

FOIA MARKER

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Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Domestic Policy Council

Series/Staff Member: Jose Cerda

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 18930

FolderID:

Folder Title:

Curios and Relics [3]

Stack:

S

Row:

98

Section:

2

Shelf:

4

Position:

1

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	re: Sign-In - Curio & Relic Meeting; [FBI] [Partial] (1 page)	02/27/1998	b(7)(C), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 18930

FOLDER TITLE:

Curios & Relics [3]

2009-1305-F
jp3629

RESTRICTION CODES**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

FIREARMS BUSINESS™

For the Informed Firearms Marketer

Vol. 7, No. 2

February 1, 1998

NOSLER, WINCHESTER COMBINE EFFORTS: Olin Corporation's Winchester division and Nosler, Inc. say they have formed a "strategic alliance" to co-develop rifle and handgun hunting products.

Under terms of the product development alliance, Winchester's second with an outside manufacturer in as many months, factory-loaded ammunition will be sold under the Winchester brand. Nosler will market component bullets under its brand name.

Products from the venture will be unveiled at the SHOT Show. First up is a line of Supreme rifle ammunition that combines Ballistic Tip and Silvertip brand equities and technologies, Winchester said.

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"The public can more readily identify and understand Israel Arms than it could J.O. Arms," said principal Ben Shney. The firm imports Kareem and Golan pistols from Israel, along with other lines.

HIGH STANDARD INKS CASTINGS DEAL: High Standard Manufacturing Co., Inc. says it has reached an agreement with a Houston investment casting company for supplies of carbon steel castings and other component parts for its .22 pistol line.

High Standard officials said the multi-year deal with PMM Investment Casting Co. should help their firm increase production and improve product deliveries in 1997.

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The market for the World War II firearms has never been stronger because the supply of product available for import is drying up, even though there are thousands of units in such countries as Turkey, Greece, Oman, India, Morocco, the Philippines, Peru and Mexico, depending on the quality. Garands and carbines can bring as much as \$1,000 from collectors. Most of the guns now on the market originated in Korea.

A problem facing importers is that most of those guns were given to the nations in question by the U.S. Defense Agency and are governed by the Arms Export Control Act, a set of laws administered by the State Department's Office of Munitions Control.

Those rules were nearly changed in late September, but a measure sponsored by Alaska Senator Ted Stevens to allow the imports was removed from a spending bill after the White House objected. Stevens and lobbyists for the Firearms Importers Roundtable (FAIR) hope to get the bill passed this coming year.

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FEB. 2, 1994 3:23 PM SENATOR LOVELL
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Under those rules, foreign countries that want to export U.S. product back to this country must seek American permission. In some cases, they must give the U.S. government proceeds from the sale of the goods. State Department officials have, with the apparent encouragement of the Clinton administration, used the regulations to deny or delay import permits for the last several years.

Those rules were nearly changed in late September, but a measure sponsored by Alaska Senator Ted Stevens to allow the imports was removed from a spending bill after the White House objected. Stevens and lobbyists for the Firearms Importers Roundtable (FAIR) hope to get the bill passed this coming year.

However, recent stories in the Washington Post and Boston Globe about the planned imports and the legislative efforts to change the law have created even more opposition in Congress. Senators Ted Kennedy and Frank Lautenberg are leading the fight against more imports.

MASSACHUSETTS PLAN POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS: Massachusetts Attorney General Scott Harshbarger's plans to regulate firearms through state consumer protection laws are duplicative and potentially dangerous, according to industry executives who testified at a recent hearing.

Harshbarger has proposed rules that cover virtually everything from firearms safety to manufacturing and placement of the guns' serial numbers.

By employing Massachusetts consumer protection laws, the attorney general has effectively avoided having to debate the issue in the state legislature, an effort that anti-gun groups have praised.

H&R 1871, Inc. president Jim Garrison told the AG's hearing that Massachusetts needs to more vigorously enforce the laws it already has on the books.

"We can't seem to focus law enforcement action against the real criminal--the guy who illegally sold the gun to the underaged person or to the criminal who doesn't have a license to buy the gun," Garrison said. "Massachusetts firearms manufacturers are not the enemy. The real culprit is the illegal dealer selling firearms to persons under 21 and criminals."

"Adding additional regulations on top of laws that are not aggressively enforced is, quite frankly, silly and a waste of taxpayer money," he commented.

"When you have pursued all the current legal avenues to eliminate a problem and still find an impediment, then it is time to propose new laws or regulations."

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Mary Jo,

The following are the tracing statistics you asked for:

Traces per calendar year (see chart):

1995 - 76,847

1996 - 136,062

1997 - 194,235

M1 and 1911 Statistics:

1995 - M1 - 232

1911 - 412

1996 - M1 - 385

1911 - 788

1997 - M1 - 576

1911 - 775

**If you have any questions or need anything else, please contact me 800-788-7133,
ext. 211.**

Joe

Country	M19			Totals
	M1 Gerand	M1 Carbine	Pistols	
South Korea	299,061	999,641	12,811	1,311,513
Turkey	136,670		48,546	185,216
Pakistan	118,627		13	118,640
Vietnam	102,641	127,891	88,925	319,457
Italy	100,000			100,000
Philippines	32,705	15	27,632	60,352
Paraguay	30,749		138	30,887
Indonesia	24,418		1,429	25,847
Cambodia	23,009	31,207	16,439	70,655
Jordan	18,827			18,827
Laos	13,160	1,245	2,968	17,373
Thailand	8,854	15,066	11,041	34,961
Guatemala	8,549	5,000	1,141	14,690
Uruguay	7,422	7,424	1,552	16,398
Tunisia	6,636	160	92	6,888
Greece	5,607	32,002	10,834	48,443
Lebanon	5,000		100	5,100
Bolivia	4,034	9,033	1,213	14,280
Liberia	3,850	767	5,087	9,704
Ethiopia	2,086	2,287		4,373
Honduras	1,369			1,369
Taiwan	1,309	2,398	743	4,450
Chile	1,181	266	1,510	2,957
Colombia	957		221	1,178
El Salvador	786		916	1,702
Iran	32		27,914	27,946
Panama	30	79	409	518
Costa Rica		6,000	1,026	7,026
Honduras		5,150	1,677	6,827
Nigeria		100		100
Ecuador		30	30	60
Saudi Arabia			5,000	5,000
Dominican Republic			1,500	1,500
Japan			1,168	1,168
Morocco			1,130	1,130
Fiji			57	57
St. Vincent/Grenadines			54	54
St Kitts, St. Lucia			22/22	22/22
Peru			10	10
Canada	102			

We think that possibly Austria, Denmark, Germany, India, Turkey, Finland, China, Nicaragua, Argentina, Zimbabwe, Brazil, UK, Russia, and Australia may also have these weapons but are not sure about the numbers.

Importers of U.S. Surplus Military Firearms

Adams International
Albuquerque, NM.

Brian Dick Longarms LTD
Edgefield, SC

Briklee Trading Co
South El Monte, CA

Century Arms, Inc.
St. Albans, VT

Classic Distributors, Inc.
Swanton, VT

Combat Military Ordnance
Savannah, GA

Gun Parts Corporation
West Hurley, NY

Intrac Corporation
Knoxville, TN

New Helvetia
Sacramento, CA

Springfield, Inc.
Geneseo, IL

INTRODUCTION

"Collector's items" are discussed in 27 CFR § 179.25, as follows:

The Director shall determine in accordance with 26 U.S.C. 5845(a), whether a firearm or device, which although originally designed as a weapon, is by reason of the date of its manufacture, value, design, and other characteristics primarily a collector's item and is not likely to be used as a weapon. A person who desires to obtain a determination under that provision of law shall follow the procedures prescribed in 27 CFR § 179.24 relating to destructive device determinations, and shall include information as to date of manufacture, value, design and other characteristics which would sustain a finding that the firearm or device is primarily a collector's item and is not likely to be used as a weapon.

Section 179.24, referenced above, reads as follows:

§ 179.24 Destructive device determination.

The Director shall determine in accordance with 26 U.S.C. 5845(f), whether a device is excluded from the definition of a destructive device. A person who desires to obtain a determination under that provision of law for any device which is not likely to be used as a weapon shall submit a written request, in triplicate, for a ruling thereon to the Director. Each such request shall be executed under the penalties of perjury and contain a complete and accurate description of the device, the name and address of the manufacturer or importer thereof, the purpose of and use for which it is intended, and such photographs, diagrams, or drawings as may be necessary to enable the Director to make his determination. The Director may require the submission to him, of a sample of such device for examination and evaluation. If the submission of such device is impracticable, the person requesting the ruling shall so advise the Director and designate the place where the device will be available for examination and evaluation.

COLLECTORS WANTING A DETERMINATION

Collectors desiring to obtain a determination as to whether a particular firearm qualifies for classification as a curio or relic in accordance with 27 CFR 178.11 and 178.26 or a collector's item in accordance with § 179.25 and § 179.24 should submit a written request for a ruling. The letter should include:

- A complete physical description of the item;
- Reasons the collector believes the item merits the classification; and
- Data concerning the history of the item, including production figures, if available, and market value.

§ 178.74 Request for hearing after notice of revocation.

If a licensee desires a hearing after receipt of a notice of revocation of a license, the licensee shall file a request, in duplicate, with the regional director (compliance) within 15 days after receipt of the notice of revocation. On receipt of such request, the regional director (compliance) shall, as expeditiously as possible, make necessary arrangements for the hearing and advise the licensee of the date, time, location and the name of the officer before whom the hearing will be held. Such notification shall be made not less than 10 days in advance of the date set for hearing. On conclusion of the hearing and consideration of all the relevant presentations made by the licensee or the licensee's representative, the regional director (compliance) shall render a decision and shall prepare a brief summary of the findings and conclusions on which the decision is based. If the decision is that the license should be revoked, a certified copy of the summary shall be furnished to the licensee with the final notice of revocation on ATF Form 4501. If the decision is that the license should not be revoked, the licensee shall be notified in writing.

[T.D. ATF-270, 53 FR 10495, Mar. 31, 1988]

§ 178.75 Service on applicant or licensee.

All notices and other documents required to be served on an applicant or licensee under this subpart shall be served by certified mail or by personal delivery. Where service is by certified mail, a signed duplicate original copy of the formal document shall be mailed, with return receipt requested, to the applicant or licensee at the address stated in his application or license, or at his last known address. Where service is by personal delivery, a signed duplicate original copy of the formal document shall be delivered to the applicant or licensee, or, in the case of a corporation, partnership, or association, by delivering it to an officer, manager, or general agent thereof, or to its attorney of record.

[33 FR 18555, Dec. 14, 1968. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and further redesignated by T.D. ATF-241, 51 FR 39619, Oct. 29, 1986; T.D. ATF-270, 53 FR 10496, Mar. 31, 1988]

§ 178.76 Representation at a hearing.

An applicant or licensee may be represented by an attorney, certified public accountant, or other person recognized to practice before the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms as provided in 31 CFR Part 8 (Practice Before the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms), if he has otherwise complied with the applicable requirements of 26 CFR 601.521 through 601.527 (conference and practice requirements for alcohol, tobacco, and firearms activities) of this chapter. The regional director (compliance) may be represented in proceedings by an attorney in the office of the regional counsel who is authorized to execute and file motions, briefs and other papers in the proceeding, on behalf of the regional director (compliance), in his own name as "Attorney for the Government."

[33 FR 18555, Dec. 14, 1968. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-48, 44 FR 55842, Sept. 28, 1979; T.D. ATF-92, 46 FR 46916, Sept. 23, 1981.

Further redesignated by T.D. ATF-241, 51 FR 39619, Oct. 29, 1986; T.D. ATF-270, 53 FR 10496, Mar. 31, 1988]]

§ 178.77 Designated place of hearing.

The designated place of the hearing shall be a location convenient to the aggrieved party.

[T.D. ATF-270, 53 FR 10496, Mar. 31, 1988]

§ 178.78 Operations by licensees after notice.

In any case where denial or revocation proceedings are pending before the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, or notice of denial or revocation has been served on the licensee and he has filed timely request for a hearing, the license in the possession of the licensee shall remain in effect even though (a) such license has expired; or (b) the revocation date specified in the notice of revocation on Form 4500 served on the licensee has passed. **Provided:** That under the condition of paragraph (a) of this section, the licensee has timely filed an application for the renewal of his license. If a licensee is dissatisfied with a posthearing decision revoking the license or denying the application, as the case may be, he may, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 923(f)(3), within 60 days after receipt of the final notice denying the application or revoking the license, file a petition for judicial review of such action. Such petition should be filed with the U.S. district court for the district in which the applicant or licensee resides or has his principal place of business. In such case, when the regional director (compliance) finds that justice so requires, he may: (1) postpone the effective date of revocation of a license, or (2) authorize continued operations under the expired license, as applicable, pending judicial review.

[33 FR 18555, Dec. 14, 1968. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975, and amended by T.D. ATF-48, 44 FR 55842, Sept. 28, 1979. Further redesignated by T.D. ATF-241, 51 FR 39619, Oct. 29, 1986]

Subpart F—Conduct of Business

§ 178.91 Posting of license.

Any license issued under this part shall be kept posted and kept available for inspection on the premises covered by the license.

§ 178.92 Identification of firearms, armor, piercing ammunition, and large capacity ammunition feeding devices.

(a)(1) **Firearms.** Each licensed manufacturer or licensed importer of any firearm manufactured or imported shall legibly identify each such firearm by engraving, casting, stamping (impressing), or otherwise conspicuously placing or causing to be engraved, cast, stamped (impressed) or placed on the frame or receiver thereof in a manner not susceptible of being readily obliterated, altered, or removed, an individual serial number not duplicating any serial number placed by the manufacturer or importer on any other firearm, and by engraving, casting, stamping (impressing), or otherwise conspicuously placing or causing to be engraved, cast, stamped (impressed) or placed on the frame, receiver, or barrel thereof in a manner not susceptible of being readily obliterated, altered or removed, the model, if such designation has been made; the caliber or gauge; the name (or recognized abbrevia-

tion of same) of the manufacturer and also, when applicable, of the importer; in the case of a domestically made firearm, the city and State (or recognized abbreviation thereof) wherein the licensed manufacturer maintains its place of business; and in the case of an imported firearm, the name of the country in which manufactured and the city and State (or recognized abbreviation thereof) of the importer.

(2) **Special markings for semiautomatic assault weapons, effective July 5, 1995.** In the case of any semiautomatic assault weapon manufactured after September 13, 1994, the frame or receiver shall be marked "RESTRICTED LAW ENFORCEMENT/GOVERNMENT USE ONLY" or, in the case of weapons manufactured for export, "FOR EXPORT ONLY," in the manner prescribed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(3) Exceptions.

(i) **Alternate means of identification.** The Director may authorize other means of identification of the licensed manufacturer or licensed importer upon receipt of a letter application, in duplicate, showing that such other identification is reasonable and will not hinder the effective administration of this part.

(ii) **Destructive devices.** In the case of a destructive device, the Director may authorize other means of identifying that weapon upon receipt of a letter application, in duplicate, from the licensed manufacturer or licensed importer showing that engraving, casting, or stamping (impressing) such a weapon would be dangerous or impracticable.

(iii) **Machineguns, silencers, and parts.** A firearm frame or receiver, or any part defined as a machine gun, firearm muffler, or firearm silencer in § 178.11, which is not a component part of a complete weapon at the time it is sold, shipped, or otherwise disposed of by a licensed manufacturer or licensed importer, shall be identified as required by this section. The Director may authorize other means of identification of parts defined as machine guns other than frames or receivers and parts defined as mufflers or silencers upon receipt of a letter application, in duplicate, showing that such other identification is reasonable and will not hinder the effective administration of this part.

(b) Armor piercing ammunition.

(1) **Marking of ammunition.** Each licensed manufacturer or licensed importer of armor piercing ammunition shall identify such ammunition by means of painting, staining or dyeing the exterior of the projectile with an opaque black coloring. This coloring must completely cover the point of the projectile and at least 50 percent of that portion of the projectile which is visible when the projectile is loaded into a cartridge case.

(2) **Labeling of packages.** Each licensed manufacturer or licensed importer of armor piercing ammunition shall clearly and conspicuously label each package in which armor piercing ammunition is contained, e.g., each box, carton, case, or other container. The label shall include the words "ARMOR PIERCING" in block letters at least 1/4 inch in height. The lettering shall be located on the exterior

FIREARMS IMPORT BRANCH ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEARS 1986 TO 1996

FISCAL YEAR	APPLICATIONS FOR IMPORTATION (FORMS 6) PROCESSED				PERMITS (FORMS 6A) PROCESSED	INTERNATIONAL IMPORT CERTIFICATES
	IMPORTER	MILITARY	OTHER	TOTAL		
1986	7,728	9,434	2,631	19,793	6,201	2,241
1987	7,833	8,059	2,130	18,022	6,347	1,457
1988	7,711	7,680	2,122	17,513	7,174	1,513
1989	7,950	8,293	2,194	18,437	10,713	1,575
1990	8,292	8,696	2,260	19,248	12,319	841
1991	8,098	10,973	2,412	21,483	9,024	903
1992	7,960	9,222	2,623	19,805	7,124	943
1993	7,591	6,282	2,585	16,458	9,299	865
1994	6,704	4,570	3,024	14,298	7,650	392
1995	5,267	2,834	2,548	10,649	6,211	430
1996	6,340	2,792	2,395	11,527	8,857	830

FISCAL YEAR	IMPORTED FIREARMS			
	SHOTGUNS	RIFLES	HANDGUNS	TOTAL
1986	201,000	269,000	231,000	701,000
1987	307,620	413,780	342,113	1,063,513
1988	372,008	282,640	621,620	1,276,268
1989	274,497	293,152	440,132	1,007,781
1990	191,787	203,505	448,517	843,809
1991	116,141	311,285	293,231	720,657
1992 *	441,933	1,423,189	981,588	2,846,710
1993	246,114	1,592,522	1,204,685	3,043,321
1994	117,866	847,868	915,168	1,880,902
1995	136,126	261,185	706,093	1,103,404
1996	128,456	262,568	490,554	881,578

ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT APPS APPROVED	ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT REGISTRATION FEES COLLECTED
288	\$73,400
236	\$106,900
221	\$91,400
327	\$176,550
321	\$115,050
285	\$99,550
354	\$127,000
367	\$130,600
243	\$162,700
298	\$103,400
327	\$127,925

* Beginning in 1992, imported firearms statistics are reported on a calendar year basis (1992 was a transition "year" of 15 months). This data is received from the Customs Automated Commercial System (ACS).

All AEC statistics are also on a calendar year basis.

Source: E:RE:FI

PAGE F-12

FIREARMS UNDER TITLE 18 CHAPTER 44

MANUFACTURING

Calendar Year	Pistols	Revolvers	Rifles	Shotguns	Machine Guns	Any Other Weapon	Other
1986	692,977	734,650	970,541	641,482	41,482	1,736	3,561
1987	963,562	695,270	1,006,100	857,949	3,963	375	3,725
1988	991,011	754,711	1,144,707	928,070	2,239	656	35,302
1989	1,402,660	628,765	1,407,317	935,541	2,387	748	42,109
1990	1,376,399	462,496	1,156,213	848,948	3,809	510	57,425
1991	1,381,325	456,941	883,482	828,426	2,213	1,521	15,978
1992	1,549,659	460,373	1,001,708	1,018,204	900	212	15,030
1993	2,272,001	552,808	1,160,124	1,144,940	4,240	60,667	5,713
1994	1,995,511	586,450	1,324,240	1,254,926	10,248	572	10,926
1995	1,195,266	527,664	1,331,780	1,173,645	9,185	110	8,607

EXPORTATION

Calendar Year	Pistols	Revolvers	Rifles	Shotguns	Machine Guns	Any Other Weapon	Other
1986	16,657	103,890	37,224	58,943	24,781	47	18
1987	24,941	133,859	42,144	41,014	24,448	0	9,993
1988	32,570	99,289	53,896	68,699	12,338	3	2,728
1989	41,976	76,494	73,247	67,559	11,599	10	2,012
1990	73,398	104,620	71,659	104,250	19,337	31	5,323
1991	79,462	110,058	91,111	117,801	36,785	72	2,964
1992	77,309	111,821	89,965	119,127	10,219	112	3,068
1993	59,080	89,641	94,170	171,475	7,012	1,676	14,763
1994	93,956	78,935	81,835	146,524	16,717	56	3,222
1995	97,969	131,634	89,053	100,894	19,259	27	2,495

Source: ATF F 4483A (ATF F 5300.11), Annual Firearms Manufacturing and Exportation Report (E:RE:FE)

PAGE F-13

Sheet2

Country	Date	Status
Argentina	2/18/98	asked army and arms licensing agency. Army reported receiving 45 pistols and carbines in the past but discontinued them and have none now. Licensing group says impossible to estimate, but very limited numbers.
Australia	2/23/98	all inquiries met with negative results. Had federal buy back program in 1996, but no central record keeping, and nothing on specific weapons (Carbines and Garands were covered). Should be none legally available for public.
Austria	2/20/98	only info post has is MAP weapons in possession of AMOD: 500 Garands, 6768 Carbines, 544 pistols.
Bolivia	2/20/98	GOB already asked for embassy assistance in exporting to U.S. was denied, so sent to reserve forces: 5685 Garands, 8598 Carbines, 1154 pistols. This is believed total inventory.
Brazil	2/25/98	info not openly available to public or foreign govs. Defense attache reports guns not in use since WWII, quantities remaining, if any, are insignificant.
Cambodia		
Canada	2/19/98	Garands do not have to be registered, but will report more info if Customs has it. Other registered pieces: 7796 Carbines, 8,532 pistols
Chile	2/20/98	no data available from embassy or GOC, files not maintained so far back. Only pistol in use by military (Canadian version). No sig private market.
China	2/12/98	MOFTEC and Ministry of Public Security, Customs, State Relics Bureau all say they don't keep data, nor does anyone else.
Colombia		
Costa Rica	2/19/98	According to ministry of Public Security: 26 pistols, 100 Garands. Will provide more precise figures when given from National Police School.
Denmark		
Dominican Republic		
Ecuador	2/18/98	a Smith and Wesson rep believes army may have up to 500 Garands, 3000 Carbines, and 2000 pistols. 1,000 of pistols now in private sector. No mechanism for military or civil authorities to liquidate surplus, only private sector guns could go to U.S.
El Salvador		
Ethiopia	2/18/98	Private citizens cannot import military equipment in, and in 1976, armed forces replaced their U.S. equipment with Soviet and Soviet-bloc hardware. Others have been destroyed or deteriorated beyond repair.
Fiji		
Finland	2/19/98	Finnish War Museum researchers, who said that only pistols were imported for military. Now only collectors have curios. Functional for exportation to U.S.: 500 Garands, 550 Carbines, 2000 pistols. No nationwide arms register, but will have in 1999.
Germany		
Greece	2/18/98	MoD reports: 173643 Garands, 6356 Carbines, 37200 pistols. Many still in use by military, so not considered curio or relics.
Guatemala	2/20/98	post asked defense contacts for current inventories, no response yet. Will report official estimates when provided.
Honduras	2/21/98	econ and mil in embassy unable to acquire any info. DAO office has inquiry pending, and will forward results of request.
India	2/19/98	DSA has no records of such importation.
Indonesia	2/27/98	According to best info currently available to post: 21000 Garands

[illegible]

Sheet2

		others. Action request to explain situation.								
UK	2/23/98	According to recent Military Articles Services List: 2 pistols, 6 Garands, 2 Carbines. This was all that was provided from U.S., but no statistics on what has come in commercially. All hand guns recently outlawed, no central master registry.								
Uruguay	2/12/98	From ODC: 7422 Garands, 7424 Carbines, 1552 pistols. Different from MAP records because of partial cannibalization by GOU of parts.								
Vietnam										
Zimbabwe	2/23/98	Policy Deputy Director for Central Firearms said country does not maintain aggregated records of these imports, and neither military or police have impored. But in private sector: 100 Garands, 150 Carbines, 100 pistols.								

1993

Approved Import Permits:		
Firearms	6	6,105 firearms
Disapproved Import Permits:	5	

1994:

Approved Import Permits:		
Firearms	3	8,219 firearms
Firearm Parts	1	
Disapproved Import Permits:	1	

1995:

Approved Import Permits:		
Firearms	8	114 firearms
Ammunition	1	
Firearm Parts	1	
Disapproved Import Permits:	5	

1996:

Approved Import Permits:		
Firearms	19	21,694 firearms
Ammunition	3	
Firearm Parts	1	
Unknown Articles	1	
Disapproved Import Permits:	35	

1997:

Approved Import Permits:		
Firearms	3	20,512 firearms ***
Ammunition	3	

Disapproved Import Permits: 51

*** 20,500 firearms placed into FTZ.

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Mary Jo,

The following are the tracing statistics you asked for:

Traces per calendar year (see chart):

1995 – 76,847

1996 – 136,062

1997 – 194,235

M1 and 1911 Statistics:

1995 – M1 - 232

1911- 412

1996 – M1 – 385

1911 – 788

1997 – M1 – 576

1911 – 775

**If you have any questions or need anything else, please contact me 800-788-7133,
ext. 211.**

Joe

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	re: Sign-In - Curio & Relic Meeting; [FBI] [Partial] (1 page)	02/27/1998	b(7)(C), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 18930

FOLDER TITLE:

Curios & Relics [3]

2009-1305-F
jp3629

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

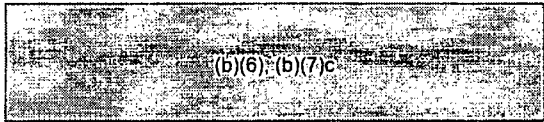
Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Sign-IN

Curio + relic meeting #2

2/27/98

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION / OFFICE</u>	<u>PHONE / FAX</u>
Gillion, Rick	State / PM / ATEL	647-2405 / 647-4232
	[redacted]	324-5415 /
Blake Bowman	STATE / PM / ATEC	324-3262 / 324-4509
JOSE' CERDA	WH - DOMESTIC POLICY	647-2558 / 647-4232 (Comm. or Stu-III)
		436-5568 / 436-7028 FAX
MARY Jo Hughes	ATF - Leg AFFAIRS	927-8490 / 927-8863
LARRY WHITE	ATF - Fee Imports Branch	927-8320 / 927-2697

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

Tasking List

Curio and Relic Meeting #2--February 27, 1998

(based on new taskings given at senatorial staff briefing, 2/23/98)

Responsibility

State

Treasury / DOJ

Treasury /

DOJ / FBI?

State-Major Issue

Task

1) Account for the difference between number of shipped curio and relic weapons, and numbers now in foreign inventories.

2) Discuss useability of curio and relic weapons, how they are traced to crime.

3) Describe the relationship between the average price of the weapons, their availability, and crime.

4) Describe the effect of the importation of these curio and relic weapons on domestic gun manufacturers.

5) Compare each M1 Garand, M1 Carbine, and M1911 pistol with its modern counterpart, and discuss whether a standard round will pierce a police vest.

6) Account for the loss of net proceeds during assumed third party sale.

7) Include proscribed countries in discussion of numbers of weapons in foreign inventories.

What was destroyed, embassies used to keep records until 56 years ago.

- Good #s on what was shipped
you. to you. 64883.
Most nations have not kept track
many sold to private parties.

FBI do task

? BLUE SKY?

Follow-up w/ Peter
shankens on
need to include
Blue Sky.

8. # of non-US origin
civilian sales here. - and program
9. collectible exception
10. SPORTING PURPOSES
11. APPLICABILITY?
12. #s on PERMITS ALLOWED
IN '96 & '97
Gov. Contracts
law But, Purposes
- museums
SME
DANIEL

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*** 20,500 firearms placed into FTZ.

CONVERSION OF AN M1 CARBINE INTO A MACHINEGUN

A semiautomatic U.S. Carbine, Caliber .30, M1, can normally be converted into a selective fire machinegun, by disassembling the firearm, removing 2 semiautomatic parts, installing 7 M2 selective fire parts, and then re-assembling the firearm. The conversion can be normally accomplished in approximately 15 minutes time without any special tools. Some M1 carbines will require additional parts.

M1 Parts required to be removed include:

1. M1 Hammer
2. Trigger housing retaining pin

M2 Parts required to be installed include:

1. M2 hammer
2. M2 disconnecter
3. M2 disconnecter spring
4. M2 disconnecter plunger
5. M2 disconnecter lever assembly
6. M2 selector
7. M2 selector spring

Additionally, the following parts may need to be replaced or added if not already installed:

1. M2 sear
2. M2 operating slide
3. M2 stock assembly
4. M2 trigger housing

Detailed instructions for normal conversion of an M1 carbine into a machinegun are as follows:

1. Check to see that the firearm is unloaded and remove the magazine.
2. Loosen front barrel band and slide barrel band forward.
3. Separate barrelled action from buttstock.
4. Remove trigger housing retaining pin.
5. Remove trigger housing assembly from receiver.
6. Remove hammer spring and hammer spring plunger.
7. Remove hammer pin and hammer.
8. Assemble disconnecter, disconnecter spring, disconnecter plunger.
9. Insert disconnecter assembly in trigger housing.
10. Install M2 hammer in trigger housing.
11. Re-install hammer pin.
12. Re-install hammer spring and hammer spring plunger.
13. Re-install trigger housing in receiver.
14. Install disconnecter lever assembly.
15. Install selector
16. Install selector spring.
17. Re-install barrelled action in buttstock.
18. Re-install barrel band.

CONVERSION OF M1 CARBINE INTO A SEMIAUTOMATIC ASSAULT WEAPON

Any semiautomatic U.S. M1 carbine can be converted into a semiautomatic assault weapon by replacing the fixed buttstock with a folding M1A1 type buttstock.

A semiautomatic M1 carbine with a bayonet lug can be converted into a semiautomatic assault weapon by adding a flash suppressor or a grenade launcher.

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*** 20,500 firearms placed into FTZ for future LE sales.

**BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES IMPORTS BRANCH**

**IMPORTED FIREARMS
BY COUNTRY AND TYPE
JANUARY 1996 TO DECEMBER 1996**

COUNTRY OF EXPORT	SHOTGUNS	RIFLES	HANDGUNS	TOTAL FIREARMS
AUSTRIA	0	457	182,463	182,920
ITALY	89,111	8,587	53,026	150,724
GERMANY	855	21,255	104,845	126,955
BRAZIL	16,521	3,535	89,006	109,062
CANADA	6,245	51,160	17,620	75,025
INDIA	1	72,206	0	72,207
FINLAND	0	25,415	0	25,415
SPAIN	2,980	303	13,492	16,775
SWEDEN	220	15,662	37	15,956
ARGENTINA	0	1,203	11,337	12,540
CHINA	45	12,110	0	12,155
HUNGARY	0	2,000	9,132	11,132
NETHERLANDS	16	6,709	1,950	8,675
IRELAND	0	8,001	0	8,001
NICARAGUA	0	6,600	0	6,600
BULGARIA	0	6,405	2	6,407
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	54	2,667	3,104	5,825
JAPAN	4,537	626	0	5,163
UNITED KINGDOM	1,924	3,083	1,462	5,007
SOUTH KOREA	0	3,103	1,517	4,620
TURKEY	3,832	101	0	3,933
EGYPT	0	3,606	0	3,606
POLAND	0	3,400	0	3,400
PHILIPPINES	200	2,522	5	2,727
ISRAEL	1,216	181	537	1,934
SWITZERLAND	1	280	887	1,168
GREECE	0	700	0	700
MEXICO	647	2	0	649
AUSTRALIA	5	640	0	645
ALL OTHERS	46	49	132	227
TOTALS	128,456	262,568	490,554	881,578

SOURCE: ACS 1/22/97

**IMPORTED FIREARMS
BY COUNTRY AND TYPE
JANUARY 1995 THROUGH DECEMBER 1995**

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	SHOTGUNS	RIFLES	HANDGUNS	TOTAL FIREARMS
AUSTRIA	3	6,613	202,313	208,929
WEST GERMANY	1,444	6,672	171,819	179,935
ITALY	91,521	5,462	70,769	167,752
BRAZIL	18,972	172	125,170	144,314
RUSSIA	4,396	50,002	4,022	58,420
CANADA	157	30,630	23,520	54,307
UKRAINE	0	50,000	0	50,000
SPAIN	3,002	2	30,896	33,900
INDIA	0	30,824	0	30,824
CHINA	704	3,706	25,382	29,792
SWEDEN	208	18,066	991	19,265
UNITED KINGDOM	4,792	8,921	1,944	15,657
ARGENTINA	0	0	15,419	15,419
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	2	6,554	7,781	14,337
ISRAEL	0	0	12,753	12,753
FINLAND	2	10,423	0	10,425
JAPAN	7,675	1,316	39	9,030
HUNGARY	4	3,000	5,863	8,867
EGYPT	0	7,062	1,100	8,162
KOREA	1	3,000	4,017	7,018
FRANCE	39	6,607	17	6,663
TAIWAN	0	4,500	0	4,500
BULGARIA	0	3,571	636	4,207
PHILIPPINES	616	1,754	10	2,380
TURKEY	1,988	0	0	1,988
SWITZERLAND	0	151	1,587	1,738
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES	600	867	45	1,512
GREECE	0	1,310	0	1,310
TOTALS	136,126	261,185	706,093	1,103,404
01/23/96				

**IMPORTED FIREARMS
BY COUNTRY AND TYPE
JANUARY 1994 THROUGH DECEMBER 1994**

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	SHOTGUNS	RIFLES	HANDGUNS	TOTAL FIREARMS
CHINA	15	408,655	33,522	442,192
RUSSIA	14,088	258,638	145,010	417,736
BRAZIL	25,940	2,836	216,781	245,557
AUSTRIA	0	24,545	191,143	215,688
WEST GERMANY	1,806	10,439	144,000	156,245
ITALY	64,667	5,207	55,328	125,202
UNITED KINGDOM	856	58,596	2,112	61,564
UKRAINE	0	40,000	5,000	45,000
CANADA	539	17,255	27,179	44,973
HUNGARY	9	2,100	41,377	43,486
SPAIN	3,745	410	36,848	41,003
PANAMA	36	10,493	21,723	32,252
SWEDEN	10	26,523	33	26,566
ARGENTINA	0	0	25,732	25,732
ISRAEL	0	0	22,720	22,720
JAPAN	7,783	11,601	1	19,385
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	0	17,000	0	17,000
KOREA	0	2,801	13,462	16,263
FINLAND	1	13,494	0	13,495
EGYPT	0	10,430	29	10,459
POLAND	0	10,001	1	10,002
PHILIPPINES	2684	5,793	1	8,478
IRELAND	426	2,900	2	3,328
SWITZERLAND	0	369	2,542	2,911
BULGARIA	1	1,629	5	1,635
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES	1,275	4,048	1,747	7,070
TOTALS	123,881	945,763	986,298	2,055,942
08/02/95				

**IMPORTED FIREARMS
BY COUNTRY AND TYPE
JANUARY 1993 THROUGH DECEMBER 1993**

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	SHOTGUNS	RIFLES	HANDGUNS	TOTAL FIREARMS
CHINA	4,408	955,756	96,494	1,056,658
BRAZIL	17,618	46,120	195,597	259,335
ITALY	67,269	92,785	75,382	235,436
WEST GERMANY	2,347	37,614	140,980	180,941
AUSTRIA	2	280	165,861	166,143
JAPAN	8,276	73,069	37,351	118,696
BELGIUM	12,423	233	91,975	104,631
SPAIN	1,244	72,078	26,545	99,867
RUSSIA	11,668	41,514	42,183	95,365
PORTUGAL	32,055	9,800	40,287	82,142
SWITZERLAND	200	24,721	47,897	72,818
SWEDEN	45	29,691	42,628	72,364
ISRAEL	75	20,785	40,295	61,155
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	0	36,900	23,500	60,400
KOREA	17,235	0	35,053	52,288
CANADA	13,499	30,786	7,296	51,581
HUNGARY	0	7,400	25,504	32,904
UNITED KINGDOM	15,092	11,273	325	26,690
FINLAND	12,387	5,175	8,328	25,890
FRANCE	2,508	12,503	5	15,016
POLAND	1	7,500	17	7,518
BULGARIA	0	0	1,001	1,001
SCOTLAND	0	0	0	0
MEXICO	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	218,352	1,515,983	1,144,504	2,878,839
10/17/94				

Law Enforcement Officers Killed with M-1 Rifles or 1911 Pistols Since 1990

- 1) *California* - January 5, 1997, Riverside County Sheriff's Department Deputy James Lehmann, Jr. killed with an M-1 carbine. Sources: FBI and press accounts.
- 2) *California* - January 5, 1997, Riverside County Sheriff's Department Deputy Michael P. Haugen killed with an M-1 carbine. Sources: FBI and press accounts.
- 3) *California* - December 28, 1992, Richmond Officer David Haynes killed with an M-1 carbine. Sources: FBI and press accounts.
- 4) *California* - December 28, 1992, Richmond Officer Leonard Garcia killed with an M-1 carbine. Sources: FBI and press accounts.
- 5) *Florida* - September 17, 1996, Holmes County Deputy Lonnie Lindsey killed with an M-1 carbine. Sources: FBI and local police.
- 6) *Minnesota* - April 9, 1990 Duluth Sgt. Gary Wilson killed with an M-1 semiautomatic carbine. Sources: FBI and press accounts.
- 7) *New Hampshire* - October 2, 1994, Sgt. James Noyes killed with an M-1 carbine. Sources: FBI and press accounts.
- 8) *New Jersey* - May 7, 1995, Franklin Township Sgt. Lee Gonzalez killed by Robert "Mudman" Simon, a Warlocks motorcycle gang member, during a routine stop. Simon, who had just committed a robbery, shot Gonzalez twice, once in the head and once in the neck, using an M1911 semiautomatic pistol. Sources: FBI & Gloucester County Prosecutor's Office.
- 9) *North Carolina* - November 16, 1991, Clinton Officer Donald Ray Tucker, who was working undercover in Carteret County, North Carolina, was shot killed with a 1911 pistol during a botched drug deal exchange. Sources: FBI and press accounts.
- 10) *Tennessee* - December 11, 1991, Johnson County Deputy Sheriff Allen Lipford was killed by an escapee armed with a 1911 pistol. Sources: FBI and press accounts.
- 11) *Texas* - July 10, 1991, Pasadena Officer Jeff Ginn killed with an M-1 carbine. Source: press accounts
- 12) *Texas* - January 6, 1991, Dimmit County Sheriff killed with an Ithaca Model M1911 A1 pistol. Sources: FBI and press accounts.
- 13) *District of Columbia* - A District of Columbia police officer was killed with a 1911A-1 in 1997. Sources: FBI and press accounts.

FEDSTATS A to Z Search Fast Facts Feedback Site Map

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Documents including this logo are in Portable Document Format (pdf). In order to view these files, you will need the Acrobat Reader which is available for free from the [Adobe](#) web site.

1. **No Title**

Bureau of Justice Statistics Website

It describes how the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the National Institute of Justice will collect data on police contacts with members of the public that result in the use of force by law enforcement...

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/ndcopuof.pdf>

Size: 300 K, Last modified: 15-Aug-1996 03:22:58 pm, Score: 90% [find more like this](#)

2. **Injury Collaborative Activities**

National Center for Health Statistics Website

2. Forthcoming changes in coding (i.e., the introduction of ICD-10) will reduce the already limited information on the type of firearm involved in shooting injuries. Distinguishes the main types of f...

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchswww/about/otheract/ice/guncodes.htm>

Size: 53 K, Last modified: 27-Jan-1998 11:30:56 am, Score: 78% [find more like this](#)



LAW ENFORCEMENT FACTS AND FIGURES

- 1) There are approximately 700,000 sworn law enforcement officers now serving in the United States. About 10 percent of them are females.**
- 2) Each year there are approximately 38 million crimes committed in the United States, an average of one crime every two seconds.**
- 3) Crime fighting has taken its toll. Since the first recorded police death in 1794, there have been more than 14,000 law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty.**
- 4) A total of 1,613 law enforcement officers died in the line of duty during the last 10 years, an average of one death every 54 hours or 161 per year. There were 116 police deaths in 1996, the lowest since 1959.**
- 5) On average, more than 65,000 law enforcement officers are assaulted each year and some 23,000 are injured annually.**
- 6) The deadliest year in law enforcement history was 1974 when 268 officers were killed. The deadliest decade was the 1970's when a total of 2,182 officers died, or 218 each year. That figure has dropped dramatically in the 1990's to 150 per year.**
- 7) The deadliest day in law enforcement history was November 24, 1917, when nine Milwaukee (WI) police officers were killed in a bomb blast at headquarters, and a 10th officer from the Columbus (OH) Police Department was shot and killed.**
- 8) New York City has lost more officers in the line of duty than any other department, with 533 deaths. California has lost 1,205 officers, more than any other state. The state with the fewest deaths is Vermont, with 15.**
- 9) There are 795 federal officers on the Memorial, 317 correctional officers and 27 military law enforcement officers.**
- 10) There are 114 female officers listed on the Memorial, only six of whom were killed prior to 1970.**
- 11) More officers have been killed in January (1,355) and December (1,329) than during any other months of the year.**
- 12) During the last 10 years, more officers were killed on Fridays than any other day of the week. The fewest number of fatalities occurred on Sundays.**
- 13) More officers were killed between 8:00 to 10:00 p.m. than during any other two-hour period over the past decade.**

Number of Law Enforcement Fatalities By Year



Year-By-Year Deaths

Year	No.	Year	No.
1794	1	1797	1
1808	3	1810	1
1811	1	1825	1
1830	1	1836	2
1838	1	1840	1
1841	1	1843	1
1845	1	1847	1
1849	1	1850	3
1852	2	1853	1
1854	8	1855	7
1856	4	1857	8
1858	2	1859	1
1860	2	1861	7
1862	2	1863	6
1864	7	1865	7
1866	7	1867	9
1868	5	1869	9
1870	10	1871	9
1872	21	1873	15
1874	12	1875	5
1876	12	1877	9
1878	26	1879	10
1880	20	1881	23
1882	23	1883	21
1884	24	1885	34
1886	27	1887	21
1888	29	1889	28
1890	32	1891	27
1892	36	1893	24
1894	36	1895	32
1896	23	1897	22
1898	38	1899	38
1900	40	1901	48
1902	50	1903	52
1904	40	1905	30
1906	44	1907	53
1908	74	1909	42
1910	49	1911	79
1912	66	1913	72
1914	72	1915	81

1916	117	1917	114
1918	108	1919	149
1920	148	1921	174
1922	176	1923	147
1924	187	1925	175
1926	172	1927	185
1928	185	1929	208
1930	233	1931	201
1932	209	1933	184
1934	183	1935	161
1936	139	1937	152
1938	152	1939	94
1940	105	1941	118
1942	95	1943	75
1944	79	1945	89
1946	116	1947	104
1948	116	1949	83
1950	101	1951	110
1952	110	1953	101
1954	112	1955	105
1956	94	1957	103
1958	95	1959	95
1960	117	1961	123
1962	127	1963	129
1964	140	1965	124
1966	149	1967	178
1968	182	1969	179
1970	207	1971	238
1972	220	1973	253
1974	269	1975	226
1976	190	1977	180
1978	202	1979	210
1980	198	1981	200
1982	195	1983	189
1984	177	1985	172
1986	176	1987	174
1988	193	1989	191
1990	151	1991	146
1992	157	1993	152
1994	167	1995	167
1996	116	1997	159



III. Firearm Information by Type

D. Rifles

2. Models and Manufacturers

b. Self-Loading Rifles

131. M-1 Carbine

2. Additional Information

by Robert Gibson (RGIBSON@ua1vm.ua.edu).

Over a span of just 38 months (the first carbines were delivered in June 1942, the last in August 1945) nine primary contractors established manufacturing facilities, tooled up and turned out some six million carbines of all types - M1, M1A1, M2 and T3/M3. They were:

Inland Manufacturing Division, G.M.C.....	2,642,097	produced.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co.....	818,059	" .
Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Co.....	545,616	" .
* Saginaw Steering Gear Div., G.M.C.....	517,212	" .
** National Postal Meter Co.....	413,017	" .
***Quality Hardware & Machine Co.....	359,666	" .
International Business Machines Corp (IBM).....	346,500	" .
Standard Products Co.....	247,160	" .
Rock-Ola Co.....	228,500	" .

Total:	6,117,827	Carbines

* Note that Saginaw had two plants in operation, one in Saginaw, MI and one in Grand Rapids, MI. The Grand Rapids facility assumed a contract that had been originally awarded to Irwin-Pedersen Arms Co....I-P had assembled only 3,542 guns at the time, none of which were accepted by the government.

**Note that a few early NPM receivers are marked "Rochester", for the Rochester Defence Corp. A very few late receivers are marked "CCC", for Commercial Controls Corp.

***Note that some Quality Hardware carbines were assembled using receivers made by Union Switch & Signal Co, hence the "UN-QUALITY" marked carbines. These are highly prized by some carbine aficionados.

The history of who made what during the brief 38 months of production is a story that can (and does) fill a book. Might I suggest you find a copy of _WAR BABY_ or _M1 Carbine Design, Development and Production_ by Larry Ruth. Another recommended book is _Guide to Collecting the M1 Carbine_ by Robert Gibson (no relation BTW)...they're all good books with tons of info.

Which are the most collectable? Depends on what your own personal criteria might be. Rock-Ola's are always desirable, not only because there were fewer made than any other make but because Rock-Ola was a famous juke box maker of the period who's product was quite familiar to the WWII GI's. Others look to the Winchester carbines because of the name on the receiver....I own one these myself. There are all kinds of reasons to own a particular "brand" of carbine...I've worked with IBM mainframe computers systems for some 20 years, I think it would be rather fitting to obtain an IBM carbine sooner or later. 20 carbine owners might give 20 different reasons for owning their particular carbine....you really need to read up on M1 history and decide what YOU want.

Finding what you want is another matter. If not available at your local gunshops or gunshows you could get a

current issue of _Gun List_, the indexed firearms paper....many, many M1 Carbines will be found listed in the Military Weapons section. Another source is Fulton Armory....call (301) 490-9485; the current advertised price is \$499.95 for service grade M1 Carbine.

In my own rather biased opinion there are no "bad" government-built World War II era carbines....they were all built to the same milspecs and thoroughly inspected before acceptance by Uncle Sam. True, there are many out there now that are in need of large doses of TLC due to their hard travels around the world for the last 50 years. A good service rifle gunsmith can do wonders with one of these rather sad re-imports if someone were so inclined to rescue it. NOTE: supplies of re-imports are rapidly drying up. That Win carbine I mentioned above was one of these neglected war dogs when I stumbled upon it. It now rests in the gunsafe with my Garands, M1911 Govt pistols, M1903-A3 Remingtons 'n others from the World War II era...including a German KAR 98k. Quite a sight actually, old cronies...and mortal enemies...resting together with actions gleaming and stocks giving off the odor of fresh linseed oil.

There were also commercial M1 carbine models produced from 1960's to 1980's by

III. Firearm Information by Type

D. Rifles

2. Models and Manufacturers

b. Self-Loading Rifles

131. M-1 Carbine

1. Mini-FAQ

by Noel Tominack (noel@umbc2.umbc.edu), with thanks to the net, Gun Digest, and Paul White of PSW Sales and Services (an M-1 Carbine collector and restorer)

WHO MANUFACTURED M-1 CARBINES DURING WWII?

Here is a list from the 1993 issue of Gun Digest, along with production numbers. The name on the receiver is in all caps

Rock-Ola Music Corporation (ROCK-OLA)	228,500
Standard Products (STANDARD PRODUCTS)	247,155
International Business Machines (IBM)	346,500
Quality Hardware (QUALITY HARDWARE)	359,622
National Postal Meter (NATIONAL POSTER METER)	413,017
Underwood-Elliott-Fisher (UNDERWOOD)	545,616
Saginaw (SAGINAW DIVISION, GENERAL MOTORS)	739,136
Winchester (WINCHESTER in trademark script)	828,059
Inland (INLAND DIVISION, GENERAL MOTORS)	2,625,000

IF A CERTAIN MANUFACTURER ONLY MADE A FEW HUNDRED THOUSSAND CARBINES, WHY ARE THE SERIAL NUMBERS IN THE MILLIONS?

During the War, the War Department (a.k.a. Department of Defense) would issue a contract to a manufacturer, and then assign them starting serial numbers to them. That way there was a contiguous series of unique serial numbers that went across company bounds.

WHAT ABOUT SINGER SEWING MACHINES?

Singer was sub-contracted by Underwood to manufacture M-1 Carbines, these models with have Underwood receivers with a "B" stamped on them in addition to the name.

WHAT ARE 'STRIKE-THROUGH' RECEIVERS?

It was not uncommon for M-1 Carbine manufacturers to produce parts for another manufacturer. In the case of some receivers, they would be shipped from a manufacturer and then the name would be "struck through" with a line and the name of the second manufacturer stamped in. These are desirable as collector's items since there are very few of them. Usually these reveicers have Inland stricken through and Rock-Ola stamped on them.

WHAT ABOUT THE 'UN-QUALITY' RECEIVER STAMP?

To avoid the extra effort in having to strike-through and restamp the receivers; when Underwood made receivers for Quality Hardware, they merely stamped them "Un-Quality". This is another desirable collector's item.

ASIDE FROM THE ABOVE, WHAT CARBINES HAVE A HIGH COLLECTOR VALUE?

Any Carbine with a 4-digit serial number or Winchester paratrooper models issued with folding stocks.

Collectors also look for the manufacturers with lower production numbers. Though a lot of time the choice dictated by individual preferences. All of the wartime carbines are made to the same specifications and there is very little performance difference between them.

WHO MANUFACTURED M-1 CARBINES AFTER WWII?

Plainfield Machine Corp, produced M-1 Carbines from 1960 to 1977, when they were bought out by Iver Johnson Corp, who has manufactured them at least until a 50th Anniversary model in 1993. Universal also made M-1 Carbine copies, but theirs were slightly different and some of the GI parts won't fit them (such as stocks).

These postwar carbines also come with various stocks (normally they do not have the oiler/sling slots) on different models. Most of the models with the shorter stocks will also have metal handguards

WHAT IS THE 'ENFORCER' MODEL? WHERE CAN I FIND A KIT TO MAKE ONE?

Universal and/or Iver Johnson manufactured a variant of the M-1 Carbine with an 8-inch barrel and a pistol-grip stock, and billed it as their "Enforcer" model. Unfortunately, kits are not available since that would make your carbine an illegal short rifle (and they are pretty compact with a folding stock). The Enforcer model is beleived to have been sold originally as a handgun.

WHAT IS THE CALICO KIT?

This is a metal kit consisting of a tripod, brackets, and barrel coolers that is built around 2 M-1 Carbines laid side-by-side. It uses handles to aim and a small hand-cranked wheel to fire each carbine in sequence.

[Any information from the net would be greatly appreciated]



M1 Garand Serial Numbers

By Month and Year

The serial number listings by month presented below were developed by **Scott Duff**, a recognized authority on and author of a series of books on the M1 Garand. The following information can be found in the book "M1 GARAND 1936 To 1957" by Joe Poyer and Craig Riesch and is used here with Mr. Poyer's permission.

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The tables below list only the Springfield Armory and
the Winchester Repeating Arms Company serial numbers.

Springfield Armory

Springfield Armory production 1932 - 34 : 80

Year/Month	Serial # at end of Month
<u>1937</u>	
August	120
September	307
October	539
November	696
December	1,034

Year/Month	Serial # at end of Month
<u>1938</u>	
January	1,186
February	1,338
March	1,809
April	2,213
May	2,406
June	2,911
July	2,911
August	3,537
September	4,386
October	5,242
November	6,072
December	6,972

Year/Month	Serial # at end of Month
<u>1939</u>	
January	7,715
February	8,762
March	9,893
April	10,703
May	11,511
June	12,848
July	12,911
August	14,823
September	17,010
October	19,410
November	21,293
December	23,567

Year/Month	Serial # at end of Month
<u>1940</u>	
January	26,729
February	30,008
March	33,790
April	38,034
May	41,679
June	46,221
July	51,970
August	59,868
September	68,054
October	78,306
November	90,177
December	100,000 - 165,501 to 169,073

Year/Month	Serial # at end of Month
<u>1941</u>	
January	183,519
February	197,811
March	211,288
April	228,527
May	248,757
June	269,686
July	296,252
August	324,301
September	349,442
October	377,258
November	401,529
December	429,811

Year/Month	Serial # at end of Month
<u>1942</u>	

January	462,737
February	498,216
March	542,494
April	588,879
May	638,679
June	691,401
July	749,779
August	809,016
September	872,343
October	940,250
November	1,008,899
December	1,090,310

Year/Month	Serial # at end of Month
<u>1943</u>	
January	1,169,091
February	1,200,000 & 1,357,474 to 1,396,255
March	1,469,177
April	1,547,452
May	1,629,565
June	1,710,012
July	1,786,469
August	1,877,654
September	1,978,407
October	2,092,825
November	2,204,430
December	2,305,849 & 2,410,000 to 2,420,191

Year/Month	Serial # at end of Month
<u>1944</u>	
January	2,543,412
February	2,634,316
March	2,723,004
April	2,810,312
May	2,900,312
June	2,981,126
July	3,051,952
August	3,114,434
September	3,180,532
November	3,302,641
December	3,359,159

Year/Month	Serial # at end of Month
<u>1945</u>	
January	3,450,503

January	462,737
February	498,216
March	542,494
April	588,879
May	638,679
June	691,491
July	749,792
August	809,562
September	872,842
October	940,250
November	1,008,899
December	1,090,310

Year/Month	Serial # at end of Month
1943	
January	1,169,091
February	1,200,000 & 1,357,474 to 1,396,255
March	1,469,177
April	1,547,452
May	1,629,565
June	1,710,012
July	1,786,469
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May	2,900,312
June	2,981,126
July	3,051,952
August	3,114,434
September	3,180,532
October	
November	3,302,641
December	3,359,159

Year/Month	Serial # at end of Month
1945	
January	3,450,503

February	3,531,489
March	3,672,442
April	3,717,867
May	3,797,768
June	3,875,601
July	Unknown
August	Unknown
September	Unknown
October	3,888,081

Winchester Repeating Arms Company

M1 Garand collectors may note some duplication of Springfield and Winchester serial numbers, particularly in the range of 2,305,800 to 2,533,400 range.

Year/Month	Serial # at end of Month
<u>1941</u>	
January	100,501
February	100,831
March	102,701
April	104,901
May	107,801
June	111,501
July	115,501
August	120,111
September	122,081
October	126,130
November	131,130
December	137,960

Year/Month	Serial # at end of Month
<u>1942</u>	
January	144,110
February	149,130
March	155,310
April	162,190
May	165,500 & 1,200,001 to 1,203,692
June	1,210,472
July	1,218,972
August	1,228,982
September	1,241,002
October	1,254,002

November	1,266,502
-----------------	------------------

Year/Month	Serial # at end of Month
<u>1943</u>	
January	1,282,762
February	1,294,762
March	1,309,772
April	1,323,872
May	1,336,882
June	1,349,982
July	1,364,982
August	1,380,000 & 2,305,850 - 2,305,932
September	2,318,032
October	2,334,032
November	2,349,632
December	2,364,642

Year/Month	Serial # at end of Month
<u>1944</u>	
January	2,379,642
February	2,394,642
March	2,409,642
April	2,422,642
May	2,439,642
June	2,454,642
July	2,469,642
August	2,484,642
September	2,499,642
October	2,513,822
November	2,523,942
December	2,533,142

Year/Month	Serial # at end of Month
<u>1945</u>	
January	2,534,232 & 1,600,000 to 1,605,600
February	1,607,100
March	1,613,000
April	1,620,000
May	1,627,000
June	1,640,000

No monthly range of serial numbers has yet been developed for Post-World War II production of the M1 Garand. Following are the serial number blocks assigned to Springfield Armory and the two prime contractors, International Harvester and Harrington & Richardson Arms.

Manufacturer	Serial # Range	Quantity
Springfield	4,200,001 - 4,399,999	1,999,998
	5,000,000 - 5,000,500	499
	5,278,246 - 5,488,246	210,000
	5,793,848 - 6,099,905	306,057
International	4,440,000 - 4,660,000	260,000
Harvester	5,000,501 - 5,278,245	277,744
Harrington &	4,660,001 - 4,800,000	139,999
Richardson	5,488,247 - 5,793,847	306,600

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Improving The M1 Rifle's Trigger

Improving the M1 rifle's trigger is a task the owner of the typical service rifle can perform with a few hand tools. **Carefully and thoughtfully done**, the operation described here will result in a *safe, reliable, easily managed trigger pull for your M1 rifle*.

There are many things to complain about where military rifles are concerned. Weight and poor or inconvenient sights - for sporting use - are common sore points; so is recoil. But, by far the most common gripe concerns a military rifle's trigger pull. It's a reasonable gripe. Most military rifles have lousy triggers.

The hand-fitted National Match versions have, as a rule, pretty crisp trigger pulls. The service rifle, however, can be pretty well depended upon for a heavy, creepy but not quite unmanageable trigger pull. And, what can you do about it?

The answer, happily, is "something". Short of locating a retired service-team armorer who has a large supply of parts and expertise and having him rework the trigger, an M1 rifle owner can do something about the gritty-grindy pull of its trigger. He can do it with three tools, a little patience, and about 45 minutes of thoughtful working time. Best of all, he incurs only a mininum risk of ruining the trigger or, worse, rendering it dangerous.

The technique discussed here is that used by U.S. Marine Reserve team armorer Mike Gingher for smoothing up an M1 or M14 trigger. While this technique will not decrease the weight of pull, it will shift the effort somewhat to give a lighter final stage. It also removes the bumps and shuffles ofttimes felt in that final stage, and thus yields a better trigger pull.

NOTE: A complete and thorough familiarization with the trigger housing group, individual parts and how they work together, is absolutely necessary before proceeding any further.

Begin by removing the trigger housing group from the rifle. Set the assembled stock group and barrel and receiver group aside. Weigh the trigger pull. It must be at least **4 1/2-lbs**. If it is not, it will be necessary to *increase* the weight of pull (for safety reasons, even if you don't plan to shoot your M1 in competition). That, however, is the last step in the procedure.

Begin disassembling the trigger housing group by letting the hammer down to the uncocked position. Then press forward on the rear of the trigger to take hammer spring pressure off the trigger pin and drift the trigger pin from left to right out of the trigger housing. Remove the trigger and the hammer spring and hammer spring plunger and set them aside. Now drive the hammer pin from left to right out of the trigger housing and remove the hammer.

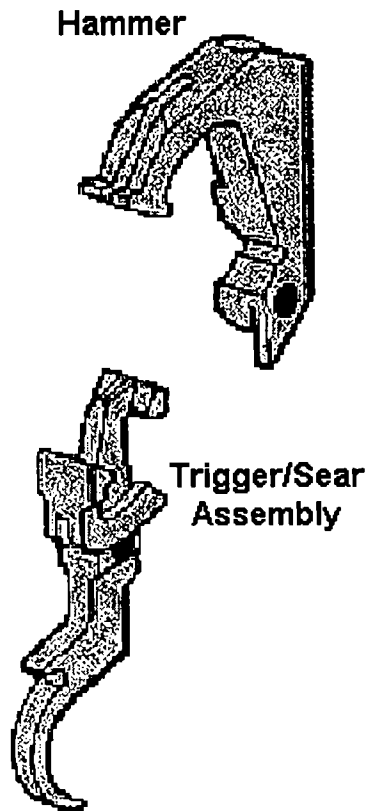
Inspect the parts you have removed. Check the trigger carefully to make sure the notches that hold both the sear and disconnecter hooks on the hammer are intact and free of nicks, chipped spots and gouges. Check, too, to insure that the area around the trigger pin hole is not cracked.

Inspect the hammer, particularly the hammer hooks that engage the disconnecter and sear surfaces, for wear and for breackage or other damage. Check also to make sure the hammer spring housing is free of cracks and dents, and that the hammer spring plunger is straight.

One advantage to this method of smoothing up an M1 trigger is that it does not depend on parts swapping. However, should any part of the trigger housing group be unserviceable, it will have to be replaced. Trigger parts are readily available from surplus dealers such as Federal Ordnance, Numrich, Sherwood Distributors The Fulton Armory and local gun shows, just to name a few. Or, these parts may be ordered through the DCM.

DCM prices are lower, but delivery takes longer. Also check out my list of [Gun Links](#) and [M1 Garand Resources](#).

When all the trigger parts have been inspected, it's time to begin the smoothing-up operation. Start with the trigger housing clamped in a vise. Use a *fine triangular India stone* to remove the finish and flatten the rough edges of the tool marks on the surfaces around the hammer pivot point. Then move back and do the same thing to the trigger pivot points. **Do not remove too much metal**: all that is necessary is to even up the rough spots. And, if you take off too much, you will wind up with sideplay in the hammer or trigger making the mechanism unsafe.



When the trigger housing is done, turn to the hammer. Using the same stone, polish the sides of the hammer in the area around the hammer pin hole. Then strike the finish from the flat surface in the middle of the left side of the hammer that the safety catch engages. Set the hammer aside and pick up the trigger. Lay the trigger flat, on a hard, square surface - a bench block is ideal - and use the stone to smooth the side of the trigger where it passes through the trigger guard. Turn the trigger over and repeat the operation. **Take care that the stone is kept square with the work and not tipped at the beginning or end of the stroke. Remember the object - remove finish and high spots, not metal.**

The only other operation performed on the trigger is the polishing of the bottom surface of the sear. **Extreme care must be taken during this step to insure that only a negligible amount of metal surface of the sear is removed - we're after finish, remember, not metal** - and that the polishing leaves the bottom surface of the sear square, so that when reassembled the sear will bear evenly against the sear hooks on the hammer.

Mike Gingher's technique for accomplishing both these goals is to hold the trigger upside down on a hard surface such as an unpadded portion of a work bench. Place one surface of the India stone flush against the bottom flat of the sear, and press down firmly. Let go of the trigger so that only the pressure of the stone holds the trigger upright, and maintaining pressure of the stone, slide it straight back and forth across the sear. In this manner any tendency to tip the stone will result in tipping of the trigger, and the stone and sear surface will remain parallel. Check the sear every two or three strokes, and stop when the surface is evenly bright.

Through all the stoning, keep the stone clean and well lubricated. Gingher uses Birchwood Casey's "Sheath" for

this purpose despite the availability of commercial honing oils, because he maintains that Sheath is an effective cleaner as well as being a good lubricant.

With all appropriate surfaces polished, reassemble the trigger housing group. Lubricate the pivot points that you polished with a good grade of gun grease - Rig, Hoppe's, Lubriplate, Plastilube, or the like - or use a Teflon-bearing spray such a Break-Free. Be sure to get a coat of lube on the hammer spring and plunger, and put a dab of grease on the nose of the plunger where it bears against the hammer.

When the trigger housing group has been reassembled, check both the hammer and trigger pins, operating the mechanism by hand and looking for any rotation of the pins in their holes. If either pin does turn, stake it lightly in place.

One last thing to do, check the weight of pull again. For use in both NRA and National Board-sponsored service rifle matches, the trigger must hold a 4 1/2-lb. weight. That's also minimum safe weight of pull. If your trigger won't hold that weight, there is one more step to be performed.

Take a 1" x 8" strip of **220-grit, Wet or Dry or emery cloth** and insert it between the rear of the trigger and the attached disconnecter, abrasive side *against* the trigger. This is done with the trigger housing group assembled, the hammer uncocked. Hammer spring tension in the assembly will hold the cloth in place. Making sure the abrasive surface touches only the trigger, slide the cloth back and forth using about half the length of the strip. Check the weight of pull about every *fourth* stroke until the trigger will hold the 4 1/2-lb. weight. Now you're done.

The procedures described here will not make the M1 trigger pull lighter. They will make it smoother and easier to pull cleanly. The last technique changes weight of pull by changing the point at which the disconnecter sear comes in contact with the disconnecter hooks on the hammer. It increases the length of the first stage pull and increases the weight of the second stage. It also yields a shorter, crisper final stage.

Carefully and thoughtfully done, the operation described will result in a safe, reliable, easily managed trigger pull for your M1 rifle.

The above information is copied from "THE M1 RIFLE - Handling, shooting and accurizing the first gas operated U.S. Service rifle". An American Rifleman reprint from the National Rifle Association (NRA). This particular article was originally written for the American Rifleman by J.B. Roberts, Jr.

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Josh Sugarman

In Bed with Uncle Sam

Brothers in Arms

Although the NRA paints its legislative battles in terms of constitutional rights and personal freedom, NRA employees have exploited for their own financial benefit legislation they have helped enact.

Rene Carl Vos, a partner in an Alexandria, Virginia, gun store, was a friend of NRA lobbyist Wayne LaPierre and a sometimes NRA consultant. In 1986 Vos served as a contract NRA lobbyist to aid in the passage of the McClure-Volkmer firearms decontrol bill. He raised a few eyebrows when he reportedly made the prescient move of increasing his gun store's stock of automatic weapons prior to the machine gun ban added to the bill as a last-minute amendment by gun control advocates. The measure was supposed to have been a complete surprise to the NRA. The ban increased the weapons' value dramatically and raised questions of full-auto "insider trading."

The previous year Vos and LaPierre had set up the firm of Blue Sky Productions, and by the summer of 1986 Vos and Blue Sky were involved in a \$13 million arms transaction to import 200,000 M1 rifles that would make his machine gun deal look like peanuts. Each weapon—purchased at a price of between \$51 to \$76—had a resale value in the United States of \$300. The gross from the sale of the guns would exceed \$60 million.

Vos' M1 rifle deal wouldn't have been possible without the help of the NRA, LaPierre and Republican Senator Robert Dole. Prior to 1984, the importation of surplus military weapons—the most famous of which was the Italian Mannlicher-Carcano used to assassinate John F. Kennedy—was banned as the result of the Gun Control Act of 1968. This changed with an innocuous-sounding amendment attached by Dole that year to the conference report of the Trade and Tariff Act. The provision read:

Amends section 925 of title 18, United States Code, to authorize the importation by a licensed importer, of all

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NRA: MONEY, FIREPOWER & FEAR

rifles and shotguns listed as curios or relics pursuant to section 921(a)(13) and all handguns listed as curios or relics, provided that such handguns are generally recognized as particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes.

As Guns and Ammo cheerfully noted in 1991:

Most senators who voted to approve the amendment did not realize that all bolt-action and semi-automatic military rifles and most military handguns made prior to 1946, as well as many made after, were classified as curios and relics by the BATF. Even notoriously anti-gun Senator Edward Kennedy voted to approve the amendment!

The result was a new wave of surplus military rifles once again coming into the United States. A new twist was the ready availability of after-market parts, such as folding stocks and high-capacity ammunition magazines, that could make these "curios and relics" similar to modern assault rifles.

With an inexpensive and easily obtainable ATF collector's license (any citizen over 21 years of age who is allowed to buy firearms can obtain the license at a cost of \$30 for three years), the guns (except for handguns) could be ordered through the mail—just like in the good old days.

LaPierre claimed to have severed ties with Blue Sky in the spring of 1986, before the M1 deal. The company had originally been formed, he claimed, to promote rock concerts. Yet four days after the company was incorporated, Blue Sky applied to ATF for a federal license to import and sell firearms. Under "specific activity applicant is engaged in" was written "importation of surplus weaponry, plus items of current manufacture." The application, signed by Vos, listed himself as president and LaPierre as secretary-treasurer. The firm's address was Vos' gun store, the Old Town Armory, a location that would have most likely offended the political sensibilities of most rock stars. Although

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In Bed with Uncle Sam

involved in passing the 1984 amendment, LaPierre said that he had been unaware of the subsequent license application.

By the time the first shipment of 40,000 guns arrived in September 1986, Vos had sold Blue Sky, removing himself from the gun deal. Much to the consternation of Blue Sky's new owners, upon arrival in San Francisco and Seattle the guns were immediately seized by U.S. Customs. Because the weapons had originally been sold by the United States to South Korea, federal regulations forbid their reimportation. Still, in January 1987 Customs allowed the initial shipment into the country but refused to reissue a permit for the remaining 160,000 weapons.

That fall Vos was suddenly back in the picture—testifying with immunity before a grand jury investigating the relationship between the NRA, Blue Sky, Old Town Armory, and select members of Congress. Part of the investigation was to see whether federal law had been manipulated for private gain. Vos' involvement came to an abrupt end in November 1987 when he died during a flying lesson in a Cessna 152 aircraft. (His body was identified by a friend by his \$7,500 Rolex watch, boot heels and belt buckle.) Two weeks prior to the crash Vos told a friend that he was becoming more involved with the grand jury investigation, but that he was trying to protect his friends at the same time.

Although the crash raised suspicions of sabotage and murder—the Cessna had been flying normally when it revved and plunged nose-first into the ground, bursting into flames—the National Transportation Safety Board concluded that Vos had committed suicide, taking his instructor with him.

That December Representative Bill Chappell, Democrat of Florida, introduced a second seemingly innocuous amendment, attached this time to the continuing budget resolution. The amendment in effect reinstated Blue Sky's import permit for the remaining 160,000 rifles. As the result of the grand jury investigation, the amendment contained an unusual provision that gave the government 20 days to rescind the Blue Sky deal. It didn't.