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Citizens Association for Responsible Gun Ownership = CARGO

[www.cargogunclub.org](http://www.cargogunclub.org)

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Hello Fellow CARGO Members,

The next meeting will be held at Napoli's on **Thursday, June 15th.**

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.

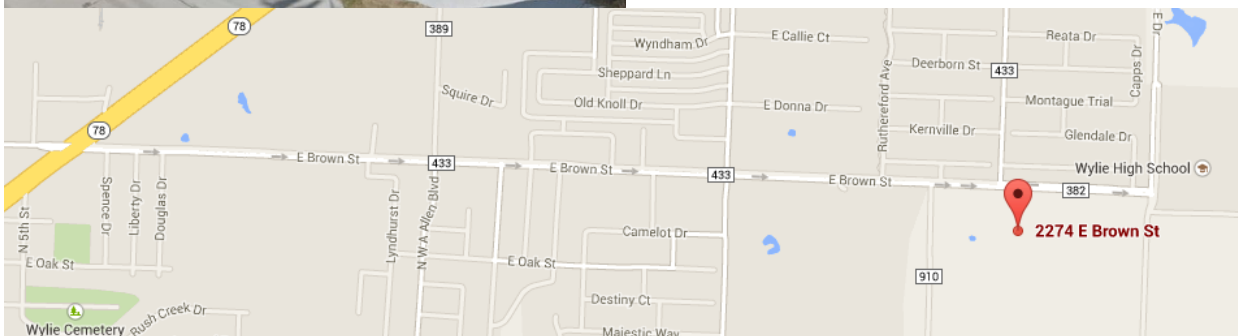
Member Don Bridges has volunteered his shop for the meeting. There are a very limited number of chairs at the shop, so please bring a camp chair for the meeting. We will meet there from 7:00 (ish) until 9:00 (ish)

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.



Meeting gun topics:

- For show and tell, if you have any firearms manufactured by the following:
  - **Deutsche Waffen- und Munitionsfabriken Aktien-Gesellschaft** (German Weapons and Munitions public limited company), known as **DWM**, was an arms company in Imperial Germany created in 1896 when Ludwig Loewe & Company united its weapons and ammunition production facilities within one company.
  - **Llama** Firearms, officially known as Llama-Gabilondo y Cia SA, was a Spanish arms company founded in 1904 under the name Gabilondo and Urresti.
  - **Astra**: Astra Unceta y Cía was a Spanish weapons manufacturer founded on July 17, 1908 under the name of Esperanza y Unceta by Juan Esperanza and Pedro Unceta.
  - **Benelli**: Benelli Armi SpA was founded in 1911 with production focused on motorcycles. In the mid-1960's the firearms business was started.
  - **Auto-Ordnance Corp** Founded in 1916 by John T. Thompson and others. Their Products included various models of Thompson machine gun.
- 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](mailto: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](http://www.cargogunclub.org)

<http://www.guns.com/2017/05/18/obama-era-gun-control-reg-official-dead/>

## **Obama-era gun control rule officially dead**

[5/18/17](#) | by [Daniel Terrill](#)

The rule added during the Obama Administration to bar certain Social Security recipients from buying guns has been listed as unpublished by the [Federal Register](#).

The rule, “Implementation of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System Improvement Amendments Act of 2007,” was scheduled to publish May 18.

The rule would have added Social Security disability recipients who have been deemed unable to manage their own affairs to the federal background check system for gun purchases. The measure would have effectively caused them to fail a background check before buying a gun.

Opponents of the measure argued it would have prohibited guns to the most vulnerable without due process. Shortly into the legislative session, Congress quickly voted to block the measure and became one of the first bills signed off by President Trump.

<https://ruger.com/dataProcess/markIVRecall/index.php?r=y>

Ruger recently discovered that all Mark IV™ pistols (including 22/45™ models) manufactured prior to June 1, 2017 have the potential to discharge unintentionally if the safety is not utilized correctly. In particular, if the trigger is pulled while the safety lever is midway between the "safe" and "fire" positions (that is, the safety is not fully engaged or fully disengaged), then the pistol may not fire when the trigger is pulled. However, if the trigger is released and the safety lever is then moved from the mid position to the "fire" position, the pistol may fire at that time.

- Overview

Mark I, Mark II™ and Mark III™ Pistols are **not** affected by this recall

Although only a small percentage of pistols appear to be affected and we are not aware of any injuries, Ruger is firmly committed to safety and would like to retrofit all potentially affected pistols with an updated safety mechanism.

Until your Mark IV™ pistol has been retrofitted or you verify that it is not subject to the recall, we strongly recommend that you not use your pistol.

## How To Determine If Your Pistol Needs The Retrofit



All Mark IV™ pistols produced prior to June 1, 2017 are potentially affected and therefore are being recalled. This includes Mark IV™ Target, Hunter, Competition, 22/45™, 22/45™ Lite and 22/45™ Tactical models. **These models bear serial numbers beginning with "401" (2017 models) or "WBR" (2016 models).**

### Firearms NOT subject to the Recall

Newly manufactured Mark IV™ pistols will begin with serial number "500." Thus, if you have a Mark IV™ or 22/45™ pistol with a serial number beginning with the number "5," your pistol is not subject to the recall.

### Firearms That Have Been Retrofitted Already



Mark IV™ and 22/45™ pistols retrofitted with the updated safety mechanism are easily identified by the letter "S" in the white safety dot that is visible when the safety is engaged.

## Texas Legislature Ends Session with 7 Pro-Gun Bills Passed

by [Bob Price](#) 2 Jun 2017 Austin, TX [30](#)

**The Texas Legislature ended its 85<sup>th</sup> session, passing seven pro-gun bills. Governor Greg Abbott promptly signed two of them into law. The body also protected gun owners' rights by blocking five anti-gun bills.**

Governor Abbott signed two of the seven pro-gun rights bills into law. Both laws become effective on September 1, 2017. The first, Senate Bill 16, reduces the cost to Texas gun owners wanting to obtain a State-issued License to Carry (LTC). This bill, a priority bill for Lt. Governor Dan Patrick, reduces the LTC fee for new and renewal licenses to the lowest cost in the nation, according to a statement obtained by Breitbart Texas from the [National Rifle Association's](#) (NRA) [Institute for Legislative Action](#) (ILA). Abbott signed the bill into law in a ceremony at a gun store just before the end of the legislative session, Breitbart Texas [reported](#).

"No law abiding Texan should be priced out of the ability to exercise their Second Amendment rights," Governor Abbott said following the bill's signing. "I'd like to thank Senator Robert Nichols and Representative Phil King for their work in expanding liberty in Texas."

Lt. Governor Patrick called the bill a [top priority](#) for the legislature when Senator Nichols introduced the bill in January. "SB 16 will make lawful carry more affordable for law-abiding citizens across the state," the Lt. Governor stated. "No Texan should be deprived of their right to self-protection because of onerous licensing fees imposed by the state."

Abbott also signed House Bill 1819 into law. The bill, authored by State Representative Drew Springer (R-Muenster) provides protection for gun owners purchasing a sound suppressor. "If the Hearing Protection Act that eliminates this federal requirement were to pass Congress before the Texas Legislature meets again in 2019, suppressor owners would have no way of complying with state law and could be guilty of a felony offense without this important change," ILA officials stated. State Senator Charles Perry (R-Lubbock) authored companion Senate bill, SB 842), and guided HB 1819 through the Senate for final passage.

During the final stages of the bill's debate, State Senator Craig Estes (R-Wichita Falls) added an amendment clarifying that a short-barreled firearm with a pistol grip (not non-Class 3 National Firearms Act) is legal to sell an own in Texas. The senator added an amendment to clarify questions about the legality in the Lone Star State relating to the [Mossberg 590 Shockwave](#). Prior to the passage of this law, Texas was one of only two states where the gun could not be legally sold, ILA officials stated. State Representative Poncho Nevarez (D-Eagle Pass) assisted in the House's adoption of the Senate's amendment. In 2014, Mossberg [expanded](#) its manufacturing capacity with a new facility located in Eagle Pass, Texas.

Five other bills passed by the Legislature await the governor's signature. The governor has until June 18 to sign or veto the bills. The ILA details those bills as:

**Senate Bill 263 (companion bills HB 372/HB 403/HB 782)** – This measure repeals the minimum caliber requirement (.32) for demonstrating handgun proficiency during the range instruction portion of the License To Carry course. This unnecessary provision negatively impacts LTC applicants with hand injuries or arthritis who

would benefit from being able to use a smaller caliber handgun. Sent to the governor on May 28. If signed, would take effect on September 1. *Please thank Sen. Charles Perry & Rep. Drew Springer for sponsoring this legislation, as well as Rep. Matt Shaheen (R-Plano) for authoring HB 782.*

**Senate Bill 1566 (includes language from SB 1942/HB 1692)** – Rep. Cole Hefner (R-Mount Pleasant) successfully added a House floor amendment containing the language from his HB 1692 and Sen. Bryan Hughes’ (R-Mineola) SB 1942 to SB 1566, a bill relating to the powers and duties of the boards of trustees for independent school districts. HB 1692 & SB 1942 allowed employees of school districts, open-enrollment charter schools and private elementary or secondary schools who possess valid LTCs to transport and store firearms out of sight in their locked cars and trucks. These employees had been left out of the 2011 law banning employer policies restricting the lawful possession of firearms in private motor vehicles. Sent to the governor on May 30. If signed, would take effect on September 1. *Please thank Rep. Hefner & Sen. Hughes for sponsoring HB 1692 & SB 1942, respectively, and the authors of SB 1566 – Sen. Lois Kolhorst (R-Brenham) and Rep. Ken King (R- Canadian) – for agreeing to the amendment to their bill.*

**Senate Bill 2065 (includes language from HB 421/HB 981)** – Rep. Matt Rinaldi (R-Farmers Branch) successfully added a House floor amendment containing the language from his HB 421 and Rep. John Wray’s (R-Waxahachie) HB 981 to SB 2065, a bill relating to the licensing and regulation of certain occupations and activities. HB 421 & HB 981 allowed volunteers providing security at places of worship to be exempt from the requirements of the Private Security Act. This could include License To Carry holders approved by congregation leaders, since the prohibition on possession of firearms by LTCs at places of worship is only enforceable if the location is posted or verbal notice is given. Sent to the governor on May 30. If signed, would take effect on September 1. *Please thank Rep. Rinaldi & Rep. Wray for sponsoring HB 421 & HB 981, respectively, and the authors of SB 2065 – Sen. Kelly Hancock (R-North Richland Hills) & Rep. John Kuempel (R-Seguin) – for agreeing to the amendment to their bill.*

**House Bill 1935** – This legislation repeals the prohibition on the possession or carrying of knives such as daggers, dirks, stilettos and Bowies, by eliminating them from the prohibited weapons section of the Texas Penal Code. Restrictions remain in place for possession or carrying of knives with a blade over 5 ½ inches long in public places and penalties are enhanced for carrying those in the same locations where the possession of firearms is prohibited, generally. Sent to the governor on May 30. If signed, would take effect on September 1. *Please thank Rep. John Frullo (R-Lubbock) for sponsoring and passing this legislation.*

**House Bill 3784 (includes language from SB 138)** – Sen. Van Taylor (R-Plano) successfully added a Senate floor amendment containing the language from his SB 138 to HB 3784, a bill allowing persons approved by the Texas Department of Public Safety to offer an online course to cover the classroom portion of the required training for a License To Carry. SB 138 exempts active military personnel and veterans who have received firearm instruction as part of their service within the last 10 years to be exempt from the range instruction portion of the LTC course. Sent to the governor on May 28. If signed, would take effect on September 1. *Please thank Sen. Taylor for sponsoring SB 138 and the author of HB 3784 – Rep. Justin Holland (R-Rockwall) – for agreeing to the amendment to his bill.*

Two pro-gun bills did not pass through the legislative process successfully. Those bills include [House Bill 1911](#) by Representative James White (R-Hillister) that would have allowed gun owners to carry without a license. That bill passed out of the House Homeland Security and Public Safety Committee chaired by House Representative Phil King (R-Weatherford) on April 18, but died in the House Calendars Committee chaired by State Representative Todd Hunter (R-Corpus Christi).

White’s bill is the first “constitutional carry” bill to receive a favorable hearing from a House committee.

A similar bill, House Bill 375, authored by State Representative Jonathan Stickland (R-Bedford) had a hearing in the Homeland Security and Public Safety Committee but did not receive favorable consideration. The bill was left pending in the committee after its hearing.

Five bills classified by the ILA as anti-gun legislation were blocked from passage by the Texas House. The ILA details those bills as follows:

**House Bill 234** gutted portions of SB 273 from last session by limiting 30.06 signage restrictions and fines for improper posting to governmental property that's occupied only by governmental agencies. This would have excluded any public property occupied by private persons or entities on an occasional or recurring basis from the provisions of the law that passed in 2015.

**House Bill 255** expanded the locations where License to Carry (LTC) holders would no longer be able to legally protect themselves to include facilities such as golf courses, amphitheaters, auditoriums, theaters, museums, zoos, civic centers and convention centers, provided they are posted off-limits. *This would have included the convention center in downtown Dallas, where NRA's Annual Meeting will be held in 2018.*

**House Bill 866** allowed certain persons to petition for a lethal violence protective order against an individual based on allegations that the person has engaged or is engaging in behavior that the petitioners subjectively deem to be dangerous. Patterned after California law, individuals against whom such orders are issued could have been forced by the courts, without a hearing or key due process protections, to surrender personally-owned firearms to a law enforcement agency.

**House Bill 899** repealed the current 30.06 and 30.07 signage requirements that apply to LTC holders and directed the Department of Public Safety to adopt rules and specifications for posting that couldn't exceed the size of an 8 1/2 x 11 piece of paper – all in an effort to make it easier for property owners to restrict law-abiding license citizens' personal protection options.

**House Bill 3989** broadened the prohibition on possession of firearms by LTC holders in "amusement parks" by expanding the definition of such venues to include short-term events that offer amusement rides to the public – such as the Texas State Fair. This could also have included any parking or loading areas available inside the entry points to such events.

Numerous other anti-gun bills that died in various House committees without a hearing. Those include so-called "terror watchlist", "gun show loophole", and "opt-out" legislation for public universities from campus carry and municipalities of certain sizes from open carry – as well as at least a dozen other misguided proposals attacking our Second Amendment rights, "the ILA reported.

*[Bob Price](#) serves as associate editor and senior political news contributor for Breitbart Texas. He is a founding member of the Breitbart Texas team. Follow him on Twitter [@BobPriceBBTX](#) and [Facebook](#).*

## Texas lawmakers send bill slashing carry license fees to governor

5/17/17 | by [Chris Eger](#)



A bill to reduce handgun license fee in Texas is now in the hands of Gov. Greg Abbott (*Photo: Texas Governor's office*)

The legislature put the finishing touches on a popular measure greatly reducing the license to carry fee in the Lone Star State.

The Senate on May 11 gave its final approval to [SB 16](#) in a 26-5 vote, which would drop permit fees from \$140 to \$40 on first-time applications and renewals from \$70 to \$40.

The measure was backed by Lt. Gov. Dan Patrick as a legislative priority this session, and he welcomed news of its final passage, arguing it was a win for both the Second Amendment and taxpayers.

“No Texan should be deprived of their right to self-protection because of onerous licensing fees imposed by the state,” Patrick said in a [video message](#). “Senate Bill 16 will make lawful carry more affordable for law-abiding citizens across the state — taking Texas from being one of the highest fee states in the country to now one of the lowest.”

While active duty military and prosecuting attorneys in the state can obtain a free permit, and retired law enforcement, military veterans, judges and senior citizens pay discounted rates, the typical initial fee for a license to carry a handgun in the state is \$140. Besides the reduction to \$40, House lawmakers [amended](#) the proposal to further waive fees for law enforcement.

As of the end of 2016, there were [1.2 million](#) active license holders in the state according to statistics from the Texas Department of Public Safety. Although a fiscal note from the Legislative Budget Board [estimated](#) the state would lose \$22.3 million in revenue due to the license fee reductions through 2019, the \$40 price of would still more than cover the program cost as DPS reported the expenditure to administer the program is only \$27 per applicant to pay for background checks conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the state.

The measure's passage comes as a pair of constitutional carry bills in the House [floundered](#) in the final days of this year's session, kicking the idea of not of paying for a permit to carry in the state down the road until the 86th Texas legislature convenes in 2019.

The bill was sent to Republican Gov. Greg Abbott on Monday for review. If approved, the reduction would take effect on September 1.

From the NRA ILA:

On Friday morning, Governor Greg Abbott (R) signed into law Senate Bill 16, NRA-backed legislation that brings Texas' License To Carry application fees down to among the lowest in the country. Sponsored by State Sen. Robert Nichols (R-Jacksonville) and Joan Huffman (R-Houston), designated a priority bill of Lieutenant Governor Dan Patrick (R), and managed in the House by State Rep. Phil King (R-Weatherford), SB 16 significantly reduces LTC fees in the Lone Star State to make self-defense more affordable for all law-abiding Texans.

At \$140, the current fee for an original Texas license is among the highest in the nation. SB 16 slashes the cost of an original license by \$100 to just \$40, and cuts the cost of a renewal license from \$70 to \$40. In other words, the annual cost of a five-year LTC would now be just \$8 per year. The new law will take effect on September 1.

NRA-ILA would like to thank our members who contacted their state SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN SUPPORT of this important bill throughout session, THE STATE LAWMAKERS WHO VOTED FOR SB 16, as well as State Reps. Dustin Burrows (R-Lubbock) and Kyle Kacal (R-College Station) for sponsoring similar measures -- House Bill 339 and House Bill 1024, respectively. All versions of this important legislation helped raise awareness of the need to address the high cost of a carry license in the Lone Star State!

Yours in Freedom,

Daniel Sheppard  
Texas Grassroots Coordinator, NRA-ILA  
[daniel@nrailafrontlines.com](mailto:daniel@nrailafrontlines.com)  
<http://www.nrailafrontlines.com/>

My apologies to the SIG fans in the club, thanks to Danny Goad:

<http://www.firearmsnews.com/guns/handguns/sig-p320xf-9-vtac/>

## **SIG P320XF-9 VTAC**

*by Robert W. Hunnicutt | May 25th, 2017*



SIG employees were in a celebratory mood at this year's SHOT Show, since it had just been announced that the firm's P320 will be the next U.S. service pistol under the designation M17.

That's a total of \$580 million over several years, though SIG shouldn't celebrate just yet: Glock is protesting the decision, and once in a while, protests stick, as in the case of the KC-46 tanker plane.

But barring a successful protest, SIG will get to enjoy the feeling of get-back, since its P226 was edged out by Beretta in the 1985 service pistol competition that led to the M9.

It was widely thought at the time that Beretta got a leg up in that program because Italy agreed to host nuclear cruise missiles aimed at the USSR. An alternate explanation is that Beretta offered a better price, and that is being whispered as the key to SIG's win over Glock.



We reviewed the P320 RX, a variant modified for a red dot sight, in Issue 5 and normally wouldn't be back for a second helping so soon, but SIG has announced the P320XF-9 VTAC, a pistol with both tactical and competition possibilities that has notable differences from the base model.

The VTAC was designed with input from Kyle Lamb, a former Special Forces man, firearms trainer and writer for our sister publication Guns & Ammo. He's also co-host of Guns & Ammo TV.



Like a gratifying number of our former snake-eaters and throat-cutters, he came back from the wars with a business plan in his back pocket, and his company, Viking Tactics, offers training as well as merchandise that runs from night sights to dog leashes.



SIG chose to unleash Lamb on the X-frame variant of the P320. The X-frame provides a much more 1911ish feel to the P320, which is a great concept when you are marketing to experienced and competitive shooters who are used to Old Slabsides.

The X-frame incorporates a finger groove that undercuts the trigger guard and a modest, but effective, beavertail at the rear of the pistol that allow a higher grip.

It also incorporates a molded-in magazine well with a gaping opening for fast magazine changes.

There's a three-slotted accessory rail on the dust cover for mounting lights or lasers. Don't succumb to the temptation to put a vertical foregrip there: it's illegal.



The trigger has a straight blade with a smooth face. One of the purported advantages of this is that it is at 90° to the boreline when the striker is released.

The combination of trigger and grip shapes really does give a 1911-style feel to the VTAC, and while I found that great, I do wonder about a user with a shorter index finger.

The slide is distinctive, both in color, which is a greenish bronze, and in shape. The first thing you notice is the 1 1/4-inch long openings on either side above the dust cover.

You might immediately suspect a ported barrel, but these are strictly for weight saving; the barrel is perfectly conventional.



A lighter slide moves faster for quicker follow-up shots, and less slide mass means less muzzle jump. Obviously, there's a point of diminishing returns reached where you begin to give up reliability if you lighten it too much.

The top surface of the slide is lowered between the front and rear sights, and striated along its axis. This presumably has a glare-reducing function, but I suspect it mainly looks great.

Grasping grooves at either end of the slide got their start on competition pistols fitted with red dot sights, and now have become almost universal. The front grooves of the VTAC are necessarily shorter because of the angled top contour of the slide, but still give plenty of grip.

The sights are Viking Tactical products that combine fiber optics and luminous dots. This sounds needlessly complex, but in daylight you'll never see the luminous sights, while the green fiber optics jump out at you.



Both sights are dovetailed into the slide, so either can be moved left or right for windage adjustment. The instruction manual helpfully points out that moving the rear sight .02" left or right changes windage by about 3 inches at 25 yards.

So, if you can see that you've moved it, you've likely moved it too much. SIG offers an adjustment tool if you plan to be regulating windage a lot.

Elevation is regulated by substituting optional front or rear sights. Six rear sight heights are available, and they move point of impact about 2 inches at 25 yards.

Five front sights can be had, and they move point of impact an inch at 25 yards. Given the possible permutations and combinations of front and rear sight, you should be able to zero for just about any imaginable load.



Keep in mind, of course, that replacing either sight with a taller or shorter one will require rezeroing for windage.

Unlike the forthcoming M17 service pistol, which has a manual safety lever, the VTAC is slick-sided. There's a takedown lever over the trigger, a reversible magazine catch and a bilateral slide stop.

On previous P320s, we had found the latter hard to operate with the left thumb, but the effort level was about the same for both sides with the VTAC.

The pistol comes in a high-impact plastic carrying case with a cable lock and two 17-round steel magazines.

These have witness holes at five, 10 and 17 rounds, and are forcefully ejected from the pistol when the magazine catch is depressed.

If you live in a backward jurisdiction that limits you to 10 rounds, SIG can supply appropriate magazines.

The big sales point of the P320, especially to police administrators, is its modular construction. When firing it, you wrap your fist around a part, the grip module, that is entirely injection-molded plastic, except for the magazine catch.

SIG got itself out of the interchangeable backstrap business by making an almost endless assortment of modules. They come in full-size, compact and subcompact configuration. Each of those then is available with a small, medium or large grip.

Just to make it more confusing, you can specify black, flat dark earth or olive drab for your color scheme. Each module costs just \$46, so if you're tired of your color, it's cheap to change.

The X-frame is the largest, and presumably heaviest, of the grip modules, and it weighs just 3½ ounces, so you can imagine a subcompact frame would be exceptionally light.



All the fire control parts are contained in the chassis, a 4½ inch-long component largely constructed of stainless steel. At 4½ ounces, it's not especially heavy, either.

The chassis is the serial numbered part, and from a legal standpoint, is the gun. The serial number is engraved on the right side and peeks through a window above the magazine release. All components of the pistol other than the chassis are just parts and can be mixed and matched as you see fit.

Again, this is probably of greater interest to a police administrator trying to outfit officers of various sizes and duties than it is to most of us. But it does give you the chance to configure the P320 for different members of the family, and the ease of disassembly makes it practical, even at the range.

Takedown is simple, and does not require pulling the trigger. Eject the magazine and retract the slide, using either thumb to lift up on the slide stop.



Rotate the takedown lever clockwise: it's stiff to start. When it is pointing downward, you can retract the slide slightly to release its stop and move the slide forward and off.

Drive out the takedown lever right to left. Carefully lift upward on the front end of the chassis; if you need leverage, slip the rear of the slide over the guide rails and use the slide to lift up. Pull forward slightly and remove the chassis from the grip module.

Any and all cleaning, maintenance or parts replacement can be done with the chassis out of the grip module. Reassembly is in reverse order.



The slide assembly is easy to strip, as well; the flat recoil spring is captive on steel guide rod.

Striker-fired pistols have come to dominate the police market because they reduce training time and improve results on the street. Conventional double-actions have a long, heavy trigger pull on the first shot and a lighter pull on subsequent shots.

Striker-fired pistols have the same pull weight from the first round of a magazine to the last, and that means much quicker familiarization and qualification. A trainer from a major state police agency told me that hit

percentage in shootings went from 11% with conventional double-actions to 65% when the agency went to Glocks.

The intensive training that went along with the switch contributed, too, but there is no question the change to a striker-fired pistol made cops more effective, completely justifying the cost of the changeover.

What's good for the cops is good for the civilian user whose interest is primarily personal defense. There's not a whole lot to remember about a P320; you pick it up and pull the trigger, and every pull is the same.

Conventional double-actions, especially those with aluminum or steel frames, are on the same path as the brontosaurus. Those who need Camp Perry-level accuracy or simply are hopelessly nostalgic will hew to the single-action, everyone else will gravitate to plastic-framed, striker-fired pistols.

Whether there will be room for a CZ75 or Beretta 92 20 years from now seems questionable. You certainly won't see much in the way of new introductions.



The X-frame definitely goes for a man-sized grip. I found the medium frame as big as I could want, and I cut my teeth shooting USPSA matches with a Para-Ordnance. I would have liked to try the small frame, and can only wonder what NBA centers are using the large one.

That said, the feel of the grip is much more 1911-like, which no doubt was the whole idea. I wouldn't have minded more aggressive stippling.

The large mag well succeeds in its object of making reloads surer and quicker. The mag release is large enough to find easily with the thumb, and empty mags are ejected forcefully.

In broad daylight, the green fiber optics are blazing. Any notion that the sight picture is too busy goes out the window when the sun is out. There might be a period of minutes around twilight when the sight picture might be a little vague, but that would be it.

It would have required a side-by-side comparison between a stock P320 and the VTAC to gauge the effect of the lightened slide. If recoil was increased at all, I couldn't detect it.



The trigger pull is excellent for a striker-fired pistol. It's not going to make you give up your Colt Gold Cup, but it will inspire confidence in any of the practical disciplines.

It will be interesting to see if the new M17 is authorized for National Match competition. Shooting a striker-fired pistol at 50 yards one-handed would be a true test of marksmanship.

Speaking of marksmanship, the sample pistol shot about 4 inches to the left at 25 yards, though elevation was about right.

The rap on SIG pistols is that they are very high in the hand. The VTAC corrects that to a degree, but is not entirely going to satisfy those who insist on a low boreline. Either you like how it looks when trained on the target or you don't.

If you're looking to shoot practical competition with a striker-fired pistol, the VTAC will let you do that right out of the box. It also is a great-looking piece that will draw approving glances everywhere you go.



[http://www.popularmechanics.com/military/weapons/a26625/us-military-handguns/?src=nl&mag=pop&list=nl\\_pnl\\_news&date=052517](http://www.popularmechanics.com/military/weapons/a26625/us-military-handguns/?src=nl&mag=pop&list=nl_pnl_news&date=052517)

## The 240-Year Evolution of the Army Sidearm

**The weapons that won a revolution and defended a republic.**



By [Matthew Moss](#)  
May 25, 2017

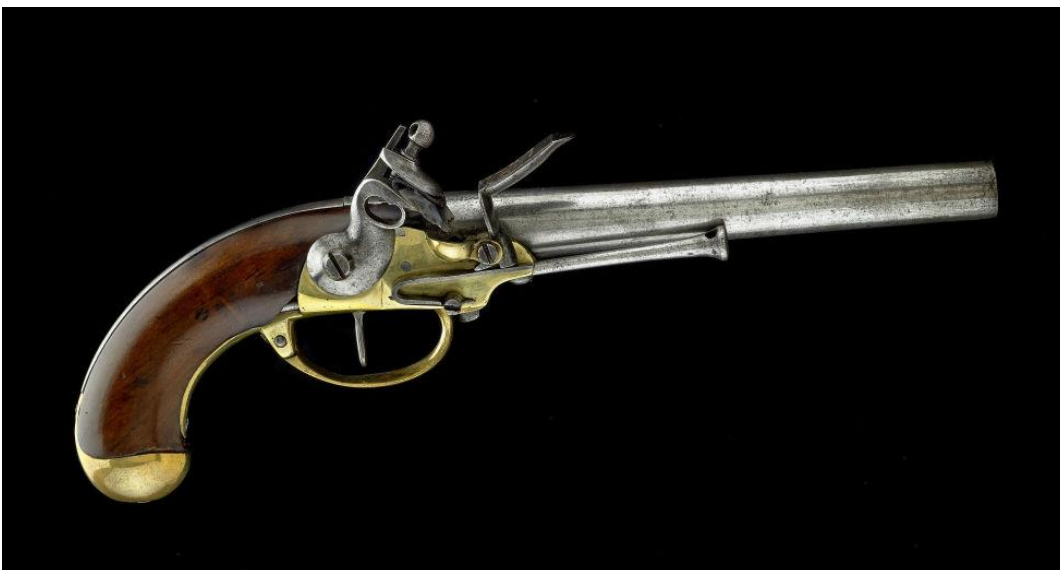
In late January of this year, the U.S. Army [selected a new pistol](#) to replace the Beretta M9, a gun that's served the Armed Forces for 30 years. But like every weapon in the U.S.'s arsenal, the Army pistol has gone through a slow evolution, from slow-loading flintlocks that helped create a country to polymer-framed, semi-automatic pistols used in conflicts around the world today.

The U.S. Army has come along way in 242 years.

Advertisement - Continue Reading Below

### The Flintlocks That Made America

America's very first sidearm was a copy of a British one. Based on the British Model 1760, the Model 1775 was a muzzle-loading, .62-caliber smoothbore flintlock. The American pistols were made by the [Rappahannock Forge in Virginia](#) (pictured above), a key manufacturing base and arsenal for the Continental forces that produced 80,000 muskets during the American Revolution. Copies of the Model 1775 pistol were later made at Harper's Ferry. This gun was renamed the Model 1805 and was the weapon choice during the War of 1812.



•  
North and Cheney based this pistol on the M1777 French pistol. This specific flintlock hung in President Kennedy's oval office.

National Museum of American History

After the Revolution, Connecticut gunmaker Simeon North won a contract to manufacture a new pistol. [Based on French pistols of the period](#), North's new weapon was smaller than the earlier 1775 model with a side-mounted ramrod and a fired a larger .72-caliber ball. In 1813, North received another contract for 20,000 pistols from the U.S. Military. These were to have a full stock, fire a .69-caliber ball and most importantly use interchangeable parts, one of the first contracts to request such a feature.



•  
Colonel Richard Johnson firing his flintlock pistol and killing Shawnee warrior Tecumseh at the Battle of the Thames.

Nathaniel Currier/Library of Congress

Having these pistols could sometimes mean the difference between life and death. During the War of 1812 while fighting Tecumseh's Shawnee warriors, Colonel Richard Johnson was wounded in the arm. Although the veracity of this account is still debated, one story says that Johnson barely had time [to cock his flintlock pistol and shoot Tecumseh](#), a native leader "of undoubted bravery." Johnson would capitalize on the episode, launching his career as a politician and becoming the ninth U.S. vice president.

North continued to make pistols, manufacturing the Model 1826 for the Navy. The last U.S. flintlock pistol came in 1836, the same year Samuel Colt patented his revolutionary new revolving pistol. Gunsmith Asa

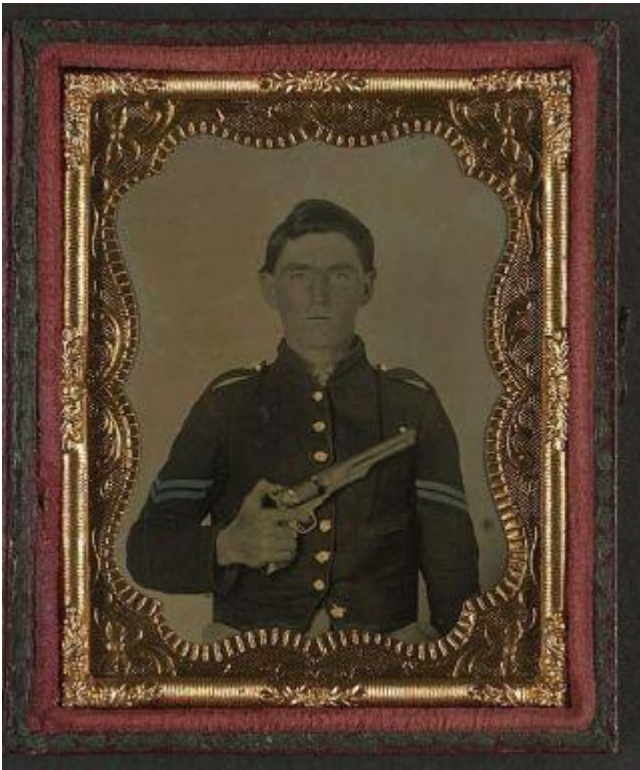
Waters produced the Model 1836 until the early 1840s, a weapon used widely during the Mexican-American War.

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For almost a century the flintlock had been the dominant ignition system for firearms, but being susceptible to the elements, they were too unreliable and by the 1840s many of the major European powers, like Britain and France, began transitioning away from increasingly obsolete flintlock pistols to new percussion-lock pistols. These new guns used fulminate of mercury percussion caps to ignite the gunpowder instead of a flint. The U.S. used the old flintlock system throughout the 1830s and 40s before slowly transitioning to the new percussion cap revolvers.

## The Birth of the Revolver

Formally adopted in 1848, percussion revolvers represented a massive leap forward in firearms technology. Its most basic improvement was simple math— a soldier now had six shots before reloading rather than only one. But the firepower of these new pistols was also highly sought after, and revolvers became one of the most iconic weapons of America's bloodiest conflict.



•  
A Union soldier holds a Colt revolver to his chest, 1861-1865.  
Library of Congress

The U.S.'s first revolver was the Colt Dragoon, initially designed for the Army's Regiment of Mounted Rifles. The Dragoon improved on the earlier Colt Walker, a gun used heavily during the Mexican-American War. The Dragoon would be the first of a series of Colt pistols used by the U.S. throughout the 19th century.

Then came the Civil War, and a plethora of percussion revolvers were soon found their way into the hands of Union and Confederate soldiers alike. The Union predominantly issued Colt and Remington revolvers.

Approximately 130,000 .44-caliber, Colt Army Model 1860s were purchased along with considerable numbers of Colt 1851 and 1861 Navy revolvers.



•  
Union cavalrymen with sabers and a revolver, 1863.  
Getty Buyenlarge

Following a fire at Colt's Connecticut factory in 1864, the Army placed significant orders for Remington Model 1858 pistols to fill the gap. The solid-frame Remington was arguably a better, more robust pistol than the open-frame Colt revolvers. Remington continually improved the Model 1858 based on suggestions from the U.S. Army Ordnance Department.

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For both sides pistols were often a soldier's last line of defense. One [Confederate newspaper reported](#) that a badly wounded captain commanding a battery of artillery at the Battle of Valverde "with revolver in hand, refusing to fly or desert his post... fought to the last and gloriously died the death of a hero."

On the other side of the frontline, [one Union cavalryman](#) recalled:

"I discharged my revolver at arm's length at a figure in gray and he toppled onto the neck of his mount before being lost in a whirl of dust and fleeing horses... I found that both my pistols were emptied... there were five rebels who would not trouble us anymore and many others who must have taken wounds."

It was not uncommon for cavalry to carry multiple revolvers, as [another Union cavalryman wrote](#) "we were all festooned with revolvers. I carried four Colts, two in my belt and two on my saddle holsters but this was by no means an excess. Some of my compatriots carried six because we were determined in a fight not to be found wanting!"

"I carried four Colts, two in my belt and two on my saddle holsters but this was by no means an excess."

The industrial might of the North ensured that the Union had an advantage throughout the war, and the Confederacy were forced to use imported pistols from Europe and locally produced copies. These included Adams, LeMat and Kerr pistols and copies of Colts and other revolvers made by Spiller & Burr and Griswold & Gunnison.

By the end of the Civil War, self-contained metallic cartridges were becoming more and more popular. The late 1860s and early 1870s saw another small arms revolution with percussion pistols giving way to cartridge revolvers like the Smith & Wesson Model 3 and [the legendary Colt Single Action Army](#).

## **The Gun of the West**

In 1870, the military purchased its first metallic cartridge revolvers from Smith & Wesson. The Model 3 was a top-break revolver, meaning the barrel and cylinder could be swung downwards to open the action and allow the user to quickly reload the weapon. The new metallic cartridges removed the need for loose powder and percussion caps and greatly increased the revolver's rate of fire with a skilled shooter firing all six-rounds in under five seconds. However, Colt, Smith & Wesson's principal rival, were not far behind.

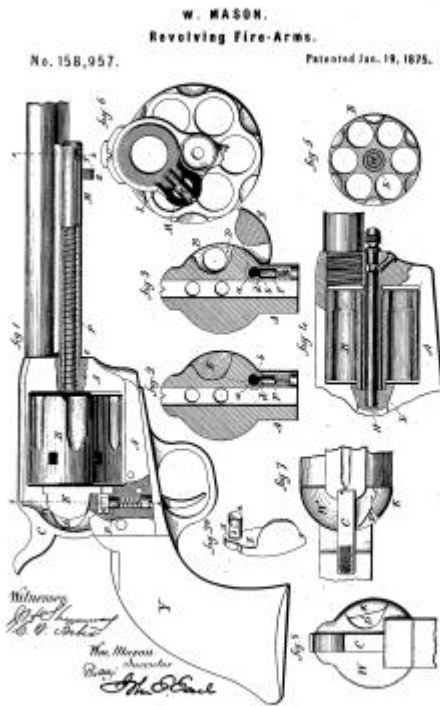
In 1871, Colt introduced their first cartridge revolver, the year after a patent held by Smith & Wesson expired. Colt turned to William Mason, the experienced engineer who had worked on Colt's earlier pistols. Mason designed a pistol which outwardly resembled many of Colt's earlier revolvers, but the new design included a rear loading gate and Mason's patented extractor rod offset to the side of the barrel, a feature later used in the Single Action Army.

The Colt 1871 "Open Top" was chambered in the popular .44 Henry rimfire cartridge. When the Army tested Colt's new pistol, they complained that the .44 rimfire round was too weak and that the open-top design wasn't as robust as rival pistols from Remington and Smith & Wesson. The Army demanded a more powerful cartridge and a stronger solid frame.

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Colt quickly obliged producing a run of three sample pistols for testing and examination. This new revolver was the prototype for the now legendary Colt Single Action Army. The new pistol, developed by William Mason and Charles Brinckerhoff Richards, had a solid frame and fired Colt's new .45 caliber center-fire cartridge. This gun is *still* manufactured today.

After successful testing, the Army adopted Colt's revolver as the Model 1873. The new Colt Single Action Army had a 7.5 inch barrel and weighed 2.5lbs, and an initial order for 8,000 M1873s replaced the Army's obsolete Colt 1860 Army Percussion revolvers.



Patent for Colt Single Action Army revolver, submitted by William Mason. 1875.

The Army also ordered a several thousand Smith & Wesson Model 3s. These revolvers had a more advanced top-break design and could be loaded much faster than the Colt. For a number of years, the two revolvers served side by side but used different ammunition. Eventually, the army favored the more robust, accurate, and easier to maintain Colt, and over the next 20 years purchased more than 30,000 of them.

The [Colt M1873 Single Action Army](#) would go on to see action in every U.S. military campaign between 1873 and 1905. They were even clutched in the hands of General Custer and his men at the Battle of the Little Bighorn.

Despite its hallowed status, the Single Action Army still wasn't the apex of handgun technology. While the Single Action Army had excellent stopping power, reliability, and a simple action, it was slow to reload and a slow rate of fire. To address some of these issues, the Army requested a new double action revolver. [The Colt Model 1892 became the first double-action revolver](#) ever issued to the U.S. Army and Navy. Replacing the venerable .45-caliber Colt M1873, the M1892 had a six-chamber cylinder and fired a new .38 Long Colt round.

It had a double-action trigger which improved the pistol's rate of fire, and unlike the earlier single action Colt, the new revolver chambered, cocked, and fired a round with each pull of the trigger.

Another improvement over the earlier Colt was the M1892's swing out cylinder, this allowed troops to quickly extract spent cases and reload much faster than the M1873's hinged loading gate. While the pistol proved sturdy and reliable in the field, now with a faster rate of fire and easier reload, the Army found that the .38-caliber

cartridge lacked the stopping power of the previous .45-caliber Colt. In 1905, during the Philippine Insurrection a prisoner, [Antonio Caspi](#), attempted to escape and was shot four times at close range with a .38 pistol—he later recovered from his wounds.



•  
The Colt Model 1892. The gunmaker would go on to make 291,000 of these .38-caliber pistols before switching back to .45-caliber rounds.

National Museum of American History  
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Although Colt tried to increase the power of the .38-caliber round, the Army began looking for a new pistol that would chamber the .45 Colt round, and in 1904, the Board of Ordnance began a series of tests to discover what sort of ammunition its next service pistol should use.

## **The Colt Pistol and a World at War**

It would fall to Colonel John T. Thompson (who later designed the iconic [Thompson submachine gun](#)) and Major Louis Anatole LaGarde of the Army Medical Corps to investigate the effectiveness of various calibers. Thompson and LaGarde decided that testing on live cattle and on donated human cadavers would be a suitably scientific method of finding which bullet would put a man down. The experiments were pseudo-scientific at best and horribly cruel to the animals, especially since they would time how long it would take for them to die.

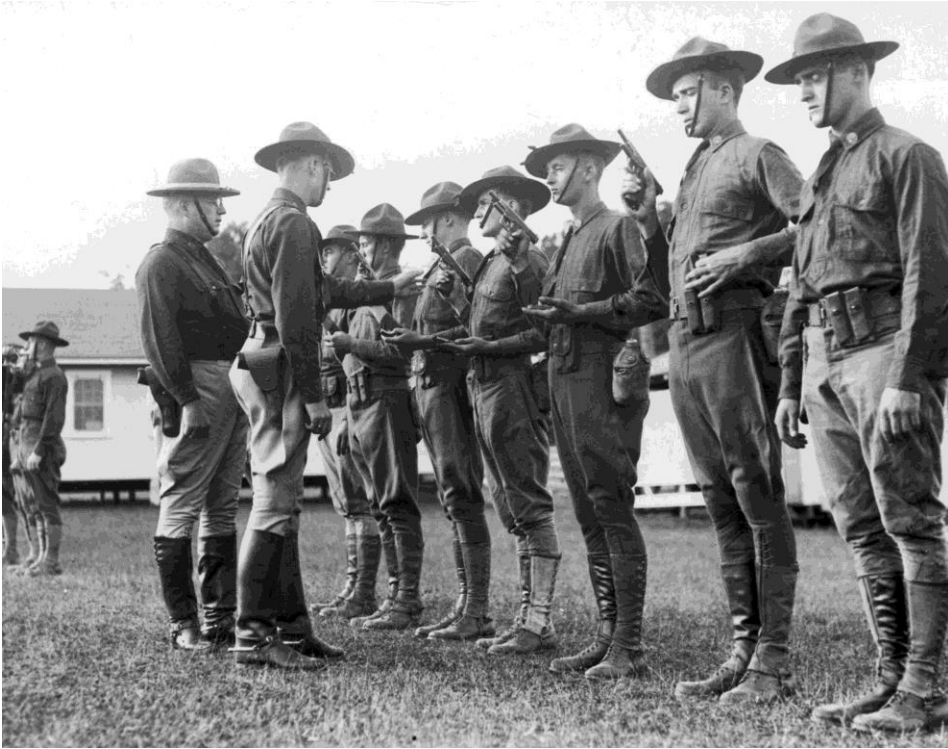
But finally, [the report concluded](#):

"After mature deliberation, the Board finds that a bullet which will have the shock effect and stopping power at short ranges necessary for a military pistol or revolver should have a caliber not less than .45."

The Thompson-LaGarde tests were followed by Army trials between 1906 and 1911. The trials tested nine designs, but the competition quickly identified three main contenders. The Savage 1907, designed by Elbert Searle, faced Colt's John Browning-designed entry and the iconic Luger designed by Georg Luger. All three pistols were chambered in the new .45 ACP cartridge. In 1908, the Luger withdrew from the trials, leaving only the designs from Colt and Savage.

While both pistols had their problems during the trials, the Savage 1907 pistols were substantially more expensive. The testing reported a catalogue of issues including a poorly designed ejector, a grip safety which

pinched the operator's hand, broken grip panels, slide stop and magazine catch difficulties, deformed magazines, and a needlessly heavy trigger pull.



•  
Officers inspecting recruits' M1911 Colt at a training camp in Pennsylvania during WW1, 1917.  
Getty Newman-Schmidt Studios

During this time, the Colt 1905 Military Model went through a series of changes and design improvements, eventually giving it the edge over its rival. Following final testing on March 3, 1911, the trials board reported: "Of the two pistols, the Board is of the opinion that the Colt is superior, because it is the more reliable, the more enduring, the more easily disassembled, when there are broken parts to be replaced, and the more accurate."

Colt's pistol was quickly adopted as the 'Pistol, Semi-automatic, .45 caliber, Model 1911'.

John Browning's iconic M1911 used a locked breech, short-recoil action, feeding from a seven round magazine. It weighed 2.4lbs (1.1kg) unloaded and was just over eight inches long. Ergonomically, its controls were easy to manipulate and included magazine and slide releases and both a manual and grip safety. The M1911 remained in service for over 70 years and saw action during both World Wars, the Banana Wars, the Korean War, the Vietnam War and the Invasion of Grenada.

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Perhaps one of the most famous uses of the M1911 came when [Alvin York was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor](#). In October 1918, during the battle of Meuse-Argonne, York was charged by a squad of Germans. As they came into pistol range, York drew his M1911 and killed six attackers. That day he single handedly killed a total of 25 German soldiers and captured 132 more.



•  
This painted scene depicts Alvin York at the Battle of Meuse-Argonne with an M1911 pistol in hand.  
Frank Schoonover

In 1926, after some lessons learned during World War One, Colt overhauled the M1911 by including a shorter trigger and frame cut-outs behind the trigger, a longer spur on the pistol grip safety, an arched mainspring housing, a wider front sight, and a shortened hammer spur. Following these changes, the pistol was designated the M1911A1, a weapon that would also fight a world war—just like its predecessor.

### **A More Modern Weapon**

The Colt soldiered on into the 1980s until the U.S. launched the Joint Service Small Arms Program, which aimed to select a new pistol that could be used by all of the armed services. After a tough competition between designs from Colt, Walther, Smith & Wesson, Steyr, FN, and SIG, a winning design was selected, the Italian Beretta 92. The Beretta formally replaced the M1911A1 in 1986 as the M9.

Even though the military had found its new gun, the 1911 still remains in use by some units such as the U.S. Marine Force Recon Units and Special Operation Command as the refurbished M45, surpassing a century of service.



•  
Marine Corps students using the M9 during rapid-fire drills, 2005.  
Justin Lago/Marine Corps

But the M9 beat out the venerable Colt because it fired the smaller 9x19mm round, which made learning to shoot easier, and it had a much larger magazine holding 15 rounds while using a single-action/double-action trigger. While some complained it lacked the 1911's .45 ACP stopping power, the M9 served the U.S. military well for over 30 years.

It has seen hard service during the Gulf War, the War in Afghanistan, and the Iraq War. In March 2003, during Operation Iraqi Freedom Marine Corporal [Armand E. McCormick was awarded the Silver Star](#) when he drove his vehicle into an Iraqi position before dismounting and clearing enemy defenses with his M9.

But as technology advanced and new pistol designs emerged, the Army needed a new sidearm to match the times. In the early 2000s, a series of trials led eventually to the Modular Handgun System program. The Army wanted a lighter, more adaptable pistol which could be fitted to individual soldiers. After several years of testing entries from Glock, Beretta, FN, and Smith & Wesson, the SIG P320 won out.



•  
The U.S. Army's newest pistol, the SIG P320.  
Sig Sauer

The new pistol, designated the M17, is lighter, more compact, has a standard 17-round magazine capacity, and is fully ambidextrous. It has a fiberglass-reinforced polymer frame with an integrated Picatinny rail to allow lights and lasers to be mounted, much like the M9's slide-mounted manual safety.

But the most innovative aspect of the M17 is its modular design. The pistol's frame holds an easily removable trigger pack, which along with the barrel and slide, can be removed and simply dropped into another frame. This gives troops in different roles with different requirements some much needed flexibility.

The SIG P320 is completely unrecognizable from M1775, held in the hands of American founding fathers. Much like America itself, the soldiers' handgun has evolved massively over the last 240 years, but the principle of the sidearm remains the same—the absolute last line of defense.

Wars may not be won with pistols, but a soldier's sidearm can still be the difference between life and death.

[https://patriotcaller.com/top-5-must-have-gun-accessories/?utm\\_source=PatriotCaller&utm\\_medium=Email&utm\\_campaign=TPCdigest-Mail&Contact0LeadSourceId=TPCdigest](https://patriotcaller.com/top-5-must-have-gun-accessories/?utm_source=PatriotCaller&utm_medium=Email&utm_campaign=TPCdigest-Mail&Contact0LeadSourceId=TPCdigest)

## Top 5 Must-Have Tactical Shooting “Toys”

[Hannah Blake](#)



On its own, a gun serves many useful purposes. For example, it can help you defend yourself and hunt. And, let's be honest; a gun is just flat out fun to shoot.

But why not take your guns to the next level by equipping them with some of the most useful gun accessories? These add-ons can improve your accuracy, which will boost the fun factor. Of course, this also makes it easier to protect your family during an emergency situation.

There are many gun accessories available, so how do you know which ones to invest in? We're going to showcase a few of our favorites to help you make an informed decision!

*Photo by [Mesa Tactical](#)*

### 1. Tactical Laser Sight



Do you plan to use a firearm in a home defense scenario? If so, do you have a plan for low-light situations? Although most break-ins happen in the overnight/early morning hours, the vast majority of gun owners fail to plan for this.

That is, they don't realize how hard it is to see their iron sights in the dark. On that vast majority of handguns and tac rifles, it's very very hard.

Is your eyesight less, well, laser focused than you'd like it to be? A tactical laser sight may be just what you need to start wailing away on the bullseye quickly and consistently. We believe so much in tactical laser sights that we currently offer one in our crisis gear shop! For a limited time, [you can get a tactical laser sight for only \\$19.95!](#)



## 2. Red Dot Sight

Another great way to ensure you hit your target is by literally shining a red dot on it. However, this isn't what you're used to seeing in the movies where the target becomes instantly aware that someone is aiming at them.

Instead, holographic red dot sights help you quickly and easily narrow in on your target by showing you a red dot when you look through the sight.

This is similar to the targeting scopes that were used by the Rebel Alliance in the original "Star Wars" movie, and it's just about as cool too.



### **3. Electronic Ear Protection**

Sometimes, the best accessories don't actually attach to a gun at all. Electronic ear protection is a prime example, and it's something that every serious shooter should consider investing in.

The last thing you want to do is damage your eardrums while shooting at the range, in your backyard or while hunting.

Electronic ear protection features a stunning noise reduction capacity that's going to keep your ears safe no matter how many times you pull the trigger.



### **4. Magazine Loader**

You could spend a lot of time and energy loading a magazine in less than ideal conditions or you could utilize a magazine loader to save your thumbs.

Yes, everyone needs to know how to quickly and properly load a magazine without assistance. However, as long as you practice your skills from time to time, there's nothing wrong with making life easier when you're taking target practice.

Speaking of which, you do have extra magazines for your favorite guns, right?



## **5. Tactical Rifle Bipod**

If you're shooting with a tactical rifle, you absolutely must invest in a sturdy bipod. There's no reason to have to hold the rifle up to your shoulder at all times when you can rest it on a bipod and shoot from the ground. This gives you an advantage during hunting, and it's also a lot of fun.

There are hundreds of cool gun accessories that we could have chosen for this list, so if your favorite didn't make it, that doesn't mean we don't love it too. If you don't have the five options presented here, though, it's definitely time to consider boosting your collection of gun accessories.

<https://www.ammoland.com/2017/05/what-is-a-fulcrum-and-why-will-it-make-you-shoot-straighter/#ixzz4i0VIAVcd>

## What Is A Fulcrum & Why Will it Make You Shoot Straighter? ~ VIDEO

Video | Posted on [May 23, 2017](#) by [AmmoLand Editor Duncan Johnson](#)



Accuracy Solutions BipodeXt

**A c c u r a c y**  
**SOLUTIONS LLC**

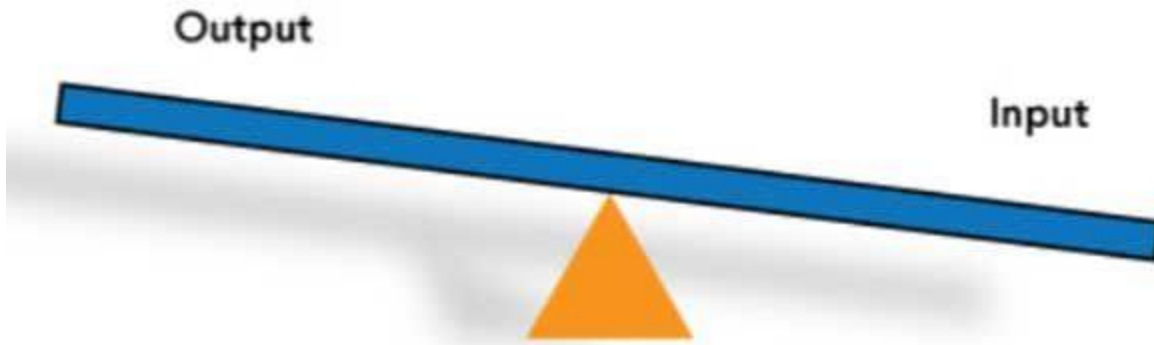


Accuracy Solutions

**U.S.A.** —([Ammoland.com](#))- A fulcrum is a support about which lever pivots. In the case of Accuracy Solutions logo, the old man has his board (lever) pivoting on top of a mountain (fulcrum).

This illustration is very similar to a playground toy most are familiar with, a seesaw, except for the position of the fulcrum.

The reason the old man slides his lever over towards the far end of the lever is to gain maximum leverage so he can “Move the World”.



## Fulcrum

This same principle can be applied to the shooting world. An existing device that most shooters own, a bipod, is nothing more than a fulcrum and the rifle a lever. Instead of the pivot point being at the point of the triangular shape, like the seesaw, its pivot point (resting point) is where its two legs touch the ground. The pivot point is at the base of the triangle in this case because bipods are rigid at the point of attachment (except for canting correction) whether a sling stud or pic rail install.



An existing device that most shooters own, a bipod, is nothing more than a fulcrum and the rifle a lever.

Inherently shooters have been achieving greater leverage with the wide adoption of tactical style rifles, which have created modifications to extend pic rails closure to the muzzle of the rifle. Instead of positioning their bipods towards the center of their rifles where a traditional bipod attachment lies, they have been leveraging the longer attachment points and have slid their bipods closure to the muzzle for many years. The advantages of extending the pivot point are great. The results being increased stability and accuracy through less movement being transferred through the rifle. Reticle shake is minimized as well.

In the case of the seesaw where the pivot point is in the middle, one foot of movement (input) on one side of the lever will be consistent with the other side (output). Now the old man can move his side of the lever and the other side will move a fraction of that based on the pivot point. This decreased movement is multiplied the longer the lever is.

Rex Reviews explains the advantages very well. “Increasing the length between the end of the lever, where you are manipulating the toe of the lever, and the fulcrum, which is the bipod; the longer that is the more movement it takes on the far end, the stock end, to translate that wiggling into the crosshairs. So it really really helps. Not even exaggerating it makes it twice as good or three times as easy maybe more, it’s hard to quantify this but I will certainly tell you it makes it way easier to stay steady.

With limitations on the length of rifles, bipod attachment points have been limited as well, until now. With [BipodeXt](#) it extends the pivot point of your bipod by adding approximately one pound of additional weight. Benefits include a reduction in muzzle jump upon firing, less movement transferred through the rifle, reducing reticle drift and wobble zone.

[Accuracy Solutions LLC](#) was founded by E. Daniel (“Dan”) Gyurec and his business partner and decades-long friend, Robert (“Rovi”) Mitchell. Over the decades, Dan and Rovi have partnered up in a number of successful business ventures, focusing on providing service and value to their customers. They are now particularly excited, as they feel that Accuracy Solutions is the crown jewel, the gem so to speak, of their enterprises.

Accuracy Solutions is committed to providing high quality, precision products to the firearms community. Both Dan and Rovi love inventing useful, problem-solving equipment, and are avid shooters themselves.

## Colorado police bodycam shows officer's split-second decision to shoot suspect armed with AR-15

**IBT**

Paul Wright

[International Business Times](#) May 18, 2017

Douglas County Deputy Brad Proulx was travelling south of Denver during the early evening on Friday (12 May) and stopped when he spotted a white SUV parked at the side of road.

The body camera video shows the deputy walk over to the passenger window, before strolling around to the driver to see if he needed help.

But the six-year police veteran was suddenly confronted with the suspect lunging towards him as he held an assault rifle.

Within seconds Deputy Proulx can be seen opening fire with his sidearm as he falls back to the ground, hitting the car door and the man.

Other officers arrived to the scene – near County Line Road and South Santa Fe Drive – and the suspect, later named as 25-year-old Deyon Marcus Rivas-Maestas, was taken to Littleton Hospital to be treated for a gunshot wound to his arm.

He was transported from the hospital to the Douglas County Detention Center on Wednesday.

Investigators say his "AR-15 type" rifle was unloaded; he faces charges of first-degree assault, with police still investigating why he tried to attack the officer.

Deputy Proulx, who was uninjured in the incident, was praised by fellow officers for his actions.

"It certainly could have cost the deputy his life," Littleton police commander Trent Cooper told local news channel Fox31 after the shooting.

"You know, it just goes to show how unpredictable, how the situations are where this deputy thought he was making a courtesy traffic stop and helping a motorist in need and a short time later, he's involved in an officer-involved shooting."

Police say the footage could be used to train other officers to always be prepared.



Bodycam image

## CMP may soon get 86,000 repatriated M1 Garands

4/10/17 | by [Chris Eger](#)



Thousands of surplus M1s were loaned to U.S. allies in Europe and Asia in the mid-20th Century and the guns remain in limited use by the Philippine military (*Photo: Philippine Merchant Marine Academy*)

The Civilian Marksmanship Program advises the Army could soon hand over a large stock of historically significant M1 rifles.

A post on an M1 Garand collectors group on Friday mentioned a group of loaned rifles coming in from the Philippines was being processed by the U.S. Army for shipment back to the states. Mark Johnson, CMP's chief operating officer, did not confirm the country of origin but did tell Guns.com that a large group of rifles may indeed be headed home and could end up in the organization's hands.

"There are 86,000 or so M1's hopefully coming back to the Army," said Johnson. "We hope to see them in the future."

The CMP is a federally chartered [non-profit corporation](#) tasked with promoting firearms safety training and rifle practice. It originated as the Office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship in 1903 under orders from Congress to improve the country's marksmanship skills to minimize training in case of war. Split off from the U.S. Army under the Clinton-administration in 1996, it still conducts training courses and holds shooting competitions nationwide but draws its primary source of funding through the sale of surplus firearms to qualifying members of the public which were donated to the organization by the Army.

However, the CMP's stocks of surplus arms are diminishing.

In 2010, the organization's most numerous firearm, the M-1 Garand rifle was limited to just 125,000 guns on hand that included complete rifles, stripped receivers, and welded drill rifles. Since then, the Obama administration repeatedly [blocked](#) efforts to bring surplus donated military rifles back from overseas allies looking to rid themselves of obsolete hardware. As noted by the CMP's sale page on the rifle, most common variants became [sold out](#) in the past two years.

An influx of 86,000 highly-collectable rifles, largely all made before 1957, would likely revitalize the organization, and ensure its work for years to come.

Thousands of surplus M1s were loaned to U.S. allies in Europe and Asia in the mid-20th Century and the guns remain in limited use by the Philippine military with some ROTC units and provincial police units, including CAFGU auxiliary police.

From a member in Arizona:

[http://www.gold-prices.biz/home/big-news-gold-silver-now-treated-as-money-in-arizona.html?utm\\_source=feedburner&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=Feed%3A+GoldPrices+%28Gold+Prices%29](http://www.gold-prices.biz/home/big-news-gold-silver-now-treated-as-money-in-arizona.html?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+GoldPrices+%28Gold+Prices%29)

**BIG NEWS: Gold & Silver Now Treated As Money In Arizona!**

Wednesday, May 24, 2017 at 07:17PM [Share Article](#) | [Email Article](#) | [Print Article](#)

By Liberty Report Staff

Undermining the Federal Reserve received a major boost yesterday. Arizona Governor Doug Ducey signed into law a bill that eliminates capital gains taxes on gold and silver, thus allowing Arizona residents to use precious metals as currency instead of Federal Reserve notes.

Currency competition against the monopolist Fed is starting to unfold. Let's hope that other states follow in Arizona's heroic footsteps. There's no reason to wait for another severe financial crisis to act.

Read Ron Paul's statement via The Campaign For Liberty below:

Campaign for Liberty Chairman Ron Paul and Campaign for Liberty President Norman Singleton issued the following statements regarding the Arizona Legislature's passage -- and Arizona Governor Doug Ducey's signing -- of HB 2014.

HB 2014 defines gold, silver, and other precious metals as legal tender and exempts them from capital gains taxes, thus allowing Arizona residents to use precious metals instead of Federal Reserve notes.

Dr. Paul testified before the Arizona Senate Finance Committee in support of the bill in March.

Every supporter of free-markets should cheer Arizona's passage of HB 2014. There is no more justification for forcing individuals to use government-created money than there is for forcing them to drive government-manufactured cars. In fact, as the Federal Reserve's 114 years of failure shows, giving monopoly control over our money supply to a secretive central bank is the most dangerous form of government intervention," said Dr. Ron Paul.

"By allowing the people of Arizona to use an alternative to Federal Reserve-created fiat currency, HB 2014 will help the people of Arizona survive the next Federal Reserve-created recessions. Passage of this bill will also help make Arizona more attractive to the growing number of people seeking alternatives to fiat money in order to protect themselves, their families, and their business from the effects of Federal Reserve policy. Thus, this bill will help attract new investments and jobs to Arizona.

"I hope other states follow Arizona's lead and pass legislation protecting the right of their citizens to choose to use precious metals instead of the Federal Reserve's consistently depreciating fiat currency," continued Dr. Paul.

"Congratulations to Arizona Campaign for Liberty for their successful efforts to pass HB 2014 through the Arizona Legislature and then convincing Governor Ducey to reverse positions and sign the bill into law," said C4L President Norm Singleton. "Campaign for Liberty is planning to work with activists across the country to get more state legislatures to follow Arizona's lead. We will also continue our critical work to change our nation's money monopoly by getting Congress to vote on -- and pass -- Audit the Fed."

# The Left Slams Even the NRA's Program to Keep Children Away from Guns

by Jim Geraghty May 1, 2017 1:00 PM Fearing Eddie the Eagle

Atlanta — At the National Rifle Association's annual meeting this Friday, one of the featured speakers was former White Sox first baseman Adam LaRoche, who famously quit professional baseball when his team wouldn't let his son Drake join him in the team clubhouse before and after games. LaRoche talked about the importance of fatherhood, his joy in teaching his son hunting, and his work with charities fighting sex trafficking. His remarks concluded, Chris Cox, executive director of the NRA's Institute for Legislative Action, gave father and son gifts on behalf of the organization, a pair of Daniel Defense AR-15 rifles with suppressors.

Cox made a quick joke about how the gift of the gun to the younger LaRoche was just to annoy the media, and there was a knowing chuckle throughout the crowd.

In a post-Columbine world, quite a few Americans are unnerved by the sight of any gun, even unloaded, in the hands of anyone who doesn't look like an adult. At the NRA convention's massive floor show, it is not hard to find parents — usually dads — walking around with their kids and holding up and getting a feel for the various models. (The firing pins are removed from all firearms on display, and they cannot be fired.)

Guns cannot be purchased directly at the convention; browsers window-shop and, if they find one they like, apply later at a federally licensed gun dealership, where background checks are required. These licensed gun dealers cannot sell any firearm or ammunition to any customer the dealer “knows or has reasonable cause to believe is less than 18 years of age.

” Despite the lack of danger — the only way those guns could harm the child or anyone present is if they were dropped one on his toes — the image of a child with a gun hits a strong emotional chord in plenty of Americans. Numerous file photos of the convention from news agencies feature the perhaps unexpected image of a young child examining or holding up a firearm at the display of one among the multitude of gun manufacturers.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation offered a photo essay of the convention's kids last year. Politico, MSNBC, and the Houston Chronicle all featured images of children holding guns — perfectly accurate photojournalism, but an image that no doubt was selected to stir a particular emotional response.

The New York Daily News featured a wide selection of these shots in 2013, denouncing the organization's “Youth Day” as “sick” and quoting one activist: “They shouldn't be teaching kids how to use guns. What happens when they get older? They might become like that Connecticut killer.” This position is as unreasonable as a nationwide ban on private gun ownership, with equally specious logic: Because of the actions of a particularly disturbed individual, no one should ever be taught how to use a gun.

Parents — usually fathers — have been hunting with their sons with firearms for about as long as there have been firearms. Most of America's gun owners have the four universal rules of gun safety drilled into their head early on, and can recite them on demand:

- Always treat all guns as if they are loaded.
- Never point the gun at anything you are not willing to kill.
- Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are on target (and you are prepared to shoot).
- Be sure of your target and what is beyond it or behind it.

If everyone in America followed these rules, we would never have an accidental shooting, ever. The National Rifle Association doesn't want young children handling guns, and so it runs the "Eddie Eagle GunSafe" program for schools, designed to teach kids four steps they should take if they find a gun: Stop, don't touch, run away, and tell a grown-up. This is absolute common sense, and the sort of message that every kid in the country should hear. Nothing in the program encourages kids to want guns, purchase guns when they're older, or shoot guns. The potential harm of a gun in the wrong hands — and unprepared hands are the wrong hands — is made clear.

Despite the utterly innocuous message, some voices on the left object to the Eddie Eagle program. In Jacksonville, a mother complained that she wanted to teach her children that "all guns are bad." She complained that "they've just undone seven years of parenting in one hour."

The same media voices who are relentlessly opposed to private gun ownership are largely unwilling to give the Eddie Eagle program any credit or praise, often hitting it with nonsensical criticisms. At the Huffington Post, Mike Weisser dismissed the program as a "cynical and craven marketing ploy." (Marketing what?) The Brady Campaign contends that Eddie Eagle "normalizes the presence of guns in kids' lives from a very early age." (Isn't telling the kids to run away from them and tell a grown-up the opposite of "normalizing" them?) Like everything else that doesn't fit with the worldview of the studio audience of a New York City comedy show, Eddie Eagle has been mocked by Samantha Bee.

### **What's never quite explained is why the Eddie Eagle program is bad, or something to be opposed in schools.**

One objection is that the Eddie Eagle program is insufficient; gun-control advocates point to a 2004 study involving eleven children ages four to five that concluded that kids would recite the safety rules but then not use them in real-life situations (when the children didn't know they were being monitored). But a 2007 study found that the program was effective "when paired with in-situ training [teaching the skill in the natural environment] for teaching firearm injury prevention skills to 8- and 9-year-old children."

Gun-control advocates contend that the proper way to prevent accidental shootings is to pass new laws punishing gun owners if they don't keep their guns in locked safes. That's debatable; what's never quite explained is why the Eddie Eagle program is bad, or something to be opposed in schools. Even the skeptical study of 2004 noted that the children all absorbed and recalled the safety rules.

It's just an article of faith that any NRA program involving children must be some sort of subtle indoctrination or manipulation. Where's the harm in having a giant anthropomorphic animal teaching kids to avoid touching guns and to report any abandoned firearm to the nearest responsible adult?

Everyone wants to see a world with no accidental shootings involving anyone, and particularly a world where no children are harmed by firearms. But America's gun owners have an opposition that won't cooperate, won't give them the benefit of the doubt, accuses them of sinister motives, and that actually tries to block their efforts in this area.

When the opposing side finds a six-foot-tall eagle mascot a menace, every child attending a gun show a potential mass shooter, and every safety presentation a nefarious trick to undo years of parenting, it's very hard to have a conversation, much less ever reach agreement.

Read more at: <http://www.nationalreview.com/article/447224/nra-child-gun-safety-program-left-slams-even>

[https://www.gunsamerica.com/blog/hammer-time-springfields-new-9mm-xd-e-full-review/?utm\\_source=email&utm\\_medium=20170501\\_BlogDigest\\_222&utm\\_campaign=/blog/hammer-time-springfields-new-9mm-xd-e-full-review/](https://www.gunsamerica.com/blog/hammer-time-springfields-new-9mm-xd-e-full-review/?utm_source=email&utm_medium=20170501_BlogDigest_222&utm_campaign=/blog/hammer-time-springfields-new-9mm-xd-e-full-review/)

## It's Hammer Time! Springfield's New 9mm XD-E – Full Review.

by Clay Martin on April 29, 2017

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Springfield Armory has taken their mastery of small gun ergonomics in a new direction with the release of the XD-E. The E stands for external hammer, which is a feature many people look for in a carry gun. If you are in the “don't trust strikers” crowd, this gun was absolutely made for you.

### SPECS

- **Chambering:** 9mm
- **Barrel:** 3.3 inches
- **OA Length:** 6.75 inches
- **Weight:** 23 oz
- **Frame:** Polymer
- **Sights:** Fiber Optic front, low profile rear
- **Finish:** Melonite
- **Capacity:** 9+1, 8+1
- **MSRP:** \$519



The XD-E is a unique addition to the XD line in that it is a hammer-fired DA/SA pistol.



A unique feature of the XD-E is the addition of a manual safety with the external hammer.

The XD-E was made to be used as a carry gun. The easiest comparison is to its older brother, the XD-S. This is a snap for me, since the XD-S has been my carry gun for almost four years. Both have a 3.3 inch barrel and the slides are the same width, one inch. This will probably be the only time you are happy to be sporting one inch in your pants. The XD-E features an external hammer as the name implies, and works as a double action/single action (DA/SA) trigger system. The XD-E also features a combination safety and decocker. Push down for decocking, and push up to lock the safety on. The XD-E can be carried in single action or double action mode with the safety engaged, or in DA with the safety off. The hammer can also be manually cocked with the safety already on. The other primary difference in frame from the XD-S is the grip. Gone is the grenade-style checkering, which was extremely aggressive. In its place is much lighter basketweave-style checkering on the front and back straps. Also gone, which I am very happy about, is the grip safety. With paws my size, I have failed to engage that before on my XD-S.

So why these changes, and why go to a DA/SA trigger system? I think it has a lot to do with who buys CCW guns. Some people think that a long trigger pull on the first shot is both safer and less likely to end in legal liability. I come from the “keep your finger straight and off the trigger until you are ready to fire” school, but I also have the benefit of a lot of practice ammo from the taxpayers. One might even say, a metric grundle of that practice ammo. The DA trigger on the XD-E is certainly a long trigger pull, and it takes some force. In fact, one of my few complaints about the gun would be how far forward the trigger sets in DA mode. It’s a little odd for me, but smaller handed individuals really have to reach for it. Off The Reservation 6 is 5’2”, and she was less than impressed by how she had to reach for the trigger. The single-action trigger is predictably much better and is pretty crisp by carry gun standards.



Takedown of the pistol is simple and straightforward and does not require pulling the trigger.

One place the DA/SA system absolutely shines is in manual of arms for newer shooters. Some people are just never going to trust sticking a locked and loaded striker-fired gun in their pants. And let's be honest about a "trigger safety." That doesn't really count. This is a comfort and peace of mind issue, and there's nothing wrong with it. If you insist on a mechanical safety, that is your prerogative. My issue with the safety on most carry guns before this was that they are too small. The one for the XD-E is big enough to use reliably, and old hat for you 1911 shooters. Same place, same motion. Unlike a 1911 though, on the XD-E you can move the slide with the safety engaged. That means for a new shooter, you can load and press check the XD-E without ever putting the gun into a mode that could result in a negligent discharge.



Note the ambidextrous magazine release of the pistol.

Also a huge benefit to those with less upper body strength, the slide is easier to rack. Springfield Armory calls this a Low Effort Slide, or L.E.S. You can put the safety on, manually cock the hammer, load the pistol, and decock if you choose to carry hammer down. This results in a 27% reduction in force needed to move the slide, and should make some of our readers' lives a lot easier. The decocker/safety is ambidextrous, as is the magazine release. On that same issue of safety, you can fully disassemble the XD-E with the safety engaged, and never need to touch the trigger.



The ambidextrous safety operates like that of the 1911 and has a similar location. Where it is unique is that it also acts as a decocker when it is swept down.

The XD-E retains the steel sights of the XDS, with a fiber optic front and white dots in the rear. Something I just thought about opening the box on the XD-E, seeing the spare fiber optic rods that are included. In four years of carry, not only have I never even considered changing the sights out, I have never changed the fiber optic. These just work, unlike some guns where you have them switched before you even leave the gun store. It might be nice to see Springfield Armory offer a factory tritium option, but I am not complaining about the standard model. The fiber optic rod on the front is larger than most, making it a cinch to pick up in a hurry.



The pistol features a dual-nested recoil spring system.

The slide and all the metal parts are melonited, which is a fantastic finish for a CCW gun. Tough as nails and corrosion resistant, you will really appreciate that if you live in the Southeast and carry in the summer. The safety/decocker is slightly larger than the slide release on this gun, and they are spaced far enough apart you won't mistake one for the other. Not once in shooting this gun have I missed the safety when I remembered I needed to disengage it (striker fired habits die hard).

Springfield opted to first release the XD-E in 9mm, a departure from the XD-S which came first in .45 ACP. I think this also is deliberate to push this gun toward shooters with less grip strength. The magazines are single stack, which gives you 8+1 or 9+1 depending on the magazine. The "magazine X-Tension" also gives you a bit more grip space for your fingers, which I prefer. I have often wondered with my XD-S, if I had purchased later, what caliber I would choose. I don't feel outgunned with 9mm, and certainly in these smaller guns I am faster with it. Training ammo is cheaper, and you can get a longer training day in before you need to soak your hands in ice water.



The sights are made up of a fiber-optic front unit matching up to dual white dots at the rear.

The real question with any new gun is, how does it shoot. I have said many times before that I liked my XD-S because I found it the perfect balance of small enough to conceal, and big enough to fight with. I can actually get two hands on the gun, it has real sights instead of a suggestion of which way to point, and I don't feel like I have a boat anchor shoved in my underwear. The XD-E fits exactly this same bill. And it shoots like a house on fire. This is a gun you absolutely have to shoot to appreciate. My first six shots with the gun, I melted down a plate rack starting in DA mode. This was faster than I could do with my XD-S, and faster with a carry gun than I would have thought possible. I shot hundreds of rounds with this gun, and it continued to impress all day long. The recoil system categorically eats 9mm recoil, and with the SA trigger you can burn it down at a speed that is almost magic. If you have a local gun store with rental guns, I hope this one makes it to the counter soon.

Between us girls, I wasn't excited when the Springfield guys told us it was an external hammer gun. I am jaded on DA/SA guns from years of having to teach Army guys two trigger pulls on the M9. But shooting this gun changed my opinion quickly. If you are thinking about a new CCW gun, shoot this one first.

For more information, visit <http://www.springfield-armory.com/xde-series/>.

[https://www.americanrifleman.org/articles/2017/4/14/the-keefe-report-whats-selling-handguns/?utm\\_source=newsletter&utm\\_medium=insider&utm\\_campaign=0417](https://www.americanrifleman.org/articles/2017/4/14/the-keefe-report-whats-selling-handguns/?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=insider&utm_campaign=0417)

## The Keefe Report: What's Selling? Handguns

by Mark Keefe - Friday, April 14, 2017

These are interesting times for firearm companies. And I use interesting as a euphemism for challenging. [Remington Outdoor Co.](#) has had a series of layoffs, both blue collar and white. [Colt](#) has let go 10 percent of its workforce since the beginning of the year. And it's not just gunmakers, [Magpul laid off 85 temporary employees](#), although this was part of the accessory maker's prudent business plan, and they were well taken care of by the now Wyoming-based company. Citing a "downturn in ammunition," [Federal Ammunition](#) in Anoka, Minn., downsized by 172 workers through buyouts and layoffs.

Does that mean your favorite gun company is on the brink? Probably not. [National Criminal Instant Background Check System \(NICS\)](#) checks, conducted by the FBI are [a form of barometer for new firearms sales](#). In March (the last number available as this was written), there were 2,433,092 checks conducted, which is not far off March last year, which had 2,523,265 checks. In fact, March's numbers were higher than any years save 2014 (2,488,842) and 2016.

Many dealers and distributors report that phones aren't ringing, supply is outstripping demand, and that guns are stacking up on shelves and in warehouses. There is no external legislative imperative of national politicians giving speeches about banning guns on the nightly news, although the threat to our rights remains very real. In such conditions, contraction is natural. It's not enough to make as many guns as a company possibly can, but to make the right number and kind of guns consumers actually want to buy. And do it at a profit. So what is selling out there? In a word, handguns. Specifically, guns intended for those who lawfully exercise their Right To Carry.

Aside from chatting with local dealers, keeping one's eyes open at gun shows and checking with friends around the country, [gunbroker.com](#) compiles a monthly list of what is [selling nationally](#) on its site (all its gun sales go through Federal Firearm License holders). It has a new website called "[Gun Genius powered by Gunbroker.](#)" When it comes to semi-automatic handguns, what is a "top seller" on the site jibes with a post by Managing Editor Joe Kurtenbach, in which he polled six top holster makers. It's well worth watching—you can find it at [americanrifleman.org/top3carry](#). It stands to reason, if concealed carry handguns are what is driving the economic gun engine, then the holster makers should be in best position to know. It's not a hard leap to say folks don't typically buy holsters for guns they don't have. Kurtenbach found the [S&W M&P Shield](#), [Springfield XD-S](#) and the [Glock G19](#) were the top holster sellers.



Not an altruistic effort just for my editorial benefit, [gungenius.com](http://gungenius.com), for a nominal fee—much like seemingly every other commercial for automobiles on a cable network—will sell you a 12-month “Pricing Report” on a firearm. Gun Genius put the S&W M&P Shield, a single-stack subcompact, down as number one for March



2017.

At number two was the Springfield XD-S, which had the .45 ACP polymer frame single-stack segment in that size class to itself for quite a while until S&W brought out the .45 Shield. Interestingly, both version listed by [gungenius.com](http://gungenius.com) were 9 mm Lugers—pointing to that cartridge’s apparent continued ascendancy. Number three was the [Ruger LCP](#) in .380 ACP, which, at suggested retail price of \$259, may retail at around



\$200.

Next on the list was the [SIG Sauer P938](#), which is a single-action 9 mm Luger that bucks the polymer trend by having a steel frame. In a story you’ll read in the coming months about the “Rifleman Ladies Pistol Project,” the [.380 ACP P238](#) proved to be extremely popular with women in our survey.

And last in the top five, of course, was the Glock G19. The full-size frame but abbreviated-slide version of the Austrian pistol remains a serious choice among professionals, as well as those that are intent on having a full-



size magazine on them at all times.

There's a trend towards 9 mm Luger single-stack polymer frame semi-automatics in general, as a gun with a single-column magazine is easier to conceal, and guns such as the Shield, XD-S and [G43](#) lead the pack when it comes to appropriate defensive power in a slim, diminutive package. But thanks to aggressive pricing, anecdotally, the Ruger LC-9 has been selling well too. As demonstrated by the LCP being on Gun Genius' list, size matters, but price does, too.

Thank you,  
Paul Curtis  
President - CARGO  
[www.cargogunclub.org](http://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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