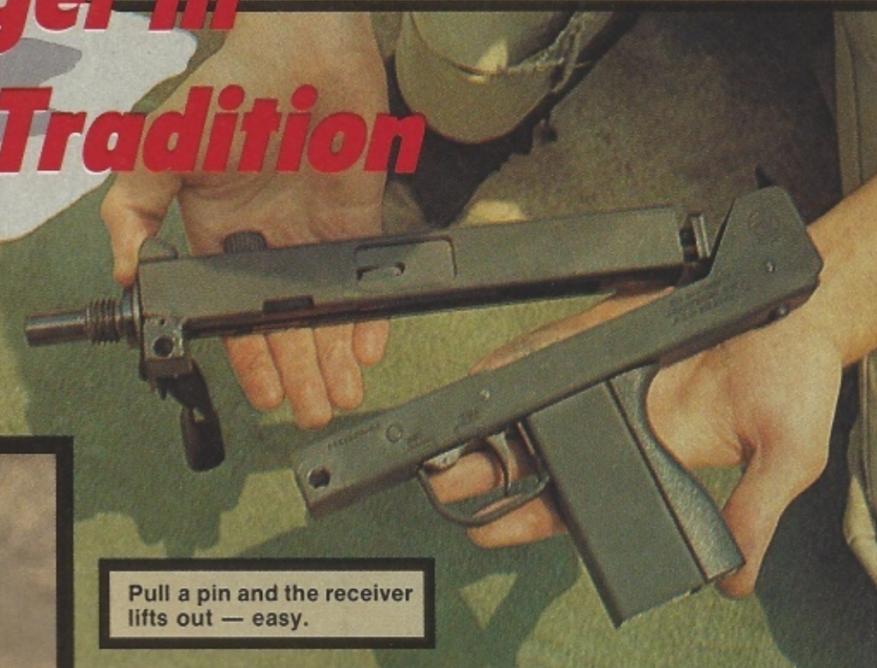


The M-11/9mm

A New 9mm Smoke Bringer In The Ingram Tradition

**EXCLUSIVE
TEST**

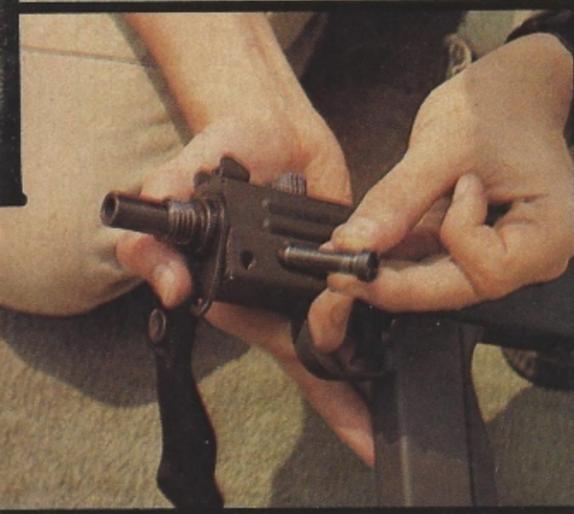
STAFF REPORT



Pull a pin and the receiver lifts out — easy.



Shooting the "New" MAC is a ball, as is the shooting of most subs.



Above: Side pin allows for easy disassembly.

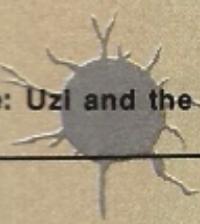
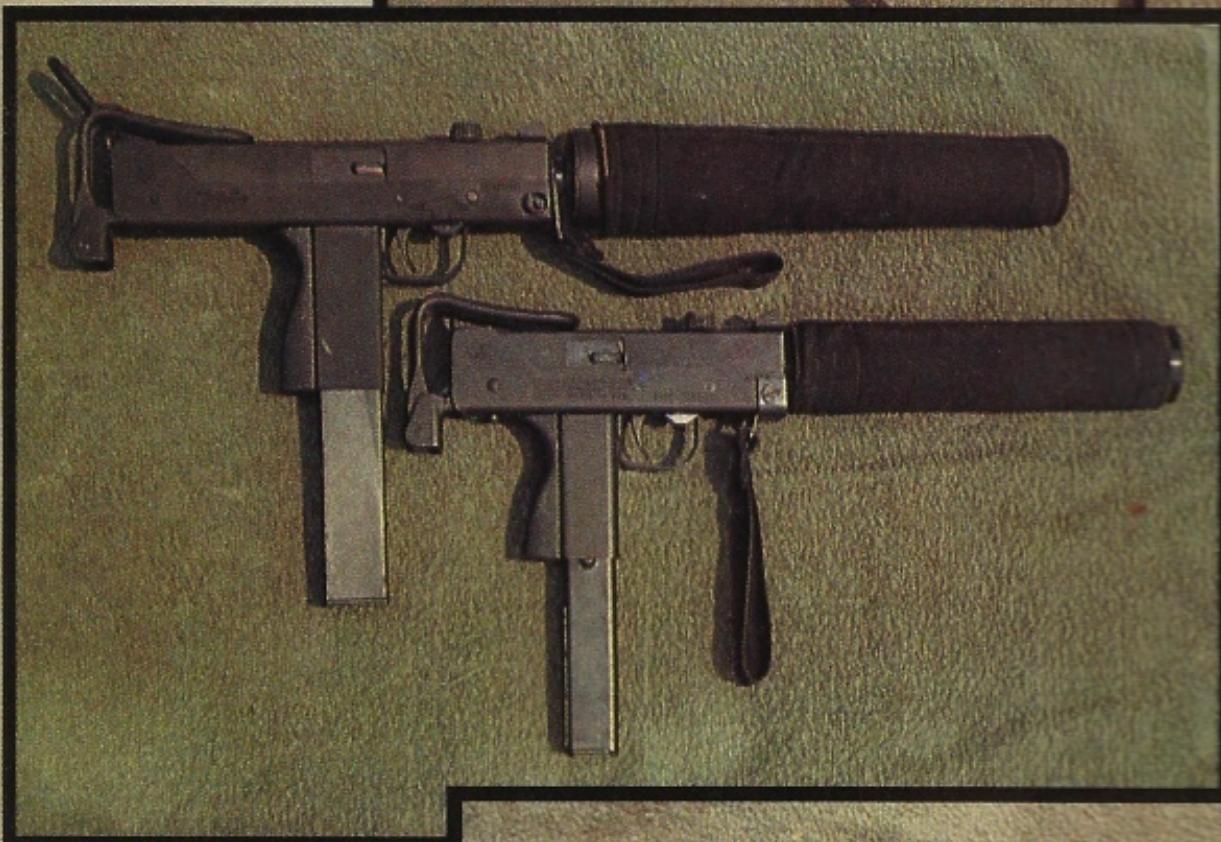


Right: Safety and selector are easy and quick to reach.

Uzi is in trouble once again, even after the Israelis went to the effort to develop the Mini-Uzi, their answer to their own soldiers' desire for the American-designed and -made Ingram M10 and M11 submachine guns.

If you're not familiar with that story, here's the briefing: Israeli Military Industries (IMI) was not always the going concern it is now. It struggled to survive once, its success hinging off the international sales of the Uzi submachine gun.

The M10 Ingram SMG was less expensive, was competing with the Uzi for international sales, and was highly favored, even with the Israeli troops themselves. Something happened: Military Armament Corporation (MAC) had



Above: Uzi and the new SWD.

Left: Silenced 9mm SWD (top) and older .380 MAC 11.

Below: Disassembled for cleaning — it only takes 15 seconds.



its export license pulled by the Federal Government, and bingo, no more competition for IMI. The U.S. government helped IMI push its Uzi, and virtually all friendly governments to the U.S. now stock plenty of Uzis — even our Secret Service people carry them for presidential security. (Ed Note: What the author says is fact; it appears that to sell subs, cooperation from Israel is essential — for example, the SMG for Germany is the Uzi.)

This is not to say there is anything wrong with the Uzi. It is an excellent weapon — backed by apparently excellent politics.

With MAC gone, it fell to RPB Industries, in the person of Wayne Daniels, to restart the Ingram program again. RPB was located in Atlanta, Georgia, and built the Ingram M10 and 11 models in both selective-fire and semiauto-only versions.

The Ingram was a hit again.

This time, international sales grew as foreign governments were once again able to obtain Ingram-designed submachine guns, and IMI again noted competitive pressure, particularly in the covert-action weapons market — which explains their Mini-Uzi, a direct countermove to the M11 SMG.

The MAC-11, as it was properly called when it was built by MAC, and M11, as RPB redesignated it, found a place in the busy world of Israel Special Forces and Commando units. Since it fired the subsonic .380-caliber cartridge (9mm Kurz) it had good suppression characteristics; it was *small* (almost half the size of big brother M10, and a third of the size and weight of the standard Uzi), and it was reliable.

IMI, thinking themselves safe after the demise of MAC, now had RPB to contend with, so the Mini-Uzi program was given priority, and birth was given to a smaller, faster-firing Uzi in 9mm Parabellum.

Fate wasn't finished with the Ingram SMG just yet, however.

The Federal Government again stepped into the picture, claiming the semiauto Ingrams made by RPB were too easily converted to fully automatic fire. RPB was put out of business in the resulting court battle, as semiauto firearms were a substantial part of their income.

The Mini-Uzi lost its competition as BATF agents impounded Ingram receivers at the now-defunct RPB factory, and things looked bad once again for Ingram fans. The Mini-Uzi sold in moderate numbers to special units in Europe and was met with much interest elsewhere, but there were few purchases.

The Mini-Uzi looked just like the standard Uzi ... but with a different

stock and an overall shorter appearance. Its rate of fire was very Ingram-like, over 1000 rounds per minute. Perhaps its best feature was being able to use the internationally standard 9mm Parabellum round.

Wayne Daniels closed RPB with a surprise in store, for even as the tooling and equipment for the old M10 and 11 weapons were being auctioned off, he was planning on something absolutely new ... the M11/9mm submachine gun that is the subject of this test.*

Under the name of SWD, still of Atlanta, Wayne Daniels went to work to build the smallest, lightest, and most simple 9mm Parabellum submachine gun in the world.

He had recognized the popularity of the M11. It had begun to outshine the M10 as more and more buyers became aware of the ultra-small .380. A few private gunsmiths had even converted the M11 to fire 9mm Parabellum, and at one time, Daniels had an experimental model of his own built. The converted M11s were just short of being dangerous, as the weapon was too small for the power and bizarre rate of fire the 9mm P cartridge gave it.

The idea and basic design of the M11/9mm existed at RPB almost two years ago, and Daniels had been pressured by some of his staff to build it earlier, but at the time, he was having troubles simply keeping up with orders for the M10 and 11.

Our test M11/9mm came right out of the factory box and was disassembled to inspect its internal workings, but it was not cleaned, oiled, or altered in any way.

The first and most noticeable thing about the new weapon is its excellent balance and handling. The pistol grip is in the center of the receiver, just in the right place, and is the familiar housing off the old M10. It gives a good hold, better than the smaller pistol grip of the original M11.

The next thing is the improved stock. The trick here is the rapid deployment of the stock — it is really a one-finger operation — and the fact the new stock is longer, fits your shoulder better, and has done all this with no sacrifice in weight or size.

MAC-10s and 11s — and we're going back to the real MACs — had a swivel hanger strap. This strap was useful, since it could be held to the

side to compensate for the up/right pull of the weapon on full automatic fire. The M11/9mm has this same swivel hanger, a feature that had been dropped on the RPB models.

There had been complaints that the swivel hanger made noise (not the sort of problem a covert-action firearm needed), but this was more the fault of the metal-to-metal strap clip-to-swivel hanger design of the first Ingrams. SWD's swivel hanger is provided with a simple snap-on nylon strap and no intermediate clip.

The familiar safety, fire selector, and magazine release of the earlier MAC/RPB model M10 & 11 has not been changed, and while this will please some people, others won't like it. The controls of the Ingram have been criticized for their arrangement and difficulty of use, a fact that makes training with the Ingram more important.

The safety lever is just to the outside right of the trigger guard but is not designed to be used with the trigger finger, as the necessary direction of push and the strength required make it easier to do with another hand.

The fire selector, on the left side of the receiver and again forward of the trigger, again requires the use of a free hand — certainly not the one holding the pistol grip.

To drop a magazine, many people find the small, recessed, magazine catch lever awkward to use in its slot at the rear base of the pistol grip. If you're wearing gloves, it can be impossible.

An accessory magazine release catch, offered by SWD, solves this problem but makes accidental release of the magazine very easy, because it touches the heel of your pistol-grip hand as you carry or fire the weapon, and takes little pressure to activate.

Learning to use an Ingram efficiently makes mastering of the controls vital. The safety *can* be moved quickly, the fire selector *can* be changed accurately, and the magazines *can* be released; it just takes someone who knows where the controls are and how to work them. It is not a weapon for beginners.

One of the love/hate features of the original M10 and 11s was the rate of fire. It was fast. About 1200 rounds per minute was quoted, and this works out to a rapid 20 shots per second. If you had good trigger control, a quick pull on an original M10 or 11 gave you a four- to six-round burst.

A fast rate of fire can be used by experts; 1200 rounds a minute is great for clearing out a crowded room or making sure your target had

*(Ed. Note: RPB was sold with its equipment to Advanced Armament of Texas. Advanced Armament has filed a suit against Wayne Daniels for tooling claimed not delivered and for Daniels' alleged use of production rights after he sold them. Daniels would not comment to our writer when asked about this after this article was completed. Obviously, the M11/9mm is not yet available for sale.)

soaked up enough lead to sink a rowboat, but it is rough on ammo conservation.

The average trooper just can't handle four-digit rates of fire.

The longer receiver that gives the M11/9mm its distinctive look is actually there for increased recoil distance; therefore slower operation time, therefore slower rates of fire.

The M11/9mm shoots just under 1000 rounds per minute (900 by the book), and this slower number makes it easier to control but does not take away from the advantage of lots of projectiles going towards the target. The sound of the slower rate is noticeable. A .380 M11 puts out a burst of fire that resembles an explosion, but with the M11/9mm you can hear each shot of a three-round burst, and a good, short burst is possible.

Getting that slower rate of fire took some work. Longer recoil distance alone did not do it. The M11/9mm bolt is heavier, even to the point of using a solid cocking knob to add to its mass.

The use of the more powerful 9mm P cartridge made it necessary to adapt the M10/9mm suppressor to the new M11, since the .380 suppressor is not adequate with parabellum ammunition. The 9mm P suppressor is longer and heavier than the .380 suppressor, so there is no confusing them.

The M11/9mm barrel is beefier than the .380 barrel, even though the bore diameter of .380 and 9mm P are the same. The converted .380s that shot Parabellum ammunition actually used their original barrels with the chamber deepened slightly to accept the 9mm cartridge.

The magazine supplied with our test M11/9mm was plastic, but the M11 9mm *semiauto* pistol magazines are steel and will not interchange.

Plastic as a material for weapons magazines is gaining acceptance, since plastic does not dent, rust, can be molded to fit better than metal, and has less frictional properties than metal for feeding.

The plastic and metal magazines for the M11/9mm both hold 32 rounds and differ from the M10/9mm magazines greatly. It is true that the pistol grip of the M10/9mm is used for the M11/9mm, and the basic outer dimensions of the M10/9mm & M11/9mm magazines are the same, but the differences in magazine release notch location, feed lips, and feed arrangement make it impossible to swap magazines.

The M10/9mm used a staggered feed, whereas the M11/9mm uses a

single feed. Single-feed magazines are usually more reliable than staggered types, but harder to load. Because of this, the M11/9mm is provided with a loading tool to assist getting those 32 rounds in there, where the staggered M10 needed no tool.

The M10/45 caliber SMG, which used M3 "Greasegun" magazines, was a double-row, single-feed design. The .380 M11 was also a single-feed sort, and it too came with a loading tool.

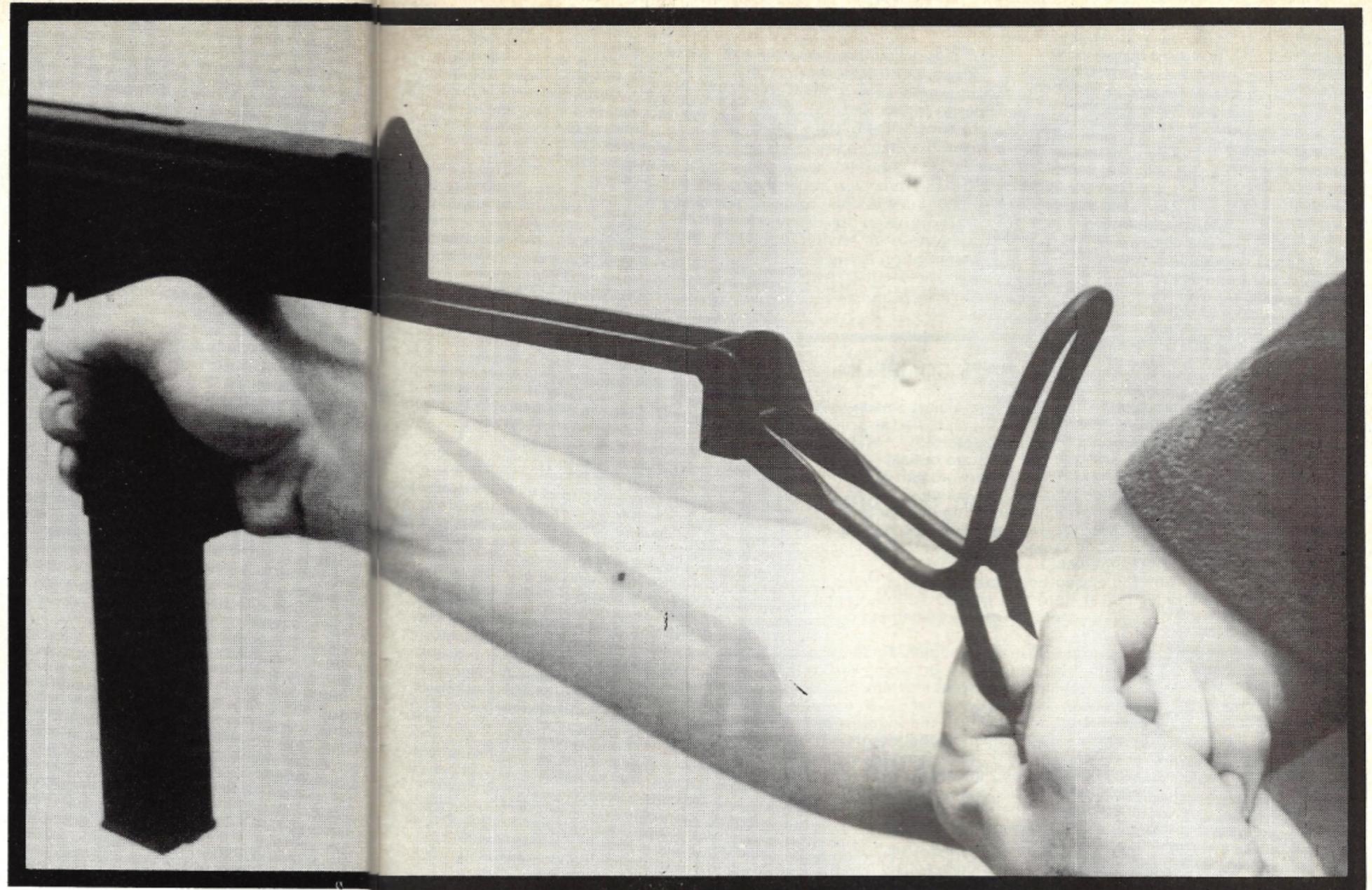
Uzis and Thompson SMBs both use double-row, staggered-feed magazines.

The reason for the M11/9mm using the single-feed design and not being able to interchange magazines with the M10/9mm is the physical size of the receiver. Remember, the M11 receiver was originally designed to use only the smaller .380 magazine, and there is simply not room for a side-by-side feed. The M11/9mm magazine tapers to a slim, single-feed top and is slightly longer than the M10/9mm magazine.

Our plastic magazine fit the weapon well, fed well, and was loadable by hand to its capacity without the tool. We actually found the provided tool needed redesigning to work as intended. The part of the tool that depresses the cartridge touches the cartridge too close to the bullet, preventing the next cartridge from being able to catch under the feed lips of the top of the magazine. The whole idea of the tool is to keep the cartridges in the magazine depressed as you load in a new one, slipping it easily under the feed lips before you release hand pressure on the tool to reposition it, to depress the freshly-loaded cartridge. The issue tool could be bent to work, but SWD should take notice and change it.

Recoil of the M11/9mm is moderate, even with its light weight, and full auto handling is controllable. We test-fired the new M11 on full auto with one hand, holding it like a pistol, and as long as the bursts were kept down to three rounds (possible with the slower rate of fire), the weapon could be used to put all three rounds on target. The balance of the new M11 makes pistol-like control feasible, whereas the Uzi and M10 in 9mm or .45 are too heavy and bulky.

The better stock and long sights of the M11/9mm make accurate fire possible. The real drawback for pistol-sized weapons, as far as accuracy goes, is the short distance between the front and rear sight, not to mention the moving human arm. The M11/9mm, stock pulled tight to



Above: Modified folding stock is easy and fast to employ.

SPECIFICATION TABLE

	M11/9mm	M11/9mm Semi	M11/.380	M10/9mm	Mini Uzi	Uzi
Caliber:	9mm P	9mm P	9mm K	9mm P	9mm P	9mm P
Cyclic Rate:	900 rpm	n/a	1200 rpm	1050 rpm	1200 rpm	650 rpm
Weight:	3¾ lbs.	3¼ lbs.	3½ lbs.	6 lbs.	7¾ lbs.	8 lbs.
Length, Stock Folded:	13"	11.1"	9.8"	11.75"	14"	17¼"
Length, Stock Extended:	23"	n/a	18"	22"	n/a	25.6"
Maximum width:	2.13"	2.13"	2.13"	1-6/8"	n/a	n/a
Barrel Length:	5¼"	5¼"	5.06"	5¾"	7¾"	10¼"
Fixed Sight Range:	100m	100m	50m	100m	100-200m	100-200m
Front Sight:	Non-adj. Post	-----	same	-----	Adj. Post	-same-
Rear Sight:	Fixed Peep	-----	same	-----	Flip Peep	-same-
Sight Radius:	9¼"	9¼"	7"	8¾"	n/a	12"
Magazine Capacity:	32 rds	32 rds	16&32 rds	32 rds	25&32 rds	-same-
Mag. Feed Type:	Dbl Row, Single Feed	-----	same	-----	Dbl Row, Dbl Feed	-same-
Loading Tool:	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

the shoulder and well-aimed, will hit anyplace you want on a 25-meter target, will hit a 50-meter target, and 75-meter targets are not safe. The barrel length is 5¼ inches, entirely adequate to the task when mated to the stock and extra-long sight radius.

Keep in mind that this is without the suppressor attached: the end-wipes of the Sionics-type suppressor touch the bullet as it leaves the tube, changing its flight considerably.

The sights themselves are simple: a post in the front that is well protected by heavy ears, and a peep in the rear. They are set for 100 meters, so re-

member to aim low at 50 meters and less.

Ingram sights have been described as crude, as if the weapon needed more, but a sense of perspective and usefulness should be maintained. The sights are suited to the purpose of the weapon, which is close combat.

The new M11/9mm is a winner. It is small, has firepower, reliability (there was not one weapon or magazine-related failure in our test), simplicity and, in its second generation configuration, refinement.

It beats the Mini-Uzi by being lighter, having a more controllable

rate of fire, and being more affordable, an important point to foreign governments. It beats the original M10/9mm by being easier to handle, far smaller and lighter, and even beats its namesake, the .380 M11, by firing a more common, more powerful round.

A semiauto model, when available, of the M11/9mm, only recent on the firearms market, is gaining popularity. It fires, by Federal decree, from the closed-bolt position* and comes without the shoulder stock, an illegal addition to a semi-auto weapon. The stock would make it a short-barreled rifle, and barrel lengths under 16 inches are a jailable offense in the United States for a stocked weapon.

The semiauto M11/9mm has the same feel and balance of the selective-fire version, and sells for about the same price — about \$350.

A Federal tax of \$200 is necessary for the purchase of the selective-fire M11/9mm if you are a private citizen, but you can own one if you have no felony conviction and the sheriff of your county will sign your application. The same is true of the suppressor that fits the M11/9mm — only it is an extra \$200 tax payment.

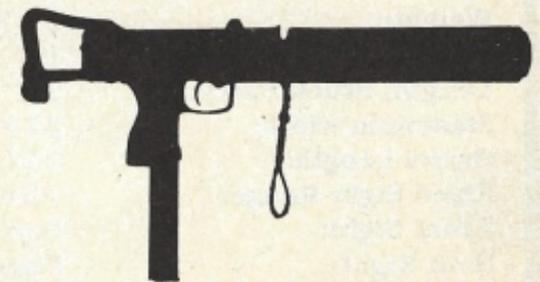
The tax is paid once, and you owe nothing more as long as you own the weapon or suppressor.

You must purchase the selective fire M11/9mm from a Class III dealer, but the semiauto model can be bought over the counter the same way as any pistol would be, in any gunshop.

If you work with a SWAT team, are influential in purchasing for a police department, or head up a security company, you should investigate the new M11. It is going to create a higher standard for 9mm submachine guns.

Soon there will be imitations of this innovative weapon, both foreign and domestic, as designers realize what Wayne Daniels and the people who worked with him have accomplished at SWD.

What will IMI do now?



THE SEMIAUTO M11/9mm; BATF COMPROMISE

The semiautomatic version of the new 9mm M11 submachine gun is the SAP, or *semiautomatic pistol*. It is legally classified as a pistol and comes without a shoulder stock or fire selector.

Changes between the SAP and the SMG are radical.

A welded-in plate covers the area in the forward part of the receiver where the components of the selective fire version would fit; there is no hole for the fire selector switch; and the trigger bar assembly is actually trapped in the lower receiver...there is no removing it. The trigger bar not only makes the weapon fire, it effectively blocks out installation of the shoulder stock.

The SAP fires from the closed-bolt position, with a round in the chamber. The trigger pull is light and gradual, a nice touch but actually the result of design rather than of fine machining or special fitting.

Balance of the SAP is still excellent, and it is slightly lighter than the SMG. You can't shoot it with the accuracy of a Browning Hi-Power, but a Hi-Power won't fake out assailants with submachine gun looks and a standard 32-round magazine capacity, either.

The cocking knob of the SAP is hollow, like the Ingrams of old, because the semiauto bolt does not need additional weight.

The takedown of the SAP and the SMG are the same; just pop the torsion pin and separate the upper and lower receivers. The bolt comes out the same way, and the SAP and SMG bolts are actually the same size, the difference being that the SAP bolt has been cut and equipped with a spring-loaded firing pin.

A hammer inside the rear of the lower receiver is what fires the SAP. The hammer is released when you pull the trigger, activating a transfer bar that works to keep the trigger in the cocked position.

The hammer springs up, hits the firing pin, the cartridge fires, blow-back action opens the bolt, and as the bolt travels to the rear, extracting and ejecting the empty brass cartridge case, it recocks the hammer again. It takes a separate pull of the trigger to make the pistol fire another shot, because the transfer bar returns to its forward position allowing the hammer to be recaptured in the cocked position.

The RPB SAPs were condemned by BATF because of their quick and easy conversion from semi to auto without payment of the \$200 tax to Uncle Sam. Full auto fire isn't illegal; it just has to be paid for.

SWD in Atlanta has seen to it that the new M11, their only manufactured weapon now, will not fall into the easy-fix category.

The magazine supplied with the SAP is a modified Sten magazine, and it fits into a different pistol grip from the SMG, the SAP grip resembling the old Ingram MAC/RPB .45 model. The Sten mag is steel, holds 32 rounds, and is not supplied with a loading tool, even though there was a special tool for the Stens themselves. The plastic SMG magazine does have a tool but really doesn't need it, where the single-feed, double-row Sten magazine does. Those last few rounds are difficult to finger load.

Will it be possible to trick up the SAP to SMG capability? Yes, of course, but it will take work. Most buyers of the SAP want the appearance of a submachine gun without the paperwork and tax hassle of a fully automatic anyway...but it looks like on the SAP, if you filed the hammer just so, and notched the transfer bar, maybe...

*(Ed. Note: Most full-auto weapons fire from an open-bolt position: closed-bolt semi-autos mean big engineering headaches for illicit conversions to full auto.)



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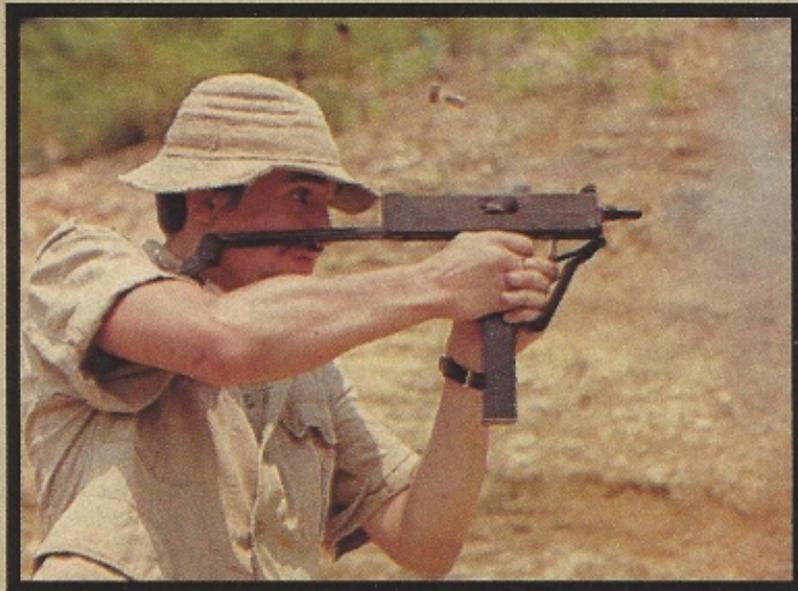
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