



An Aggregator of Firearms-Related News and Information

Number 28—February 24, 2023



WEEKLY

**Hearing Protection Act
Reintroduced for 2023**



**Poll: More Voters Oppose an
'Assault Weapons' Ban Than
Support One**



**State AGs Tell Biden: 'We Will
Oppose Your Gun Ban Efforts'**

Under Creative Commons License: Attribution



HB23-1036

**Nontoxic Bullet Replacement
Hunting Program: Contact Your
Legislators!**

NRA-ILA
INSTITUTE for LEGISLATIVE ACTION



**U.S. Firearm Companies Made
Over 13 Million Guns in 2021**

TECH TALK



Unmagnified Optics: Red Dot Vs Holographic Vs Prismatic Sights

Under Creative Commons License: Attribution



American
Thinker

Harvard Gun Study Leads to Unexpected Results



How to Fill Out an ATF eForm 1

Under Creative Commons License: Attribution





Background Check Expansion Act Filed in Senate Again - S. 494

Hearing Protection Act Again, Too - Remove Suppressors from NFA, Send to NICS - S. 401



Modern Sporting Rifle Hunting Photo Challenge

Submit a hunting-related photo including a modern sporting rifle for a chance to win a hunt!

Have you ever lost someone you love and wanted one more conversation, one more chance to make up for the time when you thought they would be here forever? If so, then you know you can go your whole life collecting days, and none will outweigh the one you wish you had back.

Mitch Albom



Colorado Bill Banning So-Called Assault Weapons Would Outlaw Sale — Not Possession — of Such Guns

THE EPOCH TIMES

Gun-Toting Wing of IRS Wants to ‘Put the Fear of God in People’: Ex-Agent



Gun Banning and Social Contempt

BEARING ARMS

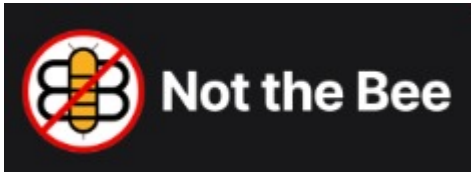
Canada's Anti-Gun Push a Look Into Our Own Future

AMMOLAND

SHOOTING SPORTS NEWS

Discover Card To Start Tracking Gun Purchases

Under Creative Commons License: Attribution



Here Are the Guns Americans Bought the Most in 2022

Upcoming “Holidays” to Look Forward To

March

March 1: Mardi Gras (Varies Each Year)
March 2: National Read Across America Day
March 3: World Wildlife Day
March 4: National Grammar Day
March 4: National Employee Appreciation Day (First Friday of March)
March 4: National Day of Unplugging (First Friday of March)
March 6: National Dentist's Day
March 7: National Be Heard Day
March 8: International Women's Day
March 8: National Proofreading Day
March 10: National Pack Your Lunch Day
March 10: National Women and Girls HIV/AIDS Awareness Day
March 10: Popcorn Lover's Day (Second Thursday of March)
March 11: National Worship of Tools Day
March 12: National Girl Scout Day
March 14: Potato Chip Day
March 14: Pi Day
March 13: Daylight Savings (Second Sunday of March)
March 14: National Napping Day (the day after Daylight Savings)
March 15: World Consumer Rights Day
March 15: Equal Pay Day (Varies Each Year)
March 16: National Freedom of Information Day
March 17: St. Patrick's Day
March 18: Awkward Moments Day
March 18: World Sleep Day (the Friday before Spring Vernal Equinox)
March 19: National Let's Laugh Day
March 20: International Day of Happiness
March 20: World Storytelling Day
March 20: First Day of Spring
March 21: International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
March 21: World Poetry Day

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