If for some reason, you no longer wish to receive these e-mails please accept our apologies and respond to this message with REMOVE in the subject line and we will remove your name from the mailing list.
Citizens Association for Responsible Gun Ownership = CARGO
www.cargogunclub.org
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Hello Fellow CARGO Members,

The next meeting will be held at Napoli's on WEDNESDAY, September 19th.

We will meet at Napoli's in Wylie.
Napoli's
701 N Highway 78 # A
Wylie, TX 75098

For the dinner portion of the meeting, we will be in the meeting room between 5:45 and 7:00 for food and fellowship. The meeting will begin at 7:00 PM and run until about 9:00.

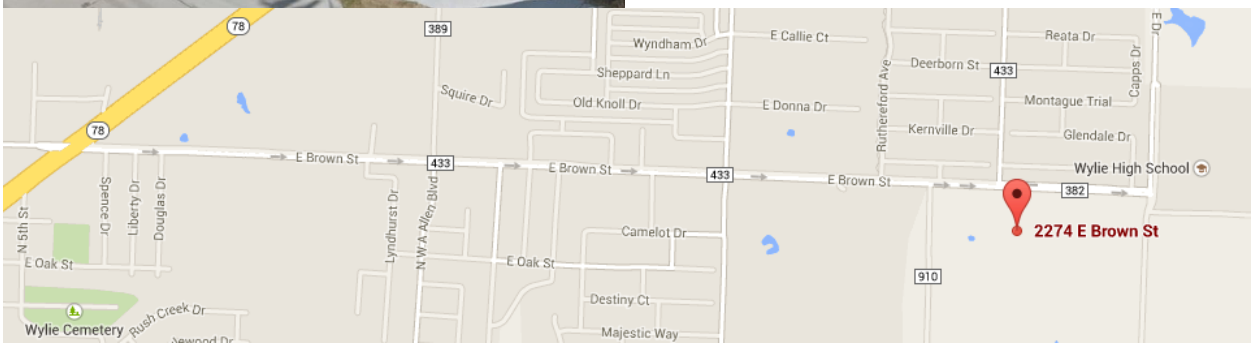
Under the new Texas Open Carry Law, you could be committing an offense if you remove your pistol from its holster while open carrying. While at Napoli's DO NOT remove your pistol from its holster unless it is an emergency.

Member Don Bridges has volunteered his shop for the meeting. There are a very limited number of chairs at the shop, so please bring a camp chair for the meeting. We will meet there from 7:00 (ish) until 9:00 (ish)

The address is:
2274 EAST Brown Street in Wylie

While heading east on Brown Street, it is 1/2 mile past stop sign that's at the intersection of Brown Street and Kreymer Lane on the right hand side.

The shop is behind a small white house with a picket fence around the front yard.



Gun topics for this month:

In 2012, USMC and Army vet Alex Bosco was shooting with a disabled combat veteran when the range master asked Bosco's friend to stop firing for safety concerns due to lack of control. Determined to help his friend and other wounded combat veterans, Bosco had an idea. He produced the first Pistol Stabilizing Brace prototype in his garage.

After testing his concept with disabled vets, Bosco sought approval from the ATF. In November 2012, the agency responded with an approval letter stating that "the submitted brace, when attached to a firearm, does not convert that weapon to be fired from the shoulder and would not alter the classification of a pistol or other firearm. While a firearm so equipped would still be regulated by the Gun Control Act … such a firearm would not be subject to NFA controls."

Bosco co-founded SB Tactical with Grant Shaw and began making production prototypes for AR and AK platforms.

Do you have a pistol that had benefited from the invention of the SB Tactical brace? If so, bring it to the meeting to share with the club.

There is a lot of talk about a "Truck Gun" or "Truck Rifle". Do you have a truck gun or rifle? If so bring it to the meeting to share.

Have anything non-firearms related to share? Got a great knife that you just picked up, an air-rifle or Pistol, a new tactical flash light or red-dot scope? The club always enjoys seeing this as well.

If you have any suggestions for future speakers or topics please send your feedback to CARGO@att.net.
When was the last time you visited our web site? Please take some time to go to the CARGO website at www.cargogunclub.org

https://bearingarms.com/tom-k/2018/09/04/study-finds-gun-owners-politically-active/

Study Finds Gun Owners More Politically Active

Posted at 12:00 pm on September 4, 2018 by Tom Knighton

One of the things I've been saying for a while now is that the big difference between the two sides in the gun debate is a matter of focus. Those who support the Second Amendment tend to make that issue more of a touchstone issue, a gauge to see whether a candidate shares their ideals or not, while gun control supporters may well not prioritize gun control as an issue when choosing a candidate.

Meanwhile, gun control advocates like to point out that the National Rifle Association's membership includes only a fraction of gun owners. They believe that this is somehow evidence that gun owners don't share the organization's ideals.

Well, a new study seems to suggest that one of us is right.

A new study by the University of Kansas political scientists examined the political behavior of gun owners versus non-gun owners in presidential election years from 1972 to 2012. Basically, they found that gun owners have progressively turned out to be all the more politically dynamic amid that time.

The discoveries could be entered in deciding why real gun control enactment in Congress has stayed tricky, even after mass shootings, for example, Newtown in 2012 and others, notwithstanding when a dominant part of individuals tend to help stricter gun laws.

The study showed that the American gun owners in recent years have exhibited higher levels of political participation including in voting, donating money to candidates and contacting elected officials.

Abbie Vegter, a graduate student in political science said, “Part of the reason majority opinions on gun control legislation aren’t turning into policy is that gun owner are a very strong political group who hold a lot of weight and hold a lot of influence despite being a minority in American politics.”

“Our major conclusion establishes gun owners as a distinct social group, and we see how that social group influences their likelihood of participating in politics.”

…

Owning a gun for hunting doesn’t necessarily mean being a hunter is a core part of your identity. But owning a gun because you think it’s an essential right guaranteed in the Constitution is more a part of your political identity. It’s something more attached from the get-go to politics.

The brains behind the study are looking at just *why* this is the case. One thing they suggest may have served to create this status is previous gun control laws passing at state and local levels.

That certainly has helped.

What most of us saw, though, was that nothing was ever going to be enough for them. Gun control activists wanted them all, and no matter what ground you gave up, they were ready to take even more of it. They wanted handguns. All of them, despite arguments that it would leave us defenseless. They want assault weapons despite arguments that it, too, would leave many defenseless. They want all of the guns. We’ve seen it.

Prior to us making our stand, the country was far more violent. The murder rates were far higher, and crime was out of control. Then we stood. We stood and started trying to take back our rights. We wanted to keep ourselves and our families safe.

As a result of that, crime decreased. Homicide rates decreased. Robbery rates decreased. Across the nation, violent crime fell.

Despite all that, anti-gun activists still want them all. We see it time and time again, and despite history proving us right, they keep pretending that they’re the ones worried about keeping people safe.

We saw it, and we remembered. So, we drew a line in the sand. We weren’t going to move back anymore and instead we’re going to keep on pushing despite the anti-gun claims. We want our rights. We want them all.

Do you want to know why gun owners are so politically active? The anti-gunners have made it impossible for us *not* to be.

https://bearingarms.com/tom-k/2018/09/13/airline-passenger-group-pushed-ban-ammo-checked-luggage/

Airline Passenger Group Pushed For Ban On Ammo In Checked Luggage

Posted at 2:00 pm on September 13, 2018 by Tom Knighton

When we talk about anti-gunners, we're usually thinking of groups like Giffords, Everytown for Gun Safety, Moms Demand Action, or someone similar. However, anti-gunners also infest plenty of other groups and can push those groups to take anti-gun positions even if there's no logical reason to do so.

That's apparently what happened with an airline passenger advocacy group that is now campaigning to ban ammo in checked luggage.

> An airline passenger organization used the anniversary of 9/11 to push for new regulations that would ban ammunition in checked luggage.
>
> FlyersRights.org, which claims to be the largest US airline passenger organization with 40,000 members called on Trump to close the "ammunition loophole." The group claims that ammunition in checked bags could lead to more 9/11 style attacks in the future.
>
> During flights, checked bags are not accessible to passengers on planes. The 9/11 terrorists used box cutters to take over the airplanes. The Al-Qaeda members used the aircraft to attack the World Trade Center Twin Towers, and the Pentagon. Passengers resisted the hijacking of a third plane that crashed in a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

> "We are alarmed that the Trump Administration is hiding and failing to correct past inadequacies and compounding them by pursuing newly misguided policies," said Paul Hudson, President of FlyersRights.org. "Ignoring and hiding a rulemaking petition filed by FlyersRights.org in 2017 to fix the ammunition loophole that allows and even encourages carrying of guns and ammunition with no added security in checked baggage."
>
> The advocacy group pointed to the shooting in January 2017 at the Fort Lauderdale airport in the baggage claim area of Terminal 2. Esteban Santiago-Ruiz, an ISIS influenced combat veteran, suffering from schizophrenia shot and killed five people and wounded six others. Santiago-Ruiz used a Walther PPS 9mm semi-automatic pistol.

> FlyersRights.org falsely claims that Santiago-Ruiz used an automatic firearm in the attack and further took issue with the fact that the TSA didn't ban firearms and ammunition together in bags the days after the rampage. They even claimed that the TSA was encouraging people to bring guns in their checked bags.
>
> The group further calls on the Trump administration and the TSA to implement additional security measures for people flying with guns. At the same time, FlyersRights.org wants to end pat downs by TSA agents on transgendered flyers because such pat downs are instilling fear in these passengers.

In other words, it's not really about safety. It's about forcing the right politics down people's throats.

Look, what happened in Fort Lauderdale in 2017 was awful. There's no denying it. However, people have been flying with weapons and ammunition in checked baggage for decades, and if that's the only incident they can point to, then it's not a threat. It's statistical noise.

Yes, it's more than that to the families of those slain and to the injured, but we don't make policy based on isolated incidents. While it's certainly possible to do so, what eventually happens is that everything is illegal or heavily restricted.

After all, it was less than a year ago when a terrorist rented a truck and tried to mow down as many cyclists as he could. By this same logic, renting trucks from Home Depot should become illegal as well. It only happened once, but that's enough, right?

No, it's not about safety at all. What it is about is pandering to the fear the media and anti-gun activists have created around the idea of an armed citizenry. They want us all disarmed as much as possible and who cares if it costs lives.

They don't care what kind of hardship it places on competitive shooters who use hand loaded ammunition or anyone else. All that matters is that they make life difficult for those of us who take our personal protection seriously.

If it were really about safety, they wouldn’t be singling guns out while trying to end pat downs on transgender passengers.

https://www.nrablog.com/articles/2018/9/disaster-preparation-tips-for-firearm-owners-and-dealers-ahead-of-hurricane-florence/

Disaster Preparation Tips For Firearm Owners and Dealers Ahead of Hurricane Florence

by Jason J. Brown - Wednesday, September 12, 2018

The mid-Atlantic region, particularly locations along the coastal Carolinas and Virginia, is bracing for the arrival of Hurricane Florence in the coming days, a major hurricane with devastating potential, and those in the path of the storm need to prepare immediately.

The foremost priority is the safety of residents and family members, who should always have an emergency plan, be prepared, and follow instructions from authorities regarding sheltering, evacuations and other measures. Especially when faced with severe weather that could force evacuations, gun owners must also consider storage and accountability of their firearms as part of their emergency plans.

Flooding caused by Hurricane Matthew. (Photo courtesy/AP)

Firearm storage is critical during severe weather events, not only from a security perspective, but also to shield your firearms from the elements as much as possible. Consider gun safes with some degree of theft protection, water resistance and crush resistance to withstand flooding and structural collapses associated with hurricane damage. Additionally, consider either preparing your firearms for long-term storage, and using a dehumidifier inside gun safes to help combat moisture introduced during hurricane conditions, as this could help stave off rust and water damage in the period following tropical weather.

Ensure your insurance policies are current and cover your firearms. While many homeowner's policies cover firearms, you must document your collection, including photos of each firearm with make, model, serial number and information on condition of the firearm. It is a good practice to record this information and save it in multiple places, including digitally, so it is not lost in the effects from catastrophic weather. Importantly, ensure your insurance provider has this updated information in your policy should firearms need to be replaced following severe weather events.

In the event you have to evacuate, you should make every attempt to bring firearms with you for safekeeping. However, if this is not possible, consider storing your firearms using the aforementioned protection methods. It is advisable to remove the bolts or firing mechanisms from firearms you leave behind to prevent unauthorized use of the guns in the event they are taken in your absence. Lastly, if you plan to evacuate out of state, understand that gun laws may differ starkly from laws where you live, and you should research the firearm laws in the areas where you will both travel through and at your destination. NRA-ILA maintains an excellent database of gun laws by state that can provide this information.

Federal Firearm License (FFL) dealers should have disaster preparedness plans in place to protect and secure their firearm inventories through tropical weather events. Consult the ATF for further guidance. Additionally, the National Shooting Sports Foundation offers valuable disaster preparation guidelines for FFL dealers, available by clicking here.

The National Rifle Association implores all citizens in areas impacted by the dangerous, forthcoming Hurricane Florence to make every effort to protect themselves, their families and their homes, and to heed the warnings and instructions of local authorities in order to keep everyone safe.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Information provided in this article and on the NRA-ILA website is not intended as legal advice or a restatement of any particular set of laws. You must abide with all laws: state, federal, and local, and should consult with an attorney.

https://nationalinterest.org/blog/buzz/why-us-military-loves-sig-sauer-guns-31307

September 15, 2018

Why the U.S. Military Loves Sig Sauer Guns

The reasons seem simple.

Task and Purpose

Last month, the U.S. Army finally selected its new sidearm: the Sig Sauer P320. The Sig will be adopted as the M17 and replace the aging Beretta M9. However, the P320 isn't the first Sig pistol to be adopted by the military. In 1992, another, more compact pistol from Sig was adopted as the M11.

After the M9 entered the service in the 1980s, the military quickly realized it needed a more compact pistol for vehicle and aircraft crews, general officers, and military police. As a result, the Compact Pistol Program was launched to find a suitable pistol for branches such as the Army Criminal Investigation Command, which needed a smaller, more concealable weapon.

This article originally appeared on February 2, 2017.

The Joint Service Small Arms Program, which selected the M9, had seen just two pistol submissions pass its tests: the Beretta 92F and the Sig Sauer P226. The cheaper Beretta won out. The two rivals again submitted weapons with Beretta submitting a more compact version of the M9 and Sig offering the P228. While the Navy had purchased some P228s as early as 1989, the Army's testing began in 1990. By 1992, the Sig had emerged as the winner. During the Army's 15,000-round reliability testing, the P228 suffered only one malfunction; the Compact Pistol Program's specification allowed for 17 potential stoppages.

Like the M9, the M11 chambers 9x19mm and has a frame-mounted decocker safety. It's also impressive 0.7 inches shorter than the 7.8-inch original requirement , weighs 29 ounces unloaded, and has a magazine capacity of 13 rounds. Sig optimized the M11 for ease of carry, and the pistol has a curved trigger guard.

Today, the M11 is used by units of all branches of the military, including the Air Force where it is frequently issued to air crews and pilots. The Navy currently issues the M11 to the Navy Criminal Investigative Service and explosive ordnance disposal mobile units. The Army's Criminal Investigation Command frequently issues the pistol as does the Air Force Office of Special Investigations. The M11's smaller grip profile makes it easier to handle by operators with smaller hands, making the Sig popular among female

officers and service personnel. This is one of the frequent complaints about the M9, which has been addressed by the new M17's modular grip system.

The M11 is not the only Sig Sauer pistol to be used by the military. During the late 1980s, members of the Navy Special Warfare Group were injured when the slides of their M9s failed during firing. This was due to problems with the metallurgy of the Italian-made slides, which cracked and caused the slide to fly off the rear of the gun hitting the operator in the face. As a result, SEAL teams refused to carry the M9, instead opting for the Sig Sauer P226. For over 30 years, the SEALs have refused to use the M9. It remains to be seen what their opinion is of the new M17.

Additionally in 2005, the U.S. Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command selected the Sig SP2022 . 5,000 pistols were purchased for issue to armored vehicle crews. Chambered in 9x19mm, the SP2022 was SIG's first polymer framed pistol. It was also adopted by the Colombian army and French security forces.

The Army's new M17 pistol will replace both the M9 and the M11 in the duty and compact roles; it is believed that the Army had initially ordered as many as 7,000 sub-compact M17 pistols. This is more than enough to replace the approximately 5,000 M11s currently in service. While the M17 has not yet been adopted by the other branches, it is likely to become the primary sidearm of the Navy and Air Force in the near future. While the M9's replacement may be new, Sig pistols have seen action with the military for the past 30 years.

This article by Matthew Moss originally appeared at Task & Purpose. Follow Task & Purpose on Twitter .

http://www.firearmsnews.com/gear-accessories/the-caa-micro-roni-stabilizer-gimmich-or-go-to/

The CAA Micro Roni Stabilizer – Gimmich or Go-To?

by James Tarr | August 21st, 2018

The Micro RONI Stabilizer with Glock installed is shorter and lighter than any other faux SBR Tarr has ever shot and allows for carbine-like accuracy out of a handgun.

I'm not sure where I was when I first saw the original RONI carbine conversion kit from Command Arms Accessories (CAA)—perhaps the SHOT Show's Media Day at the Range—but it was different enough that I remember stopping and investigating (usa.caagearup.com).

The RONI was a big polymer shell into which you inserted your Glock (now other pistols as well). The shell had a stock so you could shoulder your pistol like a rifle, and a rail on the top so you could mount iron sights or an optic. However, after my initial peek at the product, I lost interest for a couple of reasons. First, the RONI required you to register your pistol as an SBR (short-barreled rifle)—after all, you're putting a stock on a pistol, which under current federal law is illegal without additional unConstitutional paperwork infringements. Actually, the ATF has ruled that merely possessing a RONI and a pistol that fits inside it constitutes an SBR. The NFA is completely and totally un-Constitutional, and I hate doing anything that legitimizes it, such as jumping through extra legal hoops and paying more money for something for which I shouldn't have to. Second, the RONI, at nearly $400 at the time (if I remember correctly), was nearly the cost of a pistol. It's even more expensive now.

Tarr shooting an original full-size RONI in 2010, not long after they were introduced. The Micro RONI is smaller and lighter, and the Micro RONI Stabilizer does not require registering your Glock as an SBR.

Subsequently, CAA introduced a slimmer version of the RONI called the Micro RONI, and then versions of the full-size and Micro RONI that replaced the stock with a stabilizing arm brace. For all my love of faux-SBR AR-15s with arm braces, for some reason the RONIs with brace just didn't attract my attention, maybe because in photos I thought they looked a bit clunky, or maybe my brain was still stuck in its initial "not interested in RONI" gear.

Luckily, my editor asked me to review the Micro RONI Stabilizer, and I say "luckily" because my eyes have been opened to not just this product, but its potential.

Crack The Shell

First, let's look at what the Micro RONI is before we address what it can do. My mouth keeps wanting to say "macaroni" instead of Micro RONI, but I fight it every time because I know where the name comes from—the designer named it the RONI after his daughter, and you don't mess with somebody's kid.

The only physical difference between the Micro RONI (as seen here) and the Micro RONI Stabilizer is the stock on the former and the arm brace on the latter.

As I mentioned before, the RONIs are polymer shells that accept pistols and are designed to provide added utility. As the Micro RONI Stabilizer comes with a stabilizing arm brace instead of a stock, attaching it to your pistol is perfectly legal, and your pistol remains a pistol. The only physical difference between the Micro RONI and Micro RONI Stabilizer is the latter replaces the folding stock with a folding arm brace.

The original RONI models were designed for Glock pistols, but currently CAA makes the full-size RONI (with stock or arm brace) for a number of different pistols, including models from Beretta, CZ, HK, SIG, and Springfield, among others. However, currently the Micro RONI Stabilizer is only available for the Glock 17 (22, 31) and Glock 19 (23, 32).

I secured a model to fit the Glock 19, as it has been Glock's biggest-selling model since its introduction and one of the best-selling pistols in this country, period. FYI, the Micro RONI Stabilizer only fits Gen 3 and 4 Glock models—more on that later. The RONI is available in black, green, or tan.

The chunky Micro RONI Stabilizer doesn't look like much, and its price tag seemed a bit steep for Tarr. At least, until he shot it.

The limiting factor to pistol fit, I'm guessing, is slide profile, as what allows you to work the slide of the pistol once it's inside the shell is a polymer charging handle that slips down over the rear section of the pistol slide. It weighs just .8 ounces, so it should not affect the weight (or reliability) of your Glock at all.

The T-shaped charging handle fits over the top of the Glock slide, and it is inserted in the RONI's receiver once you lower the gate. Tarr learned the Micro RONI works with Gen 3 and 4 Glocks, but not the new Gen 5.

The charging handle is T-shaped, and where it fits over the slide, it has ridges (at least on the Glock model) that slip inside the slide serrations, locking it in place. It has a big cutout on top, so no matter what rear sight you've got on the pistol, the charging handle will fit over it, and it'll still work in the RONI. The sights on my G19 are the taller-than-factory Trijicon HD XR sights, and they work, no problem.

If you've got tall suppressor sights on your pistol, the front sight will fit inside the RONI fine, but rear suppressor sights are another animal entirely. The rear sight will bind, but it will be pressing against three polymer ribs inside the shell that are independent of everything else and seem designed to be consumable—which means you can grind them down if you need to and it won't affect anything else on the RONI. It probably voids your warranty, but whatever.

The Glock slide with the charging handle installed. Once the Glock is inside the RONI housing, the charging handle has no room to come off.

Once the pistol is inside the RONI, the charging handle doesn't have the space to slip or twist off the slide even if it wanted to—it's an ingenious design that is amazingly simple. As the charging handle is attached to the slide, it reciprocates with each shot.

The polymer walls in the Micro RONI are thick, and this piece is obviously built tough. There is a hatch at the bottom rear of the unit. Push in a button, slide the hatch backward, and then you can pivot it downward.

With the hatch open and the charging handle attached to your slide, simply insert the muzzle of the pistol into the RONI's body, tilt the whole gun upward, and push forward until the "extraction button" clicks. The "extraction button" is a bar that locks into the slot in the Glock's frame rail, and is the primary lockup point for the pistol inside the RONI. Once the pistol is in place, close the hatch and push it forward, and it locks against the rear of the pistol. To remove the pistol, you have to pull downward on the extraction button on both sides of the receiver. Installing or removing a pistol, including installing the charging handle, should take you barely a minute.

These are all thick, beefy polymer parts holding the pistol in place, and the Micro RONI is obviously designed to be durable and last a long time. The pistol frame absolutely does not move inside the Micro RONI housing. It is as rock solid a fit as you can get between polymer and polymer.

Whoever was in charge of uploading the specs for the Micro RONI Stabilizer on the CAA web page apparently skipped the day in math class covering metric to American conversions. No, the stabilizer does not weigh 720 ounces (45 pounds)—although if it did, recoil would be pretty tame, am I right? That's not even a misplaced decimal point—according to my new scale, the Micro RONI Stabilizer weighed an even two pounds empty. That's 32 ounces, for those of you who went to public school, and less than 12 parsecs for you Hillary voters.

With the brace folded, the Micro RONI Stabilizer is just 14.5 inches long and empty weighs just four pounds.

The Micro RONI Stabilizer is just over 19 inches long with the stabilizing arm brace locked into place. With the brace folded to the side, the unit is 14.5 inches long. That makes this piece eminently compact for storage and transport, but be advised that the brace does not lock open or even have a detent, the brace just swings free, except when it is locked into place.

You can shoot your pistol with the brace folded, however the brace does somewhat get in the way, and it will flop about unless you're a lefty. The hinge and pushbutton lock for the brace are thick polymer, the pivot pin aluminum, and the brace itself is rubber with nylon straps for securing it tightly around your forearm.

When you want to use the arm brace as such, you slip your arm through the opening in the rubber body in back, take a firing grip on the pistol, and then tighten the nylon strap around your forearm. It provides a very steady platform, and the angle on the front of the Micro RONI allows you to use your other hand to provide even additional support.

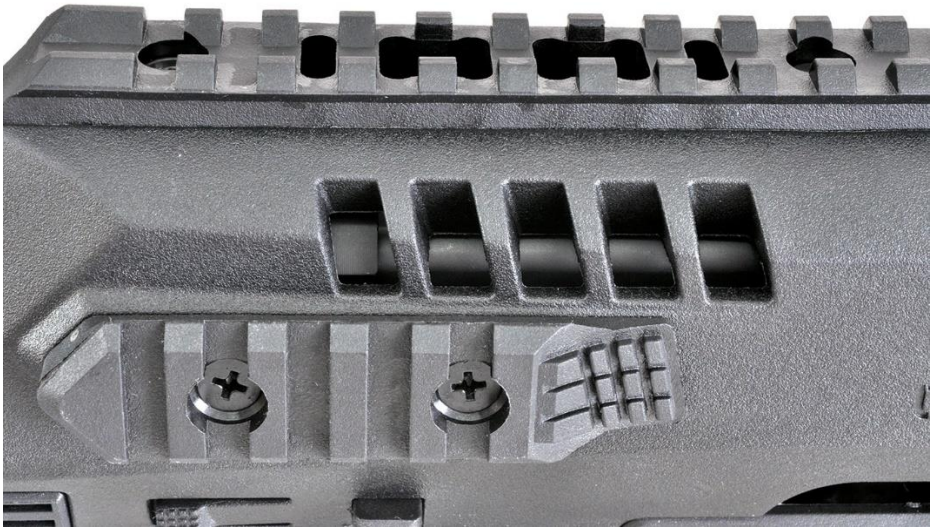
While the brace itself is made by CAA, the brace design is licensed by CAA from SB Tactical, the inventors of the AR-15 pistol stabilizing brace. Those of you paying attention in class will know the ATF under our current administration wrote SB Tactical a letter stating very clearly that firing one of its otherwise unmodified braces from the shoulder was not illegal and did not change the legal definition of its pistol. When used in such a way, the Micro RONI provides a very short length of pull, but it is eminently usable.

On the underside of the RONI receiver, right by the pivot pin for the brace, is a QD sling swivel socket. There are two-inch polymer rail sections on either side of the RONI near the front, and the rail atop the RONI receiver stretches for 10 full inches.

The barrel shroud is clearly marked for Glock model fitment. Notice all the vents in the Micro RONI, to keep the exhaust gases from melting the polymer chassis.

The Micro RONI isn't all polymer—there is an aluminum barrel shroud in the front of the piece. When the pistol is locked into place, the shroud encloses the last quarter inch of slide, protecting the polymer from muzzle blast. The shroud extends three inches past the muzzle, and that's what you see sticking out the end of the RONI. The shroud itself is clearly marked for pistol fit, to avoid any confusion or mistakes. To the rear of the

shroud, on the top and sides of the Micro RONI housing, you'll see vents to keep the polymer from getting overheated by the exhaust gases of the pistol.



There are five vent slots on either side of the RONI chassis for cooling. Inside the left-most slot, you can see the rear of the aluminum barrel shroud where it covers the end of the Glock slide.

As the Micro RONI housing prevents access to the slide of the pistol, CAA smartly included a slide release on the left side of the unit. It is a big, square, serrated button that you push downward. It takes a bit of force to work….just like the slide release on the Glock. I found myself just using the charging handle instead, as it was quicker and easier.

A closeup of the Glock inserted into the Micro RONI Stabilizer, wearing the charging handle. Notice how huge the ejection port of the RONI is.

The ejection port on the Micro RONI is huge—almost three inches long and nearly an inch and a half tall. Your empty cases won't have any problem clearing the gun.

For an additional measure of security, CAA has included a pivoting trigger guard cover. If you want, you can pivot it upward and it will block access to the trigger. I wish the cover had more of a detent—it moves too easily for my taste, but that's a minor complaint.

With the slide of the Glock locked back, it's even easier to see just how much room the engineers have given ejecting brass so they don't hang up on the RONI receiver.

Go, No Go?

When I first went to test the Micro RONI Stabilizer, I installed the new Gen 5 Glock 19 I had on hand for review, and ultimately learned that the Micro RONI doesn't work with Gen 5 Glocks.

Micro RONI Stabilizer with Glock inserted, showing the manual safety lever down.

The tolerances inside the Micro RONI Stabilizer are tight enough that the new ambidextrous slide release on the Gen 5 Glock binds things up. Badly. The RONI's slide release doesn't work at all because of the slide pressure, and the increased side pressure on the frame was even causing trigger reset issues. The pressure was so much, when I tried to drop the slide by working the charging handle, even that didn't work. I had to drop the slide by sticking a screwdriver inside the open ejection port of the gun and physically push down on the lever, just so I could get that pistol out of the RONI.

When I swapped out the Gen 5 G19 for my personal Gen 3 G19, everything was roses—the Micro RONI worked perfectly. Considering the Gen 5 Glock is brand new, and there are 12.5 bazillion Gen 3 and 4 Glock 17s and 19s in the country (I looked that number up), this really isn't much of an issue.

Micro RONI Stabilizer with Glock inserted, showing the manual safety lever up and blocking access to the trigger guard.

With the pistol installed, the Micro RONI Stabilizer balances right over the grip, which makes it very quick-handling. It also seems even lighter than it is. My only real complaint about the Micro RONI is an ergonomics one, and minor—I can't get my hand as high on the pistol as I prefer. My knuckles press against the underside of the RONI chassis, and normally when shooting a Glock, I choke way up on it. And there was a little bit of a sharp edge and a tiny pointed piece of polymer left over from the mold that pressed directly against my thumb knuckle. Wearing gloves, you wouldn't notice it at all, but I knew that it would slice me open the first time I pulled the trigger, so I took a file and gently removed the offending bit.

The only thing Tarr didn’t like about the Micro RONI Stabilizer was the bottom of the receiver. There were a few sharp bits that wanted to cut his knuckles, and he wished he could choke up higher on the Glock.

CAA offers a number of accessories for the RONI and Micro RONI, both individually and in kits. For this article, CAA sent me the Advanced Upgrade Kit, which retails for $175 and includes a single-point bungee sling, flip-up front and rear sights, polymer angled thumb rests, and a weapon light.

CAA included its Advanced Upgrade Kit with the Micro RONI Stabilizer, which includes a 500-lumen weapon light,

The CAA flip-up sights are polymer and the price of Magpul BUIS sights without the quality. The polymer thumb rests are inexpensive and useful, provided you don’t mind the added width they add to the RONI. The

bungee sling is great and sells separately for only $22.00. However, it's the flashlight that is the killer piece in this kit. CAA sells this flashlight separately for $67.99, and I highly recommend anyone interested in the Micro RONI buy one.

The Micro RONI Stabilizer with all the accessories (and a Glock) installed. Tarr didn't think the piece looked right with a standard pistol-length mag and stuck in an extended 33-rounder.

You might have been wondering what that thing is on the front of the Micro RONI Stabilizer, just underneath the barrel shroud. That's the placeholder for the weapon light that CAA offers. Technically, it's the MRFL—Micro RONI Flash Light. It just slides right in from the front and clicks into place, and has a click button to activate it on either side. The flashlight is amazingly small, weighs just 1.4 ounces, and features a high-efficiency LED bulb powered by one CR123 battery. It provides 500 lumens of light in a very wide, even beam.

Good To Go

The Advanced Upgrade Kit for the Micro RONI includes sights and a sling, but one thing Tarr thought was a must-have was the 500-lumen weapon light that fits into a socket in the front end.

With flashlight installed, iron sights and my Trijicon MRO mounted, the Micro RONI Stabilizer with empty Glock 19 installed weighed four pounds even. That's pretty heavy for a pistol…but amazingly light for a 9mm faux-SBR. The Micro RONI is shorter and lighter than any other "long gun handgun" I've ever shot—MP5K, AR, CZ Scorpion EVO, etc.

My older son thought it looked really cool. My younger son thought it looked really weird and asked, "Why this, instead of, say, an MP7?" So, I had to explain to him at length how the MP7 was not legal to sell to private citizens due to un-Constitutional laws, until his eyes started to cross, probably because he was off on Christmas break and I'd had talk radio on in the car quite a bit and had been lecturing him about politics a lot already—mostly about how the Trump Administration ending Obama's "Net Neutrality" was not the world-ending calamity all his teachers and friends thought it was, but just people who love America ending a power grab by the government.

Let's cautiously step back from another potential political rant (don't look it in the eye) and get back to the subject at hand. I had three basic questions regarding the Micro RONI Stabilizer:

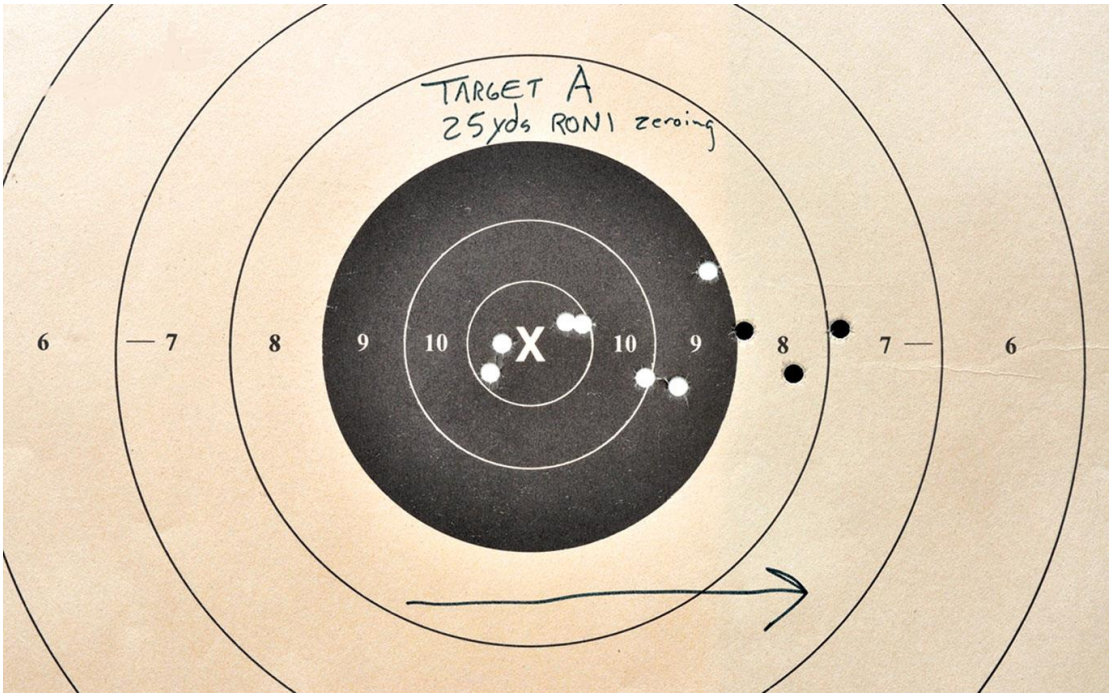
1. How much more accurately could I shoot at distance?
2. How much faster could I shoot accurately at distance?
3. Once the Micro RONI Stabilizer was zeroed with the pistol inside, would removing and reinstalling the pistol change zero? After all, the sights are mounted to the RONI, and the Glock is attached to the RONI via its frame. So technically, there is no hard metal-to-metal connection between the sights on the Micro RONI and the Glock's barrel.

To answer these questions would simply require some serious range time. Seeing as the Glock-A-RONI (see what I did there?) legally is a pistol but functionally hovers somewhere between pistol and pistol-caliber carbine, I decided to do the testing at 50 yards—that's a heck of a long shot for a pistol, but easy for a pistol-caliber carbine mounting a red dot, and about the furthest (realistically) that you'd want or need to use either for defensive purposes.

Honestly, the biggest limiting factor I expected to experience in shooting accurately at long range with this package was the quality of the Glock trigger—or lack thereof. The factory trigger pull on Gen 3 and 4 Glocks runs somewhere north of 6.5 pounds and is far from short and crisp. Trigger pulls like that do not lend themselves to long-distance precision. Or precision, period. I've tweaked the striker spring and installed a TTI 3.5-pound connector (www.tarantacticalinnovations.com) on my Gen 3 G19 to bring the trigger pull down to just over four pounds, which is a weight much more conducive to hitting targets, whether the pistol is inside a RONI or not. I also installed the TTI aluminum magwell to help speed reloads—because why not?

When zeroing the RONI at the 50-yard indoor range, Tarr used SIG Elite 124-grain JHPs. A short pistol mag made it easier to shoot off sandbags.

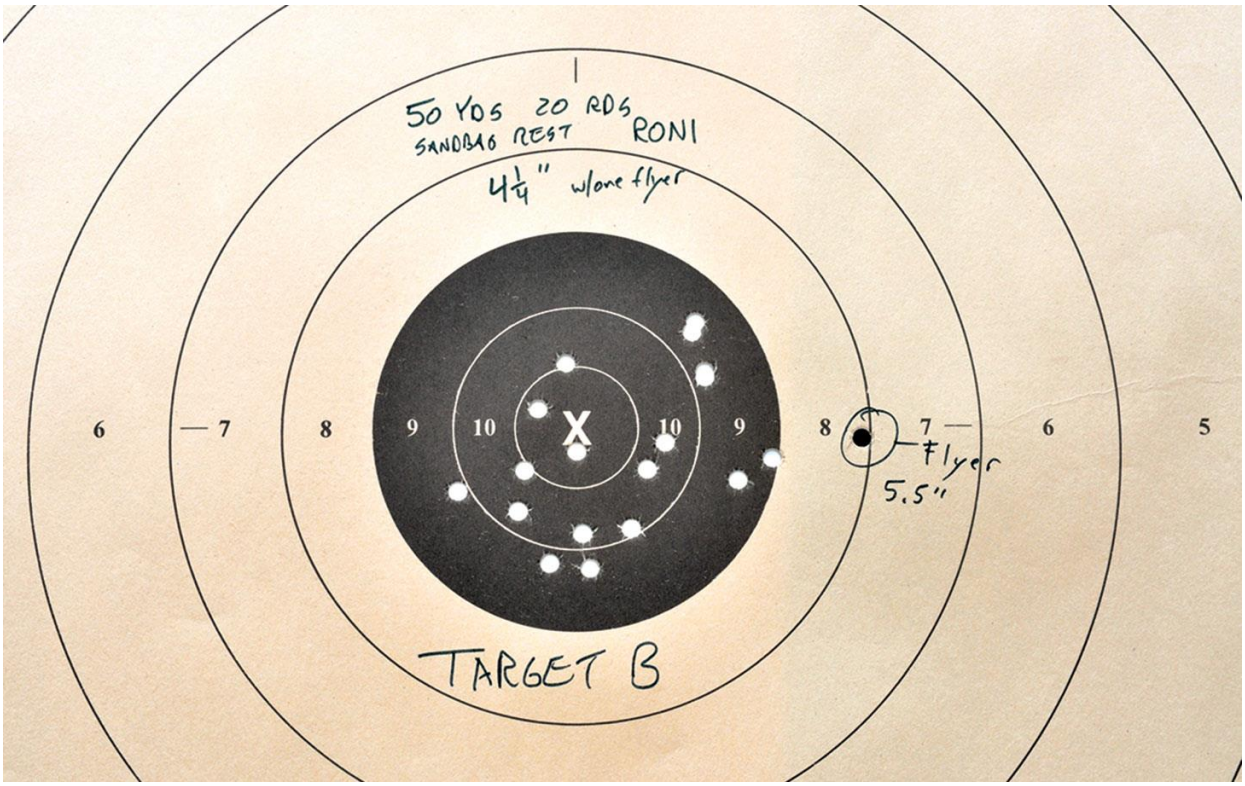
My trip to the range was very interesting. As this testing was one in the middle of Michigan winter, all 50-yard testing was done on the indoor rifle range at my FFL, Double Action Indoor Shooting Center and Gun Shop in Madison Heights, MI. All ammo during this portion of the testing was the SIG Elite 124-grain JHP, which is nearly a +P load, and does about 1,160 fps out of this Glock.



Target A: After initially zeroing the Micro RONI, Tarr tried to shoot for groups and discovered the point of impact moving to the right as the Glock settled into the RONI chassis. But then it stopped.

I sighted in the Glock 19-filled Micro RONI Stabilizer at 25 yards, and then shot a group. Or, at least, I tried to. Check out the photo of what I've labeled Target A. Notice a little horizontal movement, and a big arrow? The point of impact on the Micro RONI began shifting right as I continued to fire, ultimately moving almost five inches right from where I had initially zeroed the piece. But then—it stopped. I re-zeroed the Trijicon MRO and proceeded to pound a lot of rounds downrange, but once the point of impact was done shifting, it was done.

I suspect what happened was that once live fire commenced, the Glock and Micro RONI needed a few rounds downrange before they settled into their final fit.



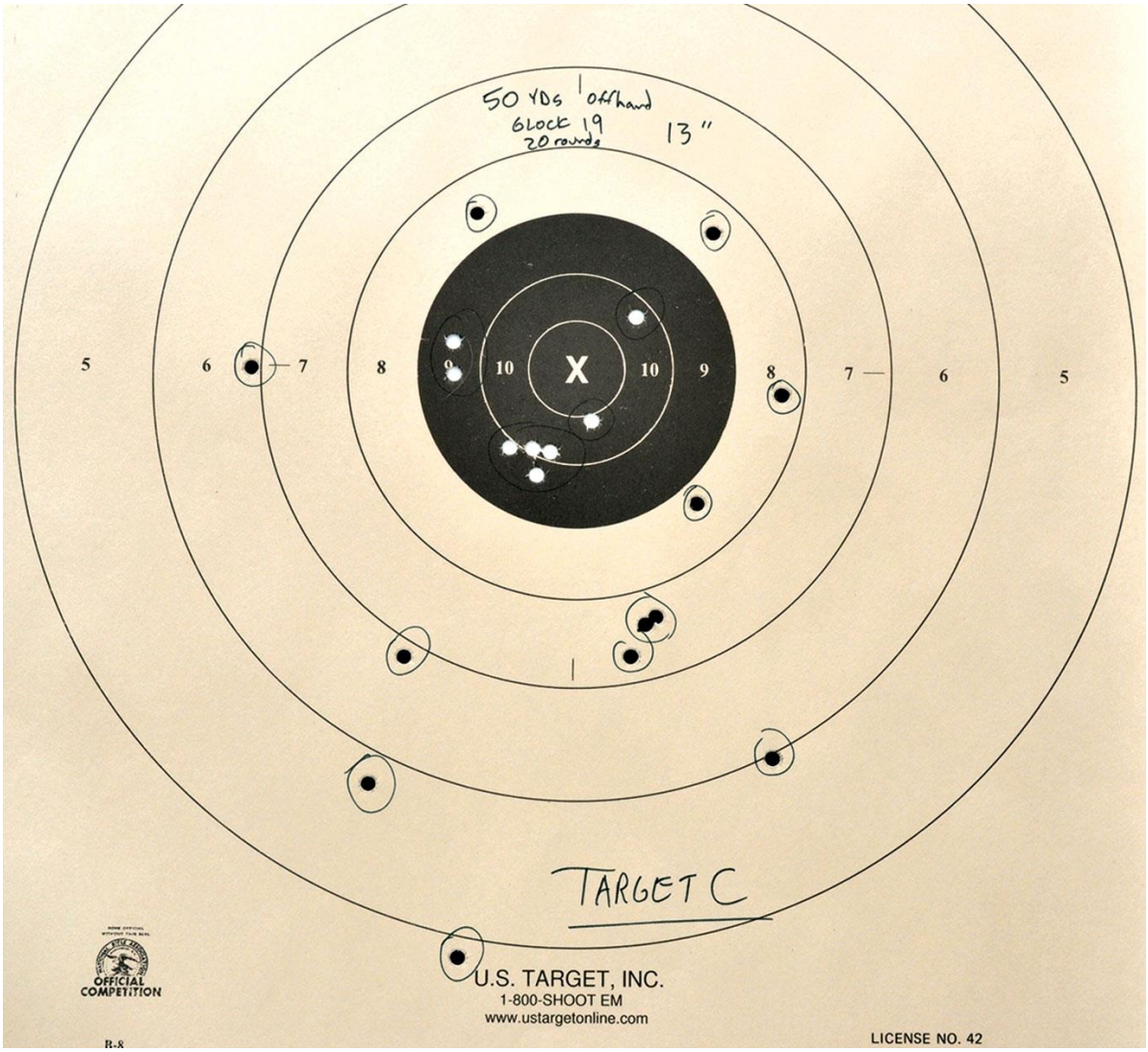
Target B: If you excuse the one flyer, Tarr shot a 4.25-inch 20-shot group at 50 yards shooting the Micro RONI Stabilizer off sandbags. That is far more accurate shooting than he can accomplish just using a Glock 19.

Once I was satisfied that the point-of-impact shifting was done, I moved the target out to 50 yards and proceeded to shoot groups off sandbags. My first attempt was a 10-round group that measured a hair under seven inches. Meh. For my second attempt, I actually aimed, and did that whole "trigger control" thing I've read about in gun magazines, and shot a 20-round group that measured a mere 4.25 inches, once you discount the one flyer outside the black. Even with the flyer, the 20-shot group only opened up to 5.5-inches—check out Target B. That black bullseye, FYI, is 5.5-inches wide.

Sandbag work done, I stood up and did some offhanded shooting. The Micro RONI Stabilizer recoils with the Glock, and I could see the MRO's dot bounce up and to the right before returning to the same spot. I've got a CZ Scorpion EVO pistol, which reminds me a lot of the Glock in the Micro RONI. The Scorpion weighs over two pounds more than the Glock in the Micro RONI, but it is a straight blowback design, and felt recoil in the Micro RONI was the same or less than with the Scorpion.

Offhand, shooting slowly, I could do seven- to eight-inch groups at 50 yards. Honestly, even though the trigger pull on my G19 is far from stock, it's the sproinky Glock trigger that is the biggest handicap to shooting good groups at distance.

Now for the test. I pulled the Glock out of the Micro RONI then stuck it back in and shot another group. I honestly didn't know what to expect—I expected some zero shift, but whether or not the rounds would still be on paper, I had no idea. I was pleasantly surprised—my zero shift was about one inch to the left. That's it. One inch at 50 yards would be margin of error for most handguns.



Target C: This 13-inch group at 50 yards is indicative of how accurate Tarr is with just a Glock 19 shooting offhand. With the Micro RONI Stabilizer, his groups were cut in half or better.

I knew that putting 20 rounds into a group not much bigger than my palm is far more accurate than I can shoot a Glock 19 using just its iron sights, but for testing, I tried anyway. I found that my groups off a sandbag with the bare Glock at 50 yards were about the same as shooting the Micro RONI Stabilizer offhandedly, and it took me a lot more time when I wasn't using the RONI. And shooting the Glock offhandedly, well, the one labeled Target C is pretty indicative of my attempts with the Glock—an oval 20-shot, 13-inch group. That's of course good enough to hit a bad guy every time, but it shows the stark difference between shooting a traditional concealed-carry-sized handgun at distance and using the Micro RONI.

Target D: After removing and reinstalling the Glock 19 from the Micro RONI Stabilizer twice, Tarr checked the zero, and discovered it had shifted less than an inch at 25 yards.

After shooting the Glock 19 on its own, I stuck it back in the Micro RONI and quickly re-checked zero at 25 yards—check out Target D. You'll see the zero has maybe moved half an inch to the right of the original zero.

To summarize, I found that at 50 yards, I could shoot roughly twice as fast, and twice as accurately, using the Micro RONI as I could using just the bare Glock 19. And removing and reinstalling the pistol from the Micro RONI does cause a zero shift, but not much more than an inch at 50 yards.

I guess CAA offers that 10-year warranty for the Micro RONI for a reason—there's very little chance you'll need it.

You'll notice the rear sight on the RONI is not mounted all the way to the rear. If you shoot the Micro RONI with the rear of the brace near or against your shoulder, the distance from the brace to the receiver of the Micro RONI is so short, you'll be chewing on the rear sight if you try to mount it all the way to the rear.

Flush magazines are great for storage/transport, but big sticks complete the package in looks and capacity. I used both Glock factory 15- and 33-round magazines and some extended ones from SGM Tactical as well in my testing. All worked perfectly.

Even though the Micro RONI is in no way a carbine, on my second trip to the range with it, I headed to the 100-yard line and did some more experimenting. While my results weren't as pretty, due both to the increased range and the cold outdoor weather, there were no surprises—groups were roughly twice what they were at 50 yards. With the Micro RONI at 100 yards, I was able to hit Pepper Poppers almost as fast as I could pull the trigger. That's very impressive.

One thing I did notice was that with a 25-yard zero, my groups at 100 yards were about four inches low, which got me to thinking about the ballistics of pistol rounds at distance.

For this article, my editor suggested I extend the reach of the Micro RONI by securing one of the extra-long Glock barrels various companies offer. Long, carbine-length barrels will give you 100–200 more fps in a 9mm, which makes a difference when you're shooting at distance.

Alas, it was not to be.

		Distance (25-yard zero, sights 2.75" above bore)						
Load	**Velocity**	**0**	**25**	**50**	**75**	**100**	**125**	**150**
Fort Scott Fort Defense 80-grain SCS	1343	-2.75"	0	1.3	1.1	-0.8	-4.6	-10.4
SIG Elite 124-grain JHP	1160	-2.75"	0	0.9	-0.1	-3.1	-8.4	-16
Hornady Critical Duty 135-gr +P	1093	-2.75"	0	0.8	-0.5	-4	-9.8	-18

Drop calculated using published or estimated B.C.s for bullets; velocities obtained from an Oehler Model 35P chronograph.

Length Matters

IGB Austria makes extended barrels for the Glock 17 and 19, from 7.5 inches all the way out to 16. Its 10-inch and 16-inch barrels feature an "impulse chamber" that threads around the barrel in front of the slide. It isn't just the slide that recoils in a semi-auto pistol, the barrel moves as well. If you add a lot of weight to that barrel (like stretching it to triple the standard length) it's going to cause malfunctions as it slows down the barrel. The IGB impulse chamber increases backpressure to cycle the slide properly and stop those malfunctions. The backpressure is the same reason pistols wearing heavy barrel-mounted sound suppressors work.

The slide of the Glock pushes right up against the aluminum barrel shroud inside the RONI, so the IGB barrels with the impulse chamber simply won't fit. I had a 6.02-inch Glock 17L barrel on hand, but the locking block for the 17L and 19 are different sizes.

IGB makes a 7.5-inch barrel for the G19 with no impulse chamber, but after examining the RONI, I realized it wouldn't work either. Because of the way you have to pivot the gun to insert it, no barrel more than about 1.5 inches longer than the factory barrel will fit inside the Micro RONI.

Most suppressor-ready extended threaded barrels are no more than an inch longer than factory, so they would work, but spending the money for such a barrel that would only marginally increase velocity was definitely not a dollars-and-"sense" decision for me. However, if you already have an extended threaded barrel, it'll give you more velocity with no downside inside this package.

When it comes to handgun bullet drop at distance, handgun bullets tend to drop like stones past 100 yards, and that's doubly true if they leave the muzzle at less than 1,100 fps. They're both slow and have low ballistic coefficients.

Tarr computed drop at distance for several different pistol loads. Just about all of them start to drop precipitously past 100 yards. He does not recommend slow 147-grain loads, as their trajectories are even more rainbow-shaped.

The red dot of the MRO is roughly 2.75 inches above the bore of the Glock inside the Micro RONI. Zeroed at 25 yards, you won't have more than a four-inch drop at 100 yards as long as you're not shooting slow 147-grainers out of your Glock 19. Past 100 yards, though, just about every pistol bullet will give you a rainbow trajectory. I've included a chart for quick reference of the drops of three different loads.

Personally, I've become a big fan of the Fort Scott Fort Defense 80-grain Solid Copper Spun round for PSBRs. Out of the G19's short barrel, it still does nearly 1,350 fps, which means it drops a lot less at distance, and because it's so pointy, the lathe-turned copper solid bullet penetrates deeply, although it won't expand at all.

Conclusion

While I've shot RONIs before, I've never spent any serious time with one, and I found myself liking the Micro RONI much more than I thought I would. My attitude about this product went from "borderline gimmick" to "wow, this is one of the most useful and light and compact 9mm faux SBRs I've ever tested."

Instant faux SBR—just add Glock.

The Micro RONI drastically improves the distance at which you can shoot a handgun, as well as the speed at which you can hit those targets. It much more closely retains zero than I was expecting. In fact, it exceeded every expectation I had. I would love to stick the full-auto Glock 18 inside one of these things, but again, due to un-Constitutional laws, this is another gun that I am not permitted to own. Maybe someday…

If you wanted to make the most (ballistically) of the Micro RONI and were going to buy a gun to fit it rather than the other way around, I would recommend getting the model that fits the Glock 17. The Micro RONI for the G17 isn't any larger, and, if at some point you wanted to put in a longer barrel, the six-inch barrel of the 17L will fit inside the Micro RONI meant for the G17, no problem. Depending on the load, you'll be getting 50–200 fps more than you would out of a Glock 19.

At a suggested retail of $375.00, the Micro RONI is not cheap, but it is much less expensive than buying a separate pistol-caliber carbine. For the cost of a used handgun, you can get a faux pistol-caliber SBR that is as reliable as a Glock, and, as the Micro RONI still is just a handgun, it doesn't require any federal paperwork.

James Tarr is a longtime contributor to Firearms News and other firearms publications. He is also the author of several books, including CARNIVORE, which was featured on The O'Reilly Factor. His current novel, WHORL, is available now through Amazon and Barnes & Noble.

http://www.firearmsnews.com/guns/handguns/glock-with-a-stock/

Glock With A Stock

by David Fortier | August 24th, 2017

Can a Glock pistol effectively fill the role of a Personal Defense Weapon? Perhaps says Fortier, if it is outfitted with a shoulder stock or CAA's Micro Roni.

I've carried the same mundane Glock 23 for some 18 years now. It is not fancy, or eye-catching or something to impress friends with. Instead it is a simple and reliable compact carry gun which feels good in my hand and hits where I aim.

Over the years, it has endeared itself to me by the yeoman's service it has provided. I know it will work when needed, hit where I point it and shrug off hard use and abuse.

Is it perfect? No, but neither is anything else. As popular as Gaston Glock's family of pistols has become, it's obvious many others feel the same way.

While a Glock 19 or 17 makes for a tough and reliable handgun, is it possible for it to fill the role of a Personal Defense Weapon (PDW)? Sounds crazy, doesn't it? Well, a few years back I began investigating different firearms that could act as a PDW for personal protection. In my case I was looking for a firearm that was:

1. Very compact—This was the most important part, it needed to be small enough to easily carry stored inside a small bag. Desired length was less than 15 inches.
2. Reliable—The design needed to be well proven, robust and reliable.
3. Chambered for a common and effective cartridge—It needed to be chambered for a cartridge that was economical to buy and practice with yet terminally effective.
4. High hit probability—It needed to have a higher hit probability than a handgun, which dictated the need for a shoulder stock.
5. Capable of mounting modern accessories—A red dot sight, white light and other modern accessories are required, as they can increase survivability.
6. Adequate reach—A minimum effective range of 100 yards was needed.
7. Well supported—wanted spare parts and aftermarket support readily available.
8. Light weight—A maximum unloaded weight of 4.5 pounds was desired.
9. Blue-collar price—The price needed to be within reach of a blue-collar worker.

10. High capacity magazines—It needed to have magazines with a capacity of 20+ rounds readily available at an economical price.

Fortier's goal was to find a very compact firearm with a stock capable of being discreetly carried in a small bag or pack and deployed without assembly.

Basically, I was looking for a very compact firearm I could carry discreetly in a small bag, in addition to the Glock 23 on my hip. By small, I mean a bag so abbreviated a typical person would not expect it capable of concealing a firearm with a stock.

At the same time, I wanted it able to fire without having to assemble it or unfold a stock. I have takedown 12-gauge pump shotguns and ARs with QD barrels and folding stocks. While these fill their-own niche, I was looking for something even more compact and faster into action.

One solution I tried is Kel-Tec's SUB-2000 in 9x19mm. This is a handy little pistol caliber carbine that folds into a package measuring just 16×7 inches. It can easily be carried in a small, low-profile bag most wouldn't expect to be able to conceal a carbine.

The ability to fold into such a compact package along with its use of standard pistol magazines, in my case Glock pattern, is what makes the SUB-2000 so desirable. Since it entered production in 2001, it has achieved a cult following among a certain segment of shooters.

There are some things I really like about the SUB-2000. It measures just over 16 inches long when folded and weighs only 4 pounds. It's simple to operate, fast into action, reliable and easy to hit with at 100 yards.

The downside is that it's not the most robust piece, and it's difficult to mount accessories to the Gen 1 model. Since I purchased mine, Kel-Tec has brought out a more refined Gen 2 model. This is even better and allows easier mounting of accessories. The SUB-2000 is priced right, with an MSRP of $500.

While I really like my SUB-2000, I frankly was looking for something even smaller. So I explored a semi-automatic MP5K-PDW type clone. This consisted first of a Zenith Z-5P pistol fitted with an SB Tactical side-folding arm brace.

Four choices for a compact PDW suitable for discreet carry: Micro Roni, MP5K-PDW clone, Glock 19 with stock and vertical grip and a Kel-Tec SUB2000.

I registered it as a Title II Firearm and lawfully built it into a Short Barrel Rifle (SBR), replacing the brace with a side-folding stock. The result is a very compact piece that measures just 13.7 inches overall. To finish it out, I added a Hi-Lux Optics Micro Max red dot sight, an HKParts.net Front Sight Tower Rail Mount and a white light.

Overall, it accomplishes what I wanted fairly well. It fits neatly into a small laptop bag and is easily carried out of sight. It is easily put into action and can be fired with the stock folded. It has proven reliable and can readily make hits on a man-sized target past 100 yards. It is simple to operate, accurate, handles well and is smooth shooting.

However, it is also quite expensive, retailing at $1,844, plus a $200 tax stamp plus the stock, vertical grip and accessories. Magazines are quite expensive as well. Plus, while compact, it is fairly heavy, coming in at 7 pounds with optic, white light and an unloaded magazine.

Glock With A Stock

After registering as
an SBR, Fortier added a FAB Defense stock and vertical foregrip to a Glock 19, in this case fitted with a Suarez 319K slide assembly.

Still searching for the Grail, I decided on a more radical approach. Since the Zenith Z-5P is nothing more than a big, heavy 9x19mm pistol, why not start with a conventional pistol like a Glock 19? Switching from a blowback operating system to a tilting barrel design would greatly reduce size and weight. But would the concept have any merit?

Fitting a shoulder stock to a handgun is a very old concept dating back hundreds of years. In recent times though, the concept has fallen out of favor.

Today, stocked pistols are looked upon as novelties or archaic collectibles. Having spent some 30 years shooting Mauser C96 pistols has provided me with a bit of insight.

While fitting a stock to a handgun obviously makes it easier to shoot, there are some basic hurdles to overcome. These include sights, where to place your non-dominant hand, how to attach the stock, mounting accessories and in the case of a Glock, the very real need for a manual safety.

While adding a shoulder stock to a handgun doesn't change the mechanical accuracy, it can make it much easier to shoot accurately, especially at speed and distance.

I registered a Glock 19 frame as a Title II firearm, and when my stamp came back, I began experimenting with different SBR configurations. The first thing I needed, obviously, was a stock. Unfortunately, there are not a lot of suitable options out there, and I ended up purchasing a FAB Defense GLR 17 Tactical Collapsible Stock that that retails for $123.

Note how the vertical foregrip covers the trigger guard when folded, preventing gear or clothing from entering the trigger guard when the piece slung.

While the GLR 17 stock is intended for a Glock 17/34, it fit with just some minor modifications. It's made of lightweight polymer, and weighs just 7 ounces. You can adjust pull length to four positions.

Collapsed, the stock is 10.2 inches long, while fully open, it extends to 14.2 inches. Slide it into place in the hollow of the grip, where a spring loaded detent locks it into place. It features a raised cheekrest as well as a sling loop.

I also purchased a FAB Defense Foregrip Safety System that retails for $57.60. This is a folding vertical grip that attaches to the rail on the dust cover.

Folded, it covers the trigger and acts as a manual safety. Why is this important? It comes into play if the SBR is carried slung where gear, equipment or clothing might enter the trigger guard and discharge the piece.

When in the folded position, it can be pushed clear using only the trigger finger. The vertical grip also incorporates an inner spring-loaded piece that can be further extended if so desired.

In the accompanying photos the stock and vertical grip are seen mounted onto a Glock 19 featuring an aftermarket 319K slide assembly with Kompressor compensator from Suarez International.

It's set up along the lines of what is popularly called a Roland Special; it features a Suarez International slide machined from 17-4 stainless steel with forward and rear slide serrations.

Riding inside this is a threaded match barrel. A two-chamber, four-port 17-4 stainless steel compensator helps reduce recoil. Working in conjunction with this is a one-piece guide rod with 12-pound recoil spring.

Up top, you'll find tall suppressor sights and the slide is cut to accept a Trijicon RMR. The whole package is very pleasing to the eye, with the slide machined at the front with the Kompressor compensator in mind. Finish is a durable black Melonite. Price of the entire slide assembly minus red dot is $599.99.

The whole package measures 17.7 inches long assembled and just 10.2 inches disassembled, and weighs just 2.6 pounds with an empty 33-round magazine.

Performance? I found it mixed. On the positive side, it is very light, easy to carry and stow and quick to assemble. The addition of both the stock and the red dot make it very easy to hit with.

Often with a red dot sighted pistol you find yourself hunting for the dot. This goes away simply by adding the stock.

The result is very fast on target and blessed with quick follow-up shots. Recoil is easy to control. I found making rapid multiple hits on a man-sized target surprisingly easy at 50 yards. Scoring hits at 100 yards is not difficult offhand and easy kneeling or prone. Practical performance is quite similar to the MP5K-PDW clone, only it's about 4.5 pounds lighter.

Negatives? There are certainly some. Starting at the front, Glock never designed its polymer frame to handle the torque that can be applied with a vertical grip. If you apply pressure, you can easily move the dust cover in whatever direction you apply force.

It is easy to apply so much pressure you distort the dust cover enough to shut the gun down. So when shooting, I held onto the vertical grip, but did not apply pressure to it. Mounting the vertical grip also means you cannot add a white light.

Next, the stock is flimsy and flexes easily. More importantly, its attachment point is less than ideal.

By attaching some 4.5 inches below the boreline, the pistol has increased leverage against the stock leading to unnecessary muzzle rise. Ideally, the stock would attach as close as possible to the boreline. The design of the stock also makes it either very difficult or impossible for most right-handed shooters to manipulate the magazine and slide release. I resorted to using the thumb of my left hand to manipulate both controls when reloading.

Running the SBR without the vertical grip removed the possibility of an operator-induced malfunction, and allowed the pistol to fit into a holster, something you cannot do with the vertical grip mounted.

In its place, I fitted a SureFire X300 Ultra. Again, the combination showed potential but was still less than ideal. So I began to ponder what would be needed to optimize the concept.

Micro Roni

It was about this time that I came across CAA's Micro Roni chassis system for the Glock. CAA was founded in 2004 by Israeli special operations veteran Moshe Oz. Oz went on to use his practical experience gained in special operations and combat to design a host of firearms accessories, including the Micro Roni system.

The Micro Roni is actually named after Oz's daughter, and was designed as an alternative to more expensive PDWs and compact submachine

Fortier says inserting a pistol into the Micro Roni's body takes only a few seconds, and removing it is just as fast and easy; no tools are required.

guns.

The Micro Roni is simply a shell to turn a standard Glock 17/22 or 19/23 into a lightweight Personal Defense Weapon with side-folding stock. The pistol can be installed or removed in a matter of seconds.

You can easily fit iron sights or optics, as well as white lights, lasers and slings. Overall length of the unit with stock folded is a very compact 14.5 inches, similar to a MP5K-PDW.

With the stock extended, the piece is a useful 22.6 inches long. The design incorporates a safety to cover the trigger guard, an easy-to-reach slide-release and ambidextrous charging handle. A vertical grip can hold a spare magazine.

I had my first range time with the Micro Roni at a training event put on by Lt. Col. Mikey Hartman (Ret.) of the Israeli Defense Force. Hartman was in charge of the IDF's Marksmanship School until his retirement and provided an excellent opportunity to train with the Micro Roni under Israeli instructors. I liked what I saw training with it and decided to further evaluate the system.

The size and weight of the system caught my attention. Dropping my Glock 23 into the chassis gives an overall weight of 4 pounds. That includes a white light and Aimpoint T1 in a LaRue mount.

Size is almost identical to my MP5K-PDW clone, and the Micro Roni feels light and nimble. The forward vertical grip is comfortable and allows easy activation of the white light mounted at 6 o'clock. The white light is available as part of an accessory kit: a single CR123 battery generates 500 lumens.

Also included in the kit are a set of folding polymer sights, single-point sling with QD swivel and a pair of side rail thumb rests.

I found operating the Micro Roni to be very straightforward. The controls are well placed and easy to manipulate, even with gloves. The stock is easy to fold or extend, and it locks securely into place.

The top rail allows easy mounting of iron and optical sights, while 1913 rails located at 3 and 9 o'clock make it easy to fit accessories. Once you've done it once or twice, installing or removing the pistol from the chassis takes just four or five seconds.

The Micro Roni's vertical grip can also hold an
additional magazine, just twist and pull to remove. Adding an extra 33 rounds adds a lot of weight, of course.

To reduce the width, I stripped the side 1913 rails off. I found the standard Glock magazine release a bit of a reach, so tried a slightly extended Vickers Tactical unit that solved my problem. Practical accuracy proved to be very good, allowing rapid hits at 50 and 100 yards.

Accuracy, of course, varies by gun. Using my stock Glock 23 slide assembly, the Micro Roni shot groups similar to a Kalashnikov at 100 yards. I found that to be quite acceptable for a .40 S&W pistol.

I ran the MP5K-PDW clone, Glock with FAB Defense stock and vertical grip along with the Micro Roni chassis through a variety of drills from 7 to 100 yards. This included a couple night fires using white light. Many drills started with deploying from concealment.

Both the MP5K-PDW clone and Micro Roni were shot both with the stock folded and extended, and sometimes both.

The Glock fitted with the Suarez International 319K slide assembly with Kompressor and FAB Defense stock performed well. While the stock did provide an advantage over a regular pistol, especially at longer distances, the FAB unit has some previously mentioned shortcomings, and I think it is grossly overpriced.

The Suarez slide assembly on the other hand is an eye-catching piece. Suarez International has been building Glock slide assemblies cut for red dots since 2011. I have an early example that has proven to be both very accurate and reliable. They offer a wide array of models, options and finishes.

The Kompressor compensator helped to cut recoil and muzzle rise while giving it a distinctive visual appeal. Just remember, it is common to have to tinker with recoil spring weights to get compensated guns to run reliably, especially with lighter loads.

CAA’s Micro Roni impressed me the most. It is very well thought out, makes for an extremely small package and works. I was a bit chagrined to find I preferred it over my much more expensive MP5K-PDW clone.

Sure, the MP5K-PDW has a certain style, but for me, the Micro Roni makes more sense. Glock mags are cheap, I can swap between 9mm Parabellum, .357 SIG and .40 S&W, spare parts are readily available and cheap and it works.

Of course the downside to all of these options is their lack of range, penetration and terminal performance due to their firing handgun ammunition. If you prefer not to go the NFA route, there are options. Both Zenith and CAA offers models with shoulder braces rather than stocks. If you are looking for a compact PDW-type firearm, the Micro Roni system might be one to consider.

https://gundigest.com/handguns/concealed-carry/6-hot-micro-9mm-handguns-for-everyday-carry

6 Hot Micro 9mm Handguns For Everyday Carry

By **Richard A. Mann** - June 25, 2018

These micro 9mm handguns are more than ready for everyday carry and backup-gun duty.

The top micro 9mm handguns available today:

- SIG Sauer P365
- Smith & Wesson M&P9 Shield 2.0
- Ruger LCRx
- Ruger EC9s
- Ruger SP 101
- Glock 43

Nothing beats a micro 9mm pistols and revlovers when it comes to capacity, concealment and power. Richard Mann gives us his top 6 picks when it comes to these small and stout self-defense guns.

SIG Sauer P365

Groundbreaking, SIG squeezed full-sized capacity into a micro 9mm pistol's concealable package with the P365. The 10+1 capacity with its flush-fit magazine and the option to up it to 13 round with an extended mag. It has XRAY3 Day/Nights sights, comes in at 1-inch in width and weighs 17.8 ounces. Hard to beat with a price tag of $599.

Smith & Wesson M&P9 Shield 2.0

Smith & Wesson has refreshed the Shield with a refined trigger and a more aggressively textured grip. The slide's edges have a softer bevel and fish-scale-like serrations. It has a maximum capacity of 8+1, weighs 18.3 ounces and it's offered with or without a thumb safety. A version with a Crimson Trace laser is also available for only $499.

Ruger LCRx

This revolver's monolithic frame is made from aerospace grade, 7000-series aluminum. It also has a stainless-steel cylinder and, at 17.4 ounces, it's not all that heavy for a six-shot 9mm revolver. It comes with three full-moon clips to make reloads easy and has a suggested retail of $669.

Ruger EC9s

This very affordable polymer-framed semi-automatic has a capacity of 7+1 and weighs 17.2 ounces. It's 6 inches long, less than 1 inch wide and the sights are integral to the slide. It comes with a finger extension you can add to the magazine, but its most attractive feature is that it's less than $300.

Ruger SP 101

For those who like the feel of steel, Ruger's SP 101 is right up your alley. This five-shot, all stainless-steel, double-action revolver has enough weight to tame the recoil of the hottest 9mm +P loads. It ships with three full-moon clips, and though a bit heavy, that weight and the cushioned rubber grips make it extremely comfortable to shoot at $719.

Glock 43

Among the most anticipated Glocks ever produced, the G43 lived up to expecations. At 6.26 inces in overall length and 17.95 ounces unloaded, the 6+1 pistol runs on the larget side of micro pistols, yet is concealable as ever. Aggressive grip texturing makes it easy to shoot, large magazine catch helps lightning-fast magazine reloads and is more than affordable at $449.

Editor's Note: *This article originally appeared in the 2018 Shooter's Guide issue of Gun Digest the Magazine*.

https://gundigest.com/article/why-an-ar-15-for-home-defense-is-the-best-choice

Why An AR-15 For Home Defense Is The Best Choice

By Patrick Sweeney - June 21, 2018

Light, compact, manageable and accurate, the AR-15 for home defense has all comers beat hands down.

Why an AR-15 for home defense is the smart choice:

- At around 7 pounds it's maneuverable.
- The controls — safety, mag release, trigger — are intuitively positioned.
- Low recoil makes mastering form and control easier.
- Rails allow easy mounting of lights, lasers and optics.
- 55-grain FMJ is ideal and cheap home defense ammo.
- The round will yaw or tumble when it impacts at close range.
- 20- to 30-round capacity ensure superior firepower.
- The manual of arms is simple.
- They are as or more affordable as other options.

Handguns are handy. Shotguns are powerful. But when it comes to the defense of one's castle, the most versatile tool, besides a Secret Service detail assigned to you, is the AR-15.

Why? Simple: It's light and compact, has low recoil and great accuracy, and can be configured any way you wish. But first, let's dispense with some of the canards that AR-15 detractors will raise: penetration, appearance and noise.

No, the .223 Rem./5.56 NATO will not shoot through a building. In fact, on interior walls it has less penetration than that of common handgun cartridges, even when those feature JHP bullets. Unless you're using bonded rifle bullets designed to maintain structural integrity, the bullets of a .223 Rem./5.56 NATO cartridge will yaw in drywall, break apart and not over-penetrate. Oh, they'll go through a wall or two, but not like a handgun.

A friend of mine is the head honcho of a multi-city SWAT team. His team once had the chance to "test" a neighborhood of houses before they were torn down. They shot every house with everything they could think of. "Patrick, every single handgun bullet left the test buildings, unless it hit a pipe or the building was brick." The .223 Rem./5.56 NATO bullets commonly would enter the second room, but not leave that for the third room. The lesson for us all is simple: Everything is a hazard to the next room, but the .223/5.56 is less so past that.

The AR-15 is the current poster child for eeeevil gunz. Some will advise you use something less "aggressive" looking in order to make your legal situation less of a

problem afterward. The bad guys can be called Problem One. The legal gauntlet can be called Problem Two.

Mounting a light on an AR is simple, and it can even be brutally simple. In a pinch, a hose clamp gets the job done.

Here's the catch: If you know the law, and you observe the law, and you don't talk to anyone until your attorney is on hand, then Problem One can be solved. It can be solved in a lawful, moral, safe manner, which then makes the difficulties of Problem Two pretty much not. On the other hand, if you do something stupid, or unlawful, or unwise, you will have legal problems regardless of what firearm you use.

Then there's noise. Here I have to begrudgingly admit there is some basis for concern. The muzzle blast of a rifle indoors is more than impressive — it can be deafening. However, the magnitude of that noise beyond that of a handgun or a shotgun is not that much. Yes, it's more, but it isn't like the other two are exactly quiet.

And, you can mitigate the noise. A suppressor may be a step too far (cost, paperwork, really making the prosecutor salivate), but there are other steps. First, not all rifle ammo is the same. A few practice sessions at an indoor range or on a covered firing line will tell you which loads are more or less noisy. (Test with hearing protection on, please.)

You can also use a Noveske KX3, a blast diverter that redirects the noise away from you without being a suppressor. You can also opt for less-noisy cartridges. An AR-15 in 9mm or .300 Blackout, with subsonic ammunition, for example, is markedly quieter than the same-size carbine chambered in .223 Rem./5.56 NATO.

Handguns are handy. Handguns are compact. But handguns are hard to shoot well, and they only hold a limited amount of ammo. Handguns back up an AR-15.

However, noise can be your friend. If you shoot, the bad guy or guys are on the other end of the noisy tool you're using, and this can matter. In the Miami shootout with Platt and Mattix, the FBI agents remarked on the difference between the "pop-pop" of their handguns and the much louder .223 Rem. rifle being used against them. That difference now aids you — and not the bad guys.

So, with those out of the way, let's look at why the AR-15 should be your first choice for protecting you and your loved ones in your home.

Weight And Ergonomics

A “heavy,” standard AR carbine tips the scales at just over 7 pounds. That’s heavy enough to control recoil, but it’s also light enough to not be a hindrance. Almost anyone can heft an AR, and in the ergonomics department — safety location, trigger press, adjustable stock and overall shooter fit — it gets top marks. Even a compact shotgun can be a bit cumbersome, and if you haven’t practiced pumping it, even the “ultra-reliable” pump shotgun can let you down.

An AR-15 with a red-dot becomes even handier. Explaining it to a new shooter is easy: “Put the dot where you want the bullet to go, and press the trigger.” Iron sights are less so, and shooting a shotgun with just a bead on the barrel becomes an arcane episode of divining impact.

Handguns? Hitting with a handgun takes a lot more practice than hitting with a rifle, especially one like the AR.

Light Recoil

Ever watch a new shooter the first time they shoot a handgun that’s too much for them? Or a shotgun? Right there, you can see them deciding: Is this for me, or not?

Red-dot optics on an AR make aiming easy. The bullet hits where the dot is when the trigger is pulled.

The much lower recoil of the AR-15 makes it possible to teach form and control, and not have recoil as a hindrance. And when the chips are down, low recoil is an asset to solving Problem One. The low recoil of the AR-15 means odd positions are not such a problem. Ever try to pump a shotgun while shooting prone? Good luck with that.

Extras — Or Essentials

It used to be a lot harder to mount lights or lasers on firearms. With the proliferation of rails, we now have many choices. Well, shotguns still lag a bit, but handguns can be on-par with ARs. Except, if you want a rail on a handgun, it has to come from the factory with one. Adding one later isn't an option.

You can add a laser with laser-equipped grips, but handguns still fall behind ARs in this. On an AR-15, if yours lacks rails, it is as simple as swapping out the handguards for a set that has rails built in. And many ARs now come with railed handguards, or handguards that readily accept rail segments.

More than being able to mount lights or lasers, being able to use them gives the definitive nod to the AR-15. With one hand to hold the pistol grip and the other to hold up the rifle and aim, the task of also switching a light or laser on is relatively easy. On a handgun, with both hands right there — and not as much to hold onto — turning on lights or lasers is less easy. Shotguns pose a special situation, as there just aren't as many options for mounting lights.

Defensive Ammunition

The easy choice for the AR-15 for home defense may surprise you: plain old 55-grain FMJ. Yes, nothing special. Except, it is. At inside-the-house distances, the 55-grain FMJ has not had time to "settle down." When a bullet is fired, it gets sent down the bore and is spun by the rifling. There, it's forced to rotate around its center of form.


Barriers are hard on bullets. Unless you have selected a bonded bullet, an AR-15 bullet from a .223 Rem. or 5.56 NATO round will not penetrate as much as a handgun bullet will.

When it leaves the muzzle, it has to adjust to rotating around its center of mass. During that transition, it is particularly susceptible to outside forces. If it strikes an object or target, the bullet will yaw, or tumble. Since you are in-close, it will be doing so with pretty much all of its velocity, and this can lead to impressive results.

You may have heard of soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan being unimpressed with the performance of the 5.56 NATO. This is due to the bullet they use, the M855, and the distance. The much faster twist of the M4/M16 (one turn in 7 inches) creates more stabilization in the bullet. This means less yaw, especially at distance. And at distance, it has less velocity, so any yaw it does have will not be as effective as up close.

At close range, the 55 FMJ is a stout tool, and the same attribute that increases wounding also decreases over-penetration in walls, as we discussed earlier in the article.

Selecting An AR-15 For Home Defense

So, a relatively plain AR-15, of the type commonly referred to as an “M4gery,” can be just the ticket. With a 16-inch barrel, an adjustable stock, a red-dot sight and a light on it, the full-up, loaded weight is not going to be much, if any, past 8 pounds. Add a sling for extra versatility, and you’ve put on a few more ounces.

Rifles have range — and precision. A precise shot at 25 yards with a shotgun or a handgun is not easy, especially when the shooter is in a high-stress situation. An AR with a scope or red-dot makes it easy to shoot quickly and accurately.

Now you have a compact, lightweight, easy-to-handle carbine, one that holds twenty or thirty rounds. It’s capable of tack-driving accuracy at home defense distances, with low felt recoil. Ammunition is common, easy to find and easy to load. The manual of arms — the handling methods — of the AR-15 are simple and straight-forward, and easy to learn.

And here’s another advantage the AR has, along with the shotgun: learners are less likely to inadvertently point the muzzle in a direction you do not want them to. New shooters with handguns can be a particular problem. It’s so easy to point a handgun “just anywhere” that a new shooter can be “sweeping” or pointing the firearm at themselves or others without realizing it. It can take some work to instill good habits. A long-gun, like a

rifle or a shotgun, is long enough that muzzle direction is less likely to be inadvertent, and it's easier to teach safe habits to new shooters.

As a final bonus, with the current marketplace dynamics, a vanilla-plain AR-15 can be had for the same as, or perhaps a small amount more than, a good-quality 9mm handgun. You don't have to spend three or four mortgage payments to have a good AR-15.

Editor's Note: *This article originally appeared in the May issue of Gun Digest the Magazine.*

https://bearingarms.com/tom-k/2018/09/05/levi-strauss-joins-anti-gun-nonsense/

Levi Strauss Joins In Anti-Gun Nonsense

Posted at 8:30 am on September 5, 2018 by Tom Knighton

Levi Strauss has historically been one of those brands that like to evoke the cowboy image. They love for people to think its jeans are as tough as the people who wear them, that sort of crap.

However, cowboys were more than just tough. They were armed.

That's part of the image that Levi Strauss has opted to leave behind, and that's fine. Why alienate part of your customer base by embracing something that will push them away?

Except, that's not the problem. It's apparently quite content to follow the lead of companies like Dick's.

> Levi Strauss announced on Tuesday it would be creating a new gun-control group with billionaire Michael Bloomberg and donating millions of dollars to a collection of established gun-control groups.
>
> The clothing company said it would be partnering with Everytown for Gun Safety and Michael Bloomberg to form Everytown Business Leaders for Gun Safety in a blogpost on their website. It also said it would set up the Safer Tomorrow Fund,

> which Levi Strauss said would direct more than $1 million over the next four years to "fuel the work of nonprofits and youth activists who are working to end gun violence in America." The company went on to say it would begin doubling the amount it matches for employee donations to gun-control groups aligned with the fund and pushed employees to use their five hours a month in paid volunteer time at the gun-control groups.
>
> Levi Strauss said while they had already requested customers not carry firearms in their store in 2016 and had supported gun-control initiatives in the past, they felt they needed to become more politically involved in the issue.
>
> "We have a gun violence epidemic in America, and companies like ours—that operate in American communities—can no longer watch from the sidelines," a Levi Strauss spokesperson told the *Washington Free Beacon*. "Although LS&Co. has taken some action to support gun-violence prevention over the last two decades, we believe there is a bigger role that business can play in effecting real change. Through our newly established Safer Tomorrow Fund and involvement in the Everytown Business Leaders for Gun Safety coalition, we hope to catalyze others to join us and be part of stemming gun violence in this country."

And just like that, I'll never own another stitch of Levi Strauss clothing again in my life.

That's saying something because almost all of my jeans since I was a toddler were Levi's. Most brands never fit me correctly due to some slight anomalies in my body shape, so the only denim that covered my butt said Levi on the label.

That, however, is over. For one, plenty of other brands–less expensive brands, I might add–make pretty good jeans that fit me fine. Further, those brands aren't working to take away one of my most basic rights as a human being. They're not partnering with one of the biggest busybodies in American politics to try and work against the private ownership of firearms.

So yeah, the brand is dead to me.

As a company, they have a right to make decisions like that. Further, I tend to think boycotts are overused these days. Every time a company says something someone doesn't like, someone is screaming about boycotts.

But Levi Strauss is using their profits to fund something I find morally repugnant. In such a situation, I find I have a moral obligation not to permit any of my money to find its way into their hands to fund this nonsense.

However, Levi Strauss needs to take a look at how well this kind of approach has worked for Dick's. I'm not sure that's a business approach worth repeating based on what we've already seen. Oh well, too late now.

NJ Dems Warn That Justice Kavanaugh Could Undermine Gun Control

Posted at 10:00 am on September 5, 2018 by Tom Knighton

New Jersey is very proud of its anti-gun status. Most anti-gun states are, though. In all fairness, most pro-gun states are pretty proud of their status as well. But with New Jersey, it sees it as some kind of holy crusade to rid the state of guns and, in theory, violence. It'll never happen, but that won't stop it from trying to disarm the law-abiding citizens so that it can pat itself on the back and ignore the guns already in criminal hands.

Yet there is concern in the state that President Trump's latest Supreme Court nominee will undermine the state's anti-gun efforts.

> After an especially bloody weekend in Paterson, including four people shot Sunday night, it was up to Mayor Andre Sayegh to speak to the moment.
>
> "We've seen way too many innocent lives lost because of gun violence," said Sayegh. "Remember Genesis Rincon, a 12-year-old hit by a stray bullet, and died. Nazerah Bugg, a 14-yera-old [sic], again, stray bullet and we lost her as well. And Armani Sexton, a 15-year-old promising basketball player, who might've been in the NBA, had his life cut short by a bullet."
>
> A roll call of tragic deaths, for sure, but as the election season begins to heat up, the specifics of life down these mean streets took a back seat to the broader political concerns of a Senate race, in this case Sen. Bob Menendez's concern about what impact the Republican president's Supreme Court nominee would have on New Jersey's tough gun laws.

> "Given that the NRA is actively pushing conceal/carry legislation to override tough gun laws in states like New Jersey, I'm disturbed by Judge Kavanaugh's reasoning because the prevalence of looser gun laws in other states should have no bearing on the constitutionality of our gun laws here in New Jersey," proclaimed Menendez.
>
> Menendez and other Democrats, including the area congressman and the governor's gun control czar, Bill Castner – tried to tie Kavanaugh to Menendez's Republican opponent, Bob Hugin.

Look, the possibility that Kavanaugh would undermine New Jersey's draconian anti-gun laws isn't a bug of this process, but a feature. Should the Court decide to hear a case involving one of New Jersey's gun laws, of course, Kavanaugh will likely decide against the state and their laws. That's because the laws are unconstitutional and they've only gotten away with them for this long because the Court hasn't deigned to hear gun cases lately.

Frankly, those laws need to be undermined. I can't tell you how many conversations I've had with New Jersey gun owners about their plight. They are law-abiding citizens who desperately want to exercise their right to keep and bear arms, but it seems that the state keeps throwing roadblocks at them. It forces them to become victims by making it virtually impossible to get a concealed carry permit, for one thing–a common refrain in these conversations–but it's hardly the only sin committed by the state.

Just the fact that the state requires a license to *purchase* a firearm is grounds for their laws to be undermined, and I sincerely hope that Kavanaugh makes Menendez's fears come to life.

Anti-gunners won't be much of a threat with legislation if the Courts make it clear that all such legislation is unconstitutional and will strike it down.

http://www.gunsandammo.com/sponsored/hornady-lake-city-armory-team-up-to-produce-affordable-accurate-mil-spec-ammo/

Hornady & Lake City Armory Team-up To Produce Affordable, Accurate Mil-Spec Ammo

Brad Fitzpatrick June 28th, 2018 | More From Brad Fitzpatrick

5.56 NATO 55-gr. Hollow Point Match

Established in 1941, the nearly 4,000-acre Lake City Army Ammunition Plant (LCAAP) in Independence, Missouri, produces small-caliber ammunition for the military at a rate of around a billion rounds per year. This makes LCAAP the largest producer of small arms ammo for the United States Armed Forces.

In 2017, LCAAP approached Hornady Manufacturing with an impressive offer that would combine Lake City's impressive production capabilities with Hornady's superb components to produce accurate, affordable AR ammunition for shooters.

"The Lake City Army Ammunition Plant came to Hornady with an opportunity to tap into some of that capacity," said Hornady Vice President Jason Hornady. "The cool thing about this opportunity is as a bullet manufacturer, we have the opportunity with the Lake City organization to provide military spec cartridges with better bullets. When you have an opportunity like this, you cannot pass it up."

.223 Rem. 68-gr. BTHP Match

For AR enthusiasts everywhere, this means that military-grade ammunition is now available at very affordable prices. In addition, Frontier ammo is loaded with a variety of different bullets in different grain weights in both 5.56 and .223 Rem. So, whether you're a hunter, competitive shooter, law enforcement officer or simply a fan of modern sporting rifles (MSRs) who likes to plink without spending a fortune, there's an offering available in the Frontier line to suit your needs. With pre-packaged ammunition available in everything from 20- to 1,000-count boxes, you can order as few or as many rounds of reliable ammo as you'd like.

The Lineup

For 2018, Hornady is offering 11 versions of their Frontier ammunition.

In .223 Remington, new offerings include 55-grain full metal jacket (FMJ), soft-point (SP) and hollow-point (HP) Match loads, as well as a 68-grain boattail hollow-point (BTHP) Match load. In 5.56 NATO, there are two 55-grain offerings (FMJ and HP Match), three 62-grain loads (FMJ, SP and BTHP Match), a 68-grain BTHP Match load and a 75-grain BTHP Match.

5.56 NATO 75-gr. BTHP Match

LCAAP's impressive production facilities allow for high-volume production while maintaining very high standards of quality. Each of these American-made rounds feature reloadable brass cases and military-grade boxer primers and propellants. All at a fraction of the cost of what you'd normally pay.

Just how affordable is it? How about less than 50 cents a round at retail prices. That's good news for a lot of shooters, especially with the growing numbers of AR shooters.

At the Range

For range testing, I selected three of the available Frontier rounds: the .223 Rem. 55-grain HP Match load and the 68- and 75-grain BTHP 5.56 offerings. I fired three, three-shot groups at 100 yards using a Rise Armament RA-303H S rifle with a 20.2-inch barrel and .223 Wylde chamber. It was topped with a Trijicon Accupoint 3-9x40mm scope to evaluate accuracy.

The 55-grain load produced average velocities that were a bit above factory figures while the 68- and 75-grain loads were just below factory figures when measured at a distance of 10 feet from the muzzle by a ProChrono digital chronograph. All three rounds produced very good accuracy from the RA-303H S. The best group in the test came courtesy of the 68-grain BTHP load and measured just .51 inch at 100 yards when fired from a fixed rest. The 75-grain BTHP load produced a .6-inch group, and the 55-grain load averaged just above an inch.

Those are impressive numbers, especially considering the cost-to-quality ratio. Additionally, there were no issues with feeding or extraction throughout the test, nor were there any issues with ammunition function. Each round burned cleanly and didn't produce excessive fouling that can lead to problems with reliability or function after extended sessions at the range.

The very fact that LCAAP sought out Hornady to load their bullets speaks volumes about the Grand Island, Nebraska, manufacturer's reputation for excellence.

No matter the discipline, the rifle or the range, Hornady's new Frontier ammunition promises to provide the kind of performance serious shooters demand at a price that most of us can afford.

For more information, visit www.hornady.com.

Hornady Frontier Load Specs	Velocity (fps)	Energy (ft.-lbs.)	BC (G1)
.223 Rem. 55-gr. FMJ	3,240	1,282	.243
.223 Rem. 55-gr. SP	3,240	1,282	.235
.223 Rem. 55-gr. HP Match	3,240	1,282	.254
.223 Rem. 68-gr. BTHP Match	2,960	1,323	.355
5.56 NATO 55-gr. HP Match	3,240	1,282	.254
5.56 NATO 55-gr. FMJ (M193)	3,240	1,282	.243
5.56 NATO 62-gr. FMJ	3,060	1,289	.274
5.56 NATO 62-gr. BTHP Match	3,060	1,289	.270
5.56 NATO 62-gr. SP	3,060	1,289	.264
5.56 NATO 68-gr. BTHP Match	2,960	1,323	.355
5.56 NATO 75-gr. BTHP Match	2,910	1,410	.355

Hornady Frontier Performance

Load	Velocity (fps)	ES	SD	Best Group (in.)	Average Group (in.)
68-gr. BTHP Match	2,854	40	14	.51	.73
75-gr. BTHP Match	2,832	45	12	.60	.86
55-gr. HP Match	3,306	77	25	1.05	1.13

Notes: Accuracy is the average of three, three-shot groups from a rest at 100 yards. Velocity is the average of 10 shots measure by a ProChrono digital chronograph at 10 feet.

Read more: http://www.gunsandammo.com/sponsored/hornady-lake-city-armory-team-up-to-produce-affordable-accurate-mil-spec-ammo/#ixzz5R13228RD

https://gundigest.com/gear-ammo/ammunition/ammo-brief-americas-new-favorite-9mm-luger

Ammo Brief: America's 'New' Favorite — 9mm Luger

By **Gun Digest Editors** - June 22, 2018

The 9mm has become the most used cartridge in the U.S., and now boasts performance on par or exceeding larger-bore pistol options.

How the 9mm became popular:

- Smith & Wesson and Colt drove interest in the 1950s with 9mm semi-auto pistols.
- An influx of military pistols in the caliber also drove its popularity.
- It has become the most used cartridge in the U.S.
- Modern bullets and high velocities have improved its performance.
- It penetrates as deeply as many .45 ACP rounds.
- In many cases, it can expand to a wider diameter than the .45.
- The 9mm also has a higher impact velocity than a .45, causing more tissue damage.

The 9mm Luger, or 9mm Parabellum, was introduced in 1902 with the Luger automatic pistol. It was adopted first by the German Navy in 1904 and then by the German Army in 1908. Since that time, it has been adopted by the military of practically every non-Communist power. It has become the world's most popular and widely used military handgun and submachine gun cartridge.

Although the 9mm Luger delivers good performance, it was not popular in the United States until fairly recently. In 1954, Smith & Wesson brought out its Model 39 semi-automatic in this chambering, and Colt chambered its lightweight Commander for the 9mm Luger in 1951. This, plus the influx of military pistols chambered for the 9mm, greatly increased both popularity and acceptance in this country. Currently, the 9mm Luger is the most widely used cartridge in the United States, though a principal complaint has always been that the 9mm LugerMo lacks stopping power as a defensive cartridge.

Modern bullet engineering, combined with the moderately high velocities obtainable with a 9mm Luger, 9mm Luger +P and 9mm Luger +P+ loads, has changed the performance of the 9mm. Extensive tests have shown that many defensive loads for the 9mm expand to a wider diameter and penetrate as deeply as many .45 Auto loads — and they do this with a higher impact velocity, which translates to more tissue destruction. Anyone armed with a 9mm and good defensive ammo should feel just as safe as if they were carrying a .45 Auto.

9mm Factory Ammo Performance

Bullet (grains/type)	Powder	Grains	Velocity (fps)	Velocity	Source
100	Unique	5.1	1,150	294	Hornady
115	Herco	6.0	1,200	368	Speer
115	Bullseye	4.8	1,250	399	Speer, Hornady, Sierra
115	231	5.2	1,150	338	Speer, Hornady, Sierra
124/125	Unique	5.5	1,150	364	Speer, Sierra
124/125	700X	4.3	1,150	364	Speer, Sierra
80 TAC-XP JHP	FL	FL	1,560	433	DoubleTap Factory Load
115 FMJ	FL	FL	1,160	345	Factory Load
124 JHP	FL	FL	1,300	465	Buffalo Bore Factory Load
124 FMJ	ML	ML	1,299	465	Military Load, U.S.
124 FMJ	FL	FL	1,120	345	Factory Load
147JHP	FL	FL	975	310	Factory Load

https://www.alloutdoor.com/2018/09/04/9-million-ar-15-rifles-made-obama-president/?utm_source=Newsletter&utm_medium=Email&utm_content=2018-09-08&utm_campaign=Weekly+Newsletter

Over 9 Million AR-15 Rifles Made While Obama Was President

President Obama may have been the worlds best gun salesman.

Posted 6 days ago in Opinion, Shooting by Kevin Felts with 52 Comments

President Obama with his gun control rhetoric may have been the worlds best gun salesman, at least in modern times. During the eight years Obama was president, over 9 million AR-15 rifles were manufactured.

Let's break that down.

There are 365 1/4 days in a year, with February having an extra day every 4 years for leap year. 365 days in a year X 8 years Obama was in office = 2,920 days. Let's add two days for leap year for a total of 2,922 days while Obama was president.

9 million divided by 2,922 = 3,080.

So there were an estimated 3,080 AR-15s made everyday for eight years. That is an absolutely amazing number. Over 9 Million AR-15s Manufactured for U.S. Sales During Obama Presidency.

More than nine million AR-15 rifles were manufactured for U.S. sales during Barack Obama's presidency.

[…]

In total, "companies made 9.3 million AR-style and similar rifles in the U.S. for domestic sales from 2009 through 2016." Only 2.1 million ARs were made for domestic sales during the 19 years leading up to Obama's presidency.

If we use the 9.3 million number, that equals 3,182 rifles during the eight years President Obama was in office.

Opinion

There are numerous thoughts which come to mind on this topic.

First, the United States maintains a state of readiness few nations in the world can compare to. Let's take Russia and China for example. The government and law enforcement have to support small arms manufacturers in those nations.

In the United States, the civilian market supports small arms manufacturers. This leaves the government free to spend money in other areas. This means there would almost no retooling would be needed if the United States needed to purchase small arms from numerous companies.

No factories would have to be built, no craftsman trained, no supply chains set up… as those are already in place.

Second, nations all over the world realize the United States maintains an enormous capacity for war time production.

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7th, 1941, Japanese Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto is credited with saying, "I fear all we have done is to awaken a sleeping giant and fill him with a terrible resolve." However, there is no solid evidence to indicate he made the statement.

3,000 AR-15s made a day does not include handguns, shotguns, other types of rifles… etc. Chances are we produce more small arms than any other nation in the world, and we are not even geared up for war time production.

Third, part of the production was based on the fear of Hillary becoming President. When Trump became president, gun sales took a nose dive, which created the great Trump Slump. As a result, AR-15 prices took a nose dive.

Final Thoughts

Regardless of how someone wants to break it down or how they want to look at it, 3,000 AR-15 rifles a day is an amazing level of production.

While President Obama talked about a lot of stuff, one thing is for sure, he helped make a lot of AR-15s.

https://www.buckeyefirearms.org/no-nra-members-need-apply

No NRA Members Need Apply

7:00AM WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 05, 2018

Like most people, we understand that educational institutions and staff tend to lean left. The degree and intensity of the bend varies across universities, but a leftward orientation is actually expected today.

We're aware that some – perhaps even many – academics look upon the NRA and gun owners with disdain. We always hoped this didn't extend to the individual level, that the disdain was limited to the aggregate, and that personal interactions could be open-minded or – gasp! – even cordial.

The thought that academics would consider NRA members the bottom of the proverbial barrel never occurred to us. We never imagined that more college professors would be comfortable with an avowed communist than with an NRA member. It sounds like a joke, like an appeal to extremes to call attention to the absurd, but that's precisely what a new study has discovered. A sociology professor at the University of North Texas found that political biases in academia peak with NRA members.

Professor George Yancey wanted to investigate possible hiring discrimination in higher education. He asked professors across the country how their support for a job applicant would change if they knew the applicant was a member of certain groups. Of all the groups Yancey tested, "NRA membership was ranked as the most likely to hurt an aspiring professor's chances of getting hired."

NRA membership was more damaging than being a Republican, a Libertarian, a vegetarian, a member of the ACLU, or a member of the Green Party. NRA membership is considered more damaging than being a communist.

Overall, more than two in five professors say a person's membership in the NRA would "'damage' an applicant's chances of getting hired." Yancey suspects that, "academics envision individuals in the NRA as being on the far right." Yancey also found that "meat hunters, evangelicals, and fundamentalists also are less likely to be hired."

Imagine that. Being an actual, admitted communist – who proudly acknowledges being as far left as left can go – is less harmful to one's career prospects than being an NRA member.

We've heard about high school teachers kicking students out of class for wearing NRA shirts. We've heard politicians disparage this association and its membership. But to hear that college professors would rather work with a communist than an NRA member is just sad. We found two takeaways from this: first, an inability to explain one's adherence to a political and economic ideology with an absolute perfect failure rate probably doesn't matter in academia and, two, academia is somehow even more out of touch with America than any of us thought.

Remember that the next time "academics" release a "study" on "gun violence."

http://www.gunsandammo.com/shoot101/long-range-shooting-tips/

LONG-RANGE SHOOTING TIPS

Words by Joseph von Benedikt

In the world of weapons, distance has always beckoned. Spear throwers competed to see who could throw farthest. Merry Olde England's King's Archers allegedly had to qualify on 200-yard targets—with longbows and wood shafts. Civil War marksmen made confirmed kills past 1,000 yards with black powder and greased lead Minie balls. Buffalo hunters laid flat groups of bison at previously unheard-of distances. Today, several top snipers have "eliminated threats" past 2,000 yards.

Trouble is, this is the information age, and in terms of long-range shooting, it's the Age of the Gadget. Precision shooting at extreme distance is arguably the biggest trend in the shooting sports, and all too many shooters seem to believe they can purchase their way into long-distance ability by acquiring the latest cutting-edge gadgets and gizmos.

Mind you, now, I'm a fan of gadgets and gizmos. Love 'em. However, no matter how sophisticated your gear, it's the man behind the rifle—the nut behind the bolt, some would say—that must make the shot.

So here's a discussion of a few skills vital to making critical long-range shots. In full disclosure, some gadgetry does creep in to this confabulation, but in my defense it's in order to enhance your skill in picking the *right* gadget.

Choose Your Weapon! (Wisely)

I have friends who shoot superbly with 15-pound precision rifles. If all you're doing is carrying the rifle from your truck to the shooting mat, or if you're built like Schwarzenegger, a very heavy rifle is an asset because it's naturally stable and makes accurate shooting easier.

On the other end of the spectrum, I personally am afflicted with an affinity for super-light rifles. (I like climbing mountains to hunt, and I'm not 20 anymore.) Trouble with light rifles is, they offer little or no stability from any shooting position. Heartbeat, breathing, trembling, all those human things that effect us in the heat of the moment when a difficult shot is on the line make an uber-light rifle bounce around

like dandelion fluff in the wind. You've got to build a really good shooting position and execute your shot durned near perfectly to shoot a super-light rifle well at extreme distance.

Savage Model 112

Then there are the chaps that buy a $400 budget rifle, stack an $80 scope with "tactical features" on it and cheerfully expect the rifle to shoot sub-MOA and the scope's turrets to track consistently and predictably. Or the guys that get so obsessive that they pay $3,000 for a set of scope rings (yes, they do exist).

If you really want to pursue long-range shooting without frustration and with a modicum of success, choose your rifle wisely. Let it be built with a good barrel on an action reputed for accuracy, of enough (but not too much) weight, and of reasonable cost (however you measure that).

Just for example, the Savage Model 112 in .338 Lapua on the heavy side at 12 pounds, but it can be had for $1,177 suggested retail. You won't want to run up and down mountains with it, but it's a legitimate extreme-distance rifle. It shoots easily sub-MOA with most ammo, and I've put four out of five rounds into less than five inches at 1,200 yards with it.

Get A Scope With Long-Range Features

Choosing a good long-range scope can be mind-boggling. Obviously, you want good glass so you can

see small, distant targets. You definitely want precise, consistent, predictable elevation adjustment, so you must have super-quality guts in the adjustment turrets and erector tube suspension. Your elevation turret should have a zero-stop type mechanism so you can dial back down to your zero distance after shooting long, and it should allow multiple upward rotations so you can dial up as far as you want.

Elite Long Range Hunter LRHS 4.5-18x 44mm

Parallax adjustment is a must so you can eliminate crosshair/target distortion, and a really good reticle with MOA or MIL hashmarks on the horizontal crosswire is critical to help you consistently compensate for wind. Plus, if you prefer to hold over rather than dial your turret up, you'll need hashmarks on the vertical stadia, too.

Hate to break it to you, but you just can't get all that for $80 bucks online. Nor can you pay $350 at the local shop and get a serviceable long-range scope. The elements listed above are expensive to produce, and really capable long-range scopes start at about $800. The superb 4.5-18x 44mm Bushnell Elite LRHS pictured sells for $1,360 on Amazon.com, and it's worth every solitary cent.

Pick MOA or MILS

When it comes to picking an elevation-compensating measurement system, you've got to go with either Imperial (minutes of angle) or Metric (Milliradians). Many tactical types, especially those with military service in their past, will froth at the mouth and emphatically state that MOA should be abolished and

Mils are the salvation of the long-range future. Balderdash. Both are good, both are capable, but both have weaknesses.

In reality, you'll get along best with whichever measurement system you use most in everyday life. If that's metric, Mils are for you. If you're an American accustomed to the Imperial measurement system (seems ironic, doesn't it?) MOA is your poison.

You probably know this, but it's worth mentioning: by a stroke of Imperial luck MOA basically lines up with inches at 100 yards. In other words, although one MOA is in fact 1.047 inches at 100 yards we can—for practical purposes—discard the 0.047 and just think of MOA as one inch at 100 yards, two inches at 200 yards, seven inches at 700 yards, and so forth. Sure, there will be slight discrepancies at extreme range, but you're going to validate your trajectory with either system and tweak drop charts anyway, so what's the worry?

Mils, on the other hand, measure 10 centimeters at 100 meters, 20 at 200 meters, and so forth. I run Mil-based scopes a lot because it's part of my job, but I'll admit that I still relate to MOA better. It's just easier for me to envision an MOA at, say, 700 yards (about seven inches) than it is to envision a Mil at 700 meters (exactly how big is 70 centimeters, anyway?)

The TROPHY Xtreme scope features a MOA based turret with 1/4 adjustments.

Whichever system you choose, make sure that your turret and the reticle inside both work on the same system. Believe it or not, for years many so-called tactical scopes were built with MOA turrets and Mil-dot reticles. It's much easier if both are the same.

Also be sure that you like the reticle inside the scope. I'm a hunter and a practical shooter, so I don't particularly care for really, really complex reticles that appear to be some sort of screen door when you look through the scope. I like an MOA or Mil scale that isn't too coarse, and that has numbers to help you find your place. Let me tell you, it's a pain to have to count down 27 MOA on a scale without numbers.

Level Your Scope

I don't care if it *looks* crooked, if your reticle is properly leveled up to the vertical axis of your rifle, that's how it needs to stay. As humans we tend to hold rifles tilted and, well, that makes reticles appear to not be straight. Trouble is, if you turn the scope to make it look straight, your point of impact will be off to one side or the other at long range.

There are several ways to level up a scope. The best way is to take it to an OCD gunsmith with a sophisticated leveling device. He'll get it perfect or he won't sleep that night. Since I do my own, I've found that matching a level attached to the barrel with a level laid across the top of the scope base gives me a close-to-perfect reference; I then install the rings and scope and simply lay a level across the top of the elevation turret and rotate the scope body until it matches the level attached to the barrel.

Be aware that scope rings usually pull a scope out of level as they are tightened, especially cheap rings that haven't been lapped. Exercise great care as you slowly work the ring screws tight.

Prevent Cant

Even if your scope is perfectly level to the axis of your rifle, your eyes can't level it up in the field without a little help. Gradual slopes in the downrange terrain typically cause shooters to bias their reticle in the same direction as the landscape. Mount a quality level bubble to the body of your scope, and level it up to the crosshairs. You can level it at the same time as you mount your optic, or you can lay prone with your vertical crosswire held on a perfectly plumb line drawn on a tall wall and tighten down the level.

Pay Attention to Parallax

What is parallax? Point your finger at a distant object. Now close your non-dominant eye. You'll note that your finger appears to jump off to the side. In very basic terms, parallax is like that: it's an optical

distortion that—unless adjusted to the specific distance you're shooting—introduces miss-inducing inconsistencies into your aim.

Most traditional hunting scopes do not have adjustable parallax. Rather, the fixed parallax is set at 100 yards, and inside of typical hunting distances to 300 yards or so it's close enough. However, you'll want to be sure that your long-distance scope has adjustable parallax.

Here's how to make the most of it: First, if your scope's parallax dial (often called a "side focus knob" or "adjustable objective") is marked with numbers allegedly tuned to yards. Ignore them. Set your rifle on double sandbags or a bipod and rear bag, get the crosshairs on the target, and back away from the rifle. Now, without contact, lean over and peer through the scope. Move your head around while still looking through, and slowly turn the parallax adjustment back and forth until the crosshairs stop moving around on the face of the target. Once determined, I like to put my own personal yardage marks on the adjustment knob with a permanent silver paint marker.

Understand Station Pressure Vs. Adjusted Pressure

When calculating ballistics on a computer program or an app, you'll have to input some atmospheric data such as temperature, elevation, and so forth. Or you can just enter the actual station pressure at your location, as measured by a Kestrel or similar device.

Understanding the difference between station or "absolute" pressure and adjusted pressure—which is what you'll see on most weather apps and so forth—is like comprehending the difference in how your mother loves you and how your mother in law loves you. In a nutshell, station (absolute) pressure is actual air density, while adjusted pressure is tweaked to read about the same—in a given condition—as a barometer would at sea level.

For instance, if your pressure device reads in the neighborhood of 29.92, it's been adjusted to sea-level-like output. If that's the case, inputting a relatively accurate altitude and temperature into your ballistic program will produce a relatively accurate calculation. However, if your Kestrel reads something like 25.78 that's station pressure, and you'll input that and more or less ignore altitude.

Capable apps have a swipe-type switch that enables the user to choose between station (absolute) pressure and adjusted pressure. Candidly, I'm lazy, and I tend to just set the device to adjusted pressure, input the number 29.92 in the barometric pressure field, and enter the local temperature and altitude. My laziness will probably bite me in the hindquarter someday, but so far my simple approach has worked pretty well.

With some of the more advanced rangefinders on the market, such as Bushnell's Elite 1 Mile CONX—which pairs with your phone's ballistic app—you can use a Kestrel in tandem with the rangefinder for immediate, accurate, sophisticated calculations.

Elite 1 Mile CONX

Run A Ballistic Calculator Correctly

Unless you grew up with touch-screen electronics in your hands, correctly inputting all the necessary data into a ballistic app or calculator can be confusing. A few things are critical. Measure your scope height above bore and enter that. Make sure you've got your sight-in distance entered. Double-check that you've correctly chosen between MOA and Mils. Work your magic with whatever pressure system you've chosen (see above) and enter that info.

Double-check that you've chosen the correct projectile from the bullet library (or correctly entered the data to built a custom projectile) and entered the correct velocity. Be sure you've chosen the correct ballistic coefficient profile—usually "G1" but sometimes "G7." If you want your calculation to be close right out of the gate, it's critical to chronograph your ammo from your gun and use the resulting velocity average.

Know Your Bullet's Speed

To reliably calculate ballistics and predict required adjustments for distant shots, you'll have to know the average velocity of your chosen projectile when fired from your particular rifle. Fire a series of shots—preferable at least five—through a reliable chronograph such as the RCBS Ammo Master shown, toggle through the readout to the "average velocity" computation, and jot that number down in your notebook. You'll use it in your phone's ballistic app and when creating range cards at home.

Go prone like a sniper

Traditionally, hunters and high-power competition shooters lay prone at a significant angle to their rifle. It's comfortable to do so, and if you draw up a knee it lifts your abdomen off the ground and minimizes the effect of heartbeat on the stability of your position. However, if you're shooting a scoped rifle from a bipod there's a better way: lay straight behind the rifle with an imaginary line drawn down its barrel running rearward through your shoulder and hip. Use your toes to scooch forward and "load" the bipod, which aids consistent pressure between rifle and shoulder.

With your body positioned directly behind the rifle and the bipod loaded, your position will minimize muzzle jump during recoil. In fact, a correctly built position will enable you to spot your own impacts past a few hundred yards, even with heavy calibers. With a good muzzle brake, you may even be able to watch your own vapor trace as it arcs downrange toward your target.

If you experience too much crosshair throb from your heartbeat, stuff a folded-up jacket or whatever is handy under your chest to lessen the contact of your abdomen with the ground.

Steel yourself

Paper targets are all very well up close where you can walk down and check your groups, and they're wonderful on a proper high-power range with somebody pulling and marking targets in the pits downrange. But for most long-distance shooting a healthy-sized steel target is an invaluable asset. Paint it white, and impacts will show clearly, enabling you to pinpoint exactly where you hit.

Small steel targets are fun and challenging, but when you're working out your rifle and really getting to know it, actually catching each bullet and seeing its exact point of impact is far more valuable than "you're somewhere off the top left edge." Get a big steel target and use it to become a better shooter.

Range It Right

Getting a correct range reading with your laser rangefinder is critical to making the appropriate adjustment to your elevation dial. All too many rangefinders promise far more than they deliver. Either the ranging engine is too weak and won't read off of your intended target, or the laser divergence is so wide that you can't get a pinpoint reading.

Experts will suggest getting your best reading on the target, then ranging just off of each side and over and under it. You should be able to narrow the results down to the truth. Also, it really helps to brace against something steady. I typically range from my shooting position and brace my right wrist against my riflescope, as you see pictured with the Bushnell Fusion 1 Mile ARC rangefinder/bino

combination. As an aside, the rangefinder in this unit is superb—I've hit targets as far as 1,800 yards consistently.

Keep up with the wind

Correctly reading and compensating for wind takes experience, luck, and a sizeable crystal ball. It's the only element of long-range shooting that can't be broken down into predictable science.

Wind is called by the clock, with the shooter in the center aiming at 12 o'clock. A full crosswind is termed "full value," and a wind parallel with the shooter is termed "no value." The increase in effect on your bullet from no value to full value is exponential.

Long, detailed articles have and will be written about compensating for wind, and we can't cover all the elements here. However, a few things are worth knowing:

- Wind at the muzzle has the most effect, since a small deviation near the muzzle translates to big divergence downrange.
- Grass, leaves, dust, and floating insects are all good indicators of wind direction and strength.
- Clouds of dirt kicked up by missed shots are invaluable aids in determining wind direction and strength at the target.
- In heavy wind, recognize that your first shot is basically a measuring shot: work your bolt fast and be ready to follow it up with a corrected hold immediately, before wind conditions have time to change.
- Bullets with high ballistic coefficient numbers (BC) buck the wind far better than conventional-BC bullets, making distant hits in wind far easier.

Breath Out And Sque-E-E-Ze

Like many shooters, I was taught to take a few deep breaths and then hold the last one halfway out while squeezing the trigger. However, allowing your lungs to simply empty themselves of air and shooting during the resulting natural “respiratory pause” has proven to be more consistent.

Refine your aim as you pause just slightly between deep breaths, then slowly squeeze that trigger when your body is fully oxygenated but your lungs are empty and resting, your is heartbeat slow, and your eyesight sharp.

Watch the vapor trace

No shooter becomes adept at hitting distant targets without becoming an accomplished spotter. Practice sessions with a buddy are more effective than alone, because you get more definitive feedback on your misses and because spotting for each other allows each of you to learn more about what bullets do in different wind conditions.

Don’t just watch the target for impacts. As they fly, bullets distort the air around them, resulting in a visible vapor trail, or trace as some call it. It will arch above the target, curve with the wind, and if a good shot has been made, lead directly to the target. If the shot misses, often watching where the vapor trail passes the target will enable the spotter to give more accurate feedback than just seeing a puff of dirt fly up.

Depending on cartridge velocity and bullet BC, the vapor trail can appear as a high, very curved arch, or it can flick out to the target with little curve at all, or somewhere between. I've shot at 1,120 yards with my 20-inch .308, but the vapor trail arches so high that it literally leaves the field of view in my spotting scope and drops back into it as the bullet nears the target. Conversely, I've shot at 1,200 yards with my 26-inch 7mm Weatherby Magnum and a high-BC bullet at 3,200 fps, and the arc of its vapor trail only curves halfway up from the center of the field of view.

Wind can sweep away a vapor trail and make it almost impossible to detect, as can heavy mirage. Best conditions are still, cool mornings with high humidity.

Dial or hold over?

Although every long-range scope should have quality, consistent elevation adjustment turrets, and although dialing for a distant shot is arguably the most precise way to aim, holding over via an MOA or Mil reticle is faster.

Last spring I was at a long-range shooting clinic, and at the end the instructors put on several speed-shooting drills that turned into a competition with a rifle for the winner. For three days we'd been dialing for every shot, and all the shooters participating continued to do so. After clearing it with the instructors, I switched to holding over—and my final time was less than half that of the other shooters.

In that case, I was shooting a simple duplex-type reticle, and it took some mental acrobatics on my part to calculate certain points on the duplex to MOA. A numbered reticle with hash marks every MOA or every half-MIL makes it easy. Just consult your chart, and instead of dialing up 11.5 MOA, for instance, just use the reticle to hold over 11.5 MOA.

http://www.firearmsnews.com/guns/rifles/ak47/nine-factors-of-kalashikov-reliability/

Nine Factors of Kalashikov Reliability

by FAN Online Editors | June 26th, 2018 | *By Richard Venola*

"You can take an AK, throw it in the mud, shake it off and it'll run as if it was just out of the armory."

We've all grown up hearing the testimonials and the clichés: "You can take an AK, throw it in the mud, shake it off and it'll run as if it was just out of the armory." Or, "Charlie would pop up out of the rice paddy water and open fire."

And they don't seem to wear out, either. AP photos from Sudan show starving guerillas clutching rifles and their sole magazine with no bluing left and the wood dried to cracking, yet the rifles continue to fight, even though their untrained owners provide them with little or no maintenance, because they don't really understand what makes them work.

Apocryphal tales poured out of Vietnam. One claimed that the CIA had handloaded magazines of AK ammo with dynamite and then left them alongside remote sections of the Ho Chi Minh trail. The idea was that guerillas would find them by chance—"Look, Nguyen, one of our careless brothers lost a magazine…"—with catastrophic results.

According to the legend, somebody finally tested several of these rounds. And not only did they not blow up the rifle, but it cycled perfectly. Don't test this at home.

Another RVN legend is that the American high command had to issue an order forbidding GIs from discarding their new M16s in favor of captured or black-market AKs, as photos might damage American prestige in the world press. I doubt this one, as shooting the enemy's weapon is always a dangerous proposition. But this shows the awe and respect held by U.S. and allied troops for the Kalashnikov's almost mystical durability.

Verifiably, the design is so resilient that AKs built by hand-drill and file in the village of Darra, Pakistan, serve alongside Soviet-made variants in Afghanistan, without measurable differences (although sometimes egregious metallurgy can produce spectacular failures suitable for YouTube).

Let’s explore just some of the engineering reasons why the AK is reliable.

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1. Positive Magazine Locking

Anyone who has ever used an M16 in the field knows that getting the magazine to lock is problematic, and the slapping of the mag has become a fixture of Hollywood to show a character’s determination, sort of a visual “We’re going in!”

Indeed, with America’s first attempt at a detachable magazine, the M-1 Carbine, getting the 15-round mag to stick was an equally iffy procedure. And our M-14 mag’s front camming lug is so small you have to feel around for it, like your first girlfriend’s bra snap.

But the AK’s mag has a brawny camming lug and a matching deep recess that can pack up with dirt and still function. The mag locking catch is oversized with a powerful spring. Like a pitbull’s jaw, once it goes “click” it’s not letting go. Also, the length of the classic banana clip acts as a powerful lever in the event of resistance by mud, grit, rim-shards or human remains.

2. Case Taper

Perhaps this, more than any other factor except the beefy magazine lips, is the most important reason an AK is so reliable, and especially and eternally more so than any straight-walled 5.56/.223 weapon. Every self-loading weapon chambered for a tapered cartridge is more reliable than the same design chambered in a straight-walled cartridge.

In the U.S., the M1909 Benet-Mercie LMG was chambered in .30-’06 and discarded after six years, yet in tapered .303 British, it served until 1939. The Lewis LMG was superb in .303 British, yet failed in .30-’06, 7.92×57 and 7.65×53. And the excellent Czech zB-26/30 (chambered in the straight-walled 7.92×57) only became a reliability legend as the .303 Bren Gun.

One must note that while the U.S. has fussed about with a half-dozen straight-walled 7.51×51 NATO machine guns in the past 60 years, the tapered 7.62x54R made the PKM machine gun the most reliable GPMG in the world through the same period. Why?

Think of this: if you have a tapered case wall, and the case is seated, the wall of the chamber and the case are in contact. Upon extraction, they pull away from each other. Anything that was between them, be it dirt, grit, or casing fragments is left there as the case, like your summer romance said: “It’s been nice.”

But with a straight-walled case (.30-’06/7.62×51/5.56×45) as the case struggles to be pulled loose from parallel chamber walls,
all those fragments and all that dirt try to grab the casing. It’s like that Spring Break in Daytona Beach: Casing: “Dude! She wants me to meet her parents. Get me outta here.” Extractor: “Man, I’m trying, but there’s just so much I can overcome. Lunch with dad at the club? Damn, a chunk of your rim just came off in my claw…”

3. Hard Chrome

Tropical service and corrosive priming are both as tough on rifling as Hepatitis C on a liver. The cure is hard chrome. Also referred to as industrial chrome, this is laid on much thicker than the shiny stuff on the neighbor's Harley. We're talking about .010, depending on what year and what place of manufacture.

Hard chrome really is hard, with a Rockwell of about 65, making it only slightly softer than your ex-wife's heart. It resists oxidization better than almost any metal except gold, and makes barrel cleaning sort of optional, except for the purposes of accuracy. Alas, if you're truly concerned about accuracy, trade your AK for a Lewis Machine & Tool AR.

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4. Magazine Lips

Bent, dinged or factory misshapened magazine lips are the number one cause of all weapons malfunctions, whether manual, semi-or fully-automatic. 1941: Upon being issued new submachine guns, Soviet soldiers would pass around the drums and magazines, test fire and decide who kept what. Legend holds that this was an important factor in why the lips on a Kalashnikov mag are thicker than buckle-bunnies around a rodeo star.

If you drop an M-16 magazine, it's toast. That's why the U.S. military considers them un-serialized, disposable items. But, unless it's used as a monopod on concrete, one AK mag will last the life of the weapon. And an AK has a long, long life. Those AK mag lips will outlast all of us and the host weapon.

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5. Heavy Bolt Carrier Group

The engineering formula says that the bolt carrier should outweigh the bolt by a factor of five; the AK's carrier/piston outweigh the bolt by a factor of seven (14.45 oz. vs. 2.6 oz.). Having a heavy bolt carrier is like having a really strong hand on the wine-cork puller. This is one reason M-1 Garands are more reliable under harsh conditions than M-14s: The long operating rod (which functions as a bolt carrier) weighs more than the M-14's shorter, lighter rod. In the case of the AK, the long-stroke piston is connected to the heavy bolt carrier and lends its weight to the effort.

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6. Ease of Cleaning

Observe a Marine Corps squadbay after a weapons cleaning session and you'll see a Biblical amount of Q-tips, pipe cleaners, patches, small rags, dirty towels, worn-out chamber brushes and specialty tools, including some that resemble Medieval instruments of torture.

Were you to find yourself in an Afghan village among Mujaheddin (been there, done that), you'd see them with their AKs, tying knots in their boot laces for the bore (optional) and using a piece of rag dampened with 10-30 from a truck's dip-stick for the rest of their ablutions.

Any Syrian villager with an IQ above room temperature can pull off the receiver cover, remove the action spring, bolt carrier/piston and remove the bolt and clean them all with the tail of his shirt, and put it all back together. Licking his fingers, he's ready for another week of combat in about five minutes. Any dirt, grime, caked oil and metal shards he missed have found their way into the numerous recesses inside the action and are of no concern.

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7. Free Travel (Momentum)

You're stuck with a dead battery on lover's lane. You can't seem to muscle the F-150 over a small rock to reach the downhill, so you push it backward a few feet, then quickly forward to get it rolling, and it pops right over the rock (and you pop the clutch in 2nd and get Desdemona home by midnight).

This same concept is critical in weapon design, and the AK has a lot of free travel: Upon firing, the hard-working bolt carrier travels about a quarter inch before it starts to cam the bolt open, and then it goes a little too far at the rear of its travel, then it travels freely forward before the hard work of stripping a cartridge out of the magazine. Then, when the bolt has firmly chambered the round, the carrier continues forward a smidge before camming the bolt into its locked position.

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8. Long-Stroke Piston

Short tappets and gas impingement, designed for accuracy and clean rifles, are for urban sissies. Real rifles, designed for a rough life in the dirt, use long-stroke pistons. That added mass flying back and forth detracts from quick, accurate follow-up shots. Who knew?

But again, if you wanted accuracy you should have been born in a different village, joined a different army or bought an LMT AR and $95 worth of cleaning gear.

Important details: The gas relief holes gradually bleed off pressure instead of the all-or-nothing of short tappets and impingement; the piston is hard chromed because it gets coated with corrosive gas residue; the piston rod is connected to the carrier by a pin in a flexible union, that way, as the two parts travel together, they don’t bind and lose energy. Kalashnikov and his team (including some really savvy Kraut engineers) knew what they were doing.

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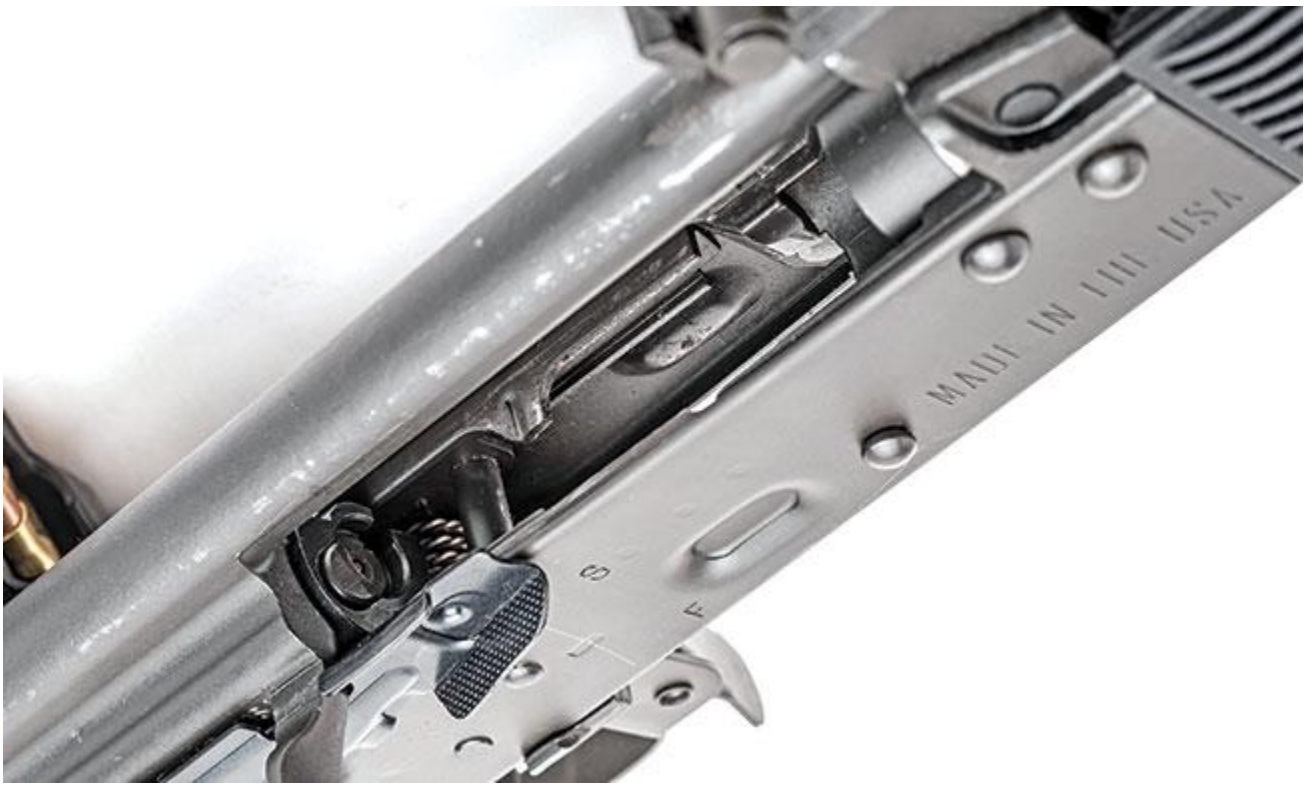
9. Loose Action Tolerances



Yes. When you shake your AK and the inside parts rattle around, it’s a good thing. Don’t worry, they’re all going to go to the right places, and where it’s critical, tolerances are plenty tight. But the AK is designed to fire on the run, on full-auto, as masses of Soviet infantry sweep across a pulverized objective.

It’s designed to heat up, and as parts heat they expand. There has to be room for them to grow. Also, there has to be room for the parts to reciprocate when there is dirt and grit in the action.

Even in the Arctic, feeding and extracting cartridges produces thousands of tiny particles—and sometimes small chunks—of case material, scraped off or gouged out of the rim by the extractor. Eventually, this will build up. There has to be room at the inn, and your Kalashnikov is an excellent innkeeper.

https://www.gunsamerica.com/digest/killing-cousins-a-tale-of-three-axis-submachine-guns/

Killing Cousins: A Tale of Three Axis Submachine Guns

by WILL DABBS *on* JUNE 29, 2018

The Second World War was the bloodiest, most expansive conflict in all of human history. World War 2 affected most everybody on the planet. Empires rose and fell, and upwards of sixty million people lost their lives. Roughly 3% of the world's population perished during those six horrible years.

World War 2 saw desperation on a planetary scale. Nation states struggled for their very existence, straining every aspect of their respective societies to raise and equip armies on an unprecedented scale. The United States became known as the Arsenal of Democracy, and Allied forces in all combat theaters used American equipment to varying degrees.

We didn't really get ramped up until Pearl Harbor in December of 1941. By D-Day in June of 1944, we were already powering down our production of landing craft and capital ships. At the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, the US Navy fielded 8 aircraft carriers. By the end of the war, we had 99. Those two and one-half years saw production on an unimaginable scale.

The MP34 was a popular weapon among Waffen SS troops, particularly early in the war.

Meanwhile, the Germans were undergoing a similar maximum effort to arm and equip their legions on their dark missions of planetary conquest. The Nazis drew small arms in particular from a variety of sources. Allied nations provided weapons, as did manufacturing plants in newly occupied territories. As a result, the German war machine found itself fielding a wide amalgam of designs, some of which were more effective and sustainable than others.

The German war machine really fielded two separate armies. The details are muddled even today but the Heer served as the ground combat force of the Wehrmacht, while the paramilitary SS served alongside as a separate

elite entity. Later in the war the SS enjoyed a priority in logistics and equipment. Early on, however, they had to make do with what weapons they could scrounge. This resulted in an interesting milieu of domestic and foreign-produced small arms. In no other area is this curious phenomenon more clearly manifest than in the area of submachine guns.

The MP34, the Beretta 38A, and the MP40 submachine guns represent very different design philosophies. Each gun was effective, but the MP34 and 38A were ultimately unsustainable.

The Germans saw their industry transformed from a collective of cottage artisans of sorts into a manufacturing juggernaut that prevailed in the face of material shortages of many manifest flavors as well as round-the-clock bombing. Early guns were meticulously crafted and expensive. Later weapons, though functional, were designed from the outset to be readily manufacturable. Those in between exhibited characteristics of each. The three best examples are the Steyr MP34, the Beretta 38A, and the MP40.

Mechanical Elegance—The MP34

The Steyr Solothurn MP34 was a classic example of pre-war Swiss and German craftsmanship. Cut from massive blocks of forged steel, the MP34 was elegant but sinfully expensive.

The MP34 began as an effort to circumvent the restrictions placed upon Germany by the Treaty of Versailles that ended World War 1. This treaty stipulated that the Germans could not produce a pistol-caliber firearm with a barrel length of more than four inches or a magazine capacity greater than eight rounds. These dimensions were, incidentally, taken from the vital statistics of the P08 Parabellum pistol. As a result, the German weapons manufacturing company Rheinmetall acquired controlling rights in the Swiss company Waffenfabrik Solothurn. In 1929 they began development of a new submachine gun.

The Steyr Solothurn MP34 was a classic example of pre-war Swiss and German craftsmanship. Cut from massive blocks of forged steel, the MP34 was elegant but sinfully expensive.

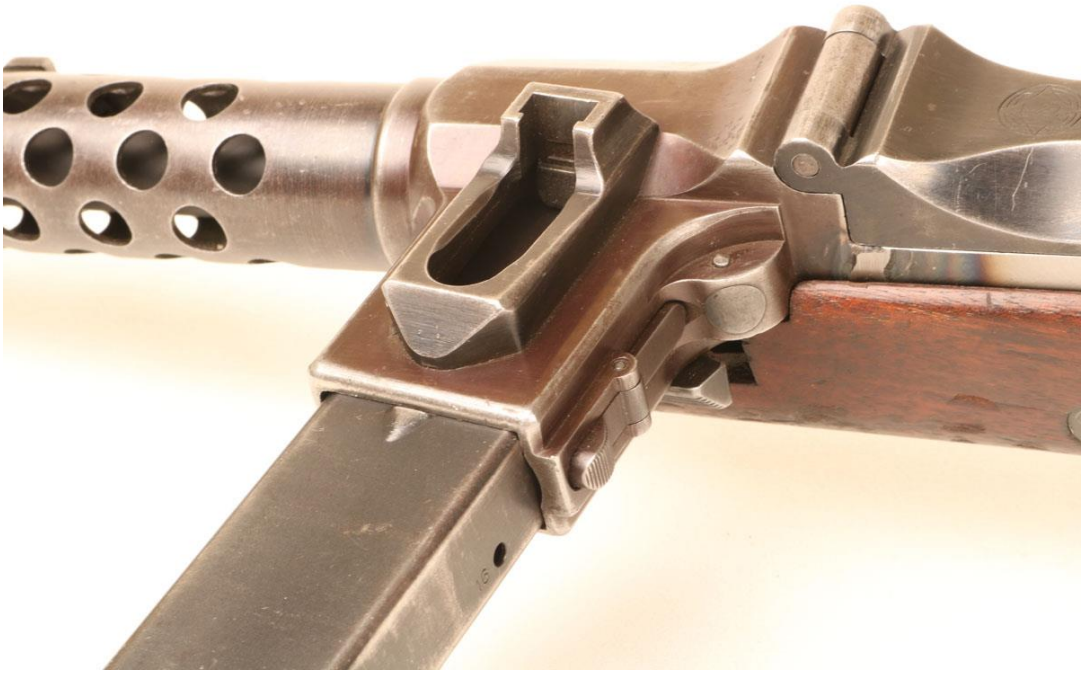
This Swiss weapon was originally known as the S1-100 and drew influence from the WW1-era MP18. Sporting open-bolt operation, a selective fire trigger group, and a refined degree of execution not rivaled before or since the MP34 has been universally extolled as the “Rolls Royce of Submachine Guns.” The receiver components, barrel jacket, and magazine housing were all cut from big blocks of forged steel. While this made the gun rugged and reliable, it was also boat anchor heavy and exceptionally expensive to produce.

The perforated barrel shroud on the MP34 included a sling swivel and bayonet lug. It was heavy and difficult to produce.

The MP34 included such niceties as a sliding fire selector on the left aspect of the forearm and a magazine-loading device built into the magazine housing. To charge the magazines using stripper clips one would insert the magazine from the bottom rather than the side and feed rounds in from the top.

The fire selector on the MP34 was a sliding switch on the left aspect of the forearm. Forward is full auto, back is semi.

While the gun was produced in 9x23mm Steyr, 9x25mm Mauser, and standard 9mm Parabellum, it was the Parabellum version that saw action with the German military. The larger guns can run 9mm Parabellum rounds with an appropriately chambered barrel. The shorter rounds rattle around in the magazine a bit, but it remains reliable nonetheless.



The machined magazine housing on the MP34 included a complicated magazine-loading fixture. Magazines could be affixed from the bottom and ammunition loaded via stripper clips from the top.

The Beretta 38A: The Italian Stallion

The Beretta 38A was an Old World weapon with a few modern amenities. Despite some unconventional geometry, the 38A was an exceptionally fine combat tool.

Originally designed for Beretta in 1935 by Tullio Marengoni, the Moschetto Automatica Beretta (Beretta Automatic Musket) 38A was a remarkably effective weapon. Sporting an unnaturally long barrel and a fire control system built into the gun’s twin triggers, the Model 38A was arguably the most effective submachine

gun design for the war. While the 38A did employ extensive use of time-intensive machined components, the gun was built around a tubular steel receiver that made it somewhat easier to produce than the MP34.

The Beretta 38A was an Old World weapon with a few modern amenities. Despite some unconventional geometry, the 38A was an exceptionally fine combat tool.

The Beretta 38A also fired from the open bolt via advanced primer ignition. The gun fed from 10, 20, 30, and 40-round magazines and enjoyed a sedate rate of fire of around 600 rounds per minute. The forward trigger produced semi auto fire while the aft trigger was full auto.

The Beretta 38A sports twin triggers as a fire control system. The forward trigger is semiauto. The back is full auto. Nothing is faster.

For reasons known only to Mister Marengoni the gun charges on the right and ejects out the left. As odd as this seems ejection is sufficiently far forward as to not interfere with right-handed firers. The 38A is the only combat weapon with which I am acquainted that actually runs better for left-handed shooters.

For whatever reason the Italians designed the Beretta 38A to feed from the bottom, charge on the right, and eject out the left.

The long barrel jacket includes a bayonet lug and effective muzzle brake. The gun's overall length puts the center of gravity well forward and makes it exceptionally controllable as a result. When combined with the gun's prodigious 40-round magazine capacity this made the weapon an exceptional combat implement. The 38A was coveted among elite SS and Fallschirmjager units as a result. Later simplified versions did away with the cumbersome barrel jacket.

My Beretta 38A has had a stock crack repaired with a pair of wooden inserts glued cross-wise across the defect.

The Archetype—The MP40

The MP40 was an iconic part of the German war machine. Advanced, simple to use, and effective, this gun was a ubiquitous part of the Nazis' dark conquests throughout the war.

The German MP40 was the world's first submachine gun truly optimized for mass production. The gun made maximum use of industrial stampings and eschewed wooden furniture of any sort in favor of synthetic Bakelite. The MP40 was also the first production subgun to incorporate a folding steel stock.

The MP40 was an iconic part of the German war machine. Advanced, simple to use, and effective, this gun was a ubiquitous part of the Nazis' dark conquests throughout the war.

The Allies erroneously called the MP40 the Schmeisser. Hugo Schmeisser likely had a part in the design of the MP40's flawed double column, single feed magazine, but his involvement with the rest of the gun was minimal at best. Around a million MP40's were produced before the MP44 assault rifle supplanted it. As a result, most all Allied forces facing German units anywhere in the world encountered the gun.

Two of the MP40's most groundbreaking attributes were its folding steel stock and synthetic furniture.

The MP40 was an evolutionary development of the previous MP38. The MP38 sported an expensive machined tubular receiver but was esoterically very similar to the later weapon. The bolt assemblies are interchangeable between the two guns. At a glance the MP38 sports longitudinal flutes on the receiver as well as a hole in each side of the magazine well about the size of a dime.

The MP40 could be found anyplace the Germans fought in the hands of Luftwaffe, Kriegsmarine, Wehrmacht, and Waffen SS troops.

The bolt assembly of the MP40 consists of a series of nested pressed steel components that telescope into each other in the manner of those collapsible Boy Scout camping cups. This renders the firing cycle of the MP40 exceptionally smooth as a result. The gun is full auto only, but it cycles at such a slow rate that singles are easy for the experienced trigger finger.

Trigger Time

The MP34, the Beretta 38A, and the MP40 submachine guns represent very different design philosophies. Each gun was effective, but the MP34 and 38A were ultimately unsustainable.

Each of these three guns has its own personality. They all three fire the same 9mm Parabellum ammunition so keeping them fed in combat would have been no great chore. The magazines of the MP34 and Beretta 38A are both double column, double feed designs that remain easy to charge without a dedicated loader. The magazine of the MP40, by contrast, tapers to a single feed at presentation. While this might theoretically make the feeding cycle more consistent, it demands that the operator keep track of a magazine loader in the field. There was a small ancillary pouch on the side of the standard-issue six-cell magazine pouches that carried this indispensable tool. You can load MP40 magazines to capacity using a small dowel, but it is a pain.

The MP34 is heavy, accurate, and controllable. The rigid charging handle protrudes on the right and reciprocates with the bolt. The fire selector is easy to manage with the weak hand while running the gun right handed, and magazine changes are no great challenge. While the side-mounted magazine does throw the gun's balance off a bit, it also allows the operator to run the gun from the prone. Shooting while on one's belly might not seem a big deal at a civilian range. While fighting through bombed-out European cities against an enemy that shoots back it can take on a great deal of importance, however.

The MP34 was refined, heavy, and expensive.

The Beretta 38A is long and ungainly but exceptionally controllable. The gun is lighter than the MP34 or MP40 and swings more quickly. The twin-trigger fire control system is as efficient as any ever devised. The gun's lengthy geometry might have presented a problem for airborne operations except that German Fallshirmjagers jumped with their long guns in separate weapons canisters.

The Beretta 38A was an Old World weapon with a few modern amenities. Despite some unconventional geometry, the 38A was an exceptionally fine combat tool.

Magazines are easy to load and easy to run. The magazine release is a simple flapper behind the magazine well that is readily accessed by either hand while remaining unobtrusive. The non-reciprocating right-sided charging handle is a bit of a chore to access when firing right handed. However, 100 million AK rifles sport a similar geometry, and they seem to fare just fine.

The MP40 is the most ungainly of the three guns reviewed, but it yet remains accurate, robust, and controllable. The weapon's prodigious weight located well forward combined with the anemic recoil impulse of the 9mm Parabellum round keep the gun manageable. The sling mounts are technically reversible, but reversing the

forward sling point involves dismounting the barrel nut, an insurmountable chore in the absence of proper tools. The rigid charging handle protrudes on the left side of the gun and would abrade mercilessly should the gun be carried slung with the sling on the left.

The MP40 was industrial but effective.

In practical operation, German troops were trained to fire the gun with the stock extended and carry it slung around the neck. The stock was to be folded only for storage or transport. They were also taught that the gun's long magazine could be used as a monopod. The standard method of employment for the MP40 involved placing one's weak hand underneath the receiver rather than around the magazine as is so frequently depicted in the movies. The notched barrel rest underneath the barrel is designed to keep the gun from dropping inside an open-topped personnel carrier under recoil.

Denouement

These three Axis submachine gun designs reflect three very different martial philosophies. The MP34 was elegant, rugged, and effective. It was also strategically frivolous and unsustainable in a global war for survival.

The Beretta 38A was also a gun for another time. Long, cumbersome, and time-consuming to produce, it was more industrially manageable than the MP34 yet still remained an inefficient design in a strategic sense. Given the transient nature of Italian allegiances during the war, the 38A was never available in truly large quantities. The German leadership could obviously not count on a reliable source of spare parts or support equipment either.

The MP40 ushered in a new era of martial weaponry. Relatively easy to produce by semi-skilled labor on industrial presses, the MP40 lent itself to mass production while remaining sufficiently refined as to be a reliable combat implement. Alas, at the apogee of production the United States produced 65,000 M1 Carbines per day. With an ultimate production number six and one-half times greater than that of the MP40, the outcome of the war was decided the moment the United States got involved. Ideological fervor and personal gallantry might win battles, but factories win wars.

Each of these classic subguns is remarkably controllable. This magazine fired at fifteen meters in short full auto bursts is fairly typical.

Special thanks to www.worldwarsupply.com for the period equipment used in this project.

Technical Specifications

	MP34	Beretta 38A	MP40
Caliber	9mm Para	9mm Para	9mm Para
Overall Length	33.5 in	37.2 in	24.8/32.8 in
Barrel Length	7.9 in	12.4	9.9 in
Weight	9.4 lbs	9.24 lbs	8.75 lbs
Rate of Fire	600 rpm	600 rpm	525 rpm
Magazine Capacity	20/32	10/20/30/40	32

The Italian Beretta 38A was a popular weapon among Waffen SS and Fallschirmjager troops.

Thank you,
Paul Curtis
President - CARGO
www.cargogunclub.org
"If you can read this, thank a teacher. For the fact that it is in English, thank a Veteran."
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