SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

[X] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2003

OR

[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from_______________ to _______________

Commission file number 0-4776

STURM, RUGER & COMPANY, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	06-0633559
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. employer identification no.)
Lacey Place, Southport, Connecticut	06890
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip code)

(203) 259-7843
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such requirements for the past 90 days. Yes __X__ No _____

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes __X__ No _____

The number of shares outstanding of the issuer's common stock as of March 31, 2003: Common Stock, $1 par value - 26,910,720.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)
STURM, RUGER & COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	March 31, 2003 (unaudited)	December 31, 2002 (Note)
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,061	$ 3,598
Short-term investments	51,400	49,776
Trade receivables, less allowances for doubtful accounts ($448 and $449) and discounts ($386 and $783)	14,302	14,026
Inventories:		
Finished products	16,494	16,999
Materials and products in process	35,446	34,629
	51,940	51,628
Deferred income taxes	7,046	6,985
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,361	4,536
Total current assets	129,110	130,549
Property, plant and equipment	155,098	153,732
Less allowances for depreciation	(126,025)	(124,538)
	29,073	29,194
Deferred income taxes	8,956	9,594
Other assets	14,612	14,621
	$181,751	$183,958

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)
STURM, RUGER & COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	March 31, 2003 (unaudited)	December 31, 2002 (Note)
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Trade accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 5,388	$ 5,080
Product liability	4,000	4,000
Employee compensation and benefits	6,954	7,324
Workers' compensation	4,801	4,765
Dividends payable	-	5,382
Income taxes	858	882
Total current liabilities	22,001	27,433
Accrued pension liability	6,712	6,423
Deferred income taxes	5,886	5,886
Product liability accrual	4,642	6,233
Contingent liabilities --Note 8	-	-
Stockholders' Equity		
Common Stock, non-voting, par value $1: Authorized shares 50,000; none issued	-	-
Common Stock, par value $1: Authorized shares - 40,000,000; issued and outstanding 26,910,720	26,911	26,911
Additional paid-in capital	2,508	2,508
Retained earnings	121,176	116,649
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(8,085)	(8,085)
	142,510	137,983
	$181,751	$183,958

Note:

The balance sheet at December 31, 2002 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date but does not include all the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements.

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

STURM, RUGER & COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2003	2002
Net firearms sales	$36,483	$42,729
Net castings sales	4,649	5,711
Total net sales	41,132	48,440
Cost of products sold	28,695	36,160
Gross profit	12,437	12,280
Expenses:		
Selling	3,897	3,532
General and administrative	1,375	1,713
	5,272	5,245
Operating profit	7,165	7,035
Other income-net	392	419
Income before income taxes	7,557	7,454
Income taxes	3,030	2,922
Net income	$ 4,527	$ 4,532
Earnings per share		
Basic	$0.17	$0.17
Diluted	$0.17	$0.17
Cash dividends per share	$0.20	$0.20
Average shares outstanding		
Basic	26,911	26,911
Diluted	26,911	26,997

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

STURM, RUGER & COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)
(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2003	2002
Cash Provided by Operating Activities	$ 7,894	$ 9,148
Investing Activities		
Property, plant and equipment additions	(1,424)	(384)
Purchases of short-term investments	(36,366)	(46,641)
Proceeds from sales or maturities of short-term investments	34,741	42,397
Cash used by investing activities	(3,049)	(4,628)
Financing Activities		
Dividends paid	(5,382)	(5,382)
Cash used by financing activities	(5,382)	(5,382)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(537)	(862)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,598	3,838
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$3,061	$2,976

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

STURM RUGER & COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

March 31, 2003

NOTE 1--BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring accruals, considered necessary for a fair presentation of the results of the interim periods. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2003 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2003. For further information refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc. Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002.

NOTE 2--SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization: Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc. ("Company") is principally engaged in the design, manufacture, and sale of firearms and the manufacture and sale of investment castings. The Company's design and manufacturing operations are located in the United States. Substantially all sales are domestic. The Company's firearms are sold through a select number of independent wholesale distributors to the sporting and law enforcement markets. Investment castings are sold either directly to or through manufacturers' representatives to companies in a wide variety of industries.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Principles of Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Certain prior year balances have been reclassified to conform with current year presentation.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements: Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations," requires the recognition of an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the estimated costs associated with the retirement of long-lived assets where a legal or contractual obligation exists.

Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Interpretation No. 45, "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others," requires a guarantor to recognize a liability with respect to a non-contingent obligation to stand ready to perform under the guarantee even if the probability of future payments under the conditions of a guarantee is remote, for periods beginning after December 15, 2002, and requires certain related disclosures as of December 31, 2002.

SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities," requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred, as opposed to when management is committed to an exit plan.

The Company adopted these statements effective January 1, 2003. The adoption of these statements did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

FASB Interpretation No. 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities," introduces a new consolidation model with respect to variable interest entities. The new model requires that the determination of control should be based on the potential variability in gains and losses of the variable interest entity being evaluated. This interpretation is effective on July 1, 2003. The Company does not expect the adoption of this interpretation to have a material impact on its financial statements.

NOTE 3--INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method. An actual valuation of inventory under the LIFO method can be made only at the end of each year based on the inventory levels and costs existing at that time. Accordingly, interim LIFO calculations must necessarily be based on management's estimates of expected year-end inventory levels and costs. Because these are subject to many forces beyond management's control, interim results are subject to the final year-end LIFO inventory valuation.

NOTE 4--INCOME TAXES

The Company's effective tax rate differs from the statutory tax rate principally as a result of state income taxes. Total income tax payments during the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 were $0.1 million and $0.3 million, respectively.

NOTE 5--BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the impact of options outstanding using the treasury stock method, when applicable. This resulted in diluted weighted-average shares outstanding of 26,911,000 and 26,997,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. For the three month period ended March 31, 2003, 1,330,000 shares were not included in the calculation of earnings per share as the effect would have been anti-dilutive.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)--CONTINUED

NOTE 6--COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

As there were no non-owner changes in equity during the first quarter of 2003 and 2002, total comprehensive income equals net income, or $4.5 million and $4.5 million, respectively.

NOTE 7—STOCK INCENTIVE AND BONUS PLANS

The Company accounts for employee stock options under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." The Company has adopted the disclosure-only provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("SFAS") No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" as amended by SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure." Had compensation expense for the Plans been determined in accordance with SFAS No. 123, the Company's net income and earnings per share would have been reduced to the following pro forma amounts (in thousands, except per share data):

Three months ended March 31,	2003	2002
Net Income:		
As reported	$4,527	$4,532
Add: Recognized stock-based employee compensation, net of tax	--	10
Deduct: Employee compensation expense determined under fair value method, net of tax	(97)	(97)
Pro forma	$4,430	$4,445
Earnings per Share (Basic and Diluted):		
As reported	$0.17	$0.17
Pro forma	$0.16	$0.16

The fair value of stock-based compensation expense was computed using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

NOTE 8--CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As of March 31, 2003, the Company is a defendant in approximately 26 lawsuits involving its products and is aware of certain other such claims. These lawsuits and claims fall into two categories:

(i) those that claim damages from the Company related to allegedly defective product design which stem from a specific incident. These lawsuits and claims are based principally on the theory of "strict liability" but also may be based on negligence, breach of warranty, and other legal theories, and

(ii) those brought by cities, municipalities, counties, associations, individuals and one state Attorney General against numerous firearms manufacturers, distributors and dealers seeking to recover damages allegedly arising out of the misuse of firearms by third parties in the commission of homicides, suicides and other shootings involving juveniles and adults. The complaints by municipalities seek damages, among other things, for the costs of medical care, police and emergency services, public health services, and the maintenance of courts, prisons, and other services. In certain instances, the plaintiffs seek to recover for decreases in property values and loss of business within the city due to criminal violence. In addition, nuisance abatement and/or injunctive relief is sought to change the design, manufacture, marketing and distribution practices of the various defendants. These suits allege, among other claims, strict liability or negligence in the design of products, public nuisance, negligent entrustment, negligent distribution, deceptive or fraudulent advertising, violation of consumer protection statutes and conspiracy or concert of action theories. None of these cases allege a specific injury to a specific individual as a result of the misuse or use of any of the Company's products.

Management believes that, in every case, the allegations are unfounded, and that the shootings and any results therefrom were due to negligence or misuse of the firearms by third-parties or the claimant, and that there should be no recovery against the Company. Defenses further exist to the suits brought by cities, municipalities, counties, and the Attorney General based, among other reasons, on established state law precluding recovery by municipalities for essential government services, the remoteness of the claims, the types of damages sought to be recovered, and limitations on the extraterritorial authority which may be exerted by a city, municipality, county or state under state and federal law, including State and Federal Constitutions.

The only case against the Company alleging liability for criminal shootings by third-parties to ever be permitted to go before a jury, Hamilton, *et. al.* v. Accu-tek, *et. al.*, resulted in a defense verdict in favor of the Company on February 11, 1999. In that case, numerous firearms manufacturers and distributors had been sued, alleging damages as a result of alleged negligent sales practices and "industry-wide" liability. The Company and its marketing and distribution practices were exonerated from any claims of negligence in each of the seven cases decided by the jury. The Court upheld the verdict of the jury and dismissed each case as to the Company in its later opinion. The three defendants found liable filed a notice of appeal from the Court's decision. On August 16, 2000, the U.S. 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals certified certain questions to the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court for resolution. On April 26, 2001, the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court responded to the U.S. 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals' certified questions. The questions involved whether firearms manufacturers have a legal duty to prevent criminal misuses of their lawfully-sold products and whether any liability of the firearms manufacturers should be apportioned by a market share theory. The New York State Appellate Division answered both questions in the negative. On August 30, 2001, the United States Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit vacated and remanded the case with instructions for the trial court to enter a final judgment of dismissal. The trial court finally dismissed the case on its merits on September 17, 2001.

Of the lawsuits brought by municipalities or a state Attorney General, thirteen have been dismissed as a matter of law. Eight of those cases are concluded (Atlanta – dismissal by intermediate Appellate Court, no further appeal; Bridgeport – dismissal affirmed by Connecticut Supreme Court; County of Camden – dismissal affirmed by U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals; Miami – dismissal affirmed by intermediate appellate court, Florida Supreme Court declined review; New Orleans –

dismissed by Louisiana Supreme Court, United States Supreme Court declined review; Philadelphia – U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed dismissal, no further appeal; and Wilmington – dismissed by trial court, no appeal). Boston was voluntarily dismissed with prejudice by the City at the close of fact discovery and is now concluded.

The Indiana Court of Appeals affirmed the dismissal of the Gary case by the trial court and a decision by the Indiana Supreme Court is pending. New York State and Washington, D.C. are on appeal from their complete dismissals. Detroit/Wayne County is also on appeal from partial dismissal. On March 7, 2003, the consolidated California Cities case involving nine cities and three counties was dismissed as to all manufacturer defendants, and it is unknown at present if plaintiffs will appeal.

Cleveland and New York City are stayed. Camden City and St. Louis have pending motions to dismiss at the trial level. Jersey City was filed on the same day the Boston suit was dismissed but has not seen significant activity. The Chicago dismissal was reversed on appeal, and an appeal to the Illinois Supreme Court is pending. The Ohio Supreme Court voted 4-3 to reverse the dismissals of the Cincinnati case by the trial and appellate courts and remanded the case to the trial court for discovery proceedings. On March 11, 2003, the intermediate New Jersey Court of Appeals in the Newark lawsuit affirmed the decision of the trial court permitting certain claims to proceed into pretrial discovery. On March 24, 2003, trial began in the NAACP case.

Legislation has been passed in approximately 31 states precluding suits of the type brought by the municipalities mentioned above, and similar federal legislation has been introduced in the U.S. Congress.

Punitive damages, as well as compensatory damages, are demanded in many of the lawsuits and claims. Aggregate claimed amounts presently exceed product liability accruals and applicable insurance coverage. For claims made after July 10, 1994, compensatory and punitive damage insurance coverage is provided, in states where permitted, coverage is provided for losses exceeding $2.0 million per claim, or an aggregate maximum loss of $6.0 million. For claims made after July 10, 1997, coverage is provided for annual losses exceeding $2.0 million per claim, or an aggregate maximum loss of $5.5 million annually. For claims made after July 10, 2000, coverage is provided for annual losses exceeding $5 million per claim, or an aggregate maximum loss of $10 million annually, except for certain new claims which might be brought by governments or municipalities after July 10, 2000, which are excluded from coverage.

On March 17, 2000, Smith & Wesson announced that it had reached a settlement to conclude some of the municipal lawsuits with various governmental entities. On March 30, 2000, the Office of the Connecticut Attorney General began an investigation of certain alleged “anticompetitive practices in the firearms industry.” On April 17, the State of Maryland’s Attorney General also made similar inquiries as to the Company. On August 9, 2000, the U.S. Federal Trade Commission also filed such a civil investigative demand regarding the Smith & Wesson settlement. During April 2002, after the city of Boston voluntarily withdrew its case with prejudice as to all remaining defendants, Boston moved jointly with Smith & Wesson to dissolve their consent decree settlement, which motion the court accepted. The Company has not engaged in any improper conduct and has cooperated with these investigations.

Provision is made for product liability claims based upon many factors related to the severity of the alleged injury and potential liability exposure, based upon prior claim experience. Because our experience in defending these lawsuits and claims is that unfavorable outcomes are typically not probable or estimable, only in rare cases is an accrual established for such costs. In most cases, an accrual is established only for estimated legal defense costs. Product liability accruals are periodically reviewed to reflect then-current estimates of possible liabilities and expenses incurred to date and reasonably anticipated in the future. Threatened product liability claims are reflected in our product liability accrual on the same basis as actual claims; i.e., an accrual is made for reasonably anticipated possible liability and claims-handling expenses on an ongoing basis.

A range of reasonably possible loss relating to unfavorable outcomes can not be made. However, in the product liability cases in which a dollar amount of damages is claimed, the amount of damages claimed, which totaled $837 million at March 31, 2003, is set forth as an indication of possible maximum liability that the Company might be required to incur in these cases (regardless of the likelihood or reasonable probability of any or all of this amount being awarded to claimants) as a result of adverse judgments that are sustained on appeal.

Product liability claim payments are made when appropriate if, as, and when claimants and the Company reach agreement upon an amount to finally resolve all claims. Legal costs are paid as the lawsuits and claims develop, the timing of which may vary greatly from case to case. A time schedule can not be determined in advance with any reliability concerning when payments will be made in any given case.

The Company management monitors the status of known claims and the product liability accrual, which includes amounts for asserted and unasserted claims. While it is not possible to forecast the outcome of litigation or the timing of costs, in the opinion of management, after consultation with special and corporate counsel, it is not probable and is unlikely that litigation, including punitive damage claims, will have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Company, but may have a material impact on the Company's financial results for a particular period.

The Company has reported all cases instituted against it through December 31, 2002 and the results of those cases, where terminated, to the S.E.C. on its previous Form 10-K and 10-Q reports, to which reference is hereby made.

NOTE 9--RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the first quarter of both 2003 and 2002, the Company paid Newport Mills, of which William B. Ruger, Jr., Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, is the sole proprietor, $60,750 for storage rental and office space.

NOTE 10--OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has two reportable segments: firearms and investment castings. The firearms segment manufactures and sells rifles, pistols, revolvers, and shotguns principally to a select number of independent wholesale distributors primarily located in the United States. The investment castings segment consists of two operating divisions which manufacture and sell titanium and steel investment castings.

Selected operating segment financial information follows (in thousands):

Three months ended March 31,	2003	2002
Net Sales		
Firearms	$ 36,483	$ 42,729
Castings		
Unaffiliated	4,649	5,711
Intersegment	5,340	4,661
	9,989	10,372
Eliminations	(5,340)	(4,661)
	$ 41,132	$ 48,440
Income Before Income Taxes		
Firearms	$ 7,616	$ 9,118
Castings	(382)	(2,022)
Corporate	323	358
	$ 7,557	$ 7,454

Identifiable Assets	March 31, 2003	December 31, 2002
Firearms	$ 77,533	$ 79,301
Castings	19,091	19,394
Corporate	85,127	85,263
	$181,751	$183,958

NOTE 11--SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On April 30, 2003, Erle G. Blanchard, Vice Chairman, President, Chief Operating Officer and Treasurer of the Company, resigned for personal reasons unrelated to the performance of his duties at the Company.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Results of Operations

Consolidated net sales of $41.1 million were achieved by the Company in the first quarter of 2003. This represents a decrease of $7.3 million or 15.1% from the first quarter of 2002 consolidated net sales of $48.4 million.

Firearms segment net sales were $36.5 million in the first quarter of 2003 compared to $42.7 million in the corresponding 2002 period, a decrease of $6.2 million or 14.6%. Firearms unit shipments decreased 13.3%. Shipments decreased in all four major product categories, however bolt action and lever action rifles both experienced significant sales growth due to the continuing popularity of the .17 HMR caliber models introduced in 2002. In 2003, the Company instituted a sales incentive program for its distributors which allows them to earn rebates of up to 1.5% if certain annual overall sales targets are achieved. This program replaces a similar sales incentive program in 2002. In April 2003 the Company announced a consumer-driven sales incentive program for certain pistol models sold from May to September 2003.

Castings segment net sales decreased $1.1 million or 18.6% from $5.7 million in the first quarter of 2002 to $4.6 million in the first quarter of 2003. The downturn in castings sales was due to weakened demand for titanium castings. Shipments of titanium golf clubheads to Karsten Manufacturing Corporation decreased by $1.8 million. Shipments to Karsten Manufacturing Corporation in 2003 are expected to remain significantly below the level of shipments in 2002, and may cease entirely. The Company plans to continue to actively pursue other casting business opportunities.

Consolidated cost of products sold for the first quarter of 2003 was $28.7 million compared to $36.1 million for the first quarter of 2002, a decrease of $7.4 million or 20.6%. This was primarily attributable to the decline in sales of both segments, decreased product liability costs, and reduced production costs in the castings segment.

Gross profit as a percentage of net sales increased to 30.2% in the first quarter of 2003 from 25.4% in the comparable 2002 period. This improvement is primarily attributable to the decreased production costs in the castings segment, decreased product liability costs, partially offset by the decline in sales.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased slightly to $5.3 million in the first quarter of 2003 from $5.2 million in the first quarter of 2002.

Other income-net remained consistent at $0.4 million in the first quarter of 2003 and 2002.

The effective income tax rate of 40.1% in the first quarter of 2003 increased slightly from the income tax rate of 39.2% in the corresponding period in 2002.

As a result of the foregoing factors, consolidated net income remained consistent at $4.5 million for the first quarter of 2003 and 2002.

Financial Condition

At March 31, 2003, the Company had cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments of $54.5 million, working capital of $107.1 million and a current ratio of 5.9 to 1, compared to $53.4 million, $103.1 million, and 4.8 to 1, respectively, at December 31, 2002.

Operating activities provided $7.9 million and $9.1 million in the first quarter of 2003 and 2002, respectively. This change in cash flows is a result of fluctuations in various operating accounts.

The Company follows an industry-wide practice of offering a "dating plan" to its firearms customers on selected products, which allows the purchasing distributor to buy the products commencing in December, the start of the Company's marketing year, and pay for them on extended terms. Discounts are offered for early payment. The dating plan provides a revolving payment plan under which payments for all shipments made during the period December through February must be made by April 30. Generally, shipments made in subsequent months must be paid within approximately 90 days. Dating plan receivable balances were $6.7 million at March 31, 2003 compared to $8.2 million at March 31, 2002. The Company has reserved the right to discontinue the dating plan at any time and has been able to finance this dating plan from internally generated funds provided by operating activities.

Capital expenditures during the three months ended March 31, 2003 totaled $1.4 million. For the past two years capital expenditures averaged approximately $1.2 million per quarter. In 2003, the Company expects to spend approximately $8 million on capital expenditures in its ongoing effort to upgrade and modernize all of its divisions. The Company finances, and intends to continue to finance, all of these activities with funds provided by operations.

For the three months ended March 31, 2003 dividends paid totaled $5.4 million. This amount reflects the regular quarterly dividend of $.20 per share paid on March 15, 2003. Future dividends will depend on many factors, including internal estimates of future performance and the Company's need for funds.

In conjunction with the sale of its Uni-Cast division in June 2000, the Company extended credit to the purchaser in the form of a note and a line of credit, both of which are collateralized by certain of the assets of Uni-Cast. In 2002, the Company established an additional collateralized line of credit for the purchaser and, as of March 31, 2003, the total amount due from the purchaser was $2.3 million. The Company purchases aluminum castings used in the manufacture of certain models of pistols exclusively from Uni-Cast.

Historically, the Company has not required external financing. Based on its cash flow and unencumbered assets, the Company believes it has the ability to raise substantial amounts of short-term or long-term debt. The Company does not anticipate any need for external financing through 2003.

The sale, purchase, ownership, and use of firearms are subject to thousands of federal, state and local governmental regulations. The basic federal laws are the National Firearms Act, the Federal Firearms Act, and the Gun Control Act of 1968. These laws generally prohibit the private ownership of fully automatic weapons and place certain restrictions on the interstate sale of firearms unless certain licenses are obtained. The Company does not manufacture fully automatic weapons, other than for the law enforcement market, and holds all necessary licenses under these federal laws. From time to time, congressional committees review proposed bills relating to the regulation of firearms. These proposed bills generally seek either to restrict or ban the sale and, in some cases, the ownership of various types of firearms. Several states currently have laws in effect similar to the aforementioned legislation.

Until November 30, 1998, the "Brady Law" mandated a nationwide five-day waiting period and background check prior to the purchase of a handgun. As of November 30, 1998, the National Instant Check System, which applies to both handguns and long guns, replaced the five-day waiting period. The Company believes that the "Brady Law" has not had a significant effect on the Company's sales of firearms, nor does it anticipate any impact on sales in the future. The "Crime Bill" took effect on September 13, 1994, but none of the Company's products were banned as so-called "assault weapons." To the contrary, all the Company's then-manufactured commercially-sold long guns were exempted by name as "legitimate sporting firearms." The Company remains strongly opposed to laws which would restrict the rights of law-abiding citizens to lawfully acquire firearms. The Company believes that the lawful private ownership of firearms is guaranteed by the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution and that the widespread private ownership of firearms in the United States will continue. However, there can be no assurance that the regulation of firearms will not become more restrictive in the future and that any such restriction would not have a material adverse effect on the business of the Company.

The Company is a defendant in numerous lawsuits involving its products and is aware of certain other such claims. The Company has expended significant amounts of financial resources and management time in connection with product liability litigation. Management believes that, in every case, the allegations are unfounded, and that the shootings and any results therefrom were due to negligence or misuse of the firearms by third-parties or the claimant, and that there should be no recovery against the Company. Defenses further exist to the suits brought by cities, municipalities, counties, and a state attorney general based, among other reasons, on established state law precluding recovery by municipalities for essential government services, the remoteness of the claims, the types of damages sought to be recovered, and limitations on the extraterritorial authority which may be exerted by a city, municipality, county or state under state and federal law, including State and Federal Constitutions.

The only case against the Company alleging liability for criminal shootings by third-parties to ever be permitted to go before a jury, Hamilton, *et. al.* v. Accu-tek, *et. al.*, resulted in a defense verdict in favor of the Company on February 11, 1999. In that case, numerous firearms manufacturers and distributors had been sued, alleging damages as a result of alleged negligent sales practices and "industry-wide" liability. The Company and its marketing and distribution practices were exonerated from any claims of negligence in each of the seven cases decided by the jury. The Court upheld the verdict of the jury and dismissed each case as to the Company in its later opinion. The three defendants found liable filed a notice of appeal from the Court's decision. On August 16, 2000, the U.S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals certified certain questions to the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court for resolution. On April 26, 2001, the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court responded to the U.S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals' certified questions. The questions involved whether firearms manufacturers have a legal duty to prevent criminal misuses of their lawfully-sold products and whether any liability of the firearms manufacturers should be apportioned by a market share theory. The New York State Appellate Division answered both questions in the negative. On August 30, 2001, the United States Second Circuit Court of Appeals vacated and remanded the case with instructions for the trial court to enter a final judgment of dismissal. The trial court finally dismissed the case on its merits on September 17, 2001.

Of the lawsuits brought by municipalities or a state Attorney General, thirteen have been dismissed as a matter of law. Eight of those cases are concluded (Atlanta – dismissal by intermediate Appellate Court, no further appeal; Bridgeport – dismissal affirmed by Connecticut Supreme Court; County of Camden – dismissal affirmed by U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals; Miami – dismissal affirmed by intermediate appellate court, Florida Supreme Court declined review; New Orleans – dismissed by Louisiana Supreme Court, United States Supreme Court declined review; Philadelphia – U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed dismissal, no further appeal; and Wilmington – dismissed by trial court, no appeal). Boston was voluntarily dismissed with prejudice by the City at the close of fact discovery and is now concluded.

The Indiana Court of Appeals affirmed the dismissal of the Gary case by the trial court and a decision by the Indiana Supreme Court is pending. New York State and Washington, D.C. are on appeal from their complete dismissals. Detroit/Wayne County is also on appeal from partial dismissal. On March 7, 2003, the consolidated California Cities case involving nine cities and three counties was dismissed as to all manufacturer defendants, and it is unknown at present if plaintiffs will appeal.

Cleveland and New York City are stayed. Camden City and St. Louis have pending motions to dismiss at the trial level. Jersey City was filed on the same day the Boston suit was dismissed but has not seen significant activity. The Chicago dismissal was reversed on appeal, and an appeal to the Illinois Supreme Court is pending. The Ohio Supreme Court voted 4-3 to reverse the dismissals of the Cincinnati case by the trial and appellate courts and remanded the case to the trial court for discovery proceedings. On March 11, 2003, the intermediate New Jersey Court of Appeals in the Newark lawsuit affirmed the decision of the trial court permitting certain claims to proceed into pretrial discovery. On March 24, 2003, trial began in the NAACP case.

Legislation has been passed in approximately 31 states precluding suits of the type brought by the municipalities mentioned above, and similar federal legislation has been introduced in the U.S. Congress.

The Company's management reviews every lawsuit and claim at the outset and is in contact with independent and corporate counsel on an ongoing basis. The provision for product liability claims is based upon many factors, which vary for each case. These factors include the type of claim, nature and extent of injuries, historical settlement ranges, jurisdiction where filed, and advice of counsel. An accrual is established for each lawsuit and claim, when appropriate, based on the nature of each such lawsuit or claim.

Amounts are charged to product liability expense in the period in which the Company becomes aware that a claim or, in some instances a threat of claim, has been made when potential losses or costs of defense can be reasonably estimated. Such amounts are determined based on the Company's experience in defending similar claims. Occasionally, charges are made for claims made in prior periods because the cumulative actual costs incurred for that claim, or reasonably expected to be incurred in the future, exceed amounts already provided. Likewise credits may be taken if cumulative actual costs incurred for that claim, or reasonably expected to be incurred in the future, are less than amounts previously provided.

While it is not possible to forecast the outcome of litigation or the timing of costs, in the opinion of management, after consultation with special and corporate counsel, it is not probable and is unlikely that litigation, including punitive damage claims, will have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Company, but may have a material impact on the Company's financial results for a particular period.

In the normal course of its manufacturing operations, the Company is subject to occasional governmental proceedings and orders pertaining to waste disposal, air emissions and water discharges into the environment. The Company believes that it is generally in compliance with applicable environmental regulations and the outcome of such proceedings and orders will not have a material adverse effect on its business.

The valuation of the future defined benefit pension obligations at December 31, 2002 indicated that these plans were underfunded. While this estimation has no bearing on the actual funded status of the pension plans, it resulted in the recognition of other comprehensive loss of $7.9 million in 2002.

The Company expects to realize its deferred tax assets through tax deductions against future taxable income or carry back against taxes previously paid.

Inflation's effect on the Company's operations is most immediately felt in cost of products sold because the Company values inventory on the LIFO basis. Generally under this method, the cost of products sold reported in the financial statements approximates current costs, and thus, reduces distortion in reported income which would result from the slower recognition of increased costs when other methods are used. The use of historical cost depreciation has a beneficial effect on cost of products sold. The Company has been affected by inflation in line with the general economy.

Forward-Looking Statements and Projections

The Company may, from time to time, make forward-looking statements and projections concerning future expectations. Such statements are based on current expectations and are subject to certain qualifying risks and uncertainties, such as market demand, sales levels of firearms, anticipated castings sales and earnings, the need for external financing for operations or capital expenditures, the results of pending litigation against the Company including lawsuits filed by mayors, a state attorney general and other governmental entities and membership organizations, and the impact of future firearms control and environmental legislation, any one or more of which could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. The Company undertakes no obligation to publish revised forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date such forward-looking statements are made or to reflect the occurrence of subsequent unanticipated events.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company is exposed to changes in prevailing market interest rates affecting the return on its investments but does not consider this interest rate market risk exposure to be material to its financial condition or results of operations. The Company invests primarily in United States Treasury instruments with short-term (less than one year) maturities. The carrying amount of these investments approximates fair value due to the short-term maturities. Under its current policies, the Company does not use derivative financial instruments, derivative commodity instruments or other financial instruments to manage its exposure to changes in interest rates or commodity prices.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and President, Chief Operating Officer and Treasurer have both concluded, based on their evaluation within 90 days of the filing date of this report, that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are adequately designed to ensure that the information the Company is required to disclose in its reports filed or submitted by the Company under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, has been recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis. There have been no significant changes in the Company's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls and there have been no corrective actions taken with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses subsequent to the date of such evaluation by the officers.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The nature of the legal proceedings against the Company is discussed at Note 8 to this Form 10-Q report, which is incorporated herein by reference.

The Company has reported all cases instituted against it through December 31, 2002, and the results of those cases, where terminated, to the S.E.C. on its previous Form 10-K and 10-Q reports, to which reference is hereby made.

No cases were formally instituted against the Company during the three months ended March 31, 2003, which involved significant demands for compensatory and/or punitive damages and in which the Company has been served with process.

During the three months ending March 31, 2003, no previously reported cases were settled.

On March 7, 2003, summary judgment was granted in the previously reported consolidated California Cities (CA) litigation. This case combined the claims of the cities of Los Angeles, Compton, Inglewood, West Hollywood, San Francisco, Berkley, Sacramento, Oakland, East Palo Alto, and Los Angeles County, San Mateo County, and Alameda County. It is presently unknown if plaintiffs will appeal.

On March 11, 2003, the intermediate New Jersey Court of Appeals in the previously reported Newark (NJ) lawsuit affirmed the decision of the trial court permitting certain claims to proceed into pretrial discovery.

On March 21, 2003, in the previously reported Wallace (D.C.) lawsuit, the plaintiffs agreed to voluntarily dismiss the case with prejudice and an order of dismissal was entered.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits:

99.1 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

99.2 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

(b) The Company did not file any reports on Form 8-K during the three months ended March 31, 2003.

STURM, RUGER & COMPANY, INC.

FORM 10-Q FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2003

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

STURM, RUGER & COMPANY, INC.

Date: May 6, 2003

S/THOMAS A. DINEEN
Thomas A. Dineen
Principal Financial Officer,
Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, William B. Ruger, Jr., Chief Executive Officer of Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and have:

    a. designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;

    b. evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"); and

    c. presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):

    a. all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and

    b. any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and

6. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have indicated in this quarterly report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: May 6, 2003

S/WILLIAM B. RUGER, JR.
William B. Ruger, Jr.
Chief Executive Officer

See also the certifications pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which are also attached to this report as Exhibits 99.1 and 99.2.

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Thomas A. Dineen, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;

4. The registrant’s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and have:

   a. designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;

   b. evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"); and

   c. presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;

5. The registrant’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):

   a. all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and

   b. any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and

6. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have indicated in this quarterly report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: May 6, 2003

S/THOMAS A. DINEEN
Thomas A. Dineen
Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer

See also the certifications pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which are also attached to this report as Exhibits 99.1 and 99.2.

Exhibit 99.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2003 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, William B. Ruger, Jr., Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

S/WILLIAM B. RUGER, JR.
William B. Ruger, Jr.
Chief Executive Officer
May 6, 2003

The signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc. and will be retained by Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Exhibit 99.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2003 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Thomas A. Dineen, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

S/THOMAS A. DINEEN
Thomas A. Dineen
Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer

May 6, 2003

The signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc. and will be retained by Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.