for today's modern families who are taking to the woods en masse to reduce vacation costs, find peace and quiet, etc.

We're very proud of our other all new digests, too, including Handloader's (5th), Home Gunsmithing (the very 1st), Guns Illustrated (3rd), Age of Firearms (2nd), and System Mauser (2nd). You'll be seeing more about them in our advertising.

And that's not all we're planning for '70! Last year we sold 360,000 copies of our 1908 Sears Catalogue. Demand has been so great that we're printing three more "collector's items" this year: 1894-95 Montgomery Ward (oldest available), 1892 Marshall Field "Holiday Goods" book, and 1896 Field book of Jewelry and Ladies' Fashions.

> SPECIAL NOTE TO SPORTING GOODS STORES, DEPARTMENT STORES, GUN SHOPS, BOOK STORES, NEWS DEALERS:

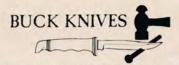
Throughout 1970, our advertising is going to stress that we are discouraging mail orders and emphasizing store and newsstand sales.

Backed by our big advertising, sales promotion and display programs -- all new for 1970 -- our 25th Silver Anniversary line really is a "can't miss" buy for you and your customers. (And it's 100 percent money-back guaranteed!) Send for our catalog, see the low prices. Or better yet, call Milt Klein collect and order now. Phone (312) 446-3384.

> Gun Digest Company, Inc. 540 Frontage Road Northfield, Ill. 60093

KNIVES FOR THE SPORTSMAN AND COLLECTOR





At the beginning of the century, a blacksmith of Kansas developed a unique tempering method that transformed the high carbon steel of horseshoeing rasps into a durable steel that was not brittle - and thus started making the now famous Buck Knives. The third generation of Bucks are still producing them with an edge that will cut through nails, a handle that will defy breaking, and a gun-holster-type sheath that prevents loss. We think you'll be delighted with the performance of these knives – and there's a style for every taste and use.

| 120 B | UCK GENERAL, 75" blade | \$ 22.00 |
|-------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| | UCK SPECIAL, 6" blade | |
| | UCK PATHFINDER, 5" blade | |
| | UCK PERSONAL, 412" blade | |
| | UCK SKINNER, 4" Alaskan-style | |
| | UCK WOODSMAN, 4" but tough. | |
| | UCK CAPER, 3%" bait and trout | |
| | UCK FISHERMAN, 5%" with scaler | |
| 110 F | OLDING HUNTER, 4" blade, wood handle | \$ 16.00 |



WORLD FAMOUS PUMA HUNTING KNIVES

Hand Forged blades of "Pumaster" steel, produced by rigid specifications. Handles made of carefully selected Indian Stag, moulded leather sheaths with leg straps and safety thong – all made by Old World craftsmen of Solingen, Germany.

6317 PUMA WHITE HUNTER, 6" general purpose blade - for skinning. \$15.75 6399 PUMA WHITE HUNTER WITH JACARANDA WOOD HANDLE, with \$4.25 6393 PUMA SKINNER, with 5" cimeter blade for heavy-duty skinning and \$13.50

6398 PUMA HUNTER'S FRIEND, 5" blade that will skin a rabbi



FROM HOPKINSON OF SHEFFIELD

79 DE LUXE BRITISH COMMANDO, with mirror chrome over 7" blade and brass guard, made by England's finest cutlers, and fitted with original sew-on-boot or belt holster \$12.50 19 PALM DAGGER, only 81/2" overall with sharp edge uphalf the \$5.00 89 ELITE DAGGER, turned letter opener. Or did this ivoroidhandled, stainless-bladed, silver-fitted letter opener turn into a fighting man's dagger? 6" double-sharp blade, tan leather sheath \$7.50

Proposition of the

2350/17 LARGE WURFMESSER, the 9% ounce 10" overall champion of throw knives for game hunting. Has extra heavy, extra sharp double point tapering to leather handle with aluminum cap. \$12.00 cap. .

2350/13 MEDIUM WURFMESSER, 6 ounces, 8%" overall. . \$7.50

2350/11 SMALL WURFMESSER, 4 ounces, 714" overall. . . \$6.00

TO ORDER ANY OF ABOVE KNIVES USE ORDER BLANK OR YOUR OWN STATIONERY



FIGHTING KNIVES

FROM BO RANDALL OF FLORIDA

14 ATTACK, an indestructable all purpose knife with a 7%" blade made in Solingen, Germany, of '%" stock forged steel to the high specifications of Randall and fitted in Randall's workshop with a durable Micarta handle and oblong hilt of "" brass. Especially suited for combat and survival, With wrist thong and hand made saddle leather sheath fitted with sharpening stone.

IS AIRMAN, like the attack, but a 5%" Solingen blade, Micarta handle, brass guard, Designed by Randall for air crew survival in cooperation with U.S. Marine Corps Equipment Board, With heath and stone \$33.50 18 ATTACK-SURVIVAL, 715" Solingen blade with sawtooth edge found so helpful for cutting through wall of helicopter, 1" stainless steel tubular handle fitted with waterproof cap, brass hit with attached nylon wrist cord, in saddle leather sheath shown above. \$337.50

NOTE: Although the three knives above are fitted with Solingen blades, Bo Randall has assured us that they are a quality second only to his own Randall-made blades. His own well-trained staff producing as fast as precision and quality will permit, but livery of these Florida blades are running nineteenmonths ter ordered. The above Solingen blades are available for is after immediate delivery.



ORIGINAL EICKHORN DAGGERS

1711 PRESENTATION DAGGER of the German National Hunting Association, etched with hunting scenes in fine detail, ornate fittings of lacquored silver, 10" blade, forest green morocco \$60.00

1713 NATIONAL FOREST SERVICE OFFICIALS' CUTLAS of Germany has ivoroid grip of a high ranking Forester. An ornate presentation piece and symbol of rank, this one is made by Sol-

1761 GERMAN NAVAL DAGGER with National Eagle pomr adopted by the Nazis in 1938, but with anchor insert instead of swastika. This type of dagger was carried by German Naval officers since 1848, the finest of which as this one were made by Eickhom. Fittings and sheath are heavily gold plated, ivoroid by Eickhorn, Fittings and sneam are nearly grip with gold wire twist, and 10" blade etched with anchor. \$60.00





Magnum and sons.

The same stuff that makes our 22 magnum the world's most powerful rimfire also goes into our shorts, longs and long rifles.

