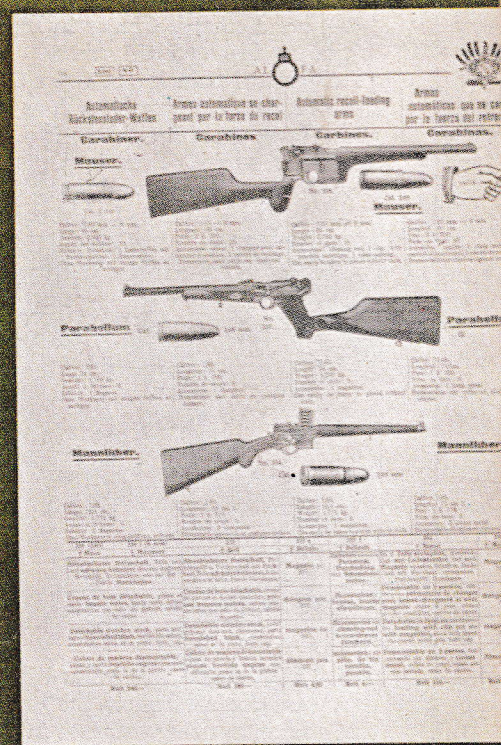
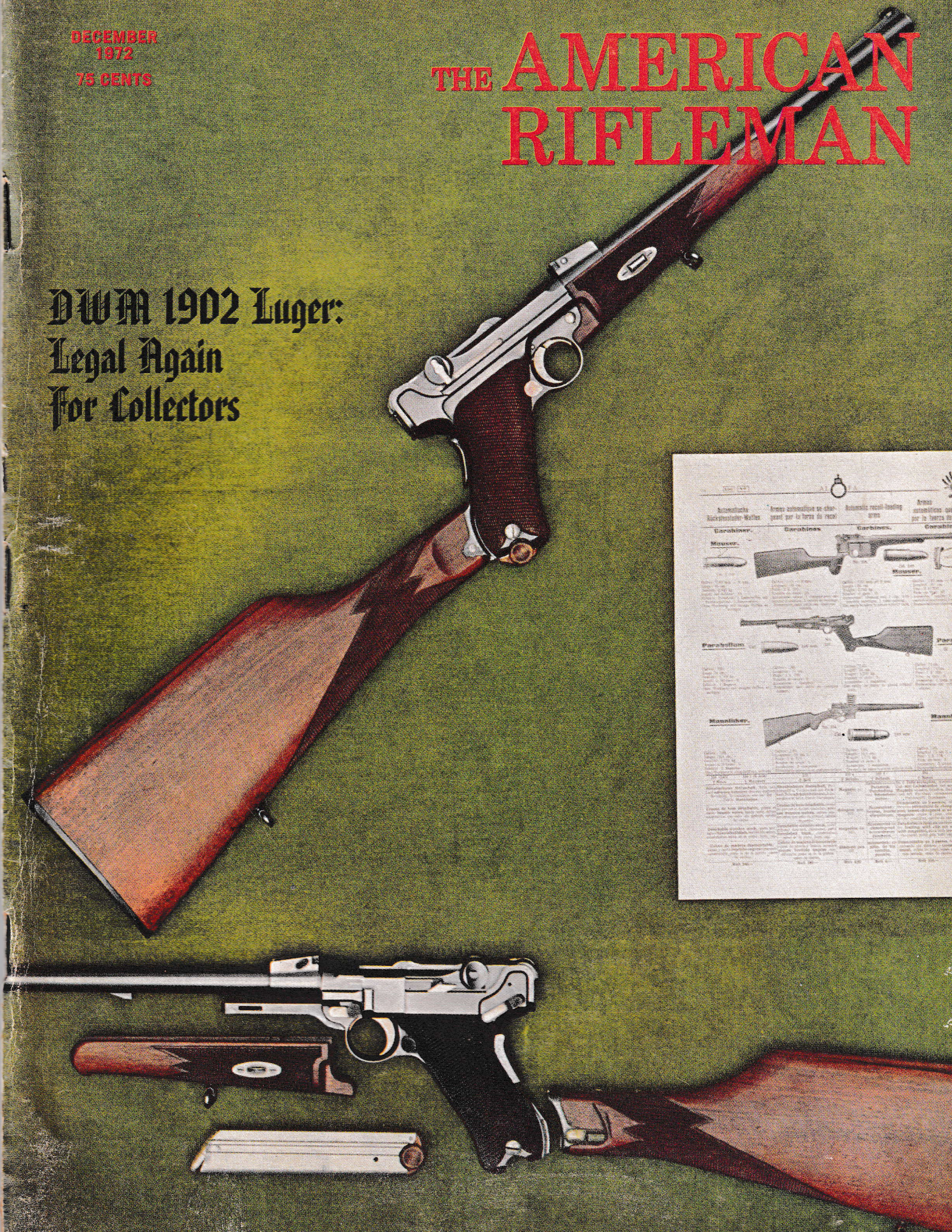


DECEMBER
1972
75 CENTS

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

DWM 1902 Luger:
Legal Again
For Collectors





THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

DECEMBER 1972

This Issue—1,057,000
88th Year of Publication

THE COVER

The Model 1902 Luger, unlike most Lugers, was intended for sporting rather than military use. Complete with shoulder stock and forearm, it was manufactured by DWM (Deutsche Waffen-und Munitionsfabriken A.-G.) in very limited quantity, several thousand only, thus making it now a rare collector item. Recognizing this, the U.S. Treasury Department's ATFB recently reclassified it to exempt it from National Firearms Act restrictions. (See p. 58, this issue, and p. 26, Nov.)

The Model 1902 with carbine shoulder stock reportedly was favored by Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany for deer hunting because he had, from birth, a crippled arm. The pistol without stock weighed 44 ozs. It fired a cal. .30 necked Luger cartridge whose carbine version was blacked for identification because its powder charge was heavier than normal.

Photography by Assistant Editor (Photography) Rolfe Baggett. Cover design by Executive Editor Ken Warner.

VOL. 120, No. 12

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN is published monthly by The National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, for the benefit of its members. Domestic rates (U.S. and possessions) \$7.50 a year, \$14 for 2 years, \$20 for 3 years, \$32.50 for 5 years; for foreign postage, add \$1 a year. Copyright 1972, the National Rifle Association of America. All rights reserved except where expressly waived. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C., and at additional mailing offices.

To change your address or report not receiving the magazine, write to the NRA ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION. Change of address should include both new address and a mailing label bearing the old one.

The editors cannot be responsible for unsolicited manuscripts or photographs.

Mention of a product or service in an advertisement or text does not necessarily mean that it has been tested or approved by the NRA.

STATEMENTS IN BYLINED OR INITIALED TEXT SHOULD NOT BE REGARDED AS OFFICIAL NRA VIEWS. ONLY THE EDITORIAL PAGE REFLECTS OFFICIAL NRA VIEWS.

POSTMASTER: Please send Form 3579 to the National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

MAJOR ARTICLES

Unfinished Business For Sen. Birch Bayh	Editorial	14
Bayh Used 'Gun Risk' Pressure	NRA Staff	15
The Sun Hasn't Set On British Shotgunners	Sidney Du Broff	16
Anti-Gun Article Backfires		19
Ruger's First Blackpowder Handgun	Ludwig Olson and Michael E. Bussard	20
Relief In Sight For Blackpowder Buffs	American Rifleman Staff	23
How To Choose The Right Rifle/Load For Big Game	Bert Popowski	24
Bagging Grouse Is A Gentlemanly Art	Allen F. Ruffin, Jr.	27
The Springfield-Joslyn Rifle	Arthur F. Nehrass	28
Precision Shooters Seek Perfection	American Rifleman Staff	30
Why Choke Can Be Your Problem	C. W. Reynolds	32
Firing The Martial Single-Shot	Daniel K. Stern	35
A New Look At Old World Gun Making	Jac Weller	38
How To Build A Prone Stock	Herb Hollister	44
Mexicans Now Must Register All Firearms	Bill R. Davidson	47
Our Great Outdoors	Hunting and Conservation Staff	51
NRA Police Combat Pistol Championships	C. E. Harris	52
New Zealand Firm Pursues Goal Of Better Cartridge	Lynn H. Harris	55
Handloaders, Prepare Your Own Alloys	J. M. Wickenden	60
Remington Model 550A Rifle	John F. Finnegan and Ludwig Olson	62

Dope Bag	64	NRA Events and Events	92
NRA Information Page	6	Foil Gun Thieves	46
Wrappings Off, Safety On	8	NRA Member Challenges 1968 GCA	
The Armed Citizen	10	In U. S. Court	50
Spotlight On Truth	11	"Rate-Of-Drop" Applicable To	
Score Sheet	12	Varmint Shooting Also	61
Law Enforcement Committee		New Lifetime Memberships	101
Assumes New Function	13	Index of Display Advertisers	115
A Court Case of Consequence	22	The American Rifleman Index 1972	119

ASHLEY HALSEY, JR.
Editor

KEN WARNER
Executive Editor

E. H. HARRISON
Senior Technical Advisor

M. D. WAITE
Technical Editor

ALAN C. WEBBER
Managing Editor

Associate Editor: H. C. Stith. Associate Technical Editor: Ludwig Olson.

John A. Harper, Jr., Manager, Special Services

Fred A. Moulton, Advertising

Assistant Editors: E. W. Burwell, C. E. Harris, Elliott L. Minor, Ronald W. Musselwhite, William F. Parkerson, III, John M. Snyder; (Photography) Rolfe M. Baggett; (Art) Richard Bohan; Assistant Technical Editors: Michael E. Bussard, Kenneth C. Raynor.

factory has experimented with a 150-gr. soft-point loading at a muzzle velocity of 2650 f.p.s.

.303 Gallery Practice

Little is known concerning this cartridge. Full 10-round packets circulating among cartridge enthusiasts are dated 1902, but it could have been manufactured over a far longer period. The label reads, ".303 PRACTICE AMMUNITION—for use in Lee Enfield and Martini Enfield rifles and carbines—BLACK POWDER—LEAD BULLET". Reject brass was utilized for these cartridges, as a packet I own contains cartridges with three different C.A.C. Mark II headstamps and even one KN (Kings Norton Metal Co. England) Mk.IV! Loaded with 10 grs. of blackpowder behind waxed card wad and a 90-gr. .301" diameter slightly hollow based lead bullet. Base of the bullet bears the letter C.

.303 Dummy

Manufactured from surplus or reject military cases, these cartridges are completely blackened and the cases have six longitudinal body grooves of about one-inch length. Cartridge has blackened, regular issue Mark VII bullet, but no primer. Other versions exist with tinned cases and coreless bullets or plain brass cases with four holes and stained, wooden bullets. Standard military ball headstamps.

7.62 mm. NATO

Manufacture of this cartridge began at the C.A.C. plant in 1960 and ceased in 1966. Only ball military cartridges were produced. Tracer, armor-piercing and other special purpose military ammunition was obtained overseas. Confusing feature about C.A.C. 7.62 mm. NATO cartridges is the headstamp. Four distinct variations exist. In 1960, the first year of production, two headstamps appeared. One bore the capital letter N signifying NATO and the other carried the caliber designation 7.62L2A2. In early 1961 another variation appeared carrying the standard NATO symbol ⊗. These three headstamps were ultimately discarded in favor of the fourth headstamp illustrated. Reasons for these changes are not known, but it is believed that they were the result of the C.A.C. cartridge not conforming completely to NATO specifications. The last version pictured was used from 1961 until manufacture ceased in 1966. Earlier variations are now scarce collectors' items. New Zealand armed forces now use ammunition imported from West Germany, the U.S.A., Britain, and Australia.

C.A.C. 7.62 mm. NATO ball cartridges were loaded with a 145-gr. copper-jacketed boattail bullet. Propellant was an Australian nitrocellulose powder designated AR 2201 and the charge adjusted to produce an instrumental velocity of 2700 f.p.s. at 90 ft. This was generally about 42 grs.

.308 Sporting

First sporting versions of the 7.62 mm. NATO cartridge appeared in 1960 and at that time were no more than reject mili-

tary rounds converted to hollow-point bullet type after assembly. Lately, however, C.A.C. has commenced producing properly designed sporting bullets including a 180-gr. and 146-gr. hollow-point and 146- 180-gr. soft-points. Although early cases originate from military surplus, all .308 cartridges of current manufacture have a commercial headstamp. Except for the 146-gr. hollow-point cartridge, which contains AR 2201 propellant, the other three rounds are loaded with Nobel's Rifle Neonite No. 41 powder. Charges are adjusted to produce a muzzle velocity of 2750 f.p.s. in the 146-gr. load and 2530 f.p.s. for the 180-gr. load.

.310 Cadet

This cartridge had a relatively short life, and specimens bearing the C.A.C. headstamp are scarce. Manufacture carried out at both Melbourne and Auckland plants during World War I period and into the 1920's. Used in single-shot Martini Cadet rifles by both Australia and New Zealand for training officer cadets. Manufacture of the .310 cartridge by Australian government arsenals continued thru World War II. The C.A.C. loading was with a 120-gr. cast lead bullet and 6 grs. of smokeless powder producing a muzzle velocity of about 1200 f.p.s. Later Australian loading was with a pointed, full gilding metal jacketed bullet.

.22 Rimfire

The Colonial Ammunition Company does not have facilities to manufacture virgin .22 rimfire cases and these are imported from Australia in primed, headstamped condition. Until recently these were brass and copper and bore the I.C.I. headstamps commonly used on .22 cartridges of both Australian and English manufacture. A departure from this took place in 1966 when a new .22 long rifle high speed cartridge with nicked case bearing the C.A.C. headstamp was introduced. Early in 1967 a further new cartridge made an appearance, a special target load called the "Mark 10". Both .22 short high speed and .22 long rifle standard velocity cartridges bearing the old I.C.I. headstamp are still being manufactured.

Although the range of cartridges currently manufactured by C.A.C. is insignificant when compared to overseas munitions giants, this company is an important New Zealand industry and one which has played a major part in bringing fame to New Zealand shooters in international competition. In 1965 C.A.C. was purchased by Imperial Chemical Industries Limited whose extensive facilities in Australia were already producing an impressive range of cartridges. In 1971 the firm name was changed to CAC Industries Ltd. With this backing this firm has expanded its line to include .243, .270, .30-'06, .30-30, and 8x57 mm in various loads, and shipments of these calibers as well as shotshells and rimfires are finding a ready market in North America and Japan. Not content to rest on their hard-won laurels, they are still investigating other calibers and improvements.

Shoulder Stock Rules Clarified

AMPLIFYING information given in removing nine makes or models of handguns with shoulder stocks from the National Firearms Act requirement of a \$200 permit or license, the Treasury Department, in response to a question from *The American Rifleman*, has stated that Lugers and Mausers already modified so that the shoulder stock cannot be attached remain exempt from the requirement and act.

The original announcement referred to handguns and stocks "in unaltered form." (See *The American Rifleman*, Nov., 1972, p. 26.) Many Lugers and Mausers were altered by grinding off Luger stock lugs or filling Mauser stock slots to make the stocks unattachable. Of this John J. Caulfield, Acting Assistant ATFB Director for Criminal Enforcement, said:

"It is true that many persons were encouraged to alter Luger pistols by grinding off the stock lugs and to alter Mauser pistols by filling in the female stock attaching recesses so that no violations would exist. By doing this, the person could still possess the appropriate attachable shoulder stock and not be in possession of a 'short barrel rifle'. When a person accomplished this modification to his Luger or Mauser, that firearm was immediately removed from the purview of the act, since it no longer had a stock-attaching capability.

"This latest action would have no bearing on a person who complied with earlier recommendations."

All such arms, however, continue to come under the general provisions of the 1968 Gun Control Act.

MINI-EDITORIAL

From time to time someone, usually in a pessimistic mood, asserts that *The American Rifleman* in its presentation of the gun owners' cause is only "talking to itself"—that it reaches nobody but gun owners.

If they would only stop to consider, they would be quiet. Any magazine that goes to a million intelligent readers, including high percentages with everything from Ph.D. degrees to old-fashioned American horse sense, talks to the Nation and not just to itself. A million NRA Members are not exactly deaf mutes. They make themselves heard perhaps better than any other million people in the Nation. And they get a lot of their facts and arguments in behalf of gun ownership from *The American Rifleman*. So let's not have any more defeatist remarks on the subject, please.—A.H.