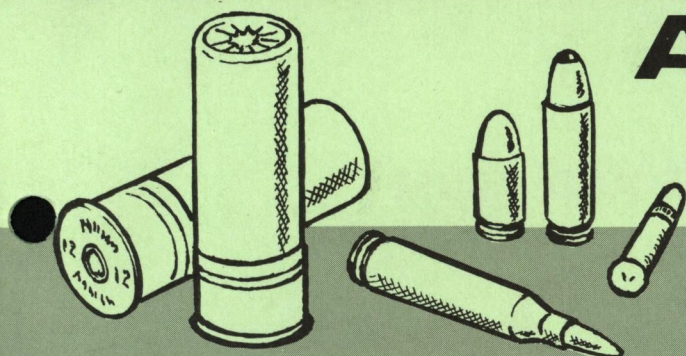


AMMUNITION FOR SPORTSMEN



"There Oughta Be a Law!"

Should there be a law to prevent criminals from legally obtaining firearms?

To set the record straight, there has been a federal law since 1938, applicable to all states, governing the receipt and possession of firearms and ammunition by criminals. Publication No. 364 by the U.S. Treasury Department on the Federal Firearms Act under Section 902, paragraph (f) reads:



"It shall be unlawful for any person who has been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year or is a fugitive from justice to receive any firearm or ammunition which has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce, and the possession of a firearm or ammunition by any such person shall be presumptive evidence that such firearm or ammunition was shipped or transported or received, as the case may be, by such person in violation of this chapter."

What are the penalties for failure to comply with this law?

Section 905, paragraph (a) reads: *"Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter or any rules and regulations promulgated hereunder, or who makes any statement in applying for the license or exemption provided for in this chapter, knowing such statement to be false, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$2,000, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both."*

In addition, there are an estimated 20,000 federal, state and local laws which can be enforced against people who misuse firearms.

Would not the enforcement of these existing federal, state and local laws regulating firearms help the crime problem?

A useful digest of the National Firearms Act and Federal Firearms Act in pamphlet form, as prepared by the U.S. Treasury Department, is available FREE from: National Shooting Sports Foundation, 1075 Post Road, Riverside, Conn. 06878.

Almost 50 per cent of the military trainees who had belonged to a gun club before entering the service attained the "expert" marksmanship medal while only 13 per cent of the trainees who had not belonged to a club shot well enough to be classified as "expert."

—Arthur D. Little Research Report to the U.S. Army, 1966

• • •

"It makes good sense to direct legislation towards the hand that wields the weapon rather than towards the weapon itself."

—U.S. Rep. Robert Casey, Texas, 1966

"Let's face the fact that hunters and fishermen pay most or all costs of many conservation projects from which swimmers, boaters, picnickers, campers and birdwatchers benefit greatly."

—John S. Gottschalk, Director, U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 1966

STATISTICS: THEIR USE AND ABUSE

The value of statistics in research and planning has long been recognized.

A statistic standing alone does not necessarily present a true picture. Yet there is a tendency for many people to believe any statistic they see in print, or hear broadcast, especially if the statistic comes from a source with an official-sounding title.

For sincere people who wish to study in detail the statistics on firearms, crime and accidents, in an attempt to interpret accurately the meaning of thousands of statistics, we suggest the following:

The basic book on crime statistics is, "Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports — 1965." Issued by John Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it sells for 55 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

(The 1965 report is the latest FBI report on crime covering a full year. The report on 1966 will be available in July, 1967.)

The standard reference on accidents in the U.S. is, "Accident Facts, 1966 Edition." This book is available for \$2.10 from the National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.



The American people are too often given misleading statistics by the anti-gun faction. One of their favorites is that "17,000 people are shot to death each year."

What they do not tell you is that more than half of this statistic, roughly 9,500, are suicides. Another 2,200 are firearms accidents. The FBI reports that there were 5,634 homicides with firearms in 1965. Yet the anti-gun people, playing upon the fears of the public, try to imply that there are 17,000 homicides with firearms each year. This is three times the statistics reported by the FBI.



Another statistic often exaggerated by the anti-gun forces is the number of fatal hunting accidents. Because of reporting procedures, the exact number of hunters accidentally killed in the field each year is not precisely known. It is about 400 a year.

The National Safety Council statistic of 2,200 fatal firearms accidents "Includes deaths in firearms accidents in recreational activities or on home premises and a small number (less than 3 per cent) from explosions of dynamite, bombs, grenades etc. Excludes deaths in war operations." More than half of the accidental firearms deaths were in the home.

The national death rate from firearms accidents dropped eight per cent in 1965 from 1964. It is down 15 per cent over the last ten years despite an increase in the number of hunters. The rate is lower than those for motor vehicle deaths, falls, fires and burns, drowning, railroad accidents and the combined rates for poisoning by solids, liquids and gas.

According to the National Safety Council, in 1965 the number of fatal firearms accidents in the home was less than one-tenth of the number killed in falls in the home.

In 1965, according to the NSC report, there were about 900 accidental firearms deaths outside the home. There were 4,400 drownings which the NSC states: "Includes drowning of persons swimming or playing in water, or falling into water, except on home premises or at work. Excludes drownings involving boats, which are in water transportation." No one has suggested that swimming be outlawed. It is an accepted fact that safety education is the best way to reduce any type of accidents.



A WAY WITH STATISTICS

There were 304 cities and towns in America, communities of 25,000 or more in population, which did not report a single willful killing during 1965. This fact is verified from a list of 857 communities of that size in the FBI 1965 Uniform Crime Reports. Sociologists might study these 304 cities and towns to learn what they have done to combat the crime problem in their communities.

In an era when crime is viewed as one of the most serious problems facing the nation, it becomes significant that better than one in three of these cities and towns surveyed by the FBI were free of murders and non-negligent manslaughter.

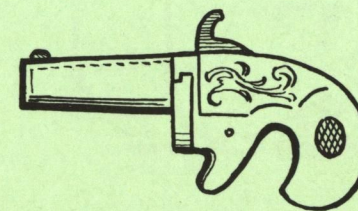
But perhaps even more significant is the fact that this statistic has never been mentioned by those who beat the drums for unduly restrictive new gun legislation in the country.

The anti-gun forces have a knack for dipping into several thousand statistics, selecting two or three out of context to suit their purpose, and publicizing them to "prove" a point.

For example, the anti-gun faction is fond of pointing to the homicide rate in metropolitan Dallas, which has realistic firearms laws, and disclosing that it is higher than the rate in metropolitan New York, which has the severe Sullivan Law. They contend that this is to the credit of the Sullivan Law and that similar gun laws (per se) will stop crime.

However, if they were to examine the three principal categories of crime in which firearms play a part — murder, aggravated assault and robbery — they would find that New York has a total rate of 244.2 offenses per 100,000 people, compared to 203.1 in Dallas.

The anti-gun forces have never informed the public that out of 183 standard metropolitan statistical areas surveyed by the FBI, there were 131 with over-all homicide rates lower than New York's. None of these areas has firearms laws as severe as the Sullivan Law. They include such cities as Phoenix, Des Moines,



Denver, Milwaukee, Portland (both Maine and Oregon), Oklahoma City, Omaha, Spokane, Tulsa and Wichita.

If those who wish to link firearms laws with crime compared metropolitan areas of nearly equal size, they would find Dallas with an overall homicide rate of 10.3 per 100,000 people, Milwaukee with a rate of 2.3 and Minneapolis-St. Paul with a rate of 2.1, and all with liberal gun laws.

Both Alabama, the state with the highest homicide rate, and Vermont, which has the lowest, also have liberal firearms laws. And with 304 cities of varying size from all parts of the country reporting no willful killings of any kind, it would indicate that crime is affected by something other than firearms laws.

The estimated number of robberies, aggravated assaults and murders with firearms amounted to less than four per cent of the 2,780,000 serious crimes committed in the United States during 1965.

In a section on "Crime Factors" in the 1965 reports, the FBI states: "Since the factors which cause crime are many and vary from place to place, readers are cautioned against drawing conclusions from direct comparisons of crime figures between individual communities without first considering the factors involved."

The report states further: "The statistical tables in this publication disclose that the varying crime experiences, especially among large cities and suburban communities, are affected by a complex set of involved factors and are not solely limited to numerical population differences."

The factors cited by the FBI are: density, stability and make-up of the population; economic status and local customs; educational and religious characteristics; climate; strength, standards and efficiency of local law enforcement; policies of the local courts; and attitudes of the public toward law enforcement problems.





It is often overlooked that the constitutions of 35 states also guarantee the right to bear arms. Those states are: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming. In a dozen of those states, the right to bear arms is linked expressly to the individual's right of self defense as well as to the defense of the state.

—American Bar Foundation Report of August 1964

“Shooting experience, and particularly marksmanship instruction, with military-type small arms prior to entry into military service contributes significantly to the training of the individual soldier.”

—Arthur D. Little Research Report to the U.S. Army, 1966

“In essence, it is my conviction that legislation cannot prevent the determined criminal from obtaining firearms. This is borne out by countless statistics from police organizations throughout the country, including those in Oregon.”

—Gov. Mark O. Hatfield, Oregon, 1966

“Any legislative proposals should not restrict or require a license or permit to purchase or possess a firearm ordinarily used for recreation or defense of person and property, nor should it leave the right to possess such a firearm dependent upon the will or whim of a public officer.”

—Gov. Robert E. Smylie, Idaho, 1966

“It has been said that a basic cause for crime is too much worry about the rights of the criminal and too little concern about the rights of law-abiding citizens. I go along with that statement 100 per cent.”

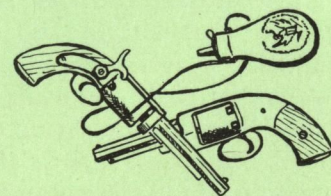
—U.S. District Court Judge Paul Jones, 1965

“A gun, per se, is not a dangerous weapon, if treated properly. A gun is not illegal and should not be illegal and should not be made so. A gun is something with which you can acquire a skill which this country needs right now in a lot of its young men.”

—U.S. Rep. Robert Casey, Texas, 1966

“... increasingly restrictive legislation will further disarm the responsible citizen and further place the hoodlum in a position to inflict greater and greater harm upon the individual and upon society.”

—U.S. Rep. John D. Dingell, Michigan, 1965

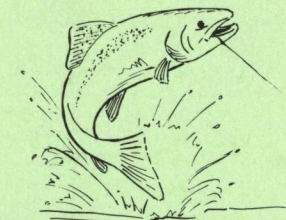


“The shooting sports are truly the bulwark of the wildlife conservation movement. It is for this reason that many conservationists are deeply concerned about any proposed legislation which would discourage the private ownership of firearms and thereby depress the economic base of conservation and natural resources management.”

—Alan S. Krug, Pennsylvania State University, 1965

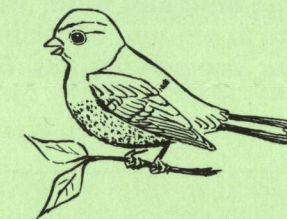
CONSERVATION AND THE HUNTER

The nearly eighteen million hunters in America do more for conservation than any other segment of the population. The following are some of the many positive contributions sportsmen make to preserve and protect our wildlife and outdoor recreation areas.



Hunters and fishermen pay for the support of all 50 state fish and game departments through license purchases. The money does not come from general revenue as most people believe.

These fish and game departments are charged by law with the protection of all wildlife. Hunters' money pays for law enforcement personnel to protect hundreds of non-hunted species such as shore birds, song birds, certain hawks and owls and mammals which everyone enjoys.



Refuges bought and paid for by hunters' money support more species of non-hunted wildlife than game. In most cases, the refuges are open to the general public which pays nothing. The nature lover is seldom aware that the preservation and increase of wildlife he enjoys is made possible only through funds supplied by hunters.

All states have programs of land acquisition with hunters' money. The non-hunting public usually has free access to these lands for picnics, hiking and camping. The hunter is glad that his money pays for outdoor recreation enjoyed by the non-paying public. However, the hunter seldom gets any thanks or credit from the public.

Hunters spend millions of dollars developing private lands in wildlife habitat. Although exact figures are not available, a conservative estimate is that hunters spend over \$100 million a year improving private lands. Thousands of sportsmen devote countless hours planning and working on habitat development. This habitat supports more non-hunted species, such as song birds, than game species. As 80 per cent of the land in America is privately owned, it is obvious that much of the future of wildlife depends on private development of habitat.

No game species in America is in danger of being over-harvested by hunters. The public, and too often the hunter, does not understand the careful surveys made by state and federal agencies before hunting seasons and bag limits are set. Many species of game, such as white-tailed deer and mourning doves, are more abundant than when the white man first came to this country.

When a game species is in short supply, the hunter not only yells for action but puts up the money to employ biologists and make sure this species is protected and increased.

Wildlife cannot be stockpiled. One of the most difficult biological facts to explain to the public is that hunting has very little to do with the population of most species. For instance, the bobwhite quail and mourning dove have an annual mortality of about 75 per cent whether they are hunted or not.

The public does not understand that too many deer may destroy a range or winter starvation kills off thousands of deer which might otherwise have been taken by hunters. The changing patterns of agriculture and forestry affect the increase or decline of many species more than hunting.

Hunters and fishermen have been the leaders in every conservation movement the past 75 years. The hunter is the first to notice a shortage of game and do something about it. The fisherman is the first to see fish dying from pollution and yell for action. Hunters and fishermen were the first to decry the ravages of soil erosion, forest fires, and all the despoilation that came with our expanding civilization and increasing population.

For decades, the hunter has been a voice in the wilderness calling for programs that are only just now being popularized in Washington by the current administration. But while the outdoorsman got little help or sympathy from the general public, he paid for the organization and support of state fish and game agencies. The hunter has been a strong force for all conservation for over half a century but has received almost no credit from the public.

Hunters, along with other outdoorsmen, support such excellent organizations as the National Wildlife Federation, Ducks Unlimited, Izaak Walton League of America, Wildlife Management Institute and hundreds of regional and local organizations.

The hunter has never received recognition by the general public for his countless hours of work and generous dollars in supporting the programs of these outstanding organizations. The public, which is an increasingly traveling public, enjoys the fruit of the hunters' work but has no inkling who planted the seed.



Hunters and the shooting industry asked to be taxed on the sale of sporting arms and ammunition in 1937 with the money to be used for wildlife development. Hunters and the shooting industry are unique in all of America in asking that this excise tax *not* be removed during the 1965 reductions made by Congress at the request of the administration.

Over \$300 million has been collected through the tax on sporting arms and ammunition and prorated back to the states for wildlife work under the Pittman-Robertson Act. The general public, which enjoys wildlife but pays nothing, benefits as much as the hunter who picks up the tab.

Hunters pour about \$1.5 billion a year into the general economy, much of the amount being for conservation projects. The other is spent for hunter travel, food, guides, hunting clothes, boats, camping equipment and related expenses. Many rural states and areas greatly depend on hunter expenditures to maintain and improve their economy. In some areas, hunter money is the number one income.



The gift of a gun to a boy or a girl represents more than a mere presentation of an inanimate object to the recipient. It is giving a means to obtain great personal satisfaction; an opportunity for competitive excellence and an instrument of lifelong enjoyment. The giving of a gun entails the irrevocable moral responsibility to insure that the young recipient fully realizes the obligations of his or her gift. It is the duty of the giver to insure that the boy or girl receives proper firearms instruction.

—National Rifle Association of America

The entire spectrum of natural resources benefits from the hunting permit monies. Wildlife management enhances watershed values, increases the fertility of the land, prevents erosion, makes the landscape more attractive, and provides for other benefits to the land and water resources. During the past sixty years, the economic contribution of the hunter to the conservation movement has been immeasurable."

—Alan S. Krug, 1965

Every hour of the day during the year, hunting and shooting sportsmen pump more than \$170,000 into the American economy.

"... the more marksmanship instruction, practice, competition and shooting experience individuals get before entering (military) service... the more effective rifle units will be in combat and the fewer casualties they will suffer."

—Arthur D. Little Research Report to the U.S. Army, 1966

Hunter safety training courses, conducted by qualified volunteers across the country, have paid off. Hunting deaths in Utah dropped 70 per cent following the start of mandatory hunter safety training in that state, while New Jersey reported a drop of 50 per cent. In Massachusetts, hunter safety courses and a law requiring hunters to wear at least 200 square inches of daylight fluorescent red or orange cloth have resulted in a record of no hunting deaths in the mistaken-for-game category involving people wearing the proper clothing since these laws were passed in 1962.

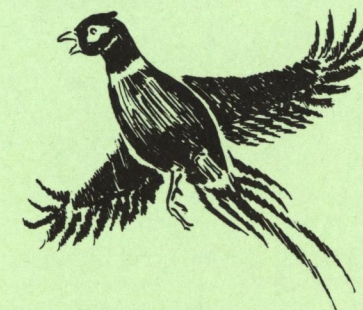


About 30 years ago, wild turkeys in Oklahoma were nearly extinct. But today, a flock of nearly 50,000 roams the state. Restoration of the turkey population started with 21 birds "planted" by the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation. This particular program, plus thousands more in the country, is financed by sportsmen. The Oklahoma wildlife agency, like so many other state game agencies, operates solely on sportsmen-paid license fees.

...

Through the efforts and license fees of sportsmen the Pennsylvania Game Commission has purchased more than one million acres of prime hunting land over the past 40 years. No public tax money has been used to acquire this acreage, which is open to hunters. Though hunters have paid for the land and use it only two or three months a year, the general public has access for certain outdoor recreation the year around.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall has termed the Pittman-Robertson Act "one of the most important pieces of conservation legislation that this or any other country in the world has ever known." It was the sportsmen and the firearms industry that fought for this legislation placing an excise tax on the purchase of sporting firearms and ammunition. This is probably the only time in the history of the United States that an industry has asked to be taxed. More than \$300 million has been collected and distributed to the states for wildlife preservation and protection projects since implementation of the Act in 1937.



The Pittman-Robertson money has bought over 2,500,000 acres of land. It is open to the general public as well as the sportsmen.

"We want to preserve our remaining wild areas. We want them not only as examples of our once unbroken wilderness. We want them because we are an outdoors people. We want to know that there will always be parks and forests and fishing streams and hunting grounds for Americans to enjoy... as these privileges become less plentiful, we suddenly realize that we want them very much... The wilderness that we wish to preserve we must deliberately so designate."

—U.S. Rep. John P. Saylor, Pennsylvania, 1966

...

There are about 54 million acres of privately owned commercial forest land open to hunting in the United States.

...

The value of the sport of hunting is not only measured economically by the amount of money received by the states because of this sport, but by the intangible benefits the sport has on all who participate. The anticipation, the memories, the change of pace, and the healthful recreation are but a few of the non-evaluables which are a major part of the true worth of hunting.

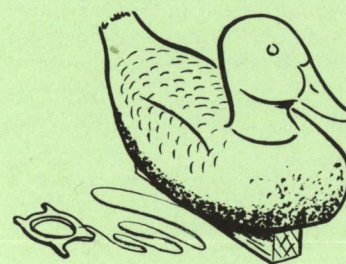
—Maine Fish & Game magazine—Winter—1965-66

It takes 12 million acres of wetlands to support the duck population of North America. Twelve million acres is roughly equal to a strip of land 10 miles wide running from Maine through Florida. Ducks Unlimited, a non-profit organization dedicated to the perpetuation of ducks in North America, has been maintaining millions of acres of wetlands suitable for waterfowl habitat. This organization and its programs are financed by contributions from conservation-minded sportsmen.

...

"For over half a century, sportsmen across the nation had to fight the battle for wise resources management alone. Americans owe a debt of gratitude to the sportsmen for their past efforts in the conservation field. Even today, it is the sportsmen who are largely responsible for enactment of new and improved conservation legislation."

—Alan S. Krug, 1965



"The conservation of nature is most important because of what nature does for man. I believe something goes wrong with man when he cuts himself off from the natural world. I think he knows it, and this is why he keeps gardens and window-boxes and house plants and dogs and cats and budgerigars. Man does not live by bread alone. I believe he should take just as great pains to look after the natural treasures which inspire him as he does to preserve his man-made treasures in art galleries and museums. This is a responsibility we have to future generations, just as we are responsible to them for the safeguarding of the Parthenon or the Mona Lisa."

—Peter Scott, "A Conservation Creed."

SOME SOURCES OF INFORMATION RELATING TO FEDERAL FIREARMS LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Anyone handling or storing firearms, ammunition or components should know the pertinent federal, state, town, city and county laws and ordinances, and should keep informed on all changes in the laws. Information on various federal acts, laws and regulations can be obtained from the following . . .

1. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division
Internal Revenue Service
U.S. Treasury Department
Washington, D.C. 20224

Publications Available

Firearms Laws Enforcement Guides;
No. 399 (Rev. 4-65) [Free]

National Firearms Act and Federal Firearms Act;
No. 364 (Rev. 3-64) [Free]

2. Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D.C. 20402

Publications Available

Interstate Traffic in Firearms and Ammunition
(Fed. Firearms Act) Part 177 of Title 26;
No. 417 (Rev. 1-65) [.05¢]

Machine Guns and Certain Other Firearms
(Nat. Firearms Act) Part 179 of Title 26;
No. 232 (Rev. 1-63) [.15¢]

Disposition of Seized Personal Property —
Part 172 of Title 26;
No. 348 (Rev. 10-63) [.10¢]

3. Postal Department
Bureau of Documents
Washington, D.C. 20260

Publications Available

Special Rules — Handling, Wrapping and
Mailing of Firearms; Section 125.5 [Free]

Current postal laws and regulations regarding firearms
may be checked with your local postmaster.

4. Office of Munitions Control
Bureau of Political Affairs
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

The federal regulations governing the international
traffic in firearms and ammunition are administered by

the above governmental agency. For more detailed
information regarding these regulations write directly
to this governmental agency.

5. Federal Aviation Agency
800 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20553

Current laws and regulations regarding the transport-
ing of firearms in aircraft come under this agency.

6. Interstate Commerce Commission
Interstate Commerce Commission Building
12th Street & Constitution Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20423

Federal regulations regarding transportation of
explosives are available from this agency.

Publications Available

Transportation of explosives and other dangerous
articles by land and water in rail freight service
and by motor vehicle; Title 49 Parts 71-78 [Free]

Motor Carrier Safety Regulations; Title 49
Parts 190-197 [Free]

7. Additional information on explosives regulations relat-
ing to vessels, harbors, ports and waterfront facilities
are available from the following governmental agencies:

Department of Treasury
Coast Guard Headquarters
Old Southern Railroad Bldg.
1300 E. Street
Washington, D.C. 20220

Publications Available

Protection & Security of Vessels, Harbors, Waterfront
Facilities; Title 33 Part 6 & 126 [Free]

Explosives or Any Other Dangerous Articles or
Substances And Combustible Liquids Aboard Vessels;
Title 46 Sub Chapter N Parts 146-147 [Free]

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