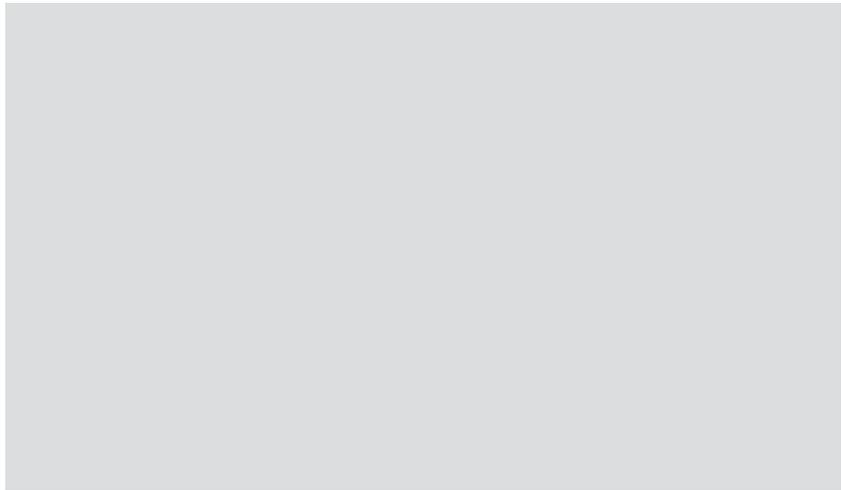


# CCRKBA HONORS LAW OFFICER OF THE YEAR



**STRAIGHT TALK  
ABOUT WHAT YOU  
CAN DO TO  
PRESERVE YOUR  
RIGHT TO KEEP AND  
BEAR ARMS**

**July 1998**  
Volume XXVIII, No. 7

**CITIZENS  
COMMITTEE  
FOR THE RIGHT  
TO KEEP AND  
BEAR ARMS**

*(a non-profit corporation)*

**National Headquarters:  
12500 N.E. Tenth Place  
Bellevue, Washington 98005**

**Capitol Hill Office:  
600 Pennsylvania Ave. S.E. #205  
Washington, D.C. 20003**

John Michael Snyder, CCRKBA Public Affairs Director, presented a Glock-19, 9mm Semiautomatic Double Action (Safe Action) Pistol to Detective Scott Perkins of the Orlando, Florida Police Department during the National Police Memorial Day Commemorative Banquet in Miami, Florida.

Perkins is a member of the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) team of his department's Drug Enforcement Division.

Snyder made the handgun presentation on behalf of CCRKBA, the Second Amendment Foundation (SAF), and Glock, Inc. of Smyrna, Georgia, which donated the sidearm specially for the occasion.

Glock, through the good offices of Paul Januzzo, Vice President and General Counsel, and Jim Pledger, Sales Manager, donated the handgun at the suggestion of Joseph P. Tartaro, SAF President. Glock District Manager Bo Wood of Orlando was on hand for the presentation and participated in the ceremony.

Snyder also presented Detective Perkins with the CCRKBA Distinguished Police Service Award, an attractively engraved plaque.

The annual event is cosponsored by the American Police Hall of Fame and Museum, which named Perkins the 1998 Law Enforcement Officer of the Year, the National Association of Chiefs of Police (NACOP), and the American Federation of Police and Concerned Citizens (AFP&CC). Snyder is NACOP Vice President for Public Affairs and AFP&CC National Vice President for Public Relations.

On December 12, 1997, at 5:06 A.M., as a member of the Orlando, Florida Police S.W.A.T. team, Detective Scott Perkins, along with five other team members, made

(Continued on page 2)

# LAW OFFICER OF THE YEAR

(Continued from page 1)

a stealth search into a house occupied by an armed murder suspect to conduct a hostage rescue. The suspect, wanted on murder charges, was being pursued by other law enforcement agencies. In an attempt to get away from the officers, the suspect dove through the front window of a home. Once inside the home, the suspect fired a gun shot forcing two women to leave the house and held hostage for 68 hours their two small children, Tedi, two years old, and Malcolm, four years old. During the rescue, Detective Perkins was assigned the job of going hands-on with the suspect. The bedroom door where the children were being held was locked. Therefore, the S.W.A.T. team had to make a dynamic entry into the room. Upon entry, the suspect attempted to shoot the female child, Tedi. Detective Perkins, unarmed, managed to get his body between the suspect's gun and the child. He was struck in the head and the neck with the suspect's gun while shielding the child. During the struggle, gunshots were fired. A bullet passed through Detective Perkins' hand and damaged several fingers. Although bleeding heavily, Detective Perkins proceeded to pick up the child and carry her to safety. The murder suspect was fatally wounded during the rescue and the children were safely reunited with their mothers.

Detective Perkins, because of the injury to his fingers, will have to retire from active police work this summer but will continue working in the educational field.

This officer "knew of the danger he faced in trying to protect the children," reads the American Police Hall of Fame and Museum citation honoring him, "as he was exposed at point blank range to a criminal who was being sought for murder. Detective Perkins also knew that the S.W.A.T. team was armed with handguns and a machine gun and would be taking whatever action was necessary within seconds to protect the hostages and arrest the felon. Detective Perkins exemplifies the best traditions of law enforcement and bravery by offering his life, unarmed, to protect the children. This act of bravery won him the admira-

tion of his fellow officers and the citizens of his community, state and nation."

Joe Waldron, CCRKBA Executive Director, and James Kielland, CCRKBA Research Director, arranged for the presentation of the CCRKBA Distinguished Police Service Award. It states that CCRKBA "is honored to present this award to Detective Scott Perkins who has, by exemplary action, sustained the high level of devotion to duty, above and beyond the normal call of police service."

Among the law enforcement celebrities participating in the National Police Memorial Day commemoration was Chief Gerald S. Arenberg, Founder of both NACOP and AFP&CC. Chief Arenberg informed POINT BLANK of the results of NACOP's 1998 national survey of police chiefs and sheriffs in the United States on a number of public issues.

According to the postal survey, NACOP's 11th consecutive annual poll sent to 16,000 command officers in the United States, and eliciting a 10 percent response, 92 percent of the chiefs of police and sheriffs believe that any law-abiding citizen should be able to purchase a firearm for sport or self-defense.

About 45 percent believe that the misuse of firearms by children is a "public health problem." About 50 percent think it is not and the rest of the respondents to the poll did not respond to that question.

Nearly 70 percent of the respondents believe that people wishing to buy a firearm should be required by local police to complete a course showing their awareness of local and state laws and safety practices and about 30 percent do not. About 28 percent believe such a requirement would violate the Second Amendment right to bear arms and 70 percent do not. Arenberg emphasized that the requirement in question would not include firearms registration or firearms owner licensing but rather a course conducted by a private organization, such as CCRKBA, SAF or the National Rifle Association. He also said he did not think the inclusion of such a requirement "ever would occur."

According to the survey:

- Over 90 percent believe that the death penalty serves as a deterrent to certain

kinds of crimes;

- Over 98 percent believe that when a law enforcement officer is killed in the line of duty the penalty upon conviction should be death;

- Over 96 percent believe that, once found guilty of a capital crime, a felon should be limited to three appeals (State Supreme Court, Federal Court of Appeals and U. S. Supreme Court) and that the death penalty should be carried out within five years of conviction;

- A flat 90 percent do not believe that the media (TV, radio and print) are fair and impartial in reporting the news; and

- Over 92 percent believe that "we may expect continued acts of terrorism in the United States and possibly an act



# POINT BLANK

*"Straight talk about what you can do to preserve your right to keep and bear arms."*

**Editor** John M. Snyder  
**Publisher** Alan M. Gottlieb  
**Managing Editor** J. H. Versnel  
**Associate Editors** Mike Connelly  
 Merrill Jacobs  
 Bob Kukla  
 Peggy Tartaro  
 Joe Waldron

POINT BLANK is published monthly by Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms, Liberty Park, 12500 N.E. Tenth Place, Bellevue, Washington 98005.

Copyright © 1998 CCRKBA

Correspondence and manuscripts should be sent to POINT BLANK, CCRKBA, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., Suite 205, Washington, D.C. 20003.  
**Address Change:** Write new address, city, state, and zip code on a plain piece of paper. Attach mailing label from an issue of POINT BLANK and send to CCRKBA, 12500 N.E. Tenth Place, Bellevue, Washington 98005. Please allow four to six weeks for change to become effective.

# CCRKBA SUPPORTS H.R. 3949 IN CONGRESSIONAL STATE-

John M. Snyder, CCRKBA Public Affairs Director, submitted a statement in support of H. R. 3949, the proposed "No Gun Tax Act" introduced by Rep. Bob Barr of Georgia, in connection with a public hearing on the measure held by the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime on June 11.

"We commend Congressman Barr for introducing H.R. 3949," stated Snyder. "We support it and we urge the Subcommittee to report it to the full Committee as soon as possible."

Rep. Barr, the CCRKBA 1997 Gun Rights Legislator of the Year Awardee, introduced the bill to ban the imposition of a fee for performing background checks in connection with the transfer of a firearm, and to ensure that background checks resulting in the use of a fee are no longer than necessary.

For some months now, Capitol Hill and the firearms industry have been rife with rumors as to how the National Instant Check System (NICS) will be implemented when it goes on-line later this year, on November 30.

The NICS is the system which is supposed to replace the Brady Act's five-day waiting period on the purchase of handguns from holders of federal firearms licenses.

The FBI announced this spring that there will be a fee involved for all purchases of firearms from FFL holders, which the Bureau refers to as a "user fee." However, the Brady Act does not call for a fee on this check. One may assume that the proposals to charge fees have been encouraged by the anti-gun Clinton-Gore Administration. The FBI also has indicated that it intends to retain firearms transformation for 18 months.

In explaining his reasons for introducing H. R. 3949, Congressman Barr, Chairman of the House Task Force on Firearms Legislation, wrote that "in 1993 Congress passed the Brady Act, which required local law enforcement authorities to conduct a background check (which has since been found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court) and provided a five-day wait to do so. Another provision in the law provided that the five-day wait 'sunset' into the National Instant Check System (NICS) in November of 1998.

"The FBI, which will administer the NICS, has begun plans for implementation and has entered into a rule-making phase. It has come to the attention of my office that two of the rules to be proposed are:

"(1) A user fee or GUN TAX ranging anywhere from \$13 - \$15 per purchase; and

"(2) Retention of personalized information and records on approved gun owners for up to 18 months - de facto GUN OWNER REGISTRATION.

"The intent of the Brady Act was never to TAX gun owners or REGISTER their firearms. In fact, the Brady Act authorized \$200 million for states to prepare their criminal data bases over five years for the eventual implementation of NICS. GUN REGISTRATION is one of the major fears of gun owners everywhere. The federal government must never be allowed to keep records on who owns firearms in this country.

"H.R. 3949 would require that no 'user fee' or TAX be collected on transactions made through NICS, and that all records of approved purchasers be destroyed within 24 hours of the sale; preventing de facto federal registration. To do otherwise would be unlawful."

Congressman Barr, in an interchange with James E. Kessler, Jr., Section Chief of the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services Division, during the hearing, brought out the fact that the FBI does not have statutory authority to impose

the tax or to maintain the records for 18 months.

CCRKBA's Snyder, in his statement, indicated that "in proposing the gun tax which it is calling a user fee, the FBI in reality is trying to order prospective law-abiding firearms purchasers to pay to prove that they are not criminals. This truly is outrageous."

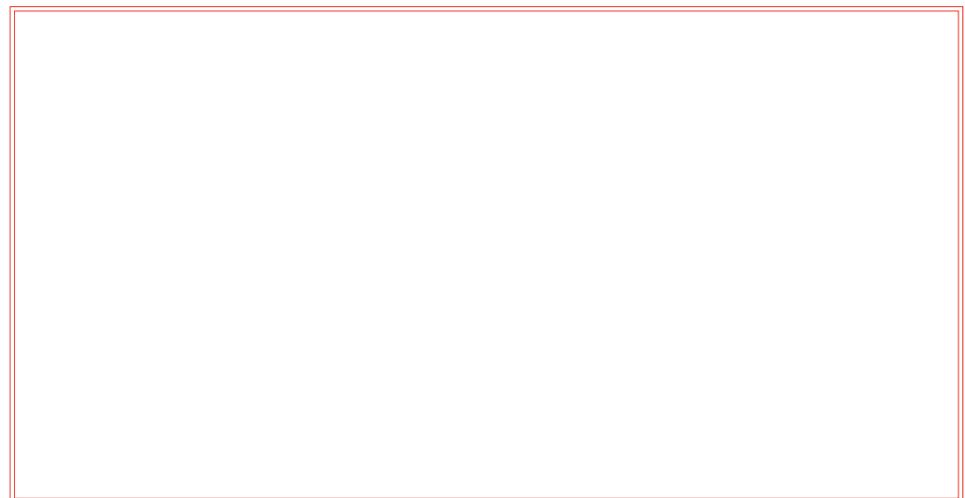
Snyder pointed out in his statement that the Brady Law provides that after a firearms dealer calls the NICS and a transaction is approved under NICS, the NICS shall "destroy all records of the call (other than the identifying number and the date the number was assigned) and all records of the system relating to the transfer."

"That the government seeks to maintain the records for 18 months would be against the law. After all, the Brady Act says 'destroy.' It does not say 'keep for 18 months.'

"It is because the government has become so cavalier, so arrogant, indeed so unconstitutional in its appreciation of its own authority that it has to be told by Congress, and told every step of the way, apparently, just where its authority begins and ends."

Original cosponsors of H.R. 3949 include Reps. James Barcia of Michigan, Rick Boucher of Virginia, Lindsey Graham of South Carolina and Ted Strickland of Ohio.

A companion measure to H. R. 3949, S. 2128, was introduced in the Senate by



# CCRKBA PROMOTING FORFEITURE REFORM

In response to complaints from across the country that government agents in recent years have been using civil asset forfeiture laws to seize firearms belonging to innocent citizens who have been accused of various crimes, CCRKBA is joining with other organizations across the political spectrum in seeking reform of these laws.

John M. Snyder, CCRKBA Public Affairs Director, and a number of others sent a letter to Rep. Henry Hyde of Illinois, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, encouraging him to continue his support "for H. R. 1835, which we believe is the best vehicle for real forfeiture reform in this Congress.

"Our unified support for your amendment is a demonstration that forfeiture reform is neither a liberal nor a conservative issue, neither Democratic nor Republican, but an issue of fundamental personal liberty and basic property rights affecting all Americans."

Other groups supporting genuine civil asset forfeiture reform include the National Rifle Association, the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, the Law Enforcement Alliance of America, the American Civil Liberties Union, Americans for Tax Reform, the National Association of Realtors, the Small Business Survival Committee, the Institute for Justice, the Coalition for America, the Association of Concerned Taxpayers, the Fund for a New Generation, the Madison Project, the American Conservative Union, the Heartland Institute, the National Center for Public Policy Research, the Competitive Enterprise Institute, Frontiers of Freedom, and the Seniors Coalition.

The Clinton Justice Department, on the other hand, wants legislation, S. 1965, that, under the guise of crime control, would increase the power of the government in the area of civil asset forfeiture. It has enlisted Bobby D. Moody, President of the anti-gun International Association of Chiefs of Police, to help promote its position on Capitol Hill in opposing genuine reform and in expanding radically the government's civil asset forfeiture powers so the government can more easily take innocent citizen and business property

with even less restraint and due process than under current law.

In attempting to promote genuine reform with an example of political bipartisanship, Chairman Hyde, and Reps. Bob Barr of Georgia, John Conyers, Jr. of Michigan and Barney Frank of Massachusetts, all Judiciary Committee Members, wrote to other U. S. Representatives that "over the last decade, our two-century civil forfeiture laws have been recruited in the war against crime. The federal government is taking in hundreds of millions of dollars a year in proceeds from cash and property used in criminal activities. Unfortunately, it has become all too apparent in recent years that these civil forfeiture laws are sometimes being used in terribly unjust ways, depriving innocent citizens of their property without due process. Believe it or not, federal officials have the power to seize your home, your car, your business and your bank account - all without indictment, hearing or trial.

"Imagine this. You make the mistake of buying an airplane ticket with cash - behavior that is deemed to fit a drug courier profile - so you are detained and searched. No drugs are found, but the agents seize the cash in your wallet, saying they have 'probable cause' to believe that the money was intended to buy drugs. You are allowed to leave and are not charged with any crime, but the agents keep your property.

"What recourse do you have to get your property back? Very little, because the law treats the property, rather than you, as the offending object. None of the constitutional or procedural safeguards of the criminal law are available, because you are not being threatened with a deprivation of liberty. In fact, the law doesn't require that you ever be charged with a crime. You have to prove a negative, that your property was never used in a crime, that it was 'innocent.' But the alleged criminal conduct needn't even involve you - it could just as easily be a crime allegedly committed by the previous owner of your property, or by someone who, unbeknownst to you, used your property in a criminal endeavor.

"And as if this weren't bad enough, you must provide a 10 percent cost bond for the privilege of even contesting the

government's seizure. Don't expect to have an attorney provided to help you if you are indigent, but familiarize yourself with legal procedure quickly - you have only 10 days to file your claim. Even assuming you somehow prevail, the government is not liable for any interest on your money, or in the case of seized property, any damage caused by its handling or storage.

"As unbelievable as all this seems, this is now the law! And with the government's interest in increasing available funds, there is little incentive for law enforcement officials to refrain voluntarily from vigorously exploiting this tool. It is incumbent on the Congress to reform this system to make it consistent with the basic presumption in American law - that you are innocent until proven guilty, and that you should not lose your property without due process of law.

"To this end, we will soon go to the floor with... 'The Civil Asset Forfeiture Reform Act.' It puts the burden of proof back where it belongs - with the government. It also provides indigent defendants with appointed counsel, allows property owners who take reasonable steps to prevent others from using their property in criminal activity to get their property back, eliminates the cost bond requirement, provides compensation for damage caused to the property,

# CCRKBA HITS TV VIOLENCE

"A lot of media personnel are fond of quoting the adage that 'the pen is mightier than the sword' and yet want to blame youthful violence on the lawful possession of firearms rather than horrendous depictions of violence in the media, especially on television," John Michael Snyder, CCRKBA Public Affairs Director, noted last month in Washington, D. C.

Snyder also pointed out that "a lot of professional do-gooders in the United States worked hard and long to ban tobacco advertising from television and other media outlets because they argued that young people, seeing and hearing the advertising, would be influenced by and become 'hooked' on the tobacco habit.

"Some of the do-gooders, though, don't want to blame depictions of violence on television for the perpetration of acts of violence by young people. They'd rather blame firearms for such violence.

"Now, though, we have some evidence. According to the recently-released final report of the three-year National Television Violence Study, television violence continues to pose a serious risk of harm to children despite continued public concern.

"The study released April 16 concluded that the proportion of prime-time

broadcast and basic cable shows with violence has increased since 1994. The researchers determined that the way TV violence is portrayed encourages children to learn aggressive behavior, among other risks. The study also found that age-based ratings do not provide information about the presence of violence in programs, affirming the TV industry's decision to add content descriptors, such as 'V' for violence, to the new TV rating system."

The study focused on key features of violent portrayals that either increase or diminish the risk of harmful effects on viewers, especially children. "Previous research has established that exposure to TV violence can contribute to aggressive attitudes and behaviors, to desensitization to real-world violence, and to increased fear in viewers," according to the study.

However, said Dr. Ed Donnerstein, study senior researcher and dean of social sciences at the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB), "the effect of violent content depends on how it is portrayed, and not all violent depictions pose the same degree of risk for viewers."

The study found that most violence is glamorized and sanitized. Across the three years of the study, nearly 40 percent of the violent incidents on television are initiated by "good" characters who are likely to be perceived as likely role models. The long-term negative consequences of violence are portrayed in only 15 percent of programs, when averaged over the three years. "These patterns teach children that violence is desirable, necessary, and painless," said Dr. Dale Kunkel, associate professor of communication at UCSB, and a senior researcher for the study.

Nearly three-quarters of violent scenes contain no remorse, criticism, or penalty for violence, and "bad" characters go unpunished in 40 percent of programs. Programs that employ a strong anti-violence theme remain extremely rare, averaging four percent of all violent shows. Overall, the percentage of programs on television that contain some violence is virtually unchanged at 61 percent, compared to 61 percent last

year and 58 percent in 1994-1995.

However, programs containing violent crime have become more frequent in prime time, rising by 14 percent (from 53 percent to 67 percent) on the broadcast networks and 10 percent (from 54 percent to 64 percent) on basic cable since 1994. "For those who think the TV violence problem is solved, it is not," said Dr. Daniel Linz, study senior researcher and chair of the law and society program at UCSB. "This increase in prevalence is problematic since the portrayal of most TV violence poses risks, and prime time also attracts the largest number of viewers." During the three-year study period, premium cable networks consistently have contained the highest percentage of programs with violence, averaging 92 percent since 1994.

Researchers at UCSB examined the largest and most representative sample of television content ever evaluated in a single study. For three years, programs on 23 TV channels were selected over a nine-month period to create a composite week of programming. Since 1994, more than 6,000 hours of programming have been analyzed.

The report highlights portrayals of violence that pose a high risk for children. These portrayals include a cluster of plot elements that increase the risk that children who watch will learn aggressive attitudes and behaviors. A high-risk portrayal includes all of the following elements:

- (1) A perpetrator who is attractive;
- (2) Violence that seems justified;
- (3) Violence that goes unpunished;
- (4) Minimal consequences to the victim; and
- (5) Violence that seems realistic to the viewer.

The study found that violent incidents that qualify as high risk for children under seven are found most often in cartoons. "Younger children have difficulty distinguishing televised fantasy from reality, and are therefore at increased risk of imitating cartoon violence," said Dr. Barbara J. Wilson, a study senior researcher and professor of communication at UCSB. The average American preschooler who watches mostly cartoons is exposed to over 500 high-risk portrayals of violence

# YOUTH VIOLENCE CHAIRMAN SLATED FOR CCRKBA AWARD

United States Sen. Jeff Sessions of Alabama is the designated recipient of the CCRKBA Gun Rights Defender of the Month Award for July.

In nominating Sen. Sessions for the Award, John Michael Snyder, CCRKBA Public Affairs Director, stated that as Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Youth Violence, "he has taken a leading role in countering the Clinton-Gore Administration's attempt to blame youth violence on guns. He's placing the blame where it belongs, on the faulty administration of justice under that same Administration."

A native Alabamian, Sen. Sessions takes pride as a crime fighter who has served as Alabama's Attorney General, as the U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, and as an Assistant U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama.

Just last month, Sen. Sessions, criticizing the Clinton-Gore Administration, wrote that "despite the President's tough talk about cracking down on guns, the Clinton Administration's record on gun prosecutions is pathetic. Federal gun prosecutions have dropped drastically under the Clinton Justice Department. How President Clinton can justify calls for more gun control when his Justice Department doesn't fully prosecute the laws we now have is a mystery to me.

"Take Project Triggerlock prosecutions. Project Triggerlock was formed by the Justice Department in the late 1980s to target the use of guns to commit other

crimes. Despite the obvious importance of Project Triggerlock, the Clinton Justice Department has badly neglected these prosecutions. Project Triggerlock prosecutions have declined from 4,353 in 1992 to 2,844 in 1997, a decline of nearly 35 percent. Moreover, the decline in gun prosecutions is not limited to Project Triggerlock: Weapons and firearms cases generally have declined from 3,917 in 1992 to 3,184 in 1997.

"Given President Clinton's consistent desire for more gun control, how could federal weapons prosecutions decline under his Justice Department? The answer is simple: the entire criminal justice division is in disarray. Unbelievably, the position of Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division has been vacant for nearly 1,000 days due solely to the delay of the Clinton Administration. It took President Clinton 31 months to nominate someone for one of the most important positions in the Justice Department.

"Not surprisingly, this inexcusable delay in filling the criminal division vacancy has severely affected federal criminal prosecutions. Without a leader, the Criminal Division has lost focus, and this lack of leadership has impacted more than just firearms prosecutions. Drug task force prosecutions declined nearly 10 percent from 1992 to 1997. As a whole, there were more total criminal prosecutions by the Justice Department in 1992 than in any year between 1993 and 1996, even though the number of Assistant United States Attorneys

steadily increased during this period. In 1997, finally, there were more criminal prosecutions by the Justice Department than in 1992. However, an unusually large percentage of the 1997 prosecutions were immigration cases, which are much simpler to prosecute. Immigration cases artificially inflate overall prosecution statistics because they are easier to process and prosecute. In 1997, immigration cases accounted for three times the percentage of overall cases as they did in 1992. Without such a large number of immigration cases, the 1997 prosecutions would also be below the 1992 level.

"President Clinton finally nominated James Robinson as Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division on March 13. Mr. Robinson, a law school dean from Wayne State University in Michigan, has only three and a half years of criminal experience in his lengthy career. To his credit, however, Mr. Robinson seemed to appreciate the current plight of the Criminal Division during his confirmation hearing. Hopefully, he can bring badly needed direction to the Justice Department. One thing is for sure, with the current Justice Department's record on gun prosecutions and crime generally, President Clinton is in no position to ask for more gun control."

In addition his work on the Senate Judiciary Committee, Sen. Sessions serves on the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, the Senate Select Committee on Ethics, the Joint Economic Committee, and the Senate Caucus on



U. S. Education Secretary Richard W. Riley, the latest (as of this writing) Clinton-Gore Administration flunkie to criticize publicly Americans' gun rights, said early last month that pro-gun rights spokesmen "need to stop defining themselves as 'victims of media manipulation' and help keep our children from becoming the victims of gun violence in our schools, in our homes and on our streets."

Secretary Riley told 450 school officials involved in the federal Safe and Drug-Free Schools program that "as long as this society continues to glorify violence, continues to make it easy for young people to get guns - and as long as we continue to hide our heads in the sand or fail to reach out when a young person is truly troubled - we will have to confront tragedies like Springfield and Jonesboro."



The U. S. Supreme Court ruled on June 8 that drug dealers can be sentenced to an extra five years for carrying a gun even if they keep it in a trunk or locked glove box instead of a holster.

"The word 'carry,'...used in its ordinary sense, keeps the same meaning whether one carries a gun, a suitcase or a banana," the Court said in a 5-4 decision affecting federal cases.

The question for the Court in the case, *Muscarello v. United States*, No. 96-1654, was whether traveling in a car with a gun in a locked glove compartment or trunk - as opposed to carrying a gun on one's person - met the law's definition of carry. The narrow majority, in an opinion by Justice Stephen G. Breyer, said that it did.

Justice Breyer, in an opinion upholding rulings by federal appeals courts in New Orleans and Boston, was joined by Justices John Paul Stevens, Sandra Day O'Connor, Anthony M. Kennedy and Clarence Thomas.

In dissenting, Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg wrote that if Congress intended

to add five years for transporting a weapon in a vehicle instead of carrying it on the person, it clearly would have said so. She was joined by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justices Antonin Scalia and David H. Souter.



"You know, quite frankly, I'm a little more worried about the crime rate among suburban white teen agers," Julian Bond, Chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), said recently during a speech at the National Press Club in Washington, D. C.

"It seems to me," he continued, "there's kind of a pathology out there, some kind of love of guns, a gun culture out there that's dangerous and insidious. You know, if this were black kids doing this, you'd see op ed pieces... talking about a pathology of violence loose in the community, about some dangerous elements being unleashed, about the breakdown in family values, about - come on, give me a break. It's guns. It's guns. Does nobody believe that it's guns..."

"You know, I'm happy living here in the District of Columbia, but I'm a little afraid to go out in the suburbs here because, you know, these people will just shoot you down like flies. Give me a break."



"My nephew was one of the kids shot at Thurston High School in Springfield, Oregon," wrote Ricky Montgomery in THE WASHINGTON POST. "He took a bullet in the arm. Seeing him on the evening news being carted away on a gurney was difficult. Also upsetting is how much of the media, the President and the other politicians are again blaming guns and gun ownership for the

recent rash of school shootings.

"The bullet that tore through my nephew's arm was shot from a gun that was aimed by a deranged killer. The killer is to blame, not the gun. The guns used in the Oregon shooting were illegally obtained. The killer premeditated the actions he took that morning.

"As youths in a Los Angeles suburb in the '60s and '70s, my peers and I had access to guns. None had trigger locks, and we knew where they were kept. We knew that to aim at an innocent victim and pull the trigger was murder, and we did not conceive of using a gun in a fight. I never heard of school shootings while growing up. Something is changing in society, and it is not the availability of weapons to kids.

"According to family friends, the parents of the killer asked the authorities to keep him in custody the day before the shooting. The killer had brought a gun onto campus and been caught. The killer had a troubled and violent past, and the parents knew the killer had crossed the line. The authorities refused to help him. The parents are now dead, as are two students. It happens over and over; criminals are released and continue to commit crimes.

"Place blame on the individual or society, but not on the existence of guns. Providing 'safety' with more restrictive gun control laws is a feel-good fallacy that has failed in the past."

In Paris, France, the National Assembly voted this spring to tighten already rigid restrictions on the private ownership of firearms. The bill must go to the Senate, which is expected to take it up in the autumn. The bill would ban the purchase or possession of firearms or ammunition without official approval and would limit gun ownership to hunters and collectors.

# BUMPER STICKERS

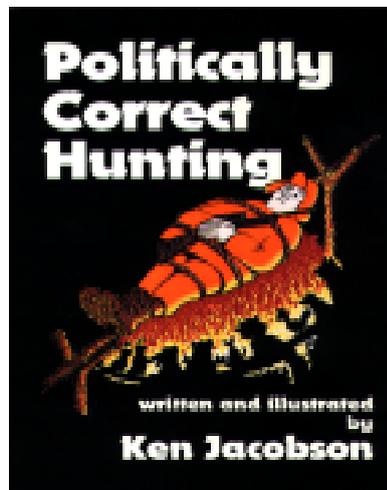
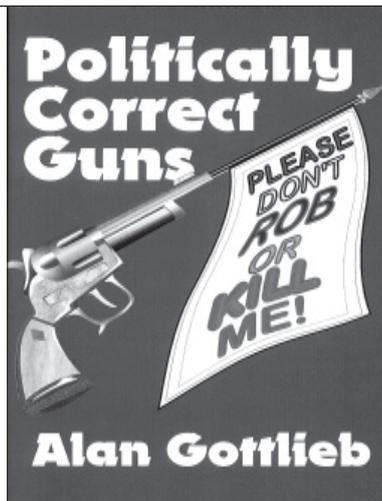
Let the "Gun Grabbers" know where you stand.

1- \$1 • 6- \$4 • 25- \$15  
 Visa • M/C • S&H - \$1

- A Lady With A Gun Has More Fun
- A Man With A Gun Has More Fun
- An Armed Society is a Polite Society
- Crime Control Not Gun Control
- Criminals Prefer Unarmed Victims
- Fight Crime Shoot Back
- Gun Control Is A Steady Hand
- I am A Gun Owner And I Vote
- If Guns Are Outlawed only Outlaws Will Have Guns
- Register Criminal Not Firearms
- Soft Judges Make Hardened Criminals
- The Second Amendment Ain't About Duck Hunting
- Guns Don't Kill People People Kill People
- Support Your Right To Bear Arms
- Don't Let Clinton Cero Your Gun Rights

**CITIZENS COMMITTEE**

**FOR THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS**  
 12500 N.E. Tenth Place • Bellevue, WA 98005  
 (425)454-4911 • FAX-(425)451-3959



## Hilarious Books!

They're silly, thought provoking and uplifting. Possibly the best philosophical humor since "Politically Correct Bed Time Stories."

Available from Merril Press for \$14.95 per book (plus \$2.00 shipping and handling for each book). These trade size paperbacks have 180 pages of wit and illustrations.

Place your order today by mail to Merril Press, P.O. Box 1682-PB, Bellevue, WA 98009 or call 425-454-7009 or fax 425-451-3959. Payment may be made by check, Visa, MasterCard, Discover or American Express.

## The Gottlieb - Tartaro Report

THE INSIDERS GUIDE FOR GUN OWNERS

# BE THE INSIDER

"See everything that lands on my desk, the secret files, legal briefs, everything," says Alan M. Gottlieb, Founder of the Second Amendment Foundation.

"These are my personal faxes, phone messages, insider reports, and priceless nuggets that constantly flow into my newsroom, but escape the headlines," says Joseph P. Tartaro, editor of GUN WEEK and President of the Second Amendment Foundation.

"Gottlieb has the slippery habit of making the Founding Fathers sound like precocious lobbyists for the National Rifle Association."  
 —The Washington Post

"When I need to know something, I always check with Joe Tartaro."  
 —Neal Knox, Firearms Coalition

The Gottlieb-Tartaro Report  
 The Insiders Guide for Gun Owners

Exclusive Report

Each and Every Month!

~~\$60~~  
**HALF PRICE!**

Become a Charter Subscriber to

**\$30**

**The Gottlieb-Tartaro Report**  
 12500 NE 10th Place Bellevue, WA 98005  
 12-Issues (1 year) \$30 U.S.  
 —\$35 elsewhere

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_  
 State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Check  Cash  Visa  MasterCard  
 Card Number \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

REQUIRED ONLY FOR CREDIT CARD ORDER

## **GUN SHOWS TARGETED**

Anti-gun Rep. Rod R. Blagojevich of Illinois has introduced a bill, H. R. 3833, which would create a new federal "Gun Show License."

The measure would subject all license applicants to the same qualifications as federal firearms licensees, and require them to report the dates and times of all gun shows they plan to sponsor to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and local law enforcement authorities at least 30 days in advance of the event.

It would require unlicensed persons selling firearms at gun shows to perform the same background and identification checks, recordkeeping requirements and waiting periods as FFLs.

Penalties for noncompliance would be consistent with current penalties imposed upon licensed dealers for varying violations.

H. R. 3833 has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee. Original cosponsors include Reps. Michael Castle of Delaware, John Conyers, Jr. of Michigan, Zoe Lofgren of California, Danny K. Davis of Illinois, Carolyn McCarthy of New York, James P.