

NEW MEMBERS

There is always pleasure in watching an organization grow and the addition of new members is certainly indicative of the growth mentioned. We all welcome you aboard NEW MEMBERS.

Lee A. Jurras
James I. Cottrill
Patrick E. Besant-Matthews
G. Michael Bickerton
Michael J. Kelty
John T. Millard
Richard J. Poppleton
John A.O. Durling
Janis L. Seestrom

Claude W. Cook
Thomas F. Swearengen
Norman H.G. Hill
Clifton F. White
Michael F. Carrick
Frank R. Lee
Yrjo J. Tuira
James V. Vandiver

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NEW VOLUMES ON AUTOMATIC PISTOLS

Thomas F. Swearengen

Mr Aberman has announced that his long awaited volumes covering every known automatic pistol, including experimental and inventors models, are expected to go to press during February. Research for these volumes occupied twenty five years. The books will contain over three thousand photographs. Each pistol is properly identified and contains tabulated identification data required by Identification Laboratories. No price has been announced for the books, but they will not be inexpensive. Any Firearms Identification Laboratories desiring copies of the books may contact Mr Sidney Aberman, 4730 Centre Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213.

The Aberman books possess the same quality of information as the volumes by Dr Mathews and it is believed they will effectively supplement the work done by Dr Mathews.

POLYGONAL RIFLING

Information coming in from Europe indicates more and more manufacturers are experimenting with polygonal rifling, due to economy of manufacture. Heckler & Koch has already adopted this type rifling. The first weapon from this company with polygonal rifling was the P-9s. H&K is now applying this rifling to all weapons, including machine guns.

Polygonal rifling does not possess conventional lands and grooves. The bore is simply hexagonal in cross section and is kin to the old Whitworth, Newton, and Metford types. It is made by machining and highly polishing a mandril, which is inserted in the drilled barrel blank. The barrel is

then hammered until it is completely collapsed around the mandril. When the mandril is withdrawn the bore exhibits a smooth polished surface without the tool marks normally employed in bullet identification. Projectiles fired through polygonal barrels present essentially an unfired appearance. Great care should be employed in examining such bullets, especially when additional manufacturers may adopt polygonal rifling.

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TRYING TO KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT, ESPECIALLY ADDRESSES Sam Rosenberg

The correct address for the M-68 carbine in 9 mm, formerly J&R Engineering, is out of business. Sgt Vincent Lomoro of the Chicago Police Department reported (Sam we think you are referencing the December '72 Journal, but I can't quote the page number. Ed) that they were in El Monte, California. The correct address (for service and replacement parts) is PJK Inc., 1527 Royal Oaks Drive, Bradbury, California 91010. Sgt Lomoro is otherwise correct, with slight alteration, the magazine of the M-68 can be made to fit the Browning Hi Power which will make this pistol a 30 shot weapon.

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REMINGTON'S .38 SPECIAL CARTRIDGES - CONTAINING .38 S&W BULLETS J.A. Reitz ✓

Our Firearms Unit recently encountered a rare occurrence involving Remington's .38 special, 158 grain, lead, cartridges.

Two recovered test bullets were puzzling to the technician who knew that he had fired two "specials". The recovery tank produced one "special" and one .38 S&W bullet. At first we suspected that we were sold improper reloads, but case examination ruled out this possibility. We further tested an unopened box of the same type ammunition and again we found .38 S&W bullets loaded into .38 special casings.

We contacted Remington, whereby they suggested that we forward all available stock pertaining to this lot, which is precisely what we did.

Remington expeditiously processed our inquiry. We received an honest, forthright answer from Mr R.L. Andrews, supervisor in charge of Product Service, who explained this incident as being "the result of an erroneous product mix", and did happen despite their constant vigil of production control. Remington's laboratory conducted extensive pressure and velocity tests, in addition to doubling the amount of ammunition returned to us, which demonstrates, in my opinion, the overwhelming interest and concern this company has for its products.

This article is in no way meant to be degrading by pointing out a freak accident. Rather, it is intended to inform others in our field who may