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Citizens Association for Responsible Gun Ownership = CARGO

www.cargogunclub.org

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Hello Fellow CARGO Members,

As is our tradition, we are combining the November and December CARGO meetings.

The next meeting will be held at Community BBQ on Thursday, December 5th.

Community BBQ
7010 TX-78
Sachse, TX 75048

For the dinner portion of the meeting, we will be in the meeting room between 5:30 and 6:30 for food and fellowship.

The meeting will begin at 6:30 PM and run until about 8:00.

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

Gun topics for this month:

Since it is Christmas time, the gun topic is: anything gun, knife, open or concealed carry related that you got for Christmas (this year, last year or 50 years ago).

Since we are in a new meeting room and location please leave all long guns in your vehicles until it is time for show and tell. We will share which doors to bring in your show and tell firearms.

Also, PLEASE remember to have cases for your firearms. Until we get the logistics settled, I want to make as little disturbance as possible.

Please note this comes from CNN and has a very anti-gun slant, it does point out that the BATFE is only interested in Gun Control:

He sold illegal AR-15s. Feds agreed to let him go free to avoid hurting gun control efforts

By [Scott Glover](#), CNN

Updated 7:07 PM ET, Fri October 11, 2019

(CNN)For more than a year, Joseph Roh illegally manufactured AR-15-style rifles in a warehouse south of Los Angeles.

His customers, more than two dozen of whom were legally prohibited from possessing a firearm, could push a button, pull a lever, and walk away a short time later with a fully assembled, untraceable [semi-automatic weapon](#) for about \$1,000, according to court records.



Roh continued his black-market operation despite being warned in person by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives that he was breaking the law.

But five years after raiding his business and indicting him, federal authorities quietly cut a deal with Roh earlier this year and agreed to drop the charges.

Why?

The judge in the case had issued a tentative order that, in the eyes of prosecutors, threatened to upend the decades-old Gun Control Act and "seriously undermine the ATF's ability to trace and regulate firearms nationwide."

A case once touted by prosecutors as a crackdown on an illicit firearms factory was suddenly seen as having the potential to pave the way to unfettered access to one of the most demonized guns in America.

Federal authorities preferred to let Roh go free rather than have the ruling become final and potentially create case law that could have a crippling effect on the enforcement of gun laws, several sources familiar with the matter told CNN. Each requested anonymity due to the sensitive nature of the case and its possible implications.

Joseph Roh in the factory where he manufactured and sold AR-15-style weapons before being raided by agents from the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives five years ago. Under US District Court Judge James V. Selna's interpretation of the law, convicted felons and other people prohibited from possessing firearms would be allowed to legally acquire all the parts necessary to assemble an AR-15-style rifle and other weapons, according to federal prosecutors.

Prosecutors and ATF officials declined comment for this story, noting that the case against Roh is technically an open matter because he remains subject to a deferred prosecution agreement.

Adam Winkler, a UCLA constitutional law professor and Second Amendment expert, predicted that Selna's tentative order would have "broad implications" and would encourage others to challenge existing law.

"This case could open up a huge loophole in federal law" he said. "It could lead to an explosion in the number of AR-15s out on the streets."

AR-15-style weapons are among the most popular in America and have been used in numerous [mass shootings](#) in recent years, including those at an elementary school in [Connecticut](#), an outdoor music festival in [Las Vegas](#), a church in [Texas](#), and a high school in [Florida](#).

The guns are sometimes assembled from separately acquired parts. Under federal law, the one regulated individual part of a firearm is what's known as the frame or receiver — a piece that, among other things, provides a housing for the hammer and firing mechanism of a gun.

Though incapable of firing a round, the part is considered a gun in its own right and is subject to the same restrictions as a fully intact firearm. Manufacturers must stamp it with a serial number and licensed dealers are required to conduct background checks on prospective buyers. The restrictions are intended, in part, to keep felons and other people prohibited from possessing firearms from acquiring them piece by piece.

AR-15s, however, do not have a single receiver that meets that definition. They have both an upper and lower receiver — two parts as opposed to the single part described in the law.

At issue in Roh's case was whether the law could fairly be interpreted to apply to just the lower receiver of the AR-15, as the ATF has been doing for decades.

To rule otherwise "would sweep aside more than 50 years of the ATF's regulation of AR-15s and other semiautomatic firearms," prosecutors wrote prior to the judge's order.

Federal law enforcement officials — and members of Congress — have been on notice about a potential problem with the language in federal gun law as applied to AR-15s since at least 2016. In July of that year, prosecutors in Northern California abandoned a case against a convicted felon named Alejandro Jimenez after a judge found that the AR-15 lower receiver he was accused of purchasing in an ATF undercover sting did not meet the definition of a receiver under the law. The ruling and subsequent dismissal drew little notice but prompted a letter to Congress from then-US Attorney General Loretta Lynch. She advised lawmakers that the judge's decision was not suitable for appeal and that if ATF officials believed the definition should be changed, they should pursue regulatory or administrative action.

'Not firearms'

Roh, who called his company ROHG Industries, had been on the ATF's radar since at least 2012, according to court records.

He met that summer with agency representatives about selling unfinished lower receivers, often referred to in the gun world as "80% lowers" because they are roughly 80% complete.

The part, which surrounds the trigger area of an AR-15, requires some additional machining and drilling before it is considered a regulated firearm under the law.

Roh sent the ATF a sample of one of his unfinished lower receivers seeking a determination as to whether it constituted a firearm. He was advised that it did not.

The devices are controversial among law enforcement and gun control advocates because they can be bought and sold without restriction, but can be converted into finished lower receivers, and then a fully functioning weapon, with relative ease.

"A violent shooting spree'

That is precisely how authorities suspect that John Zawahri obtained the AR-15-style rifle he used in a fatal shooting spree in Santa Monica, California, in 2013, according to confidential ATF documents obtained by CNN.

The documents state that the un-serialized matte black rifle Zawahri used to carry out the attack "appears to have been manufactured from an 80% lower receiver."

The documents note that investigators recovered a ROHG Industries invoice for an 80% lower receiver in Zawahri's residence after he was killed by police.

Agents suspect Zawahri finished machining the device on his own and then purchased the remaining unregulated parts to assemble a complete rifle.

"The ease in which the 80% lower can be acquired and manufactured into a complete firearm, as well as the anonymity in manufacturing and possessing such a weapon, makes it an option for people prohibited from purchasing a firearm through normal legal channels" the ATF documents state.

According to Santa Monica police, investigators found a letter from the Department of Justice in Zawahri's bedroom that was drafted two years before the attack, informing him that he was not eligible to purchase a firearm. A police department news release did not specify whether the letter was from the US or California Department of Justice. Nor did it provide a reason for why Zawahri was prohibited from buying a gun.

CNN was unable to determine whether ATF agents interviewed Roh about Zawahri's purchase.



California attorney Gregory Nicolaysen said his client was prosecuted based on an internal ATF policy "that masquerades as law."

Roh declined comment through his attorney, Gregory Nicolaysen.

Nicolaysen said any suggestion of a link between Roh's business and the Santa Monica shooting was based on "innuendo, not evidence."

"There is no credible evidence linking my client to any mass shooting," he said.

About four months after the shooting in Santa Monica, ROHG Industries turned up in an ATF investigation again — this time a half dozen un-serialized AR-15-style rifles were seized as part of a

drug probe near San Bernardino, California. An informant in the case said the guns came from Roh's factory, according to court records.

'Build parties'

Around that same time, Roh sent a letter to the ATF. He had graduated from simply selling unfinished lower receivers and embarked on a new venture.

"We here at ROHG Industries have been doing build parties for quite some time," he wrote in the sparsely worded, one-paragraph letter.

"The customer installs the part into our machine and pushes the start button," Roh explained. "Is this legal?" he asked.

In November, the chief of ATF's Firearms Technology Branch responded to Roh by letter. He told him that if the "build parties" he was referring to resulted in the production of anything the ATF classified as a firearm, he would need to obtain a license for manufacturing.

Roh did not heed that advice. When an undercover ATF agent visited his factory on two occasions in December, he "observed parts and machinery used to manufacture AR-15-type firearms," court documents state.

Two days before Christmas, the ATF gave Roh a warning in the form of a "cease and desist" letter. It informed him that he was engaged in the unlicensed manufacture of firearms and was at risk of criminal prosecution.

This time, Roh appeared to take heed.

When undercover agents visited his factory in early January, he was not there. But employees told agents they were no longer machining gun parts.

"The ATF had shut them down," the employees said, according to a report recounting the conversation.

They promised to call the purported customers back when they got the "green light" to resume operations.

'Push the green button'

Less than a week later they got the call. Their visit to the factory the following day was captured in secretly recorded video obtained by CNN.

Roh, dressed in a T-shirt and New York Yankees baseball cap, appeared congenial and knowledgeable about firearms. He made no secret of his business model.

"Are you here to ... make yourself a rifle right now?" he asked the agents during the encounter in January 2014.

"I'm not going to get into trouble or anything like that?" one of the agents asked.

"No," Roh reassured him. "We're legal, man."



Roh told the undercover agents he'd enacted a new policy after being shut down by the ATF: Anyone who wanted machining services performed had to pay a \$25 fee to join his "gun club." That way, he was no longer catering to the general public, he explained.

He told one of the agents he was already considered a member because he'd bought a gun before. Roh told him he would have to vouch for the newcomer so that he could

join the gun club as well.

After collecting \$25 from the new customer and agreeing to a price of \$1,000 each for a pair of rifles he wanted to buy, Roh directed an employee to begin the machining process.

Moments later, he stood next to the agent in front of a large piece of equipment that is computer-coded to precisely machine parts for AR-15-style firearms.

"Go ahead and press the green button," Roh told the undercover agent.

"The green button?" the agent asked.

"Yeah," Roh replied. "That basically means that you did it — believe it or not."

Machinery in the warehouse where Joseph Roh manufactured AR-15-style weapons for \$1,000 each.

A member of Roh's staff then oversaw the process of machining and drilling that converted an unfinished lower receiver — an innocuous chunk of metal before the process began — into a finished receiver the ATF considered a firearm under the law.

Roh then added barrels, stocks, bolts, triggers and other parts to make them fully-functioning weapons.

A factory, firearms and convicted felons

When agents served a search warrant on Roh's warehouse factory a month later, they seized dozens of completed handguns and rifles, and hundreds of gun parts, including upper and lower receivers. His customers, according to records seized in the search, included 19 convicted felons, six domestic abusers, and one person prohibited from possessing guns "due to mental health unfitness." One customer, who had a felony conviction for making terrorist threats, later admitted to buying guns and gun parts from Roh that he then trafficked in Mexico, according to court records.

Roh was charged in October 2014 with manufacturing and dealing in firearms without a license. He pleaded not guilty and opted for a bench trial at which a judge alone would hear the evidence and decide his fate.

Though few facts were in dispute, the case dragged on for years.

It boiled down to a high-stakes legal battle over the definition of a firearm.

A four-year wait, a four-day trial

When the case finally came to trial last year, much of the four-day proceeding consisted of Nicolaysen, Roh's defense attorney, grilling ATF officials on arcane gun laws and regulations and the agency's internal decision-making process.

After both sides presented their evidence, the defense filed a motion for acquittal, arguing that the government's case against Roh was "legally flawed" because the charges were based on a violation of an internal ATF "classification" as opposed to federal law.

Nicolaysen argued that the definition of a receiver under the relevant federal code differed in various ways from the AR-15 component Roh was accused of manufacturing.

Under the US Code of Federal Regulations, a firearm frame or receiver is defined as: "That part of a firearm which provides housing for the hammer, bolt or breechblock, and firing mechanism, and which is usually threaded at its forward portion to receive the barrel."

The lower receiver in Roh's case does not have a bolt or breechblock and is not threaded to receive the barrel, Nicolaysen noted.

He called the decision to classify it as a firearm nonetheless, the result of "secret, in-house decision-making."

Nicolaysen accused the ATF of abusing its authority by pursuing Roh based on his alleged violation of a policy "that masquerades as law."

He asked the judge to consider recommending that then-US Attorney General Jeff Sessions conduct a review to determine whether there were any similar cases pending around the country or past convictions "sustained on the basis of ATF policy, rather than law."

Prosecutors acknowledged there were technical differences between the regulation and the lower receiver in Roh's case, but said the ATF's interpretation of the regulation was consistent with the intent of federal gun laws. The agency's reading of the law "should also receive deference from this court," prosecutors Shawn J. Nelson and Benjamin D. Lichtman argued.

Adopting the defense position, the prosecutors wrote, would be "manifestly incompatible" with the intent of the federal Gun Control Act and would "severely frustrate" enforcement of the law. The prosecutors' filing said a ruling in favor of the defense could impact the receivers for up to 90% of the firearms in America.

"The necessary result of this would be that the unregulated parts could be manufactured, sold, and combined with other commercially available parts to create completed, un-serialized firearms which would not be subject to background checks, and which would be untraceable," the prosecutors wrote. "Defendant's interpretation would mean that nearly every semi-automatic firearm could be purchased piece by piece with no regulation or background check before a prohibited person would have a firearm."

'There is a disconnect'

Though the trial lasted less than a week, Selna deliberated for more than year. In April, he issued a tentative order in which he determined that the ATF had improperly classified the AR-15 lower receivers in Roh's case as firearms.

He rejected the prosecution's argument that the ATF's interpretation of the regulation describing a receiver could reasonably be applied to the device at issue in Roh's case.

"There is a disconnect," the judge wrote.

Selna added that the combination of the federal law and regulation governing the manufacturing of receivers is "unconstitutionally vague" as applied in the case against Roh.

"No reasonable person would understand that a part constitutes a receiver where it lacks the components specified in the regulation," Selna wrote.

Therefore, the judge determined, "Roh did not violate the law by manufacturing receivers."

The judge's tentative order also found that the ATF's in-house classification process failed to comply with federal rule-making procedures. Changes to substantive federal regulations typically include a notice-and-comment period and eventual publication in the Federal Register.

Selna did find that Roh was guilty of selling completed firearms without a license, subjecting him to a possible prison sentence.

Following Selna's tentative order, the prosecution and defense agreed to a deal in which Roh would plead guilty to the charge against him, but would be allowed to withdraw that plea if he stayed out of trouble for a year. Prosecutors would then dismiss the case. If Roh abides by the deal, he will have no criminal conviction and serve no time behind bars.

Sources familiar with the agreement said prosecutors wanted to strike a deal in order to prevent Selna's order from becoming permanent, drawing publicity, and creating case law that could hamper ATF enforcement efforts.

Roh accepted the deal to avoid a permanent conviction — and possible prison time — for dealing firearms without a license.

Nicolaysen declined to comment on the details of Roh's alleged activities, citing his pending diversion agreement.

But he said his client has left his firearms-related business behind and now deals in industrial vacuums.

Despite Roh's departure from the gun trade, the lawyer said, the issues surrounding his alleged practices remain.

"AR-15s, as we speak today, do not have a receiver by the definition of the existing law and that's a huge issue," he said. "It shows that the laws are obsolete and they're out of sync with the realities of today's firearms market."

Winkler, the UCLA law professor, offered a similar assessment.

When he was first informed of the judge's tentative order by a CNN reporter, Winkler said, "I thought the logic was crazy."

But after reviewing the order and several filings in the case at the request of CNN, he said Selna's rationale appeared legally sound.

"It does seem like there is problem," Winkler said.

Koreatown Twenty-Six Years Ago: The Guns of the L.A. Riots

BY **LUIS VALDES** |
APR 29, 2018 |



Twenty-six years ago, from April 29 to May 4, 1992, much of Los Angeles was ablaze. In the aftermath of the Rodney King verdict, South Central L.A. was consumed by riots and looting. Homes and business were burglarized and destroyed by arson. Law-abiding people and business owners were mugged, beaten and robbed.

The LAPD pulled out and basically told folks in the worst-hit areas that they were on their own. But a small section of Los Angeles known as Koreatown, located just north of South Central, didn't burn. Why? Because the Korean business owners banded together, exercised their Second Amendment rights and protected their property, their businesses, and their livelihoods. Here are some of the news reports from the riots.



They were well armed and they defended themselves. Let's take a look at some of the guns they used.



Two Korean Americans take cover behind a forklift during an exchange of gunfire between store owners and looters.

We have a GLOCK and what appears to be a stainless 1911. This was back in 1992, so the GLOCK more than likely is the Model 19. The .40 S&W while just recently introduced a couple of years prior, was more popular in the law enforcement market than the civilian market. This was before the [Clinton Assault Weapons Ban](#), so 15- and 17-round magazines were easy to

get.

What appears to be a 1911 actually isn't. It's a [Colt Double Eagle](#). They were a 1911 Slide and Barrel on a double action frame and were made only for a short period of time. They were chambered in [9mm](#), .40 S&W, .45 ACP, and 10mm Auto and used standard 1911 magazines. They were Colt's answer to the SIG Sauer P220 and the S&W Model 4506/4566 line.



Korean supermarket employee returns fire from drive-by shooters at the corner of Western Avenue and 5th Street while attempting to protect the market from looters.

This gentleman is shooting what appears to be your standard period Colt Model 1991 Commander. It came from the factory with G.I. sights and a ring hammer. They used the Series 80 safety block and came with a stainless barrel. They were a more affordable option from Colt and that made them popular.



Store owner Richard Rhee keeps vigil on the roof of his grocery store.

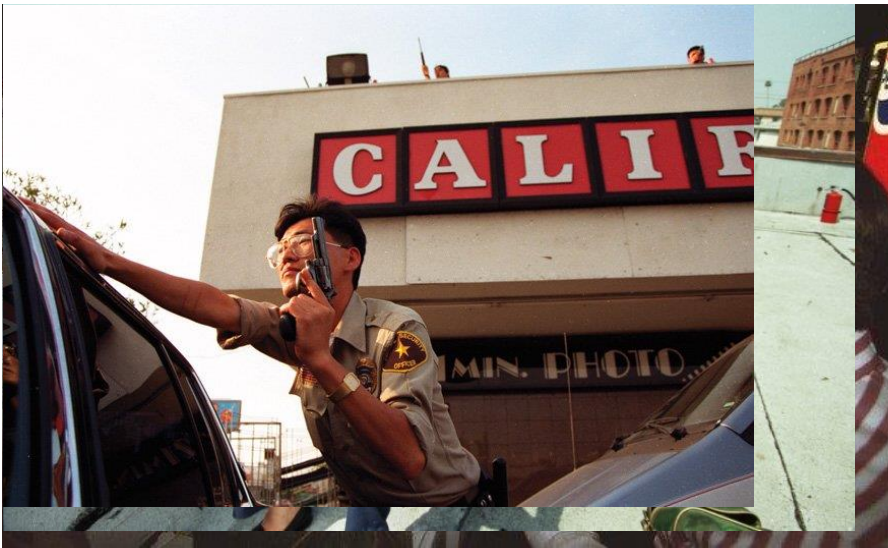
Here's a blued Colt Government Model .380 and an equally impressive period cellphone. Specifically a black Motorola DynaTAC commonly known as the "brick". The Government Model .380 was part of Colt's .380 Concealed Carry line back before the .380 pocket pistol market took off with guns like the Kel-Tec P3AT and the Ruger LCP.



This is a Korean store employee armed with a Norinco made MAK-90 AK pattern rifle. The fully-enclosed front sight hood is the give-away. Norinco Type 56s and MAK-90s had them while your Eastern European and Egyptian made guns had the standard winged sight protector. There is also the George Bush import ban-compliant thumb-hole stock.



Here we see what appears to be a Benelli M3 and an unknown Over & Under shotgun. The Benelli M3 was and is a fantastic police shotgun. Semi-automatic with the ability to switch to pump action so the shooter can use low recoil shells that wouldn't properly cycle in a gas driven gun like a Remington 11-87.



Armed volunteers take position behind cabbage boxes as they guard a market from approaching looters during the second day of riots.



Personal hunting guns were also employed. Traditional over/under shotguns and a Remington 700 bolt action rifle. Sure, the O/U isn't "tactical" but it's better than harsh language when looters are trying to trash your store. And 00 buck will ruin anyone's day.

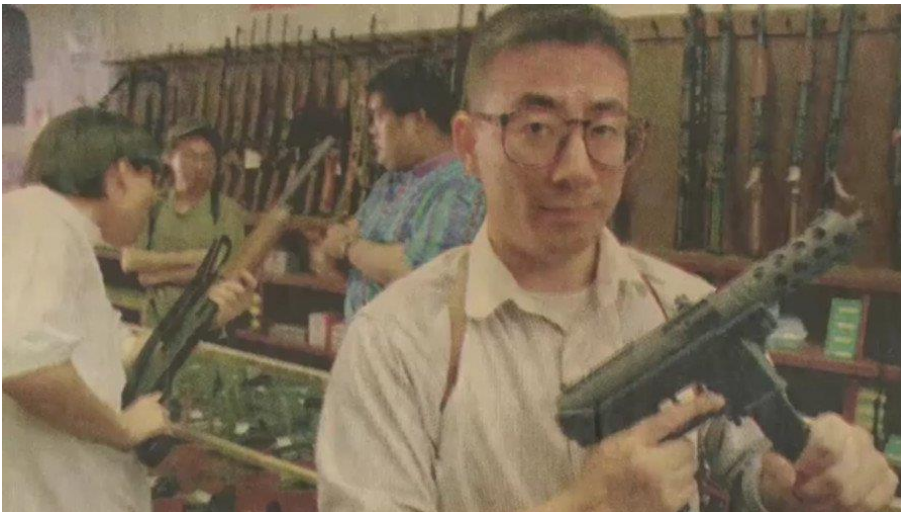
Korean Security Guard taking cover while his cohorts provide over-watch.

This security guard is armed with the ever popular wheel gun. Either a Smith & Wesson K-frame service revolver or a Taurus Clone. I'm leaning towards the Taurus due to the half lug on the barrel and it being a blued finish.

The blued S&W K-Frame in .38 Special had an exposed ejector rod like the Model 10 and the only .357 Magnum K-Frame with a half lug like that was the S&W Model 66 which was stainless. Taurus did a K-frame clone like the one shown in a blued finish, fixed sights, with a half lug, and came in either .38 Special or .357 Magnum.



The Mossberg 500 Tactical 8 Shot also played a role. Here you have a Korean grocery store employee standing guard inside the business with one.



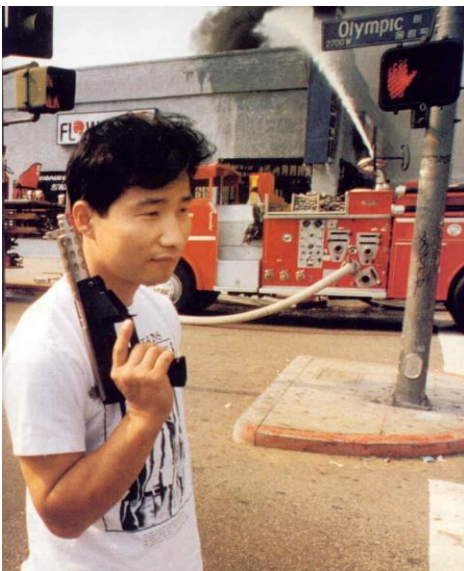
Period newspaper photo showing David Joo armed with a TEC-9.

This being the early 90s, the Intratec TEC-9 was an extremely popular (if misguided) pistol. It was designed by George Kellgren (current owner and lead designer of Kel-Tec) in 1985 and was a huge seller that stayed in production even during the Clinton AWB.

(The gentleman behind Mr. Joo is holding a Remington 870 with a LE Overfold stock.)



Another standard TEC-9 being held as someone listens to the latest news on the radio.



Here we have a young man carrying a chrome finished A.A. Arms Kimel AP-9 as the LAFD is attempting to save a building. The AP-9 strongly resembles the TEC-9.



Korean store owners and employees keeping watch from the roof.

In this iconic photo, the gentleman on the far right is armed with a Ruger Mini-14. Chambered in 5.56x45mm, the Ruger Mini-14 was a very affordable option at the time. Colt, Bushmaster, and Olympic Arms all made AR-15s, but prices for those were closer to \$1,000. A Mini-14 cost around \$250-\$300 and 20- and 30-round magazines were easy to get. The man to the left of him has an unknown shotgun.



A Korean man carries an rifle to prevent looters from entering a grocery store .

Last but not the least, is a man armed with a Daewoo K1. This is a South Korean-designed and built rifle still used to this day by the ROK Army. It is a direct impingement design like an AR-15 and uses standard AR-15 STANAG pattern magazines and is chambered in 5.56 x 45mm.

Entering service as a replacement for the M3 “Grease Gun” SMG, it was designed with an 11.5-inch barrel and a small flash-hider like the Colt XM-177 carbines from Vietnam. Deawoo made a 16-inch model for the American civilian market.

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Sold in the US until George Bush import ban, it was sold under two names by the various importers. They were marketed as the Daewoo K1A1 Rifle and the AR-110C carbine and were priced to compete against the Ruger Mini-14.

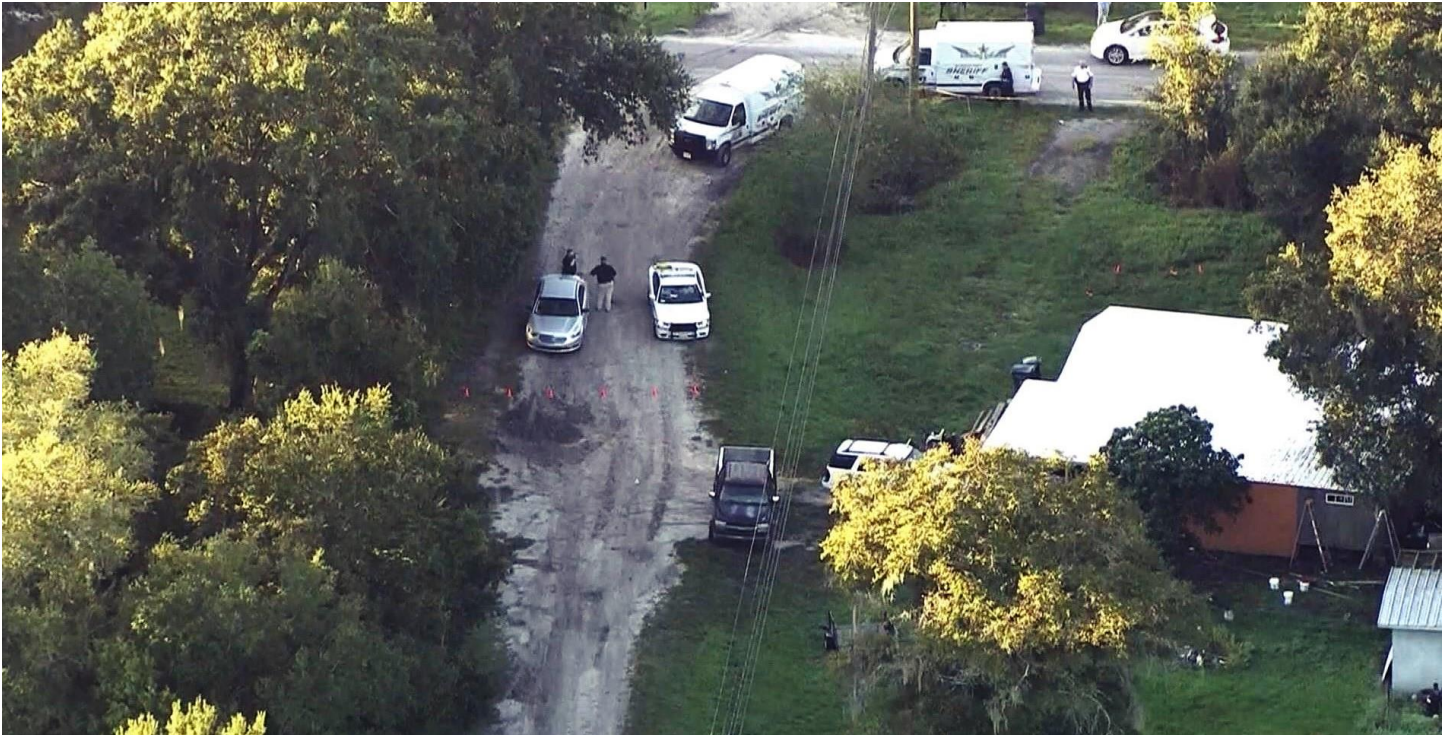
AR-15s just weren't as common at the time. They were pricey and had a number of lower-priced competitors. You had the influx of Norinco made AKs which were priced around \$250 and SKS carbines, sometimes for under \$100, There were the Daewoos and Mini-14s directly competing at about the same price point, not to mention common hunting guns.

On the handgun side of things. the revolver was still holding strong. GLOCK was just beginning to gain ground while the wonder nines of the era like the Beretta 92, S&W Model 5906, and SIG Sauer P226 were starting to sell like hot cakes. And there was always the classic 1911.

Just as today, these were Americans defending their property the best they could with the most effective tools they had. They were basically on their own, left to deal with the situation themselves.

Today, of course, everything you see above (with the exception of the security guard) is illegal in California. Open carry is forbidden, as are “high capacity” magazines. If you own a gun like that Daewoo K1, you were obligated to register it with the state.

And that photo showing people buying firearms to protect themselves and their property during the rioting is a relic, too. California now has a 10-day waiting period for all gun purchases. The 1992 riots lasted five days and did over \$1 billion in property damage. If it happened today, anyone who didn't already own firearms would be out of luck.



Police respond at the scene of a home invasion in Lithia, Fla. WFLA

Nov. 4, 2019, 9:32 AM CST / Updated Nov. 4, 2019, 11:27 AM CST

By David K. Li

A pregnant [Florida woman, armed with a semi-automatic rifle, gunned down one of two home invaders](#) who had broken in and were pistol whipping her husband, officials said Monday.

The deadly confrontation happened at about 9 p.m Wednesday on Old Welcome Road in Lithia, Florida, about 25 miles southeast of downtown Tampa, Hillsborough County Sheriff's spokeswoman Amanda Granit told NBC News.

After the woman fired one shot from the family's AR-15-style rifle, both men fled and the mortally wounded robber collapsed in a drainage ditch outside where he died, according to deputies and her husband.

Deputies were still searching for the other robber on Monday. The dead robber was described by deputies as a man in his late 20s, but he was not immediately identified.

"Two unknown males broke in and made demands of them. The male victim, who is the homeowner, began to get pistol-whipped and beat up," Hillsborough County Sheriff's Maj. Frank Losat told reporters on the scene.

"During that incident, the female homeowner retrieved a firearm, which was in the house legally, and fired one round which struck the male victim that was deceased in the ditch."

Homeowner Jeremy King said he'd be dead if not for his fast-thinking, eight-months-pregnant wife. He said both home invaders had pistols and they fired one shot.

“Them guys came in with two normal pistols and my AR stopped it,” [King told Bay News 9](#). “(My wife) evened the playing field and kept them from killing me.”

King suffered a fractured eye socket, a fractured sinus cavity and a concussion to go along with 20 stitches from the attack.

The husband, whose 11-year-old daughter was at home during the home invasion, said he and wife did not know their attackers.

“We also know this was not a random act,” Losat said. “This family was probably targeted.”

<https://www.ammoland.com/2016/03/supreme-court-confirms-second-amendment-applies-bearable-arms-common-use/>

Supreme Court Confirms 2A Applies to all Bearable Arms!

Ammoland Inc. Posted on March 22, 2016 by Dean Weingarten

By Dean Weingarten



Supreme Court Confirms 2A Applies to all Bearable Arms!



Dean Weingarten

Arizona – -(Ammoland.com)- In a historic, but extremely short unanimous opinion, the United States Supreme Court has confirmed that the Second Amendment applies “to all instruments that constitute bearable arms,”.

As this is an enormous class of nearly all weapons, the decision is properly applied to knives and clubs, and nearly all firearms that have been sold in the United States.

Nearly all types of firearms are more common than stun guns.

From nbcnews.com:

But in an unsigned opinion, the U.S. Supreme Court Monday vacated that ruling. It said the Massachusetts court improperly found that Second Amendment protection applies only to weapons that were in common use at the time of the nation's founding.

Referring to its landmark 2008 ruling on handguns in the home, the justices said the Second Amendment applies “to all instruments that constitute bearable arms,” even those not in existence at the time of the founding.



Supreme Court Confirms 2A Applies to all Bearable Arms

The unsigned opinion is very short. It is sparse, as noted by justices Thomas and Alito. Alito writes a much longer and more forceful opinion in concurrence. It could, and should, have gone much further. None the less, it is an enormous win for Second Amendment supporters, and it extends far beyond stun guns and Massachusetts. Because the opinion is short, here is the unanimous opinion, without Justice Alito's concurrence, which is at the link.

[14-10078 Caetano v. Massachusetts\(pdf\)](#) :

Cite as: 577 U. S. ____ (2016)

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ALITO, J., concurring in judgment

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

JAIME CAETANO v. MASSACHUSETTS

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE SUPREME
JUDICIAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS

No. 14-10078. Decided March 21, 2016

PER CURIAM.

The Court has held that “the Second Amendment extends, prima facie, to all instruments that constitute bearable arms, even those that were not in existence at the time of the founding,” District of Columbia v. Heller, 554 U. S. 570, 582 (2008), and that this “Second Amendment right is fully applicable to the States,”

McDonald v. Chicago, 561 U. S. 742, 750 (2010). In this case, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts upheld a Massachusetts law prohibiting the possession of stun guns after examining “whether a stun gun is the type of weapon contemplated by Congress in 1789 as being protected by the Second Amendment.” 470 Mass. 774, 777, 26 N. E. 3d 688, 691 (2015).

The court offered three explanations to support its holding that the Second Amendment does not extend to stun guns. First, the court explained that stun guns are not protected because they “were not in common use at the time of the Second Amendment’s enactment.” *Id.*, at 781, 26 N. E. 3d, at 693. This is inconsistent with *Heller*’s clear statement that the Second Amendment “extends . . . to . . . arms . . . that were not in existence at the time of the founding.” 554 U. S., at 582.

The court next asked whether stun guns are “dangerous per se at common law and unusual,” 470 Mass., at 781, 26 N. E. 3d, at 694, in an attempt to apply one “important limitation on the right to keep and carry arms,” *Heller*, 554 U. S., at 627; see *ibid.* (referring to “the historical tradition of prohibiting the carrying of ‘dangerous and unusual weapons’”). In so doing, the court concluded that stun guns are “unusual” because they are “a thoroughly modern invention.” 470 Mass., at 781, 26 N. E. 3d, at 693–694. By equating “unusual” with “in common use at the time of the Second Amendment’s enactment,” the court’s second explanation is the same as the first; it is inconsistent with *Heller* for the same reason.

Finally, the court used “a contemporary lens” and found “nothing in the record to suggest that [stun guns] are readily adaptable to use in the military.” 470 Mass., at 781, 26 N. E. 3d, at 694. But *Heller* rejected the proposition “that only those weapons useful in warfare are protected.” 554 U. S., at 624–625.

For these three reasons, the explanation the Massachusetts court offered for upholding the law contradicts this Court’s precedent. Consequently, the petition for a writ of certiorari and the motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis are granted. The judgment of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts is vacated, and the case is remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion.

There is strong language in this opinion. If 200,000 stun guns in the U.S. are “common”, it is hard to believe that 5 million AR-15s and millions of other semi-automatic rifles are “unusual”.

If stun guns are common and protected by the Second Amendment, then so are knives, clubs, and future weaponry.

The case lays to rest the idea that courts can simply say anything other than handguns are “uncommon” or “unusual” and are therefore exempt from Second Amendment protections.

This case will be cited far into the future.

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Pistol Caliber Carbine Roundup

James Tarr - November 04, 2019

We give thanks for the pistol-caliber cornucopia that provides us with the hottest firearms for fun and competition. It's a great time to be alive.

Pistol-caliber carbines (PCCs) are one of the two hottest segments in the AR industry right now (the other being pistols), and their popularity extends across several different platforms, not just rifles and pistols based on the AR-15. There are now so many PCCs on the market that you should just assume that anybody who makes an AR makes a pistol-caliber version of it, and you'll probably be right.

Since we physically don't have space to cover every PPC in one article, consider this a highlight reel or the CliffsNotes version of the models currently shining bright in this crowded market.

Colt — It All Started Here



The ColtAR6951 is the original AR-style pistol-caliber carbine. A straight blowback design fed by slightly modified UZI magazines, it has been around for over 30 years.

The first pistol-caliber AR was the Colt 9mm, originally designed as an open-bolt submachine gun (SMG) meant to compete with the vaunted HK MP5. Shortly thereafter, Colt offered a longer-barreled semiautomatic version of their 9mm AR, which is still sold today as the Colt AR6951. Although most people probably aren't aware that it's still available since Colt doesn't seem to advertise it. Manufacturer suggested retail price (MSRP) on the Colt is \$1,099.

Colt's engineers had enough of a headache trying to figure out how to get an envelope (the AR-15) designed for the longer, more powerful .223 cartridge to run 9mm that they didn't want to reinvent the wheel when they didn't have to, so the magazine used by the Colt 9mm and all the Colt-pattern 9mm PCCs on the market is simply a very slightly modified UZI magazine.

ADVERTISING

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Yankee Hill Machine



Yankee Hill Machine is well known for making distinctive AR-15 accessories, and you can spot quite a few of them on their Colt-pattern KR7 9mm carbine.

Yankee Hill Machine (YHM) was well known for making great AR accessories before they began making complete firearms. Several years ago, they introduced their KR7 carbine, which is a 9mm AR based on the Colt pattern. This is a 16-inch-barreled carbine with a collapsible stock that retails for \$1,375.

Seeing as they still make just about every part there is for the AR platform, the KR7 features a lot of YHM bits and pieces, including a stainless steel hammer and pins, their flash hider and a midlength aluminum KeyMod handguard.

Rock River Arms



This is RockRiver Arms' original version of the R9 Competition Rifle fed by Colt-patternmagazines.

Next to Colt, I believe the manufacturer that has been making 9mm ARs the longest (that is still in business) is Rock River Arms (RRA). Their LAR-9 is a Colt-pattern rifle, and they offer several different variations of it, including a pistol version and a version meant for PCC competition — the R9 Competition Rifle.

Most recently, RRA introduced a new model, the BT-9, with similar model offerings to the LAR-9 (including an R9 Competition version), except the BT-9 is fed by Glock-pattern magazines.

This seems to be the direction the market is going. While you can still find many companies making PCCs fed by Colt-pattern magazines, in the past five years, almost no company has introduced a new one. Any new guns are almost all working off Glock-pattern magazines. This has as much to do with the vaunted reliability of Glock magazines as their availability — almost everyone already has Glock magazines on hand, and if not, you can find them everywhere for affordable prices.

CMMG



CMMG got a lot of attention with their MkG Guard. It is fed by Glock magazines and features a proprietary radial delayed blowback operating system.

CMMG is another company that has been making Colt-pattern 9mm ARs for quite some time. They recently changed their product nomenclature and offer three types of long guns and pistols (Banshee, Resolute and Endeavor), each with three levels of features. Their 9mm platform fed by Colt magazines is the Mk9, offered in carbine and pistol form.

Like RRA, CMMG has now begun offering PCCs fed by Glock magazines in 9mm, .40 S&W and .45 ACP. For instance, their Guard series (the MkG), which uses a proprietary radial delayed blowback operating system, comes in 10mm (Mk10) and is sold with extended Glock-pattern 30-round magazines.

Wilson Combat

After putting out custom 1911s for years, Wilson Combat moved into high-end AR-15s over a decade ago, and about two years ago, they introduced their AR9, which is a 9mm AR-pattern rifle fed by Glock magazines. This was the first rifle of its type that I ever tested that offered a last-round bolt hold-open on a Glock magazine. While its starting price of \$1,995 is more than a little pricey, the samples I've fired have been unfailingly reliable.

Now that Wilson Combat has been doing so much custom work with Beretta pistols, they've recently introduced a version of their AR9 that feeds from Beretta 92 magazines. While the standard Beretta 92 pistol magazine holds 15 rounds, you can find 18-, 20- and 30-round Beretta 92 magazines now.

Jones Arms

If you feel bad because you've never heard of Jones Arms before, don't. I didn't know about them until I spotted their Kronos 9mm at the SHOT Show.

The Kronos is a blowback 9mm fed by Glock magazines and features standard AR controls. Their ejector/bolt-hold-open design has a patent pending on it. Two carbine versions of the Kronos are available starting at \$1,100.

Angstadt Arms



Angstadt Arms has gotten a lot of attention recently with their UDP-9 carbines. They are very attractive and available in several forms. Here a shooter uses a lightly customized version of their carbine at a match.

Angstadt Arms is another one of those small companies you probably haven't heard of before, but in the past year or so, they've really been getting a lot of attention at competitions. Their UDP-9 is a straight blowback-operated AR-15-pattern carbine fed by Glock magazines and features a last-round bolt hold-open.

JP Enterprises

JP Enterprises has been making high-end competition AR-15 rifles for over 20 years and have jumped into the pistol-caliber craze with their GMR-15. Fed by Glock-pattern magazines, this competition 9mm carbine features straight blowback operation and is available with every competition tweak and upgrade you could possibly imagine. The base rifle comes with a backpack soft case and retails for \$1,700.

Lone Wolf Distributors

Lone Wolf Distributors has seen great success over the past decade first selling all sorts of Glock pistol accessories, then Glock-pattern pistols, then PCCs. Their latest carbine is the AlphaWolf chambered in .45 ACP.

The AlphaWolf is fed by Glock mags and uses a short-stroke gas-piston operating system, complete with a rotating locking bolt. Lone Wolf went all out with the AlphaWolf, and it comes with a side-charging handle, last-round bolt hold-open and a proprietary freefloating aluminum handguard. Available in rifle and pistol form, prices start at \$1,175.

Trojan Firearms



TrojanFirearms is a small company striving to produce the best product possible. To that end, they make every part on their PCC but the barrel.

Another new company to add to your list is Trojan Firearms. They make everything on their carbines except the barrel.

The Trojan Raze 9mm carbines and pistols are offered in two flavors — those fed by Glock magazines or those accepting STI 2011 mags. The Raze is a straight blowback rifle with billet-aluminum receivers, KeyMod handguards and many custom options to choose from. The Glock-magazine variation (base model) sells for \$1,500, with options adding to the cost.

Now Something Different

Not everything in the PCC world is Colt, Glock or AR based. Here are some of the other varied choices on the market:

CZ-USA



The CZ Scorpion EVO has very distinguishing looks, and due to its polymer construction, it is one of the lesser-priced options on the market — while having a reputation for stellar

The CZ Scorpion EVO 3 was originally designed as a SMG, but it wasn't long before CZ realized semiauto versions might be very popular in the U.S. CZ now offers several Scorpion EVO variations, including carbines with muzzlebrakes or faux suppressors and pistols. Due to its

simple polymer-shell construction, the Scorpion EVO is less expensive than many competing designs and has proven itself to be very reliable. MSRP on a base-model Scorpion EVO 3 S1 is \$1,000.

Palmetto State Armory

This past year, Palmetto State Armory brought out their AK-V, a 9mm in AK form fed by Scorpion-pattern magazines. Currently, it is only available in pistol form with an SB Tactical SBA3 brace and 10.5-inch barrel. I shot the snot out of one of these at a media event, and it is soft-shooting and accurate, in addition to being inexpensive. PSA honestly can't keep them in stock. MSRP is around \$700, but you can find them for less.

SIG Sauer



The SIG MPX is considered by many to be the PCC you want to be competitive at the highest levels. This is an MPX carbine customized by Taran Tactical Innovations, and it includes one of their +10-capacity base pads.

One could argue that the SIG Sauer MPX is an AR-based 9mm, but between its short-stroke gas-piston operating system and proprietary Lancer mags, I'm going to put it in the "other" category.

Due to its short-stroke piston system, relatively heavy weight and big magazine well, it has almost no muzzle rise and is blazingly fast to reload. These factors make it very popular with serious PCC competitors. Unfortunately, that performance comes at a steep price. Both pistol and carbine versions of the MPX have an MSRP near or over \$2,000. Spare magazines are \$67 apiece.

Ruger

Ruger's PC Carbine looks a lot like their iconic 10/22 in form, only chambered in 9mm and .40 S&W. It ships with two interchangeable magazine wells — one accepts Ruger SR-pattern magazines, the other Glock mags. The PCC has a takedown barrel feature, and the technology

inside the small bolt works much like a dead-blow hammer, soaking up a surprising amount of recoil. Best of all, the Ruger PCC is very inexpensive, with prices starting at \$649.

Brugger & Thomet

Brugger & Thomet (B&T) pistols and subguns are made in Switzerland and are well respected. Their APC9K 9mm subgun just got adopted as the new “sub-compact weapon” for the U.S. Army. However, for a long time, their products were unicorns in the United States. While they’re still not very common, you can find them now in the U.S. in carbine and pistol form. Brownells seems to be the biggest distributor of their firearms.

You can find carbine and pistol versions of both the B&T Advanced Police Carbine (APC) and GHM. The APC is available in 5.56mm, 9mm and .45 ACP, in both pistol and carbine form. The GHM9 carbine and pistol is an entry-level product chambered in 9mm. FYI, when you combine “entry level” with “Swiss made,” you get a retail price around \$1,900 for the GHM family (complete with brace) and quite a bit more for the APC.

LWRCI

After several years languishing as a prototype, LWRCI finally brought out a short-barreled rifle (SBR) production version of their .45 ACP SMG called the SMG .45. It even comes in semiauto pistol form. I was able to get my hands on samples of both at the NRA show and prefer the folding brace on the pistol to the aluminum stock on the SBR. At just 5.9 pounds empty, imagine a typical upscale LWRCI AR with an 8.5-inch barrel chambered in .45 ACP fed by HK USP-pattern magazines and you get pretty much the SMG.

Hi-Point



Hi-Point’s carbines are very distinctive. Offered in .380, 9mm, .45 ACP, and 10mm, these straight-blowback carbines are very reliable and inexpensive.

No honest roundup of PCCs would be complete without a mention of those from Hi-Point. While the tactical types turn up their noses at these budget-priced pieces, Hi-Point continues to sell them by the truckload to people who want an inexpensive but reliable PCC.

Offered in .380 ACP, 9mm, .45 ACP and now 10mm, Hi-Point carbines are fed by pistol-type magazines in the pistol grip. The carbines start at just \$315, and no matter how tricked-out the version you prefer, there isn't a Hi-Point carbine with an MSRP over \$500.

Custom Shops

Competition shooters often used products from small/custom shops long before those companies got noticed by general consumers. I reached out to a lot of the shooters I know, curious as to which PCCs they were using in competition.

PCCs from JP Rifles and the SIG MPX seem to be the two most popular. But I've seen or heard about people using carbines from just about every manufacturer listed in the roundup, including pieced-together FrankenARs often with ultralight TACCOM uppers. But here are a few manufacturers making quality PCCs you might not have otherwise heard of:

Foxtrot Mike was a new one for me, but this company's Glock-magazine-fed FM-9 carbine is getting good reviews among shooters because of its forward charging handle. Also popular is Lead Star Arms with their competition-oriented carbines that are very sexy and start at \$1,500. If you want the expensive options like a carbon-fiber-wrapped barrel, expect to pay a lot more.

You might not have heard of Quarter Circle 10, but I have, as I'm running one of their purpose-built 9mm lowers on a CMMG upper. They specialize in PCCs and build AR-based carbines and pistols fed by 9mm and .45 ACP Glock magazines, Colt SMG 9mm magazines, SIG P226 magazines and even HK MP5 magazines.

At the last 2-Gun match I shot, one of the junior shooters on my squad was running a PCC from MBX. Their carbines are built specifically for competition and are very well thought of. Base guns start at \$1,450.

Sources:

Colt Manufacturing

colt.com

Yankee Hill Machine

yhm.net

Rock River Arms

rockriverarms.com

CMMG

cmmginc.com

Wilson Combat

wilsoncombat.com

Jones Arms

jonesarms.com

Angstadt Arms

angstadtarms.com

JP Enterprises

jprifles.com

Lone Wolf Distributors

lonewolfdist.com

CZ-USA

cz-usa.com

Palmetto State Armory

palmettostatearmory.com

Brugger & Thomet USA

bt-arms.com

Ruger

ruger.com

LWRCI

lwrci.com

Hi-Point

hi-pointfirearms.com

Foxtrot Mike

fm-products.com

Lead Star Arms

leadstararms.com

Quarter Circle 10

quartercircle10.com

MBX

mbxextreme.com

NEW! Ruger PC Carbine Chassis – All the Bells and Whistles

by CLAY MARTIN on NOVEMBER 9, 2019



The author during range testing.

Ruger came out swinging with a 9mm Pistol Caliber Carbine last year, with a design that rocked us back on our heels. Building on that success, they have just released a new chassis version, with all the bells and whistles. We got our hands on one this week, for a full review.



PCC with ETS 31 rounder

Before we get into the new, what made the original [Ruger PCC](#) such a winner? It has to do with what they used as a starting point. PCC's are hot right now, and we have seen dozens of models come out in the last few years. But almost all of those used an AR-15 as the beginning design. (Except the Kriss Vector, which used a space gun as a beginning design). There is a lot right with an AR, but trying to convert one to a blowback action is a feat. Ruger went a different way.



Chassis PCC set up for accuracy testing

I think we can all consider Ruger a master of the blowback design in rimfires. They have produced about 5 million 10/22's, and are by far the market leader in rimfire semi-auto. All they had to do was take that expertise, and scale it up to 9mm. When you look at the new PCC, the 10/22 DNA is obvious. And for the task, I don't count that as a bad thing.

The new Chassis model retains all the great features of the original, and then adds some new capability. It is a side charger, and you can swap the bolt handle to either side. It ships with an SR-9 magazine, and feeds on such out of the box. A nod to the Ruger faithful, that have a pile of mags laying around. But in a nod to PCC reality, it also includes a Glock magazine well, that is a snap to install. Like it or not, the Glock magazine is dominate in the PCC world. This is a big win for the consumer, as 31 round big sticks and drums are available and cheap. Our test model ran like a champ with an [ETS version](#) from Gun Mag Warehouse, at a sale price of \$14.99. For a sub gun magazine, that is pretty hard to beat.



Trigger group, with obvious 10/22 DNA

Like the original, and some 10/22's, the new Chassis is also a takedown model. One push of a button and simple twist separates the barrel and handguard from the receiver. With an absolutely new design, this might be cause for concern. But building from a company that has been doing this for years, it is a really nice feature to have. Also looking at the 10/22, it is easy to see Ruger perhaps offering an integrally suppressed barrel in the future. I tested that in [rimfire a few years ago](#), and it was a winner. In the PCC, it would

be absolutely amazing. If you prefer a more traditional suppressor, the PCC retains a threaded barrel in the chassis form.



Ingenious magazine well inserts

On to our Chassis model changes! The original Ruger PCC was shaped like a traditional rifle, with a straight comb and grip. The fore-end was familiar like a hunting rifle. Which is fine for many people, and worked very well in this configuration. But what about our tactical ninja's, or people that want to compete in PCC class? Well, the Chassis brings in the features you need.



Picatinny buttstock adaptor

The stock is now a special adaptor, that takes any AR mil or commercial sized collapsible buttstock. It ships with a Magpul, and has 5 locking positions. The stock adaptor is also attached to a Picatinny section on the back of the receiver, which means options abound. I would bet we see a folding stock from Ruger in the near future. And if you want one now, SIG MPX/MCX folding stocks attach the same way. I didn't have one to try, but I would bet dollars to donuts it works.

The handguard is also new. It looks like a cross between an AR-15, and the fore-end used on Ruger Precision Rifles. It is M-Lok compatible, and sized nicely for the hand. Having used it extensively on the RPR, I am a fan. Now you can easily attach flashlight, sling swivels, and all the goodies as needed.



Pistol Grip and adaptor

Last but not least, the new Chassis model has a pistol grip like an AR. In fact, exactly like an AR. How they attached this to an overgrown 10/22 receiver is another bit of genius. To remove the pistol grip, you actually take a machine screw out of the top of the rifle. Then the grip falls free, and you can see that the grip is actually held on by a special adaptor. If you have a preferred pistol grip, all you need to do is attach it to the adaptor, and stick it back on. Problem solved.

Performance-wise, the PCC did not disappoint. I decided to accuracy test this model, something I did not do with the original. The M-Lok made it easy. First, I slapped on my favorite piece of M-Lok rail, from Maxim Defense. [M-RAX](#) is what all rail should be. Next, Accutac [BR-4 G2](#) bipod. And for glass, a Bushnell SMRS 1-6.5. I could have gone bigger on the glass, but I wasn't really expecting amazing results. I was wrong.



Hornady XTP, Gold standard of accuracy tests

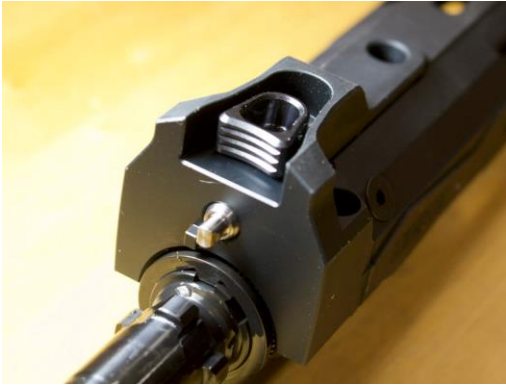
Using Hornady [115 Grain XTP](#), the Ruger was 1 inch at 50 meters. Not at all what I expected from a takedown gun in 9mm. There may actually be some accuracy left in that equation, which I will be testing next time I go out. But 2 MOA is better than some 556 guns I've tested, and certainly good enough to the range you should be slinging 9mm. Overall, a huge win for Ruger.



Bushnell First Strike 2.0

Next, I swapped the optic to a [Bushnell First Strike 2.0](#) reflex sight. This is more appropriate for a 9mm, and the ranges we expect to be using it. The Ruger PCC was a regular bullet hose at closer ranges. I had forgotten how light the recoil is in the Ruger design. While they were doing all the upscaling magic, they also put a Tungsten dead blow on the bolt. The recoil is so light that my first round, I thought it misfired.

It did not. The light recoil means you can absolutely hammer steel targets. I was burning through magazines so fast I couldn't believe it. If you take this gun to the range, just take a case. You'll need it. Overall, the Ruger PCC is one of the most fun guns I have ever tested. Accurate, reliable, and a joy to shoot. If you have been looking for a 9mm Carbine, look no further. This one is an absolute winner.



Takedown lever



heart of the system, tungsten dead blow on the bolt

MSRP is \$799

For more information visit Ruger by clicking [HERE](#).

When was the last time you visited our web site? Please take some time to go to the CARGO website at www.cargogunclub.org

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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