

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, INC.

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

Remington
RECEIVED

Bridgeport, Connecticut,

March 16, 1961

TO: MESSRS.

JAMES; LEWIS, CF; CALHOUN;
MITCHELL and LEEK,

Subject: PROPOSED SINGLE SHOT .222 REMINGTON PISTOL

Under the National Firearms Act, a "Firearm" is defined as:

- (1) Firearm - The term "firearm" means a shotgun having a barrel or barrels of less than 18 inches in length, or a rifle having a barrel or barrels of less than 16 inches in length, or any weapon made from a rifle or shotgun (whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise) if such weapon as modified has an overall length of less than 26 inches, or any other weapon, except a pistol or revolver, from which a shot is discharged by an explosive if such weapon is capable of being concealed on the person, or a machine gun, and includes a muffler or silencer for any firearm whether or not such firearm is included within the foregoing definition.

Manufacturers of firearms must obtain a manufacturer's license at \$500. per year, the "firearm" must be individually registered, and a \$200. transfer tax is payable for each transfer.

"Any other weapon" is defined under the Act as:

- (5) Any other weapon - The term "any other weapon" means any weapon or device capable of being concealed on the person from which a shot can be discharged through the energy of an explosive, but such term shall not include pistols or revolvers or weapons designed, made or intended to be fired from the shoulder and not capable of being fired with fixed ammunition.

Manufacturers of "any other weapon" must obtain a manufacturer's license at \$25. per year, the "weapon" must be individually registered, and a \$5. transfer tax must be paid for each transfer.

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"Pistol" or "revolver" is not defined in the Act, but we know that the shot revolver made by Lakeville Arms (A .44 Special revolver with a choked smooth bore barrel firing about a thimbleful of #9 shot) was classed as a "Firearm" before the recent Amendments to the Act and that one of the stated purposes of the recent amendments was to provide less onerous treatment for "any other weapons" such as unconventional pistols, of which the "Chicago Palm Protector" pistol is a frequently cited example.

The proposed pistol is clearly capable of being concealed on the person, it fires a rifle cartridge, and has a rifle type action. The proposed pistol is not clearly recognizable as a conventional pistol or revolver. There is a chance, if we produce this pistol for the market without prior clearance with the Alcohol Tax Unit, that it will be held to be either a "firearm" or to be "any other weapon". If it falls in the "firearm" class, the transfer tax is prohibitive; and if it falls in the "any other weapon" class, the combination of transfer tax and registration will at least exert a severe handicap on sales. The Marble's "Game Getter" has for many years been specially classified and has never been able to recover from the imposition of the transfer tax and registration requirement.

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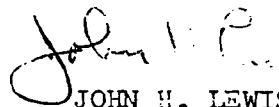
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In my judgment, it is desirable that this question be clarified before we are committed to a substantial investment in tooling. A disadvantage of approaching the Alcohol Tax Unit at this time is that it may suggest to them that they should place this pistol in one of the restrictive classes.

I have prepared a draft, copy attached, for submission to the Alcohol Tax Unit, and invite your consideration and suggestions for improving our presentation.

JHL'RMM


JOHN H. LEWIS, Jr.,
Patent Attorney