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When I first started big game hunting, most serious hunters handloaded their own ammunition. This was because the quality of the factory-loaded ammunition that was available was not always of the highest grade, and the selection of calibers, along with bullet weights and styles, was not the greatest either. Handloading is still very popular, especially for those who do a lot of shooting and are looking to save money by reusing the brass shell casings and buying the other components of ammunition in bulk. Fortunately, the quality and variety of factory ammunition available today is no longer a problem. Here's what you need to know to select the right ammunition for hunting. For the purposes of this discussion, we will be looking at only rifle ammunition. TIP: How Rifles, Muzzleloaders & Shotgun Slugs Stack Up for Deer Hunting (infographic) What Caliber is Your Rifle? The first consideration when buying ammunition is the caliber - or more precisely the cartridge. "Caliber" is generally the measure of a bullet's diameter; the higher the caliber, the bigger the bullet, and generally the larger the game it can be used for. However, caliber is just one characteristic that makes up a rifle cartridge. The "cartridge" is the overall name of the ammunition. It takes into consideration the length, diameter, and all other specifications of the round. It is critical that you use the exact same cartridge that is stamped on the barrel or the receiver of your rifle. Using any other cartridge can result in serious or even fatal injury to you. At the least, it will cause damage to the rifle. For example if it says, ".300 Win. Mag," you must use .300 Win. Mag., NOT .300 Why. Mag., or .300 Win. Short Mag., or .300 Rem. Ultra Mag. Below is a chart to help you match up the caliber with the type of hunting you are plan to do. Click here for a larger view of the rifle caliber chart. What Style of Bullet Should You Use? Every now and then, a new cartridge is introduced that makes big waves in the hunting world. The latest is the 6.5 Creedmoor, developed by Hornady in the early 2000s. It has quickly become a hunting favorite, especially for deer-sized game. With a 140-grain bullet, its caliber and performance fits into the cartridge world somewhere between the .25-06 Rem. and the .270 Win. While the original intent of the 6.5 Creedmoor was long-range target shooting, the same attributes also make it a great hunting round. At its core, the 6.5 Creedmoor case is short enough to handle high ballistic coefficient bullets (and work in short action rifles) yet has the powder capacity to move them fast. While the lauded .308 Winchester and other cartridges can push their bullets as fast, the 6.5 does so with less recoil. That's another important factor in accurate shooting. The 140-grain bullet in the 6.5 Creedmoor offers the perfect performance for game ranging from whitetail to black bear and caribou to even elk and mountain game. It's among the great all around cartridges, and has the ability to shoot flat to ranges beyond where most hunters are competent. The style and construction of a bullet are also important considerations. If you shoot a lever action rifle with a tubular magazine, your bullet style will usually be limited to bullets that have a round or flat nose to prevent a chain reaction detonation of the rounds that are lined up tip-to-primer in the magazine. However, most bullets feature a pointed or "spitzer" tip, for increased ballistic efficiency. The main exception to this is large-for-caliber bullets, such as the 220 grain bullet for a .30-06 Springfield rifle. Such bullets often feature a round nose as well, as they are generally designed for use at short ranges or heavy cover. The construction of a bullet will depend on the size of game being hunted. Varmint hunting requires a bullet with a thin jacket and soft core, for rapid expansion and fragmentation inside these tiny targets. At the other end of the spectrum, bullets designed for the largest of North American wild game feature a thicker or tapered jacket, often bonded to the bullet's core. Thicker or tapered jacket provides for deep penetration and controlled expansion while retaining most of the bullet's weight. For deer-sized game, bullets are generally constructed with a softer point, as these animals lack the thicker hides and tougher bones of moose and bears. Many of the most popular bullets today also feature some sort of polymer tip atop the lead slug. These tips help to prevent deformation or damage to the soft lead bullet that can result from repeated loading and unloading in a rifle's magazine and chamber, which can then hurt the bullet's ballistic efficiency and performance. TIP: How Rifles, Muzzleloaders & Shotgun Slugs Stack Up for Deer Hunting TIP: Click here to Enlarge - How to Choose the Best Bullet Design Chart What Kind of Ammunition Grade Should You Use? Premium grade ammunition usually carries a premium price, but it is generally well worth the added expense. These loads generally utilize higher-quality components, including the brass, bullets, powders and primers, and are loaded to strict specifications with tighter quality control tolerances. The result is ammunition that is generally more accurate and consistent from shot to shot. When you consider the amount of money we spend to hunt big game, and that we might only fire a few rounds a year, a few extra dollars spent to buy the best factory ammunition available is a good investment. Should You Consider Specialty Ammo Loads? In recent years, ammo manufacturers have come out with some new specialty loadings as well. Reduced recoil loads have become popular with lighter-built shooters, younger shooters and anyone with a heightened sensitivity to recoil. These loads feature special powders and bullets to achieve hunting performance on deer-sized game out to 200 yards, with much less than standard recoil. Nosler e-Tip Lead-Free bullets.At the other end of the spectrum, hunters who are not particularly sensitive to recoil and who want the maximum performance available for a particular cartridge can choose from new "hyper-velocity" loads now being offered. These loads offer faster velocities than standard loads, resulting in flatter trajectories, more energy, and better penetration. Lead-free bullets like the Nosler e-Tip Lead-Free ammo are also gaining popularity. They are legally required in certain areas, while other hunters prefer them due to concerns about lead fragments in their venison. Fortunately, these all-copper bullets tend to be very accurate and, as a bonus, they deliver nearly 100 percent weight retention. Hunters today have a greater variety of top-quality factory ammunition available to them than ever before. No matter what or where you hunt, there's a cartridge loaded with the right bullet and load combination ideally suited for the task. TIP: Hunters, is it time for you to give up the big guns? Check out this post about: Using smaller caliber rifles for aging hunters here. Set of policies and ideals from Chinese leader Xi Jinping Xi Jinping Thought on Socialismwith Chinese Characteristicsfor a New EraSimplified Chinese习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想Traditional Chinese習近平新時代中國特色社會主義思想TranscriptionsStandard MandarinHanyu PinyinXi Jinping xīn shídài Zhōngguó tèshè shèhuì zhuyì xiǎngfǎWade–GilesFǎi Chín-p'ing hsin shih-tai Chūng-kuo í-é-sè shè-hui chü-yi ssü-hsiang A billboard advertising Xi Jinping Thought in Shenzhen, Guangdong with the symbol of the Chinese Communist Party. Politics of China Leadership Leadership generations Succession of power Hu-Wen Administration (2002-2012) Xi-Li Administration (2012-2017) Xi Core Administration (since 2017) 4th Leadership Core: Xi Jinping19th Politburo: Xi Jinping13th State Council: Li Keqiang Current state leaders Current principal leaders National leaders Orders of precedence Paramount leader: Xi Jinping Communist Party leader: Xi Jinping Head of state: Xi Jinping Head of government: Li Keqiang Congress Chairman: Li Zhanshu Conference Chairman: Wang Yang Commander-in-chief: Xi Jinping Politburo Standing Committee members Related systems Democratic centralism Collective leadership Organization Department Elections Civil service Communist Party History Principal leaders Constitution Admission Oath (Article 6) Organization National Party Congress (19th) Central Committee (19th) General Secretary (list) Xi Jinping Central Politburo (19th) Standing Committee (list) Central Secretariat Top-ranked: Wang Huning Central Military Commission Chairman: Xi Jinping Vice-Chairman: Xu Qiliang, Zhang Youxia National Security Commission Chairman: Xi Jinping Vice-Chairman: Li Keqiang, Li Zhanshu Office Chief: Ding Xuexiang Comprehensively Deepening Reforms Commission Director: Xi Jinping Deputy Directors: Li Keqiang, Wang Huning, Han Zheng Secretary-General: Wang Huning Financial & Economic Affairs Commission Director: Xi Jinping Deputy Director: Li Keqiang Office Chief: Liu He General Office Director: Ding Xuexiang Office of the General Secretary Chief: Ding Xuexiang Central Security Bureau Central Guard Unit Office of the Central Security Commission Organization Department Head: Chen Xi Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (19th) Standing Committee (19th) Secretary: Zhao Leji Provincial committee Standing committee Secretary Deputy secretaries United Front Political Consultative Conference National Committee Chairman: Wang Yang Vice-Chairpersons Top-ranked: Zhang Qingli Secretary-General: Xia Baolong Political parties: CCP (ruling) United Front Work Department Head: You Quan Central Enterprises Military Central Military Commission (CMC) Chairman (Supreme commander): Xi Jinping Vice-Chairman: Xu QiliangZhang Youxia Members: Wei FengheLi ZuochengMiao HuaZheng Shengmin Departments: General Office Director: Zhong Shaojun Joint Staff Dept. Chief: Li Zuocheng Political Work Dept. Director: Miao Hua Logistic Support Dept. Equipment Development Dept. Training and Administration Dept. National Defense Mobilization Dept. Discipline Inspection Commission Secretary: Zhang Shengmin Politics and Legal Affairs Commission Science and Technology Commission Strategic Planning Office Reform & Organizational Structure Office Int'l Military Cooperation Office Audit Office Offices Administration Agency National armed forces: People's Liberation Army Theater commands People's Armed Police China Coast Guard Militia State Council National Defense Mobilization Commission Chairman: Li Keqiang Ministry of National Defense Minister: Wei Fenghe Ministry of Veterans Affairs State Administration for Sci., Tech. & Industry for National Defense Military history Armed conflicts Military modernization Military reform since 2015 CMC Leading Group for Military Reform Leader: Xi Jinping Supervision Corruption in China Anti-corruption campaign since 2012 CCP Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (19th) Secretary: Zhao Leji Deputy Secretaries Yang XiaoduZhang ShengminLiu JinguoYang XiaochaoLi ShuleiXu LingyiXiao PeiChen Xiaojiang Secretary-General: Yang Xiaochao National Supervisory Commission Director: Yang Xiaodu Central Leading Group for Inspection Work Leader: Zhao Leji Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Central Military Commission Secretary: Zhang Shengmin Independent Commission Against Corruption (Hong Kong) Commission Against Corruption (Macau) Judiciary Law enforcement CCP Central Politics and Law Commission Secretary: Guo Shengkun Supreme People's Court President: Zhou Qiang People's Courts Judicial Police Supreme People's Procuratorate Prosecutor General: Zhang Jun People's Procuratorates Judicial Police State Council Ministry of Public Security Minister: Zhao Kezhi (State Councilor) Public Security Organs People's Police State Immigration Administration Local public security bureaus Ministry of State Security Minister: Chen Wenqing State Security Organs People's Police Ministry of Justice Minister: Fu Zhenhua Judicial Administrative Organs People's Police Bureau of Prison Administration [zh] Office for Safeguarding National Security of the CPG in the HKSAR Urban Management (chengguan) Judiciary of Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal Department of Justice Prosecutions Division Law enforcement in Hong Kong Security Bureau Regular Administration (2012-2017) Xi Core Administration (since 2017) 4th Leadership Core: Xi Jinping19th Party Politburo: Xi Jinping13th State Council: Li Keqiang Current state leaders Current principal leaders National leaders Orders of precedence Paramount leader: Xi Jinping Communist Party leader: Xi Jinping Deputy Director: Li Keqiang Secretary-General: Yang Jiechi Ministry of Foreign Affairs Minister: Wang Yi (State Councilor) Spokespersons Diplomatic missions Diplomatic missions of China / in China Foreign aid from China / to China International Development Cooperation Agency Ministry of Commerce Exim Bank of China China Development Bank Belt and Road Initiative Silk Road Fund Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank BRICS New Development Bank Ministry of National Defense International Military Cooperation Office NPC Foreign Affairs committee CCP International Liaison Department State Council Information Office State Administration of Foreign Experts Affairs Overseas Chinese Affairs Office Chinese nationality law Chinese passports (Hong Kong; Macau) Visa requirements for Chinese citizens (Hong Kong; Macau) Visa policy of China (Hong Kong; Macau) National Immigration Administration Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence Panda diplomacy Beijing Consensus Sino-British Joint Declaration One country, two systems China and the United Nations China and the World Trade Organization Shanghai Cooperation Organisation China-Africa relations China-Caribbean relations China-European Union relations China-Latin America relations China-Pacific relations China-Russia relations China-United States relations Related topics Administrative divisions Hukou system Family planning Ethnic minorities Communism China portal Other countries vte This article is part of a series aboutXi Jinping Xi Jinping Administration 2012 election as General Secretary 2022 20th National Congress Policies and theories Belt and Road Initiative Chinese Dream Confidence Doctrine COVID-19 response Four Comprehensives "Comprehensive Deepening Reforms" Anti-corruption campaign Power consolidation Foreign policy Eight Musts Eight-point Regulation Targeted Poverty Alleviation Xi Jinping Thought Xinjiang internment camps Diplomacy Personality cult Three Stricts and Three Honests Two Centenaries Wolf warrior diplomacy Key events 709 crackdown Uyghur genocide China-US trade war 2019-20 Hong Kong protests COVID-19 pandemic CCP centenary 2020-2021 reform spree Diplomatic activities Xi-Chu meeting Xi-Ma Meeting Xi-Kim meetings 2015 Pakistan visit 2015 United States visit 2015 United Kingdom visit 2019 Italy and France visit Speech series Governance of China vte Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, commonly abbreviated outside China as Xi Jinping Thought[note 1][5][6] is a set of policies and ideas derived from the writings and speeches of Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Xi Jinping. It was first officially mentioned at the 19th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 2017, in which it was incorporated into the Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party. At the First Session of the Thirteenth National People's Congress on 11 March 2018, the preamble of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China was amended to mention Xi Jinping Thought. History and development The first official mention of the term was at the 19th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party having gradually been developed since 2012, when Xi became General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (China's paramount leader).[7] Some news sources have stated that Xi helped create this ideology together with his close advisor Wang Huning.[8][9] The first indications of Xi's platform had come out in a speech titled "Some Questions on Maintaining and Developing Socialism with Chinese Characteristics" given to the newly elected Central Committee on 5 January 2013, and was later published by Central Documents Press and the journal Qiushi.[10][11] Socialism with Chinese characteristics Main article: Socialism with Chinese characteristics Much of Xi Jinping Thought comes from Xi's 2013 speech, which focused on Marxism–Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, China's place in history, strategic competition with capitalist nations, and a plea to adhere to the goals of communism.[11] In surveying the history of China, Xi argued it is "Marxism–Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought that guided the Chinese people out of the darkness of that long night and established a New China." And, as to the future, "the consolidation and development of the socialist system will require its own long period of history... it will require the tireless struggle of generations, up to ten generations." [11] On the relationship with capitalist nations, Xi said, "Marx and Engels' analysis of the basic contradictions in capitalist society is not outdated, nor is the historical materialist view that capitalism is bound to die out and socialism is bound to win." [11] Xi aimed to reinforce the Marxist–Leninist view of history, stating, "The fundamental reason why some of our comrades have weak ideals and faltering beliefs is that their views lack a firm grounding in historical materialism." [12] Xi showed great interest in why the Soviet Union dissolved, and how to avoid that failure in China: Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate? Why did the Communist Party of the Soviet Union fall from power? An important reason was that the struggle in the field of ideology was extremely intense, completely negating the history of the Soviet Union, negating the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, negating Lenin, negating Stalin, creating historical nihilism and confused thinking. Party organs at all levels had lost their functions, the military was no longer under Party leadership. In the end, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, a great party, was scattered, the Soviet Union, a great socialist country, disintegrated. This is a cautionary tale[10] The concepts behind Xi Jinping Thought were elaborated in Xi's The Governance of China book series, published by the Foreign Languages Press for an international audience. Volume one was published in September 2014, followed by volume two in November 2017,[13] followed by volume three in June 2020.[14] Speech at the 19th Congress Xi first made mention of the Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era in the opening day speech delivered to the 19th Party Congress in October 2017. In reviews of Xi's keynote address at the Congress, Xi's Politburo Standing Committee (top decision-making body) colleagues prepended the description[clarification needed] with "Xi Jinping" [15] The 19th Congress affirmed the ideology as a guiding political and military ideology of the Chinese Communist Party[15] and approved the incorporation of the ideology into the Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party.[16][17] The affirmation received unanimous support as every delegate voted to approve by raising hands when Xi asked their opinions on the Congress.[18] The incorporation made Xi the third Chinese leader after Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping whose names appeared in the list of fundamental doctrines of the CCP, which raised Xi above his two most recent predecessors, former General Secretaries Hu Jintao and Jiang Zemin, in his report, Xi promised to make China strong, propelling the country into a "new era" [19] Xi has described the thought as part of the broad framework created around socialism with Chinese characteristics, a term coined by Deng Xiaoping, which places China in the "primary stage of socialism". Content Xi Jinping Thought consists of a 14-point basic policy as follows:[20][21] Ensuring Communist Party of China leadership over all forms of work in China. The Communist Party of China should take a people-centric approach for the public interest. The continuation of "comprehensive deepening of reforms". Adopting new science-based ideas for "innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development". Following "socialism with Chinese characteristics" with "people as the masters of the country", governing China with the Rule of Law. "Practise socialist core values", including Marxism-Leninism and socialism with Chinese characteristics. "Improving people's livelihood and well-being is the primary goal of development". Coexist well with nature with "energy conservation and environmental protection" policies and "contribute to global ecological safety". Strengthen the national security of China. The Communist Party of China should have "absolute leadership over" China's People's Liberation Army. Promoting the one country, two systems system for Hong Kong and Macau with a future of "complete national reunification" and to follow the One-China policy and 1992 Consensus for Taiwan. Establish a common destiny between the Chinese people and other peoples around the world with a "peaceful international environment". Improve party discipline in the Communist Party of China. Influence and reception In subsequent official party documentation and pronouncements by Xi's colleagues, the thought has been said to be a continuation of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, "the important thought of the Three Represents" and the Scientific Outlook on Development as part of a series of guiding ideologies that embody "Marxism adapted to Chinese conditions".[15] Circulating the ideas of Xi Jinping Thought began shortly after the 2017 speech, particularly to academic and cultural communities, as well as the wider Chinese public. Finding cultural expressions for Xi Jinping Thought has also been a priority. On 27 November, more than 100 of China's top filmmakers, actors and pop stars were gathered for a day in Hangzhou to study the report of the 19th Party Congress featuring Xi Jinping Thought.[22] Content from Xi's 2017 speech is used in public messages, described as being 'pervasive' by a Beijing correspondent for the New York Times.[23] A poster featuring the slogan "Chinese Dream" comes from the speech, where the phrase is used 31 times.[24][25] In July 2018, the carriages of a train in Chanchun Subway were decked out in red and dozens of Xi's quotes to celebrate the 97th anniversary of Chinese Communist Party. The train was described as a "highly condensed spiritual manual" of Xi Jinping Thought by the local government.[26] In January 2019, Alibaba Group released an app called Xuexi Qiangguo for studying Xi Jinping Thought.[27] In education By the end of 2017, dozens of Chinese universities had established research institutes for Xi Jinping Thought, applying Xi's stated principle of bringing the thought into all aspects of daily life.[28] Academics such as Jiang Shigong went on to write expositions of Xi Jinping Thought.[29] In December 2019, Fudan University added content concerning the inculcation of teachers and students in Xi Jinping Thought into its charter, leading to protests about academic freedom among the students.[30][31] In mid-2021, the Ministry of Education announced that Xi Jinping Thought would be taught to Chinese students beginning at the primary school level.[32] See also Mao Zedong Thought Deng Xiaoping Theory Three Represents Scientific Outlook on Development Post-Cold War era Core Socialist Values Xi Jinping's cult of personality Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy Xi Jinping Notes ^ Also known as Xi Thought.[1][2] Xiism.[3] Xism, or Xi Jinpingism.[4] References ^ "China's Netizens Push Back on 'Xi Thought'". 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