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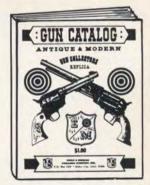
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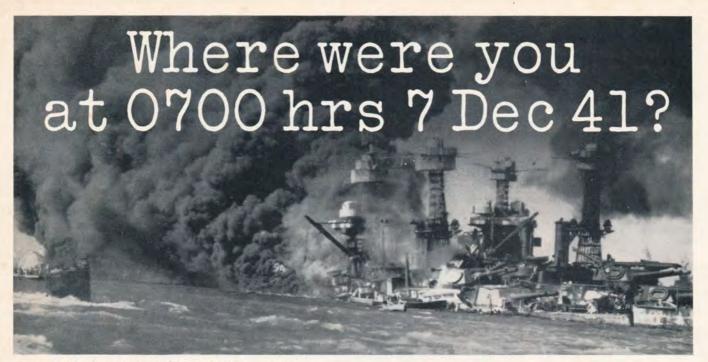
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# The Qwik-Point shotgun sight.



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#### WHAT IS IT?

Qwik-Point is a remarkable new shotgun sight designed to cut the countless shells and hours of practice it takes to become an accomplished wingshot.



What you see when you look through Qwik-Point.

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Imagine you're in the field.
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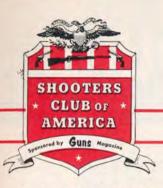
Suggested retail price is just \$39.95, complete with mount. Also available in Model R-1 for center-fire rifles (bases extra), and Model R-22 for 22 rifles.



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#### News from the ...

#### SHOOTERS CLUB OF AMERICA

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

#### HOW TO WIN ARGUMENTS AGAINST ANTI-FIREARMS PEOPLE

During the last three months there has been a hornets nest of controversy about firearms. With all the old devils coming up again to dance on the table tops.

SHOOTERS CLUB members have naturally been on the side of restraint. But many of our members, to my aggravation, have been getting into the wrong kind of argument with anti-firearms people. Many of our members have been letting themselves get involved in long, bottomless arguments about the morality of firearms. If you let this happen you will more than likely lose the argument. I would like our members to remember one thing, the whole question of firearms is NOT a moral question, it is a basic Constitutional question. The Constitution says "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed". George Washington, Alexander Hamilton and our founding fathers gave careful thought to firearms, and they specifically and consciously wanted all citizens to have firearms. This is the peoples (our) protection against the central Government and central army.

In one of my past articles I talked about this question; how most people in other countries have suffered under dictatorship. While we American people have been free from tyranny. Things do not happen without a reason, and one of the reasons for our internal freedom has been the possession of firearms by we, the every day average American citizen. Any person with some potential dictatorial tendencies had to look at a vast nation populated by armed citizens who would raise up in defense of usurped freedom. All potential American despots have realized the futility and certain failure of any attempt to grab unconstitutional power. This was exactly as Alexander Hamilton and our founding fathers wanted it when they established our system of check-and-balance government.

Most people do not like to bring up these points about potential government take-over of our freedoms. Everyone likes to think we Americans are some kind of special human being, different from all other humans. But we are not. What has happened in Europe can happen here. So the next argument you have about firearms follow old Col. Becker's advice. Never never get mired down in a morals argument because you will lose. Firearms are NOT especially moral. They are tools to be used toward an end. It is only the ends to which tools are used that you can argue about. So when you do argue start with these points. (1) Our founding fathers wanted

Americans to be armed as a protection against dictatorship. (2) Their original idea has worked. (3) All anti-firearms groups and people who want to disarm the citizens are NOT talking about firearms. They are talking about dismantling a basic freedom of our Constitution. As far as I'm concerned if they are so against personal freedom they can move to Russia.

The question will come up, "But what about all the innocent people who die every year because of firearms?" And it is perfectly true that a few thousand innocent people die every year from firearms. Two hundred years ago when our Constitution was written people were innocently dieing from firearms. Our founding fathers knew this. But the price of INTERNAL FREEDOM must be met just as equally as the price of EXTERNAL FREEDOM. I have seen dozens of young healthy 18 year old boys die in battle. They had their whole life ahead of them, and many died "innocently" during mistakes that were made in battle. I view their death exactly as I view the death of those people who die from firearms within our Country. It is the continuing price of freedom that has to be met. America has lost tens of thousands of young innocent boys in battle, and we will lose thousands more to protect our freedom from EXTERNAL threats. We have lost many people inside America to firearms accidents, and to protect our INTERNAL freedom we will have to lose more. The only alternative we have is to give up, then some people in the Government might do the killing. As in other countries where the people have been so stupid as to give up their own internal freedom. And believe me, there are lots of nuts in the FBI, CIA, Secret Service and Pentagon who would love to start going down their list. It is a real irony. Many "liberals" who are antifirearms would be among the first to go.

The question of firearms in the hands of criminals is so absolutely stupid that it's below intelligent argument. The criminals will always have firearms no matter what kind of laws we have. I have never been more sure of anything in my whole life. Criminals will always have guns.

The SHOOTERS CLUB OF AMERICA needs your support as never before. Fill out the postage paid reply envelope opposite this page and mail it in today.

Col. Edward Becker

#### SUPPORT YOUR RIGHT TO OWN AND USE FIREARMS!

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THE invention of the handgun did not usher in the era of violence, and a ban on all handguns will not bring the violence to an end. This is a simple fact, but one that a lot of bright people cannot understand. Some college president, either Yale or Harvard, said that Americans believe that if they have a problem, all they have to do is pass a law.

I have always believed that lawmakers—be they federal, state or local variety—should be made to spend some time enforcing the laws they pass. Hell, it does not take a brain to think up a law, the real challenge is to pass a law that works, one that is enforceable, and one that does not make lawbreakers out of citizens.

We are approaching the time when we will again have a elect a President. I can no more tell you how to vote than I can tell you how to pick a wife. There are much too many issues of vital importance in this election year that must be considered by every voter. I would hate to elect a strong pro-gun president only to find that his economic policies have plunged the country into a depression; I would hate to elect a man who realizes how much the hunter has contributed to the good of the country, only to find that his foreign policies are such that we are forever fighting wars around the world.

Senator George McGovern is quoted in the June 9 issue of "Life" as saying, "It is time the country learned that handguns are used by the fanatic, the robber, the angry man, simply because they are available. It is time to make them unavailable."

#### THE COVER

A scene from the motion picture "Dirty Harry," in which the movies discover the .44 Magnum. More scenes, and a little background to the film appear on page 37. Photo courtesy Mal Pasco Co.

#### SEPTEMBER, 1972

Vol. XVIII. No. 2-09 George E. von Rosen Publisher



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EDITORIAL OFFICES: Jerome Rakusan, 8150 N. Central Park, Skokie, III. 60076, ORchard 5-5602. NATIONAL ADV. OFFICES: 8150 N. Central Park Ave., Skokie, III. 60076. ORchard 5-6010.

GUNS Magazine is published monthly by Publishers' Development Corp., 8150 N. Central Park Avenue, Skokle, Illinois 60076. Second class postage pald at Skokle, Illinois and at additional mailing offices. SUBSCRIPTIONS: One year (12 issues), 87.50. Single monthly copies, 75c. CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Four weeks' notice required on all changes. Send old address as well as new. CONTRIBUTORS submitting manuscripts, photographs or drawings do so at their own risk. Material cannot be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage. PAYMENT will be made at rates current at time of rubbication and will reproduction in any or all CONSINE CONTRIBUTORS. Submitting the control of the contr

#### How far can a rim fire hunter shoot accurately? Remington research says, "150 yards."

Impossible? Not with the powerful, new 5mm Remington Rim Fire Magnum in the rifles we built to handle it. Here's the story behind our Models 591 and 592...straight from Remington designers and ballistics experts.

In experienced hands, a 22 rim fire rifle is an efficient small-game and varmint getter. But the effective range of a 22 rim fire cartridge is just about 100 yards. Beyond that, bullet drop is so severe that long-range hits are more a matter of luck than skill. (A 22 long rifle cartridge, for example, zeroed in at 100 yards, can drop 10.7 inches at 150 yards!)

Remember, a varmint's range of vision is greater than 100 yards, especially in open or flat country. So, unless you want to stay with shortrange situations, you have to pack more power into the field.

Traditionally, varmint hunters looking for greater accuracy have turned to specialized center fire rifles and cartridges. But not everyone wants or can afford to give up the low noise and economies of rim fire shooting. So Remington-Peters developed a completely new rim fire cartridge-the 5mm Remington Rim Fire Magnum-and built

the Models 591 and 592 to handle it.

The 5mm Remington ballistics are impressive. In fact, it's the fastest rim fire cartridge made. (For more details, check the ballistics chart above.) And its speed gives it the flat trajectory needed for long-range accuracy. (Sighted in with iron sights at 100 yards, the 5mm drops only 4.3 inches at 150 yards.) And it's the

only rim fire cartridge made with the super-accurate "Power-Lokt" hollow point bullet...a perfectly balanced and concentric varmint bullet that can mushroom

Model 592



up to 35 caliber when it Unfired 5mm-5mm rehits as a result of an in- coveredbullet(150yds.).

separable bond between bullet core and jacket. The pictures give you an idea just how effective the 5mm is in the field.

RIM FIRE BALLISTICS			
	Muzzle	100 Yds.	150 Yds.
22 Long Rifle 40 GR. "Hi-Speed"			
Velocity (fps)	1285	1025	960
Energy (Ft/Ibs)	147	93	82
Trajectory* Iron Sights (.7"AB)	_	0	—11.1"
Scope Sights (1.5"AB)	-	0	—10.7"
5mm Rem. Mag. 38 GR.			
Velocity (fps)	2100	1605	1400
Energy (Ft/Ibs)	372	217	165
Trajectory* Iron Sights (.7" AB)	_	0	-4.3"
Scope Sights (1.5"AB)	_	0	-3.9"

(Incidentally, the full-color, 48-page 1972 Remington-Peters catalog gives the ballistics for all Remington-Peters cartridges. A copy is yours for the writing.)

The 5mm Remington Rim Fire Magnum cartridge is so powerful we had to engineer a new bolt-action rifle to handle it. Six extra-heavy rotary lugs on the bolt engage grooves in the one-piece steel receiver and lock up tight. It's the same kind of multiple-lug lockup used in some of the most powerful Remington center fire rifles. And for added accuracy, the receiver is round for more precise bedding. Speaking of

The Models 591 and 592 have the fastest lock time of any rim fire rifles made today. That means there's hardly any chance for you to stray off target after you've squeezed the trigger. To make the most of that incredibly fast lock time, and the inherent accuracy of the "Power-Lokt" bullet, the precision-bored barrel is mated to a steady, crisp match-type

We cut no corners on the Model 591 and 592. Both have full-size Monte Carlo stocks, 24-inch ordnance-steel barrels precision-rifled, crowned at the muzzle and blued for good looks and long wear. The only differences between them are their magazines and prices. The 591 handles a four-round

clip and costs \$74.95\*, and the 592 has a tenround tubular magazine and costs \$79.95\*.

Remington Reports are based on facts documented by the people who design and make our products. For more information, write for a copy of our 1972 catalog. Remington Arms Company, Inc., Dept. 513, Bridgeport, Conn. 06602.



#### Remington, OU FOND

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More than 3,500,000 Model 94s in the hands of hunters for the last 78 years have earned for it the well-deserved title: "The Deer Rifle."



Cold-forged chrome molybdenum steel barrel: Twenty inches of tough, accurate barrel come on the business end of every Winchester Model 94 we make. The size gives you a gun that snaps to your shoulder perfectly, in any cover, and then lays the Super-X right where you

put your sights. But the way we make these barrels today would make old-timers scratch their heads in admiration. Winchester takes a blank of chrome-moly steel . . . the best gun steel around . . . and then puts it through a custom-designed machine

that uses five hundred tons of pressure to cold forge Winchester Proof Steel barrels of excellent strength and accuracy. Time-tested design, with the modern precision of chrome-moly steel. The best combination you can have come buck season.

Walnut stock and forend: The quality of Winchester chrome-molybdenum steel calls for the traditional finishing touch of solid American walnut, made with Winchester craftmanship for a fine wood-to-metal fit.

8

The handsome, dark wood tones of the finish give the experienced hunter an unobtrusive brush-buster of a deer gun that's all business as it waits for the big ones. The weather-resistant satin finish shrugs off snow and rain . . . and then shines up to give you a fine look-

ing Winchester you'll show proudly alongside your trophies.

Steel carrier: One important thing that hunters have found about the Model 94 is its safety. Exterior hammer. And

if you open the action a crack, you can tell at a glance if there's a round in the chamber. However

when you re-close the action, you place a lot of pressure on the carrier. The 1972 Model 94 has a heavy, all-steel carrier that's made to keep your repeater in business year after year. That's Winchester the way.



SEPTEMBER 1972

anship for a fine wood-to-metal fit. year. That's Winchester the way you want it.

Smoother lever linkage: Hunters who appreciate a well-made rifle will do themselves a favor by opening up the new Model 94's lever action, and taking a good look at how it goes together. If you know your 94s, you'll notice a brand-new, re-designed camming slot in the lever. It's curved. The result is an action that opens more easily and smoothly than ever before . . . and a Model 94 that lets you reload in a flash if you have to, without taking your attention from your target. The lever is steel, rugged enough to take all the manhandling you can dish out . . . but polished and blued for a sharp appearance that says "pure Winchester."

New rich blueing: The 1972 Model 94 receiver is another tough customer. Its one-piece construction is 20% stronger today than previously. But on the outside, the receiver is a real smooth operator, finished with a unique, rich blueing process newly developed by Winchester. Men who know guns can tell with one look whether a blueing job is right or not. Take a look at our new 94.

New loading port cover: Designed to make loading a snap, the new Model 94 loading port cover is a one-piece unit that works better, and looks better. We blue it on the regular 94, but if you're the kind of hunter who wants a little more, take a look at the Winchester Model 94 Antique. Marbled, case-hardened receiver, and a brass-plated loading gate. Works just like the regular Model 94, though. Very accurately.

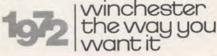
Most popular deer cartridges . . 30-30, 32 Winchester Special. Over the years, we've chambered this old buck-buster for a lot of different loads. And even today we'll read where some hunter who understood quality when he bought it has bagged a good-sized White Tail or Muley with his 32-40 or 38-55 Winchester Model 94. Today we've settled on just two calibers for the Model 94. The famed 30-30 and 32 Winchester Special ... each ver-

sion holding 6

rounds in the tube magazine under the barrel. You can find 30-30 Winchesters and 32 Winchester Specials everywhere you find deer as legal center fire game . . . and where there are men who like prime venison. Always ask for Winchester Super-Speed or Western Super-X, in your choice of Silvertip or Power-Point bullets.

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leave it alone. We have. And today the Model 94 still has all the crisp, lean Western styling it had when we shipped the first ones out of the factory. It's a style that's been imitated often. But even the sincerest form of flattery from our good competitors can't match Model 94 performance that's given the name "Winchester" a definition all its own in Webster's dictionary. First of all the 94 is a carbine. That means it's a compact design . . . less than seven pounds that you can carry all day in one hand. It comes to your shoulder quickly and naturally in brush or open country . . . anywhere, anytime you have to make snap shots count. The straight-grip, high-comb stock is a pleasure to look at, and fits you like a glove. The slim carbine-style fore-arm gives a feel of accuracy and precision. Top ejection means the Model 94 works equally well with either left- or right-handed shooters. The hooded front sight and sporting rear sight are made to line up in a big hurry. But the option of a side scope mounting lets you have pinpoint longer-range accuracy too. Put it all together and you'll know why "Model 94" means "Winchester" . . . and why "Winchester" means "Rifle" to sportsmen and peace officers all over the world.



# HANDLOADING

#### BY C. GEORGE CHARLES

MUZZLE-LOADING fans, especially the first-time shooters, sometimes have trouble with cap sizes. This isn't really the fault of the caps in most instances, but can easily result from a misunderstanding of cap sizes. Cap sizes aren't quite standardized, there being different size designations not always meaning the same.

Modern nipples are tapered and usually measure .163" diameter at the top, .168" at bottom, with a tolerance of about ±.002". Consequently, No. 10 Alcan, No. 11 Italian, No. 11 Remington, No. F4-12 Eley, No. 1075 German (RWS), and No. 11 Dixie caps will usually fit—meaning that though snug, they can be pressed fully down

on the nipple by thumb pressure without splitting. Depending on the particular nipple and lot of caps, those sizes may be a bit too tight, requiring a change to No. F4-21 Eley, No. 11 Winchester, No. 12 Remington, or No. 12 Alcan—which are all about .010" larger in diameter. Your best bet is to keep several different makes and sizes of caps at hand to be sure of fitting different nipples as they come along.

Caps also differ in performance. Tests conducted quite some time ago indicate Remington produces the highest velocity, while German (RWS) caps produce the most uniform velocity. Dixie cups produced the least velocity. This doesn't mean

much, though, for the velocity spread among four makes of caps was only 51 fps.

It's about that time again. Time to be checking out that old, short-bar-reled, 12-bore pump (or whatever) you'll be using in a shotgun-only deer area this fall. Whether you'll be using slugs or buckshot, according to local rules, proper handloads and plenty of pre-season practice will double your chances of filling the freezer with venison.

For buckshot, inspect each pellet to insure it is truly round, and be certain to use a medium-thickness shot wrapper—as thick as can be accommodated without crowding the individual layers of pellets. Polyethelene, of course, and if dry-cleaning bag material is all you've got, use two or three lavers. Then, if you can obtain it, use finely granulated polyethelene to fill the spaces between pellets. As a last resort, it isn't too difficult to use a finecut rasp to reduce a handy chunk of polyethelene to fine, uniform sawdust, You'll not need much for the few shells necessary for a hunt-most practice rounds can be loaded without it. A tight, firm, roll crimp is essential -but don't overdo it. Excessive crimp pressure will deform pellets, reduce filler wad efficiency, and maybe even bulge the case to cause chambering trouble.

As for hollow-base rifled slugs, always make certain cavities are concentric and bases are not deformed. Use good springy filler wads, and at least one .200" (or more thinner) hard card card wads directly under the slug. This keeps the base clean and undeformed, and prevents wad particles jamming in the base cavity to spoil accuracy. The same crimp precautions apply as for buckshot.

Of course, all the care in the world in loading ammunition won't help much if you don't have at least good rifle-type open sights on your slug gun. Better yet, is a good hunting style aperture receiver sight such as the Williams 5D, paired with a wide blade or large round bead up front. Even a buckshot gun can well benefit from a good set of sights if you take care to align them with the pattern center.

Not a month goes by but what someone writes in plaintively searching for a source of 8mm Nambu ammunition. Seems the various large Type 14 (1925) and earlier Japanese service pistols are still kicking around in substantial numbers. No factory-loaded ammo has been produced since WWII, though there have been a couple abortive attempts at producing

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empty cases. Additionally, there is no standard, readily-available case with exactly the right head dimensions.

Closest to the .407" diameter base .418" semi-rim is the .38ACP/.38Super with dimensions of .388" and .408". Not perfect, but near enough that moderate loads will not usually split the case as it expands to fill the chamber on firing.

I make my 8mm Nambu cases from once-fired, unsized .38 ACP brass by simply running it into a RCBS 9mm Nambu full length resizing die. The case comes out .040"-.050" longer than original 8mm N. brass, but most Type 14 pistols I've encountered will accept the extra neck. If not, cases are trimmed. Actually, the original case has so little neck that any extra you can get will be a big help in holding bullets properly.

As for bullets, Hensley & Gibbs (Box 10, Murphy, Oregon, 97533) makes molds for a fine .320"-diameter, 100-grain bullet especially for this caliber. It copies the original in profile and feeds to perfection. H&G's bullet number is 116.

Put 3.5 grains of Hercules Bullseye powder behind the above bullet in resized .38 ACP cases, and velocity will equal that of the original arsenal load-just a tad over 1000 fps. The case will function correctly, and in most instances will last for quite a number of reloadings. Discard any empties that show cracks after firing, and you'll encounter no trouble-just don't try to Super Vel-ize such cases by brim-filling them with powder, and you can shoot that old Nambu for many a year yet.

Old-time handloaders know that one of the most useful gadgets to be had is a small arbor press. With it you can resize cases, seat bullets, seat berdan primers, and do dozens of other

good things-even flatten nails in a shoe or cap bottled home-brew.

Edmund Scientific Company (Edscorp. Bldg., Barrington, N.J. 08007) offers a couple of the best type of small arbor presses at quite reasonable prices. Others are available from Gene's Gun Shop, (3602 Hill Ave., Snyder, Texas) at \$35. Gene's press is large enough to handle any practical reloading operation, with maximum gap between ram and solid table of 51/2". Ferguson, 27 W. Chestnut, Farmingdale, N.Y., also offers a good-looking press of the same type and design at \$45. Both of these are larger and more costly than those from Edmund, but the latter is the more useful because of the hole in its base to allow working-through.

(Continued on page 48)

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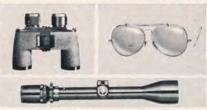
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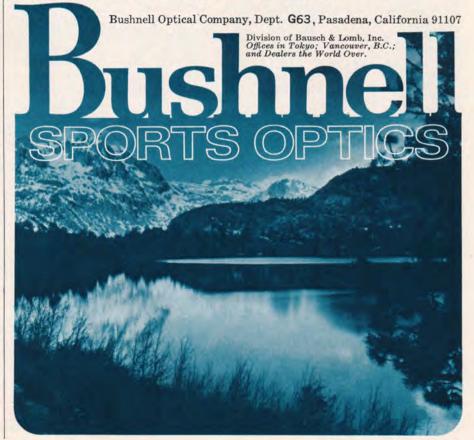
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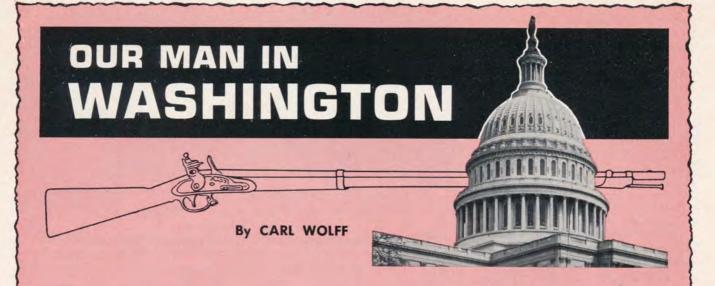
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More and more members of Congress from the East are being asked by the folks back home, "Why must I pay so much to hunt on federal lands in the West." Nonresidents of states which have federal property often pay up to ten times the amount of fees charged residents.

A report to the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners on nonresident hunting and angling by the Wildlife Management Institute issued last year is being called a "whitewash job. " Its findings and recommendations are clearly out of step with the feeling of most nonresident hunters.

However, down in the report is a clear warning against states increasing fees, limiting quotas and increasing other controls to limit nonresidents. "The most obvious effect will be to make it more difficult, if not impossible, for people with lower incomes to participate," states the report. "This could be regarded as a form of class discrimination. "Clearly, here is suggested the potential of "class discrimination court actions."

In other words, any hunter can (if he feels that he is being prevented from hunting on federal property because of limited income) bring what is called a class action suit against the Federal Government.

This spring Senator Clifford Hansen (R., Wyo.) inserted a study on "State Versus Federal Jurisdiction Over Wildlife" by Don Hall of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission. He states, "If the states do not attempt to fairly regulate wildlife resources within Federal constitutional limits, then either the

courts or Congress will declare that the right to control and manage wildlife shall be vested in the Federal Government."

The legal status of game and fish has evolved from a broad historical background. Traditionally, the ownership of wildlife was vested in each state. In 1896, Justice White of the U.S. Supreme Court (in the case of Geer v. Connecticut) traced the history of the ownership of game and fish to Grecian and Roman law, Salic and Anglo-Saxon law, to the Crown of England and subsequently to the United States.

The legislative power exercised by the respective states over wildlife, finds Mr. Hall, is based upon this theory that each state has an absolute ownership of the wildlife therein.

The legal doctrines set in the 1896 case and others remained unchanged until 1920, when in the case of Missouri v. Holland the U.S. Supreme Court diminished the state ownership theory with respect to migratory birds. Here the Court held that the states cannot claim absolute ownership of wildlife whose migratory habits transcend state and national boundaries.

Thus, the regulation of migratory birds was given to the Federal Government through the treaty-making authority of the United States. State ownership of wildlife was then reduced to those resident species which, during their normal course fo life, stayed within the boundaries of each State.

With the advent of passage of various laws by Congress which enabled the various departments of the Federal Government to (Continued on page 48)

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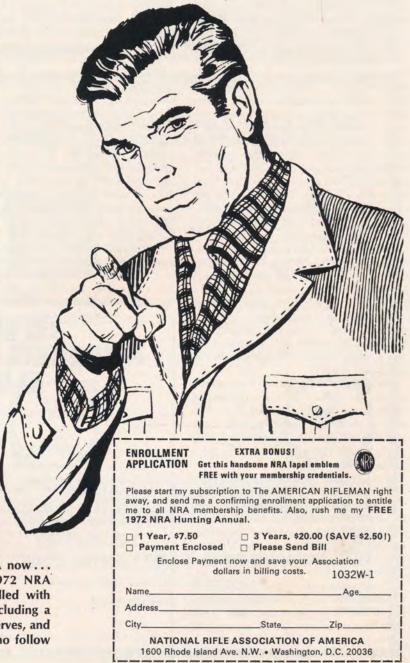
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WHEN THE 92ND Congress convened January a year ago, two familiar senatorial faces, those of Joseph Tydings of Maryland and the late Thomas Dodd of Connecticut, were conspicuously absent. Shooters nationwide breathed a deserved sigh of relief. And I suspect that political analysts are still pondering the question of exactly how much these amorphous legions of disgruntled gunners really had to do with the results. If there is anything this high-powered meditation will not bring forth, it is a pat answer, for all elections turn on a multitude of subtle fulcrums, and the electorate, like a jury, makes its decision in a manner that sometimes defies logical explanation.

Certainly in Maryland and Connecticut there were several factors at work. Tydings had alienated shooters by his vehement stand in favor of rigid gun control, then proceeded to irk his liberal constituency by lining up steadfastly for the President's toothful D.C. crime bill. Doubtless he had a dozen or so other problems I'm not aware of

Dodd of course was functioning under the heavy burden of Senate censure for peculation, and, forced to run as an independent, had to buck the Democratic machinery which had always been pumping for him in previous races.

Yet despite these myriad facets which a balanced analysis would have to take into account, there are several salient features which suggest that shooters, or gun owners rather, were indeed the pivotal group which swung the election against Messrs. Dodd and Tydings.

First, perhaps, is the remarkable difference in the personality and political stance of these two men. Tydings was an urbane (if ill-mannered) ultra-liberal; Dodd was a rather coarse commie-baiting conservative.

Both, however, had gone to great lengths to fashion a public image as inflexible anti-gunners, and both went down in the same election. Dodd and Tydings forced the issue farther than it would bend.

Shooters are Americans like anyone else. They come in all shades: black, white, red, tan, and yellow. They come rich and poor, cultured and illiterate, young and old, well paid and unemployed, hard hatted and soft headed, protestant, catholic, jewish, agnostic, and apostate. I know one on his third tour in Viet Nam and another sitting it out in Canada. They carry a world of worries to the ballot box with them, and vote heaven knows how.

Since 1963 however, the heat on the gun control issue has gotten more and more intense, and many shooters have felt themselves forced to reshuffle the value system that used to serve them while deciding on a candidate. Conservatives could usually find a progumer to vote for without bruising their scruples, but liberals were more often faced with a moral crisis. With the 1970 election, a lot of them seem to have resolved it. I personally have two liberal friends in different parts of the country who, about that time, remarked, "The hell with it. From here on out I'm voting the gun issue and the rest can rot."

The politicos seem to have doped this out. Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott saved his seat in the 1970 election in part by going directly to the shooting press with a dramatic, broadside mea culpa, recanting his support for the GCA '68. Tydings was years late in taking up his eleventh hour pose as a sportsman among sportsmen. But perhaps the most unexpected political pirouette was Tom Dodd's.

I have before me a pamphlet with which he papered Connecticut during the last weeks before the election, which I have read and reread. As an act of political desperation, and as a consumate insult to the American electorate, it stands without equal. Best to reprint this astonishing document verbatim without further comment: see illustrations.

Obviously this pitch did not work. If it had, we would have roundly deserved six more years of Dodd.

One of Senator Dodd's campaign workers had earlier told me that he personally was opposed to restrictive gun laws, but that he was working heart and soul for Tom Dodd because that was the surest way to keep the Communists from taking over Wash-

(Continued on page 71)

#### THE DODD GUN RIGHTS ACT OF 1968



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More important to sportsmen faced with possible confiscation if other more sweeping Senate bills were not stopped, its enactment provided a cool answer to the hysteria sweeping the nation following the as sassinations and noting of the early and mid-States. Senator Tom Dodd led Congress toward passage of this long-needed measure and proved a voice of moderation in the midst of those crying for punitive laws that could have clamped strict restrictions on the rights of law-abiding chizens to purchase and own firearms.

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THE AMERICAN shooting sports-I man is a very conservative fellow indeed. He may vote for Woman's Lib and the biggest Civil Rights candidate in the national elections, but when it comes to his shooting irons he shows all the conservatism of a New England banker. What was good enough for grandpappy is good enough for him. He resists change with a vehement regard for the conventional and while he may wear his hair down to his shoulders and quote Playboy on the new sexual mores of the with it generation he does not want anything flamboyant or far out about his shooting battery.

The penchant for the older models and the staid approach on the part of our run-of-mill shootingman is not confined to any age group. While, ordinarily, the oldster is more apt to

be wedded to last year's gun styles when it comes to resisting changes and clinging to the garden variety of shooting irons, this peculiarity is common to the whole shooting fraternity. It seems when the guns & shooting virus gets into the blood stream it hatches, along with the primary bug, a host of smaller ones and these latter implant a resistance to innovative change. Just ask any arms maker what a time he has in introducing a new model. There is always a certain minor percentage of the buying public who snap up the new gun because of the novelty but the vast majority of the shooters hold back. Satisfied with the old, content to wait and see if the newcomer really catches on.

The buyer eagerly takes up the new model auto, satisfied that it will be an improvement on the older one. He snaps up the latest reel, the newest rod, the fanciest outboard motor, accepts the far out clothing and experiments with the new whisky and the strange blonde, but when it comes to a new hunting rifle, it had better bear a spittin' image likeness to his older hardware or he will resolutely turn his back on it.

Despite this well known reluctance on the part of the shooting man to accept the new and innovative the manufacturers keep trying. Many times they bomb out, but-God bless 'emthey keep on pitching. Take Roy Weatherby who cracked the magnum sound barrier. His chances of selling a hyper-velocity rifle and load were not better than a one-in-ten chance. If there is a broader spectrum of resistance within the shooting clan than that groupment who believe that nothing is closer to the devil than ultra speeds and light bullets, I'd like you to name 'em. This is the considerable segment who swear by big bullets and low speeds. For the inimitiable Weatherby to sell his theories and later his rifles and his loads in the face of this resistance was indeed little short of the miraculous.

Another improvement in sporting armament has been the scope sight. It has taken 40 years to be ever so gently eased into the picture. Today it is



accepted as complacently as the complete absence of iron sights incites no remorse. But it took a long time. Like the bolt action rifle. It had its beginning a half-century in the past and it was not until after the WW-2 bloodletting that it really was the "in" gun. Now the autoloader is passing through the same metamorphosis, accepted somewhat grudgingly but progressing in the minds and affection of an increasingly large segment of the shooting army. It is the rifle of tomorrow.

Other newcomers to the scene had no rough introduction, no dubious reception, and none of the anxious moments to see whether it was to survive. The over/under shotgun is first to come to mind. It was an almost instant success and has been a front runner ever since it made its bow onto the stage. The first superposed in America was the Browning and it continues to be the glamor gun. Many years after the barrel-atop-barrel model was established the company attempted to change the color of its firearms. There was a 2-shot autoloader and this time and it was tested in shades other than the conventional blued finish. This was a resounding dud. Although before it was pronounced moribund, other companies gave the color scheme a thorough

test. The shooters would have no stocks in taupe and receivers in navy brindle. They rebelled and the guns went begging. Today these are almost collector's items.

Of even more recent origin has been the Teflon finish on both rifles and shotguns. This covering, a Du-Pont development, is remarkably effective against the elements. Along with this is the chromium plating of both the bore and outer surfaces, the latter finish applied by the Marker Machine Co. Both these protective surfaces are the real huckleberry for the gun that is going to be subjected to a lot of rough weather. Neither has ever gotten anything more than a very minor play.

Twenty-five years ago the with it sportsman would not think of going afield without a variable choke device on his pump repeater or automatic scattergun. It was heartily accepted as the answer to a half-dozen extra barrels and all a feller had to do was to give the knurled collar a quick twirl and he was ready for anything that flies. Likewise on the skeet field the up-and-coming skeetman wouldn't have been caught dead without his comp on the business end. Last summer at the skeet nationals, with an entry of 500 ardent shooters, I

(Continued on page 52)

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# THE STEN GUN

By J. DAVID TRUBY

BACK WHEN Indochina was a nasty war instead of our national hangover, it was a handy testing ground for all sorts of exotic new combat weapons. According to press reports, Defense Department films, and magazine articles, the military has a whole new generation of automatic small arms.

"If that's so true," a combat-cynical, career-type NCO told me, "how come the most popular submachine gun over there is a relic of three major wars! That old Sten gun is hanging tough."

The British Sten gun, conceived as Winston Churchill and Adolf Hitler started to outduel each other, is still winning wars for the good guys despite the fact that even his most recently produced models have been around longer than most of the kids using them.

Our friend, the sergeant, spoke up again. "In Nam, a couple of us traded expendable supplies for Stens. Listen, I had one in Korea for a while, too . . . can't beat 'em when it comes to a tight firefight.

Other GIs feel the same way. Of course there are the Special Forces spooks whose careers are involved in secret mission weapons and highly sensitive, covert, assignments. Generally, these people have access to the newest James Bond weaponry. And, that all looks good for visiting VIPs who are "cleared" to rub elbows with these cloak 'n dagger types. But, when it comes to secret shots fired in deadly anger, most of the exotic stuff is left behind in favor of the tried and proved Sten.

"We used the Sten MkIIS, which is a silencer-equipped version of that weapon, on lots of quiet raids into officially neutral areas. And, we quietly eliminated a lot of officially dangerous people by very unofficial methods using those silenced Stens," an ex-covert operations weapon specialist for the Army's Special Forces admitted.

Cynically, a Special Forces Officer suggests another reason for using the silenced Sten, saying, "We were 'over the fence illegally' into Laos and Cam-



A British radioman and his buddy hold a position in France during the summer of 1942. The basic prototype of the gun was made in 1940.

bodia, with faked ID cards and foreign weapons in case there was any capture by the enemy."

After awhile, the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese had captured sufficient amounts of both regular and silenced M16 rifles and M3A1 submachine guns that the "sanitized" foreign weapons were no longer necessary to create an illusion. Yet the silenced Sten remained in use because it is a good weapon.

Slanderously, the Sten has been called lots of nasty names: "Cake Decorator;" "The Plumber's Delight;" "G. C. Murphy Special;" "The Mechanic's Lethal Lube Tube." But, the best name I've heard came from the tight lips of a former death-for-dollars mercenary who lists the CIA, Foreign Legion, and Congo Mercenaries, on his job resume: "It's the best damn lead-spreader I've ever used. I don't give a darn how old or awkward looking it is.

Illustrated is an ink sketch of the Sten Mark I and its parts.



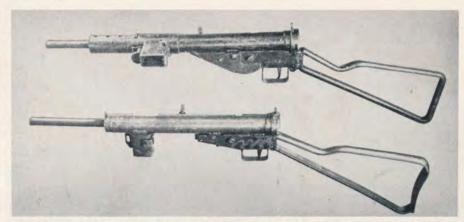
#### Invented by the British for use in WWII, Tommy's gun is still seeing action in the world's hotspots.

It's quick, accurate, safe, dependable—and kills like hell."

Yet, based solely on appearance, the derogatory names might be forgivable. After all, the anguish among British ordnance people was quite high when the prototype Sten was unveiled. Consider that the British had a military heritage that prided itself on hefty, quality-produced weapons with weight, lots of wood, solid steel, and finely oiled precision operation. Then someone dropped the ugly plumber's pipe called the Sten gun among these military aristocrats. The Sten is not a pretty weapon.

The heart of the Sten system is direct: simple—rugged—effective! It is designed with simplicity of operation and maintenance in mind. Manufacture is cheap, as each weapon was cost-figured at less than \$8 during World War II.

The side-saddle magazine sticking out the left side makes the Sten look like an awkward weapon to handle. Don't believe it. Firing from the hip in a combat position, the Sten is easy to handle and this configuration makes control of rise much easier.

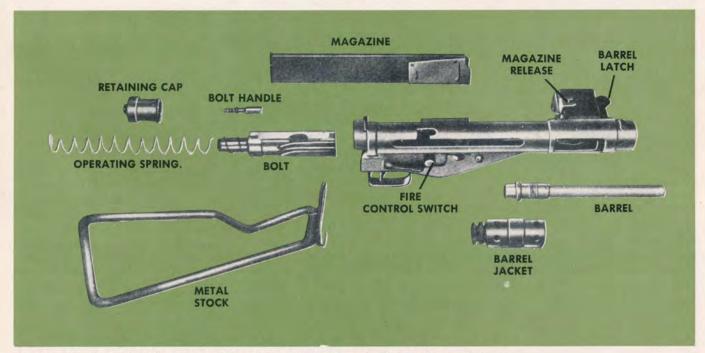


The Sten Mark II (top) and the German imitation known as the MP 3008. Germany manufactured several imitation models of the Sten in WWII.

British manuals publish the firing rate of the Sten series at about 600 rounds per minute. Although a 32-round box magazine is issued, men whose lives depend upon a zero-defects weapon say they never put more than 29 or 30 rounds in a clip. The gun's weight with loaded magazine is 8.9 pounds, and the length of the MkII is 30.3 inches. As with most weapons in its class, the Sten has an effective range going out to about 200 yards. Of

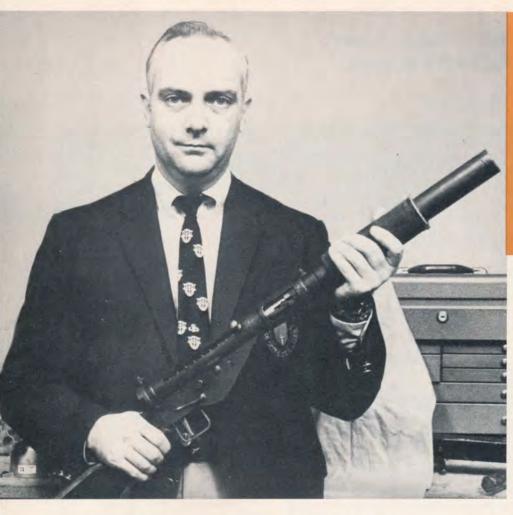
course, impersonal technical data is different than combat use, e.g. there is the now-retired GI who calls the Sten, "your best friend when the enemy gets too close." That was from a man who's seen combat in Korea, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Vietnam. In each encounter, he's carried a Sten MKII—a weapon that just won't roll over and play victim to obsolescence.

The Sten has seen service through the four decades since its design came



The Sten Mark II after the weapon has been field stripped. The Sten, simple but rugged, operates under any field/combat condition and has been around for 40 years.

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to the minds of two Britishers early in 1940. The basic prototype was developed by Reginald V. Shepard and Harold J. Turpin at England's Enfield weapons facility early in 1940. The name Sten was derived by using the first two letters of the designers' last names added to the first two letters of Enfield. The Sten filled England's need for an easily made, cheap, automatic weapon that didn't require expensive tooling or machinery or labor in a wartight economy. Indeed, the Sten was born at a time when England's back was to the wall and Nazi hands around her throat.

If the German Blitzkrieg fathered modern warfare, then Dunkirk midwifed the Sten. Faced with the loss of most of their individual and automatic weapons, the British were in life-ordeath immediate need of an inexpensive weapon which could be turned out on stamped, mass-produced equipment. The Sten was born.

After the prototype development at Enfield, the Sten was put on Government bids. The initial award was to Birmingham Small Arms, Ltd. (BSA) which rolled its first delivery of the Sten MkI off the line and into British Army hands by August of 1941. By November, BSA was delivering 2000 Stens a month, and stamping production reached a wild peak in 1943, when BSA turned out 47,000 weapons in one week's time. In all, approximately 3,750,000 Stens were manufactured by various plants in England, appearing in various design modifications from 1941 until 1945. In addition, factories in Canada and Australia also turned out enormous quantities of Sten guns.

For some reason the U.S. ignored the Sten in favor of the Thompson, and later the M3 "Greasegun." Commenting on this, British ordnance people remarked, "comparing the Thompson with the Sten is like pitting a very delicate child of the aristocracy against a virile hardy ragamuffin from England's slums."

The Thompson while a reliable weapon was no competitor in tests with the Sten prototype. In 1941, the U. S. Army ordered tests to find a submachine gun to replace the heavy, costly Thompson. Among the units tested was the Sten. However, the American M3 was chosen as the standard weapon,

ATFD expert Robert Scroggie with Sten Mark II. This silencer-equipped Sten is presently being used in Viet Nam. Despite its obvious ugliness, the Sten has become world-famous as a deadly, accurate and dependable military combat weapon. Another bonus feature of this weapon is the relatively low cost of mass producing the gun. The weapon cost less than \$8 to produce in WW II.

while the British competitor was criticized for its "highly unorthodox appearance."

Yet, the Sten made its mark all over the rest of the world during periods of conflict. In addition to regular issue to the British troops, thousands of Stens were airdropped into occupied Europe for the use of resistance groups. The silenced version was also used in covert operations behind enemy lines.

There are eight modifications of the original design, running from the Mark I to the Mark VI. Basically, they began with the original MkI. After some 110,000 of these were produced, the improved MkII became standard. The MkII differs from the MkI only in terms of external configuration—the improvements being suggestions from combat veterans in the field. The MkII is the most popular and most widely produced model of the Sten series. In fact, most of the Stens in operation all over the world today are MkII models.

Joel Harper is the name of a young man who did some service for Uncle Sam, then decided to sell his military skills in Africa a few years ago. Since he's black, the jobs come easier there. Joel likes the Sten.

"I used both the regular MkII and the silenced one in Nam," Joel told me when we met in Washington recently. "The first Sten I had was made at Long Branch (Canada) in 1943, which means it's 3 years older than I am. That old gun pulled me out of trouble in Nam, and that's why I had it smuggled to Africa for me. There's no other gun I want when I'm facing men who want to kill me"

The least widely known and mysterious modification of the MkII is the silenced model known as the MkIIS. A lot more of these guns were produced

than is usually officially published, and many of them are still around today.

"We made them mostly for air-drop in occupied Europe," a British officer related. "But, they still keep turning up all these years later where there's trouble—Israel, Cyprus, Algeria, Egypt, all over Asia, and now in Ireland."

This silenced submachine gun is still the standard weapon with which all other silenced submachine guns are compared . . . despite the fact it is officially a museum relic. Or, as one young British veteran of Northern Ireland told reporters, "Hell, my old man said his commando units used silenced Stens when they hit Dieppe in 1942. The bloody Micks are using the same bloody damn guns against us now."

Despite the popularity of the MkII, modifications brought forth the MkIII late in 1943, although the changes were again in exterior design only. The design was made to increase stability, according to one Royal Army Ordnance Officer. Operationally, it didn't make much of a dent on the use of the MkII. Nor did the next model.

The Sten MkIV made only an experimental appearance during 1943 and 1944. Its appearance differed so

greatly from other models of the gun that it should really be classed as a separate weapon. In any event, the MkIV never got beyond prototype before the MkV was already into production.

The MkV was the final major modification of the Sten series, and was developed in 1944. It was the standard British submachine gun until 1953, but was in wide, official use as late as 1958.

An excellent weapon, it is still shooting in combat today, but not in the same numbers as the omnipresent MkII. However, the MkV was termed by officers as an ideal weapon and it moved in ahead of its time in 1944, winning friends among the paratroops and commandoes who used it. The final Sten modification was the MkVI, which was a silenced version of the MkV. It never gained (Continued on page 72)

The British, who invented the Sten gun, never got the Mark IV beyond the prototype stage. Because of its radical configuration, many feel it should have been classified as a separate design.







# THACAS NEW MODEL 51 AUTOLOADER

By CLAIR F. REES

When ITHACA first announced their new gas-operated autoloader several months back, I couldn't wait to get my hands on one. But I had to. Early production delays (that seems to be par for the course with almost any new model) caused a promised September delivery date to be set back to October, then to December, and I finally received my test sample from the factory in late January of this year. I'm happy to report that the wait was worthwhile.

The first thing I did when I received my sample Model 51 was to take it apart to see what made it tick. Ithaca had promised that the gun would be easy to disassemble, and if anything, that was an understatement. The gun practically fell apart by itself as I followed the easy-to-read photo-illustrated instructions in the owners manual.

Without the use of any tools whatever, I quickly had the forend and bar-

The author stated that he could fire the M51 rapidly and without losing control of the firearm. As if to prove his point, this picture was taken, capturing two of the ejected shells still in the air. The M51 departs from tradition in that its magazine capacity is two—not four—shells, making the gun a three shooter with one in the chamber. The author found muzzle jump to be minimal.

rel off, exposing the gas cylinder (which also comes apart without tools), and had removed the entire action assembly, including bolt. This gun is going to be a cinch to clean—and clean thoroughly!

I then removed the trigger assembly, which is held in the receiver by a pair of metal pins. These were pressed out with the only "tool" needed for the entire disassembly (I used the end of a mechanical pencil), and the complete trigger group dropped out. It was easy to see why Ithaca calls the model 51 their "Simple Shooting Machine."

The second time I attempted this complete "field strip," I timed myself. The entire job took just 25 seconds! Even a lazy type like myself will have no excuse not to give this gun a good cleaning whenever needed.

With the gun disassembled, Ithaca's claim to having a brand-new action and breech design, and not merely an adaptation of an existing design, was easily verified.

The heart of the Model 51 is what Ithaca engineers call their "Everlast" gas system. This system has a single moving part—a hardened steel piston that, powered by exhaust gas tapped some 10 inches forward of the breech, travels but  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch to get the whole ejection/loading mechanism

moving. As I mentioned, this piston, too, can be easily removed without tools for occasional cleaning or inspection. And if it should ever need replacing (which doesn't appear likely), you won't need to buy a whole new barrel. Keeping in line with the "simple machine" concept, the M51 gas system has no washers, rings or gaskets to fuss with.

The action assembly itself comes out of the gun as a unit—action slide and bolt—leaving only the trigger assembly within the receiver. And with the trigger assembly removed, the inside of the receiver is left completely bare for easy cleaning. No excuse for letting this autoloader get gunked up with dirt or unburned powder!

The bolt itself rotates through 18 degrees, and has three integral lugs that lock into mating slots in the barrel extension. This barrel extension is of special alloy steel that provides extra strength in the chamber section. (In testing the M51, Ithaca engineers subjected a locked bolt to pressures that were more than twice that generated by a 12-gauge proof load. The test gun continued to perform without a hitch.)

The M51 action is machined from a solid block of steel, and the barrel is formed with Ithaca's Roto-Forge process that, according to Ithaca, "actually rearranges the molecular structure of

the steel, making it tougher without making it brittle." The barrel is also stress-relieved for uniform tensile strength throughout.

Another gratifying thing I discovered was that, once apart, the M51 is just as easily reassembled. No juggling or jiggling is required to get parts to fall back into their respective places, and no graduate degree in engineering is needed to strip the gun to its bare essentials and then return it to operating condition. And if you want to probe even deeper into the gun's innards, the mainspring and firing pin can also be removed with little difficulty. So much for the M51's unique design and obviously fine engineering (Kudos here to James Tollinger, Ithaca's director of research and development, who designed the gun).

From an aesthetic viewpoint, the M51 leaves little to be desired. Stock and forend are of select American walnut, machine checkered in an attractive pattern. Deluxe skeet and trap models have "full fancy" walnut stocks, and sport hand checkering in the same basic design.

Stock measurements for the field models are listed as  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " X  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " X 14, but my sample taped a  $1\frac{3}{8}$ " drop at the comb,  $2\frac{3}{8}$ " at the heel, and the length of pull measured  $13\frac{7}{8}$ ". I might add that the (Continued on page 46)



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By CLAIR F. REES

#### KLEINGUENTHER'S OFFERS RIMFIRE SHOOTERS TWO MODELS THAT DESERVE ATTENTION

BY FAR the most popular cartridge on the market today is the .22 rimfire. An enormous number of rifles chambered for this ubiquitous little round cross dealers' counters each year, proving that everyone—small-game hunters, target buffs and just plain plinkers—loves the .22.

Because of the .22's built-in popularity, there have always been many different styles, models and makes of firearms designed to digest this cartridge for the shooter to choose from. Now a Texas importer—Kleinguenther's Distinctive Firearms, Inc., P. O. Box 1261, Seguin, Texas 78155—has added two new rifles to the selection.

The rifles—a model K-12 bolt-action and a K-15 autoloader—are manufactured in Austria and West Germany. The autoloader is made in Austria by the well-known Voere gun-making firm, and the K-12 is a product of West Germany.

By any standards—European or American—these rimfires are handsome rifles. Both sport hand-checkered, oiled walnut stocks complete with rosewood fore-end tips and white spacers. Both also feature Monte Carlo cheekpieces and sling swivels.

From the quality appearance of these good-looking .22's, it's immediately obvious that they are not "economy-grade" imports. This premise is further borne out by the price—\$67.85 for the bolt-operated rifle, \$89.50 for the autoloader.

What, besides good looks, can you expect from im-

ported rimfires at those prices? To find out, I took the K-12 and K-15 to the range to see how they would stack up in the accuracy and functioning department.

I first ran a variety of ammo through the K-15 autoloader to see how well it would digest several mixed brands. Although the 8-shot clip would only feed .22 Long Rifle shells, the rifle chewed its way flawlessly through several boxes of both high and standard-velocity ammunition from the various U. S. manufacturers.

One unusual feature of this rifle is that it can be used as a *non*-automatic—that is, the bolt can be locked in the forward position by pushing in and turning the operating handle clockwise. After firing, the operating handle must then be turned counterclockwise to unlock the action, and the handle must be pulled rearward and released by hand to eject the spent shell and chamber a new round. The bolt can also be locked in the open position.

A hole in the side of the bolt exposes a red indicator that shows when the action is cocked and ready to fire (the indicator is visible only when the safety is in the "off" position). The safety itself is located at the rear of the bolt housing and rotates through approximately 160 degrees—right, or clockwise, for "on" safe, left for "off."



Pictured above, author Rees fires the K-12 with a Leupold scope. The groups averaged 1½ inches at a distance of fifty yards.

The author compared the Kleinguenther Model's K-12 (left) and the K-15. Both rifles boast handcheckered walnut stocks with Monte Carlo cheekpieces, rosewood fore-ends and white spacers. The Model K-12 bolt-action rifle is manufactured in West Germany and retails for \$67.85. The Model K-15 autoloader is made in Austria by Voere and sells for \$89.50.

This is a positive safety that blocks the firing pin and disengages the trigger.

The rear sight on the K-15 is a step-adjustable (for elevation only) "U"-notched blade, with graduations marked in increments to 200 yards (meters?). The front sight, I am sorry to say, is a plastic bead (in silhouette) on a plastic post—which is on a plastic base. The sight is protected by a metal hood, but I would much preferred to have seen an all-metal affair on a rifle of this quality (and price). The plastic base of this sight is fitted to the barrel via a slotted dovetail, and can be removed by simply sliding forward.

This 5-pound 14-ounce rifle turned in a creditable job on targets, keeping five Remington match rounds within  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an inch at 50 yards and grouping a similar number of Winchester-Western Super X high powers into a 1-inch diameter circle. All firing was done from a rest with a Leupold Vari-X 2x7 mounted on the rifle's grooved receiver.

While accuracy was acceptable, I found the trigger somewhat disconcerting at first. The triggers on both the K-15 and K-12 have approximately 3/8" loose slack that must be taken up before the actual "pull" begins. Once GUNS • SEPTEMBER 1972



The Model K-15 produced groups of one inch and less at a distance of fifty yards. Note coarse checkering.

this slack had been taken up, the K-15's trigger broke at 3½ pounds—although it exhibited a slight degree of "mushiness" that is common to most autoloading rimfires. (Incidentally, the trigger pull on the K-15 is adjustable.)

The German-and-English language owner's manual that accompanied the K-15 recommended that the rifle be cleaned from the muzzle for convenience's sake. However, it also included simple step-by-step instructions for completely dismantling the action whenever thorough cleaning is desired. (Continued on pages 54)



A trophy eland shot with the .338 Magnum while the load was still in the field test stage.

## RIFLE AND LOAD GAME FIELD TESTS

By COL. CHARLES ASKINS

THE alder-flecked sidehill above Karluk Lake was ominously quiet. Within its depths slunk a nine-foot Kodiak brownie. A swirling eddy of man-smell had reached him and he had bushed up. Now we waited on the down wind side of the willows while Butch and Morris worked their way to the upper flank. When their scent drifted down to the great bruin, he would, we calculated, bust out of his hiding place.

The rifle I held in my hands was a new one. It was the new Remington 7mm Magnum. It had never been tested on the giant Alaska bear. The year was 1962, and the 7 mag was an untried quantity. It had just appeared and no one had tried it on our mightiest game.

As the guides reconnoitered up wind the great beast stirred restlessly. Air currents carried a warning of great danger. Man. He came hurtling out of the alders at a distance of 37 steps. The 175-gr Corelokt bullet took him squarely in the right shoulder and it penetrated to the far side lodging just beneath the skin. He rolled like a head-shot rabbit. Killed in midstride. It was a convincing demonstration of the lethality of the new cartridge. Later, I

tried the 7mm on Polar bear, at a slightly greater yardage, and it again made a perfect execution.

Did these two kills of our largest carnivores prove that the gun and load were adequate for both? Well, hardly. Later on I shot moose, caribou, elk and deer with the Remington and in every kill the performance was all that anyone could ask. But the taking of a single species is flimsy ground for the recommendation of the rifle-cartridge combo. Better to axe a dozen bruin and then summarize.

This brings us down to the judgment on guns and calibers based of times on skimpy gamefield performance. The hunter, if he is lucky, will shoot during the season a white-tail buck, a bull elk, and maybe a black bear. This is if he is an enthusiastic sportsman and does not quibble about a couple of thousand miles of travel and is not adverse to plunking down fifteen hundred bucks or so for the privilege of gathering in his 3-trophy bag. If this hunting stint is done with a new cartridge—like the 7mm magnum once was—how much credence can be given the performance of the new load? Not much, believe me.

Yet a great many shooters will noisily hold forth on the gun and load. And all based on their gunning on these 2 or 3 critters.

I have read after these same laddy-os who have never



The King of Beasts was bagged with the help of the Remington M725 in .458 Magnum caliber coupled with a Hornady 500 grain bullet. In Botswana alone, the author saw not less than 15,000 game animals.



shot anything more dangerous than a Texas javelina and a runty whitetail deer and they will tell you of the merits of the .375 H&H magnum over the .416 Rigby. Or admonships their listeners to select the 200-gr. .300 bullet over the 180-grain for Alaska Peninsula moose. And not in any instance have they ever been closer to really big game than their local zoo! This may be accepted by the average listener but in my opinion it gets the self-anointed expert out on a shaky limb.

The truth is that North America represents a poor hunting ground for the proofing of big game rifles and loads. Our game laws are such that unless the experimenter signs on to help decimate the Yellowstone Park elk herd—a chore usually confined to the park rangers—he simply cannot get enough shooting to reach firm conclusions on the rifle-cartridge combination. Only Africa provides enough targets to arrive at a hypothesis which will reasonably stand.

On an African safari it is within bag limits to collect thirty to forty trophies. These will range from the 15-lb Dik Dik to the 7-ton tusker. And all this during a 4-week shooting stint. Based on our at-home average of 3 trophies per hunting season, the sportsman on an African swing may account for as much game as he could normally An oryx shot with the .264 Magnum when the load was being field tested before its introduction on the shooting market. The author states that North America is a poor proofing ground and one must go to Africa in order to have a variety of game for proper testing.

expect at home over a 10-year period. And he will do all this on a 30-day safari.

Last year, in Botswana, I saw not less than 15,000 game animals. With plenty of game and in a miscellany of various species the thinking guns-man may evaluate both rifle and cartridge. With the exception of some trophies like lion, rhino, kudu, sable and roan antelope, the license permits bagging several animals of the same species. For example the Cape Buffalo. It is then that a solid evaluation of what the rifle will do can be determined. And after several safaris a background of knowledge is established which permits of solid analysis of the rifle-cartridge duo.

When the .243 Winchester load appeared in the mid-50s, I promptly took the cartridge to Africa to see how it would shape up. I fired the load in the then new Winchester Model 88 lever action rifle. I had Reinhart Fajen restock the piece to a full Mannlicher and on it I put the Leupold 4X scope in Leupold mounts. The loads were all factory and included the new standard 80-gr PSP, the 100-gr SP, and a 75-grain PSP which was experimental. It did 3550 fps and had 2175 ft. lbs. of muzzle energy. It has since been cashiered.

The first critter bagged with the untried .243 was a kongoni. A plains antelope that will weigh about 300 pounds. The range was not long, 127 yards, and the shot struck too far back and got into the animal's lungs. He fell, got up and fell again. When we approached, a second 100-gr. in the neck finished (Continued on page 56)



A Grant's gazelle taken with the .243 Magnum. The rifle is the Winchester Model 88 with a Fajen Mannlicher stock. A Leupold 4X scope was added in Leupold sights. 27 trophies were bagged with this load.



### GUNS and the LAW

# NON-LETHAL WEAPONS AND THE LAW

MY DICTIONARY defines a weap-on as a "deadly device, an instrument for use in combat-a lethal instrument, etc." There is no definition for a non-lethal weapon. Moreover, the majority of the so called current police non-lethal weapons, especially when used improperly by untrained personnel, have a definite harming or even lethal potential. As stated in a previous article, the non-lethal weapons in use by law enforcement are, hopefully, those least likely to cause a serious injury or fatality. Ideally, such weapons would have built in design and tactical use features that when used, or misused, still do no more than enable the officer to perform his basic mission of restraint, apprehension, or deterrence. To design a purely non-lethal police weapon and still have it perform a useful function is a near impossibility, but one that the extreme liberal segments of our society are constantly requesting. A feather could be called a non-lethal weapon but you can

smother a man under a pile of them.

Last December this writer, with about sixty other invited participants, attended a conference on non-lethal weapons in Washington, D. C. This meeting, sponsored by the Department of Justice and the National Science Foundation, drew together a varied mix. Representatives of law enforcement, correctional systems, related industry, social scientists and civil liberty movements were much in evidence. Consequently all attitudes toward police use of lethal and non-lethal weapons were represented. I strongly suspect that some participants would have been in favor of taking away police firearms and issuing "marshmellow guns." Some of these same types would probably have specified that only soft, fresh marshmellows be used, not stale, hard ones. At the other extreme were some hardened, bitter professionals who would probably not been averse to usage of flamethrowers in shootout situations.

In such a meeting it is difficult to arrive at a consensus, but some general conclusions were reached and passed on to the sponsoring agencies. To the relief of the law enforcement and correctional participants, it was agreed that for the individual officer there is not now, or in the foreseeable future, an adequate substitute for the handgun, the baton and the Chemical Mace type liquid tear gas projector. That this viewpoint persisted in this time of public permissiveness and minority pressures against law enforcement, in general, should not be too surprising, when last year 125 policemen were killed and 1,501 suffered serious injury in 2,082 reported incidents. It was also concluded that few of the so called new "soft" non-lethal weapons that have received so much attention in the liberal oriented press were in extensive police use.

A report published after the conference declared that some priorities to be acted on at the federal level should be:





COL. REX APPLEGATE

1. A need to develop improved weapons for use by the individual officer in handling fleeing felons. Such a weapon to be accurate, at a considerable range and able to quickly immobilize a suspect without risking injury to him or the arresting officer.

Thus far, tranquilizer darts, net projectors, tear gas projectiles and present kinetic or impact weapons do not entirely meet these requirements.

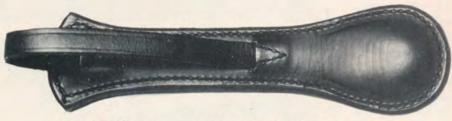
2. The development of new weapons for police control of group encounters was declared to be much less urgent but a need for new chemicals agents such as tear gas with less persistent after effects in closed areas and improved delivery systems was stated. CS type tear gas now used by the military and some police departments in riot actions can so contaminate a closed area, that for days and weeks after exposure it is denied to anyone. Tear gas billies, and some blast and burning type tear gas grenades have very serious side effects, incidental to police employment such as causing severe lacerations and injury, blindness, or starting fires, etc.

3. More research and development is needed to improve and refine the basic nightstick, and "sub-lethal" shotshell and handgun loads, personal protective devices and clothing.

(Continued on page 72)



The chemical Mace, liquid type tear gas, droplet projector is the only recently developed, non-lethal type police weapon that is in general law enforcement use. Almost all major and progressive police agencies are now using this type of a device to take the place of the blackjack to aid them in the control of "no shoot" violent situations. As stated in the non-lethal weapons conference report, the field of chemical weapons has a great development potential.



The shot-filled, leather covered blackjack comes in many shapes, weights and sizes. Generally, the flat, wide type with its quicker striking surface is less likely to cause lacerations or concussions. In a melee, when the target is moving, an edge blow is possible, increasing injuries. Note the leather hand strap added for control in a riot.

The sales of the "Shok Baton" to U.S. police and foreign law enforcement agencies have been on the upswing. This is potentially one of the most effective of all close contact, non-lethal police weapons. It is powered by a number of "C" sized flashlight cells and produces a painful shock if the middle contact unit touches the skin surface.



# STOCK INLETTING-

#### Guns DO-IT-YOURSELF PROJECT

WHENEVER gunsmiths, be they amateur or professional, get together they talk about guns. And when they talk about guns it is more than likely that quite a few words, thoughts and opinions will be expended on how a barreled action should be fitted to a stock.

Despite all this discussion—or possibly because of it—proper inletting continues to be a mystery to more than a few shooters. By and large, "good" inletting is generally meant to be close inletting. But this may not always be the case. Really good inletting is not only a close wood to metal fit but also holds the metal firmly in the stock so that it does not shift about with each shot, the action does not bind, twist, cramp or bend when the action screws are pulled up tight and the wood itself is not sprung or forced.

I once owned a beautifully stocked rifle with inletting so close that one would think it to be about perfect, there wasn't the slightest gap between wood and metal. But as it turned out the fit was actually too tight. The side pressure on the barrel and action forced the receiver into a bind so that it couldn't seat or "bottom" in the stock very well. As a result accuracy was never very good. During one particularly damp spell the stock absorbed a lot of moisture, began to swell, and already being too tight, cracked all the way up the forend. The problem in this case was that the stockmaker had made the inletting close by pounding and squeezing the action and barrel into the wood and compressing the grain. When that compressed grain began to swell something had to give.

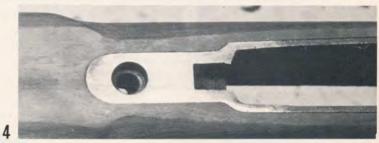
Taking the other extreme, it is possible to inlet a stock with wide, unsightly gaps between wood and metal but have

> 1) Here are four semi-inletted rifle stocks. Top to bottom: Bishop, Fajen, Biesen and the Pachmayr model. 2) Detail of Mauser guard as it is fitted. 3) Here a wood rasp is being used to widen the magazine mortise during the trigger guard fitting. 4) Front extension of guard assembly after it has been inletted and the wood worked down flush. 5) Inletting pins help to hold the action in positive alignment with the stock. 6) Coating the action with inletting black. 7) Details of black marks made by inletting black during the spotting process. 8) The beveled chisel is being used to scrape away the blackened wood. 9) Here, the outline of the action is being scribed on the top of the stock. This scribed line helps in the roughing out process. 10) A slight gap at the rear tang is cut intentionally to stop the stock from splitting or chipping.











# THE RIGHT WAY...











GUNS • SEPTEMBER 1972

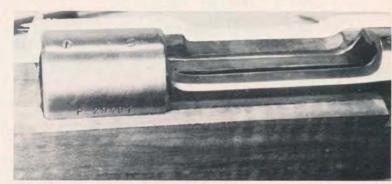
By JIM CARMICHEL

the action bottomed well with good contact on the recoil lug and have a finely accurate rifle. In fact, some amateurs (and even some so called professionals) defend their ragged looking inletting with a fierce but inane "What difference does it make how it looks so long as it shoots good?" In general, however, a stockmaker who can't do close inletting doesn't know enough about the craft to bed a rifle for accuracy either.

Frankly, I think good inletting is overrated! Overrated that is, in terms of how difficult it is to achieve a really good job. There's certainly no mystery or black magic involved and contrary to what you may have heard it doesn't take all that long either. More than one top notch professional stockmaker has admitted to me that in a working day's time he can completely inlet and shape a stock from a solid, unformed block of wood! Granted, of course, these are highly experienced craftsmen who know when, where and how much to cut and how to make every move count.

It takes the inexperienced stockmaker somewhat longer because he occasionally has to step back and figure out what to do next. Even so a few evening's work should result in a nicely fitted job even if one has had little or no experience. I'll qualify this prediction and state that you should end up with an inletting job you can be proud to show provided that you want to do a good job and pay attention to what you're doing!

Too, good stock work, like most other forms of high quality craftsmanship, doesn't require a trunkful of tools. I once knew a amateur gunsmith of sorts who, in reality, was more of a tool collector than a craftsman. Before attempting his first stocking job he spent about a year gathering every conceivable type of chisel and rasp and anything else that looked like it might cut, slice, scrape or dent wood. His first, and last, stockmaking effort was a dismal failure simply because he hadn't bothered to learn the proper use of even his simplest tools. For this reason simple tools are best for the (Continued on page 65)

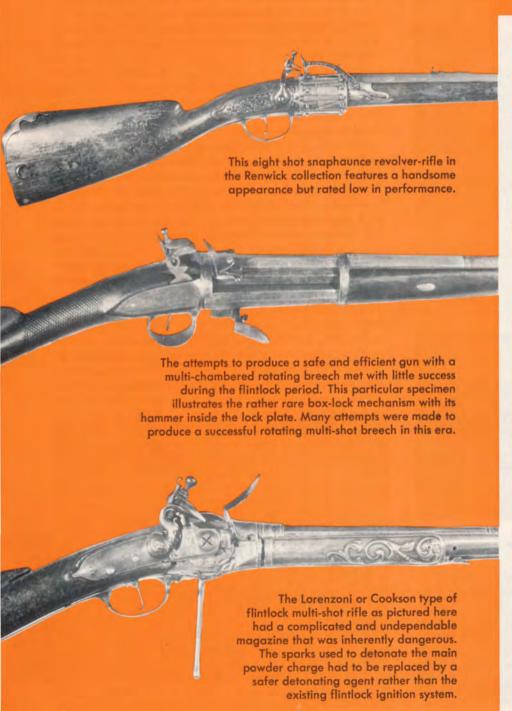


This photograph shows in detail a completely inletted action. Note that there are no gaps showing.

10

#### PART 1

# THE REUOLUER-



THERE WERE many inventive minds in the arms-making guilds of Europe and the British Isles, and from earliest times they had made a great effort to design a practical multishot firearm.

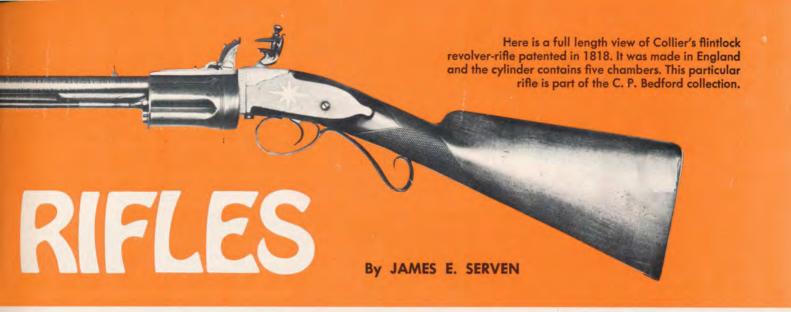
A major problem in early experiments with *multi-barrel* guns was the objectionable weight when two or more barrels were placed together. Obviously some form of multi-shot mechanism at the breech must be developed using a single barrel.

One of the great private collections of "revolver-rifles" (revolving cylinder rifles or rotating breech rifles as they are sometimes called) is the group assembled by J. C. Lowe of St. Louis. In a scholarly review of these guns which appeared in 1951, there is pictured a four-shot cylinder gun of the earliest ignition form, the matchlock. A similar gun is in the extensive Clay P. Bedford collection. There are excellent specimens of the matchlock revolver-rifles also in France's great Musee De L'Armee.

The wheel lock mechanism, following the matchlock in the 1500s could not be readily adapted to the revolving cylinder principle and about the best they could do in a practical multi-shot flearm was a rifle or pistol that would fire two shots, either with superposed barrels or superposed charges in the one barrel (always a risky principle).

The lock work of the subsequent flintlock ignition system offered no ideal system for guns with a rotating breech, but we find cylinder guns of the three major flintlock forms—Italian snaphaunce, Spanish miquelet and the common English and European

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flintlock. Many attempts were made to produce a successful flintlock gun with a rotating multi-shot breech and single barrel. Examples are found in the museums of Europe and England as well as in American collections like that of the late William G. Renwick.

The first flintlock cylinder guns to be produced in a reasonable uniform pattern and in some quantity were made in England on a system in which New Englanders Elisha H. Collier, Artemas Wheeler and Cornelius Coolidge had collaborated. Collier obtained an English patent in 1818 and Coolidge an 1819 patent in France. It is said that little interest was shown in their invention here in America, so they had taken it to England where a more sympathetic response awaited them. The late J. N. George owned four different types of Collier rifles and provided interesting data about them in his book English Guns and Rifles. The cylinders varied from five to seven chambers. Another very excellent source of Collier data is Collier and His Revolvers by C. P. Bedford, in the Fall, 1971 bulletin of the American Society of Arms Collectors.

Other approaches to production of multi-shot systems such as the Lorenzoni or Cookson types of magazine-fed flintlock repeating arms proved to be more dangerous novelties than practical weapons. Multi-barrel guns of the H. Nock type with a cluster of seven barrels, sometimes called pepperbox "Crow's nest" guns because of their scattergun characteristics and use aloft in warships, were far too heavy for sporting, infantry or cavalry use. It can be said that, except for

double-barrel flintlock shotguns, no efficient multi-shot arms came into extensive use until after the Reverend Alexander Forsyth, a minister of Belhelvie Parish in Aberdeenshire, England, showed the way to employ fulminates and other compounds as detonating agents to replace the flintlock sparks for exploding the main charge in a gun barrel. Joshua Shaw, an English emigrant to the United States, improved on the Forsyth explosive pellets or pills by sealing the detonating compound in copper cups, these becoming popularly known as percussion caps.

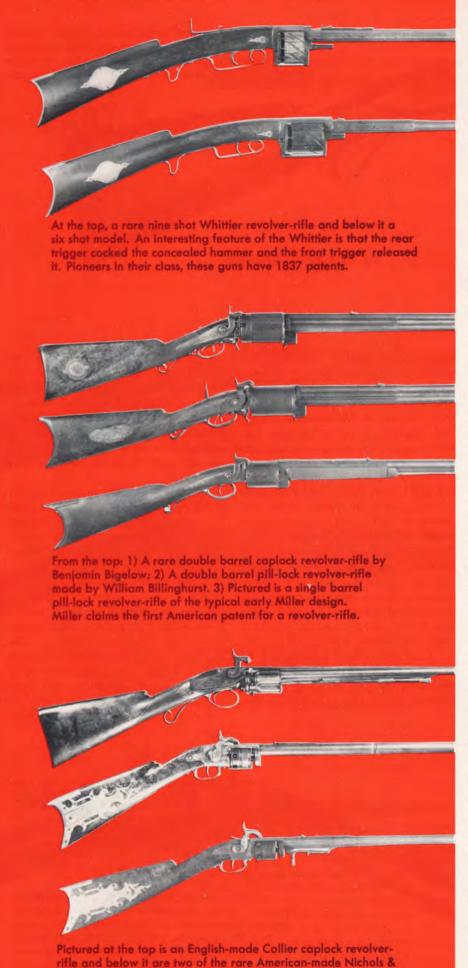
By the 1830s the principle of employing pills or percussion caps for ignition had gained widespread attention. Collier led the way by switching over to the more reliable percussion cap from the flintlock system early in the 1820s and thus Collier guns probably were the first revolving cylinder guns adapted to this new ignition system.

It is in the percussion period that the great majority of multi-chambered revolving breech rifles and shotguns were manufactured, a period covering approximately fifty years (1830-1880). Once the idea was accepted, the field opened wide for scores of manufacturers at home here in America and abroad.

A New York state gunmaker named J. Miller was granted a patent in 1829 for a gun having a number of charges, and Miller's claim to the first American patent for a "revolver-rifle" seems valid.

David G. Colburn's name soon appeared in the development of the Miller gun, and eventually the Miller principle was used in revolver-rifles signed by Brown, Cherington, Volpius, Armsby, Smith, Bigelow and Billinghurst as well as Miller. The great majority of these guns used detonating pills, small balls of detonating compound held in round vented holes on the periphery





Childs rifles. Note the reloading lever on the bottom gun.

of the cylinder.

Rochester, New York, appeared to be a center of this gunmaking trade and both Benjamin Bigelow and William Billinghurst worked there prior to 1850. These two gunmakers are worthy of special mention, not only because of the excellence of their work and fine reputations but because they are the only makers, except for Le Mat in France, that made cylinder rifles with two (over/under) barrels as well as single barrel guns.

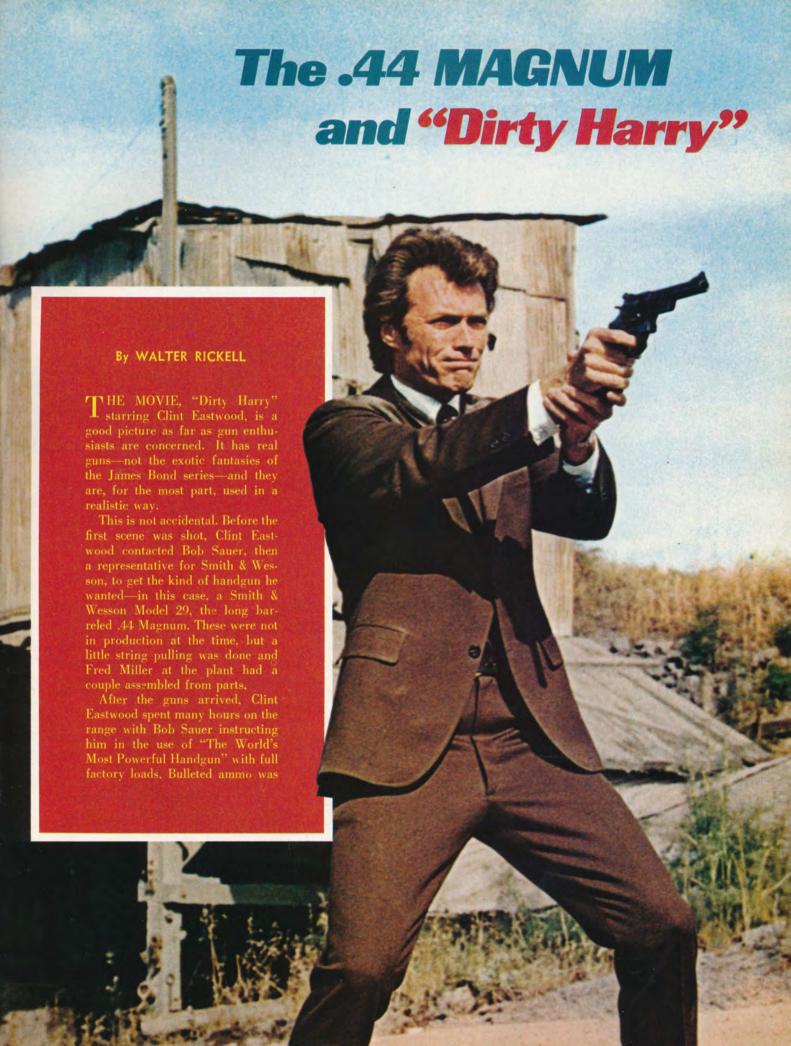
The under barrel was usually smoothbore and served as an axis for the cylinder: it was fired by a separate trigger and under hammer. The cylinder which served the rifled barrel usually had seven chambers and was turned manually. One of the finest specimens of this over/under type of cylinder rifle known was made by Benjamin Bigelow in the twilight of his career when he had moved out to Marysville, California; it was handsomely engraved, had a fine stock with selected grain and employed percussion caps rather than the pills. Bigelow died in 1888.

In the early period of revolver-rifle manufacture the multi-shot idea spread to backwoods gunsmiths who were still turning out single-shot Kentucky rifles, now changed over to the percussion system from the original flintlock. A caplock gun of this backwoods variety is a rifle with six-shot cylinder signed Noble, from the Herman Dean collection. It is stocked with the typical striped maple.

The 1830s had brought a modest stirring of activity in cylinder rifle manufacture in America. In 1836 Samuel Colt patented pistols and rifles made with a rotating breech, and I shall discuss the Colt activity in this field as the story proceeds. First, attention will be given to other pioneers such as O. W. Whittier.

One of the rarest of all revolverrifles is that patented by Whittier on May 30, 1837. I have seen only three specimens. There is an amusing story about these guns involving a now-deceased collector in the Philadelphia area who was rather impressed with his own knowledge of antique arms.

Along with several other collectors this gentleman was invited to view the collection of Major William G. Renwick who then lived in Weston, Mass. Throughout the visit the rather pompous collector offered frequent comments to show his superior knowledge and finally, (Continued on page 50)





"Dirty Harry," played by Clint Eastwood, contains more realism than 99% of the movies produced today. Eastwood personally fired the .44 Magnum before filming, in order to lend authenticity to the portrayal of the shooting scenes.



"Dirty Harry" gives this bank robber his rights after their brief, but violent confrontation during the bank robbery attempt. Note the size of the S & W revolver.

not used in the filming, of course, but this practice did give the star a feeling of how the gun reacts under full recoil. When blanks were used, he did an admirable job of duplicating the recoil. The blanks, by the way, were specially made, since the famous Hollywood 5-in-1 blanks would not fit the .44 chamber.

The power of what one man, armed with the .44 Magnum could do is graphically demonstrated in the scene where Harry wiped out an automobile and four suspects while eating his lunch. The film also shows Harry counting the rounds expended during a gun fight—something seldom shown in other shoot-em-ups. Dramatically, Harry holds the big Magnum on a bank robber and challenges him with "I lost count. I don't know if there's another round in my gun—want to take a chance?"

But all is not technically correct, unfortunately. Shown in the film is a high-powered rifle with a silencer—later described as a .30-06 through some confusing comments by Harry about lands, grooves, rifling, and a lot of other things as he holds a spent case left at the scene of the shooting. I would have thought that the movie experts would have known by now that you can't silence a high powered rifle. There is also the selection of a Winchester Model 70 elephant gun in .458 caliber. The ammo used



In between bites of his hotdog, "Dirty Harry" put the brakes on this get-away car with two .44 Magnum rounds.

was not described in detail, but I have horrible visions of a .458 solid clattering around downtown San Francisco or penetrating half a dozen offices before stopping.

One reviewer, a shooter no doubt, stated: "Harry's marksmanship, cinema variety, is second only to his choice of targets. Shooting a fleeing suspect (the first time) in the leg dramatizes pinpoint marksmanship. Later, the hero nips a deranged individual in the shoulder, causing the slayer-rapist to abandon his human shield."

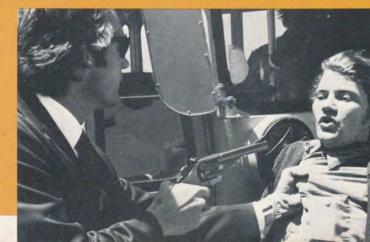
Is "Dirty Harry" pro or anti-gun? It depends on how flexible you are in your feelings. I did not care for the classification of a silenced sniper rifle as a "deer rifle," nor did I take to kindly when, after the sniper attack, every "rifle nut," whatever that means, has to be checked-out. As one pro-gun critic stated: "Responsible gun ownership took it on the chin, even if subliminally, in this film.

A good cop, even if he does bend the rules somewhat, Harry at least brings to the screen some semblance of authenticity; six-shot revolvers instead of the never empty variety; powerful guns that actually recoil instead of the never wavering cap pistols of old. Now, if he could have just missed his targets a bit more and left out the association of a psychotic killer with gun ownership.



The crazed killer, "Scorpio," takes aim from a roof in downtown San Francisco. The author took exception, as will many shooters, to the classification of the sniper's rifle as a "deer" rifle by the Frisco police.

"Dirty Harry" confronts "Scorpio." Note the facial expresssion of the would-be sniper—a living testimony of the effect of the big .44 Magnum by Smith & Wesson.

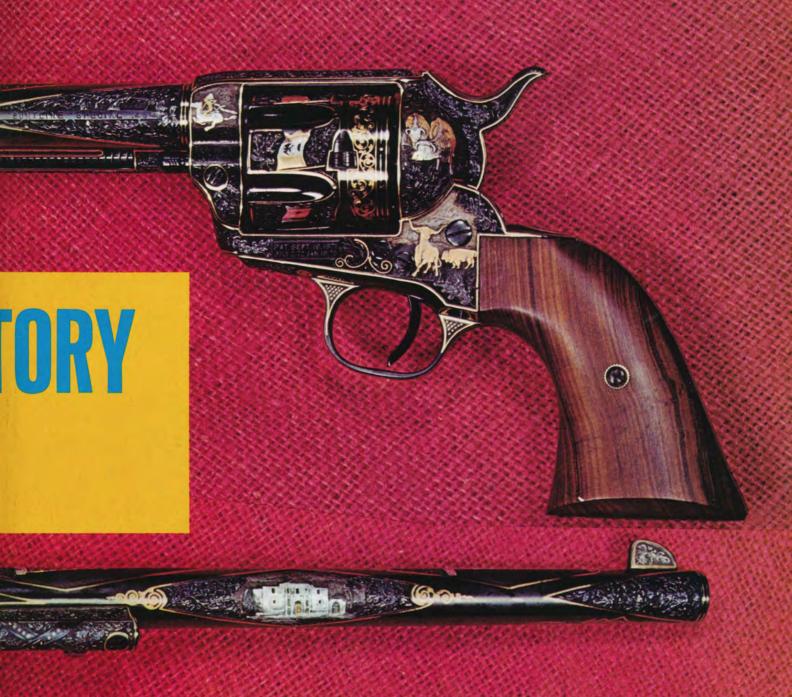




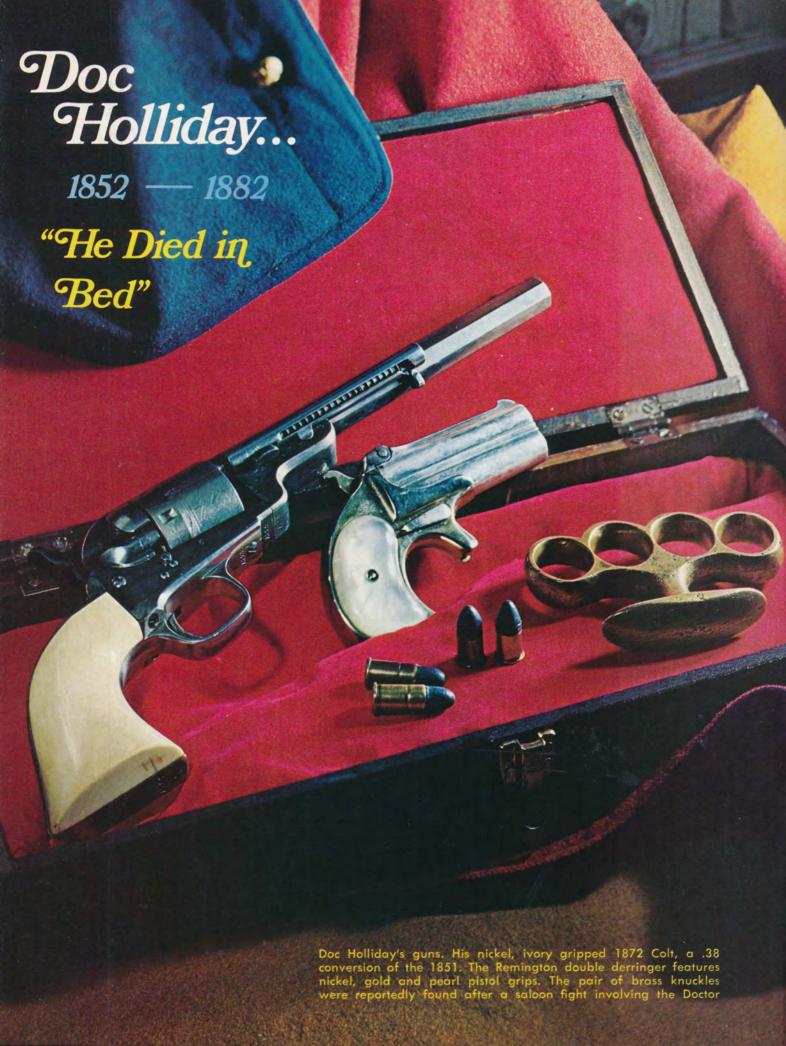


# TEXAS HIS on a COLT

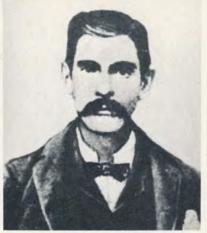




When John Mecom, Jr. of Houston, Texas decided to put the history of his home state on a gun, he certainly did it "Texas style." Choosing a Colt Buntline, he commissioned an engraver to design and execute his ideas in gold, silver and platinum. More than 1,640 hours went into the work, and the dedication of the artist is evident in each of the symbols and the engraving surround them. This composite photo shows both the right and left sides of the revolver with the Alamo, Judge Roy Bean's office, a cowboy, the railroad, a Lone Star State outline and the traditional Texas longhorn. On the top of the barrel, and not visible in these photos, are an oil well, the Lone Star Memorial, and the State Seal. Photo by Harry Knode.







Doc Holliday, age 28

#### By E. DIXON LARSON

THE NAME, John H. Holliday doesn't have much of an impact on most, that is until "Doc" is applied to it, then one readily associates the name with the Earps, cards, saloons, whiskey, and a likely hand at gunplay. Holliday was born in Virginia in 1852. Some attribute his bitterness to the loss of his father in the Civil War and the defeat of the Confederacy while he was in his teens. "Doc" started his executions by killing two Negro youths he saw swimming in his old swimming hole on his way home from graduation from the Baltimore College of Dentistry, five years after the Civil War. Realizing the consequences, he fled to Dallas, Texas. Here he tried dentistry but soon found he had no talents for the profession.

In reality, he was not a big man, but from the Pinkerton files, a frail, tiny man of 5' 2" tall, 115 lbs., and regardless of the weather, he always wore a long black coat, and constantly coughed into a blue handkerchief. His dossier also states that he had a wispy sandy mustache and although most pictures make his eyes appear dark, they were blue. "Doc's" tuberculosis caught up with him in May of 1887 when he sought refuge in the newly finished Hotel Glenwood in Glenwood, Colorado. "Doc" had mellowed some and was a saloon faro dealer. His last 57 days were not pleasant, as he was bedfast.

On the eve of November 8, 1887, "Doc" died amidst the frivolity resounding from the hotel grand dining room celebrating the completion of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad through the Royal Gorge. Doc was 35 years old and died in bed with his "boots off." Doc's gravemarker, which was paid for by the Glenwood saloon employers, stands tall in the Linwood Cemetery of Glenwood, Colorado and can be (Continued on page 63)





#### By NICHOLAS BROTKE

FOR SEVERAL years my family and I have traveled south into Mexico for an antique gun searching vacation. Always penetrating a little further than the year before hoping for that one Colt Paterson revolver for a few dollars. Last year we rambled the length of Mexico for over two months in our 19 foot trailer. This year I wanted to find out if the pastures are even greener in Central America. So we took four months and drove to Costa Rica, then back to Los Angeles. For a trip of this scope our old trailer was inadequate. I decided to buy a new Islander 23' motorhome. We found this much more convenient, safer and faster to travel in.

As a gun dealer and antique weapons collector I receive great personal enjoyment in searching those little obscure towns for some rare item. This year we had a beautiful trip driving over 12,000 miles, but at the conclusion I found that Mexico is still the place to find the goodies. I have determined that for some reason, Mexicans have more of a trading and gathering character. Mexico has fewer gun restrictions than most other Latin American countries. These other countries have had these restrictions for so long that it has not allowed a build up of antique guns.

Although Mexico is relatively poor, I found Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua even poorer. These factors, plus the big 1910 to 1918 Mexican revolution, just means more old guns can be found there.

Locating a good antique gun at a bargain price is seldom easy. Many times I have wasted two days chasing a rumored "find" that turned out valueless. Shootable guns are never cheap in Mexico or Central America. Because of high profit structures and import duties, generally all new guns cost 50% more than in the U.S. In turn this makes modern used guns very expensive.

I've noted in small rural towns there is no such thing as a collectors item. Guns are either "shootable" or beyond shooting (possibly valuable) "decorators". Since these country people usually don't have much money, unserviceable guns will not stay in the family indefinitely. They will be sold to the first interested buyer at the prevailing local price. These continual sales have created a condition where in the rural towns there are almost no percussion or flintlock guns. Most of these were sold off 20 to 40 years ago.

Another reason for the scarcity of real old guns is the tropical climate. Not only does this cause rapid rust on the steel but wood worms can really thrive. Most antique gun stocks look like they've been blasted with #9 shot. I've seen many guns about a hundred years old with the

# GUN BUYING IN SOUTH AMERICA

stocks crumbling apart. These factors have created a market where even in these poor countries you may see a flintlock weapon selling for twice it's U.S. value.

I have seen many really fine high quality antique guns in Latin America but these are in the family collections of the wealthy. The rich are very rich and also very well informed. In friendship they may give you a gun worth several hundred dollars, but nothing is for sale.

If you speak Spanish it will help during transactions but it is not necessary. With a little luck you can find an English-speaking guide for about \$5.00 per day. I have found that old men work best but try to stay within his local townships. Watch out for guides who can get you a "Special Deal." The special deal can be a setup for 10 to 20 per cent commission for himself. I've learned from experience that about a 200 word Spanish vocabulary will get you by, and life is much simpler that way.

If you buy antique guns in the big cities look carefully for fakes. It is fairly common to find old Spanish "Colt" frontier copies which have been expertly re-engraved with Colt markings. This time I even saw some Japanese "Tower" flintlock reproduction pistols which were antiqued very well. Such guns are regularly for sale at flea markets. Look closely, and carry a jewelers magifying glass.

Costa Rica is one of the most interesting countries in all Central America. I just wish it was closer, driving to it is really too much—at least two weeks each way. Flying there is actually more practical, Costa Rica is a more affluent country with the annual income around \$600 per family. This is double most other Central American countries.

It has millions of acres of rich cattle grazing land. Very colorful cowboys ride these ranges herding thousands of sturdy heifers. This land was settled by hardy Castilians, Basques and Germans. There are few Indians in the country and over 60,000 people speak English. Secondary school education is required and these people are very proud of the literary culture. It is called "The Land of Peace," has never had a war, and has no formal army.

The Costa Rica government is quite liberal and modern gun sales are fairly unrestricted. There are no limits on gun possession although citizens can purchase only two guns at one time. There is compulsory modern gun registration and I understand that the government keeps records of all guns using IBM machines. Fortunately the government registration costs only 15¢ for each gun transfer.

Because of the large middle class population I found a definite increase in both the quality and quantity of older guns. In San Jose (the capital) there are several large gun shops with selections worth investigation. One dealer in particular "Jorge R. Andre" had over fifty good collectors pieces. I found gun shop prices for collectors pieces ran 25% to 50% less than in the United States. Prices from private parties were really outstanding but required hours of searching.

In Van Nuys, California—I operate "Southern California Firearms." As a dealer I was interested in the techniques of gun merchandising within Costa Rica. Strangely I found the shooters wanted exactly the opposite to their U.S. counterparts.

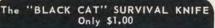
There are no wholesalers in Costa Rica since the country is not large enough to support them. The bigger dealers import weapons directly from foreign manufacturers without middleman costs. The shipments are usually made by parcel post and take over two months to arrive.

In new guns, because of high American prices, I found European arms completely dominating the market. There is no trade with the iron curtain countries and I saw no Japanese guns either.

In shotguns, inexpensive Spanish-made 16 gauge double barrels outsell everything else. German 16 gauge doubles sell second best. The 16 gauge shotgun outsell the 12 gauge five to one—when in the states it is exactly opposite. Some automatic shotguns are used but again tastes run more European. Franchi is #1, Remington #2 and Browning #3. I was told pump shotguns just don't sell.

Sako rifles are number one for center fire sales. In rimfire .22 rifles, bolt actions sell best and Voere, Erma and Anschutz dominate the market. In .22 auto's Franchi is number one with the Savage Model 87 second. In Costa Rica the price of the Franchi and Savage .22 rifles were the same—about \$55.00. Here in the U.S. the Franchi costs \$30.00 more.

I noted many cheap small European handguns, similar to those imported to the U.S. before they were stopped by the 1968 gun control law. These were by far the best sellers since our handguns were costly. They do recognize the superior quality of American handguns and when purchased Smith & Wesson was first in sales, Ruger #2 and Colt #3.





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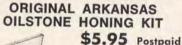
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#### ITHACA'S MODEL 51 12 GAUGE SHOTGUN

(Continued from page 25)

stock fitted me perfectly from the start.

Metal surfaces are all nicely polished, and carry a deep blue finish that promises to be extremely durable. Both sides of the receiver are dressed up with a modest amount of scroll engraving. The M51 has a shallow, low-profile receiver that helps give the gun an attractive, streamlined silhouette.

My test sample is the standard model with ventilated rib. This rib is \(^{\text{Me}}'\) wide and carries Ithaca's light-gathering Raybar front sight. All vent rib models also have a middle bead sight located some 13 inches back from the muzzle, while target-grade models feature the same middle bead with a Bradley-type front sight.

Okay, the M51 is good-looking—both inside and out. But how well will it shoot?

Incidentally, the M51 departs from the traditional (for autoloaders) in that its magazine capacity is two—not four—shells, making it a three-shooter (with one in the chamber). Since federal regulations prohibit the use of any gun holding more than three shells on migratory game birds—doves, ducks or geese—I look upon the three-shot capacity of the M51 as a plus. With this gun, you'll never need to worry about the possibility of leaving the magazine plug at home.

Having five (or more) shots available in the magazine of a shotgun may have been a selling point several decades ago when limits were generous and regulations all but unknown, but in this day of two- and three-bird limits for many upland species, the need for more than a trio of shots in any scattergun is questionable. (It's been years since I've had the plugs out of any of my magazine guns, and most of my friends could say the same.)

While the model 51 holds but three shells, it can get rid of all three in a hurry. I found that I could fire it rapidly enough to put all three empty hulls in the air before the first one hit the ground, and still maintain some degree of control over the gun.

This says something for the M51's ability to absorb apparent recoil. As is typical of gas-operated autoloaders, the new Ithaca is extremely easy on the shoulder, even with the "baby magnums" the M51's 2<sup>3</sup>4-inch chamber will digest. (And incidentally, the M51 will digest all standard-

length 12-gauge shells—from light field loads through short magnums without adjustment.)

On the basis of pendulum tests, Ithaca claims that the Model 51 has "the lightest recoil of any automatic 12-gauge shotgun." Since I didn't attempt any comparable tests, I can't confirm this claim. However, my shoulder tells me that the M51's recoil is at least as light as other gas-loaders I've tried.

The Model 51 is also highly reliable. Ithaca engineers fired 14,000 rounds through one without a bobble.

Just to be difficult, I fired mixed loads of high- and low-velocity shells through my sample 51 with the gun held at several angles—including upside-down. No problems. I even chucked a wee amount of dirt in through the ejection port to see if this would hang it up, and again the gun kept right on firing.

My sample 51 wore a 28-inch "modified" choke barrel. However, when I patterned it with Remington shells loaded with 1½ ounces of No. 7½ shot, it consistently produced patterns that ran around 69 percent. And with Federal magnums throwing 1½ ounces of No. 4 shot, pattern density increased to 72 percent—which is "full" choke performance in any man's book. I might add that patterns with both shot sizes were exceptionally even and well-distributed.

Other pertinent statistics include the gun's weight, which is listed at 7½ pounds for the standard "plain" model, and a quarter-pound heavier for vent-rib types (mine tipped the scales at 7 pounds, 10 ounces). The safety can quickly be reversed to suit southpaws, and of course, a full selection of interchangeable barrels are available.

Prices begin at \$184.95 for the standard field model and at \$209.95 for the same model with vent rib. Target models begin at \$214.95 for the standard skeet model and top out at \$259.95 for the deluxe trap model with Monte Carlo stock.

To sum up, Ithaca has produced an extremely well-designed, well-engineered shotgun. The Model 51 has many desirable features, including ease of disassembly, low apparent recoil, durability and a high degree of reliability. And all this in a good-looking, nice-handling package that is competitively priced.

I think they have a winner.

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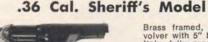
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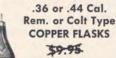
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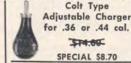


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#### OUR MAN IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 12)

acquire lands for wildlife refuges and national forests, a new concept entered the law which enabled the various departments of the Federal Government to exercise qualified dominion of wildlife.

This new concept within the Federal framework could appropriately be entitled, according to Mr. Hall, "The Land Ownership Theory.'

In the case of Mullaney v. Anderson in 1952, the United States Supreme Court declared a nonresident license fee invalid as a discrimination against nonresident commercial fishermen. In 1969, the Tenth Circuit Court of appeals in the case of New Mexico State Game Commission v. Secretary of Interior, it was decided that the Federal Government need not secure permission from the state game department to kill game animals in the management of national parks within a given state.

This Guns contributor has to agree with Mr. Hall that the Federal Government has the Constitutional powers to regulate wildlife on all federal lands. It would appear that if the several states hope to retain complete jurisdiction over wildlife that their respective legislatures will have to apply the same standards to residents as opposed to nonresidents where hunting on federal property is concerned.

#### HANDLOADING BENCH

(Continued from page 11)

Those of you who pour thousands of rounds through your favorite handgun, may be using mild loads because you've heard (repeatedly and for many decades) that full-charge, jacketed bullet loads will wash out a barrel in a hurry. Depends on what you consider long barrel life, but I just sectioned a .45 Auto barrel that had digested over 5000 rounds of fullcharge, jacketed-bullet loads-except for slight polishing at the throat, rifling was still perfect. In fact, tool marks were still visible on top of the lands. In another case, a .357 Magnum revolver fired 10,000 rounds of jacketed factory loads and was examined and the bore appeared perfect except for polishing in the throat.

So, don't let old wive's tales keep you from shooting as much fullcharge ammo as you want. If you really want to be a first-class pistolero, always finish up each shooting session with at least a couple gunloads of full-charge loads.

. . . Is patterning your shotshell loads too much bother? Carrying out yards and yards of wide wrapping paper, then tacking up a fresh sheet (in a stiff breeze, yet) for every shot can be a chore too stiff for the results ob-

It needn't be all that much trouble. Get together with a few shooting compatriots and out at your range put up a 48"x48" sheet of 1/8" or thicker steel plate (cheapest grade) on a pair of used-pipe posts set deep in the ground. Forget about paper-just keep a wide brush handy with a half-gallon or so of white lead thinned with clean oil.

To prepare for shooting, brush a quick coat of white lead on the plate. Shoot, then examine the spots made by the pellets. For subsequent shots, just brush over the surface to respread the white coating. If you want a permanent record of each pattern, take a picture (a cheap Polaroid camera is enough) before brushing out the results. The white lead won't dry, so even after a week or two of exposure to the elements a few brush swipes will ready the pattern-plate for use. This rig beats butcher paper and portable frames seven ways from Sunday.

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#### REVOLVING RIFLES: THE FIRST REPEATING RIFLES

(Continued fom page 36)

after being shown a number of fine cylinder rifles, he remarked rather superciliously: "I don't suppose you have heard of the Whittier." "Oh, yes," Major Renwick replied, "Which model would you care to see?" With that he brought from his vault the only two types Whittier is known to have made. The Philadelphia man asked no more questions!

Whittier made a nine-shot model and a six-shot model. There were two triggers, the rear trigger serving as a cocking spur for the concealed hammer. This served a purpose similar to the ring lever on Colt's eight-shot Paterson-made rifles of the same period. The zigzag slotting on the periphery of the Whittier cylinder combined with an internal mechanism to turn the cylinder from one chamber alignment with the barrel to the next.

Patented on April 2, 1838, the revolver-rifles made by Rufus Nichols and Edward Childs equal the Whittier in rarity. The cylinder is revolved by an arm that extends outside the frame on the right side. A rather ornate patchbox was a standard feature. The side hammer was angled so that it entered an aperture in the top strap, hitting the percussion nipples which

were set on the side of the cylinder rather than at the rear.

Except in very few instances it was necessary to remove the cylinders of early guns to load them. The demountable attachment of barrel and cylinder to the frame therefore became very important. In some specimens the parts are held together by keying the barrel to the arbor only; on others greater security and rigidity were obtained by not only keying the arbor but also employing an extension of the frame under the cylinder or a strap over it. Finally a solid frame to which the barrel was permanently attached provided the greatest stability. The cylinder then revolved on a removable cylinder pin rather than a stationary arbor.

Thus far I have tried to show the halting steps forward in producing a successful repeating rifle. Some of the early rifles produced under names like Jacquith, Nutting and Strong will be found in such a scarcity as to indicate little more than patent model production. In all cases the results had left much to be desired. But greater success was ahead as will be shown in the next installment of this two-part story.

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#### POINT BLANK: A SHOOTER IS CONSERVATIVE

(Continued from page 17)

counted nine compensators. Now there isn't anything wrong with either the vari-choke gizmo nor yet the Cutts comp. Both are thoroughly tried, completely practical, and worthwhile. The rejection here of late has nothing to do with our thesis that the average gunman is more conservative than the Thursday afternoon meeting of the DAR. It has something to do with style. The muzzle appurtenances simply went out of fashion.

Everyone who shoots a rifle as hefty as the .30-06 or a scattergun as potent as the 12 gauge, bellyaches about getting kicked. He wishes that some brain would design a gun and a load so that he did not get pushed around so violently. A very sharp hombre on the west coast took these complaints very much to heart and went to work and developed a clever stock which incorporated a shock absorber very much like the shocks on your auto. He encased this shock absorber in a plastic stock, made in two pieces. One piece fitted over the other and when the gun fired it moved back in recoil but that portion of the stock which comprised the comb did not budge. The device was called the Hydro-Coil and it removed something like 35% of the sting of the kick. It was more successful on scatterguns than on rifles for on the latter the backward movement of the gun was apt to crash the eyepiece of the scope sight into the gunner's forehead. But on the shotgun it was a fine success. The plastic stock conformed to all the measurements usually found in a conventional butt, it was an acceptable color and was neatly checkered. The Hydro-Coil looked so good that Winchester bought all the rights of manufacture and offered it on all their smoothbore models. That was several years ago. The Hydro-Coil did not catch on, despite its obvious advantages, and regardless of the clamor of the shooting clan to do something about recoil, the Hydro-Coil would not go. A search of the Winchester catalog reveals no trace of the device

Thirty years ago in pistol shooting circles the hands-down choice was the revolver. It was a .38 Special and was more often than not a Colt. Today, the

revolver among target men is relegated to the sidelines. It has been determined as not as accurate as the auto pistol and as a result of this, the match shooters now fire the selfloader. This is something of a break with tradition and convention. This is a nation of sixgunners. The popular handgun is the cylinder model and to break away from it as completely as has been the case gives a lie, pretty much, to our contention that the American sportsman is an exceedingly conservative gent indeed.

Sixgun sights have likewise enjoyed a renaissance. Once it was firmly contended that for service use the only worthwhile sight had to be milled into the top strap of the gun frame. An adjustable rear sight was simply too delicate and flimsy to stand hard usage. These days, if you give a look, you will find that most of the socalled service handguns have a rear sight that is movable for both elevation and deflection. But it took a long time and had to be approached with care and gentle persuasion.

Directly after WW-II there was a tremendous upsurge in wildcatting rifle cartridges. There were many gaps in the standard factory line and the handloaders, with all the fun and enthusiasm of a bunch of small boys, necked up and necked down the available brass, altered shoulders, blew out cases, shortened them, elongated them, and had a real field day. Many of the wildcats thus developed over the kitchen stove turned out to be extremely worthwhile. The manufacturers at first paid little heed, but later on, with more observant engineers at the helm, they commenced to pay a good deal of attention to the wildcatter and his offering.

Today there is scarcely a niche in the standard factory cartridge line where the ambitious handloader may squeeze in his offering. Not only has the ammo manufacturer taken up many of the wildcat loadings but he has developed a great many new cartridges on his own. Some of these have been successful and popular. Others have pretty well bombed out.

Some of those comparatively recent offerings that have been something less than flaming successes are the .22

Rem Jet, a handgun loading; the .256 Win, also for the handgun; the .225 Win, 6.5 Rem, .264 magnum, 280 Rem .284 Win, .350 magnum, .358 Win, .358 Norma magnum, .41 magnum, a revolver cartridge, and the .444 Marlin. Most of these wall-flowers have been less than enthusiastically taken up by the American shooter because they too nearly duplicated in ballistics and performance some other cartridge that was long established and well liked. You often hear, from where I sit, the complaint that, "there's too many cartridges anymore." There may be something to that.

We have been firing on the same rifle targets since the turn of the century. All the belly-flopper addicts have always been pretty happy with our targets. Of course they are peculiarly American. No other nation will have anything to do with them. It finally grew to the point where the scores had climbed to such lofty totals and ties were so common that the NRA took belated action. Despite a campaign of criticism the targets were made tougher. There is still agitation to go back to the old originals.

We now send teams to the World Matches which are fired every 4 years; and to the Olympics which are likewise shot off at 4-year intervals. The two big tournaments staggered so that one falls midway of the other. These competitions are shot on targets, at ranges, and with arms that are wholly unfamiliar to the average American gunner. Our competitors come from a miniscule group within the military. The only people, virtually, who show any interest. No organization, no group, no movement is afoot on this side of the Atlantic to push the international kind of match firing. This does not make the Yankee marksman unhappy. He doesn't care a damn. He has his target, his range distance and his shooting iron and he is quite happy to keep them just as they are.

It is an identical situation in skeet and trap shooting. All the rest of the world follows a kind of skeet shooting that differs from ours; it is the same with trap shooting. Our marksmen have been given countless opportunities to embrace the continental type of shooting. They show about as much enthusiasm as the old soak approaching his first meeting at Alcoholics Anonymous.

During the early 1950s the sporting rifle stock changed rather drastically. It developed infinitely better lines, with a Monte Carlo comb, fuller and more rounded, sloping forward to negate recoil, with a cheekpiece and a better contoured pistol grip, a fuller

and broader butt-end and up forward, the forestock was longer, fuller and ofttimes was flattened on the bottom side with a contrasting wood forend tip. This tip was not rounded nor yet made with the schnable effect but many times was squared off. Contrasting white line spacers were utilized quite often and checkering, instead of following old conventional patterns, might show a carving or a skip-line effect. These modernizing touches were well received. While the average shooting man clings to the older styling in this case the new stock design was so obviously better than the older one that he was happy to accept it.

In no time at all, certain stock makers went overboard. The Monte Carlo grew higher and higher, it hung over on one side and sometimes it was dished out, or grooved to permit the full rearward travel of the bolt. Behind the Monte Carlo which was made purposely short, was a scooped out effect which made the rifle look like an Arab trade musket. The pistol grip had more curves than Raquel Welsh and the forestock was grooved along its sides, flattened on the bottom, and decorated with ivory or Mother-Of-Pearl. These far out examples of the modern stock have now all but disappeared. They were simply too garish, too exaggerated, and too freakish to attract anything more than a segment of the fraternity that will go for anything that is weird.

The muzzle-loader revival now into its second decade of popularity is an indication of the enthusiasm of the American riflemen for yesterday's shooting irons. Not only is the tampit-in-the-muzzle model enjoying a play like nothing else in the shoot firmament, but there is equally as much interest in the cap & ball revolver. The truth is, of course, that these modern Kentucky rifles along with the replica of the 1861 Colt are much better firearms than the originals. What with infinitely bettered materials, modern machining methods and the improvements in design techniques the current offering represents the finest ever made.

Along these lines is the rejuvenation of the .45-70 cartridge. This old timer, now a century in existence, virtually, is enjoying an upsurge of interest like no other cartridge in the book. The truth is the .45-70 is no great shakes as a performer. But it has a rich and valiant history as a military loading and as a game cartridge before the advent of the hot, smokeless rounds. Rifles are now offered by H&R, Sturm Ruger, Numrich, and Marlin in their fine old lever

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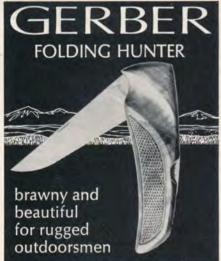
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gun. I wouldn't be surprised to see others of our larger arms makers offer the chambering before the year is done. The vintage cartridge holds a vast deal of charm for the conservative in all of us.

In 1964, through the pressures of inflated labor costs, design and manufacturing expense, and production demands, Winchester brought forth a new Model 70 rifle. This was a thoroughly modernized firearm. It had an altered bolt which, among other improvements, had a recessed bolt face, a spring-loaded ejector and a shrouded bolt head. Along with the new rifle the company also cashiered the sturdy Model 12 pump shotgun and in its stead sought to substitute two newcomers. The Model 1200

which was a modernized pump repeater; and the Model 1400 which was a brand new autoloader.

The afficionados of the Model 70 cried for a return of their old original pre-sixty-four rifle. The Winchester design people commenced to beat back. Year by year the 70 was changed, improved, brought more in line with the demands of the shooters.

As for the Model 12 pump shotgun it has been reinstated this year in all its pristine goodness. The same old shotgun with nary a change. Of the two schools of conservatism, it is my observation that your shotgunner is even more hidebound than the rifleman. The reincarnation of the dearly beloved Model Twelve has made him happy indeed.

#### KLEINGUENTHER'S NEW .22 IMPORTS

(Continued from page 27)

The Model K-12 bolt-action arm sports a rear sight with a fixed 50-yard blade, and a 100-yard blade that folds down out of the way when targets are near at hand. The front sight is a sensible all-metal post-on-ramp assembly, with the whole works covered by a metal hood.

When the bolt is operated, the action cocks on the opening stroke. The safety (located alongside the bolt track at the right rear of the receiver) blocks the trigger, and differs from the safeties on most U. S. rifles in that pushing it forward puts the rifle on "safe," while moving the safety lever rearward disengages it—a point to remember if you're used to the American system.

The "directions for use" brochure that was packed with the K-12 explained carefully in three languages (English, French and German) just how the rifle should be operated and cared for. Complete disassembly instructions and an exploded schematic were included that show how to take the rifle apart right down to the last spring and screw.

Like the K-15, the K-12 has a receiver grooved for easy 'scope mounting. And with the Leupold in place, the bolt-action rifle showed at least fair hunting accuracy—averaging 5-shot groups of about 1½ inches at 50 yards, and doing best with Western Super-X's (a 1¼-inch group).

Again, there was that initial slack to take up before the trigger broke

sharply at 3 pounds, and there was a considerable amount of overtravel that some shooters might find annoying.

The K-12 weighed 5½ pounds—6 ounces lighter than its autoloading kin. Both rifles had an overall length of 40 inches and wore full stocks.

As I mentioned, the stocks were hand checkered in a skip-a-line design. The checkering itself was rather coarse at 14 lines per inch, but did add to the gun's overall appearance and provided an effective no-slip grip. And while the K-12 was stocked in a fairly plain grade of walnut, the K-15's wood had an attractive grain that showed up nicely through the oil finish.

Wood-to-metal fit was about average, as was the finish of the barrels and other metal work. The blueing appeared deep and durable.

All-in-all, these two imports from Kleinguenther's appear to be good values. They are attractive, well-made firearms that should, with reasonable care, give long, dependable service. Kleinguenther's are so confident of this, in fact, that they offer a "lifetime warranty" on these arms.

And although I don't care for what amounts to a two-stage trigger in each of these rifles, they do function dependably and give good hunting accuracy. For the rimfire afficionado who craves a distinctive-looking rabbit and squirrel rifle, one of these imports just could be the answer.

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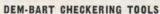
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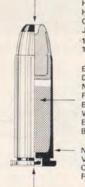


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#### GAME FIELD TESTS

(Continued from page 29)

a rather messy job. You are apt to shoot poorly the first day of the safari. The kill on the hapless kongoni was typical. The damage to the lungs was quite convincing. The 100-gr pointed soft point had performed perfectly. After that I shot two more kongoni and on these tried both the 80-gr and the 75-gr bullets. Neither performed as well as the 100-grain.

After that I shot topi, the tiny duiker, klipspringer, oribi, steinbuck, dik dik, impala, Thomson's gazelle, Grant's gazelle, gerenuk, bushbuck, jackal, warthog and hyena with the .243. A total of twenty-seven trophies. With the exception of the little stuff, lilliput antelope like the duiker, klipspringer, oribi, steinbuck and dik dik, the 75-gr bullet did not look good. On these tiny animals it was really convincing but a chance shot at a warthog as he ran past at 65 yards was a complete failure. The bullet simply exploded on his shoulder.

The 100-gr was the best. It was terrifically lethal on game like impala, kongoni and Grant's gazelle. Definitely better than the 80-gr which tended to expand too fast and not penetrate as it should. I came away from that safari with a lot of respect for the .243 when loaded with the 100-grain pointed soft point in factory loading. The 27 trophies represented some nine years shooting at home on our average of three big game animals per season.

Before the .338 Winchester magnum came on the market I took the rifle and its cartridge to Kenya. I had four different loadings with me; the 200-gr bullet, the 250-gr, an experimental 275-grain, and the 300-grain. These varied between the Silvertip and the Soft Point. The heavier slugs were softpoint, the lighter slugs were capped with the familiar nickeled point.

I shot 35 trophies in 35 days with the rifle. Besides the lighter and smaller animals like kongoni, topi, impala, Grant's gazelle, hyena, warthog and wildebeeste, I also tried it on the Defassa waterbuck which weighs 450 pounds, the Beisa oryx which will weigh all of that and is a toughie to knock down and keep down; the greatest of all the antelope, the eland, and a half-dozen zebra. Along with these larger fauna, I included a leopard which does not need so much punch, a forest hog, and numerous

hyena and warthogs. Every bullet was given its test and despite the fact that I do not have much enthusiasm for the Silver tip, the two lighter slugs, the 200-gr and the 250-gr, came out looking best. The 200-gr is pretty poor on the score of sectional density but it performed admirably. And oftimes at long range. I could not see any use, particularly for the 275-gr. There wasn't anything it could do that the 250-gr did not also accomplish. The 300-gr was prime medicine for buff but Kenya law forbids its usage. Likewise it would have been excellent for lion but the King of Beasts did not cooperate. We had no whacks at him.

I came away from this safari with a lot of affection for the .338. It was simply a honey of a cartridge! I had fired it in a Model 70 rifle, a gun I had converted to left hand, the work done by Bob West, and had it equipped with a Lyman 4X scope in Lyman mounts. On my return I sat down with Winchester engineers and told them in pretty glowing terms what a splendid performer they had whumped up. I was utterly stupefied when they told me they were thinking about bringing out the cartridge without a belted head. I argued vehemently for the belt. This has always been the mark of the super cartridge. To offer the .338 with a standard case would rob it of a lot of glamor and class. "The belted cartridge is symbolic of the Magnum loading," I argued "by all means offer this new number in that dress". They must have listened, the .338 Magnum appeared later that year and has been a great success.

With the .264 Winchester Magnum, I shot 27 African trophies with 34 shots. I had it in Uganda before it appeared on the market. With me I had loadings of the 100-gr, the 140-gr, and a special number, the 160-grain. These were all in the Power Point which was new at the time. The rifle was a Model 70 which I had switched over to the port side. I had sent this gun off to have the bore chromium plated only weeks before I was scheduled to depart on the safari. When it came back I tried to sight the rifle in and found it would not stay on the target. In polishing the bore before the application of the chromium the outfit had removed too much stock. There was not time enough to return the rifle to Winchester for the attachment of a new barrel. Instead I whipped it up to Bob West who attached a hastily made Ackley barrel. I scarcely had time to check out this new tube before I flew away to Kampala and a link-up with my white hunter, Mike Hissey. The new barrel was 26 inches, like the original, and was the same weight and contour. It shot, I found, very satisfactorily. I had attached the K-4 Weaver scope in Buehler mount.

I shot oryx, eland, impala, waterbuck, zebra, kongoni and Uganda kob, as well as a good variety of lesser game with the three loads. I found the 100-gr was not particularly accurate and the 160-gr was a bit too slow. The 140-gr was the Power Point bullet, as I have noted. It killed very well but it did this in a most disconcerting manner. The bullet would penetrate such critters as the 750-lb zebra and the 450-lb waterbuck but after it got into the body cavity it would be so near to bust up it would spray particles of jacket and leaden core over a considerable area. The bullet never completely penetrated any animal. Not even the pipsqueak oribi which weighs not more than 35 pounds. For all its lack of holding together it killed well. I found the .264 was quite accurate with the 140-grain bullet, shot flat at long range, and had good execution. Had I tried these tests on game at home it would have taken me 9 years to have tallied a similar bag.

By the time I got around to carting the 7mm magnum to Africa it was no longer an unknown quantity. My experiences with it on brown and Polar bear, moose, caribou and deer, had all been confined to the 175-gr Remington Corelokt bullet, A marvelous hunting slug and one which produced good ballistics. Still, I had always thought that the 7mm should have been brought out with a 160grain as top weight. The bullet has a ballistic coefficient of 469 as against a BC of 447 for the 175-gr and can be driven 3125 fps as against 3070 fps for the heavier slug. I took this load with me and along with it another one. The 139-gr bullet loaded to 3400 fps MV, a spire point with a sliver of lead exposed. As was the 160-grain. I had a good deal of affection for the old 139-gr as a result of years of experience with it in the 7X57 Mauser. It seemed to me Africa would be a good place to see what it would do at the advanced velocities.

The rifle was the new Remington Model 700 with Redfield scope on the Redfield Jr. mount. The reticle, as in all my hunting rifles, was the medium post with horizontal crosswire. Sighted in for 200 yards. This safari was a sort of fizzle. I shot only 22 trophies and took nothing of either extraordi-







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nary worth nor yet of size. Despite the slimness of the bag the 7mm Mag performed splendidly. Of the two bullets, I came to depend on the 160grain the more. The 139-gr was okay but it did not always penetrate well and this sometimes occurred on game that only weighed in the 300-400 lb class. On the other hand the 160-gr accounted for oryx which are notably hard to kill. Downed a fine old blue eland, an old bull that must have weighed 1500 pounds, and made a number of one shot kills on zebra, waterbuck, kongoni and Grant's gazelle. While I did not have the 175gr loading on the safari, I was satisfied the 160-gr did everything that the heavier slug might have done. The good ballistic coefficient of the spitzer pointed bullet at its higher velocity produced a string-taut trajectory which was a real joy at the longer

As a result of this safari I thought—and I still conclude—that the top bullet weight for the 7mm Mag might better have been the 160-gr and not the heavier bullet.

The .300 Winchester Magnum was old hat by the time I got it onto the Dark Continent. The load appeared in 1963, I fired it in Botswana, on safari last year. The logical loading for Africa was of course, the 180-gr bullet but I have long been wedded to the 200-grain which I think is, by a considerable margin, the better. The 180gr spire-point has a sectional density of .270 and a ballistic coefficient of 435. The 200-gr, on the other hand, indicates an SD of .301 and a BC of 502. This is, indeed, a substantial difference and at long range and when killing the big critters of Africa, it makes the heavier slug the logical choice. I took the 200-gr loading with me and was driving the big bullet at 3025 fps MV out of a 24-inch Remington M700 barrel. The bullet was a spire-point softpoint, commercially loaded.

With this loading I killed tsessebe, lechwe, impala, warthog, zebra, Sable antelope, Roan antelope and Greater Kudu. Also reedbuck, wildebeeste, waterbuck, hartebeeste, springbok and the giant oryx (gemsbok). It did a marvelously effective job on everything I shot. The big 200-grain slug traveled out to long range and showed a remarkable ability to hold both its velocity and punch. I was sighted in for 200 yards and at twice that yardage which occasionally was necessary the hold-over was negligible. Performance of the bullet on the larger critters was all I could ask. It held together well, penetrated deeply, and killed with a lethality which was fine to see. I came away from the safari with the conviction that the 200-grain

spitzer softpoint was the best for the 300 Magnum. The next time I am again in Africa I will most surely shoot it.

In 1956, Winchester announced the .458 magnum cartridge. It was designed to provide the identical ballistics with the British .470 Nitro Express, the most popular of the English double express calibers. The .458 fires a 500-gr bullet at 2130 fps MV and provides 5040 ft. lb. muzzle energy. I took this rifle to Vietnam in 1956. It was an unknown quantity in those days. Winchester made the only rifle, the Model 70 with 26-inch barrel, at a weight of about 10 pounds.

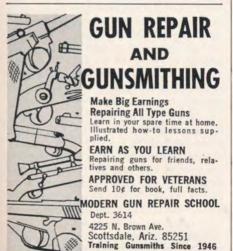
It isn't generally known, but Indo-China before it became a constant battleground was one of the best big game countries on the face of the earth. The peninsula held a great many elephants, 5 different varieties of buffalo including the world's largest, the gaur (seladang), 7 different species of deer, two varieties of tiger, wildboar, Asian bear-and some of the biggest cobras in all of Asia! I shot 5 tuskers with the .458, and along with these gaur, mithan, banteng and Asian water buffalo. Also all the deer from the tiny muntjac to the mighty sambahr. Boar and leopard. I shot the .458 so much I split the stock. The rifle I took with me was not field tested and I found that it would kick out of the stock. Since then, the company has reinforced the stock with crossbolts and increased the size of the recoil lug. The barrel at 26 inches was altogether too unwieldy for use in the jungle and since then it has been chopped back to 22 inches which is a whole lot more useable dimension. The ammo was about as near perfect as could be designed, however, and I never could decide on the big buff-the 3,000-lb gaur and the one-ton water buffalo-whether to use the 500-gr solid or the 510-gr softpoint. Since those early days I have shot a dozen African Cape buffalo with the .458 and I am still trying to decide whether to use one slug or the other on these toughies. If you will ask John Buhmiller, who has had a lot more experience, he will tell you the hardnose, the solid, is the better. I expect he is right.

One year, when the .460 Weatherby Magnum was a newcomer I took it to Uganda. In those days the buffalo limit was 6 trophies. I resolved to kill all six of these big surly brutes with one shot each from the .460. I had shot quite a few buff with the .458 by that time and I had never put an old bull down and kept him there with a single shot. Now buffalo are pretty skittish and you have to stalk them with care but it is quite possible to stalk

to within 40 or 50 yards and at this yardage you may shoot your target wherever you like. I did not propose to take any head shots for the deeply sunken bosses of the horns thoroughly cover and protect the brain. But I did intend to shoot all my great bovines smack through the heart. I had decided that the 8,000 ft lb of muzzle pizzaz of this the world's most powerful sporting rifle ought to account for those 6 trophy buffalo with as many shots.

Mike Hissey, one of the really great buffalo hunters, was again my professional and he was as keen as I to see what the .460 would do on these big animals. We would stalk to within 40-50 yards and I would patiently wait until a good open heart shot was offered. Never in any case, and I shot the full quota of buff, did I kill one of these big toughies with a single round from the .460. All required follow up shots and sometimes Mike had to drive in a bullet from his .470 to be sure we did not have an old bull get away wounded. I concluded that the 8,000 foot pounds of energy delivered by the big load was no more effective than the 5,000 ft lb force of the .458. Apparently there is a point somewhere along the way where that additional energy simply does not count. Since then I have killed buff with one shot, and so have many other hunters, but when I deliberately set out to do it the results were somewhat warv.

These gamefield experiences have sometimes been in line with theory and other times have not. It has always been best, in my experience, to take rifle and load into the field and there try it not on a critter or two but on a score of animals before reaching any conclusions. Even then it sometimes requires a return to the wilds for yet another lengthy round on a variety of targets before gun and cartridge are really established.





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SEPTEMBER 23, 1972 has been designated National Hunting and Fishing Day. As the National Shooting Sports Foundation points out, this may be the most important day in the lives of fifty million hunters and fishermen.

NSSF further suggests that while resolutions now in Congress and passed by governors of the various states establish this milestone day, that hunters and fishermen lead the public in a rededication to the conservation and respectful use of our wildlife and natural resources. All sportsmen's organizations should join hands to make this a truly eventful and significant day in the history of this continent. Clay target clubs and shooters have an opportunity to make an outstanding and extremely significant contribution to the total effectiveness of this important day.

Not all clay target shooters hunt, or fish, but I suspect that a majority do both, or are at least in sympathy with those who do. In any case, clay target shooters are citizens, and benefit with all other citizens from the lonely and mostly uphill struggle on the part of hunters and fishermen to preserve the ecology of this continent.

Many of our lakes, wetlands, open fields, and forests would be memories of the past if it were without the dedication of outdoor sportsmen to their preservation, supported by freely given dollars. Not the least of these dollar contributions to preserving the outdoors has come from taxes on guns and ammunition used by clay target shooters. Therefore, we have a stake in the celebrating of a national hunting and fishing day whether or not we hunt and/or fish.

Clay target shooters, like hunters, use guns as tools in the enjoyment of a sport. The attitude of the general public is interwoven with the purposes of a national hunting and fishing

day. This day should not be exclusively a day to celebrate the dedication to outdoor sports by hunters and fishermen. It should be a day to make us and what we think better known to the one hundred and fifty million citizens who neither hunt, shoot clay targets, or fish, but who have decision making powers through their elected representatives who regulate these sports.

Whether we like it or not, in the eyes of far too many city dwellers,



lawmakers, and law enforcement people, anyone who uses a gun is some kind of a freak, a nut, not to be trusted, and a potentially dangerous person. Substantial numbers of these people do not differentiate between a live target and a clay target. If you shoot a gun, you are suspect, whether you shoot at a clay target or at a live animal or bird.

Great numbers of those people who hold decision making powers on all shooting sports whether they be hunting or clay target sports, are neither for us or against us. They are simply uncommitted, at least for the present. That's where clay target clubs and clay target shooters enter the picture! Every trap and skeet club on this continent should have an open house, or some kind of a program to commemorate the day, on September 23, 1972!

Every trap and skeet shooter should personally support to the maximum any program his or her club sets for this day, which would include making sure that no clay target club fails to take part in National Hunting and Fishing Day. The future of the clay target sports, and of individual gun clubs, may easily depend on how effective is the support for such a day, and how well our philosophies are communicated both to anti-gun forces and to the uncommitted.

During my lifetime, I have personally seen many hundreds of people who were scared of guns, didn't like guns, didn't like shooting or who didn't know anything about shooting who have since been converted to enthusiastic shooters by just one exposure to the shooting sports at an open house or clinic type affair. Think of the potential for good reactions millions of people would derive from of people having similar experiences on a single day!

Not all the benefits to be derived from trap and skeet club participation in a program tied in with National Hunting and Fishing Day are purely philanthropic. True, all the nation and all its people will benefit, but so will most gun clubs. Very few of the gun clubs of which I have any knowledge are operating at full capacity. Most of them can profit and profit in many ways from additional shooters. If the past is any criterion, a day such as I have mentioned would inevitably recruit new shooters, which are the life-blood of any game. Even those clubs who do not need or want more shooters owe it to their community and to their nation to share their fun for at least one day.

Clay target clubs can perform a very vital service to hunters on National Hunting and Fishing Day. Far too many hunters never fully enjoy their sport, because they don't stay sharp in the off season. Hunting is a peculiar sport, in that many of its devotees expect to be good at the game when they touch their tools only a few days per year. I have heard far too many hunters complain that just about the time they were able to hit something, the season was over. Just a few rounds of trap or skeet would make a profound difference in their shooting skill for most hunters. And, along with the general public, gun clubs could expect to recruit some of the hunters who arrived at the club just to sharpen their shooting eyes.

Clay target clubs can perform another service to the nation by exposing to the hunter, the casual shooter, and the public the safety codes which have kept the organized games of trap and skeet fatality free for over a century. Just a brief exposure to the rules of gun handling and knowledge

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common at gun clubs could save lives, and if for no other reason, is why clubs should take advantage of all the promotion and publicity which will attend National Hunting and Fishing Day on September 23, 1972. It has been said that the media, both printed and electronic, do not shape the customs and mores of a society, but instead simply reflect them. I'm not sure that this is true, but I am sure that clay target shooters and hunters alike complain not only of a "bad press," but of no press at all. I am equally sure that there will probably never be a better opportunity to interpret the shooting sports to all the media as in connection with your club's programs supporting National Hunting and Fishing Day.

It is unthinkable to me that every available media person would not be an invited guest at your gun club on that day. It could be that this day would not be the ideal day for the media people to do some shooting, as guests of the club. A special press day for shooting experience and instruction before the big day might be better than on September 23, but I would make sure that this is done, before, during, or after the big day. If you doubt that this kind of an activity can affect the media, let me share with you just one of many similar experiences.

When I was with the old Sportsmen's Service Bureau, shooters in one of the nation's largest cities complained that the outdoor editor of a major newspaper gave them no publicity at all. When I became acquainted with the editor, he told me that he was born and raised in the city, had never owned or shot a gun, and was not about to expose his ignorance of the shooting sports in print. This was very quickly and easily changed by just one or two visits to a trap club. This same editor now both hunts and shoots clay targets. and gives good publicity to shooting events in his area.

Before a visit or two to a clay target club, he was neither for or against us, but just didn't know anything about us. In that respect he is much like that great uncommitted majority whom I mentioned earlier, and on whom so much depends. September 23 is the best chance we have ever had to let the world know who we are and what we are like. What are you and your club going to do about it?

If you are long on desire, but short on details, you can send one dollar to National Shooting Sports Foundation, 1075 Post Road, Riverside, Connecticut 06878 for an Open House Action Manual that tells how your club can tie in with National Hunting and Fishing Day, September 23, 1972—do it now!



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#### THE GUNS OF

(Continued from page 43)

visited.

In his 15 years from his first killing to his death, "Doc" liquidated; a rancher in Dallas, a U. S. Soldier in Jacksboro, Texas, carved up the prominent Bud Ryan in Denver, knifed Ed Bailey in Fort Griffin, over a statement made regarding the size of "Big Nose Kate's" proboscis. Still on the run, "Doc" took up temporary residence in Dodge City where he met the Earps by saving Wyatt's life from a back shooter at a gaming house. Through his respect for Wyatt, "Doc", along with "Big Nose Kate,"

migrated from Dodge City to help the Earps tame Tombstone, Arizona.

In reality, the Earp brothers did not like "Doc" but merely tolerated him because of their brother Wyatt's fondness of him. On the way to Arizona, "Doc" shot three more men in Santa Fe when they questioned his honesty with cards. This deed was done with his 10-gauge cut-down shotgun. Although Wyatt Earp and "Doc" Holliday appeared on the scene in many western frontier towns, it was in Tombstone that both made their lasting reputations. Here it was "Doc"

along with "Big Nose Kate," ing reputations. Here it was "Doc"

"Doc's" trusty and favorite weapon, the 10 gauge double barreled shotgun, barrels sawed off, balance swivel mounted at the top, cropped stock and the thin bandello shoulder strap. The weapon was worn beneath his long coat, hanging in a downward position.



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who really touched off the O.K. Corral showdown by shot gunning down a Bud Philpot who was spreading a vicious rumor about an unsolved stage robbery, purportedly committed by "Doc."

The rumor was a product of "Big Nose Kate" in an effort of retaliation against "Doc" as a result of a drunken rage. Kate finally sobered up and told the Judge she had lied. But this was the last straw for "Doc" as he gave her some money and told her if she ever came back he'd "do her in." She knew he meant it and never returned to his side. Although Holliday was cleared of the crime, it was evident that this had brought the feelings of both groups to a boil.

James Earp reported in his memoirs that "Doc" was never "sloppy drunk," but drank four quarts of whiskey during a 24-hour period. He gave Holliday's ways as the reason he and his brother, Warren, left Tombstone before the much accounted and fablized "Battle of the O.K. Corral," September 26, 1881. The Earps and "Doc" parted company shortly after Morgan Earp died from being backshot in "Doc's" and Wyatt's oriental saloon. Holliday went to Deadwood, then back to Denver, and on to Leadville, Colorado, In Leadville, when his integrity with cards was questioned, he shotguned the quizzer. His last stop was from Leadville to Glenwood.

His early guns were listed as an 1872 nickel-plated, ivory gripped, .38 center fire, cartridge conversion of a .36 caliber percussion Colt 1851 Navy Model, Serial #3327. Also, as a hideout vest pocket or hat gun he wore an 1871 .41 caliber double-shot, Remington Derringer, which was nickelgold and pearl gripped, #474. Both

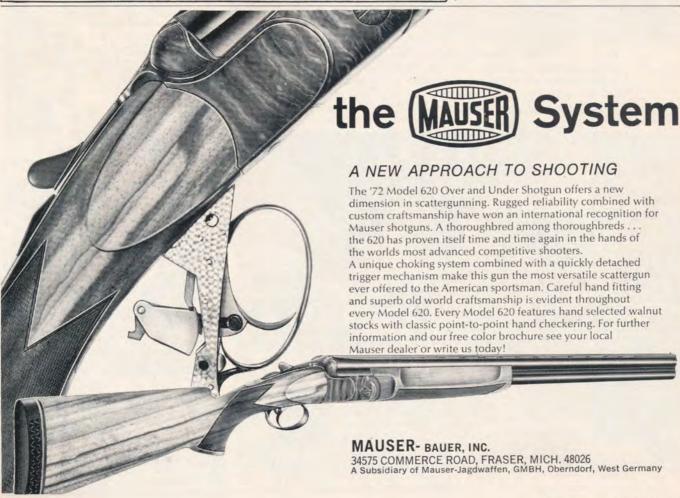




would have been among the very first metallic cartridge models of his period. Most known Holliday artifacts are in private collections. He also wore a small bowie knife around his neck suspended on a leather strap.

In later years, the conversion Colt was replaced with a larger caliber Colt Single Action Army Model and supplemented by his "favorite", a 10gauge sawed off, stock-cropped shotgun. The shotgun was suspended by a thin bandello-type strap over the shoulder which replaced the need for a bowie knife. ("Doc" never gave the knife up but merely relocated it under one arm.) The shotgun was attached from a brass ring that had been installed in the barrel in such a fashion that the gun would be perfectly balanced when loaded. Thus, when "Doc" pulled back his long coat, the gun barrels would rise automatically into their business position. Some say he patterned this arrangement after that worn by Brigham Young's bodyguard, Porter Rockwell, who is believed to have originated the convenient carrying of a 20 to 1 equalizer and "street howitzer."

Thus, Doc was no "Pistol Prince" and never gambled on even odds, particularly when his life might be at stake.



#### DO-IT-YOURSELF:

#### INLETTING A BARRELED ACTION

(Continued from page 33)

beginner. As you gain experience more sophisticated tools can be added to your bench.

For starters a ten dollar set of carving tools such as the six piece Miller Falls set is all you really need. This set has a couple of curved gouges, a "V" cutter and three types of straight edged chisels. With these tools, along with a sharpening stone. a wood rasp (a metal file will do), a set of inletting pins and a homemade scraper it is possible to do a first rate job of inletting. The more expensive, specialized chisels and cutting tools used by professional stockmakers are, for the most part, used as a means of speeding up production.

An inletting scraper can be made out of anything from a power hack saw blade to a beer can opener. Trim it to a uniform width of about a half inch and make it short enough to be easy to handle. Three or four inches is about right. Curve one end with a radius of about 1/4" and put a 1/2" radius on the other end. Now file a bevel on the ends so that the scraping edges are pretty sharp. This is not a cutting tool but rather a scraping tool and is the "secret weapon" for close inletting. It keeps the inletted surfaces peeled smooth and slick and will take out a shaving as thin as a gnat's wing when you're down to that last few thousandths. The small radius end is for working in the barrel channel and the big end is for the action area. Of course the degree of curve can be altered to suit your particular action or barrel size. To keep it sharp just touch up the edges with a file once in a while.

The first big step is selecting a piece of wood for your stock. By all means use a semi-inletted, semi-shaped stock for your first effort. The variety of stock styles available from Fajen, Bishop, Pachmayer, Biesen and others is so complete that you're bound to find just about anything you're looking for and they speed up the job considerably. The cost, by the way, is only slightly more than a plain block of wood.

If your action has a one piece magazine box and trigger guard assembly such as Mausers and Springfields the guard assembly should be inletted first. This way the guard screw holes will act as a positive guide for the

inletting pins when you inlet the action later. Rifles such as the M-70 Winchester which do not have a one piece guard assembly should be inletted action first and trigger guard last. But for our purposes here we'll be discussing a Mauser type arrange-

Since semi-inletted stocks already have the magazine box mortise cut, it is a simple matter to establish the proper position for the assembly. Simply drop the box into the magazine cut as far as it will go (don't force it.) and check the alignment of the guard holes with the stock holes. If they are properly aligned you may

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proceed to inlet the assembly straight down. It is possible that the guard assembly will have to be shifted to the front or rear for proper alignment. This is no problem as the stock manufacturers usually leave enough extra wood to allow for any such adjustments that might be necessary.

The magazine box, you'll notice, is tapered inward and tends to wedge tight in the stock. The sides of the mortise cut can be opened easily and smoothly with a rasp or file but don't attempt to drive the assembly in. Too much pressure and the stock will split. Just keep shaving the sides of the cut and let the box "fall" in by itself. Be sure to check from time to time to see if the holes are still properly aligned. When the underside of the trigger guard extension and the front extension come to rest on the wood use a sharply pointed scribe to mark the complete outline. Occasionally the inletting is so nearly complete that the whole assembly will go all the way in. Usually, however, the cuts need to be widened and lengthened slightly. Actually, very little, if any, "spotting in" is required for inletting the guard assembly. After scribing the outlines of the front and rear extensions simply cut straight down to the bottom of the pre-cut

Every semi-inletted stock I've ever worked with was made so that the guard assembly went in deeper than flush with the stock's outside surface before "bottoming" in the recess. This allows for variations among different makes of guards. Mauser trigger guards vary considerably. So if your guard seems to go in too deep don't worry about it. Later we'll simply cut the wood down flush with the guard.

Beware of inletting the guard assembly too close! Guards that are too tight are liable to jerk out splinters around the inletting when they are removed. So make the inletting free enough to allow the assembly to slip in and out rather easily.

With the guard assembly in place it's time to turn the stock right side up and get on with the main order of business . . .

The first step is to screw inletting pins into the guard screw holes. If you don't have any inletting pins hold everything until you get or make some. They don't cost much are available from nearly all suppliers of gunsmithing tools, semi-inletted stock manufacturers and well equipped gun shops. The purpose of the pins is to hold the barreled action in strict alignment with the stock and guard assembly. During the inletting process you'll be moving the action in and

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MINIATURE MACHINE CO., Dept. GM 212 E. Spruce St. Deming, New Mexico 88030 out of the stock a lot and the pins help make sure that you always put it back in the same position.

Now we're almost-but not quiteface to face with the much discussed "spotting in" process. Before beginning the rather slow paced spottingin you can save yourself a lot of time by roughing out some of the wood which obviously has to come out. I recall a fellow who was so determined to do a perfect job of inletting that he began spotting in his barreled action when the barrel channel was only a half inch wide. Patiently he spotted and scraped on his stock every evening for weeks. Finally, when the job was pretty close to completion his patience wore out and in a fit of temper he hogged out the final-but crucial-last sixteenth inch of wood and all his previous time and effort went to nought.

My technique for the preliminary roughing out begins by inserting the barreled action into the pre-cut inletting as far as it will go and tracing the outline on the top edge of the stock. By keeping within this working boundary, and dropping the action in occasionally to see if everything is going right, it is possible to get the inletting pretty well finished in a

(Continued on page 69)

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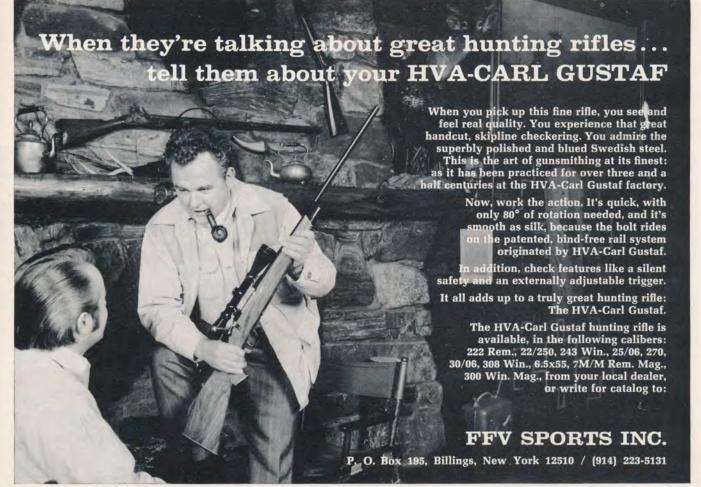
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relatively short time. The only thing you need to be especially careful about here is to get the recoil lug cut started right.

Your stock will come with a pre-cut mortise for the recoil lug but is purposely cut undersize so that you can get an exact fit in your rifle. Thus, during the inletting you will find it necessary to make way for the lug before the inletting can progress further. At this point the bottom of the lug will have come to rest on the bottom flat of the pre-inletting. Now, making sure that the action is perfectly aligned, give the front receiver ring a solid whack with a mallet or padded hammer. This will cause the bottom of the recoil lug to make a clear impression on the wood. Using the rear edge of this impression as a guide it is possible to enlarge the mortise so that the rear of the lug will be in perfect, solid support with the wood. Simply use a straight edge chisel and cut straight down.

When you feel you've roughed out everything except the last few thousandths it's time to start the spotting in. This is nothing more than coating the metal with some sort of marking agent that leaves a distinct mark on the wood whenever the two come together. Traditionally this is Prussian blue, an artist's oil type paint that comes in a tube. The Prussian blue is of about the same consistency as heavy grease, takes fairly long to dry and makes a clear mark on wood. During my early stockmaking days I was pretty messy I guess for I always seemed to get the blue on my ears, hair, shirt, pants, tools and just about everything else I touched as well as the stock. So long ago I gave up on Prussian blue and never used it again. For several years I used a kerosene lamp made from a small bottle with a hole in the lid and a rag wick in the hole. Holding the metal over the smokey kerosene flame left a deposit of carbon black which was very nice for spotting in and didn't make such a mess as the blue. More recently I've used Jarrow's Inletting Black. It seems to be a carbon black in an oil suspension (I'm just guessing), but whatever it is, it's easy to use and does a good job. Just smear a thin coat on the metal from time to time and it leaves a clear black mark on the wood.

One just scrapes or shaves the black marks away, sets the action into the wood again, taps the action and barrel with a mallet, removes the metal and scrapes away more black spots. This process is repeated until the bottom of the action comes to rest on the bottom of the action cut. When the bottom of the action cut is evenly

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coated with black where the bottom of the action has touched your job is through. At this point, supposedly, the barrel will be inletted to exactly half depth. Manufacturers of semi-inletted stocks are quite precise on getting this particular measurement right and in my experience of inletting upwards of a hundred or more I can recall only a couple that didn't come out right in this respect.

Here is a trick worth mentioning that involves getting a visibly close contact between wood and metal; When the barreled action has almost reached final depth stop scraping the black marks from the wood near the top ½" or so of the channel. If you keep scraping wood away here the metal will keep making another black mark until they no longer contact. And when they no longer contact you have yourself an ugly gap! So, at least be very cautious about removing wood at the upper edge of the barrel channel and action cavity.

The illustrations with this article show an action being inletted without the barrel. In this case the barrel was removed and the action inletted by itself for photographic clarity. However, some professional stockmakers prefer to inlet the action only first then attach the barrel and inlet the channel. If this appeals to you then by all means do it this way. To be sure, it allows you to concentrate on only one part at a time. I've never found it to be any advantage, however.





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#### (Continued from page 14)

ington. I don't know how many other shooters were fed that line, but evidently most of them decided that if the choice indeed was between Dodd and Communism, they would go to the polls whistling the "International."

Maybe there is something to reflect on in all this. As we go to the polls again in the weeks to come, each of us would be well advised to have decided beforehand where our collective interests really lie, and who our friends really are.

#### Police Tactics Manual

Many books will tell you in detail how to shoot a handgun. Chief Inspector Colin Greenwood of the British police has taken the long-overdue reverse approach by consecrating a tome to the problem of how to avoid catching a slug from your opponent. His new paperback monograph, Tactics in the Police Use of Firearms, packs a lot of meat into its 68 pages, and is to be recommended to law enforcement officers and others with an interest in how raids, building searches, and such are carried out.

The illustrations-seven line diagrams-are no aesthetic feast, but this is a book to be digested rather than visually admired. The first major chapter discusses in detail the organization and execution of a raid; the next concerns taking criminals in buildings, and succeeding chapters cover night encounters, open country searches, handling prisoners, weapons and equipment, road blocks, etc. Mob control is not covered, nor are such deadly mundanities as approaching a motor vehicle violator, doubtless because the British police in such circumstances are not armed, and have no choice but to accept whatever Fate serves them up.

Some of Greenwood's road blocks, such as an overturned hay wagon in the middle of the road with tire spikes concealed on the shoulders, sound unmanageably ornate to American ears, but the author has used them successfully in Britain.

Stark contrast, this, to a roadblock I ran across in France. It was May, 1968, at the height of the insurrection in Paris. French Sûreté had received a report that some of Jean Schramm's ex-mercenaries from the Congo were instructing for the other side, so they

forthwith began detail searching every inbound vehicle for arms.

I was heading southwest through the boondocks and hit the roadblock about 30 miles above the city. Having Swiss plates on the car and a back seat sagging with machinegun manuals, it must have looked tolerably suspicious. But my scholarly intent at length was proven, and I was allowed to proceed. What impressed me most of all was the thinness of the roadblock, which consisted of nothing more than a lone gendarme standing in the middle of the highway.

As I drove away, I noticed off in the shadows to the side of the road about 75 yards further on, a guy with an MAT 49 submachine gun. His function was to hose anybody off the pavement who ran past the first officer. No one did—everybody obviously knew how the game was played, and the rulebook said in effect, "Well shame on you if you want to crash roadblocks." Such tactics would be strongly frowned on in Britain, and here as well. But there is a refreshing simplicity to the French approach.

As to how it is done with due protocol and decorum, read Greenwood. His book is available from the publisher: H. Leah, 17 Hallroyd Road, Todmorden, Lancashire, England, and costs \$1.50 per copy by surface mail, or \$2.50 by air.

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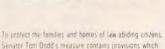
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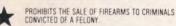


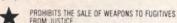
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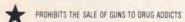


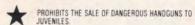
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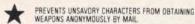


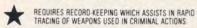


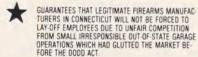


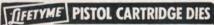












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#### THE STEN GUN SEEMS IMMORTAL

(Continued from page 23)

much popularity, although there are isolated reports of the MkVI being used in Korea, Africa, Egypt, and in Vietnam. However, the "standard" silenced submachine gun remains the MkIIS.

Indeed, the world's premier submachine gun is easily the Sten in one of its various designations. The major reasons are simply its availability, its proven dependability, and its cost. Although that last one is a relative factor based mainly on legality.

The original cost of the Sten MkII was estimated at \$7.90 by a U.S. ordnance expert during WWII. In 1955, this same weapon was selling for \$10.95 on the world market. By 1963, the cost had risen to \$38.95. Today, nations can buy surplus Sten guns or enough parts to put the guns together for about \$50 per gun. For individuals, the black market price starts at \$75.

The deeper the moralistic restriction, the higher the price. According to one bright, college-educated gun runner whose customers reach from the southern reaches of the U.S. (off Miami) to a few rebels in Chile, "A clean Sten all set to chatter will bring \$100, or a little less if the CIA can cloud men's minds to make export/ import licenses easier for us to come

Or, as a former OSS man told me, "That Sten I had in 1943 looked like a pretty rough piece of plumbing, but it was made to do rough work, and that damned old gun saved my hide more than once in France!'

Funny, a GI in Viet Nam said the same thing-29 years later.



#### NON-LETHAL GUNS AND THE LAW

(Continued from page 31)

4. Chemical and electrical weapons offer the greatest potential in future development areas. A secondary priority should be focused on problems related to risks of serious injury, or fatalities, from declared less than lethal kinetic energy type weapons now in law enforcement use (those designed to deliver a punishing or psychological impact or less than lethal blow). Stun bags, putty type shotshell rounds, plastic shotshell pellets, wooden block gas gun rounds,

golf ball and water ball type rounds, rubber bullets, etc., are all stated to have too many deficiencies. Particularly, with regard to public acceptance and close range effects. The writer does not entirely agree with this conclusion but does agree that use of some of these weapons must be based on prior, adequate police training, plus, federally sponsored test data developed and disseminated on their tactical employment.

Interestingly, there was one glaring



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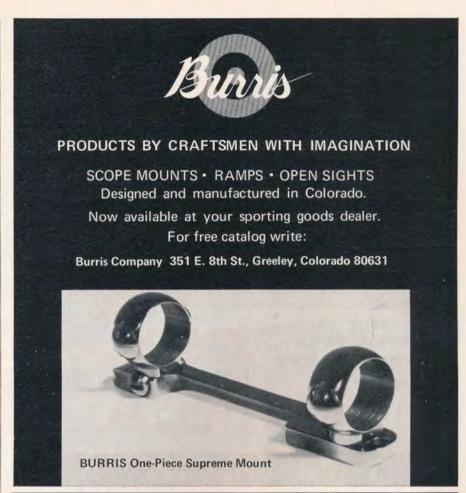
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omission in the conference report that covered just about every so called existing non-lethal weapon from water cannon to stink compounds. No direct reference was made to police use of the blackjack (sap, billie, jack, slapper, pacifier, persuader, etc.) This leather covered, shot filled device with or without spring handle is still carried by thousands of law enforcement officers. All major police supply catalogs list many different models of this relatively primitive weapon that must be considered along with others in the non-lethal category. Head blows with this instrument struck with undue force can and have caused severe lacerations, skull fractures, concussion and fatalities. In a melee. regardless of lack of intent, a police officer can accidentally strike the temple or frontal skull area with serious consequences. Specific training is rarely given or even advocated in the use of the blackjack. Most officers have only a vague idea of the inherent dangers of its use. Many departments, tacitly permit this type of armament to be employed by their personnel.

One such device is advertised in a prominent police catalog under the Restraint Equipment section. It is designated as "the new telescopic TITAN TAPER", and is described as a "defensive" weapon sold only to law enforcement personnel. This is nothing more than an updated version of the World War II Gestapo blackjack (called by the British a "Spring Cosh"). The German military version of this weapon consists of a telescopic spring handle encased in a 5 inch long, round steel tube. A metal ball is on the striking end. When forcefully swung it extends about 16 inches and the buggy whip action will put a hole through a one inch phone book. Hardly in the non-lethal classification of police weaponry, or one that should be listed under "Restraint Equipment." The safest blackjack of all is the old military expedient of a sock filled with sand. It has a kinetic effect on the victim much like the stun bag that was recently singled out by a federal agency as a weapon with a very dangerous injury potential. The stun gun is not in widespread use, but the blackjack is.

Chemical Mace type liquid tear gas projectors are generally considered to be about 98% effective in "one to one" encounters between police and law breakers. This is based on many thousands of use reports accumulated during the past five years. This type weapon has replaced the blackjack by departmental directive and individual choice in many progressive police agencies. With the exception of a few individuals who are so highly











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"psyched up" that nothing short of physical violence or a firearm will subdue them, it is the most humane of all non-lethal weapons in aiding the individual officer to control and meet violent situations, with the least amount of injury. However, the blackjack will probably be around in police hands until some weapon more efficient than the Mace is developed under federal sponsorship or its use is forbidden by federal directive and legal sanctions.

During the past several months three significant steps have been taken at a national level to evaluate current police weaponry, develop needed or improved weapons and systems, and possibly eliminate much of the non-lethal weapon gimmickry on the present market.

- 1. The International Association of Chiefs of Police is the official US police organization. It has announced that it will screen all advertising in its publications, including POLICE CHIEF the official magazine, and reject those ads for weapons and other equipment that, in its judgment, do not meet the manufacturers claim for performance. The association (IACP) will test any such questionable items in its Police Weapons Center and inform its membership accordingly.
- 2. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of the Department of Justice has funded a \$250,000.00 program to evaluate existing and proposed police weapons. This program will be conducted by the US Army Land Warfare Laboratory at Aberdeen, Maryland.
- 3. LEAA has also contracted with the National Bureau of Standards to set up a Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory that will eventually set up police procurement standards that will cover all law enforcement lethal and non-lethal weapons such as firearms, non-poisonous gases, batons, ammunition and other weapons.

It would appear that the entire field of law enforcement weaponry and allied equipment necessary to combat criminal and individual violence, is going to get a complete shakedown and evaluation at national and federal levels. Additional funding and directives can be anticipated and directed toward the development of new and improved weapons, equipment, and systems after the current evaluation of that already in police hands takes place. Public, criminal, political and minority pressures are such that standardizations of police weapons, tactics and training with a legal backup to law enforcement usage can be expected by the middle seventies.

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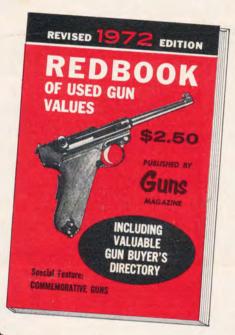
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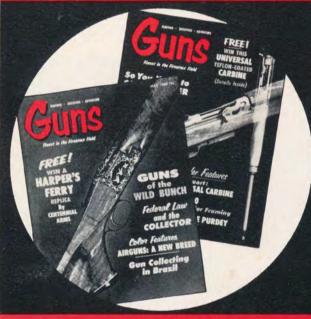
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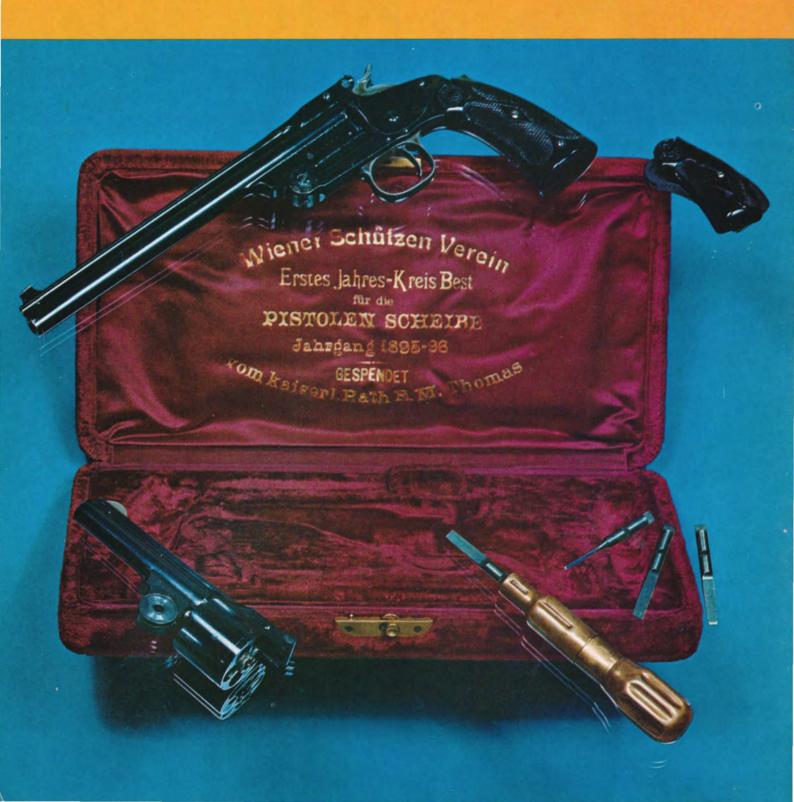
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SAMPLE FOR INFORMATION ONLY

### Guns Color Gallery



Smith & Wesson reportedly made only 92 of these sets, which included the Model 1891 revolver in .38 caliber and an extra .22 caliber target barrel. The set also included an extra set of grips, a screw driver set and a cleaning brush. This set, evidently offered as a prize by the Vienna Shooting Club in 1895-96, bears German proof marks. Photo by Shot & Shutter, McHenry, Ill.







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