



APPROXIMATELY 2800+ MEMBERS

The RANGEFINDER

vol. XXVII no. 3, March 2018

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE OAK RIDGE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Please remember that when using any of the ORSA Ranges, safety should be your number one concern. Everyone must be diligent in observing and correcting unsafe actions by anyone on the ranges. Also remember that you should always wear proper EYE and EAR protection regardless of whether you are shooting or just watching.

ORSA Website: ORSAONLINE.ORG

ORSA Membership Info: JOINORSA.ORG

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Spring is on the way, with the last of wintry March winds dying out as balmy weather foretells that Turkey season and Spring squirrel hunting season are not far away. Less frigid weather means it's a good time to renew acquaintances with the ranges to get in some warmer weather shooting practice. Why not make sure that the turkey loads are printing where they should at the right distances, and that old .22 rifle still is sighted in for harvesting a few bushytails? And any pistol, rifle, or shotgun shooting will be more enjoyable without Jack Frost nipping at your fingertips.

One of the most common questions that comes to me as Membership Secretary is "Why is my Spouse getting membership renewal notices?" when they do not pay additional dues once they have already purchased their Spouse Access Badge for the extra \$10? The reason is that ORSA treats spouses equally as members and therefore needs to track their physical and email addresses for mailings, as well as potentially unique phone numbers. In addition, Spouse Access Badges and their unique membership numbers are tracked

in the Membership Computer System that enables access through the security gates. If Spouses do not submit membership renewal applications to verify the membership data and get reauthorization in the gate security data, their badges will not allow access to ORSA facilities. In addition, Spouses of New Members need to attend Orientation as well to assure they are equally informed regarding ORSA safety and security information about our facilities and ranges.

Another common question is "What does it cost to replace my lost Access Badge?" The answer to that question is simple – \$30. Though this price somewhat exceeds our cost of blank badge stock, it helps pay for the administrative costs of producing and mailing a new badge to a member. It also serves as an incentive to keep up with your badge! And remember that once there is a new badge number recorded for you in the Membership Computer System, the old badge will no longer work. Welcome to Spring and more enjoyable days on the ranges!

John Phillips – ORSA Membership Secretary
orsamembership@gmail.com

NEWS FROM SKEET & TRAP

- Polar Bear League is having good attendance despite being extremely cold in the beginning, then changing to extremely wet. This session should end in late April. We will return to shooting at night in May or June.
- Note that we return to summer time hours in March.
Tues. Wed. Fri. 10-1, Sat. 10-4 & Sun. 12-4
- Upcoming shoots are: Spring Junior Wobble Shoot - March 31st
ORSA Spring 4x50 Skeet Shoot - April 28th
- Sporting Clays Update – Modifications have begun on the tennis court property to build a sporting clays course. Golf carts and trap machines have been purchased, shooting stands are on site and field gun racks are being built as an Eagle Scout project. Sporting Clays will be members only and their guests as our guest policy permits. If you have friends who are planning to join ORSA when we have Sporting Clays available they need to start the process now. It usually takes six to eight weeks to become a member.
- If you would like to be added to our S&T email list please send contact information to ataorsa@gmail.com. Also please add me to your contact list so emails don't go to spam.

Larry McNamee – President of S&T

CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP PROGRAM (CMP) SERVICE RIFLE CLINIC MARCH 17TH, 8:00 AM - ORSA INDOOR RANGE

The ORSA Rifle and Pistol Club will conduct a CMP Service Rifle Clinic on March 17th. You will learn to fire a Service Rifle accurately without the need for sand bags or a bipod. It's not magic or an unattainable skill. ORSA High Power Service Rifle and Long-Range Rifle shooters routinely place 20 shots in groups smaller than the size of a dinner plate at 600 yards. You will receive one-on-one instruction from experienced competitors.

If you would like to learn about how to get started in this sport, please plan to join us on Saturday, March 17th at 8:00 AM at the ORSA Indoor Range. You may bring your own US Service Rifle (AR-15, M1-Garand, or M1-A and ammo); or, use a club rifle and ammo. If you bring your gear, cost is \$5.00. If you are using ORSA rifle, ammo, and equipment; cost is \$30.00.

If you wish to participate, please read and follow the instructions. RSVP to Alan Strachn at: alanstrachn@gmail.com. Answer the following questions:

- What is your Name, email address, and are you 18 or older?
- Are you furnishing your own rifle and ammo?
- Will you need a club AR-15? (note, only club ammo may only be fired in these rifles)
- What is your suit jacket size? (helps us fit you with a shooting jacket)
- Are you left-handed?

Please Read and Follow These Instructions:

- Schedule: Report to the ORSA Indoor Range at 8:00 AM Saturday, March 17th.
- You will register, be fitted with a shooting jacket and mitt, be assigned a Relay and Target, and be paired with a coach. Additionally, an introductory course of instruction will be provided.

Course of Fire: All Firing Conducted from 200 Yards

- 5 prone slow fire sighter shots
- 10 shots prone slow fire
- 10 shots rapid fire fired from the prone position with a magazine change
- 10 shots rapid fire fired from the sitting position with a magazine change
- 10 shots slow fire standing

Fees:

- \$30.00 for club rifle, ammo, and equipment
- \$5.00 if participant brings their own rifle, equipment and ammo

Range Requirements, Safety, and Comfort:

- Eye and Ear Protection are Required on all ORSA Ranges and must be furnished by participants
- Dress for the weather predicted
- Bring plenty to drink, and a light lunch

TOYS FOR TOTS CHARITY SHOOT

On Saturday, 18 November, ORSA hosted the 11th Annual Toys for Tots Charity Shoot at the ORSA Action Pistol Range. The event presented eight different challenging handgun stages, including IDPA and USPSA style stages, steel challenge stages, a Pro-Am style steel stage, and the beloved swinging bridge, all of which tested the shooter's speed, accuracy, and mental acuity. This match has become a favorite for many in the Southeast, and this year's participation was our largest with over 130 generous shooters providing the Marines with a truckload of toys. In addition to enjoying the competition, all shooters received a goody bag and were vying for an opportunity to visit the prize table which was valued at over \$6500, and included six firearms. As trips to the prize table were based on the Lewis System; shooters of all expertise won prizes. As always, the competition for the highly coveted High Overall Shooter was very close. This year's winner was Paul Kerr.

Thanks to all of those that helped with the planning, stage set-up, scoring, and tear-down, with a special thanks to Robert Garrett and the Safety Officers that gave up their time to make this year's match safe and successful; and to Cassandra Geurin for orchestrating the lunch and preparing 192 deviled eggs. Also, a Special Thank You to the companies and individuals that donated gifts and merchandise for the prize table:

Springfield Armory
Shooters Connection
Craig's Firearms
Moe's
Chick-fil-A
Magpul

Hornady
Hogue
LA Police Gear
Vortex
Knoxville Range
S.E.T. Range

Fighting Sheepdog
Chuys Restaurant
Texas Longhorn
Outback Steakhouse
Carrabba's Italian Grill
Twin Peaks

Parkside Grill
DK Custom Triggers
1221 Design
Patriot Shooting Academy
Falcon Bullets
S.A.I.

Please tell our generous sponsors you appreciate their support of this great event.



WANTED:

- Have boat, need orsa fisherman to help catch fish in the Clinch.

Contact: Ronald Friesz, Please text at 423-208-0442 or email me at calbid@yahoo.com

FOR PRIVATE SALE:

- Winchester 101 Trap combo - Top single barrel 32" full choke
Over/under barrel choked mod & full \$1750.00
- Browning Citori Skeet Gun with 28' over/under barrels choked skeet & skeet \$1300.00

Contact: Larry McNamee 865-216-9864

FOR PRIVATE SALE:

- Remington 700 7mm Remington Magnum, LEFT HAND action, 24 inch ported barrel, blue finish, wood stock, Le-upold Vari-X-III 2.5-8x36 mm duplex scope, Burris mount, new condition, no box, approximately 60 rounds fired, bought in early 1980s. - \$750.

Contact: John Phillips, 865-966-9413, or jtpfinancial@gmail.com

FOR PRIVATE SALE:

- SAKO L579 Heavy Barrel Rifle Cal.243 Win. circa 1965 with a Bausch& Lomb Balvar 8 scope.on a Kuharsky Mount, Scope factory refreshed. Rifle grouped under a dime all touching at 100 yds. Both in exc.condition. \$1100
- RUGER LCP pistol Cal. .380 acp.with red Laserlyte.Exc.cond. \$195
- Star Model SS pistol cal.380acp blue with 2 mags. Exc.cond. \$395
- Springfield Rifle Model1884 cal.45-70 Govt. Trapdoor Great cond. very good bore. \$595.....

Contact: Ron Nurse - 865-518-3918 or E-Mail at ron4570n@comcast.net

FOR PRIVATE SALE:

- Colt Pocket Nine, 9mm, 5 magazines with extensions, and Bladetch IWB, leather Don Hume IWB, and leather Don Hume OWB paddle holsters, in original box, \$1200.
- Colt Defender, .45 ACP, 2 magazines (uses standard officers model mags), and leather Don Hume IWB holster, in original box, \$900.
- Colt Government Model, Mk IV/Series 70, .45 ACP, lightly modified contact for details, excellent start for action pistol, \$900.
- Colt Single Action Army, 2nd Gen (1958), .45 LC, 4 3/4" barrel, ivory and original rubber grips, \$1200.
- Winchester Ranger Model 120 12 ga pump, looks as new, rarely shot, 3 chokes, 28" barrel. \$350.

Contact: Kyle Kirschenmann at kkmann64@gmail.com or 865.621.5506



IN THEIR OWN WORDS

“Inviting violent criminals to carry concealed weapons doesn’t save lives. Inviting domestic abusers to carry concealed weapons doesn’t save lives. Inviting convicted stalkers to carry concealed weapons doesn’t save lives. Yet the @HouseGOP just voted to do exactly that.”

U.S. Rep Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif commenting on the Concealed Carry Reciprocity Act of 2017

“In the aftermath of so many mass shootings, it would be tragic for this to become the next deadly loophole in our nation’s gun laws.”

Massachusetts AG Maura Healy commenting on the Concealed Carry Reciprocity Act

The following continues our reading of Dr. Nelson Lund and his paper “The Right to Arms and the American Philosophy of Freedom”

The Founders on Self-Defense

The Founding period saw almost no discussion of what we call gun control today. Before the Revolutionary War, the most prominent controversy arose from efforts to disarm the citizens of Boston during the run-up to Lexington and Concord. This was obviously not crime control in the usual sense, but an effort at political pacification in response to a political conflict. Even during this tumultuous period, however, we can see evidence of the principles governing ordinary civil life. One vivid example occurred after the so-called Boston Massacre in 1770.

When an agitated crowd of colonists assaulted a group of British soldiers with death threats, hand-thrown missiles, clubs, and a sword, the soldiers fired their weapons, killing four and wounding six. At the soldiers’ trial for unlawful homicide, the only issue was whether the citizens or the soldiers were the aggressors.

One of the prosecutors emphasized that Bostonians had every right to arm themselves with lethal weapons as a defense against soldiers who had a record of abusive treatment. As counsel for the defendants, John Adams emphasized the soldiers’ own right of self-defense, “the primary Canon of the Law of Nature,” but he also acknowledged that the colonists had the right to arm themselves. Significantly, the court’s charge to the jury pointed out a duty that would also have justified citizens in arming themselves that night: “It is the duty of all persons (except women, decrepit persons, and infants under fifteen) to aid and assist the peace officers to suppress riots when called upon to do it. They may take with them such weapons as are necessary to enable them effectually to do it.”

This duty was not a mere abstraction. American colonies had laws requiring citizens to possess firearms and to carry them in certain circumstances. Restrictions on the right to arms during the Founding period were limited to a few laws directed against distrusted political minorities like blacks, Indians, and British loyalists, and an occasional safety regulation dealing with such matters as the storage of gunpowder and the discharge of firearms in crowded places.

Throughout this period, restrictions on guns were understood as a tool of political control. Hence the great debates about federal versus state authority over the militia, the dan-

(continued on page 5)

gers of standing armies, and the usefulness of private arms in deterring tyranny. The depth of thinking about this issue was reflected in some ways that may seem surprising today.

In 1790, for example, the Washington Administration sent Congress a proposal for regulating the militia that made participation mandatory and provided for the government to arm everyone who was enrolled. The bill went nowhere. Instead, the House took up a different bill that required each male citizen to arm himself and participate in the militia. During the debate, an amendment was offered that would have required the federal government to provide arms to those who could not afford to buy their own. The amendment was defeated. One Congressman was “against giving the general government a power of disarming part of the militia, by ordering the arms and accoutrements by them lent, to be returned.” Another interpreted the Constitution to forbid the United States to furnish arms, “which would be improper, as they would then have the power of disarming the militia.”

In the course of the debate, Roger Sherman of Connecticut—a signer of the Declaration of Independence and delegate to the Federal Convention of 1787—drew the same tight link between individual and collective self-defense that Locke had emphasized:

[Sherman] conceived it to be the privilege of every citizen, and one of his most essential rights, to bear arms, and to resist every attack upon his liberty or property, by whomsoever made. The particular states, like private citizens, have a right to be armed, and to defend, by force of arms, their rights, when invaded.

Even when this connection was not expressly articulated, Founding-era discussions consistently rooted the right to collective self-defense against political oppression in the more fundamental right of individual self-defense. Debates over the organization of armies and the militia treated the underlying right of individuals to possess arms as an unquestioned truth. Statesmen might reasonably have different views about whether it was more practical to require militiamen to arm themselves or to have the government provide them with weapons, but no one would have proposed giving any government a monopoly on the control of firearms.

The paucity of gun-control regulations during this period is one reflection of the utterly noncontroversial nature of the

individual right to keep and bear arms, but it is not the only one. Nine early state constitutions, for example, expressly protected the right of citizens to bear arms in defense of both themselves and the state. Justice James Wilson interpreted Pennsylvania’s constitutional guarantee of the right to bear arms as a recognition of “the great natural law of self preservation,” which affirmatively enjoins homicide when necessary in defense of one’s person or house. Similarly, James Monroe included the right to keep and bear arms in a list of “human rights” that he wished to see protected in the federal Constitution.

The examples could be multiplied, but perhaps the most telling evidence is this: There is no record from the Founding era of anyone’s denying that the Second Amendment protected an individual right or claiming that Second Amendment rights belonged only to state governments or their militia organizations. Political debates about the best way to organize and distribute military power while preserving political liberty took place against a background assumption that the individual right to self-defense was simply unquestionable. The individual’s right to have arms for this purpose was accordingly also unquestioned. When the Supreme Court finally acknowledged that the inherent right of self-defense is central to the Second Amendment, it was merely confirming what every American once understood. Millions still do, even if it is lost on a lot of intellectuals today.

Gun Control and Political Psychology

Modern proponents of civilian disarmament never tire of reminding us that society has changed since the 18th century. One significant development has been the creation of professional police forces. Unlike the professional military that has replaced the traditional militia, however, these bureaucratic organizations have proved unable to secure public safety. Nor should we wish for the kind of ubiquitous and intrusive police presence that could effectively eliminate violent crime. Relying on a professional military for national defense is both prudent and consistent with liberal principles, but complete reliance on the police for crime control is neither.

Although gun control was not employed to fight crime during our early history, the Founders were well aware of its

(continued on page 6)

use elsewhere. In Great Britain, for example, disarmament of commoners had frequently been justified as a means of enforcing the game laws, which served to protect wealthy aristocrats who enjoyed sport hunting from poachers who were trying to feed their families. Americans rejected such policies, and Blackstone himself had noted that “prevention of popular insurrections and resistance to the government, by disarming the bulk of the people...is a reason oftener meant than avowed.” Then, as now, people with political power were prone to worry more about serving the selfish interests of the rulers than about protecting the people from oppression. If disarmament laws left the bulk of the people unable to resist oppression by the criminals in their midst, and indeed by the government itself, the rich and powerful had nothing to lose and something to gain.

Americans did not agree that government exists primarily to protect the wealthy and the well-born from their social inferiors. They also understood why disarmament laws make no sense at all as a tool for controlling violent crime. The classic statement came from Cesare Beccaria (1738–1794), an Italian political philosopher who had a significant influence on the American Founders:

False is the idea of utility that sacrifices a thousand real advantages for one imaginary or trifling inconvenience; that would take fire from men because it burns, and water because one may drown in it; that has no remedy for evils, except destruction. The laws that forbid the carrying of arms are laws of such a nature. They disarm those only who are neither inclined nor determined to commit crimes. Can it be supposed that those who have the courage to violate the most sacred laws of humanity, the most important of the code, will respect the less important and arbitrary ones, which can be violated with ease and impunity, and which, if strictly obeyed, would put an end to personal liberty—so dear to men, so dear to the enlightened legislator—and subject innocent persons to all the vexations that the guilty

alone ought to suffer? Such laws make things worse for the assaulted and better for the assailants; they serve rather to encourage than to prevent homicides, for an unarmed man may be attacked with greater confidence than an armed man.

The most reliable social science available today is consistent with the straightforward wisdom offered by Beccaria more than two centuries ago. The literature is large, and controversial with respect to some of the details, but the most important conclusions cannot be seriously disputed: Nearly all murders are committed by men with a history of violent criminal behavior. Convicted felons are legally prohibited from possessing firearms, but criminals ignore this and other gun regulations, just as they ignore the laws against robbery, rape, and murder. In recent decades, the number of legally owned guns has increased substantially, and the number of civilians authorized to carry weapons in public has skyrocketed, while the rate of violent crime has gone down very dramatically. Jurisdictions with the most draconian gun controls often have the highest crime rates; and attempts to restrict the use of guns, or particular disfavored guns, by the general population have never been shown to reduce violent crime.

Nonetheless, we see persistent efforts to compromise liberal principles and endanger the lives of law-abiding citizens by restricting their access to an essential means of self-defense. The principal roots of these efforts deserve to be called what they are: cowardice and authoritarianism.

Richard Stouder - Oakridger48@msn.com



THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS

The Right to Keep and Bear Arms (RKBA) column is now available each month on the ORSAONLINE web site at (www.orsaonline.org/rkba.asp). From time to time, the RKBA column will be included in the printed version which is mailed to members' homes when space permits.

Please remember that each edition of the Rangefinder is also available online at ORSAONLINE (www.orsaonline.org/newsletters.asp) and is normally available before the edition arrives by mail.

March 2018

| MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY | SUNDAY |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| | | | 1 HP Practice Competitive Archery | 2 HP Practice Skeet & Trap 10-1 | 3 NRA App HP Match 8AM CH & HP 600 yd Skeet & Trap 10-4 | 4 Clubhouse – R&P cookout R&P Club 3x600 Match 10AM CH & 600 yd Skeet & Trap 12-4 |
| 5 Smallbore 7-9 PM ID Long Range Practice – 2PM | 6 HP Practice Skeet & Trap 10-1 | 7 HP Practice Skeet & Trap 10-1 | 8 HP Practice Competitive Archery | 9 HP Practice Skeet & Trap 10-1 | 10 NRA Prone 1000 yd HP 8AM Skeet & Trap 10-4 | 11 TWRA Hunter Safety – Clubhouse 2PM NRA Prone 1000 yd HP 8AM Skeet & Trap 11-3 |
| 12 Long Range Practice Smallbore Class 7-9 PM ID | 13 HP Practice Skeet & Trap 10-1 | 14 HP Practice Skeet & Trap 10-1 | 15 HP Practice Competitive Archery Rifle and Pistol Club Meeting CH 6:30 PM | 16 HP Practice Skeet & Trap 10-1 | 17 Clubhouse reserved CMP Clinic 8AM ID Range Skeet & Trap 10-4 | 18 Skeet & Trap 12-4 |
| 19 Long Range Practice Smallbore Class 7-9 PM ID | 20 HP Practice Skeet & Trap 10-1 | 21 HP Practice Skeet & Trap 10-1 | 22 HP Practice Competitive Archery | 23 HP Practice Skeet & Trap 10-1 | 24 Skeet & Trap 10-4 HP Camp Perry Practice 600 yd | 25 Skeet & Trap 12-4 HP Camp Perry Practice 600 yd |
| 26 Long Range Practice Smallbore Class 7-9 PM ID | 27 HP Practice Skeet & Trap 10-1 | 28 HP Practice Skeet & Trap 10-1 | 29 HP Practice Competitive Archery Muzzleloader Match CH 8AM Private Dinner | 30 HP Practice Skeet & Trap 10-1 Muzzleloader Match CH 8AM | 31 Skeet & Trap 10-4 Wobble Trap Shoot Clubhouse – Trap LR Rifle Clinic CH | |

April 2018

| MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY | SUNDAY |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | 1 Skeet & Trap 12-4 |
| 2 2 PM Long Range Practice Smallbore Class 7-9 PM ID | 3 Skeet & Trap 10-1 HP Practice | 4 Skeet & Trap 10-1 HP Practice | 5 HP Practice Competitive Archery | 6 HP Practice Skeet & Trap 10-1 | 7 Skeet & Trap 10-4 NRA App HP Match 8AM CH & HP 600 yd | 8 Skeet & Trap 12-4 CMP EIC HP Match 10 AM CH & HP 600 yd |
| 9 2 PM Long Range Practice Smallbore Class 7-9 PM ID | 10 Skeet & Trap 10-1 HP Practice | 11 Skeet & Trap 10-1 HP Practice | 12 HP Practice Competitive Archery | 13 HP Practice Skeet & Trap 10-1 | 14 Skeet & Trap 10-4 NRA App Prone 1000 yd | 15 Skeet & Trap 12-4 NRA App Prone 1000 yd |
| 16 2 PM Long Range Practice Smallbore Class 7-9 PM ID | 17 Skeet & Trap 10-1 HP Practice | 18 Skeet & Trap 10-1 HP Practice | 19 HP Practice Competitive Archery | 20 HP Practice Skeet & Trap 10-1 | 21 Skeet & Trap 10-4 CMP Clinic 8AM ID Range | 22 Skeet & Trap 12-4 LR Team Training HP 1000 yd |
| 23 2 PM Long Range Practice Smallbore Class 7-9 PM ID | 24 Skeet & Trap 10-1 HP Practice | 25 Skeet & Trap 10-1 HP Practice | 26 HP Practice Competitive Archery | 27 HP Practice Skeet & Trap 10-1 | 28 Reg. Skeet Shoot Clubhouse – Skeet HP Cp Perry Prac - 600 yd | 29 Skeet & Trap 12-4 HP Camp Perry Practice 600 yd |
| 30 2 PM Long Range Practice Smallbore Class 7-9 PM ID | | | | | | |



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 Oak Ridge, TN 37831-6094

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MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE AT JOINORSA.ORG

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Send email correspondence (but NOT address changes) regarding this publication to:
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