



An Aggregator of Firearms-Related News and Information

This Issue: 11 articles from 10 sources

Number 36 – April 21, 2023

NRA
America's 1st Freedom

10 Things the Mainstream Media Doesn't Want You To Know About Concealed Carry

BEARING ARMS

There Is Something We Can All Do About Mass Shootings

There's A Reason GOP Candidates Don't Favor Gun Control



**COLORADO SENATE
REPUBLICANS**

Public Safety Swatting Bill Passes Unanimously in Senate

The Reload

Poll: Americans Most Likely to Respond to Gun Violence Fears With Training or Weapons Purchases



The Colorado Sun

Making, Possessing and Selling "Ghost Guns" Will Likely Soon Be Illegal in Colorado

TECH TALK

AMERICAN
HANDGUNNER

When Push Come to Shove -
Understanding Handgun Recoil

FIREARMS NEWS

Is the .380 Auto Obsolete?



American
Thinker

The Media's Role in Mass
Shootings

**ANYONE USING THEIR 1ST AMENDMENT
RIGHTS ON THE INTERNET TO TELL ME
THE 2ND AMENDMENT ONLY COVERS
MUSKETS BECAUSE THE AR WAS NOT
INVENTED YET.**



**GET OFF
YOUR
COMPUTER AND
WRITE ME A LETTER
WITH A QUILL PEN,
THEN HAVE IT DELIVERED
TO MY HOUSE BY SOME
GUY ON A HORSE AND
THEN AND ONLY THEN CAN
WE START THE
DISCUSSION OF WHY YOU
ARE WRONG**



NSSF[®]

The Firearm Industry
Trade Association

Colorado Expanding Laws That Will Negatively Affect Lawful Firearm Ownership in Colorado

Please show up in committee. Colorado needs you.

The State Assembly in Colorado is further expanding laws that will negatively affect lawful firearm ownership in Colorado.

HB 1230 is intended to stop all legal commerce in relation to Modern Sporting Rifles (MSRs) in Colorado. The sponsors of the bill claim it is targeted to firearms used in mass shootings. It isn't.

Most firearms involved in "mass shootings" are semiautomatic handguns - over 90 percent. As drafted, the bill does not include common handguns. It targets common semiautomatic long guns (MSRs) and large frame semiautomatic pistols commonly built on rifle length actions.

Of special concern to all current owners, you may not sell or transfer a firearm in possession, and a one-word amendment in committee will prohibit existing ownership.

While we believe this bill is clearly unconstitutional based on the recent *Bruen* decision from the Supreme Court, the legislature appears poised to pass such legislation regardless of the unconstitutionality.

Please show up in committee. Colorado needs you.

Sign up and show up **Wednesday, April 19** at 1:30 p.m.

If you cannot attend in person, please **call members of the Colorado House Judiciary Committee** and ask them to stop this bill. If they don't hear from you, they won't.



The Colorado Freedom Force

Still After The 2nd

Our newsletters have placed a lot of emphasis on the package of anti-Second Amendment bills this session, and will continue to do so as long as they loom in the Legislature.

They are:

SB23-168 - Allowing gun manufacturers and stores to be sued. **PASSED, Revised**

SB23-169 - Increasing minimum age to purchase a firearm to 21. **PASSED, to Polis**

SB23-170 -Expansion of the "Red Flag" law. **PASSED, to Polis**

HB23-1219 - Three day waiting period to purchase a firearm. **PASSED**

All four of these bills passed their original chamber, and have been referred to the House or Senate for additional committee hearings there.

Together, we must continue to make our voices heard in Denver!

Please call, email or text your representatives to let them no you oppose these four anti-Second Amendment bills, as well as the "Assault Weapons Ban" HB23-1230.

Please also take a moment to donate today to [The Colorado Freedom Force](https://www.coloradofreedomforce.org) to keep up the pressure on your Colorado legislators.



- Are you a veteran?
- Are you honorably-discharged?
- Are you of Scottish, Irish, or Welsh heritage?

Then SAMS wants YOU!

Two posts available in Colorado OR join as Member-at-Large

Scottish-American Military Society (SAMS)

<https://www.s-a-m-s.org>

Government Theory vs. Indian Wisdom

The tribal wisdom of the Southwestern Indians, passed on from generation to generation, says that "When you discover that you are riding a dead horse, the best strategy is to dismount."

However, in government more advanced strategies are often employed, such as:

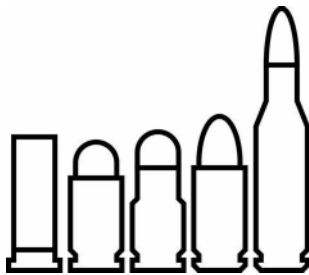
1. Buying a stronger whip.
2. Changing riders.
3. Appointing a committee to study the horse.
4. Arranging to visit other countries to see how other cultures ride dead horses.
5. Lowering the standards so that dead horses can be included.
6. Reclassifying the dead horse as living-impaired.
7. Hiring outside contractors to ride the dead horse.
8. Harnessing several dead horses together to increase speed.
9. Providing additional funding and/or training to increase the dead horse's performance.
10. Doing a productivity study to see if lighter riders would improve the dead horse's performance.
11. Declaring that as the dead horse does not have to be fed, it is less costly, carries lower overhead and therefore contributes substantially more to the bottom line of the economy than do some other horses.
12. Rewriting the expected performance requirements for all horses.

And, of course...

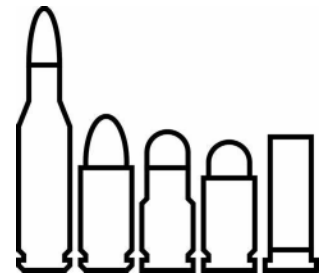
13. Promoting the dead horse to a supervisory position.

Caldara: Gun grabbers disempower citizens, keep 'racist' cops well armed

AMMO OUTLET



- Brass or Nickel Casings
- Fired once or twice
- Mixed headstamps
 - With primers
- Not cleaned or polished
- Available for pickup, No shipping
- n0mrt@outlook.com



Rifle Brass

.300 Win Mag	ONLY partial bag of 18 left	\$15.00
30-30 Win	ONLY one bag of 50 left	\$15.00
.300 Savage	Only one bag of 20 left	\$15.00
.308 Win	7.62 x 51, 25 per bag	\$7.50 per bag
30-06 Springfield	25 per bag	\$12.00 per bag

Pistol Brass

.38 Super	Nickel plated, 100 per bag	\$16.00 per bag
.357 Magnum	Nickel plated, 50 per bag	\$15.00 per bag

Rifle Barrels

9" Ruger Charger Barrel, threaded end	\$75.00
10" AR Barrel	\$75.00
17" Ruger Precision Rifle Barrel, threaded end	\$75.00



Tanner Gun Show - Aurora

Apr 21st - 23rd

Arapahoe County Fairgrounds

Tanner Gun Show - Denver

May 5th - 7th

Crowne Plaza, 47th & Peoria, Denver

Upcoming “Holidays” to Look Forward To

April

April 21: National High-Five Day (Third Thursday of April)

April 21: National Administrative Professionals Day

April 21: Get to Know Your Customers Day (Third Thursday of April)

April 22: Earth Day

April 28: National Take Our Daughters and Sons to Work Day (Fourth Thursday in April)

April 29: Arbor Day (Last Friday in April. May vary by state)

April 29: International Dance Day

April 30: National Honesty Day

April 30: National Adopt a Shelter Pet Day

April 30: International Jazz Day

May

May 3: National Teacher Appreciation Day (first Tuesday of the first full week of May)

May 4: Star Wars Day & Maythe4thBeWithYou

May 4: International Firefighters Day

May 5: Cinco de Mayo

May 5: World Password Day (First Thursday of May)

May 6: National Nurses Day

May 6: Space Day (First Friday of May)

May 8: Mother's Day (Second Sunday of May)

May 9: Europe Day

May 11: National Receptionist Day (Second Wednesday of May)

May 12: National Limerick Day

May 15: International Day of Families

May 16: Love a Tree Day

May 20: National Bike to Work Day (Third Friday of May)

May 20: Endangered Species Day (Third Friday of May)


May 21: National Memo Day

May 24: National Scavenger Hunt Day

May 26: National Red Nose Day (Last Thursday of May)

POINTS EAST COMMUNICATIONS

PUBLISHER OF:

ALLINTHEPAST.NET | ITSALLINTHEPAST.NET | THELOADEDMAG.COM | 

CONTACT: POINTSEASTCOMMUNICATIONS@GMAIL.COM

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