



# Tactical Talk

Volume 14, Issue 8

August 2010

***"We, the People are the rightful masters of both Congress and the courts - not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow men who pervert the Constitution."***

**- Abraham Lincoln**

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## Massad Ayoob, MAG 40, Armed Citizens' Rules of Engagement

Massad Ayoob is one of the best known writers and lecturers on self defense subjects in the United States, as well as one of the country's most respected expert witnesses. For 28 years he has offered this immersion level, 40 hour course in managing lethal threats and the legal ramifications of the use of force. This four-day, ten hour per day course includes both in-depth classroom training, and live fire training, with documented qualification firing on several law enforcement handgun courses.

The classroom training will include an emphasis on legal issues, tactical issues, and aftermath management. Topics will include interacting with suspects, witnesses, and responding officers...threat recognition and mindset... management of social and psychological aftermath after having had to use lethal force in defense of self or others...and preparing beforehand for legal repercussions and minimizing exposure to them. Situations in the home, at the place of business, or "on the street" will all be covered. Two full days are devoted to these critical issues in the classroom.



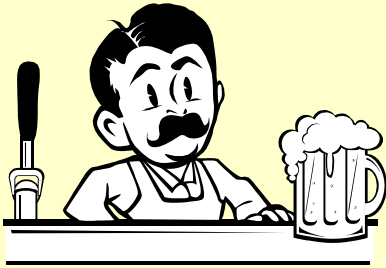
The live fire portion of the training will take place over two full days of training on the spacious ranges of the Memphis Police Department training academy. This is a 20 hour immersion level course in the use of the defensive handgun under extreme stress. Draw from concealment, two handed stances, shooting from cover, one-handed stances with either hand, speed reloading, and more are taught with an emphasis on fast, accurate shot placement. The course will culminate with a police-style qualification course. Estimated ammo count- 500 rounds.

All of this training will take place at the Memphis Police Academy Firearms Training Unit, one of the most modern, well equipped, and up to date training academies in the South. We will be using their modern classrooms, and a spacious outdoor range with modern target systems. Advance registration is required. You may opt to take only the two academic days or the two range days, at \$400.

**DATES:** August 28-3, 2010, Sat. thru Tues., 8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. each day.

**TUITION:** \$789.00 A deposit of \$200 will hold a space, balance due no later than 13 August 2010. Deposits or tuition become **non-refundable** after August 13, 2010. If for some reason the class is cancelled, students receive a 100% deposit refund.

**REGISTRATION:** Call 901-370-5600 to register, or mail a check to Rangemaster, 2611 S. Mendenhall Rd, Memphis, TN, 38115. All registration will be handled through Rangemaster. For further information, contact [rangemaster.tom@rangemaster.com](mailto:rangemaster.tom@rangemaster.com) or [mas@massadayoob.com](mailto:mas@massadayoob.com)



The "Restaurant Carry Law" went into effect in June, but a lot of people are still confused about its effect. Here are some facts.

If you have a valid Handgun Carry Permit, you can legally carry into any establishment that serves beer, wine or liquor for on-site consumption, unless the owners of the establishment post it.

The owners/managers of a restaurant can post the premises as a no-gun zone. If they post, it becomes a criminal offense to carry into that restaurant, permit or not. For a permit holder, the penalty for violating this posting is a \$500 fine, no jail time. For persons with no permit, the maximum penalty is 11 months and 29 days in jail and a fine of \$2000.

Under the new law, the "international prohibited sign" is a valid posting. This consists of a picture of a gun, with the red circle and slash. They can use a sign with the posting language, or the "no-gun" international symbol: either or both. Whichever they use, it must be prominently displayed at all public entrances.



Drinking alcohol increases reaction time, clouds judgment, lowers inhibitions, and makes people stupid. You may not drink ANY amount of beer, wine, or liquor while carrying a pistol. The penalty for drinking while carrying a gun is 11 months and 29 days in jail, a \$2500 fine, and suspension of your permit for three years. You can be present where liquor is served, but you may not drink any amount of alcohol while armed.

### **Dynamic Marksmanship Course, Handgun, Three-Day, Sept.10-12, 2010, Friday-Sunday, near Baton Rouge, LA**

*We will be using the excellent LSU Police Range, and the three-day format will allow us to really hone and refine skills. — \$500*

### **Dynamic Marksmanship Course,**

Two-Day, Handgun,

Plus Defensive Shotgun,

One-Day, Sept. 17-19, 2010

Cedar Ridge Shooting Complex, Cave  
City, KY, north of Nashville

*This is a brand new, state of the art outdoor range complex in a beautiful resort area. Handgun course is Friday and Saturday, followed by Shotgun on Sunday.*

Take either or both courses, your option.



## Mid-Atlantic Tactical Conference, 2010

### *October 9-10, 2010, Culpeper, Virginia*

For over a decade, Rangemaster has played host to the annual Tactical Conference, which has become one of the premiere training events in the US. Originally held in Memphis, the 2009 and 2010 events moved to the fabulous facilities of the United States Shooting Academy, in Tulsa, OK.

We are pleased to announce that in 2010 we will also host the **Mid-Atlantic Tactical Conference**, in scenic Culpeper, Virginia, on October 9-10, 2010. This event will be held on a private range complex, in a rustic, historic area a short distance south of Washington, DC. This is a beautiful area, with abundant activities available for family members of conference attendees.



The Mid-Atlantic Tactical Conference will be a fantastic learning opportunity for serious students of the defensive arts. We are proud to announce a total of eighteen professional trainers will be presenting two hour or four hour blocks of instruction over the course of the weekend. These blocks of instruction will include live-fire range sessions, hands-on physical training, and classroom presentations. Attendees may participate in as many instructional blocks as they wish, throughout the weekend. Pick the topics that interest you and take as much training as you can fit into two full days.

Instructors and their topics include:

- ◆ Southnarc \*- "Managing Unknown Contacts" and "Vehicle Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu"
- ◆ Tom Givens- "Advanced Pistol Skills", live fire, range
- ◆ Paul Gomez- "Operating the AK" live fire on the range
- ◆ Claude Werner- "Mousegun Deployment", live fire, range
- ◆ Cecil Burch- "Fundamentals of Street Grappling" and "CM Boxing"
- ◆ Rob Pincus- "Combat Focus Shooting", live fire, range
- ◆ Mike Brown- "Clinch for the Weapons Based Environment", mat room
- ◆ Paul Sharp- "Enhancing MMA for the Tactical Environment", mat room
- ◆ Ryan Mayfield- "Comprehensive Edged Weapons Countermeasures", mat room
- ◆ Skip Gochenour- "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner?" dealing with home invasions and invaders, classroom
- ◆ John Hearne- "Offenders Who Kill, Training Implications" classroom
- ◆ "Belisarius" \*- "Decision Making for Multi-Disciplinary Training" classroom
- ◆ William Aprill- "Violent Actors, Violent Acts, a Psychological Overview" classroom
- ◆ Frank Masur, PhD- "Criminal Psychology", classroom
- ◆ Michael DeBethencourt- "Snub Revolver Skills", live fire, range
- ◆ Chris Fry- "Carbine Combatives", live fire, range
- ◆ Larry Lindenman- "Blunt Force Trauma: Translating FMA with the pressure based model"
- ◆ Chris LeBlanc- "Through the Fatal Funnel: Reflections on the TPI Paradigm, Mindset, and Gunfight Recovery" classroom

This line-up is a "dream team" for the true integrated training practitioner. Attendees will polish their skills in firearms, MMA techniques, pre-fight positioning and management, and mindset development. Cost is only \$195.00, and advance registration is required. Don't miss this exciting opportunity to train with a diverse group of professionals, whose skills cover the full spectrum of self defense. After registration, you will receive hotel information, a schedule of events, and directions to the locations.

For a registration packet, contact Lynn Givens at 901-370-5600, or at [rangemaster.lynn@gmail.com](mailto:rangemaster.lynn@gmail.com). Don't delay. This event is already two-thirds full, and will fill well in advance. If you want to attend, the time to register is now.



## Handgun Carry Permits: Separating fact from fiction

I'm sure many of you are asked by others, "Why do you have a carry permit?" or "What is involved in getting a permit?". Here are some facts.

The current Handgun Carry Permit system has been in effect since 1996, and there are currently approximately 270,000 permit holders in the state. Of these, about 35,000 reside in Shelby County. This situation is not unique to Tennessee; quite the opposite. Forty-eight of the fifty states have handgun permit systems, allowing qualified citizens to carry handguns for self defense. The right to self defense, the right to defend one's own life and the lives of loved ones, is the most basic civil right, and this is recognized in all but two states in the US.

What is a Handgun Carry Permit for? It's important to define terms, and the two terms involved here are "transporting" and "carrying". "Transporting" a handgun implies moving it from one location to another for a lawful purpose. An example would be taking a handgun to the firing range for practice, or to the field for hunting. To legally transport a handgun without a permit, the gun must be unloaded and inaccessible to the owner. For instance, if the handgun is unloaded, in a case, in the trunk of your vehicle, and the ammunition is in a separate container, as you drive to the range to practice. That gun is being transported. To "carry" a handgun means to have it accessible to you, whether on your person, or within reach in your vehicle. For this, you must have a Handgun Carry Permit, issued by the state Department of Safety. Carrying a handgun, anywhere, without a permit is a crime.

To obtain a Handgun Carry Permit, an applicant must first complete a state certified handgun course, at a state licensed school, at his own expense. The minimum curriculum in these schools is set by the state, and students must pass a written examination and a shooting test. The course must be eight hours in duration, and applicants must pass both the academic and performance tests in order to obtain a certificate. The student then takes his certificate to a Department of Safety driver's license station to file a multi-page application and pay another fee. The student will then be fingerprinted, and a background check conducted by the TBI. If the applicant's record is spotless, he will then be issued a permit. A number of things disqualify an applicant from getting a permit.

Applicants for a Handgun Carry Permit must be at least 21 years old, can have NO felony convictions in their lifetime; can have NO misdemeanor convictions involving domestic violence in their lifetime; can not have had two or more DUI convictions in the past five years; may not have EVER been committed to a mental institution; and may not be the subject of a restraining order involving violence or stalking. This is all verified by running the applicant's fingerprints through both a TBI and FBI search.

Once the permit is granted, it allows the holder to carry a handgun for personal self defense anywhere in the state, with certain restrictions. Even with a permit, the holder can not legally carry into a school; the secured areas of the airport; any courtroom or judicial proceeding; into certain federal reservations, such as military bases and federal office buildings; or into any building where the owner/manager posts the property as a no-gun zone. Property owners, including stores and restaurants, can prohibit permit holders' guns by simply placing a sign at every public entrance announcing that policy. Permit holders then have the option of leaving their gun in the car, or not patronizing posted businesses. Of course, these signs only affect permit holders, not criminals.

The handgun carried pursuant to this permit system is strictly a last resort to protect innocent human life. It may not be used to threaten or intimidate others, unless in a case of legitimate self defense, where the aggressor is threatening the use of deadly force. "Deadly force" is any type or degree of force that a reasonable person would expect to cause death or serious bodily injury (broken major bones, prolonged unconsciousness, major disfigurement, or the loss of use of a limb or organ). In the case of lesser threats, the use of verbal de-escalation, OC (Pepper Spray) or empty hands defense would be required. The law only allows use of the handgun to terminate an immediate deadly threat to the permit holder or innocent third party. Unfortunately, this response is sometimes required to keep the permit holder or other innocent citizen from being killed or crippled. Since 1996, 55 Rangemaster students have successfully used a handgun to defend themselves or family members against unlawful assaults, involving armed criminals. We average four such incidents per year, although we have already had four so far in 2010. In each of these cases, the legally carried handgun kept a decent citizen from being killed or crippled. That is the purpose of the Handgun Carry Permit system.



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Mail Order: Payment by check, money, or credit card are accepted by mail. Please make checks payable to “Rangemaster” and mail to the address at the top of this page.

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	DVD: “Concealed Carry for Self Defense”	\$34.95	
	DVD: “Defensive Shotgun”	\$29.95	
Subtotal			
Shipping (\$3.00 per DVD, \$4.00 per Book)			
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Expiration:	Signature:

# The Evolution of the Defensive Handgun Cartridge

By **Lt. Marlan J. Ingram**  
District Training Officer  
Law Enforcement Unit  
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis  
Memphis Branch



If you look at past conflicts in America, such as the French and Indian War, the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War, one thing they all had in common was that long guns (rifles and smoothbores) were the primary small arms used in battle. Handguns did exist, but were primarily used as personal side-arms by officers or as secondary side-arms by Cavalry. One reason for this was that the handgun at this time was primarily a single shot weapon, which of course had serious limitations when it came to participating in a frenzied melee with multiple assailants. Accordingly, the sword, the long knife, and the tomahawk were highly respected fighting tools by experienced fighting men who knew what they were about.

One of the things that changed the role of the handgun and moved it to a place of prominence in the fighting man's arsenal was the invention by Samuel Colt of a repeating handgun in the 1830s, known as the Colt Paterson. Although this five shot, percussion (cap and ball) revolver had to be dismantled to load, it offered five accurate, reliable, powerful shots in succession, and gave the fighting man confidence to now use the handgun aggressively as a primary side arm in close quarters fighting. As evidence that this trend continues to the present day, consider that while we as Law Enforcement Officers have access to long guns, our everyday tool, and the one that we are most likely to resort to in a deadly force encounter, is the handgun. At the same time, when you look at the FBI reports of officers assaulted and killed in the line of duty, you find that the handgun is the tool used to kill officers in a majority of the cases.

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How did this all come about? What else changed to make the handgun so efficient that it went from being a secondary tool to a primary fighting tool? As a historical enthusiast who has utilized a variety of historical firearms in competition for the past 20 years, I can tell you that the accuracy of handguns now is no better (and in some cases less) than what Sam Colt first produced in the 1830s. However, the modern handgun holds such a place of prominence because of two major changes: One change is the ability to load the handgun faster, specifically with the widespread adoption of the semi-auto pistol. The second change, and the most dramatic one, however, is the ability to now load our handguns with high quality, effective, mission specific ammunition. While we can study the evolution of the defensive handgun in greater detail in a later article, I want to take the time with this article to delve into the development of our modern handgun cartridge. To better understand this, let's break this 'evolutionary development' down into five (5) phases.

### **Phase One – 1835 to 1868 – Percussion Revolver Era**

As stated earlier, Sam Colt introduced a five shot percussion revolver in the mid 1830s which over the next 30 years evolved into a well balanced, six shot revolver that eventually became the standard side-arm of Union Cavalrymen during the American Civil War. However, many Confederate Cavalrymen took it further, often times carrying multiple revolvers. The most notorious of such groups were the Missouri Guerrillas, who were known to carry from four to six revolvers apiece into battle! One young Missouri Guerrilla named Jesse James adopted this practice while riding with William Clark Quantrill in the 1860s, and followed this practice all the way up to his death in 1882.

After the American Civil War ended in 1865, percussion revolvers served well in the hands of gunfighters, such as Wild Bill Hickok and the notorious John Wesley Hardin. While such revolvers were exceptional tools in the hands of those who knew how to use them, loading them was a slow process requiring the user to load powder, ball, and grease into each cylinder, and then place a percussion cap on the end of the 'cone' of each cylinder. Once loaded, the revolvers are surprisingly accurate and reliable, but new technology was on the horizon.

### **Phase Two – 1868 to 1900 – Black Powder Cartridge Era**

While percussion revolvers were state of the art in American handguns in the 1860s, long guns had already become more advanced. In the year 1860, both the Henry Rifle, shooting a .44 caliber rim fire (similar to a .22 rim fire) cartridge was patented, as well as the Spencer Rifle, which fired a .56 caliber rim fire cartridge. In about 1868 Remington experimented with and introduced a percussion revolver that had been 'converted' to fire a .46 caliber rim fire cartridge, which was soon followed by models converted to fire .44 caliber cartridges. Colt and other manufacturers soon followed suit. The powder, lead bullet, lubricant, and priming mechanism were all combined in one metallic case, which effectively made the 'cartridge' waterproof, as well as easier to carry and transport. In 1869, Smith & Wesson introduced a center fire cartridge initially named the '.44 S&W', along with their new Model 3 revolver. This was the first center fire, reloadable handgun cartridge made in America.

The Russian Military liked the new revolver introduced by Smith & Wesson, and accordingly put in a large order for Smith & Wesson revolvers. However, the Russians specified one change in the cartridge: While the lubricant grooves on the .44 S&W were on the portion of the bullet outside of the cartridge case, the Russians requested that the cartridge be reconfigured so that the lubricant grooves would go inside of the cartridge case instead. Smith & Wesson made the change in 1870. The first .44 S&W cartridge was renamed the .44 American, whereas the Russian inspired cartridge was then appropriately named the .44 Russian. Despite its name, the .44 Russian was one of the most popular cartridges in the Old West. It was also the most accurate. Throughout the 1870s, a host of other handgun cartridges were introduced, based on the .44 Russian principal. All of these cartridges had certain characteristics in common: They all fired 'lead round nose' bullets, and they all fired black powder, which gave a deep boom and a large cloud of smoke with each round fired. The charcoal based black powder would also eventually 'foul' the revolver after a number of rounds had been fired, making cleaning (to get the gun back in operation) a high priority. Despite this, such cartridges were the mainstay throughout the entire period that we know as the 'Wild West'. Let's take a moment to visually examine the firearms and cartridges from Phases One and Two:

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This photo illustrates an 1860 Colt Army .44 **percussion** revolver. Note that this revolver is loaded with black powder from the flask, after which the soft lead round ball is rammed down over the powder charge. A percussion cap from the small green colored tin serves as the source of ignition. The 1860 Colt Army was a favorite revolver of the notorious John Wesley Hardin.



Photo 2 illustrates an 1860 Colt Army .44 **conversion** revolver. Note that this revolver has been altered (converted) to be loaded with the black powder cartridges shown. Such revolvers were extremely popular in the Old West.



Photo 3 illustrates a variety of black powder cartridges from the Oldest.



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### **Phase 3 – 1900 to 1928 – Early Smokeless Cartridges**

Smokeless propellant, which is nitrocellulose based, was finally developed enough in 1884 to begin to be used in cartridges. It was first put into rifles in the early 1890s and into handguns in the late 1890s. Following right on the heels of the new powder development were the first semi-auto handguns. One problem that immediately arose with the new semi-auto handguns, however, was that the soft lead bullets so prevalent in Old West era handgun cartridges would hang up and malfunction in the feeding mechanisms of the new semi-auto pistols. The solution was to put a copper jacket over the bullet, which hardened the bullet enough to go through the feed cycle of semi-auto pistols without issue. While this solved the issue and allowed the early semi-auto pistols to work with reliability, it also created other problems.

In the Old West, the cartridges were loaded with soft lead bullets, which tended to deform when striking human tissue, causing the bullets to expend their energy (most of the time) in the human body, which is good. Such bullets were also very prone to breaking bones. However, when the copper jacket was added to the cartridges, the bullets no longer expanded, and had a tendency to glance off of bones. Over penetration, where the bullet exited the person who was shot and went on to hit bystanders was common. It was also found during this era that the large bore cartridges (.44 to .45 caliber) tended to be the most effective in combat, while the smaller bore (.32, 9mm, .38) tended to be less effective. Although a remedy for this was soon to come, this era yielded us some cartridges which are still with us to this day. Some of those cartridges are the 9mm Parabellum, also known as the 9mm Luger. This cartridge was created in 1902. The .38 Special was also created in 1902. The .45 ACP was created in 1905, and the .44 Special was created in 1907. Revolver rounds like the .38 Special could be found in either full metal jacket bullets (like the auto pistol rounds), or in the lead round nose configuration.

Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Smokeless Cartridges. Note the three revolver cartridges at the right. Below that is the Smith & Wesson Military Police Revolver in .38 Special caliber



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#### **Phase 4 – 1929 to 1989 - Improved Bullets and Hyper Velocity**

The .38 Special quickly became the most commonly used cartridge in American Law Enforcement, with the 9mm quickly becoming the standard among European Military. The .45 ACP became the standard in the American Military, but experienced gunmen at this time also chose the .45 ACP, as well as such big bore revolver rounds as the .44 Special and the .45 Colt.

As noted above, both the .38 Special and the 9mm were created in 1902, with another cartridge, the .38 Colt Auto (not to be confused with .380 ACP) being created in 1900. While these smaller bore cartridges were not always the first choice of fighting men, a new concept, made possible due to the new smokeless powder, was about to give the smaller bore pistol cartridges a major shot in the arm.

The velocities of the Old West cartridges averaged between 700 and 900 feet per second. The early smokeless cartridges such as the .38 Special, .44 Special, and .45 ACP operated in the same velocity range as the Old West cartridges, whereas the smaller bore auto pistol cartridges like the .38 Auto (1050 fps) and the 9mm Luger (1120 fps) were a bit faster. Experimentation by hand loaders soon found that the .38 Auto could be pushed to higher velocities, up to 1250 feet per second with a 125 to 130gr. bullet, which increased its effectiveness, even with the non-expanding bullet. The new hotter cartridge was officially named the .38 Super in 1929, and lawmen who used it in gunfights remarked that the cartridge 'worked very well on gangsters'. Likewise, the old .38 Special was also eventually beefed up in velocity, evolving into a new cartridge (chambered in new guns) officially coming into existence in 1935. That cartridge was named the .357 Magnum (1450 fps with 125gr. bullets), and like the .38 Super before it, it performed very well in actual gunfights. One lawman who used the .357 Magnum very effectively against bad guys was FBI agent Jelly Bryce, the deadliest and best gunman ever in the employ of that agency.

With the introduction of the .38 Super and the .357 Magnum, we now had a variety of very good defensive cartridges and handguns, both large and small bore, but over penetration was still an issue. A variety of bullet shapes and configurations were experimented with, improving the situation somewhat. This era brought us the lead semi wad cutter and the jacketed hollow points, both very good improvements to the defensive pistol cartridge, but it would take an infamous shootout, and a hard look by one of America's leading Law Enforcement agencies to bring us into the modern era.

A variety of .38 Special cartridges. The top row features lead semi wad cutter bullets, whereas the bottom row features jacketed hollow point bullets. By the 1980s, rounds such as these were the mainstays in American Law Enforcement.



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### Phase 5 – 1990 to Present – The Modern Era

On April 11, 1986 in Miami Florida, eight FBI agents tracked and cornered two heavily armed, well trained bank robbers. Rather than surrender, the two bank robbers, William R. Matix and Michael Platt resorted to their guns, and in the ensuing gunfight, both bank robbers, as well as FBI agents Ben Grogan and Jerry Dove lay dead, with five more FBI agents wounded. While this was a tragic day for law enforcement, the FBI thoroughly dissected the encounter, studying in detail the tactics, equipment, training, firearms, and ammunition used in the fight. Utilizing the lessons learned from that study, the FBI set out to improve its own training and armament, with their resulting ammunition studies permanently changing and improving the standard of ammunition available to American Law Enforcement.

One conclusion coming out of the study was that handgun ammunition, in order to be effective in quickly stopping an assailant, must penetrate far enough into the body to cause damage to vital organs, but it must ALSO stay within the body (not over penetrate) in order to maximize on the energy of the cartridge. It was also determined that the bullet must be cohesive, meaning that the majority of the bullet should remain intact (not fragment). Velocity, bullet construction, bullet weight, caliber – all of these factors and more were thoroughly researched. The FBI eventually resorted to the 10mm cartridge, which was basically a hot, magnum level cartridge, but it was determined that the round was too hot for the average agent to handle well. The velocity was downgraded somewhat, and in 1990 a new cartridge based on the downgraded ballistics was created. That cartridge, called the .40 S&W (180gr. bullet at 980 fps) quickly became, and is now THE standard in American Law Enforcement. Actual gunfights with the .40 S&W have shown that bullets weighing from 155 to 165grs. in the velocity range of approximately 1100 fps or so, perform very well in real world shootings.

The new bullet technology is now also utilized in older cartridges, such as the .45 ACP. Even the 9mm, just 20 years ago considered to be an 'inadequate man stopper', is now a respected cartridge, with the right ammunition. I carry a Glock 17 in 9mm caliber off duty, loaded with Corbon 125gr. +P ammunition, with a velocity of 1250 fps. If you remember the ballistics of the old .38 Super of 1929 (which worked very well in gunfights), then you will see that this new 9mm load is equivalent, but with an *improved bullet design*.

Today's modern cartridges, from left to right; Corbon 9mm 125gr. +P, Speer Gold Dot 9mm 124gr. +P, Remington Golden Saber 9mm 124gr. +P, Federal .40 S&W 155gr. Hydra-shok, Federal .45 ACP 230gr. Hydra-shok.



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As you can see, handgun ammunition has evolved and improved quite a bit, especially as compared to the 'lead round balls' that were utilized back in the old days. It has been a journey filled with continuously changing elements, extensive research, and even sacrifice, but the result is that the ammunition as utilized today in our defensive handguns has truly earned the title of 'state of the art.'



*"The Constitution is NOT an instrument for the government to restrain the people, it IS an instrument for the people to restrain the government - lest it come to dominate our lives and interests."*

**-- Patrick Henry**

Rangemaster now has a home on Facebook. Visit our site for updates on coming events, pictures and video from range activities, and to interact with fellow students and Rangemaster staff.

Just go to <http://www.facebook.com/group.php?gid=234643425923&ref=nf> to join.

