

# Montana Rifle & Pistol Association

January 2013

Jamey Williams, President  
Dan Doles, Vice President  
Zona Mowrer, Secretary  
Don Strom, Treasurer

[jameydan@gmail.com](mailto:jameydan@gmail.com)  
[sobalc11@gmail.com](mailto:sobalc11@gmail.com)  
[silverbow3@netzero.net](mailto:silverbow3@netzero.net)  
[ratgun@tssmt.net](mailto:ratgun@tssmt.net)

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## Message from the President

In general, I despise politics, but due to the political climate coming out of Washington, DC, I am getting involved. I have always been a big promoter of competitive shooting sports. Now I, and we, must take our attention from our normal endeavors and shift them to protecting our Second Amendment right.

President Obama is on record stating that no civilians should own a firearm. Not just a certain type, but ANY firearm. The recent proposed federal legislation to ban "assault" rifles comes from a wealthy, powerful senator that also believes no civilian should own any firearm.

We need to all stick together and work at pushing back and protecting our constitutional rights. Do not depend on the NRA, GOA, ect doing it for us. WE have to get involved. What does getting involved mean? Writing, faxing, emailing AND calling our elected representatives. NOW. I suggest you tell them politely and without any negativity, that you do not want any further laws on gun control, ammunition or regulation on lead bullets. The anti gunners are patient and they are working every angle they can to whittle away at the Second Amendment. Alarmist? Perhaps, but factual. Just look at what our politicians say and how they vote. Look at all the laws and regulations proposed to limit our ability to exercise our right. Every year there are more and more attempts to contain, marginalize and do away with firearms, competitive and recreational shooting.

How do you get involved? Easy. Go to [www.ruger.com](http://www.ruger.com) Right on their front page, they have a link to a "take action" letter. Fill out your personal info and it sends a letter to your elected officials from the state level right up to our President. Ruger also has a link to find out all your elected officials contact info so you can call, write and fax.

Do not wait. Do it now and encourage others to do so.

Best In Marksmanship,

Jamey Williams

*Editor's Note: Several gun rights organizations also have easy-to-use online links for sending prepared messages to Congress. Gun Owners of America (<http://gunowners.org/alertscat.htm>), The National Association for Gun Rights (<http://www.nationalgunrights.org/action-center/>), and the NRA Institute for Legislative Action (<http://www.nra.org/>) are only a few.*

## Juniors, Air Guns, and the Future?

By Matt Egloff

The expense of operating indoor shooting ranges, the loss of public ones, and lead issues have all combined to make winter shooting unavailable to many. There is a solution: AIR GUNS. If the numbers are correct, in Montana fewer than 100 juniors participate in indoor 22 rifle programs in a handful of the clubs in our bigger towns. But nearly 2700 juniors participate in air rifle and air pistol through the 4H programs in many if not most towns, big and small.

Air guns may be our future for winter shooting. CMP has published a study of lead management issues at air gun ranges: <http://www.odcmp.co/Programs/LeadMgtGuide.pdf>. With air guns, there is no measurable airborne lead (much of which comes from the primers in regular guns), and only lead shavings in front of the competitors and in front of the targets. Lead management is simple; you wet mop or vacuum the shavings up with a HEPA rated vacuum. With lightweight pellets travelling less than 600fps and a kinetic energy of less than 10 ft-lbs, it is much easier to contain projectiles safely. Air guns are not nearly as noisy as cartridge guns, even 22's, though ear plugs are still recommended. Finally, air guns are not firearms. You can do this in schools with little legal headache if the schools will have it. In most communities you can set up an air gun range almost anywhere that you have ~40ft of space and a decent backstop. Check for local ordinances.

Creedmoor Sports sells a portable range and ballistic curtain backing system that can be set up and taken down as needed.

[http://www.creedmoorsports.com/shop/Portable\\_Air\\_Gun\\_Range/](http://www.creedmoorsports.com/shop/Portable_Air_Gun_Range/). It's expensive (~\$450/lane), and you can likely build your own using similar materials, but Creedmoor's has the certifications to keep the lawyers happy. Another advantage of air gun ranges is that they don't need a dedicated space.

Rather than try to afford Olympic grade air guns, which can cost \$1,500-\$4,000, 4H went to Daisy, which made the Avanti Model 853 one-pump, and similar target air rifles that are MUCH less expensive and almost as accurate. To make it fair, they created a "sporter" class, which excludes the Olympic grade guns, and a "precision" class which has only those more expensive guns. The playing field was leveled and the "arms/money race" that has destroyed so many shooting sports was avoided.



CMP Starter Package – Image from CMP

The one-pump air rifles do require you to break position, and they are being supplanted by less expensive compressed air cylinder guns. But breaking position is an opportunity to learn to resume the position with each shot. The CMP is selling used Daisy M853's for \$100 apiece. <http://odcmp.com/Sales/airrifles.htm>. The CMP is also providing the state director with a set of four air rifles, targets, and pellets as a "club air rifle start up package."

Air pistol was largely saved (for juniors and adults) when the Russian Baikal IZH 46 one-pump air pistol arrived in the late 1990s for \$200 a copy. Now they are approaching \$500, but they are still cheaper than the \$1,500-\$3,000 Olympic grade models. And the Baikal and similar models shoot just as well. There are several other models on the market now, some domestic, and some with smaller grips for younger juniors.

The USAS, CMP, & NRA developed air gun programs for juniors. They also developed progressive position pistol (PPP). For the youngest shooters, who can't heft a pistol, a PVC T-shaped rest that costs less than \$20 to make is used. It supports the young shooter's hand in a natural firing position using a pulley and counterweight system. The MRPA has the plans. Contact Matt Egloff at [megloff@mttech.edu](mailto:megloff@mttech.edu) and he'll email you the ~10pg PDF file. Regrettably I found no online link to download the plans.

## Juniors, Air Guns, and the Future? (Continued)



PVC Pistol support for PPP – image from USAS

For those interested in starting a junior high power program at their gun club over the winter, you can buy a Crosman MAR177 air rifle upper for ARs for \$600 from Scott Pilkington, [http://www.pilkguns.com/menu\\_mar177.shtml](http://www.pilkguns.com/menu_mar177.shtml), Creedmoor Sports, <http://www.creedmoorsports.com/shop/MAR177-PCP-Conversion-Kit.html>, and others. NRA wrote it up in SSUSA, [http://www.nxtbook.com/nxtbooks/nra/ssusa\\_201204/#/1/OnePage](http://www.nxtbook.com/nxtbooks/nra/ssusa_201204/#/1/OnePage). The upper uses a match grade barrel and is a 10-shot repeater with a rotary magazine of pellets. It has outstanding accuracy. Attach it to an AR15 rifle lower, fill the reservoir with compressed air or nitrogen, and shoot. They even sell “reduced” high power targets, 600yd and 200yd, scaled to 10 meters.

Match grade pellets are typically \$120/5,000 or about 2.5 cents each. This is much cheaper training than match grade 22 rimfire ammo (10-50 cents a round) or match grade 223 ammo (30-60 cents a round).

If the air gun is not a pump model, you’ll need a CO2 bottle for CO2 guns, and a compressed air or nitrogen bottle for air guns. There is an issue with moisture in air and with periodic inspection and certification (usually every 5yrs) of the reservoirs and fill-bottles. CMP has information on this on its web site, as do the air gun makers. Scott Pilkington’s website <http://www.pilkguns.com/> is also a good resource for information. Many have gone to Nitrogen instead of compressed air. Air has a molecular weight of 29, but is 78% Nitrogen, 21% Oxygen, and 1% other, including water vapor. Nitrogen by itself has a molecular weight of 28, so it has similar properties to air, but should be moisture free if the cylinder was properly filled. Check the air gun’s owner’s manual before switching to Nitrogen or you will void the warranty and may be liable if there is an accident.

Air guns still require following basic gun safety rules. You can still “shoot yer eye out.” Instead of an empty chamber indicator (ECI), they use a clear bore indicator (CBI). This is usually a length of weed eater cord that must come out both ends of the barrel. If you have a bullet lodged in the bore of a gun, it’s stuck there. With an air gun, if there is air in the reservoir, a pellet in the bore can be discharged.



Crosman MAR 177 air gun upper for the AR15. Image from Pyramid Air

## Juniors, Air Guns, and the Future? (Continued)

The 4H has held an annual junior statewide air gun match in Bozeman. Air rifle and air pistol are both Olympic and International Sports. They are also recognized by NRA and CMP which have similar rules. And rifle and pistol training is rifle and pistol training. Setting up an air gun program is expensive but not that expensive. Many indoor ranges have heating bills approaching \$500/month in winter due primarily to air exchange, or \$2,000-\$3,000 for an indoor season. That will buy 6 lanes of the Creedmoor air gun range. You don't need the \$1,500-\$4,000 air rifles and air pistols. You can get meaningful training & competition with the \$100-\$500 "sporter grade" guns. The mats, gloves, spotting scopes, etc., which you already have will work for the air guns.

Building a new indoor shooting range in your community will cost more than a "trophy house." Running it will consume considerable time, energy, and expense – ask those clubs who still have one. Setting up an indoor air gun range is simple. A warehouse, gym, long garage or basement, or similar space will suffice. You can bring back junior shooting to your community over the winter.

## Reducing Those Dang Alibis

By Steffen Bunde

I suspect that a majority of alibis are caused by ammunition problems. Among ammunition problems incorrect sizing and incorrect primer seating must rank high. And I would know because I have committed both of these.

Let's look at incorrect sizing in this article. First you must understand headspace. Quoting from that font of all knowledge – wikidummyia- "headspace is the distance measured from the part of the chamber that stops forward motion of the cartridge (the datum reference) to the face of the bolt". For a XTC cartridge such as .223 or .308 the middle of the case shoulder is the datum reference. For a .308 headspace ranges from 1.630-1.634 (really to 1.638 for field reject) and for a 7.62 headspace ranges from 1.6355-1.640 (1.6455 field reject). Do you know if you have a .308 or 7.62 chamber in your M1a? I have a 1.638 7.62 chamber in one of mine and a 1.632 .308 chamber in the other. What does this matter? Well let me tell you that my 7.62 sized ammunition does not work well in the .308 chamber – about every third round does not easily extract.

What is causing the problem? In the last case, it was that I was using the bolt and chamber as a reloading die and resizing the case to fit the chamber. If you have not sized your cases enough this is what is happening. Fortunately for me, I did not have a slam fire. Slam fires are extremely dangerous in M1s and M1As.

The correct reloading procedure is to determine your rifle's headspace and adjust your size die accordingly. There are a couple of ways to do this. The most accurate and most expensive is to get a match set of headspace gages for about \$200. Next there is the \$50 RCBS precision mic, using this tool you size a series of cases, varying the sizing by incrementally turning the die up. Take these cases and find the case that just barely lets the bolt close then measure that case and turn the size down enough to bump the shoulder at least .003 of an inch. Still another method is to use a dial indicator comparator such as the Sinclair bullet comparator and Wilson case gage. Wttools makes an inexpensive comparator called the "WT Granite Check & Indicator Set (1276-0051). Size a series of cases and determine the one that lets the bolt just close and put the case the Wilson gage and measure the difference between the case head and the top of the Wilson gage. Turn the size die down and measure until the case head is at least .003 lower. I have a youtube video that demonstrates the Wilson gage method. [youtu.be/SKjvsA8jpVU](http://youtu.be/SKjvsA8jpVU)

Let me end this article with a discussion on case lubing. There are two extremes: do not put enough lube on and size die drag results. Drag means you are stretching the case – that is a bad thing. Put too much lube on and your cases get wrinkled. So, I suggest finding that amount of lube that is just short of causing wrinkles.



RCBS Precision Mic

## New Website!

By Jamey Williams

Well, after a lot of hard work, we are now online with our new and evolving website. The location remains the same at [www.MTRPA.org](http://www.MTRPA.org), but the look has changed with additional features and pages that users will find useful. The transition to the new page brings us up into modern times with the software and we will also have the ability to have several people make changes and add info as needed.

The web page is still an ongoing process, but the majority of the development work will be done within the next few weeks. Volunteers will be needed to complete sections of the page that are lacking information. If you see a section that you would like to add some writing, or have range and competition info to add, contact me at [jameydan@gmail.com](mailto:jameydan@gmail.com).



Screen Shot of New Web Page

The web page will host several important functions, including a several state competitive shooting schedule and our quarterly newsletter. The transition to an online newsletter will save the association several hundred dollars each year. This will allow us to devote the money to advertising and promoting competitive shooting in our state.

I was a complete neophyte to this process of making a website, but with our NRA grant money we hired a very skilled web consultant, Steve Robinett. Brook Kinna, one of our small bore shooters has been helpful (and continues to be helpful) with the aesthetics of the web page. She is working on developing some additional images for the web site. I am grateful for the great help these two have provided and their patience while I learned along the way.

Check it out at [www.mtrpa.org](http://www.mtrpa.org) and send your suggestions to me.

## Newsletter

By Jamey Williams

As mentioned in our article on the new website, we are going to shift our newsletter to an online version. This is likely to be the last mailed newsletter you will receive from the MTRPA. If all goes according to plan, you will access this newsletter at the [www.mtrpa.org](http://www.mtrpa.org) website. Go to the information "tab" and look for the newsletter link. When you navigate to the newsletter, you can read it online or you can print out the newsletter. There is a small printer icon on the top right of the newsletter and this will open a new window with a printer friendly text, which you can then print out.

When our next quarterly newsletter is ready we will send out a onetime post card reminding you of the newsletter online. We will only do this one time as part of the newsletter transition. If you are not able to receive your newsletter online, we will need to hear from you. While we feel it is important finally to shift the newsletter online, we understand that will not work for everyone. If you wish to continue receiving the newsletter by USPS mail, contact Zona Mowrer at [silverbow3@netzero.net](mailto:silverbow3@netzero.net).

## Contact Info Needed

If you want to be included on emails regarding MRPA bullet purchases, powder buys, calls to action, and info on upcoming shooting opportunities be sure to get us your updated email address. We recently sent out an email to MRPA members and about 10-15% came back to us as undeliverable. You will only see a handful of emails each year, but they are of important info. Send your email address to me at [jameydan@gmail.com](mailto:jameydan@gmail.com).

## The National Matches at Camp Perry, OH

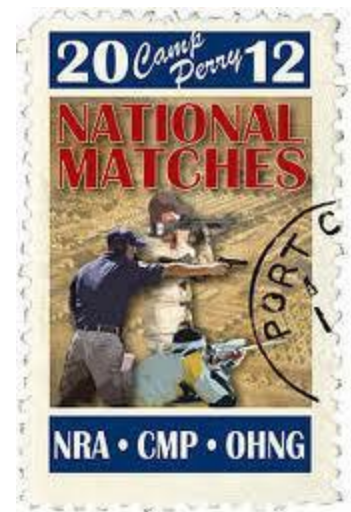
By Jamey Williams

In 2011 the MRPA was represented at the National Matches for the first time in years. We had a team of juniors led by MRPA junior high power chairman Mark Skeels and several adults present at the high power rifle weeks. In total we had six competitors there to represent the MRPA and the State of Montana. All of us would tell you what a wonderful experience it truly is to attend the National Matches. It is something that should be undertaken at least once in a shooter's competitive lifetime. There are shooters representing all abilities from National Champs to brand new green horns. Newer shooters are welcome and can benefit from attending one of the schools held at Camp Perry. The schools are called Small Arms Firing Schools and are run by members of the USMC and Army Marksmanship teams. There is also an intense several day course run by Team Remington at the start of the High Power phase.

Whether you attend a school or not, you will likely leave Camp Perry a better shooter. Days of competing and learning things from your fellow shooters, usually helps one up their competitive level.

The age of shooters spans from juniors big enough to use a firearm to grand seniors. Men and women alike line up every morning for colors and you can hear a pin drop while the National Anthem is played. The canon is then fired and often a flock of birds take flight into the morning sky. And so begins each day at Camp Perry. It is a truly patriotic sight, with thousands of civilians and military shooters exercising their Second Amendment right.

If you are thinking about going, it is now time to start making preliminary plans for 2013 National Matches. The National Matches spans six weeks and consists of Pistol, Small Bore Rifle, and High Power Rifle phases. In 2012 over 6,000 competitors attended the three phases. For more info see: <http://www.odcmp.com/NM.htm> or contact another shooter that has attended.



## HOLDING Drill

Glen Zediker with Troy Lawton

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TROY LAWTON is one of the very best offhand shooters on this planet. He's competed in rifle silhouette and running target and has national records and championships in each event. Troy has also fired two perfect 40-target silhouette rifle scores in competition.

Pay attention...

Everyone wants to shoot better offhand scores. Excluding strictly prone events, a rifle shooter's finishing position is usually a byproduct of the standing score. The road to becoming a good offhand shooter is fairly well mapped out: it takes a lot of work on position and then it takes a lot of practice. Of course, that statement doesn't tell you anything you don't already know. This article will put some "what" into the "how." There's no question that a lot of rounds put downrange in match conditions (regulation target, regulation distance, regulation procedure) is absolutely necessary to shoot well offhand, but a steady diet of it may not provide all the input you need to improve. When you're out on the course you're most concerned with the scoring value of each

shot, and for good reason! Score wins or loses. However, looking to improve the score may require literally taking a different look through the sights. Troy Lawton uses and recommends a drill designed to improve hold. This drill will not necessarily improve shot selection, but we'll talk more about that later. Also note that after I explain the drill in the next few paragraphs there's then going to be

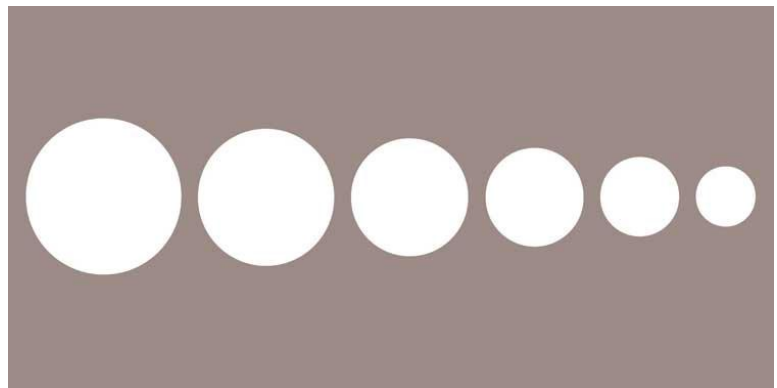
some additional information to consider before trying it. That information, however, would make no sense without first understanding the format of the drill, so keep reading...

#### SETTING UP

Manufacture a series of target circles as shown and affix them to a wall wherever you do your dry-firing. Possibilities for making the targets include using a circle template as found at an office supply, a compass, or, ideally, a computer and laser printer. You're now going to dry-fire (and you know the gun is empty because you've looked into the chamber) and determine a circle size you can maintain the sight fully inside during the best segment of your hold. The best segment of your hold is not necessarily the specific point where you'd break a shot. It's something only you can define, but it's the time during which you're on the target and waiting to see the sight get where it needs to -- you're waiting and willing to fire. After finding a circle you can keep the sight fully within for the duration of this holding period, reproduce that circle on a piece of paper and go to work with it. Shoulder the rifle, bring it to bear on the target, and maintain the sight within the circle. After a half-dozen or so successful experiences, confirm that you can maintain a hold within that area by dry-firing a half-dozen or so times. The most accurate feedback during dry-firing comes if you increase pressure slowly on the trigger until the hammer drops -- strive for a "surprise" break. Keep in mind that the goal is to release a shot at any time during this holding period and land it inside that circle -- you're not necessarily trying to hit the center of the circle.

#### SIGHT PICTURES & PERSPECTIVES

These targets are designed for best use with a scoped rifle. Crosshairs show up well and will precisely show movement area. Therefore, you need a scope to really benefit from this drill (not necessarily a target model -- just something with crosshairs). Or you could modify the targets to accommodate your iron sights. For instance, you might try using white squares with a post front sight. Correspondingly, adjust front aperture size on full-aperture irons to suit the target. Note also that while magnification amplifies apparent movement, even a 4x scope radically better defines the target. If you are

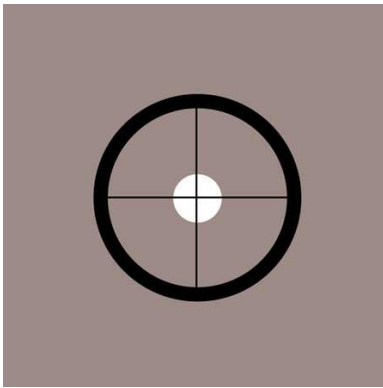


attempting to do this drill with a service rifle, for instance, you need to have a target that you can see well enough in order to gauge the quality of your hold. Therefore, the size of the target you'll use is influenced by your sight picture. If you had the outstanding ability to maintain a 2 moa hold, for instance, a 2 moa target at 15 feet is difficult to see, let alone tell whether or not you're keeping the front sight (which will appear about 6 moa itself) within that area. In this case, what's important is the amount of target seen around the sight post. If a 2 moa hold were to be visibly confirmed, it would require a target that allowed 1 moa to show on either side of the sight post when the post was centered. There is, then, no "regulation" target to use in this drill. All that matters is that the target is appropriately sized to show your movement area. Experiment.

#### BUILDING UP IS SIZING DOWN

Back to the drill: after you've confirmed your ability to hold within the original circle you chose, make a target with a smaller circle and go back to work. There's no end to this exercise: you can always try to hold a smaller area. It's recommended to reduce the circle size by one-half-moa each step. You'll need a calculator to figure out what that might be in inches. One final note on procedure: Given the initiative, the ultimate means to confirm an ability to hold within a certain sized circle is to reproduce that target scaled for, say, 100 yards and live-fire. This also makes the targets easier to manufacture as you can use tin cans and spray paint. Also, it goes without saying that substituting an air rifle for dry-firing provides more honest feedback.

Although this drill works best with scoped rifles, use your imagination (and your computer printer...) to come up with something that works for your needs. Point isn't to do the drill some certain way. Point is to use it to help you improve your offhand hold. The idea is more important than the instructions.



#### THE EFFECT

One reason this drill “works” is that it changes the shooter’s focus from a point to an area. Since you’re reducing the focus on shot break through holding without firing and also by drawing on the “surprise” break, you’re going to focus on your hold. This may be a new, or at least different, experience for a lot of shooters. The goal is to make the holding area the same, or smaller, than the highest scoring area on the target you’ll shoot in competition. That won’t happen without a lot of work, and given the nature of an outdoor event like Highpower Rifle, will never happen with regularity due to uncooperative weather conditions. Using this drill will help you understand the distinction between a point and an area. The exact point where the sight was on firing -- not the hold -- determines score value. There are days, as any Silhouette shooter knows, when the hold might be moving from animal to animal, but

if the shot breaks when the crosshairs are on a spot on an animal the bullet will hit very close to that spot. So shot selection is more important than hold, and it always will be. If shot selection is more important than hold, why then bother improving the hold? Shot opportunities, for one. If your hold is better, you’ll have more chances to select a center shot because you’ll have a greater number of choices. When the sight is holding more steadily in an area, you can be more discriminating in shot selection. Also, when the hold maintains the sight nearer the area that defines target center, there is less chance that a mistake (a shot that goes a little sooner or later than planned) will track off center as much. This drill also exercises followthrough and deliberation. It’s the opposite of “picking off” shots (making a quick trigger pull the moment the sight touches center). There’s nothing wrong with that technique, and it’s used by some of the very best offhand shooters in the world, but it’s one thing if it’s a planned method and it’s something else entirely if it’s done because it has to be.

No matter how you choose to fire an offhand shot in competition, it’s always better when there’s less rifle movement. Aside from the obvious, less movement usually also means more controlled, consistent movement. I strongly suggest reading what David Tubb has to say on offhand shooting technique in his book *Highpower Rifle*, published by Zediker Publishing and available elsewhere on this site.

#### GETTING BETTER

Your hold will improve after working with this drill. Guaranteed. What, specifically, you need to change to bring in your holding area could range from technical to procedural to mental, or combinations. We’ll come back in another issue and see if we can give you some ideas on improving all three.

## Get Smart: Replace Batteries in Digital Safe Keypads Every Year

Here’s an important reminder for readers who have digital keypad entry systems on their gun safes. If you have a safe with an electronic keypad, you should replace the battery every year as a precautionary measure. Most electronic locks for safes WILL “remember” the combination for a period of time even when the battery is low (and the keypad’s “brain” should retain the combination when you remove the battery for replacement). However, a dead battery, or extended periods of low voltage can give you problems. Don’t rely on wishful thinking..

Read the entire post here: <http://bulletin accurateshooter.com/2013/01/get-smart-replace-batteries-in-digital-safe-keypads-every-year/>

## Classifieds

This listing is provided as a courtesy to MRPA members; MRPA assumes no responsibility for the listed items or your satisfaction with them

Big-brass.com is a great source for once fired military brass. It is owned and operated by Steffen Bunde, a fellow high power shooter. Check out his inventory at: [www.big-brass.com](http://www.big-brass.com).

Savage model 12 .223 LRPV 26” barrel 7 twist right bolt left port SKU 18145 /timed and trued action /Leupold vx-3 6.5-20x40mm EFR target fine duplex #66565/ Talley rings/ Redding 223 type S neck bushing dies. /500 Sierra 80gr hp mk 9390 /1000 Berger 80 gr match /300 Hornady 75gr amax. \$1350.00; Savage precision target action .308 bolt face right bolt left port/timed and trued with sharp shooters trigger, new \$650.00

Contact Paul Griffith 801-966-2310 [williamgriffith613@q.com](mailto:williamgriffith613@q.com)



## Results of Shooting Events - State and National Levels

### 2012 Hellgate Civilian Shooters Hall of Fame Match, Dec. 8, 2012

Match Winner: Paul Thurmond 782-47x  
 2<sup>nd</sup>: Tempe Regan 772-40x  
 High Junior: Miranda Nelson 768-31x  
 Air Rifle 40 shot match winner: Miranda Nelson 380

### 2013 Mid-Winter Classic, Jan. 26, 2013

|                              |                    |      |                               |              |      |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------|-------------------------------|--------------|------|
| Match Winner:                | Trace Weisenburger | 1122 | 1 <sup>st</sup> Expert:       | Tempe Regan  | 1116 |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> Master:      | John Hawkins       | 1083 | 1 <sup>st</sup> Sharpshooter: | Andy Watson  | 1054 |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> Marksman:    | Fred Ginther       | 1032 | High Junior:                  | Robert Scott | 1106 |
| Air Rifle 20 shot fun match: | Robert Scott       | 191  |                               |              |      |

### USA Shooting Winter Airgun Match, Nov. 30, Dec. 1-2, 2012

Men's Air Pistol: Nick Mowrer placed 3<sup>rd</sup> after the 3 day competition.  
 Women's Air Pistol: Kylie Gagnon placed 4<sup>th</sup> the first day, made finals the second day and placed 9th the 3rd day.  
 Alana Townsend placed 4<sup>th</sup> (Day 1), 2<sup>nd</sup> (Day 2), and 4<sup>th</sup> (Day 3), making the finals each day in the Junior Cat.  
 Men's Air Rifle: Robert Scott represented Montana in this event and shot 3 great scores but missed finals.

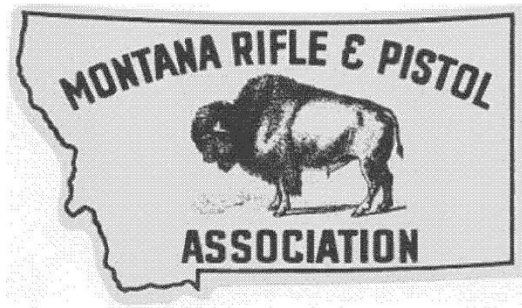
Congratulations to all of these Montana shooters and if I missed anyone, it's because I don't recognize the names. They didn't put the state each participant was from in this match.

### Bavarian Air Gun Match, Jan. 25-26th, 2013 Munich, Germany

The 12-person team made up of both men and women air rifle and air pistol shooters was selected following results of the Winter Airgun Championships held in Nov. and Dec. at the U.S. Olympic Training Center in Colorado Springs, Colo. 2012 Olympian Nick Mowrer (Butte, Mont.) and 2008 Olympian Brian Beaman (Selby, S.D.) were among the athletes participating. They were joined by Will Brown of Twin Falls, Id. The air pistol results follow:

Will Brown (Twin Falls, Idaho), 3rd (585+180.6); 5th (581+137.8)  
 Brian Beaman (Selby, S.D.), 8th (581+77.7); 12th (580)  
 Nick Mowrer (Butte, Mont.), 37th (572); 22nd (577)

The finals have changed in all international events. The final round is shot by the 8 highest scores in the normal match and the finals scores start from 0 and consist of 20 shots. These shots determine the winner. After a certain number of shots, the lowest of the eight scores are eliminated and then each shot after is an eliminating shot. The match score isn't included in the winning score.



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