

This Issue: 19 links from 14 sources

Number 41 – May 26, 2023



Biden's New Gun Actions Could Not Have Happened Without Republican Help

65% of USA Enjoys Right to Carry without a Government Permission Slip

Biden Wants to Ignore Science to Push Traditional Ammunition Ban

Under Creative Commons License: Attribution



Obama Displays His Trademark Hypocrisy as He Talks About Banning Americans From Owning Firearms



Biden's White House Wants Me to Register My aSsAuLt wEaPoNs by the End of the Month but Also Posted This Tuesday

TECHTALK



AR-15 Maintenance 101 For The New Firearm Owner



Making the Selection: "Carry Rotation" Means Different Things to Different People



Ammunition Testing



Whatever the problem, be pasrt of the solution. Don't just sit around raising questions and pointing out obstacles.

Tina Fey



Tanner Gun Show - Denver May 5th - 7th - Crowne Plaza

Buy Tickets

Tanner Gun Show - Denver July 28th - 30th - Crowne Plaza

Buy Tickets



NICS: April 2023 3rd Highest Gun Sales & Background Checks for the Month

Under Creative Commons License: Attribution

THE EPOCH TIMES

Is Self-Defense Becoming Illegal?



Why Even Experienced Shooters Need Firearms Classes



Guns 2023: "Lightweight" and "Easy" Are Two Hallmarks of the New Crop of Firearms



If You're Voting for the New Denver Mayor.....

For those few on the gunissues list that live in Denver I thought I'd dig up the firearm positions of both candidates. You might note that they can't do any of this without City Council approval but that won't be hard to get.

Kelly Brough (Just endorsed by the Republican Party as there is no Republican left in this race)

Firearm Platform ["Under gun violence in schools"]

Replicate successful efforts in other cities to reduce the number of weapons – particularly illegal guns – on the streets. There are promising initiatives underway in New York City and Los Angeles, in particular. Tactics include, creating a dedicated division of the police department to track and recover weapons, employing more sophisticated use of technology to track guns and holding city-sponsored gun buy-back programs. I value and appreciate the good work of Mayors Against Illegal Guns and would seek to participate in their work and use their platform for peer learning about what's most effective.

Partner with other mayors to advocate for stronger gun laws at the state and federal levels. Candidly, municipal level policies to restrict the sale of guns are not particularly effective. However, the Mayor of Denver has a powerful political platform from which to advocate with her peers to change state and federal laws in this regard. In particular, I would actively partner with the Metro Mayors Caucus to impact our state policies and with the US Conference of Mayors to push for federal policy change, in particular, a ban on high-capacity weapons that have no place in non-combat settings. (Read more about the US Conference of Mayors federal gun safety policy priorities here.)

To explore other areas: https://kellybrough.com/

Michael Johnston

Expand gun control laws to get guns out of students' hands. I'll do this in four primary ways:

Enforce Red Flag Laws. As the Club Q incident shows, too often our police, prosecutors and local law enforcement do not have the resources, tools, and support they need to act swiftly in the face of evidence of a threat by pursuing Extreme Risk Protection Orders. As Mayor, I will put additional resources, tools, and urgency into this effort. I will ensure any Denver resident who perpetrates domestic violence, stalks, or poses a credible threat to our community no longer possesses a firearm – period.

10-Day Waiting Period. Waiting periods avoid impulsive purchases with deadly consequences. The evidence from researchers and policymakers across America who have studied these policies is clear – waiting periods save lives.

Now that Colorado's preemption law has been repealed, local communities can finally act. In my first year as Mayor, I will work with the city council to enact a 10-day waiting period for the purchase of any firearm.

Age Limits. The minimum age to buy a gun in Denver is 18. This means that some of our high school seniors can legally purchase deadly weapons – despite their proximity to minors and despite the elevated risk of suicide at that age. Unsurprisingly, the evidence9 shows that raising the minimum age to purchase firearms reduces firearm offenses. As Mayor, I will push to raise the minimum age to purchase all firearms in Denver to 21. [ALREADY PASSED AT THE STATE LEVEL. Keith]

Invest in prevention, mental health, and youth services to build healthier, safer, and strong communities. Common sense gun safety regulations can help keep Denver families safe. Anytime a Denverite picks up a firearm with the intent to harm themselves or their neighbors, it represents a tragic failure to build the kind of community and city to which we all aspire. As Mayor, I'll combine the above regulations and enforcement with new investments in mental and behavioral health. I'll invest in our schools and communities to scale effective after-school programming, home-visiting services for youth at risk, and a range of prevention strategies proven to help keep people out of trouble and out of the justice system.

You might enjoy some of his other policies, like "Equity"

https://mikejohnstonformayor.com/issues/





CLICK HERE to enter your pistol's serial number.

Welcome to TaurusUSA.com, home to all the latest information on Taurus products! Stay up to date by adding us to your email contacts.

In the meantime, feel free to check out our website and look around!

If you are not interested in receiving our emails, please unsubscribe here

© 2023 Taurus International Manufacturing, Inc. All Rights Reserved. Bainbridge, GA USA



Assault Weapon Bans: Unpopular



RVers Who Carry a Firearm Should Pack This Along to Save Them From Trouble

Upcoming "Holidays" You Can Look Forward To

MAY

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

JUNE

- June 1: Global Day of Parents June 3: National Donut Day (First Friday of June) June 5: World Environment Day June 5: National Cancer Survivors Day (First Sunday of June) June 6: Higher Education Day June 19: Juneteenth (Freedom Day) June 19: Father's Day (Third Sunday of June) June 20: World Refugee Day June 21: First Day of Summer (Varies between June 20-22 each year) June 21: National Selfie Day June 21: National Selfie Day June 21: International Yoga Day June 24: Take Your Dog to Work Day (First Friday after Juneteenth) June 27: National Sunglasses Day June 30: Social Media Day
- **June 30:** National Handshake Day (Last Thursday of June)

PUNTS EAST COMMUNICATIONS

PUBLISHER OF:

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

CONTACT: POINTSEASTCOMMUNICATIONS@GMAILCOM

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.