



LSA QUARTERLY



The Louisiana Shooting Association

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Accurizing the 1903A3 for CMP Competitions

By: Danny Hudson



Part 1: Sights

In my early days, I walked away from gun shows with shotguns, shunning the smelly “firewood” 1903A3 rifles that adorned almost every table. Many of us held this opinion early on in our shooting and collecting careers. They were cheap war surplus, fit only to salvage the action for a nice deer rifle sporter. My venture into high power rifle competition brought me a little more appreciation of the tools that our forefathers wielded in battle, but I still turned my nose up at them due to the opinion that they were inaccurate and not worthy of receiving my attention. As Colonel Townsend Whelen said, “only accurate guns are interesting”. I couldn’t have been more wrong.

When the Civilian Marksmanship Program (CMP) pioneered the special Springfield matches, there was a resurgence of shooting interest in the M1903 and the World War II variant, the M1903A3. This was primarily due to the availability of thousands of Greek lend lease return rifles that were being sold by the CMP. Many of us flooded the Viale range at Camp Perry to bang away with our old war horses from 200 yards, marveling at the experience. As with all things, competition breeds tinkering and improvements, trying to get that last little bit of an edge for a \$10 faux gold medal and bragging rights over your buddies. It is to this end that I will share some not so secret secrets to accurizing your CMP competition 1903A3 rifle.

History of the M1903A3

With the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the United States was caught in short supply of battle rifles. The M1 Garand had officially replaced the 1903 Springfield in 1936, but by December 1941 there were only about 425,000 Garands in service. The M1903 was still the mainstay of our armed forces, as well as the M1917 stockpile left over from World War I. With a war time emergency at hand, there were not enough rifles to outfit the thousands of new servicemen.

Prior to Pearl Harbor, the British were in dire need of service rifles and had approached the Remington Arms Company to determine if a version of the M1903 could be manufactured for the British .303 round. To fulfill this contract, Remington negotiated with the U.S. Government to obtain the 1903 tooling and manufacturing equipment in storage at the Rock Island Arsenal. The British cancelled the contract in September of 1941, but impending war brought about a U.S. Government contract for Remington to produce the 1903 to help fill the arms void.

Remington began producing the M1903 in October 1941. Early Remington 1903s were essentially the same as late production Rock Island 1903s, but the 1903 design was inherently slow to manufacture due to meticulous milling and machine work required for various parts. To increase production, changes to the original design were approved. Grasping groove milling was eliminated from the stock, barrel bands were stamped, trigger guards were stamped, and tooling modifications were implemented to speed production. Remington 1903s that display these changes are often known as Remington 1903 modified.

By early 1942, Remington engineers had improved manufacturing for almost all parts except the 1905 model rear sights. These sights required a large amount of machining time, as well as the utilization of a sight base. The Model 1905 sights were eliminated and replaced with a simple and easy to manufacture peep sight affixed to the rear receiver bridge. Due to this major change, the Ordnance department designated the new rifle as the M1903A3. It was produced by Remington and the L.C. Smith & Corona Typewriter Company from December, 1942 until February, 1944.

The pressures of wartime led to more relaxed manufacturing tolerances, with no time for meticulous process. Compare a 1930s M1903 Springfield to a wartime manufacture 1903A3. You will marvel at the beauty and workmanship of the 1903 versus the stamped and rough appearance of the 1903A3. Don't let the ugly fool you. The 1903A3s are quite capable of very accurate fire, if you know how to tune them up and select them according to some basic guidelines.

Why shoot the 1903A3 in CMP competition?

The answer to this boils down to one feature of the 1903A3 over the 1903: SIGHTS. The bridge mounted receiver sight adds approximately six inches of sight radius over the 1903 Model 1905 rear sights and is much more user friendly for windage and elevation adjustments. The rear sight aperture is .07 inches in diameter and is close to the eye, versus the .05 in diameter “pinhole” sight aperture on the 1903, which is far away from the eye. The smaller aperture often creates the dreaded penumbra in your sight picture as well. Ease of target acquisition and focus is a great benefit with the 1903A3 receiver bridge sight.

Tuning your 1903A3 sights

Elevation: Almost all 1903A3 rear sights can be easily improved and adjusted for optimal performance, well within the rules of CMP as issued 1903 matches. The most common problem with 1903A3 rear sight is elevation slide jump due to recoil. Too often you will have a pinwheel X followed by nine successive shots stringing vertically as the slide aperture bumps up or down due to each shot's recoil. This is easily remedied by removing the stamped steel slide aperture spring (See Fig. 1) and bending it down to provide more positive down force within the slide graduations. Be sure to inspect the notch on the underside of the spring that mates with the milled graduations. If the spring notch appears worn or rounded, a new one is the best bet. Also clean out each of the graduation notches on the windage yoke with a dental pick to ensure a positive fit. When reinstalling the stamp spring, be sure to use Loctite on the small slide aperture screw to prevent it from loosening.

The windage yoke plunger and spring are mounted on the underside of the windage yoke at the rear of the piece. Its purpose is to provide a positive upward pressure on the yoke to prevent it from rocking back and forth. While usually not an issue, it is beneficial to inspect this spring and plunger to make sure that it is providing sufficient pressure to ensure that the windage yoke is not rocking from front to rear. As you inspect the sight, you should be able to deduce if these parts are providing sufficient upward force on the yoke. If pressure is insufficient, you can either purchase a new windage yoke spring, or stretch the existing one. When reassembling, wipe a light coating of grease on the bottom of the rear sight base where the plunger makes contact. This will prevent wear.

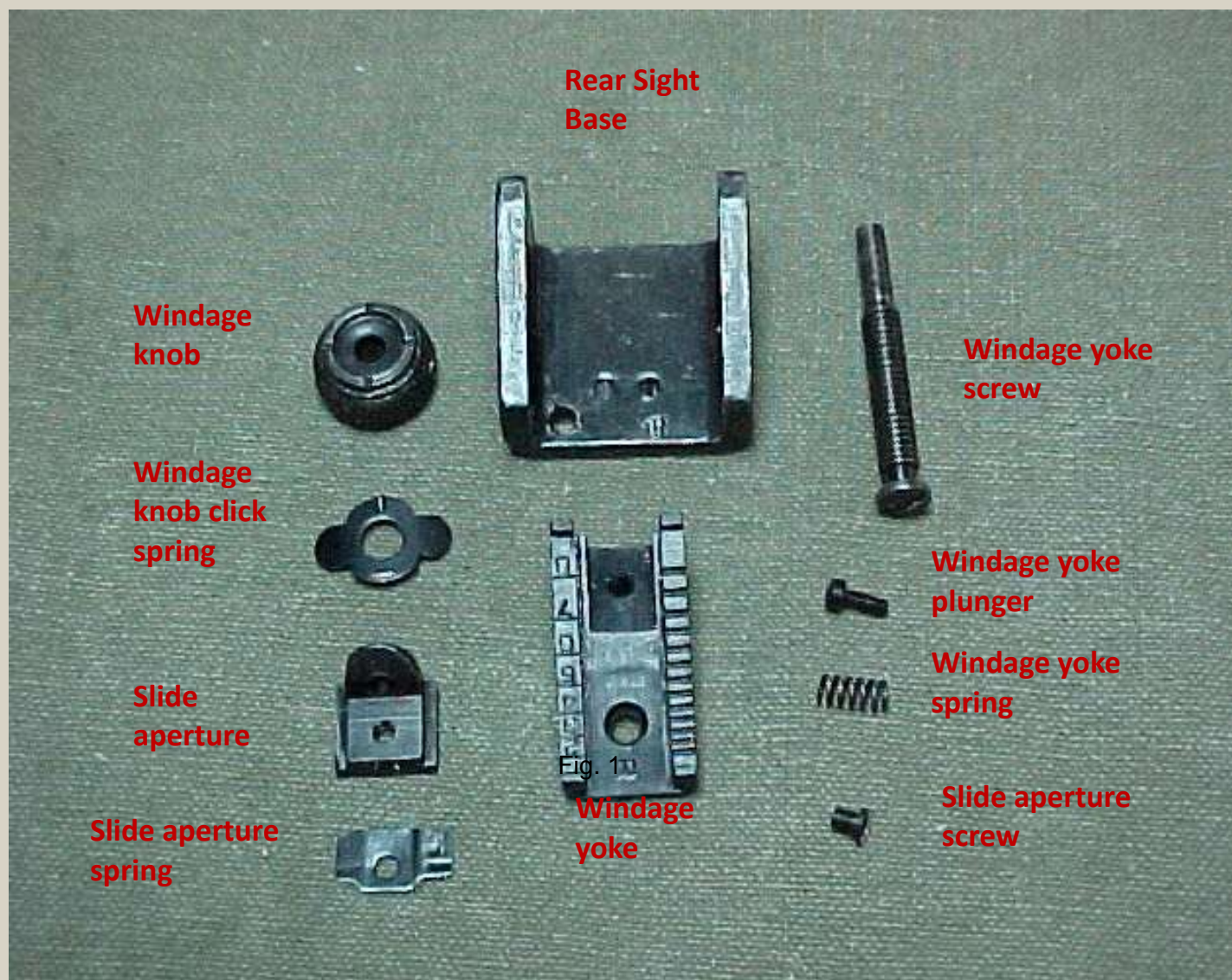
Windage: The windage adjustments on the 1903A3 rear sight give one minute of angle for each click, which is much more user friendly than the 1903 rear sight. The usual problems associated with windage adjustments on the 1903A3 sight stem from bent windage yoke screws, worn or weak windage click springs, or worn windage knob detent recesses. Before disassembling the sight for inspection, turn the windage knob a full revolution in both directions, carefully feeling for a positive click into position. Also, lightly turn the knob back and forth when in position to feel for any slop in the detent fit.

To disassemble the windage yoke from the rear sight base, turn the windage knob until you find the small binding screw on the outside radius of the knob and remove. This screw is often very soft, and encumbered with dirt or rust. Be sure to use a quality, gunsmith grade screw driver that fits tightly. Once this small screw is removed, the windage knob will slide off the end of the windage yoke screw, revealing a small, stamped steel detent spring in a milled recess behind the knob. Carefully remove the spring and inspect the detent face for wear. If the windage knob

revolution test indicated a weak detent spring, this can be remedied by slightly and evenly bending the two wings on the spring to provide more outward force. New springs can also be purchased. Inspect the detent recesses in the windage knob. The edges should be crisp and not rounded.

The windage yoke screw can now be removed by unscrewing it from the left side of the rear sight base. While removing the screw, be sure that the yoke remains firmly pressed down to prevent the yoke plunger and spring from coming out. Once the screw is out, gently release the yoke and remove the plunger. At this point, inspect the windage yoke screw for bends or bad threads. Replace as necessary.

Mechanical windage zeroing: Often you may find that your mechanical windage zero is right or left of the marked zero line on the rear sight base and want to center it up for maximum windage adjustments. This is not accomplished without quite a bit of effort. The rear sight base was aligned with a collimator at the factory and heavily staked to the receiver bridge. The rear sight base can be removed with either a brass punch or a push tool, but due to the heavy staking, this is usually very labor intensive and damages the base or receiver bridge. It's usually better to sacrifice a couple of minutes of windage versus potentially damaging the sight.



Front Sight Adjustments for Fixed Range Shooting:

The change in rear sights on the 1903A3 required a higher front sight. Due to manufacturing differences, a fixed height front sight was not always correct for sight zeroing at the factory. In order to account for these tolerance differences, 1903A3 front sights were manufactured at different heights to allow for targeting at the factory. These different sight blades are identified by lettering, A through F, with the lowest being A. When firing our rifles during competition, we will often find that we are in between elevation clicks and are required to hold off to hit the target. This can be cured by replacing the front sight blade with a lower or higher version. Sometimes you might find that you just can't find the appropriate blade height. There are aftermarket sight blades available that are manufactured much higher than normally required, allowing the shooter to file down the top of the sight to the required height. The adventurous can also fabricate one fairly easily with a Dremel tool.

Original front sights are .05 inches, which can sometimes be problematic for old eyes trying to find the "razor blade" out there somewhere. Again, there are aftermarket manufacturers that can provide you with thicker front sights, the most prominent being Bill Bentz, who offers a reproduction of the .10 inch Marine Corps front sight.



The importance of correct and properly functional sights on the 1903A3 is one of many keys to accurate shooting on the firing line. Inspection, care, maintenance, and modification within the guidelines of the CMP rules are easy and productive steps toward ensuring that your old war horse is up to the task on the line. As with most things accuracy related, a little attention to detail often gives great reward. The steps outlined in this article are very easy to do, and will help ensure that you are cutting nothing but Xs and gloating over your frustrated buddies as they spray them downrange because they didn't have the time or inclination to CHECK YOUR SIGHTS!!!.

In the next installment of this series, I will be focusing on more little accuracy tricks for the 1903A3, such as barrel inspection and selection, wood fit, stock bedding tips, etc.

..... and share your sport!

by Chris Vinson

Jim Scoutten, host of the TV series Shooting USA, closes his program each week by saying "Shoot Often, Shoot Safely and Share Your Sport!" None of us ever have enough time to shoot as often as we want (even if we could find the ammo these days). Hopefully, you and those around you are shooting safely. No one needs the hassle of leaving the range with an extra piercing, but the last portion of Jim's tag line is sharing your sport. This is something that has struck a chord with me lately.

Following the tragedy in Newtown this nation experienced an incredible shift in the gun culture battle. Cries to ban anything that goes boom made headlines and caused panic buying of both firearms and ammunition. I know I have had discussions and heated debates with friends on both sides of the aisle about what needs to be done. Lots of people, like hopefully most of you, have become very active in the political process regarding our Second Amendment rights and thank you for that. But, what else can we do?

One thing I have tried to do lately, following Tom Gresham's suggestion on one of his radio broadcasts, is introducing others to shooting. My son's introduction, with some hesitation from his mother, was one of my proudest moments. Watching him, now 6 years later at the age of 12 follow all the rules of firearm safety, shows me that the introduction to that S&W Model 22A taught him a valuable lesson and set him on a path to the joys of the shooting sports. It's to the point now that he is not afraid to call people out on the range when he sees safety issues.

I have extended offers of sharing range time to people who just can't embrace the arguments of us "bitter clingers." I believe that I may get those people to see my point in our discussions but if I can get them out and share my sport on the range then I am more likely to have made my point for a lifetime. Those first time shooters generally have a memorable experience and usually come out saying things like "I had no idea it was this much fun!" I feel like I have won them over, and they are more likely to go out and spread the word.

In addition to introducing shooters to the range, I have taken the steps to become an NRA Range Safety Officer, as well as to become an NRA instructor in pistol, rifle and shotgun. I hope to use these certifications to be a small part of the building of the shooting sports for the Boy Scouts of America. To me, showing our scouts how to safely use firearms is a wonderful thing.

The NRA and LSA can increase their numbers and show politicians our ranks are growing. We can all call our elected representatives and voice our concerns and threaten them with re-election doom and gloom. Somehow we must reverse the tide of the shooting sports being a fringe activity and again place it back as our right and heritage. The tales told by my Father-in-laws of boys walking the streets of his hometown with rifles on their way to a day of plinking were commonplace and not that long ago. Firearms sales are at record levels. Forecasts of uncertainty are driving a lot of this but unless we get more involved in our sports, be it IDPA, 3-Gun, High Power, hunting, or just plinking cans with a wide-eyed 6 year old or a very liberal friend, we may lose this forever. Take a friend to the range and share your sport.

Louisiana Pistol Team

By Robert Hanson



This year Louisiana was represented at the National Pistol matches by LSA Gold a 5 man team and coach. The team was composed of Rob Hanson-Arcadia (captain), Bekki Hare-Swartz (Coach), Greg Hare-Swartz, Chris Guerreo-Lake Charles, Paul Sklar-Natchioches, and Mike Bumpus-Scott. The team was classified as Expert and finished overall with a score of 3093-51 which was 51st in a field of 79 4-Man Teams. The individual team scores were:

BUMPUS, WILLIAM	743	5
GUERRERO, CHRIS	798	18
HANSON, ROBERT	211	0
HARE, GREGORY	795	11
SKLAR, JOSEPH	546	17

The overall winning Team shot a score of 3482-153.

The weather for the Pistol Matches was excellent with no rain after the matches started and only the usual Perry winds. The issue this year was the monsoonal rains that occurred just before the Pistol Matches leaving the ranges with from soggy ground to 6" of water. This quickly turned to mud and the whole place smelled like back home in a swamp.

The final day of the Individual pistol matches was highlighted by the slow fire match with the 45. The match started with Brian Zins 4 points ahead of the next competitor John Zurek. The first 50yd target they tied with a score of 96. Then on the next 50yd target Zins pretty much put the Championship away for the 12th time firing a 100-4x while Zurek only managed a 91.



Sig 220

By Paul Angrisano

Clint Smith of Thunder Ranch coined a great saying – “Handguns are supposed to be comforting, not comfortable.” There is a tremendous amount of wisdom in that statement. Should you ever find yourself in circumstances where someone is trying to do you harm, you may bet your life – or your loved ones - on the skills and equipment you have present at that moment.

I've subsequently tried carrying just about everything I found merit in. I've carried guns both big and small and they both have their time and place. I will admit that more often than not in my daily existence I carry an S&W J frame because it strikes a balance between both types of comfort. That said there are a time when carrying a full size pistol is a better choice. A substantial amount of time, money and effort go into legally carrying a full size pistol, so I have put some thought into which hunk of metal I'm going to put on my person.

I first shot the 220 almost 20 years ago when my friend Ben bought one. He had tried a 1911 but couldn't get it to the point of reliability he wanted, so he bought a 220 instead. I shot the gun a bit and it was certainly reliable and accurate. Unfortunately the gun was stolen but thankfully it was recovered years later.

My main reason for buying a 220 is its place as a collectable piece of firearms history. I prefer other pistols (HK specifically) to the SIG 2XX line but they are quality kit and I wanted to have one example, and the 220 was the clear choice. For years it sat in the safe only occasionally taken to the range to show someone who was considering a new pistol or simply because it is a fun gun to shoot.

A funny thing happened when I bought a .22 suppressor. I tried several host pistols. I expected a different result but the factory SIG 220/.22 conversion kit with a threaded barrel is by far my favorite set up. As a result, I shoot the 220 quite a bit as a suppressed .22 LR. As a side note, the SIG .22 conversion kits are a great investment. I've found them to be accurate and reliable. After a couple thousand rounds of .22 LR I found myself reaching for the .45 220 more often as well. Eventually I was so comfortable with the gun I occasionally started to carry the 220 in my rotation of CCW options.

There are a bunch of things about the 220 that would normally disqualify it from being on my list of guns I like, much less carry. I am generally not a fan of DA/SA (double action/single action) pistols. The bore sits high in the pistol meaning it has a little more muzzle flip than a 1911, Glock, etc. The slide release and hammer decock lever are backwards relative to almost every other pistol on the market. The set-up is actually more ergonomic with the slide release being to the rear and the hammer decock riding forward. This doesn't stop the gun from being manipulated like any other semi-auto, but you do have to remember where the controls are located versus the rest of the masses. The attributes more than offset this, however. Reliability, durability, and accuracy are as good as they come. The 220 was first adopted by Switzerland in 1975. The pistol was designed as a replacement for the legendary SIG 210, one of the most accurate pistols ever made. The 220 also enjoys a reputation for exceptional accuracy. While available in other calibers, the 220 is typically a .45 ACP that can hold 7 or 8 rounds, depending on magazine. As a bit of trivia, the slide on the original 220's are actually heavy gauge rolled sheet metal. The welds are so good you can't see them in the finished product and the process has stood the test of time for 38 years

now. I've rarely if ever experienced any failures out of my 220s and know men that have seen millions of rounds fired through them in law enforcement capacities that hold them in high regard. The effective service life of a German made SIG 220 typically exceeded 50,000 rounds.

All that said, when it comes to single stack 45's I am 1911 kind of guy... or was. Pardon my blasphemy. I didn't realize how much the 220 had grown on me until I realized that my 1911's were out of my carry rotation completely. When the mood strikes for a single stack .45, the SIG 220 has become my go to. The 220 is thin for full size pistol, uses an aluminum frame for a 28 ounce weight, and being – forgive me – is more reliable and durable. I have 1911's that have run very well, but I have to invest more time to maintain them to a higher standard to get the same performance. The 1911 still has a special place in my heart but as a practical matter the SIG has a place in my holster.

If you haven't ever tried one, find a buddy with one or a gun shop that rents them and give one a try. There are occasionally still bargains to be had on a used pistol, sometimes in the \$500-ish range. I personally prefer the older German made guns from the late 80's/early to mid 90's with a "sharp hammer". The newer guns may be fine but have slightly spottier reputations for durability as more cost effective techniques are used in manufacturing. I would personally shop for a nice clean older model and put the difference toward holster, magazines and ammo. These early imported guns represent an exceptional value. If you find one with a sharp hammer and a magazine with a back that looks like a zipper, it's a keeper.

As I mentioned earlier, equipment is only part of the equation. If you carry a SIG 220, you would be wise to train with it and practice often. The .22 is a tremendous training aid. The first double action shot has a substantially different trigger pull than the second and subsequent shots. The controls are indeed backwards from the conventional positions, and the muzzle is a bit rambunctious as it is a relatively light 45 ACP. They are not a perfect solution but one I've arrived at over time.



All other things being equal, I generally prefer a .45 ACP with at least 8+1 rounds that weighs in under 30 oz. I find it worth noting that there are generally three pistols that fit the niche – lightweight 1911's, HK USP Compact/45c, and the SIG 220. The SIG does just about everything the other two can for half the cost – or less – and converts into a .22 in just a few seconds. If you don't have one and want a versatile pistol that can be a silent plinker or serious carry gun the 220 is worth a look. The 220 has earned a spot as one of my favorites.

Camp Perry Report 2013

By: John Laws

Louisiana was well represented this year at Camp Perry during CMP week, with 14 shooters from the Bayou State making the 1800 mile drive to Port Clinton Ohio for 6 days of competition. Of those 14 shooters, 7 were Juniors, and the LSA was able to field its first all Junior team in the National Trophy Team (NTT) match since 2009.

For those who have been, they know that Camp Perry weather can make the weatherman look like he is doing the "YMCA" and this year was no different. Temperatures were in the low 50s the early part of the week, getting up to the upper 80s later in the week with spurts of rain every day. The Juniors learned the adage "keep two ponchos in your stool, one for you, one for your gear."

The first match, shot on Monday, is the President's 100, with the top 100 competitors earning the distinction of "Making the Hundred." However, no shooter from the Louisiana contingent "Made the Hundred" this year with 1243 competitors shooting the match.

The second match, fired on Tuesday, is the National Trophy Individual (NTI) match. The winner of this match is recognized as the National Champion for CMP competition. Also of importance is that this match is an Excellence-in-Competition or "leg" match in which shooters may earn points toward their Distinguished Rifleman's Badge. The top shooters from Louisiana were the author, firing a personal best 485-11X, placing 73rd of 1156 competitors, and earning a Gold medal. Next up was junior shooter Bradley Petras from Slidell, firing a 480-13X, placing 127th and earning a Silver Medal and 10 leg points, including the elusive "Hard Leg" giving him 22 points total of the required 30. Brad is well on his way to becoming only the second Junior Shooter from Louisiana to earn his Distinguished Rifleman's Badge.

On Wednesday the Hearst Doubles and Junior Two-Man Team match were fired. Louisiana fielded 3 two-man Junior teams this year. LSA Jr "A team" was manned by Bradley Petras and Rudy Kalman, shooting a 888-11X and placing 47th of 97 teams. Next was LSA Junior "B Team" manned by Grant Harris and Chase Mascaro firing a 867-7X and placing 64th. Last was the LSA "C team" manned by Doyle Donaldson and Nick Paylor, firing a 862-7X and placing 67th. This match also plagued Rudy Kalman and Grant Harris with gun breakdowns, Rudy specifically with his sights becoming loose. While these problems were quick fixes, they cost points when they happen and cause you to lose your "zero's."

Thursday was the NTT and Louisiana fielded its first All Junior team since 2009. The Team was composed of Coaches John Laws, (myself), and Dwayne Vidrine and Firing members were Bradley Petras, Rudy Kalman, Grant Harris, Chase Mascaro, Blaine Hebert, and Nick Paylor. The Juniors did well this year firing a 2658-40X placing 13th out of 40 in competition junior teams.

Last were what are known as the "Games Matches" consisting of the Springfield 1903, Garand, Vintage Military Bolt, and M1 Carbine matches. These matches have quickly become the Highlight for many shooters at Camp Perry, Louisiana was well represented in the Games Matches with the following shooters qualifying for the following medals.

John Laws, Springfield Silver medal, and Garand Bronze medal

Dwayne Vidrine, Garand Gold Medal

Rudy Kalman, Garand Bronze Medal

Brad Petras, Springfield Silver Medal

Mike Strikmiller Garand Bronze Medal.

All in all it was a good trip with no major problems and the kids are looking forward to another trip next year.



2013 M1 Garand Raffle

All Proceeds Support Junior Shooting Programs in Louisiana



Previous Years' Totals

2010: \$3793

2011: \$5021

2012: \$4359

Our Junior Shooters THANK YOU!

Donations are \$1.00 per Chance!

The 2012 Winner was Chuck Cazenave of Vacherie, Louisiana
The 2013 Winner could be...YOU!



To obtain raffle tickets, please complete the form, make a check payable to the Louisiana Shooting Association, and mail to:

Louisiana Shooting Association

c/o Jay D. Hunt, Treasurer

350 Quill Ct.

Slidell, LA 70461

Drawing to be Held on **October 19, 2013**

Winner need not be present at drawing to win

Please \$5.00 minimum purchase for mail orders.



M1 GARAND RAFFLE TICKET REQUEST FORM



Name _____

MailingAddress _____

City _____ ST _____ Zip _____

E-mail Address _____

Daytime Phone Number _____

Please send me _____ tickets at \$1.00 per ticket. Total Enclosed \$ _____

☐ I would like to save the cost of postage by having the LSA hold my ticket stubs and send a confirmation e-mail that my donation was received.

☐ I would prefer that the LSA mail my ticket stubs to me.

Official LSA Short Sleeve and Long Sleeve T-Shirts

Item No.	Sizes	Sleeve	Colors	Price
SS001	S-XXXL	Short	Sports Grey, Sand, Gold Military Green	\$20.00
LS001	S-XXXL	Long	Sports Grey, Sand	\$20.00



The LSA offers official short sleeve T-shirt in four colors: Sports Grey, Sand, Gold (new), and Military Green (new). The shirts feature a large LSA logo on the back and a small LSA logo over the left breast. The logos on the Sports Grey, Sand, and Gold shirts feature black lettering and black shooters over a forest green state. The logos on the Military Green shirts feature black lettering and black shooters over a white state. Long sleeve T-shirts are still available in Sports Grey and Sand featuring the LSA logos on front and back with black lettering and black shooters over a forest green state.

Official Embroidered LSA Short Sleeve Polo Shirts

Item No.	Sizes	Price
PL001	S-XL	\$35.00
PL002	XXL-XXXL	\$40.00



The LSA is now offering polo shirts! Few can resist the delightfully soft and lightweight honeycomb knit texture of our 100% pima cotton polo. The shirts have double-needle stitching throughout, flat knit collars and cuffs, locker patches, 3-button plackets, pearl buttons, side vents, and are embroidered with the LSA logo over left breast. Six polo shirt colors are available: Banana, Ivory, Light Pink, Sea Foam, Stone, and White. The embroidered logo has black lettering and black shooters over a forest green state.

LSA Apparel Order Form

Item No.	Description	Size	Color	Qty	Price	Total
Merchandise Subtotal						
Shipping from Chart Below						
Order Total						

Shipping

Items	Cost
1 shirt	\$5.60
2 shirts	\$6.15
3 shirts	\$7.60
4-8 shirts	\$12.35
8-10 shirts	\$16.85

Name _____

Street _____

City, ST, Zip _____

Phone _____

Make Checks Payable to

Louisiana Shooting Association



Mail Completed Form to:

Jay D. Hunt, III

ATTN: Apparel Order

350 Quill Court

Slidell, LA 70461



The Louisiana Shooting Association

An NRA-Affiliated State Association

Membership Application

Louisiana Shooting Association
c/o Jay D. Hunt
350 Quill Court
Slidell, LA 70461

☐ New Member

☐ Renewal

Name _____
Mailing Address _____
City, ST Zip Code _____
E-mail Address _____
Daytime Telephone _____
Evening Telephone _____
FAX _____

PLEASE PRINT!

It is the policy of the LSA to only use E-mail addresses for official, important LSA communication. You will not receive junk mail, offers, jokes, or any other non-essential e-mails from the LSA, nor will you name, address, telephone number, or e-mail address be shared with any outside party.

LSA Number (Renewal, if known) _____
NRA Number (optional) _____
USA Shooting Number (optional) _____
Shooting Club Memberships _____

NEW POLICY: Memberships will be valid for a period of 1 year from the date of application.

☐ Individual: \$10.00/year _____ years

☐ Junior: \$5.00/year _____ years
For those under age 20 only, Date of Birth _____

☐ Individual Life Membership: \$200.00

☐ Club: \$25.00/year _____ years

☐ Club Life Membership: \$250.00

Signature _____

Date _____

Membership Amount _____
Convenience Fee (3% only if paying by credit card) _____
Total _____
Make Check Payable to Louisiana Shooting Association

Name of Referring Member, if any (PRINT!) _____

Credit Card No. _____
Expiration Date _____ CV2 _____
Name on Card _____
Signature _____

HAVE AN ARTICLE TO PUT IN THE NEWSLETTER?

I'd like to invite all LSA members to share any article they have written that pertains to the shooting sports or activities. With the growth of the organization over the years we have seen many experts over a wide range of disciplines and backgrounds join the association. We would like to welcome those of you to share your wealth of knowledge. If you have an article that you'd like to submit, please email it to thetedeo25@yahoo.com with "Article for LSA" as the topic.

CREATE AN ACCOUNT

If you joined LSA using a paper application form, please go to the LSA website, <http://www.louisianashooting.com> and create an account. By doing so, you will greatly assist the Association's secretary in getting information to you. You will also be sent automatic renewal announcements. You must have an account to join or renew online or to purchase LSA merchandise from the LSA online store.

