



An Aggregator of Firearms-Related News and Information

Number 11 – October 21, 2022



Nine Tips For Improving Gun Control



Analysis: Historical Texts Show Individual Right to Keep and Bear Arms Isn't an NRA Invention



September NICS Continue Trend, Third Highest Month for Gun Sales

Under Creative Commons License: Attribution

THE EPOCH TIMES

Judge Rules Federal Ban on Guns With Removed Serial Numbers Is Unconstitutional



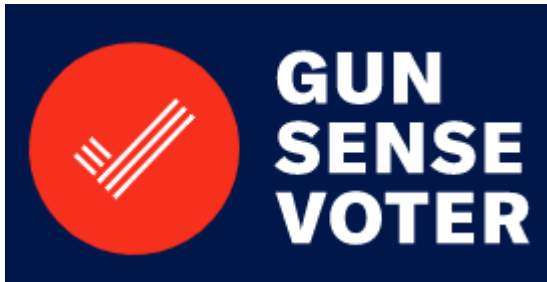
Original Research: Support for Red Flag Laws Depends on People not understanding how Red Flag Laws Operate

ELECTION UPDATES



**NRA-PVF Candidate
Ratings and
Endorsements are Live!**

GUNSAMERICA



Endorsed Candidates - 2022

These candidates are endorsed by the Everytown for Gun Safety Action Fund. The asterisk (*) notes those candidates who are volunteers of Moms Demand Action or Students Demand Action

These are people who want to take your gun rights away, along with all your guns. You must know thy enemy! Vote the alternative!

Colorado

- Michael Bennet, U.S. Senate
 - Jared Polis, Governor and Dianne Primavera, Lt. Governor
 - Phil Weiser, Attorney General
 - Jena Griswold, Secretary of State
 - Diana DeGette, US Representative, CO-CD-001
 - Joe Neguse, US Representative, CO-CD-002
 - Jason Crow, US Representative, CO-CD-006
 - Tom Sullivan, State Senator, CO-SD-027*
 - Eliza Hamrick, State Representative, CO-HD-061*
-



NSSF Releases Congressional Report Card; Most Dems Get Failing Grades - Ammoland

Under Creative Commons License: Attribution

2022 Colorado Ballot Measures

Liberty Scorecard Team takes positions on the 11 ballot measures, offers recommendations



Elections Are Coming! Time to Crush the Other Side - Ammoland

Under Creative Commons License: Attribution

KIM MONSON'S

2022

Colorado Voter's Guide





Reports Suggest Biden Admin. Already Exceeding Its Authority Under New Gun Laws

Please check your kids Halloween candy this year I found a fully functional AK47 in my kids candy!!! 😞😞😞😞



BEARING ARMS

Media Discovers SCOTUS Gun Ruling Is Already Having An Impact

How Recent Court Ruling Scuttles "Ghost Gun" Restrictions



NRA  **AMERICAN RIFLEMAN**

New 4.4-Mile Shooting Record Set In Wyoming

Fair Use Act Disclaimer

This site is for educational purposes only!!

****FAIR USE****

Copyright Disclaimer under section 107 of the Copyright Act 1976, allowance is made for “fair use” for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, education and research.

Fair use is a use permitted by copyright statute that might otherwise be infringing.

Non-profit, educational or personal use tips the balance in favor of fair use.

FAIR USE DEFINITION:

(Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fair_use)

Fair use is a doctrine in the United States copyright law that allows limited use of copyrighted material without requiring permission from the rights holders, such as for commentary, criticism, news reporting, research, teaching or scholarship. It provides for the legal, non-licensed citation or incorporation of copyrighted material in another author's work under a four-factor balancing test. The term “fair use” originated in the United States. A similar principle, fair dealing, exists in some other common law jurisdictions. Civil law jurisdictions have other limitations and exceptions to copyright.

U.S. COPYRIGHT OFFICE - FAIR USE DEFINITION:

(Source: <http://www.copyright.gov/fls/fl102.html>)

One of the rights accorded to the owner of copyright is the right to reproduce or to authorize others to reproduce the work in copies or phonorecords. This right is subject to certain limitations found in sections 107 through 118 of the copyright law (title 17, U.S. Code). One of the more important limitations is the doctrine of “fair use”. The doctrine of fair use has developed through a substantial number of court decisions over the years and has been codified in section 107 of the copyright law.

Section 107 contains a list of the various purposes for which the reproduction of a particular work may be considered fair, such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, and research. Section 107 also sets out in four factors to be considered in determining whether or not a particular use is fair:

1. The purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes
2. The nature of the copyrighted work
3. The amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole
4. The effect of the use upon the potential market for, or value of, the copyrighted work

The distinction between fair use and infringement may be unclear and not easily defined. There is no specific number of words, lines, or notes that may safely be taken without permission. Acknowledging the source of the copyrighted material does not substitute for obtaining permission.

The 1961 Report of the Register of Copyrights on the General Revision of the U.S. Copyright Law cites examples of activities that courts have regarded as fair use: “quotation of excerpts in a review or criticism for purposes of illustration or comment; quotation of short passages in a scholarly or technical work, for illustration or clarification of the author's observations; use in a parody of some of the content of the work parodied; summary of an address or article, with brief quotations, in a news report; reproduction by a library of a portion of a work to replace part of a damaged copy; reproduction by a teacher or student of a small part of a work to illustrate a lesson; reproduction of a work in legislative or judicial proceedings or reports; incidental and fortuitous reproduction, in a newsreel or broadcast, of a work located in the scene of an event being reported.”

Copyright protects the particular way an author has expressed himself. It does not extend to any ideas, systems, or factual information conveyed in the work.

The safest course is always to get permission from the copyright owner before using copyrighted material. The Copyright Office