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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 Thursday, October 18th.

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:

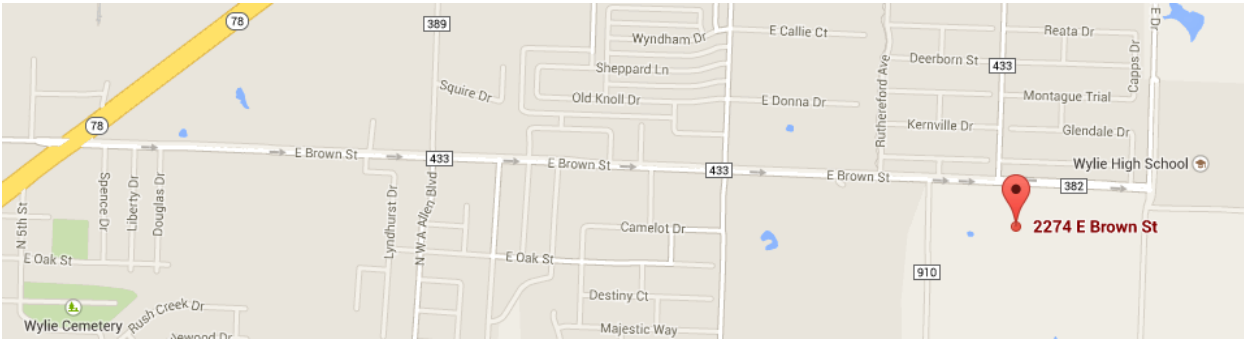
2274 EAST Brown Street in Wylie

Please note due to the rain over the past week and the predicted rain for the rest of the week, the ground is too wet to park on at the shop. Parking will only be allowed on the gravel driveway. There is on street parking on N Anson Parkway across the street from the shop (about 50-yard walk).

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.





In Texas, Early voting starts October 22nd and ends November 2nd with the election on November 6th

PLEASE talk to any of your friends and family and remind them that Pro 2nd Amendment candidates need their support in all races in all states.

You can go here to get your local 2nd amendment candidate ratings: <https://www.nrapvf.org/>

The NRA/ILA and TSRA have released their voters' guides. This is the NRA-ILA for Texas races:

2018 NRA-ILA Federal Voter's Guide for Texans

LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR THE U.S. SENATE AND U.S. HOUSE ARE PROVIDED BY NRA-ILA AND SCORES ARE LISTED BY THE TSRA-PAC WITHOUT COMMENT OR CHANGE.

Here's What the NRA-ILA Ratings Mean:

Ratings and endorsements are based solely on a candidate's support of our Right to Keep and Bear Arms, and do not take into consideration a candidate's position on other unrelated issues. **A++:** A legislator with not only an excellent voting record on all critical NRA issues, but who has also made a vigorous effort to promote and defend the Second Amendment. **A:** Solidly pro-gun candidate. A candidate who has supported NRA positions on key votes in elective office or a candidate with a demonstrated record of support on Second Amendment issues. **B:** A generally pro-gun candidate. However, a "B" candidate may oppose some pro-gun reform or support some restrictive legislation. **C:** Not necessarily a passing grade. A candidate with a mixed record or positions on gun related issues, who may oppose some pro-gun positions or support some restrictive legislation. **D:** An anti-gun candidate who usually supports restrictive gun control legislation and opposes pro-gun reforms. Regardless of public statements, can usually be counted on to vote wrong on key issues. **F:** True enemy of gun owners' rights. A consistent anti-gun candidate who always opposes gun owners' rights and/or actively leads anti-gun legislative efforts, or sponsors anti-gun legislation. **AQ:** A pro-gun candidate whose rating is based solely on the candidate's responses to the NRA-PVF Candidate Questionnaire and who does not have a voting record on Second Amendment issues. **?:** Refused to answer the NRA-PVF candidate questionnaire or a candidate who has made contradictory statements or taken positions that are inconsistent with the candidate's responses to the NRA-PVF candidate questionnaire or previous record. A "?" rating often indicates indifference, if not outright hostility, to gun owners' and sportsmen's rights. ***:** Indicates an incumbent running for re-election.

NAMES IN BOLD ARE CANDIDATES ENDORSED BY THE NRA-PVF.

U.S. Senate

Grade	Name	Party
A	Ted Cruz*	R
F	Beto O'Rourke	D

NAMES IN BOLD ARE CANDIDATES ENDORSED BY THE NRA-PVF.

Texas Federal Candidates for U.S. House of Representatives

District 1	(R) *Louie Gohmert B+	District 13	(R) *Mac Thornberry A	District 25	(R) *Roger Williams A
	(D) Shirley J. McKellar F		(D) Greg Sagan F		(D) Julie Oliver F
District 2	(R) Dan Crenshaw AQ	District 14	(R) *Randy Weber A	District 26	(R) *Michael C. Burgess A
	(D) Todd Litton F		(D) Adrienne Bell F		(D) Linsey Fagan F
District 3	(R) Van Taylor A	District 15	(R) Tim Westley B+	District 27	(R) *Michael Cloud A
	(D) Lorie Burch F		(D) *Vicente Gonzalez C		(D) Eric Holguin F
District 4	(R) *John Ratcliffe A	District 16	(R) Rick Seeberger ?	District 28	(D) *Henry Cuellar A
	(D) Catherine Krantz F		(D) Veronica Escobar F	District 29	(R) Phillip Aronoff ?
District 5	(R) Lance Gooden A	District 17	(R) *Bill Flores A		(D) Sylvia R. Garcia F
	(D) Dan Wood D		(D) Rick Kennedy D	District 30	(D) *Eddie Bernice Johnson F
District 6	(R) Ron Wright AQ	District 18	(R) Ava Reynero Pate AQ	District 31	(R) *John Carter A+
	(D) Jana Lynne Sanchez F		(D) *Shelia Jackson Lee F		(D) Mary Jennings "MJ" Hegar F
District 7	(R) *John Culberson A+	District 19	(R) *Jodey Arrington A	District 32	(R) *Pete Sessions A+
	(D) Lizzie Pannill Fletcher F		(D) Miguel Levario F		(D) Colin Allred F
District 8	(R) *Kevin Brady A	District 20	(D) *Joaquin Castro F	District 33	(R) Willie Billups AQ
	(D) Steven David F	District 21	(R) Chip Roy AQ		(D) *Marc Veasey F
District 9	(D) *Al Green F		(D) Joseph Kopser F	District 34	(R) Rey Gonzalez AQ
District 10	(R) *Michael McCaul A	District 22	(R) *Pete Olson A		(D) *Filemon B. Vela D
	(D) Mike Siegel F		(D) Sri Preston Kulkarni F	District 35	(R) David Smalling AQ
District 11	(R) *Mike Conaway A+	District 23	(R) *Will Hurd A		(D) *Lloyd Doggett F
	(D) Jennie Lou Leeder F		(D) Gina Ortiz Jones F	District 36	(R) *Brian Babin A
District 12	(R) *Kay Granger A	District 24	(R) *Kenny Marchant A		(D) Dayna Steele F
	(D) Vanessa Adia F		(D) Jan McDowell F		

Statewide Elections and Candidates

Governor

Grade	Name	Party
A+	Greg Abbott*	R
F	Lupe Valdez	D

Lt. Governor

Grade	Name	Party
A+	Dan Patrick*	R
F	Mike Collier	D

Attorney General

Grade	Name	Party
A+	Ken Paxton*	R
??	Justin Nelson	D

Dept. of Agriculture

Grade	Name	Party
A	Sid Miller*	R
??	Kim Olsen	D

Land Office

Grade	Name	Party
A	George P. Bush*	R
??	Miguel Suazo	D

Comptroller

Grade	Name	Party
A+	Glenn Hagar*	R

Railroad Commissioner

Grade	Name	Party
A	Christi Craddock*	R
F	Roman J.A. McAllen	D

KEY TO READING THE TSRA GENERAL ELECTION STATE CANDIDATE GUIDE

- **Endorsed** incumbent candidates are marked in "Red".
- **Non-endorsed incumbent candidates are bold.**
- An asterisk * denotes an incumbent candidate. This means a person already holding the office they are currently seeking.
- Letter scores are given based on voting record, on answers to the 2018 TSRA-NRA candidate questionnaire, and on verifiable comments.
- An A+ is an earned score awarded to a successful bill author.
- A score of "AQ" indicates an A based on the answers to the candidate questionnaire but with *no voting record in the Legislature.*

The questionnaire is a Promise, a voting record is Action.

Texas Senate

Grade	District	Name (Party)
A	SD2	Bob Hall* (R)
??	SD2	Kendall Scudder (D)
A	SD5	Charles Schwertner* (R)
F	SD5	Meg Walsh (D)
A	SD7	Paul Bentencourt* (R)
??	SD7	David Romero (D)
AQ	SD8	Angela Paxton (R)
??	SD8	Mark Phariss (D)

A	SD9	Kelly Hancock* (R)
F	SD9	Gwen Burud (D)
A	SD10	Konni Burton* (R)
??	SD10	Beverly Powell (D)
AQ	SD14	George Hindman (R)
D	SD14	Kirk Watson* (D)
??	SD15	Randy Orr (R)
C	SD15	John Whitmire* (D)
A	SD16	Don Huffines* (R)
??	SD16	Nathan Johnson (D)

A	SD17	Joan Huffman* (R)
??	SD17	Rita Lucido (D)
F	SD23	Royce West* (D)
A+	SD25	Donna Campbell* (R)
F	SD25	Steven Kling (D)
A	SD30	Pat Fallon (R)
??	SD30	Kevin Lopez (D)
A	SD31	Kel Seliger* (R)

Texas House

Grade District Name (Party)

A HD1 Gary VanDeaver * (R)
A+ HD2 Dan Flynn* (R)
 ?? HD2 Bill Brannon (D)
A HD3 Cecil Bell *(R)
 F HD3 Lisa Seger (D)
AQ HD4 Keith Bell (R)
 ?? HD4 Eston Williams (D)
A+ HD5 Cole Hefner* (R)
 ?? HD5 Bill Lioebbe (D)
A HD6 Matt Schaefer*(R)
A HD7 Jay Dean* (R)
AQ HD8 Cody Harris (R)
 ?? HD8 Wesley Ratcliff (D)
A HD9 Chris Paddie* (R)
A HD10 John Wray* (R)
 ?? HD10 Kimberley Emery (D)
A HD11 Travis Clardy*(R)
 F HD11 Alec Johnson (D)
A HD12 Kyle Kacal *(R)
 ?? HD12 Marianne Arnold (D)
AQ HD13 Ben Leman (R)
 ?? HD13 Cecil Webster (D)
A HD14 John Raney* (R)
 ?? HD14 Josh Wilkinson (D)

Grade District Name (Party)

A HD47 Paul Workman * (R)
 F HD47 Vikki Goodwin(D)
F HD48 Donna Howard* (D)
 ?? HD49 Kyle Austin (R)
F HD49 Gina Hinojosa* (D)
F HD50 Celia Israel* (D)
F HD51 Eddie Rodriguez*(D)
AQ HD52 Cynthia Flores (R)
 ?? HD52 James Talarico (D)
A HD53 Andrew Murr* (R)
 ?? HD53 Stephanie Ertel (D)
AQ HD54 Dr. Brad Buckley(R)
 ?? HD54 Kathy Richardson (D)
A HD55 Hugh Shine* (R)
A HD56 C. "Doc" Anderson *(R)
 ?? HD56 Katherine T. Pearson (D)
A+ HD57 Trent Ashby* (R)
 F HD57 Jason Rogers (D)
A HD58 DeWayne Burns*(R)
A- HD59 JD Sheffield*(R)
A HD60 Mike Lang* (R)
A+ HD61 Phil King* (R)
AQ HD62 Reggie Smith (R)
 ?? HD62 Valerie Hefner (D)

Grade District Name (Party)

A HD99 Charlie Geren*(R)
 ?? HD99 Michael Stackhouse(D)
F HD100 Eric Johnson*(D)
D HD101 Chris Turner*(D)
A HD102 Linda Koop*(R)
 F HD102 Ana-Marie Ramos (D)
 ?? HD103 Jerry Fortenberry (R)
F HD103 Rafael Anchia*(D)
 ?? HD104 Jessica Gonzalez (D)
A HD105 Rodney Anderson*(R)
 F HD105 Terry Meza (D)
AQ HD106 Jared Patterson (R)
 F HD106 Ramona Thompson (D)
AQ HD107 Deanna Metzger (R)
D HD107 Victoria Neave* (D)
A HD108 Morgan Meyer* (R)
 F HD108 Joanna Cattanch (D)
 ?? HD109 Carl Sherman (D)
D HD110 Toni Rose* (D)
D- HD111 Yvonne Davis* (D)
A HD112 Angie C. Button*(R)
 F HD112 Brandy Chambers (D)
AQ HD113 Jonathan Boos (R)
 F HD113 Rhetta Bowers(D)

A HD15 Steve Toth (R)
 F HD15 Lorenza Perez McGill (D)
A HD16 Will Metcalf* (R)
 F HD16 Mike Midler (D)
A HD17 John Cyrrier*(R)
 F HD17 Michelle Ryan (D)
A HD18 Ernest Bailes*(R)
 ?? HD18 Fred Lemond (D)
A HD19 James White* (R)
 ?? HD19 Sherry Williams (D)
A HD20 Terry Wilson* (R)
 ?? HD20 Stephen Wyman (D)
A HD21 Dade Phelan* (R)
C- HD22 Joe Deshotel* (D)
AQ HD23 Mayes Middleton (R)
 ?? HD23 Amanda Jamrok (D)
A HD24 Greg Bonnen* (R)

A HD63 Tan Parker*(R)
 F HD63 Laura Haines(D)
A HD64 Lynn Stucky* (R)
 F HD64 Andrew Morris(D)
A HD65 Ron Simmons* (R)
 F HD65 Michelle Beckley (D)
A HD66 Matt Shaheen* (R)
 F HD66 Sharon Hirsch (D)
A HD67 Jeff Leach* (R)
 D HD67 Sarah Depew (D)
A+ HD68 Drew Springer*(R)
A HD69 James Frank*(R)
A HD70 Scott Sanford* (R)
 ?? HD70 Julie Luton (D)
A HD71 Stan Lambert* (R)
 F HD71 Sam Hatton (D)
A HD72 Drew Darby* (R)
A HD73 Kyle Biedermann* (R)
 F HD73 Stephanie Phillips
D HD74 Poncho Nevarez*(D)
D HD75 Marv Gonzalez*(D)

AQ HD114 Lisa L. Ryan (R)
 ?? HD114 John Turner (D)
A HD115 Matt Rinaldi* (R)
 F HD115 Julie Johnson (D)
AQ HD116 Fernando Padron (R)
 F HD116 Trey M. Fischer (D)
 ?? HD117 Michael Berlanga (R)
B- HD117 Phillip Cortez* (D)
 ?? HD118 John Lujan (R)
 ?? HD118 Leo Pacheco (D)
D- HD119 Roland Gutierrez* (D)
AQ HD120 Ronald Payne (R)
D HD120 Barbara Gervin-Hawkins* (D)
AQ HD121 Steve Allison (R)
 F HD121 Celina Montoya (D)
A HD122 Lyle Larson* (R)
 F HD122 Claire Barnett (D)
F HD123 Diego Bernal* (D)
 ?? HD124 Johnny Arredondo (R)
F HD124 Ina Minjarez*(D)
F HD125 Justin Rodriguez* (D)

A HD24 Greg Bonnen* (R)
 ?? HD24 John Phelps (D)
A HD25 Dennis Bonnen* (R)
A HD26 Rick Miller* (R)
 F HD26 Sarah DeMerchant (D)
F HD27 Ron Reynolds*(D)
A HD28 John Zerwas* (R)
 F HD28 Meghan Scoggins(D)
A HD29 Ed Thompson* (R)
 F HD29 James Presley (D)
A HD30 Geanie Morrison* (R)
 ?? HD30 Robin Hayter (D)
A+ HD31 Ryan Guillen* (D)
A HD32 Todd Hunter* (R)
A HD33 Justin Holland * (R)
 ?? HD33 Laura Gunn (D)
AQ HD34 Chris Hale (R)
A- HD34 Abel Herrero* (D)
B- HD35 Oscar Longoria* (D)
B- HD36 Sergio Munoz * (D)
 ?? HD37 Alex Dominguez(D)
C HD38 Eddie LucioIII* (D)
C+ HD39 Armando "Mando" Martinez* (D)
D- HD40 Terry Canales* (D)
 ?? HD41 Hilda G. DeShazo (R)

?? HD41 Hilda G. DeShazo (R)
B HD41 Bobby Guerra*(D)
 ?? HD42 Luis DeLaGarza (R)
A- HD42 Richard P. Raymond* (D)
A HD43 J.M.Lozano* (R)
 ?? HD43 Dee Ann Torres Miller (D)
A HD44 John Kuempel* (R)
 ?? HD44 John Rodgers (D)
AQ HD45 Ken Strange (R)
 ?? HD45 Erin Zwiener(D)
AQ HD46 Gabriel Nila (R)
 F HD46 Sheryl Cole (D)

?? HD74 Porcino Nevarez (D)
D HD75 Mary Gonzalez*(D)
D HD76 Cesar Blanco* (D)
D HD77 Eveline Ortega* (D)
 ?? HD78 Jeffrey Lane (R)
D HD78 Joe Moody*(D)
D HD79 Joe Pickett*(D)
A HD80 Tracy King* (D)
A HD81 Brooks Landgraf*(R)
 F HD81 Armado Gamboa (D)
A HD82 Tom Craddick*(R)
 ?? HD82 Spencer Bounds (D)
A HD83 Dustin Burrows*(R)
 ?? HD83 Drew Landry (D)
A+ HD84 John Frullo* (R)
 ?? HD84 Samantha C. Fields(D)
A HD85 Phil Stephenson*(R)
 ?? HD85 Jennifer Cantu (D)
A HD86 John Smithee* (R)
 ?? HD86 Mike Purcell (D)
A HD87 Four Price* (R)
A HD88 Ken King* (R)
 ?? HD88 Ezekiel Barron (D)
AQ HD89 Candy Noble
 ?? HD89 Ray Ash (D)
D HD90 Ramon Romero* (D)
A HD91 Stephanie Klick*(R)
 F HD91 Jeromey Sims (D)
A HD92 Jonathan Stickland* (R)
 ?? HD92 Steve Riddle (D)
A HD93 Matt Krause*(R)

?? HD93 Matt Krause (R)
 F HD93 Nancy Bean (D)
A HD94 Tony Tinderholt*(R)
 ?? HD94 Finnigan Jones (D)
 ?? HD95 Stephen West (R)
F HD95 Nicole Collier* (D)
A HD96 Bill Zedler* (R)
 ?? HD96 Ryan Ray (D)
A HD97 Craig Goldman*(R)
 F HD97 Beth L.McLaughlin(D)
A HD98 Giovanni Capriglione* (R)
 F HD98 Mica Ringo (D)

F HD125 Justin Rodriguez* (D)
AQ HD126 Sam Harless (R)
 F HD126 Natali Hurtado(D)
A HD127 Dan Huberty*(R)
A HD128 Briscoe Cain* (R)
A HD129 Dennis Paul* (R)
 F HD129 Alexander Karjeker (D)
A HD130 Tom Oliverson* (R)
 F HD130 Fred Infortunio (D)
 ?? HD131 Syed S. Ali (R)
D HD131 Alma Allen* (D)
A HD132 Mike Schofield*(R)
 F HD132 Gina Calanni (D)
A HD133 Jim Murphy* (R)
 F HD133 Marty Schexnayder (D)
B+ HD134 Sarah Davis*(R)
 ?? HD134 Allison Sawyer(D)
A HD135 Gary Elkins* (R)
 F HD135 Jon Rosenthal (D)
A HD136 Tony Dale*(R)
 ?? HD136 John Bucy (D)
D HD137 Gene Wu*(D)
A HD138 Dewayne Bohac*(R)
 F HD138 Adam Milasincic (D)
D HD139 Jarvis Johnson*(D)
F HD140 Armando Walle*(D)
C- HD141 Senfronia Thompson*(D)
D HD142 Harold Dutton*(D)
D HD143 Ana Hernandez*(D)
 ?? HD144 Ruben Villarreal (R)

?? HD144 Ruben Villarreal (R)
C+ HD144 Mary Ann Perez*(D)
D- HD145 Carol Alvarado* (D)
B- HD146 Shawn Thierry* (D)
 ?? HD147 Thomas Wang (R)
F HD147 Garnet Coleman*(D)
AQ HD148 Ryan McConnico (R)
D- HD148 Jessica Farrar* (D)
C- HD149 Hubert Vo* (D)
A HD150 Valoree Swanson*(R)
 F HD150 Michael Kelly (D)

Gun topics for this month:

In Texas an Antique vehicle is defined as, “Per state regulations, TX antique car tags are assigned to vehicles that are at least 25 years old, are collector’s items and are used for parades, exhibitions and other public events.”

In the firearms world there are lots of parallels to antique cars, except firearms are much older than any car or truck. The first firearm is the 1. Heilongjiang Hand Cannon created in 1288 in Banlachengzi, Heilongjian province, China.

Do you have any firearms that are “25 years or older, are collector’s items and are used for parades, exhibitions and other public events”?

If so, bring them to the meeting.

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

For our CARGO members who live in Tennessee – **WARNING this contains explicit language in the original:**

<https://freebeacon.com/politics/bredesen-spokesman-gun-nuts-are-biggest-terrorist-organization-on-the-planet/>

Bredesen Spokesman: 'Gun Nuts' Are 'Biggest Terrorist Organization on The Planet'

Tennessee Democrat has attempted to portray himself as pro-gun, is opposed by NRA

Organization on The Planet'

Tennessee Democrat has attempted to portray himself as pro-gun, is opposed by NRA



BY: [Brent Scher](#)

October 11, 2018 3:15 pm

A top spokesman for the Tennessee Democratic Party's effort to get Phil Bredesen elected senator has said he views "white male" gun owners as "the biggest terrorist organization on the planet."

Mark Brown is communications director for Tennessee Victory 2018, a project of the state Democratic party that's been working exclusively on electing Bredesen. The group is [hosting Bredesen](#) for a Johnson City meet-and-greet on Thursday afternoon.

Brown's extreme views on Republicans were [showcased](#) this summer by the *Free Beacon*, which identified numerous inflammatory posts on social media. In one post Brown wrote, for example, "Fuck reaching out to Trump voters, The idiots aren't listening."

One comment missed in the *Free Beacon's* initial review came on Facebook in 2015, when Brown stated his belief that "white male 'Murican gun nuts" are "the biggest terrorist organization on the planet."



Brown's comment received zero "likes."

Bredesen has attempted to present himself to voters as a moderate who could work across the aisle with Republicans.

Bredesen has also [presented himself](#) as a pro-gun candidate, bragging in an ad of high ratings from the National Rifle Association. (The NRA called on Bredesen to [take down the ad](#) because the rating was outdated and it now opposes him due to his changed views.)

The campaign did not respond to a request for comment on Brown's view on gun owners and whether Brown will be at the Thursday afternoon Tennessee Victory 2018 event with Bredesen.

Bredesen's campaign had previously [declined](#) to disavow Brown or even comment on the remarks when pressed by local reporters.

Bredesen's portrayal of himself as a pro-gun candidate has come under scrutiny in recent weeks, especially given his [recent allegiance](#) to Michael Bloomberg, who has poured millions into gun-control efforts and plans to continue these efforts. Bredesen traveled to New York City this week for a fundraiser with Bloomberg.

Brown has in the past referred to Republican President Donald Trump as "Putin's bitch," a "fucking moron," and a "fuckstik."

He has also referred to America as a "racist" nation and said that "under Trump, evangelicals show their true racist colors."

Bredesen earlier in the campaign accused his opponent of "name-calling" after he was called a "liberal."

<https://ijr.com/dem-senate-candidate-with-anti-gun-bloomberg/>

Tennessee Dem Senate Candidate Filmed Fundraising With Anti-Gun Michael Bloomberg In New York

by Julio Rosas



Tennessee Democratic Senate candidate Phil Bredesen was filmed attending a fundraiser in New York City with multibillionaire – and now official Democrat – Michael Bloomberg.

Since leaving the New York City mayor’s office, Bloomberg has been [bankrolling](#) Everytown for Gun Safety along with other left-leaning causes.

Bredesen has previously told reporters where he stands on the issue of gun control, such as wanting universal background checks and a ban on bump stocks.

“First of all, just making it universal, [and] properly funding it. So both the response of [the National Instant Criminal Background Check System] and the work that it takes to get the information into that database,” Bredesen said, according to the [Times Free Press](#).

Bloomberg hosted the fundraiser for Bredesen in his home and asked donors to contribute up to \$2,700 to attend, according to [CNBC](#).

Watch the video below:

The National Rifle Association (NRA) Political Victory Fund has kicked its campaign into high gear to show Tennessee voters Bredesen's stance on firearms. The NRA gave Bredesen a "D" rating.

In a post on his Instagram account, Bloomberg revealed he is officially part of the Democratic Party again.

"At key points in U.S. history, one of the two parties has served as a bulwark against those who threaten our Constitution. Two years ago at the Democratic Convention, I warned of those threats," his post read. "Today, I have re-registered as a Democrat – I had been a member for most of my life – because we need Democrats to provide the checks and balance our nation so badly needs."

Additional Voting Resources:

<https://votesmart.org/>

How to Interpret these Evaluations

Keep in mind that ratings done by special interest groups often do not represent a non-partisan stance. In addition, some groups select votes that tend to favor members of one political party over another, rather than choosing votes based solely on issues concerns. Nevertheless, they can be invaluable in showing where an incumbent has stood on a series of votes in the past one or two years, especially when ratings by groups on all sides of an issue are compared. Website links, if available, and descriptions of the organizations offering performance evaluations are accessible by clicking on the name of the group.

Most performance evaluations are displayed in a percentage format. However, some organizations present their ratings in the form of a letter grade or endorsement based on voting records, interviews, survey results and/or sources of campaign funding. For consistency and ease in understanding, Project Vote Smart converts all scores into a percentage when possible. Please visit the group's website or call 1-888-VOTESMART for more specific information.

NRA Ratings on Vote Smart:

https://votesmart.org/interest-group/1034/rating/10252#.W8OgF_ZFxGM

TSRA Ratings on Vote Smart:

<https://votesmart.org/interest-group/315/rating/10320#.W8Of-fZFxGM>

NRA Applauds Senate Confirmation of Judge Brett Kavanaugh to the U.S. Supreme Court

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 2018



Support NRA-ILA

FAIRFAX, Va.— The National Rifle Association today applauded the U.S. Senate’s confirmation of Judge Brett Kavanaugh to serve as an associate justice on the United States Supreme Court.

“On behalf of our nearly six million members, the NRA congratulates Brett Kavanaugh on his confirmation to the U.S. Supreme Court,” said Chris W. Cox, executive director, National Rifle Association Institute for Legislative Action (NRA-ILA). “Kavanaugh is an eminently qualified jurist who will interpret the Constitution as the framers intended. He respects our Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms for self-defense.”

In the 2016 elections, voters made clear that the Supreme Court was an issue of critical importance. Today, President Donald Trump has once again delivered on his promise of appointing constitutionally sound justices to our nation’s highest court.

“The NRA would like to thank President Trump for fulfilling his campaign promise to nominate pro-Second Amendment justices to the Supreme Court. The selections of Neil Gorsuch and Brett Kavanaugh demonstrate President Trump’s unwavering support for our fundamental right to self-defense,” Cox continued.

The U.S. Senate confirmed Kavanaugh by a 50 to 48 vote. The NRA applauds all senators who voted in favor of Judge Kavanaugh's confirmation and would especially like to thank Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) and Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Chuck Grassley (R-IA) for their leadership in this effort.

<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.

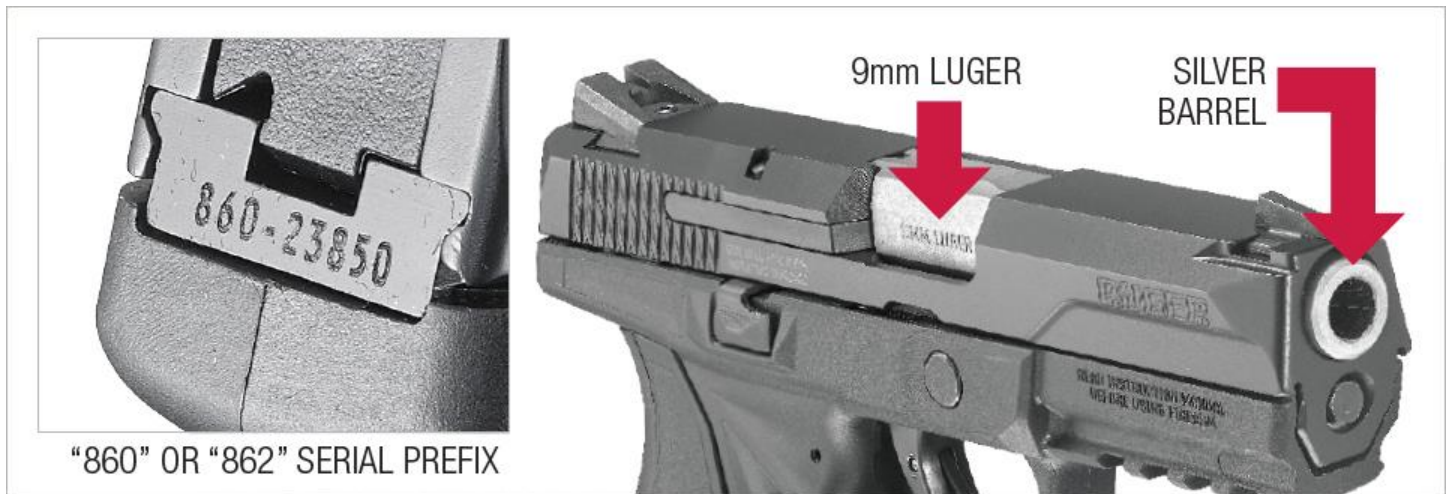
We saw it, and we remembered. So, we drew a line in the sand. We weren’t going to move back anymore and instead we’re going to keep on pushing despite the anti-gun claims. We want our rights. We want them all.

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://www.gunsamerica.com/digest/ruger-issues-safety-bulletin-call-to-retrofit-certain-9mm-american-pistols/>

Ruger Issues Safety Bulletin, Call to ‘Retrofit’ Certain 9mm American Pistols

by S.H. BLANNELBERRY on OCTOBER 11, 2018



Ruger is asking owners of American Pistols chambered in 9mm to inspect their handgun to see if it qualifies for a retrofit. Ruger put out a Safety Bulletin this week for certain American Pistols chambered in 9mm, asking owners to inspect theirs to see if it qualifies for a “retrofit.”

At issue is a crack that develops near the ejection port of the slide when the round count begins to exceed 10,000. The crack is caused by “premature wear of the locking surfaces between the slide and barrel,” says Ruger.

“The condition is easily identified during routine maintenance and cleaning, and the crack should be visible long before the pistol becomes unsafe to shoot,” adds Ruger.

Specific American Pistols affected will have serial number prefixes “860” and “862”, and again, this is only for pistols chambered in 9mm. It does, however, include full-sized and compact models in both Manual Safety and Pro (no manual safety) configurations.

“One easy way to tell if your pistol is subject to this Safety Bulletin is by looking at the barrel. If your 9mm Ruger American Pistol is equipped with a silver-colored, stainless steel barrel, you should follow the inspection procedure (see below),” says Ruger.

“Retrofitted and newly manufactured Ruger American Pistols will be equipped with a black, nitrided stainless steel barrel,” adds Ruger.



A crack will develop in the slide when the handgun exceeds 10,000 rounds.

To learn more about the safety notice and to see if your American pistol may be affected, visit [Ruger.com](https://www.ruger.com). A pdf version of the bulletin can also be found below:



RUGER AMERICAN PISTOL®

9mm RUGER AMERICAN® PISTOL PRODUCT SAFETY BULLETIN

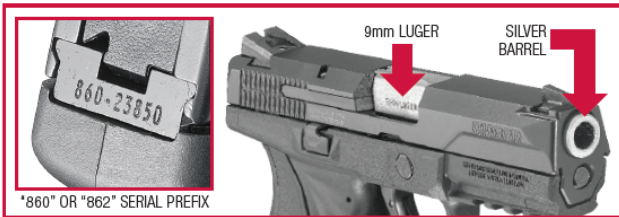


Ruger has discovered that some Ruger American® Pistols chambered in 9mm may exhibit premature wear of the locking surfaces between the slide and barrel which, if ignored, can result in a crack developing near the ejection port of the slide. This typically does not occur at round counts below 10,000 rounds. The condition is easily identified during routine maintenance and cleaning and the crack should be visible long before the pistol becomes unsafe to shoot. Ruger is committed to safety and is asking owners of Ruger American® Pistols chambered in 9mm to inspect their pistols for excessive wear or cracks and, if necessary, sign up for this retrofit. Details about what to look for and how to sign up for the retrofit appear below and on our website at Ruger.com/APRetrofit.

Ruger American® Pistols chambered in .45 Auto are NOT subject to this Safety Bulletin. Similarly, other Ruger® pistols chambered in 9mm (for example, SR9®, LC9s®, etc.) are NOT subject to this Safety Bulletin.

PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO THIS SAFETY BULLETIN:

Ruger American® Pistols chambered in 9mm with serial number prefixes "860" and "862" are subject to this Safety Bulletin. These include duty (full-sized) and compact models, in both Manual Safety and Pro (no manual safety) configurations. One easy way to tell if your pistol is subject to this Safety Bulletin is by looking at the barrel. If your 9mm Ruger American® Pistol is equipped with a silver-colored, stainless steel barrel, you should follow the inspection procedure outlined below. Retrofitted and newly manufactured Ruger American® Pistols will be equipped with a black, nitrided stainless steel barrel.



"860" OR "862" SERIAL PREFIX

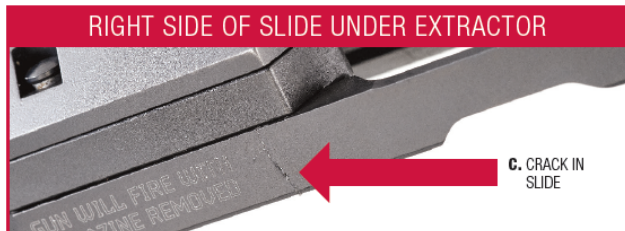
DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUE:

In some instances (typically at round counts in excess of 10,000 rounds), the locking surfaces between the slide and barrel can experience excessive wear. If ignored, this condition will worsen and can result in a crack developing near the ejection port of the slide. If cracking occurs, it will become visible long before an unsafe condition develops. However, if the crack is not addressed and the pistol remains in service, the pistol may eventually fail to function or become unsafe to shoot.

HOW TO INSPECT YOUR PISTOL:

If your pistol is dirty, clean it thoroughly before performing the inspection. Disassembly and cleaning instructions appear in your instruction manual, which is available online at Ruger.com/Service/ProductHistory.

Inspect your pistol, paying particular attention to the barrel/slide lockup surfaces and the sidewalls of the slide at the corners of the ejection port.



If you observe excess wear in the lockup surfaces (A and B) or a crack in the slide (C), you should immediately stop using your pistol and sign up for the retrofit. If you are unsure, we recommend that you sign up for the retrofit and allow us to inspect your barrel/slide assembly.

If you do not observe excess wear in the lockup surface or a crack in the slide, no further action on your part is necessary at this time. Nonetheless, you should continue to monitor these areas and, if you suspect that either of these conditions is developing, sign up for the retrofit or contact Customer Service.

Ruger reminds consumers that periodic inspection of any firearm is important to ensuring its safe operation. You should clean and inspect your firearm after each range session. Proper maintenance increases the longevity of your firearm and will allow early detection of worn or broken parts.

HOW TO SIGN UP FOR THE RETROFIT:

STEP 1: If you detect or suspect excess wear in the locking surfaces or a crack in the slide, or if you are uncertain, please visit the Ruger American® Pistol Retrofit Website at Ruger.com/APRetrofit and sign up to return your barrel/slide assembly to Ruger. You will be asked to provide your name, address, and telephone number, an email address, and the serial number of your pistol. You will be added to a list to have the inspection and retrofit performed on a first-come, first-served basis.

STEP 2: In the next few weeks, you will receive a USPS box with a prepaid shipping label and detailed packaging and shipping instructions. Follow the instructions and return only your barrel/slide assembly.

STEP 3: We will inspect your barrel/slide assembly and install new components as needed, **FREE OF CHARGE**. We will make every effort to return your barrel/slide assembly within one week of the day we receive it.

If you have any questions regarding this Safety Bulletin, please visit the FAQ's on our website at Ruger.com/APRetrofit.

If you need assistance signing up for the retrofit, please contact Customer Service at **1-800-784-3701**.

https://www.gun-tests.com/issues/29_11/features/Gun-Owners-and-Self-Defense-Rights-26793-1.html?ET=guntests:e1340:1049830a:&st=email&s=p_wss071318#.W8OwdfZFxGN

10 Things Gun Owners Get Wrong About Their Self-Defense Rights

We usually focus on what guns to buy, but there are also legal consequences for the use of firearms that defenders should know about. Here are some of the most important concepts.

By Michele Byington



Attorney Michele Byington specialized in self-defense cases for six years. She points out that most gun owners, many law-enforcement officers, and quite a few district attorneys and judges don't know important elements of self-defense law.

For six years, I was an attorney for a national firearms legal-defense program. I represented gun owners who acted in self-defense and traveled the country speaking on firearms issues. I've taken countless questions regarding a person's legal right to self-defense. Over the years, I started to see a pattern — people have the same questions. From your brand-new gun owner to the seasoned carrier, the questions and misconceptions were the same. I've heard it all, and nothing catches me off-guard, so I've drawn on these experiences to put together the top 10 misconceptions gun owners have when it comes to their self-defense rights.

10 Common Misconceptions About Gun Ownership

1. Drag The Body Into The House

Please don't. Tampering with evidence is a crime! Do not remove or manipulate anything that could be considered evidence. Evidence is any physical material or intangible information relating to the incident that will be used to ascertain the truth. A body, gun, witness statements/testimony, or video/audio surveillance are all considered evidence.

A defensive use of deadly force outside of the home is not automatically an illegal act. Violent crimes occur every day in public places where defensive deadly force may legally be used. The underlying issue is whether the person using deadly force acted reasonably, given the specific set of circumstances. If it comes to light that evidence was manipulated, not only is that a separate crime, but it makes a person look unreasonable and not justified in their use of deadly force.

Why is this a common misconception? It may be because of the popular legal concept called the Castle Doctrine. Virtually every state has its own version of the Castle Doctrine, which justifies a homeowner's use of deadly force against an unlawful intruder entering his or her home. In any use of force or deadly force scenario, a person must act reasonably. In Castle Doctrine situations, where an intruder unlawfully enters an occupied habitation, the homeowner is given a powerful presumption of reasonableness. This is an incredible legal protection because prosecutors are hesitant to pursue criminal charges against a homeowner who uses deadly force against an intruder. Plus, it will be hard to find a jury who will convict a homeowner who used deadly force to defend his or her family. Prosecutors hate losing cases.

With that said, people find themselves the victim of violent crimes outside of the home and are legally justified in using deadly force in self-defense. There is absolutely no need to touch or drag anything anywhere!

2. The Only Time a Gun Should Be Displayed Is If You're Going To Shoot It

Many in the gun community disagree with this statement. In my legal opinion, if a person draws his or her weapon, there is no requirement to shoot. There is a big difference between a display and a discharge, both practically and legally. Legally speaking, a display is typically considered the use of force, as opposed to the use of deadly force. For instance, under Texas law, if a person displays a firearm with the sole intent of creating apprehension in another person to deter further action, Texas considers this display to be the use of force — not deadly force. However, there are several states, such as Virginia, that say the threat of deadly force, such as a display of a firearm, is considered deadly force under the law. Every state's law is different, so be sure to check your state's specific stance on this issue. A discharge of a firearm in the vicinity of another person, whether the intent is to scare, injure, or kill, will likely be considered the use of deadly force under the eyes of the law in any state.



Byington emphasizes that it is illegal to shoot a trespasser who doesn't pose a threat of death or serious bodily injury.

Depending on the situation and state law, a person may be justified in using force, but not deadly force. In other words, it could be perfectly legal to display a gun in self-defense to deter a potential attack, but a crime to pull the trigger. Every day, violent crimes such as robbery, sexual assault, and aggravated/armed assault are deterred by the mere production of a gun. Once that gun is pulled in self-defense, the likely result (hopefully) is the perpetrator will think twice before continuing an attack. The goal is simple — to stop the threat.

There is no legal difference between a display and brandishing of a gun. Different states use different terms of art. Both terms describe the presentation of a gun to another person in a threatening manner. Whether a person pulls his shirt up to reveal a concealed handgun, pulls a gun from a holster and points the barrel towards the ground, or points the gun at another person, it will likely be considered a display/brandish of a firearm. The takeaway here is that if a gun is pulled in self-defense, there is no requirement to pull the trigger.

3. Make Sure There Is Only One Side of the Story

Absolutely not! This statement advocates for unjustifiable murder. Potential attacks may be deterred by the display of a gun. A successful defensive display does not end in death. There will be the law-abiding gun owner's story versus the perpetrator's story — two sides. If I had to take a wild guess, those two stories will be vastly different. The credibility of each individual will be evaluated throughout the duration of the legal process. First, the police will make their own judgments, right or wrong, about a person's statement regarding the sequence of events. Second, a prosecutor and defense attorney will evaluate these statements. Finally, a judge or jury will be the ultimate arbiter of credibility and determine whether they believe a person acted reasonably in displaying or discharging their firearm in self-defense.

Even if deadly force is used and the perpetrator dies, there may be witnesses to the incident. This means there could be several versions of the same story even without the perpetrator's version. If there is a witness or witnesses who corroborate your story, the more credible you become to law enforcement, lawyers, and potentially a jury.

Not convinced? Take the 2014 murder conviction of Byron Smith in Minnesota. Two teenagers broke into his home. Smith set a recorder on a bookshelf to capture the incident. Three shots ring out, leaving one teen dead. Next, several more shots are fired, wounding the second teen. As she is screaming, Smith follows with another shot killing the second teen. When the teen was wounded and no longer a threat to Smith, no further force or deadly force could be legally used. The final "kill shot" was a life sentence in prison for Smith. This case may have turned out differently if there would have been "two sides of the story."

4. It's Legal to Shoot a Trespasser

The exact opposite is true. It is illegal to shoot a trespasser. Many people believe this is a situation that the Castle Doctrine covers. If you learn nothing else from this article, learn this: The Castle Doctrine does not apply to trespass on property, but rather to an unlawful entrance into the occupied habitation. See the difference?

A trespass occurs when someone unlawfully enters or stays on property. For example, a person who walks past a "No Trespass" sign and enters the property is committing a trespass. Or, a person enters property lawfully and subsequently is told to leave. If the person remains on the property, they become a trespasser. It is not lawful to use deadly force in either of these scenarios. A lawful property owner may be able to physically eject a trespasser from his or her property, or call law enforcement to handle the situation completely. Many times, a threat to involve law enforcement will have the intended consequence of terminating the trespass.

If the facts are changed, legal rights change. If a trespasser pulls a crowbar from a backpack and begins to charge toward you, does that make them more than a trespasser? Yes! They are a trespasser, plus an attempted murderer. That is a completely different scenario than someone unlawfully occupying property. If a trespasser charges toward you with a crowbar in his hand, it is reasonable to believe that individual is going to either put you 6 feet under or in the hospital. If that is the case, you may use deadly force to protect yourself. But, remember, this is someone committing more than a trespass. With a trespass alone, deadly force is not lawful.

5. Invoking the Right to Remain Silent Will Cause the Police to Think You Are Guilty

If the police are suspicious that a crime has been committed, they will have those suspicions whether a person invokes his or her right to remain silent or not. The Bill of Rights delineates ten individual liberties that this country was founded upon. Wars have been fought and lives lost over these rights. Use them! As Americans, we covet the First and Second Amendment, but let us not forget about the Fifth. The Fifth Amendment protects against self-incrimination. In 1966, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled a person must be apprised of their ability to speak with an attorney before and during questioning by law enforcement while under arrest. This is known as the Miranda warning. If a person is under arrest, plus the person is being interrogated, police must Mirandize the person by stating he or she has the right to remain silent and the right to consult with an attorney before making any statements.



"As Americans, Byington says, we covet the First and Second Amendment, but sometimes forget about the Fifth Amendment, which protects against self-incrimination."

Most law-enforcement officials will agree that people talk themselves into an arrest. If a statement is made that does not match the physical evidence or contradicts another witness statement, an arrest is likely. It is law enforcement's duty to secure the scene and collect evidence. They will punt the collected evidence over to the District Attorney's Office, who will determine whether charges will be brought. Police do not make the ultimate determination of charging an individual with a crime; they only have the power to arrest. What happens subsequent to an arrest is completely up to an assistant district attorney. Law enforcement simply advises the assistant district attorney on which route to take. Sometimes the assistant district attorney listens; sometimes the ADA doesn't. The main takeaway is that you may get arrested. However, being arrested is not the same as a conviction. It is safer to keep your mouth shut rather than having to explain "what you really meant" a year later in trial.

After using deadly force, the human body undergoes several physiological changes. Adrenaline dumps into the blood system, causing tunnel vision, loss of feeling in extremities, uncontrollable shaking, and temporary memory loss. Immediately following an incident is not the time to give a detailed statement. Especially a statement that a person is going to be married to for the duration of the investigation and criminal legal process. Many law-enforcement agencies have a policy for their officers not to give a statement for 48 hours following a police-involved shooting. A person is not doing anything that a police officer wouldn't do themselves by invoking the right to remain silent.

6. Shooting to Wound Is Better Than Shooting to Kill

This statement is cringeworthy. As noted above, when the trigger is pulled in the vicinity of another human with the intent to threaten, that act will likely be considered the use of deadly force under the law. A person must be in a situation where they would be legally justified in using deadly force in response to the perpetrator's action. Whether the discharge results in a complete miss, an injury, or a death, it will probably be considered the use of deadly force. It all comes down to whether the shooter acted reasonably in discharging the firearm in self-defense. A judge or jury will be the ultimate decider that determines this issue. If a person is shooting to wound, they shouldn't be pulling the trigger at all.

7. Criminals Get Arrested; Not Good Guys

This statement is half right. Criminals do get arrested; however, good guys can be arrested as well. In my experience, it is as easy as one contradicting statement from another witness, usually a third party bystander with no relationship between the shooter and the shot. The bystander will give a statement to police that goes something like this: "Yeah, I saw Person A shoot Person B. He just shot him out of nowhere." The bystander has no knowledge of the events leading up to the defensive response

Person A took, or any other surrounding circumstances that went into Person A's decision to use deadly force. Based upon that one statement, police may decide to arrest Person A. I've seen it happen.

Police must have probable cause to arrest an individual. Probable cause is a somewhat low legal standard and is very wishy-washy. It is described as articulable facts that lead law enforcement to the belief that a crime has been committed. In other words, one statement can land another in the county jail.

It is important to remember that just because someone is arrested does not mean he or she is guilty of a crime. As mentioned, it takes probable cause for a person to be the subject of an arrest. To be convicted of a crime, a jury or judge must find beyond a reasonable doubt that a person committed a crime. These are two very different legal standards. The "beyond a reasonable doubt" standard is the highest legal standard in American jurisprudence, while the "probable cause" standard is more toward the bottom of the list.

8. Gun Modifications and Choice of Ammo May Cause More Legal Liability



Civil suits often follow self-defense shoots, even when the gun owner is justified in his or her use of force, Byington says.

No, not really. A lighter trigger pull, night sights, or a tactical flashlight are all popular modifications. These modifications can make a gun more comfortable and more effective defensive tools. Loading a handgun with full-metal-jacket bullets as opposed to jacketed hollowpoints does not make someone blood thirsty. Gun owners should not lose sleep stressing about the "increased" legal liability of a modified handgun or the type of ammo used. It is not outside the realm of reality to imagine a prosecutor stating, "Your client is a killing machine waiting to happen with that 3-pound trigger pull!" In a self-defense scenario where an individual used a modified handgun to protect himself, as an attorney, I would not be bothered by that fact. There are several safeguards that may be utilized to attempt to keep that information from the jury during trial. The argument made to a judge prior to the jury being seated is that the modified handgun had absolutely nothing to do with why the defendant used deadly force. The focus must be on the circumstances surrounding why the defendant used deadly force — not the tool used. Whether it be a baseball bat, a knife, or a gun, the only question that must be answered is: Did the defendant act reasonably, thus justifiably, in using deadly force in self-defense? It's the use of deadly force that is on trial; not the gun.

Even if it does come out to the jury that a person used a modified handgun, there may be gun owners on the jury who have made similar modifications to their own self-defense tools. Or, an expert may testify to the efficiency and other benefits of a modified handgun. At the end of the day, choose the weapon and ammo that is best for you and your hands.

9. A Person Cannot Be Sued Civilly for Acting in Self-Defense

This statement is laughable. Of course a person can be sued civilly! Anyone with a little bit of time and a filing fee can file a lawsuit. The United States has an “open court system,” meaning anyone can bring a lawsuit for any reason. Civil lawsuits are typically brought by a plaintiff to recover monetary damages from the defendant. There is not a gatekeeper at the civil courthouse tasked with determining which lawsuits are frivolous versus legitimate ones. This means a person will have to answer the lawsuit, usually with a general denial of liability, and attend a hearing before the court.

There is some good news. Many states have a civil immunities clause protecting individuals who were justified in using deadly force; i.e., in self-defense or defense of others. This civil immunities protection stops plaintiffs from being able to recover monetary damages from a defendant. It does not stop a potential plaintiff from filing a lawsuit, as mentioned above. Hopefully, the case will land in front of a judge who understands the civil immunities protection, and who will dismiss the case quickly.

10. Warning Shots Are a Great Idea

Nope. Too many well-intentioned gun owners learn the hard way that warning shots are a terrible idea. Many find themselves in handcuffs and very confused as to what they did wrong. Shooting to scare in a scenario where deadly force is not justified will end in a conviction — a felony conviction. A felony conviction means a person can kiss his or her gun rights goodbye. A pardon or restoration of gun rights after such a conviction are extremely hard to come by unless, perhaps, you have friends in the upper echelons of politics.

Warning shots may unintentionally aggravate a bad situation. For example, Person A fires a warning shot at Person B for refusing to leave Person A’s property. (Remember, deadly force cannot be used to terminate a trespass.) Person B, in fear that Person A is trying to murder him, pulls his handgun, shoots and kills Person A. This is probably not the outcome Person A anticipated. Alternatively, a neighbor sees Person A shoot Person B. Neighbor intervenes and pulls her gun on Person A in defense of Person B. Person A is held at gunpoint until responding law enforcement arrives to arrest Person A. It is very doubtful that Person A foresaw this scenario as a consequence of firing a warning shot.

As the adage goes, what goes up, must come down. Where does that projectile land? In the ground? In the perpetrator? In you? Or in a girl scout? You see where I am going with this. It could result in not only criminal liability, but also civil liability. The injured, innocent third-party bystander is going to, rightfully, attempt to recover damages such as medical costs, loss wages, or even emotional distress damages from your pocketbook. On day one of gun-safety training, it is taught to know your target and what is beyond that target. This rule confirms warning shots are a bad idea not only legally, but tactically as well. Where that bullet lands is purely the responsibility of the shooter.

Michele Byington specialized in self-defense cases as an attorney in Houston. She has a Texas License To Carry and prefers Glocks.

October 2018

New Threats to Gun Ownership

By Todd Woodard



I honestly thought that once Donald Trump became president, we'd see fewer onerous gun regulations being rolled out — and, perchance, a rollback of some existing regulations, or even an expansion of gun rights. Silly me. President Trump did make it a campaign pledge to delete two regulations for every new one installed, but that effort hasn't been extended to gun regulations, at least that I've heard of. Moreover, while wide-ranging federal efforts to restrict gun ownership and simply make it harder to own, buy, and transact firearms have stalled at the national level, that doesn't mean that the inalienable right to self-defense with guns isn't being challenged across the country. In fact, the new challenges to 2A rights are especially pernicious. To wit:

In an excellent piece in *National Review* on August 21, 2018, entitled "[Corporate Gun Control Might Be the Worst Threat to Gun Rights](#)," writer David French outlines the shape of a new attack gun-banners have rolled out, and I have to say I'm worried because it uses legal and financial levers to attack gun rights.

French writes, "Titans of American banking and communication are taking steps to restrict the use of their funds or platforms by gun makers, gun-rights advocates, and others. The threat is just now emerging, but it may be as great a danger to gun rights as it is to the culture of free speech in this nation, and indeed the two are linked."

He points out that "Citigroup is setting restrictions on the sale of firearms by its business customers, making it the first Wall Street bank to take a stance in the divisive nationwide gun control debate." French says the new Citi policy prohibits the sale of firearms to customers who have not passed a background check or who are younger than 21. It also bars the sale of bump stocks and high-capacity magazines. It would apply to clients who offer credit cards backed by Citigroup or borrow money, use banking services or raise capital through the company.

Also, Bank of America will stop lending money to gun manufacturers that make military-inspired firearms for civilian use, such as AR-15 rifles, French writes.

I would also mention the NRA is suing Gov. Andrew Cuomo and several of his financial appointees for “blacklisting” the NRA from getting insurance coverage in New York State. This is a political attack, of course, but it’s not legislative, which gun-rights advocates know how to work against. If Cuomo’s tactics hold, then NRA could conceivably be prevented from even operating in the state, and the ban would have been accomplished administratively.

More broadly, French also points out that “Facebook has recently restricted any links to a website called CodeIsFreeSpeech.com, which contains downloadable plans for a number of entirely legal firearms,” such as the Colt 1911.

Likewise, YouTube prohibits any content that “intends to sell” firearms or provides instructions on “manufacturing a firearm.” French points out, “The latter prohibition is broad enough to (if YouTube wishes) include information on assembling a firearm from its component parts — a necessary part of firearm cleaning and maintenance.” And there’s more that French detailed:

- Reddit has banned certain gun forums and updated its policies to forbid using Reddit to “solicit or facilitate” (extremely broad terms) transactions or gifts involving firearms.
- Amazon Web Services has reportedly removed the website CodeIsFreeSpeech.com from its servers.
- Shopify just updated its free-speech policies to deny space for “the kind of products intended to harm.” The company also placed on its “restricted items list” all semi-automatic weapons packaged with detachable magazines “capable of accepting more than 10 rounds.” It also reportedly deleted the accounts of Spike’s Tactical and Franklin Armory, according to French.

I agree when French writes, “...that these actions represent not the culmination of a gun-control campaign, but the front edge of a wave of corporate censorship and suppression.” This is a vastly different threat than what gun ownership has faced in the past.

https://www.gunsamerica.com/digest/9mm-mag-pump-review/?utm_source=email&utm_medium=20180709_BlogDigest_285&utm_campaign=/blog/9mm-mag-pump-review/

9mm Mag Pump Magazine Loader Review

by TRUE PEARCE on JULY 7, 2018



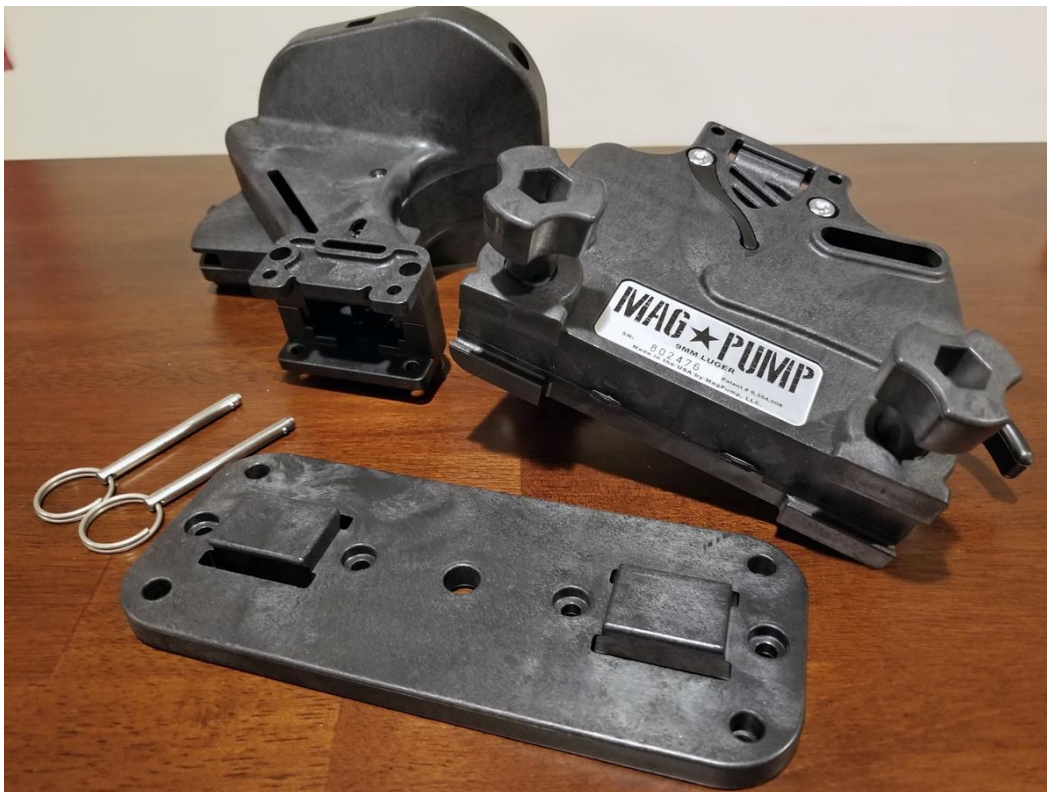
The new for 2018 9mm Mag Pump. Push a magazine in, dump a box of ammo in the top, and pump the handle. The Mag Pump magazine loader is a pretty impressive engineering feat. To use it, push a magazine in, dump a box or handful of ammo in the hopper, and start pumping the handle. It's literally that simple. The ammo doesn't need to be oriented or sorted, the loader figures it out and puts it into your magazine in the correct orientation. To be honest, I'm just like any other man and don't like reading directions. Nothing was different

here. I was able to put the Mag Pump together and use it without doing anything with the directions besides



moving them out of the way.

The Mag Pump loader is made from injection molded plastic and stainless steel parts. The base is detachable so it can be screwed or clamped to a board or workbench and then quickly reattached using the two toolless hand knobs. The top of the hopper can also be removed for easy storage or travel in a range bag by pulling two stainless steel pins.



The Mag Pump has a detachable base that can be screwed, bolted, or clamped to a workbench. The Mag Pump can be broken down into two pieces that will easily fit in a range bag. There are no small parts or pieces that fall out or off while it's apart. The entire loader feels substantial and well built. It makes me happy that the unit is proudly built in the USA and that Mag Pump offers a No Questions Asked Lifetime Transferable Warranty.



The Mag Pump is well built, made in the USA, individually serialized and carries a fully transferable no questions asked lifetime warranty.

The hopper is capable of handling up to 50 rounds of ammunition. The unit tested is new for 2018 and loads 9mm into pistol magazines. Obviously, PCC shooters that use high capacity Glock magazines would save a ton of time and effort.



The hopper on the Mag Pump holds approximately 50 rounds or a box of 9mm.

While the Mag Loader is an absolutely cool accessory to have, you'll need to be putting rounds downrange to actually "need" one of these units. Gun enthusiasts, competition shooters, military units, and police officers, can all benefit from time saved loading magazines. One of the major benefits is not having sore fingers from pushing rounds into magazines. The more you shoot and load, the more likely it is that you need a Mag Pump.



The “pump” or crank on Mag Pump that you work up and down to load the ammo.
I tested the unit to see just how fast you can load and it comes in at well under one round per second. See Video.

The Mag Loader comes with different magazine retainers and allows you to load the following magazines:

SIG – P320, P224, P226, P228, P229, P250, SP2022, SP2340, SP2009

Glock – All double stack 9mm Glock mags.

Smith & Wesson – All double stack M&P9 mags

Springfield Armory – All double stack XD9 and XDMOD2 9mm mags

CZ USA – P10 Orange Follower

Ruger – SR9, SR9C, 9E



The magazine inserts are well labeled and easy to change out for different magazines. I tested the following magazines: SIG P320, Glock 17, S&W M&P9, Springfield Armory XD9.

MSRP is \$149.99

Mag Pump also makes a really cool AR-15 & AK47 magazine loader in a similar configuration.

To learn more visit Mag Pump by clicking [here](#).





https://www.gunsamerica.com/digest/build-your-dream-10-22/?utm_source=email&utm_medium=20180709_BlogDigest_285&utm_campaign=/blog/build-your-dream-10-22/

Build Your Dream 10/22 with Brownells' New BRN-22 Receiver (Full Review + How To)

by JORDAN MICHAELS on JULY 6, 2018

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The BRN-22 is a great, economical place to start your 10/22 build.

If the AR-15 is America's most popular rifle, the Ruger 10/22 might be its most beloved. Thousands, probably millions, of youngsters have cut their teeth on the little rimfire, and its popularity shows no signs of slowing down. My father-in-law, who first introduced me to the wonderful world of firearms, still keeps an old (loaded) 10/22 hanging in his shop alongside his equally old collection of hammers.

The hammers are for fixing the house; the 10/22 is for fixing the snakes.

I've always wanted my own 10/22, but Ruger's offerings never spoke to me. I knew I'd have to purchase an aftermarket stock and barrel, and I didn't want to spend the cash on a complete rifle if half of it would be immediately relegated to the spare parts bin.

So, when Brownells announced in May the release of their new BRN-22 receiver, I knew I had to take it for a spin.



The BRN-22 is a high-quality product Brownells offers at a reasonable price.



The receiver comes in both railed and flat-top models.

The BRN-22 is machined from high-grade 6061 T6 aluminum billet and finished with an anodized Type 2 hardcoat similar to many AR-15 receivers. Machined receivers can be held to super-tight tolerances to ensure a

smooth fit with other parts, which is important when you're using aftermarket components from a variety of different companies. Aftermarket barrels can be especially difficult to fit into a factory receiver because the casting (rather than machining) process can create variances in barrel opening dimensions. The BRN-22 mitigates this problem, and my barrel fit without any trouble.

If you've handled a high-quality AR-15 receiver, the BRN-22 will feel familiar. I didn't find any blemishes or rough machining marks, and the pins and screws all fit well in their respective locations. It even includes a hole in the rear of the receiver that allows for easy bore cleaning.



Billet aluminum ensures proper, consistent dimensions for the barrel opening.



A hole in the rear of the receiver allows for bore cleaning.

The BRN-22 comes in flat-top and railed configurations as well as models that fit takedown barrels, stocks, and accessories. Brownells also offers receivers with pre-installed barrels, though, as you'll see, the barrel can be installed with nothing more than an Allen wrench.

Brownells [isn't the first](#) to offer an aftermarket 10/22 receiver, but they're the first to hit this price point. At \$79.99 for the standard receiver and \$89.99 for the railed, it's never been cheaper to build a custom 10/22 for a variety of applications. I wanted something I could use to practice target shooting and hunt squirrels, so I went with the following parts list:

Part	Model	Cost
Receiver	BRN-22 Railed	\$89.99
Stock	Magpul Hunter X-22	\$132.95
Barrel	E.R. Shaw Target Barrel	\$108.99
Trigger	Ruger Trigger Guard Assembly	\$47.99
Bolt	Ruger Bolt Assembly	\$33.99
Bolt Handle	Power Custom Competition	\$31.99
Receiver Pins	Ruger Factory Replacement	\$4.99
Takedown Screw	Volquarstan Socket Head	\$4.99
Bolt Stop Pin	Ruger Factory Replacement	\$3.99
Total:		\$459.91

You can save an extra \$100-\$125 by purchasing a less expensive barrel and stock. You can find [factory 10/22s](#) for even lower prices, but, again, cast factory receivers sometimes struggle to integrate aftermarket barrels. If you have any plans to modify your 10/22 in the future, getting those aftermarket parts now and pairing them with the BRN-22 makes the most sense both from an economic and long-term quality perspective.

How-To

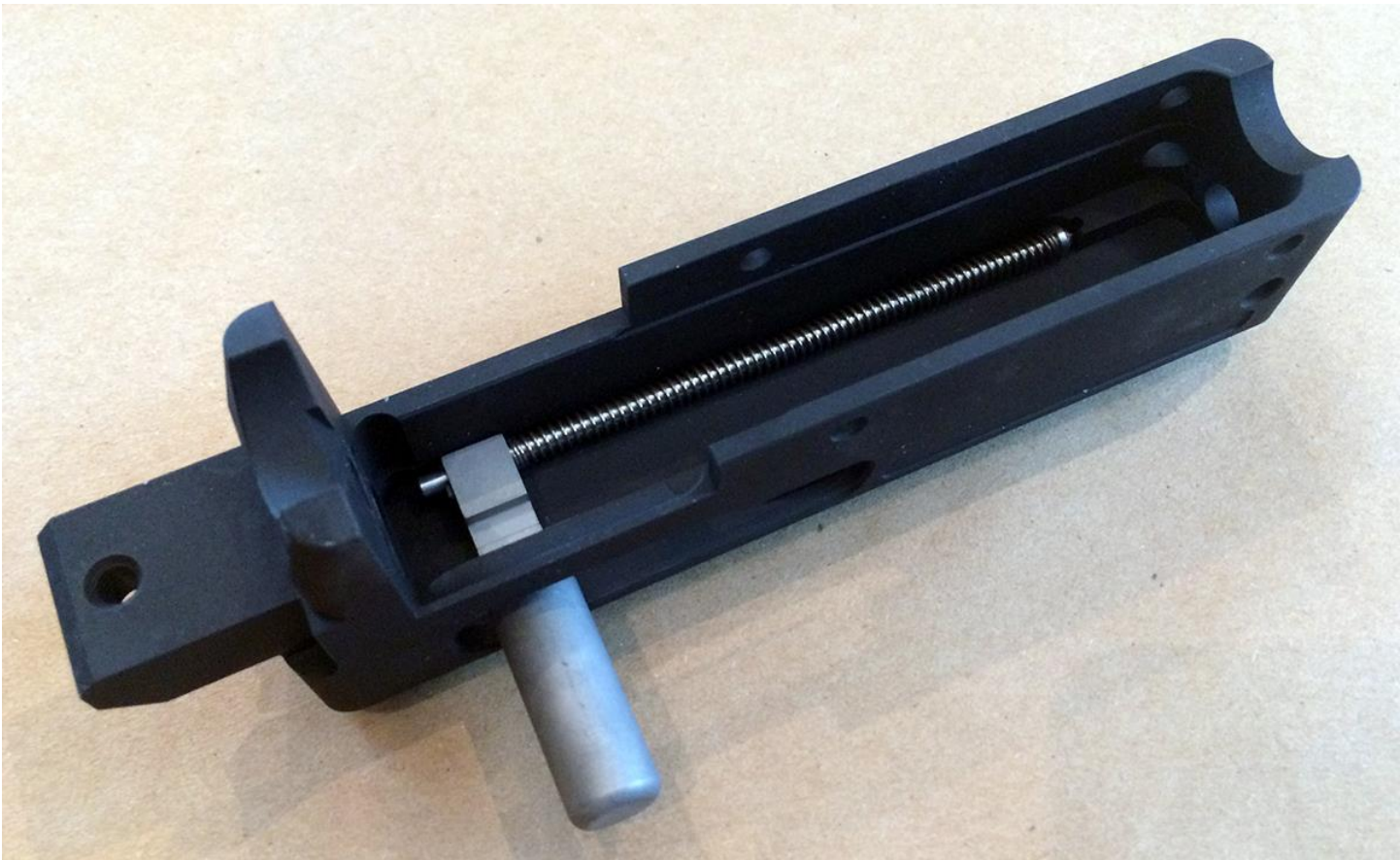
I've run into more trouble constructing IKEA furniture than I had building this 10/22. IKEA's directions are written by Satan, admittedly, but you get the idea. Putting together a 10/22 takes all of twenty minutes (tops), and you don't need fancy tools or specialized knowledge. If you purchase a socket head takedown screw, all you need is a set of Allen wrenches (though an inch-pounds torque wrench also comes in handy).

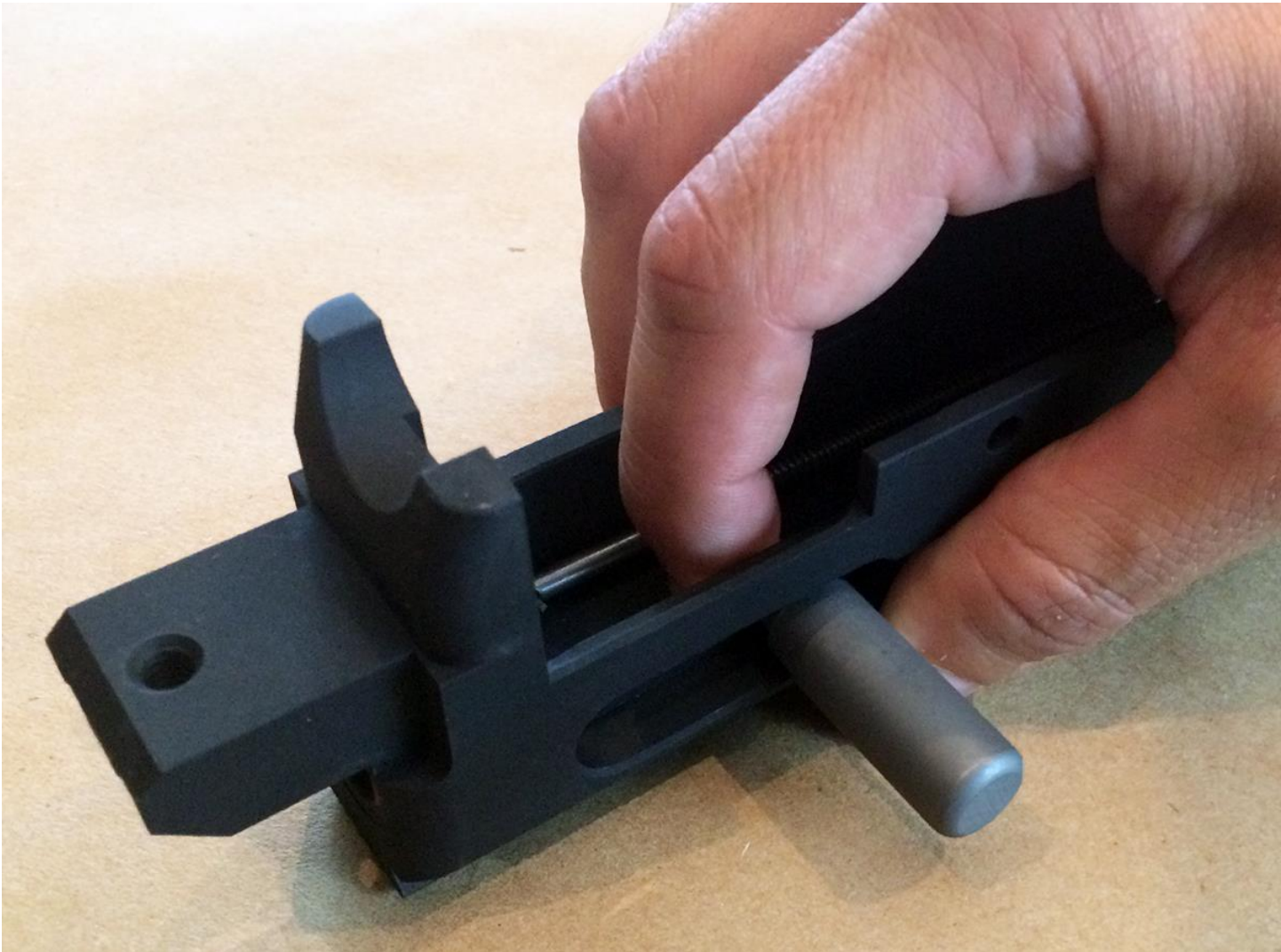
Step 1: Install the Bolt and Bolt Handle



This step is the most difficult (and it's not very difficult).

This is the trickiest bit. Start by placing the bolt handle and spring assembly into the notch at the rear of the receiver. Pull the handle back from the inside of the receiver, then switch to holding the bolt by the handle as far back as it will go. Place the bolt in the receiver so that its notches fit into the corresponding notches in the handle. Release the handle so the bolt travels to the front of the receiver.







Step 2: Install the Bolt Stop Pin
This one is pretty self-explanatory.



Step 3: Install the Barrel

Place the barrel into the receiver's barrel opening and make sure it fits flush to the receiver. Also ensure the extractor fits into the corresponding notch in the barrel.



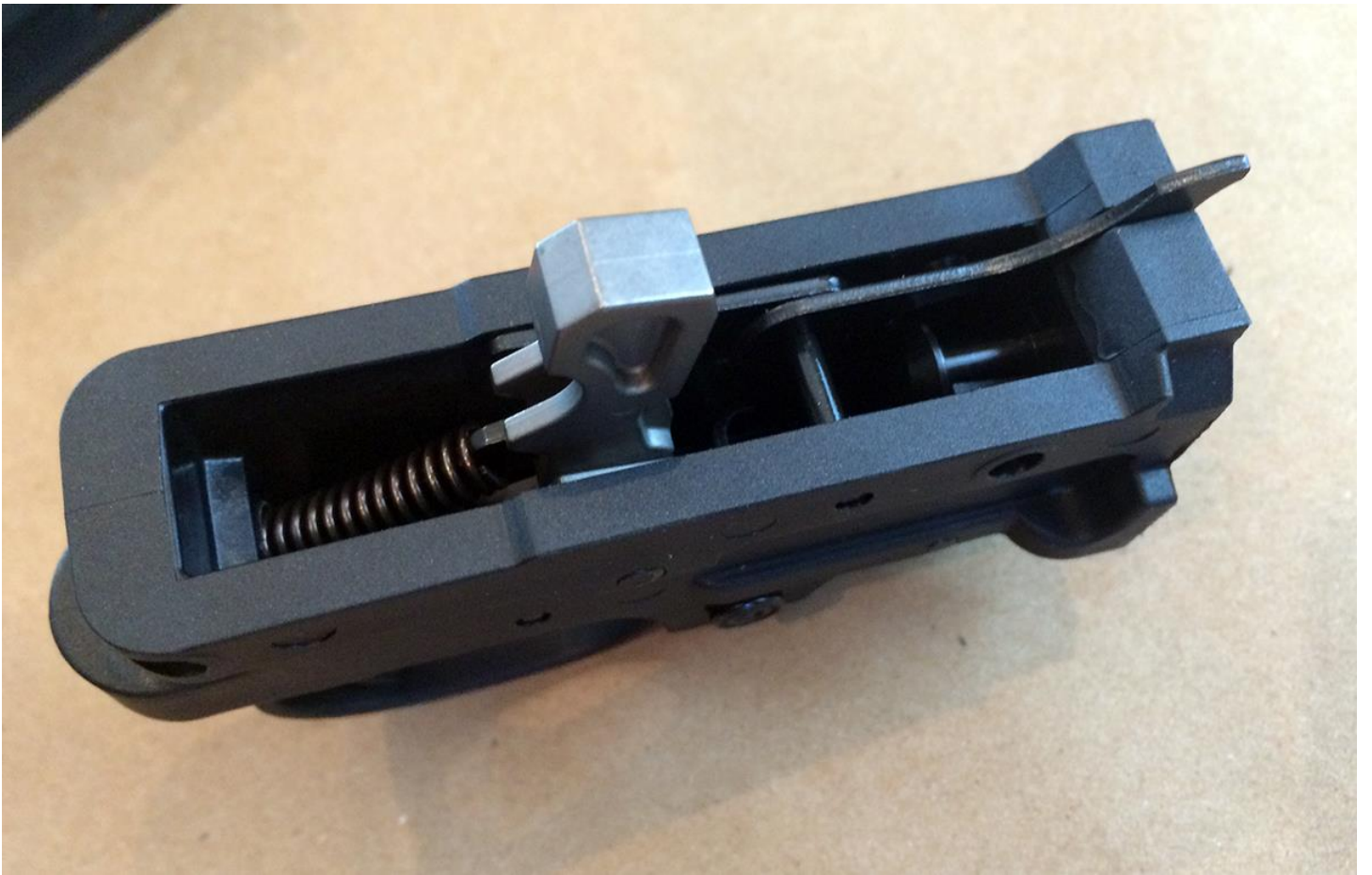
Secure the barrel to the receiver with the V-block and screws (Brownells includes these parts with the BRN-22). When you start to feel resistance, begin alternating between the screws to ensure even tension. Ruger's customer service recommends that the screws be torqued to 10-20 inch-pounds. You might find different numbers elsewhere online, but I'd go with Ruger's recommendation, even though in this case they didn't manufacture the receiver or the barrel.

If you can't fit your torque wrench along the barrel, you can estimate 10-20 inch-pounds by getting your screws hand tight and then giving them one last pull with an Allen wrench. Don't overtighten! It's possible to strip the threads on the aluminum receiver.



Step 4: Install the Trigger Assembly

No hammer is necessary here. The pins don't need to be tight because they'll be covered by the stock. If you're unfamiliar with a 10/22 trigger, be sure the ejector is in the notch at the rear of the assembly. It probably fell out during shipping.





Step 5: Fit the Barreled Action to the Stock

The Magpul X-22 includes stock-specific instructions that I'm not going to cover, but this step is more-or-less the same no matter which stock you choose. Start by placing the safety button in the middle position between "safe" and "fire." The receiver fit might be a bit snug, so work it back and forth until it fits flush into the stock. The Magpul stock recommends tightening the takedown screw to 20 inch-pounds, and your stock's instructions likely have a similar recommendation. Twenty inch-pounds isn't very much, so if you don't have a torque wrench, just tighten the screw until it's tight – and no more.







Step 6: Function Check

Be sure the bolt moves freely and the safety functions as it should.

Range Time



Shooting my new 10/22 reminded me why so many people love Ruger's design: it's flat-out fun. The little rimfire is accurate, reliable, and comfortable. The heavy barrel on this model all but eliminates recoil, and the semi-auto action let me burn through cheap .22 to my heart's content. After some mag-related issues (stay away from the 25-rounders), the rifle functioned beautifully.



Even with the heavy barrel, the rifle is light enough to shoot easily without support.

I didn't bring any match ammunition during last week's range trip, so I decided to perform an accuracy test with the cheap stuff I (and probably most 10/22 owners) had on hand. Remington's 36 grain "Golden Bullet" hollow point is a staple of the .22 world, and I was curious to see how it performed.

In a word, great. I steadied the rifle on a shooting sled and shot 5-shot groups from 50 yards. I shot quite a few groups, all of which were acceptable, but the two in the photo are my best and final offerings. The group on the right measures 1.15 in, and the group in the middle measures .878 in (I adjusted my point of aim slightly between the two groups). I was pleased with the rifle's accuracy, and I'm looking forward to finding out what it can do with higher-end ammo.



It's always a good sign when three out of five shots go through the same hole.

Conclusion

Whether you're looking to build a precision rifle, or you just want an upgraded stock and barrel, Brownells' BRN-22 is a fantastic place to start your 10/22 build. Their precision machining process ensures that your aftermarket parts will fit without any trouble, and Ruger's design is simple enough for even the most technically challenged to modify. At this price, there really isn't any reason not to get started today.



FBI Handguns: Revolvers of the Past

By Bill Vanderpool - July 12, 2018

Before the present era of high-capacity semi-auto handguns, FBI handguns were of the revolver variety. Here's a look at the FBI handguns that were fielded not that long ago.

What revolvers were the G-men packing:

- Early FBI handguns were primarily Colts and Smith & Wesson revolvers in .38 Special.
- Later, some FBI agents fielded the Model 19 .357 Magnum.
- The Smith & Wesson Model 10 was, and still is, a fine-shooting and accurate revolver.

Early FBI Handguns

While it seems the initial FBI issue of .38 Special revolvers were Colts — primarily Official Police and Police Positives — the Smith & Wesson Military & Police (M&P), later called the Model 10, was soon issued and eventually became the sole issue revolver for new agents.

Other Colts had also been obtained and issued, including the Colt Pocket Positive in .32 caliber. A Police Positive in .32 caliber was also issued as well as a Colt Detective Special in .38 Special. The Detective Special was often issued with a factory hammer shroud installed.



**Colt Detective Special Revolver (with Colt Hammer Shroud)
Caliber: .38 Special • 1936**

Colt Detective Specials were issued later, usually equipped with a hammer shroud. All photos FBI unless noted. Director Hoover was known to have owned or been issued a Colt Pocket Positive in .32 caliber with a bobbed hammer.

In 1934, he was given a Smith & Wesson .357 Magnum, Registration Number 1. Years later, when S&W introduced the Combat Magnum, the Model 19, he was presented with one. S&W historian Roy Jinks and Sandra Drein's book, *Images of America: Smith & Wesson* shows a photo of Hoover receiving an engraved Model 19 from an S&W representative.

When I entered on duty with the FBI in November of 1973, I was issued a S&W Model 10. It had a standard (slender) 4-inch barrel, PC (plain clothes) stocks and grip adapter. It was new or almost so and had a conservative action job. About that time, the Bureau also had in its inventory the Model 49 ("Bodyguard") and the Model 60, the stainless steel Chief's Special for special issue.

Agents were also allowed to purchase and carry their own revolvers and most selected the smaller versions. Agents who had Bureau-approved weapons were known to carry the smaller guns on the street but qualify with their issued 4-inch models. Because of this practice, new FBI regulations required qualification with all models agents had in their inventory, including their issue guns.



Colt Pocket Positive Revolver • Caliber: .32 Police • 1935

Colt Pocket Positive in .32 caliber. Early issue for agents.

I was talking with an old friend, Claude Duffey Brown, who joined the FBI in 1956, and who had later sent me an email on his experiences as a new agent. “My firearms training was just before Christmas, 1956, and then during the first weeks of January 1957 — being some of the worst weather I had ever seen; (Duffey was from Texas.) snow, ice, etc. but told that can’t pick weather for a gunfight, so tough it out. Our class was issued .38 Colt Official Police revolvers, which were believed to have a better single action than the S&W.

The S&W M&P was the other type revolver that could have been issued. The .38 Colt Official Police was on a .41 frame (Colt Police Positive was smaller frame, as was Detective Special — but not issued, while the S&W was on a regular .38 (K) frame.

The S&W had the best double-action pull — the Colt double action got harder as the trigger was pulled, while the S&W seemed to be smoother, and the last part of pull maybe easier that (sic) at first. I was shooting satisfactorily with the Colt, but a senior instructor, Bruce Hodge, told me that the Colt was too large for my hands, and after the first week, I was issued a .38 S&W, and my score greatly improved.

“I was tall and thin — wore a 28-inch belt, and even the .38 S&W seemed to get heavier each hour; plus I made more fast draws just to save my pants from falling; so for Christmas of 1957 I bought a .38 Chief Special revolver, with 2” barrel and 5 shot. Also, bought a Berns-Martin holster per advice of a firearms instructor.



**Colt Pocket Positive Revolver • Caliber: .32 Police • 1935
Personal Revolver of J. Edgar Hoover**

This Colt Pocket Positive was Director Hoover's personal handgun. Note bobbed hammer spur.

This was the fastest rig ever made. It was a break-front holster. The revolver could not be lifted straight up, but one just pushed forward and out it came! Better have a good grip, because it was going to move forward and out. I practiced holding a penny match box up high, turning loose, and getting barrel of gun under it at about waist high. I really think this type holster was the one used by Jelly Bryce, but can't determine — yet it had to be!"

Brown continued: "I was on the New Jersey FBI pistol team from fall 1957 through season ending in April 1958. Did not try for following season since I thought would be transferred soon, and also had some ear/hearing damage. Never heard of ear muffs, or rubber plugs in those days."

Brown had heard he was going to be transferred to the New York office. The Texan resigned from the Bureau in June of 1959. A lawyer, he worked in private practice for several years and became an Assistant United States Attorney in 1961 and retired in

1997. He still remembers the class being sent out their first day to buy wide heavy belts and snap brim hats.

Agents were not allowed to modify their issue revolvers in any way and once their personally owned weapon was approved, all repairs were required to be performed by the FBI gunsmiths. Plastic or stag grips were not allowed as it was found that chips from these could drop into the lock work, jamming the gun.



Zeiss and Efrem Zimbalist, Jr. training for the TV series “The FBI.”

Special Agent George

After a study by FTU instructor Special Agent Glenn Ing, trigger shoes were specifically forbidden on FBI or Bureau-approved revolvers. It was found that they could slip on the trigger, preventing the gun from firing. And they made double-action shooting difficult.

By the mid-1970s, to achieve a compromise between caliber and size, the S&W Model 10-6 and later the 10-8 were adopted for new agent issue. This was a K frame, .38 Special with round grips and a 2 ½-inch barrel.

Yet it proved to be an unpopular choice as the ejector rod was too short to eject the fired cases efficiently and the short sight radius made lowlight sight alignment difficult. Some agents, myself included, had the rear sight notch on their guns opened up to allow a better sight picture. (Instructors then were required to carry the same gun as issued to new agents, at least around the academy.)

The next attempt in an issue revolver was an unqualified success. The Model 13 was a round butt K-frame Smith & Wesson with a 3-inch barrel in .357 Magnum caliber. Most agents still carried the .38 Special load in them (a 158-grain lead hollowpoint +P) but could carry the Bureau's magnum load, the Winchester 145-grain Silvertip, if required. The Model 13 was the last revolver issued by the FBI.



**Smith & Wesson Model 10 Military & Police Revolver
Caliber: .38 Special • 1950**

Smith & Wesson Military & Police (M&P), later the Model 10, was standard issue in the FBI for many years. It was the author's first issue handgun in 1973. All were equipped with grip adapters and "PC" or plains clothes stocks.

The magnum rounds were a handful and some PFIs (Principal Firearms Instructors) in the field required the agents to demonstrate their ability to handle the hot load before being allowed to carry them. During new agent training, the trainees were only required to fire a small number of magnum rounds. I recall one trainee in one of my classes showing me her split thumb web caused by the recoil.

Smith & Wesson was going through some ownership changes during this time and it occasionally affected quality control. The last batch of Model 13s the Bureau purchased was so bad that we sent a Bureau gunsmith to their factory to inspect them before acceptance.

He rejected so many that it appeared he would be in Springfield way too long, so the balance of the revolvers was accepted as is and later transferred to another federal agency

with the warning that they would require extensive gunsmithing before use. I recall that on the cylinders of some the cut leading into the cylinder notch was missing!

After more than fifty years, the primary sidearm of FBI agents would become the semi-auto pistol. But before that change was made, an interesting event occurred at the Firearms Training Unit. Early one morning, before the classes were due to start, I was called into Unit Chief Tom Miller's office.



Smith & Wesson Model 60 Chief's Special Revolver
Caliber: .38 Special • 1979

S&W Model 60s were the first stainless steel handguns in the FBI. They and the Model 49s were usually carried by Inspectors and others with administrative assignments.

He asked me if I knew who General Dozier was. I did. General James Dozier was assigned to a position in Italy and on December 17, 1981, was kidnapped by members of the Italian Red Army Brigade, a terrorist group. He was held for 42 days before being rescued by NOCS also known as The Leatherheads, an advanced SWAT team. After his rescue, General Dozier gave a talk to staff members at the FBI Academy.

The Unit Chief told me that General Dozier had been contacted by Ross Perot, who thought it would be a nice gesture to reward the SWAT team members with some token of appreciation. Perhaps a gift handgun. Perot would pay for them. (A total of ten if I recall correctly.)

Tom Miller gave me the assignment to select the model and arrange for their delivery to the General. What kind of gun, I asked. Didn't matter. My choice. The only problem was time. This was a Wednesday morning and the general and his staff were leaving for Italy the following Saturday morning!

I left his office and spoke with the other instructors. I asked what model should be chosen. The model 19 was mentioned. Finally, my old partner Bob Dean said, "You know Bill. The Italians are really semi-auto oriented. Why don't we give them Smith 459s?" (The 459 was our current SWAT issue at that time.) Great idea. That morning I called Lee Deeters, Smith & Wesson President and explained the situation.



**Smith & Wesson Model 49 Bodyguard Revolver
Caliber: .38 Special • 1972**

The S&W Bodyguard, also known as the Model 49, was issued for special assignments.

They were pleased to be of assistance. A half-hour later, Bob Haas, VP of Sales, called me back.

“Interesting problem, Bill. What kind of guns do you want?” I asked him if I could get ten Model 459s. No problem, he replied. “Do you want standard or FBI sights?” (The Bureau guns had fixed sights, red front and white outline rear.) I took the FBI sights.

I explained the tight deadline and stated that I didn’t even know where Ross Perot lived, let alone how to bill him for the guns. No problem, Haas stated. He then asked if I needed anything else.

I hesitated and then asked if it would be possible to include a presentation case with each gun. Again, no problem. By noon, Haas’ secretary called me and advised the guns would

be on an Eastern Airlines flight arriving at National Airport Friday evening. (Talk about service!)



**Smith & Wesson Model 13 Military & Police Revolver
Caliber: .357 Magnum • 1982**

The Smith & Wesson Model 13 was a .357 Magnum revolver with a 3-inch barrel and was very popular with the agents. Most still carried the .38 Special service load in their guns, the +P 158-grain lead hollowpoint.

That evening, I was talking with a friend about the gift guns. He told me that the Italian government had a prohibition on private ownership of any handgun in a “military caliber,” which included 9mm. With that in mind, I called the general’s aide, a colonel, who advised me that arrangements had been made to get them to the team members.

The swap was made at National Airport and on Saturday morning, the guns (with General Dozier and staff) were in route to Italy ... where they hit the proverbial brick wall. I understand the guns stayed locked up there until Smith & Wesson had special barrels made for them in .30 Luger caliber, sent a gunsmith overseas to fit them and then they could be presented to the Leatherheads.

I never did find out if Smith & Wesson ever billed Ross Perot.

Editor's Note: This excerpt is from *Guns of the FBI, A History of the Bureau's Firearms and Training*, available now at GunDigestStore.com.

<https://gundigest.com/handguns/sr1911-officers-model-reporting-for-duty-in-45-acp>

SR1911 Officer's Model Reporting For Duty In .45 ACP

By Elwood Shelton - July 9, 2018

Available in .45 ACP, the SR1911 Officer's Model is ready for everyday carry duty.

How the .45 ACP Officer's Model is ready for carry:

- Concealable 3.6-inch barrel and 7.25 overall length.
- Manageable 31 ounces in weight.
- Rugged stainless-steel frame and slide.
- Low-glare finish.
- G-10 replaceable grips.
- Drift-adjustable Novak 3-dot sights.
- 7+1 capacity.

The Vietnam War entering the nation's rearview and inflation squarely down the road, in retrospect there weren't a bunch of high-points to 1972. A marked exception was the adoption of the M15 General Officer by the U.S. Army. Helping to redefine the size and role of the classic 1911 pistol, the sidearm for high-ranking officers was, for the most part, an instant classic. Though, the service beauties rolling out of the Rock Island Arsenal weren't the final say or even the defining iterations of the snub-nosed semi-automatics.



Common with many 1911s, Colt called the tune in what became known as the Officer's Model with the introduction of the Officer's ACP in 1985. Since then, and thanks to the interest in concealed carry, the market has exploded with outright Officer facsimiles and roses by any other name. Perhaps not as prolific as striker-fired pistols, the style of compact 1911 still is among the most popular concealable self-defense gun available today.

A late adopter of 1911 production, Ruger finally embraced the petite configuration with the release of the SR1911 Officer's Model earlier this year in 9mm. Now, in what is certainly music to the 1911 purists' ears, the company has released a model chambered in .45 ACP and rounding out a line that up until this year has consisted of larger standard, commander and target models.

Slightly heavier than the 9mm Lightweight, the new .45 SR1911 Officer's Model has the same features of the initial offering and stays relatively true to what have become the accepted dimensions and function of this configuration of 1911.

Aside from caliber, the significant difference between the SR1911 Officer's Models – and accounting for the weight difference – are their frames. The .45 boasts a stainless-steel frame and weighs in at an even 31 ounces unloaded – almost a full 4-ounces more than the aluminum-alloy-framed 9mm. Certainly heavier, but by no means is Ruger's new Officer disqualified from everyday carry duty.



The 7+1 capacity pistol is CNC machined resulting in an excellent slide-to-frame fit and smooth operation. The 3.6-inch bushingless bull barrel adds an element of control to the Officer's Model, putting more material and weight at the muzzle, muting barrel flip and recoil. An extended thumb safety makes the gun easier to get in and out of action safely, and it comes outfitted with drift-adjustable Novak 3-Dot sights.

A dash of a customized look, the skeletonized hammer and trigger also are designed to improve the SR1911's lock time and accuracy potential (crisp break, little overtravel). And relative to the overall 1911 market, the SR1911 Officer's Model comes competitively priced with an MSRP of \$979.

For more information on the SR1911 Officer's Model, please visit: www.ruger.com

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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