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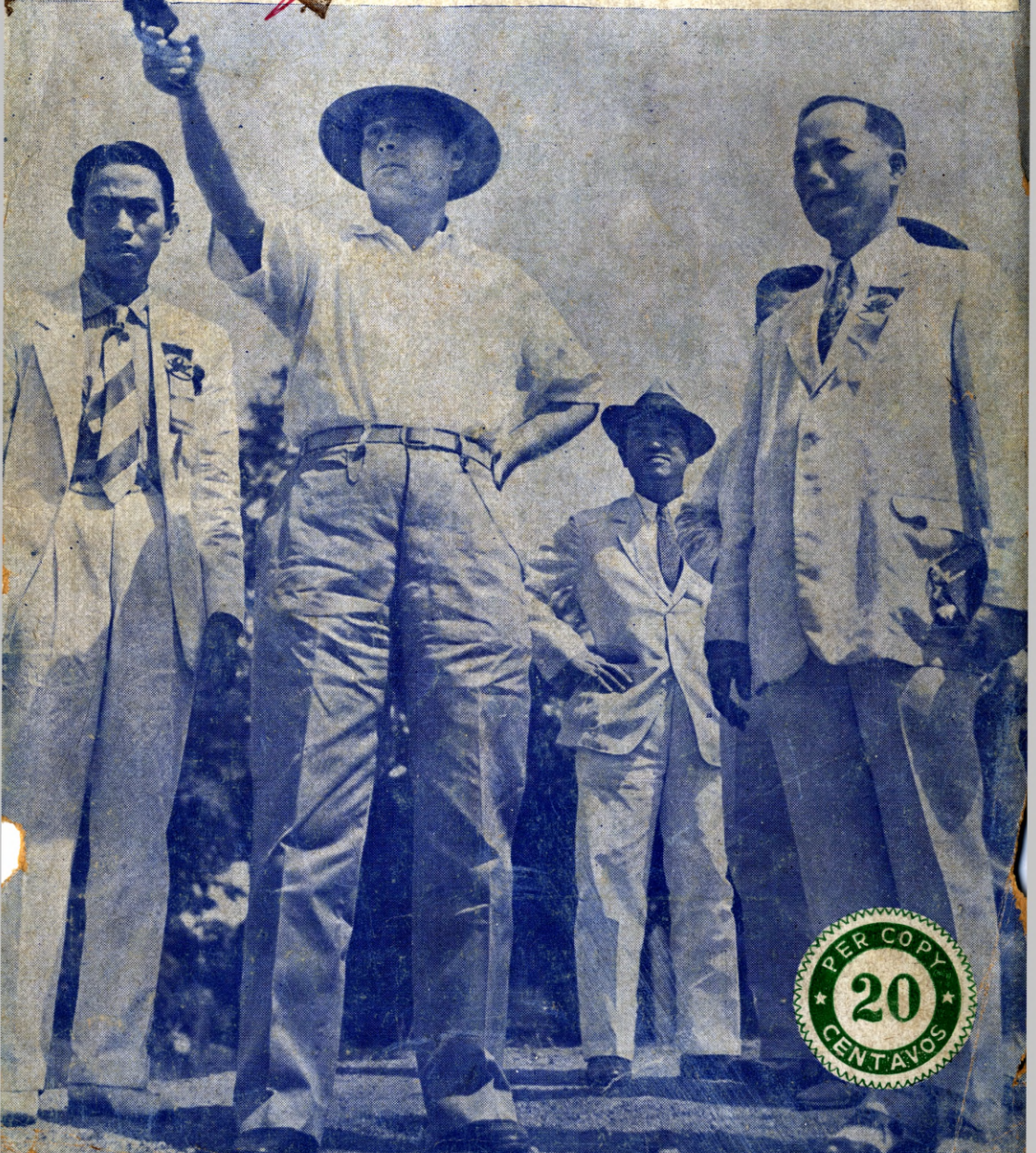
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The Marksman

A MAGAZINE DEDICATED TO OUTDOOR SPORTS

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VOL. I

MANILA, JULY, 1939

NO. 1

EDITORIAL

With this issue, **THE MARKSMAN** takes a bow before the public as a magazine devoted to outdoor sports, specially to pistol and rifle shooting. Ever since the National Rifle and Pistol Association of the Philippines was incorporated in 1934, the Board of Directors felt the need for an organ wherein the views of the association could be expressed. Lack of funds prevented the establishment of such a magazine, and the NRPA limited itself to the publication of the annual handbook of matches for each succeeding year.

Today, the association is in a position to satisfy this long-felt want. With over 600 active members, the creation of a magazine to keep them in touch with the activities of the association, has become an imperative necessity. Thus did **THE MARKSMAN** come into existence.

THE MARKSMAN, however, will not limit its scope purely to pistol and rifle shooting in the Islands. Trap-shooting, sheet, angling, deep-sea fishing, motor boating, yatching, archery, hunting and other outdoor sports, will find welcome in its pages. Contributors, specially those in the provinces, are welcome to submit articles or pictures suitable for reproduction.

The aim of **THE MARKSMAN** can be summed up briefly: 1. To encourage all kinds of outdoor sports, and 2. To encourage marksmanship among citizens, specially among young men and women throughout the Islands, as a means of National Defense.

In succeeding issues we expect to state more fully our views and policies, and in the meantime hope that this initial number will meet with the approval of readers—as well as advertisers.

Our magazine cover shows Major General Basilio J. Valdez in the act of firing the third shot at the inauguration of the N.R.P.A. Ranges on July 31, 1938. At his left is Judge Delfin Jaranilla.

TAX ON AMMUNITION

Early this year, the Department of Finance presented to the National Assembly for consideration an omnibus tax bill which, among other provisions, imposed a specific tax of one centavo (P0.01) per cartridge. Alarmed by the seeming extent of this provision in its efforts to popularize marksmanship among civilians, the Board of Directors of the National Rifle & Pistol Association immediately appointed Messrs. Felix Cortes and Carlos Quirino as a committee to inquire into the exact terms of the proposed tax.

The Committee immediately called on Major-General Basilio J. Valdes, chief of staff of the Philippine Army, who expressed surprise over the proposed item in the tax bill and in no uncertain terms said that a one-centavo tax on all cartridges would cripple target-shooting among the civilian population. He was vehemently against the imposition of a tax on cartridges to be used for target shooting, and favored a more moderate tax on other kinds of cartridges.

“You can quote me on this,” declared the Army’s chief of staff, an enthusiastic supporter of the movement to encourage marksmanship among our civilian population.

Brigadier General Guillermo B. Francisco, chief of the Philippine Constabulary, was likewise against any hindrance to target shooting by the imposition of prohibitive taxes.

Their objection was simple. If a .22 caliber long rifle bullet costs one centavo, the tax of an extra centavo would mean a 100% tax on the cartridge used most in target shooting! Such a tax would have been disastrous to devotees of target shooting throughout the Islands! The cost of practice for the various national and international competition would be doubled, and because the expenses are all borne by the private individual, the result would be that practice would have to be cut in half. And in target shooting, like all other sports, practice makes perfect.

The outlook, indeed, appeared gloomy—at least for a few days, until a visit to the Department of Finance revealed that the omnibus tax bill under consideration by the Committee on Ways and Means of the National Assembly exempted .22 caliber cartridges from the tax!

However, the Committee — later backed by the NRPA Board of

Directors—deemed the one-centavo tax onerous for this reason: a center-fire revolver cartridge costing 5 centavos would have to pay a tax of 25%, a figure they considered too high; whereas, a high power rifle cartridge costing 15 centavos would pay only between 6 to 7%, a figure nearer to reason and the pocketbook of target shooters. For this reason, the Board, through its president, Mr. Dalmacio Pekson, wrote a letter to Committee of Ways and Means asking for a percentage tax of 5% rather than a one-centavo tax.

Mr. Francisco Lavidés, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, accepted the suggestion and inserted the change in the proposed bill. Previous to this, tax officials found no objection to the NRPA's proposals of changing the one-centavo tax to 5% tax on cartridges other than caliber .22.

Unfortunately, the letter of the NRPA did not state the reason for the amendment, and the Committee, in reporting the bill to the Assembly, left the old provision intact.

Fortunately for gun-lovers throughout the Islands, they found staunch friends in Assemblymen Dizon, Moldero, Zulueta, Afable, Camacho, Vera, Gumañan and many others, who, in a last minute effort on the floor of the Assembly, succeeded in getting the amendment approved without any further opposition. Credit for this is due to the initiative and able presentation of our side by the Vice-President of the Association who, in mutual consultation with the members of the Assembly, succeeded in convincing them of the necessity for such amendment.

The omnibus tax bill was approved by the Assembly, subsequently by the President of the Philippines, and went into effect July 1, 1939.

Insofar as shooters are concerned, the new law makes only two changes. The initial and annual fees contained in Commonwealth Act No. 195 are maintained under the new tax law, (Section 290) except that control is transferred from the Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army to the Chief of the Constabulary. This was natural, in view of

(Continued on page 5)



JOIN THE RED CROSS



'T WAS FOUR YEARS AGO...



The first outdoor range of the NRPA was in the premises of the Philippine Vegetable Oil Company (about 100 yards from the present ranges) on Calle Pureza in Santa Mesa, alongside the Pasig river. The range was inaugurated on March 17, 1935, and a picture was taken of the officers and guests above (left to right): A. D. Hileman, Police Chief Columbus E. Piatt, Judge Delfin Jaranilla, president of the NRPA, City Fiscal Alfonso Felix, Attorney Campos and Lieut. Col. M. N. Castañeda of the Philarmy. In four short years, the NRPA has increased from a few score to over 600 members, with a clubhouse and ranges on the National Development Company site worth several thousand pesos. This material progress is a tribute to the sincerity and efforts of the past Board of Directors and to its former president, Judge Jaranilla.

(Continued from page 3)

the separation of the Constabulary from the Army. Under the previous arrangement that came into existence with the birth of the Commonwealth Government, the Provost Marshall, who was in charge of the Constabulary, was also in charge of the licensing of firearms.

Section 185 of the new law deals on the tax on cartridges as follows:

Sec. 185. Percentage tax on sales of automobiles, sporting goods, refrigerators, musical instruments, and others—There is levied, assessed, and collected once only on every original sale, barter, exchange, or similar transaction intended to transfer ownership of, or title to, the articles hereinbelow enumerated, a tax equivalent to **five per centum** of the gross selling price. . . :

(g) Cartridges or other forms of ammunition, (except those for caliber .22 firearms): Provided, however, That no tax shall be collected on cartridges or other forms of ammunition sold and delivered directly to the Philippine Constabulary or Philippine Army for their actual use or issue.

This is the history of the new tax on ammunition and cartridges. The National Rifle and Pistol Association takes great pride in having cooperated with national officials in the drafting of a small portion of the omnibus tax bill, and in having protected the interests of its members and the shooting fraternity in general—all to the larger interests of encouraging marksmanship in the Philippines and helping the development of our plans for National Defense.

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SHOOTING--Truly a He-Man's Pastime

[By E. J. CARBALLO]

Shooting, whether with pistol, rifle or shotgun, is always a he-man's pastime. Not infrequently, though, we see a timid fellow pick up the shooting game. He starts with a .22 caliber pistol or rifle. Soon he gets used to the smell of burnt powder and to the crack of the tiny bullets. Pretty soon he does not even notice the noise of the explosions and this enables him to align his sights well at the bottom of the bulls' eye and to squeeze the trigger when it registers exactly tangent at six o'clock. Because he is now called to shoot side by side with veteran shooters, his ears soon become accustomed to the .30's, .32's, .38's and also the .45's.

Furthermore, he finds that these "big" shooters suffer no harm and it is somewhat invigorating to see the hand that holds the pistol jerk high as the calibers recoil, or the body of the rifleman swing back as the high power delivers its kick. Before we know it, the apparently "effeminate" fellow is shifting to a bigger caliber and except for everyday excessive practice, which calls for the economical .22's, the higher calibers have become his favorite irons. Timid fellows have not only graduated into he-men in this fashion, but such is the true course of the training of every worthwhile shot in all departments of pistol and rifle shooting.

Provided that the shooter's pocket book does not prohibit it, the good shot will seldom remain a target shooter only. He will soon get tired of shooting at stationary objects. He will want to match wits with the denizens of the wild and the wasteland. There seems to be no way by which he could graduate from the pistol and rifle ranges into God's open country, so he listens to the hunting stories of his fellow shooters or reads hunting accounts in outdoor magazines.

To those shooters who are yet to graduate into hunters, **THE MARKSMAN** will have a definite appeal. In its pages, stories of wing-shooting—the most royal of them all is the snipe hunt—will be told. Tales of hunting virgin plains and mountains for wild boars, deer, tamaras, and the wild carabaos, will also be told. The he-man shooter cannot turn a deaf ear to these calls of the wild. He may start hard and bring home no trophy but he will always want to go back to God's great out-of-doors, where the brook is clear, the night dark and quiet, and man's instinct to exist by overcoming his quarry is once more supreme in the great struggle for survival.



The NRPA Pistol Team that won in the last Inter Club Pistol Competition, held in Cebu on April 30, 1939.

Kneeling from left: H. T. Castelo and Dr. J. C. Alberto.

Standing: Teddy Kalaw and R. Villamor.

COMMENTS ON THE CLASSIFICATION SHOOT

By G. TRINIDAD

Before anything can be written or said about this course, sincere appreciation and gratitude must be given to Mr. Felix Cortes whose untiring efforts in the shooting game have made the N.R.P.A. adopt his suggestion about the "Classification Shoot." I believe that he wrote an article about this course in the Annual Program of Shoots for 1939.

I shall quote Dictionary meaning of our two courses:—

"Classification"—Systematically forming into a class or distributing into groups or proper categories.

"Qualification"—State of being qualified or any acquirement which fits a person for a place. An act of ascertaining.

You will clearly see that although there might be some other meaning between the two courses defined, it is shown that both shoots have but one aim and that is to find the proper quality or class where a member should stand in his shooting. This aim was duplicated in the program and only tends to confuse the already confused standing of "Tyros."

I sincerely believe that the whole course should be carefully revised for our 1940 program, as it is the most delicate of all shoots as fully 90% of our active members fall under the category of "Tyros." Although the "Classification Shoot" is a little better than the "Qualification Shoot" because it offers a medal for the high man compared with the Qualification Diploma, yet we cannot see what good it will do to have the two courses fired especially when you hit an Intermediate classification on one and an expert qualification on the other. Rather confusing ain't it? In what category will the range officer put them?

A better program of shoots should be adopted wherein competition courses for Tyro "A", Intermediate, Sharpshooter and Medalist classes should be carried as part of the Annual Program. I think it will promote better shooting as it will be on the competitive basis. At present it is based on the whim of the shooter who is at liberty to shoot the course anytime. Shooting alone and against competition is not the same and I am sure that a good score made alone will not be forthcoming in open

competition. So far our 1939 shooting schedule is more or less patterned for the experts only or with the "Open to All" annotation which practically gives the underdog every chance to participate but never a chance to win except in the Tyro, Handicap or Turkey shoots.

Shooting like any other sport affects the human accuracy due to inactiveness, lack of practice, old age or unsound physical condition. Another thing is also true—we have old shooters in our club who through no fault of theirs have never made the grade with the champions but can hold their own if properly put in their class. We can even assume that he is top man in his class and will beat anybody in the course. We can make restrictions on his winning two or three times which will automatically put him in class with the higher ups thus eliminating the probability of his taking advantage of his superiority in any given class of shoots except the Championship.

We can also adopt rules wherein a top man can be reverted back to the Intermediate or Sharpshooter class especially when he has laid off shooting. I wish to emphasize before hand that I am not making this article as a means to eliminate the present barrier over my head as I am classed as a medalist man. I wish only to cite my personal case to show that a top man can also be a tyro man not in the sense of his having a medal but on grounds of his shooting ability which counts most. Several years ago I got interested in shooting and the first opportunity I had for competition was in the "Newspapermen's Shoot". I won first prize and ever since I was called a medalist and have to shoot with Messrs. Cortes, Alberto, Kalaw and other top men. At present we still conduct a "Newspapermen's Shoot" but I wonder whether the N.R.P.A. will accept the first prize winner as a Tyro even taking into consideration that the shoot was a restricted one and did not allow other shooters to compete. In the shooting game we find many kinds of people, some shoot because they happen to be Police Officers and are required by rule to do so, some do it for fun, some for business and others for sports. In our club every member is doing his shooting for the pure sport and love of it and never for financial or personal reasons. In this, a real sportsman who knows his due bounds in shooting will not attempt to match his skill with another whom he knows has the edge over him. He usually withdraws from the game in acknowledgement of his comrades' better skill. Now if this defect is remedied, I believe we will have a new crop of shooting men in our club. Ever since my father died three years ago, I have visited the range only twice and held a target gun only once. Can you still insist that I should shoot with the top men or shall I have to begin from

scratch again? True that I have the fundamentals but I will be rusty and then I will also be shooting with rusty fellows so what harm can I make? Shooting is not an exact science like mathematics where two and two put together give four. We use mathematics only in adding our scores. We can shoot a good card today and suddenly flop the next and then make fair the succeeding day but never can a shooter maintain the same score day in and day out. I want to see the shooter who can contradict me as I want him to shoot a good card or a poor one and maintain that same score everytime he shoots. Then maybe he can convince me that there is such thing as an exact science in shooting.

—x—



The distinguished pistolmen of Iloilo who represented the Iloilo Rifle Association in the last Inter Club Competition held in Cebu on April 30 and May 1st, 1939. From left to right: Jose Pejuan, Mariano Nava, Jr., Claudio Lopez and Marcelo Pejuan.



MONTILLA TROPHY WINNERS: This is the strong pistol contingent of the Cebu Gun Club that won the beautiful Gil Montilla Trophy on March 26, 1939. Sitting from left to right: S. Avillanosa and Lt. H. C. Pacaña. Standing, same order, Judge T. Arnoco, Dr. D. Recio, T. Erquero and S. Farol.

WHEN I TRIED SKEET

[By CARLOS QUIRINO]

"Come on to the Cosmopolitan Gun Club and let's try the shotgun," invited Teddy Kalaw to "Topin" Jaranilla and myself, after the Hunters' Headquarters Shoot in the Pureza ranges the other Sunday morning. Jaranilla and I were feeling pretty chipper—and who wouldn't after mowing down opposition in that difficult Swiss course rifle match?

The proverbial hospitality of the CGC open house tempted us. We decided to invade the Makati gun club after luncheon, in order not to appear like cheapskates.

The road beyond Santa Ana was crowded, for it was Sweepstakes Day, but we made good time and got there in the early afternoon. Teddy had brought his 12 gauge shotgun with a polychoke and tried a bit of trapshooting. He missed the first two, because the polychoke was not adjusted, and then proceeded to bust those rocks pretty regularly. He made a 16 out of 25, which wasn't bad considering everything.

Alvarez of Heacock's had a similar 12 gauge (without the polychoke or the rubber butt pad) which he generously loaned to the writer, who proceeded to try a round at the traps. Teddy was also firing.

Bang! went my gun, and the rock broke into a hundred pieces. Both Teddy and Topin looked amazed.

Bang! went the second shot, and again my companions gazed open-mouthed.

Bang! Bang! I must have been phenomenally lucky to get those first four birds, because this was the first time I had handled a shotgun!

To tell the truth, after you've been firing with a rifle, even a .22 caliber rifle at that, shooting with the 12 gauge proved to be somewhat easy. The aim need not be accurate, and the whole point is to sight those beads slightly ahead of the direction in which the rock is traveling. Simple, isn't it?

Then I began missing, and it didn't seem so easy as I thought it was, at first. Came a string of three hits, followed by four misses—back and forth, until at the end of the string, I found I had made 12 hits—

or slightly less than 50%. Teddy made pretty much the same score as on his first string.

“How about skeet?” asked Teddy, always the adventurous.

A box of 25 shell plus the rocks had set me back ₱2.40, but I was game for another string—just to find out how skeet-shooting felt. Back in my mind, I kept thinking of Vic Baltazar who, the first time he shot skeet, had broken only three or four rocks. And mind you, Vic is a veteran snipe-hunter!

Alvarez, a veteran compared to us, was first. Next came Teddy, and I was last. Alvarez got two birds in the first station.

“Shoot low at that bird going away from you,” warned Alvarez.

Teddy broke only one. I was up next, and fared no better. Well, that was one of the three or four I had to break in order to equal Baltazar's record, I said to myself.

And so we pass through the various stations, with Teddy busting them more and more as he got into the swing of the game. So did I. And at the end of the string, Teddy had broken 16 birds, and I came through with 11. Hooray!

Teddy and I had shot as well in skeet as on the traps—and skeet was supposed to be slightly more difficult. Then and there I realized that the bug of skeet-shooting had infected Teddy and myself. I was broke, and my right arm (despite the shooting coat I had put on) was suffering from the pounding it had received. You see, in my hurry to bring up the butt to the shoulder, the butt often rested at the base of my arm instead of on the shoulder. Skeet rules call for the butt being in a position lower than the right elbow, until the bird comes out of the

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traphouse. Then the gun is swiftly placed on the shoulder, the aim taken with the proper "lead", and a fast jerk on the trigger finishes the movement. The "squeeze", so important in rifle and pistol shooting, is practically negligible in skeet and trap. At least, that is how it seemed to me.

We inveigled Topin to shoot with us, borrowing the under-and-over shotgun of his father, the Hon. Delfin Jaranilla, skeet champion of the Philippines.

"Ha-ha, Topin, here's where we'll get even!" we chorused at young Jaranilla.

And we **did** get even, with a vengeance. Not used to the over and under manner of firing two shoots, Topin often fired both shells at one bird. You can imagine how the force of the explosion nearly set him flat on his back, while a look of amazement swept his face!

Meanwhile, Kalaw and myself did better: he broke 18 and I accounted for 16. Poor Topin finished with a 7—but still it was twice as good as that of Baltazar's!

"Some 8,000 shells were fired today," calculated Alvarez. "For the competition alone—the 12 gauge open trap championship of the Philippines—6,000 rounds were fired."

We made a rapid calculation. At 10 centavos per shot—wow, ₱800 gone in powder smoke in one day!

But all felt very happy. The fascination of skeet had enslaved us. My right arm was black and blue, and I owed Teddy the cost of the shells for that last string—but I was contented.

"When will the NRPA install its skeet range?" we asked one another.

"Well, in the meantime—until the NRPA does install a skeet range—I'm glad the Cosmopolitan Gun Club holds open house only once a year." murmured Teddy.

"For the sake of our pocketbooks," added Topin.

"Me, too," I grunted in approval.

OLD TIMERS . . . IN PISTOL SHOOTING

Pistol shooting received its first impetus in the Philippines way back a decade ago when Lieut. John L. Hitching of the U.S. Army was assigned to the Philippines. A veteran gun enthusiast, it was Lieut. Hitching who popularized pistol shooting in the Islands.

The picture opposite were the winners in several pistol events in Nov-1933 and was taken at the Nichols Field where the first national competitions were held under the auspices of the Nichols Field Pistol Club. From left to right: Sgt. Nyquist, Lt. Hitching, Leon Banaag, Captain Gregorio Lugtu of the Manila Police, Dr. Ramon Soler of Atimonan, Modesto Flores and Sgt. Burlingame.

Those pictured opposite are the real old-timers of pistol shooting. It was Lt. Hitching, incidentally, who introduced the single-action Harrington and Richardson pistol to local shooters. The H & R pistol is so accurate that it can be excelled only by the German Udo pistols which necessitate, however, an enclosure for fine work.

Lt. Hitching won the first Philippine championship in the .22 caliber in 1929, and repeated it in 1930, 1932, and 1933. John Meisech won the title in 1931, and in the competition for the 10th Far Eastern Olympics of 1934, Sergeant Burlingame came first, Lieut. J. L. Hitching, second.

Incidentally, it was Lt. Hitching who taught Felix Cortes, premier Filipino pistol shooter, the finer points of the game way back in 1934. The encouragement given by Lt. Hitching has produced beneficial results, and members of the National Rifle & Pistol Association of the Philippines wish to express their thanks to this fine officer of the United States Army, wherever he may be at present, for his whole-hearted and generous interest in the game ten years ago.

TAXIDERMIST

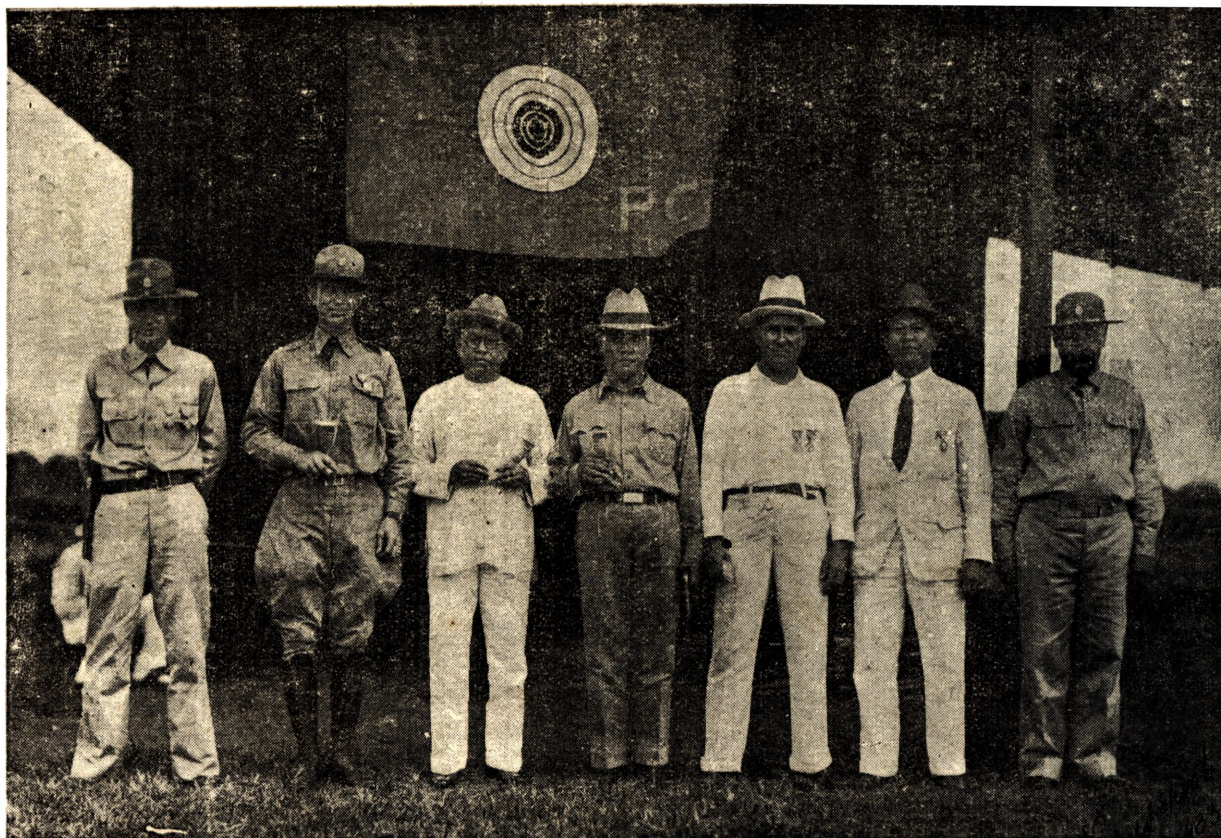
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and Sgt. Burlingame.

SHOOTING IT OUT WITH THE CEBUANOS AND ILONGOS

by
V. MANUEL
Secretary, N. R. P. A.



Sec. V. Manuel, manager and coach, wonders why one of his boys made such a lousy score. He is pointing to a tangent hit made by a NRPA shooter

* * *

This is not a gang warfare. Nor is this a grudge shooting.

This is a narration of the highlights of the last inter-club shoot held at the progressive City of Cebu on April 30th and May 1st, this year, interlaced with the adventures of the N.R.P.A. teams and crammed with the headaches of their coach.

When the whistle blew on the first day of the shoot and the contestants took their respective positions in the firing line, the N.R.P.A. squad was quite certain that the Cebuanos as well as the Ilongos were good shots. Although the N.R.P.A. boys were calm and determination discernible in their eager faces, there was a feeling of numbness slowly

creeping from the tips of my toes and coming up, up, and finally gave me the jitters when the outcome of the slow fire stage of the first event was known. N.R.P.A. was badly beaten and despondency nearly assailed me. It was then that I managed to command and bring together my scattered faculties and told the boys that unless we made each shot count, we would have to be relegated to the scrap heap of the vanquished. However. . . .

When the smoke of the first battle cleared it was apparent that the N.R.P.A. had the situation well in hand when Teddy Kalaw piled so many points in the timed and rapid fire stages that the Cebuanos, who were confident at the start, wore long faces then. My hopes soared up to the stratosphere. I was then sure that we would emerge victorious despite the fact that the Cebuanos and the Ilongos, the eternal allies, were bent upon breaking the offensive let loose by the invaders from Manila. The U. P. boys, badly handicapped, and seeing that it would not help them any to block the path of the N.R.P.A. changed tactics. They concentrated their attention to covering the steady advance of the N.R.P.A. with a relentless barrage to occupy either second or third places in all the encounters. Lt. Capili, the genial U. P. coach, was a glutton for details, and thanks to him several points were not lost by both his team and ours.

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The Crack shots of the Cebu Gun Club who formed the Pistol and Rifle Team in the last Inter Club Tournament, held in Cebu April 30 and May 1st, 1939. From left, sitting: Judge T. Arnoco, S. Avellanosa and S. Farol. Standing: T. Esquero, Dr. D. Recio and Lt. H. C. Pacaña.

If you would ask me just how the N.R.P.A. slaughtered everybody in easy fashion, I'd tell you that it was in the main purely a psychological trick that we played on the Cebuanos. At first I was not aware of it, and it was only when our boys were setting a fast stride that I remembered all about it. Here it is.

When we received the invitation of the Cebuanos to shoot it out with them in Cebu City, I wrote them a letter to the effect that the N.R.P.A. was only waiting for a chance to vindicate its defeat at their hands for the Montilla Trophy, and that Cebu was on the spot. I followed this letter with another wherein I told the Cebuanos that the boys have been constantly practicing and that they were in the pink of condition. Their guns were red-hot, so to speak. And when I chanced to pass Cebu on my way to Mindanao, one week before the shoot, I told the captain of the Cebuanos that our shooters were the pick of the land and that with the easy course scheduled in their program, everything was a cinch.

But. . .

Before giving an account of the shoot, let me tell you first about the progressive City of Cebu.

Cebu City is so much like Manila, with the exception, of course, of the hot spots in the bigger city, that one invariably feels at home in Cebu. Besides, the people are courteous, including the taxi-drivers. However. . .

A coach will have lots of head-aches, if not a serious nervous breakdown, managing a shooting team in this southern city. In the first place, you must consider the taxi-drivers.

"Señor, quiere taxi? Quiere goodtime?" A wink of his eyes meant many things.

One is usually accosted in this manner by the taxi-drivers on the side walks or immediately after putting his wobbly feet on Cebu shores. At the waterfront one is sure to be mobbed by these drivers.

Another thorn in your side is the ricketty "tartanilla" that topples back, nearly throwing you out, when you get in for a ride.



Sec. V. Manuel is here watching the scorer put down the right scores on the blackboard. To his right stands Judge Arnoco, President of the Cebu Gun Club. On the blackboard can be seen the first scores for slow fire: T. Kalaw, 86 — Dr. Alberto, 73 (both N.R.P.A.)

* * *

I became coach of the N.R.P.A teams by adoption. When I passed Cebu City again on my way back to Manila, one day before the shoot, I was told by the boys that Judge Jaranilla, our official team manager and coach, was not available for the reason that he was then in Baguio handling an important case. And the boys being without a "father", had to adopt me, and this was how I happened to take the place of Judge Jaranilla as coach of the team.

When one of your boys is frequently asked by taxi-drivers the same question, day and night, in mono syllables, "Quiere taxi, quiere. . . señor?", you would certainly jump three feet and explode.

Baltazar is a good fellow, but he has a quality of intrinsic value to the taxi-drivers. He has the stamp of a foreigner and the mein and gait of an oppulent "hacendero", so that these hustlers group around him. But, as usual, good old Balty shoo them away as quickly as they come to him, and you can then breathe easily. Hurray for Balty, he can take care of himself!

And what about Villamor? This south-paw easily gets sea-sick, but he can be cured just as easy by luscious curves. When he made passes to the waitresses at the Eden restaurant, without having his block knocked off, and assured one of them "marami cuata sa maynila", I thought for a moment I'd pack up and beat it.

Then you have Teddy Kalaw in your hands to worry about. He is the most reserved, but the most romantically inclined among the lot. And in Cebu there are romantically inclined girls too. What would you do when you see Teddy make goo-goo eyes to a pert, pretty cashier at the Elite, and by your watch it was already in the neighborhood of eleven o'clock in the evening prior to the shoot? And on top of this he goes to bed full of ice-cream sodas.

Trying to keep your boys within your folds is an arduous task. Jaranilla, Jr., the anchor man of the team, is still groping in the "innocent" stage of his virile manhood. So, he has to be protected from all temptations at all cost.

"Doc" Alberto, who can diagnose any sickness and determine the heart-beats of any girl just like that, with a snap of his fingers, makes things too hot and tumultuous to suit a coach, whose inclinations are dangerously wavering along the same lines as those of his boys. Castelo had the presence of mind to bring along his own coach. His wife took care of him.

April 30th was a Sunday, and the boys went to church quite early.

The first day of the shoot was a hot one. When I say hot, I mean HOT. Heated discussion prevailed all around during the first hour between an I.R.A. shooter, the captain of Cebu, and yours truly. It all started when "Doc" Alberto refused to take his place at the firing line because the line was not in proper alignment with that of the targets. The I.R.A. fellow said he could shoot in any crooked position; yours truly said that if he could do it he must be a contortionist; then the Cebuano butted in and said that we were both cross-eyed and that the lines were in proper alignment. The umpire all the while desperately kept on blowing his whistle trying to keep up a semblance of order. After this verbal skirmish, the umpire finally had the situation in hand, blew his whistle very weakly, and the fire works begun.

Taking their positions at the firing line the N.R.P.A. squad, composed of Kalaw, Villamor, "Doc" Alberto and Castelo, shot it out in an

easy fashion and copped first place in the National Match Course, for center fire hand guns, 21 points ahead of Cebu. And they did this feat after having been badly beaten in the slow fire stage, and yours truly came close to buckling down. U. P. came up from very far behind and took third place. Individual honors went to Teddy Kalaw who took 1st place, Villamor, 2nd, and Dr. Recio of Cebu, 3rd.

The next event was the individual International Course for small bore rifle, 40 shots, metallic sights at 50 meters. Although this event lacked the enthusiasm shown in team events, it was, nevertheless, interesting from the point of view of individual honors. The result was very upsetting for the home teams. Our Jaranilla, Jr. took first honors one point ahead of Pijuan of I.R.A., who placed second, while Farol of Cebu finished third.

It was already well past one o'clock in the afternoon when the order "cease firing" was given. Everybody then had an awful void deep in his stomach, so that all available means of transportation had to be mustered to transfer the casualties to the eating place in the city. A succulent lunch was served at the LIDO, a famous eating joint in the City of Cebu. The genial hosts, the Cebu Gun Club, were untiring in their efforts to make everybody happy, despite his hunger. The occasion was a lively affair, everybody talked at the same time.

With everybody fully loaded with a "supply" enough to last a week, the contestants were all geared for the order of "commence firing" at exactly two-thirty in the afternoon.

The third event for the day was the Dewar team match. Baltazar, Villamor, "Doc" Alberto, and Jaranilla, Jr. defended the colors of the N.R.P.A. The shoot was very closely contested. The Cebuanos, after the 50 yard stage, made an effort to rally but the N.R.P.A. again took

DR. V. DE DIOS

1894 Juan Luna, Manila

HOURS OF CONSULTATION:

8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.

first honors after the scores for the 100 yard stage were verified, barely two points ahead of the home team. U. P. again was satisfied with third place. Jaranilla, Jr. was the highest individual pointer.

When we hit the hay that evening, tired, but happy, we had already won 2 cups and 12 medals. The boys pretended to be asleep, but the fact was that nobody could sleep on account of the excitement, and each one was thinking of what the next day would bring. Teddy sneaked away for more ice-cream sodas.

The next day, Monday, May 1st, it was even hotter. The I.R.A. folks were up quite early, and as if to taunt the N.R.P.A. took their breakfast at the Eden where the Manilans get their meals. The Ilongos were determined to massacre the boys from Manila, and they told us so.

The order to "commence firing" was given at exactly ten in the morning. The first event was the individual slow center fire shoot at 50 yards. Iloilo entered only one shooter. The entry was a "gaucho" who got tired of riding the pampas of Argentina, came to the Philippines and became a "Pinoy". Incidentally he was the only one of the visiting teams that boasted of a private directory of the City of Cebu, inside out, compiled in just one night.

Teddy romped away with first honors, scoring one point ahead of Avillanosa of Cebu. Farol, also of Cebu, placed third. During this event, the I.R.A. boys shot their big guns in practice, since it was popularly conceded that they would down everybody with their Springfields. Lunch was brought and served at the ranges, and a much livelier day was had by all.

After a respite of two hours, the umpire announced the last event, the 30 cal. rifle shoot, 40 shots at 200 yards. Teddy, "Doc" Alberto, Baltazar and Jaranilla, Jr. picked up the cudgels for the N.R.P.A. After the first string of 20 shots, I knew our boys will make a good showing. My prediction became true. The N.R.P.A. downed its keenest rival, the I.R.A., by 49 points, so that we again took first place, while Iloilo had to content itself with second place. The U.P. boys, after a good scolding by Lt. Cabili, were able to creep up to third. Individual honors went to three of our outstanding riflemen; Teddy Kalaw, Dr. J. C. Alberto, and Victor Baltazar.

When all the results have been verified, a caucus was held by the representatives of the Cebu Gun Club, Iloilo Rifle Association, the

U. P. and the N.R.P.A. It was decided to hold the next inter-club shoot in the City of Iloilo in 1940 to coincide with the Carnival in that city. The national championships are to be held in Manila, the N.R.P.A. to act as hosts, in 1941.

I have to express here my appreciation for the efficient manner in which delicate problems regarding questioned scores have been satisfactorily solved by the committee headed by Mr. Mariano Nava of Iloilo. A tribute should also be extended to Judge Arnoco, president of Cebu Gun Club, for his cooperation with this committee.

In the evening I set loose all my wards. I was very glad that I had no more responsibilities in my hands. A couple went to see the Cebu Carnival; Teddy celebrated our victory with more ice-cream sodas; others hired a taxi and went for a ride, and what a ride! Only Villamor remained at the hotel on account of a previous engagement with somebody from Manila who was selling cosmetics. When I laid in my bed that night, I was satisfied that our boys were reliable, well behaved, and that there was never a finer bunch of straight shooters than they.

The following day, May 2nd, we said good-by to our hosts and all our friends. When we boarded the s/s "Panay" that morning, we experienced a mixed feeling of happiness and sadness. We were happy because we gloriously won the shoots and that we were coming home to our loved ones. And we were sad because as the boat cast off her moorings, we were leaving behind us our newly made friends who have all been good and courteous to us. I can say here that the bonds of friendship that tie together all the members of the gun clubs that participated in the shoot, have been strengthened by the frank cordiality of the hosts, the Cebu Gun Club, and by the spirit of high sportsmanship shown by everybody.

I also wish to add that I am certain that the Cebu shooters will make a better showing next time. It was their first shoots and naturally they were somewhat rattled, in other words, more or less nervous.

All in all the N.R.P.A. teams won three cups and 21 medals.

DR. J. C. ALBERTO

618 Trinidad, Manila

HOURS OF CONSULTATION:

2:00 to 6:00 P.M.



“Good joke on us
eh, Snodgrass? We go
hunting and get lost,
Now someone will have
to go hunting for us.”

“Boo hoc, I’m just a
deer widow these days.”



HARVEY

THANKS FOR THE TROPHIES

* * *
Donations This Year Expected To Reach An All-Time High
* * *

The increasing number of sports-loving citizens who have donated medals and trophies for special matches in either the rifle or pistol is an indication of the growing popularity of shooting as a pastime in the Philippines.

The list of donors for last year follows:

1. Salvador Lopez, rich hacendero of Davao, who donated medals for .45 caliber matches early in 1938.
2. Felix Cortes, national pistol champion now abroad on a vacation, gave medals for .30 caliber rifle competition.
3. Pedro Escalambre who gave a cup and medals for the best shooters in the .22 caliber rifle kneeling position.
4. Ramon Villamor, crack pistol shooter, who donated medals for tyros in pistol shooting.
5. Dr. Jose Alberto who offered medals to the best shooters in the rifle standing position.

With only half of the year 1939 gone, the same number of trophies for special matches were offered as last year. Through the good offices of Juan de Lange, Jorge Araneta, business tycoon, offered a beautiful trophy for the best pistol shooter in the Islands. The .22 caliber pistol match was made available to all pistol shooters, specially to those in the Visayas, in order to determine who was the best pistol shot in the Philippines. The course offered was the Olympic course of 60 shoots at 50 meters.

Up to the present time, with the match two-thirds through, the National Rifle & Pistol Association is leading the Cebu and Iloilo Gun Club shooters. Felix Cortes has practically cinched the championship, having shot consistently above 500 points, with the nearest competitor a score of points behind him.

In the Gil Montilla shoot, the Cebu boys romped away with trophy by a wide margin, winning first and third places in the individual matches, with Sixto Farol coming first, Graciano Castañeda of the NRPA second, and Lt. H. Pacaña, third.

The Cebu sharpshooters are also leading in the D.M.H.M rifle shoot, 30 shots at 50 meters, the Olympic course, although by a narrower margin. But unless the NRPA shooters improve, they will also lose this trophy.

Most recent of the donations were those of Tomas Navarro of the Hunters' Headquarters who offered medals for the rifle match of 25 shots at 50 yards, Swiss course. The shoot was held last June 18th.

Last of the donors is Perfecto Cruz, young rifle enthusiast, who offered medals in the high power rifle. The match will be held on September 3, over a course totalling in all 50 shots, including 20 in the rapid fire. A special gold medal will be awarded to the high man in the rapid fire course.

Granddaddy of all the special shoots, of course, is that for the Valdes Cup, a beautiful trophy offered by the Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army. Cortes won it three years ago, then Martin Gison was next, and Cortes repeated last year. This year, several shooters tied with perfect scores: Cortes, Ramon Villamor and Dr. Ramon Soler in the pistol; Dr. J. Alberto, Esteban Ferrer and Lt. Carlos Quirino in the rifle. Incidentally, this is the first time that rifle shooters have been able to make a bid for the trophy by making possible 500 scores at 50 yards.

The shoot-off to break the tie was held last June 10th.

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5TH ROUND OF DMHM TROPHY—Shown above are members of the NRPA, Far Eastern University and the U. P. teams that participated in the 5th Round of the DMHM Trophy Individual and Team Shoots, 22 cal. rifle. In the team event the NRPA boys emerged easy victors, while Mr. V. Baltazar romped away with the pennant in the individual event with 299 points to his credit.

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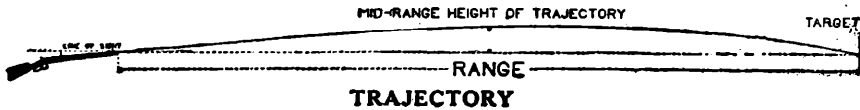
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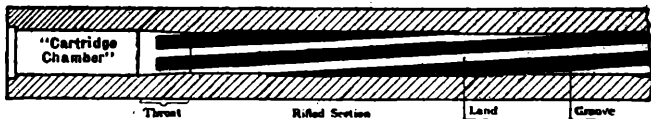
ELEMENTARY BALLISTICS

In order that the shooter may thoroughly comprehend, chose, and enjoy his hobby, it is necessary that he have at least an elementary knowledge of ballistics.

Ballistics is a term used to describe the movement and property of the bullet from the time it leaves the shell case until it reaches its destination. Ballistics are divided into two groups, internal and external. Internal ballistics have to do with the bullet while still in the barrel;



external ballistics have to do with the bullet after leaving the muzzle of the gun. The blow of the firing pin upon the primer ignites the priming mixture much in the manner that an ordinary match ignites when the tip is struck or scratched. The flash of the primer in turn ignites the powder which is instantaneously converted into gas, causing very high pressure in all directions. The base of the bullet, being the only surface offering little resistance, gets the full benefit of the gas pressure and is forced out of the shell case into the bore of the gun and driven at high speed out of the muzzle. The more progressive or slow



CROSS SECTION VIEW OF RIFLE BARREL

burning the powder, the less jarringly the conversion from powder to gas takes place, and the more gradual and further from the chamber is the point of maximum pressure. The pressure exerted by the gas is expressed in atmospheres, or more commonly in pounds per square inch. Normal pressure in the 30/06 barrel is, for example, 30,000 pounds (10 tons) per square inch, and the Springfield Armory proof load for testing of the rifle is 45,000 pounds.

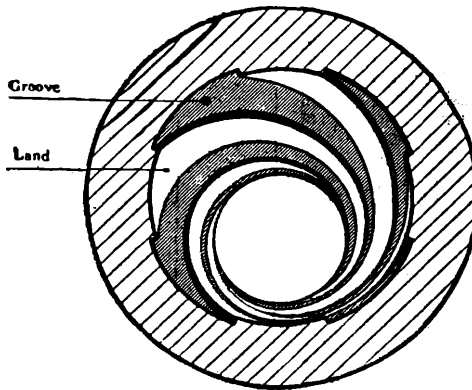
For different types of firearms different powders are necessary, for example, a powder suitable for a long barrel may be quite unsuited for use in a short barrel, as a portion of the powder would not be burned.

until after the bullet had left the muzzle, thereby causing great loss in velocity and energy. Consequently the shorter the barrel, the greater the muzzle pressure, the louder the report, and usually the muzzle blast.

When the bullet enters the barrel, it engages the rifling and is forced into rotation. Without this rotation, any cylindrical bullet would tumble and have no accuracy upon leaving the muzzle.

The rate of twist is usually expressed in the number of inches required for any single land or groove to make a complete turn. The U. S. Springfield, for example, has a 10-inch twist. The depth of the grooves and the rate of twist varies with the type of bullet and the velocity. In general, barrels for lead or light copper jacketed bullets have deeper grooves than for those with hard cupro nickel jackets such as used in all high velocity cartridges. In general also the faster the twist the faster the cartridge.

A minimum barrel, extra wide grooves, improper shade of the conical shoulder greatly increase the pressure, concentrate it near the chamber and cause disturbances in the barrel affecting the accuracy of the shot. External



CROSS CUT VIEW OF BARREL

ballistics.

The muzzle velocity is given in foot seconds, representing the number of feet the projectile would travel in one second if it continued at the same rate as when leaving the muzzle. Since the bullet is subject

to two forces, air resistance and gravity, the speed of flight begins to drop at once. The speed with which the bullet continues to travel is dependent upon the weight and form of the bullet, also upon the wind.

The flight of the bullet from muzzle to point of impact is in the form of a curve, with the highest point about 54 per cent of the way toward the target. The greater the distance of the target the more the muzzle must be elevated to provide against a drop short of the target. Point blank range is that range at which the bullet travels practically flat and before any perceptible drop due to air resistance or gravitation has taken place and coincides with the line from muzzle to target.

TEDDY
got
his Bird



QUIRINO
in
Action

These are in connection with Quirino's Articles on page 12

High velocity cartridges are those where the velocity is such that height of the trajectory over a line drawn from muzzle to target is very low. High velocity increases accuracy and makes the altering of the rear sight for small differences in range unnecessary. It follows that the higher the velocity, the greater the point blank range.

At the moment of leaving the muzzle, the base of the bullet is subjected to an uneven push from the gas escaping directly behind it, and because the bullet is no more guided by the barrel. This is detrimental to its balance and causes the base of the bullet to pendulate or "yaw." The degree of swing from the perpendicular is referred to as the "angle of yaw," and it is for this reason that a high velocity cartridge cutting a target at close range will keyhole, and its penetration be less than at a greater distance, because a well constructed bullet will rapidly lose its yaw and settle to a regular flight. The amount of yaw is directly influenced by the length of the bearing surface of the bullet against the barrel. The shorter this surface, the greater the angle of yaw. For this reason a long round nose bullet has more penetration at short distances than a boat tail sharp pointed or Spitzer type. In general a full jacketed bullet has double the penetration of one of similar shape with soft nose.

The muzzle report is caused by escaping gas striking the air. The bullet report is caused by the piling up of air in front of the bullet. At a distance, only the bullet report is heard, behind the gun the sound heard is combination of both.

The muzzle flash is the dark reddish flash in front of the muzzle caused by powder not completely consumed in the barrel. A peculiar phenomenon familiar to all shooters, is the brilliant bluish ball of fire, usually known as the muzzle blast. When the highly heated gases strike the air they combine with it to create an explosive mixture which in turn explodes, intensifying the muzzle and bullet reports, all of which are heard as one by the shooter.

The amount of muzzle flash and blast varies according to bullet, powder, and barrel length.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPRINGFIELD SERVICE RIFLE

The Springfield Arsenal was opened shortly prior to 1799, when the first American army musket was built there. It was a copy of the French Charlesville rifle, caliber .69, shooting a one ounce ball with a muzzle

velocity of 900 foot seconds. With a few changes, all arms built at Springfield were .69 caliber, until 1842 when the first rifling was introduced and a spherical bullet used. The caliber was next reduced to .58, doubling the effective range from 250 to 500 yards.

In 1866, the first .50 caliber metal cartridge was employed, but lasted only until 1873 when it was reduced to .45 caliber. This rifle stayed until 1893, when the Krag was introduced in the successive models of 1892, 1894, and 1898. The Krag, in turn was discontinued in 1905, when the present day model of 1903, built on the pattern of the Mauser Model 1898, of which it is partly a copy and partly a modification, was adopted.

In 1905, attention was given the Mauser Spitzer bullet, which was adopted in 1906, and one thread was removed from the barrel, reducing the original length from 24 to 23.79 inches. The Spitzer type 1906 cartridge has double the accuracy and about 30 per cent greater velocity, energy, and range than the original 1903 cartridge.

Since 1906 the development has not been in the mechanical features of the rifle, but in the quality of materials used and the ammunition. For this reason the purchaser of a Springfield rifle should see to it that his rifle, if made at Springfield, has a serial number over 800,000, or if made at Rock Island, over 285,507.

We call attention to this because all actions under the respective numbers mentioned are destroyed and replaced when returned to Springfield. On the new actions nickel and chrome vanadium steels are used, together with new processes of heat treatment which assure the greatest degree of safety to the shooter.

The present trend in army rifles is the automatic type, and the time is undoubtedly close at hand when all armies will be so equipped.

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FANCY SHOOTING



FANCY or snap shooting at flying targets with a .22 caliber rifle is often called "trick" shooting. This is the wrong term for there is no trickery about it and any boy who has learned to shoot fairly well at a stationary target can master fancy shooting if he will try hard enough.



You must remember that this sort of shooting is not easy to do and can not be learned in a few hours of practice. But the same general principle apply to all types of accurate shooting, whether at moving or stationary targets. And you must line up your sights and aim in the same careful manner.

Shooting profile pictures, such as an Indian head or a running rabbit, the bullet holes tracing the outline, is a lot of fun and is not so difficult as it might seem.

First practice drawing the outline on cardboard cards about two feet square. Instead of drawing lines, use dots like bullet holes to mark the outline of the figure.

Now try drawing the picture with your rifle. The Remington repeaters are best to use as a single shot requires too much time to reload. Drawing the picture with bullet holes will seem quite different than making it with chalk dots, for you will be several feet away from the picture and things will look different. But keep practicing and you will soon get the knack.

Shooting small objects thrown into the air is another good stunt. Start with an empty tin can, and learn to hit it almost every time before you change to smaller objects. Toss it up yourself, but not too high at first. Generally it will be falling when you fire, so remember to aim a little below such targets.

HANG FIRES AND MISS FIRES

by

ALIBI IKE

(A near champion of Skeet)

Ben Turpin, the famous cross-eyed comedian of the silent screen, contrary to the popular belief, was a dead-shot with a six-shooter.

If you think we are ribbing, try standing ten paces from him with an apple on your head and let him nick your ear instead of the apple.

—x—

A Chicago policeman was killed by his own bullet.

The officer had a running gun fight with a thug. The bandit ran up a tenement house and entered a door with the cop hard behind him. The officer fired at the door. The door proved to be reinforced with steel and a peculiar indentation on the steel plate, at about waist high, made the bullet ricochet in an upward angle and strike the officer between the eyes,

—x—

A rich "hacendero", who all his life sported a super 38 on his belt whenever he went about his lands, had an occasion to use it. A disgruntled farmhand attacked him with a bolo one day. The hacendero unlimbered his pistol and levelled it at the man. Luckily a farm foreman saw the incident, came to the aid of his boss and arrested the would-be attacker.

When the malcontent was being lead away, the hacendero looked at his trusty, rusty Colt and then fainted. The gun was unloaded.

—x—

"Paltiks" are dangerous weapons. Dangerous not only to the one against whom it is used, but to the user as well.

Here is one. A "paltik" maker has just finished one of his contrabands. He was proud of his work, so he loaded his piece with a 20 ga. shell, went to the back yard and pulled the trigger. Bang!

When the smoke cleared the gun-maker was sprawled on the ground, his face bloody from several wounds and his right hand was missing. His gun was broken to small pieces and scattered about.

Faulty breech, weak frame, and a BUM piece as a whole!



A group of competitors in the Club Rifle Championship of the Cosmopolitan Gun Club in 1933. Several best shots of the club are shown in the picture: A. D. Hileman, R. A. Thompson, R. McFrederick, M. Flores, J. B. Hond, Judge Jaranilla and others. Messrs. F. Cortes and A. Rivera were then marksmen.

122 STRAIGHT AT SKEET THAT'S TOM MYERS' RECORD

* * *

Just two weeks from the date of the 12-gauge Opens Skeet Championship, which was to be held at the Cosmopolitan Gun Club at San Pedro Makati, July 9, Tom Myers had a run of 122 straight at skeet. This surpassed his own previous record of 90 straight made three weeks ago. Myers had made 98 x 100 on two previous attempts to make 100 straight and succeeded finally in making his new record.

Tom Myers, however, will still have plenty of competition for the Open medal. Oscar Roehr has been hitting them regularly, and then there is Geo. L. Curtis to reckon with. Curtis has had plenty of competitions in the States and has won his share of medals. In addition, there are R. C. Staight, Judge Delfin Jaranilla, A. D. Hileman and J. E. Norton, all of whom can be counted on to give a good account of themselves.

Competitive shooting with the consequent tension either brings out excellent shooting or may cause an otherwise steady shot to crack.

Good scores are anticipated, as well as an unusually large entry. Skeet shooting has been gaining in popularity in the Philippines and there are now skeet layouts at the Cosmopolitan Gun Club, Baguio Gun Club and Nichols Field.

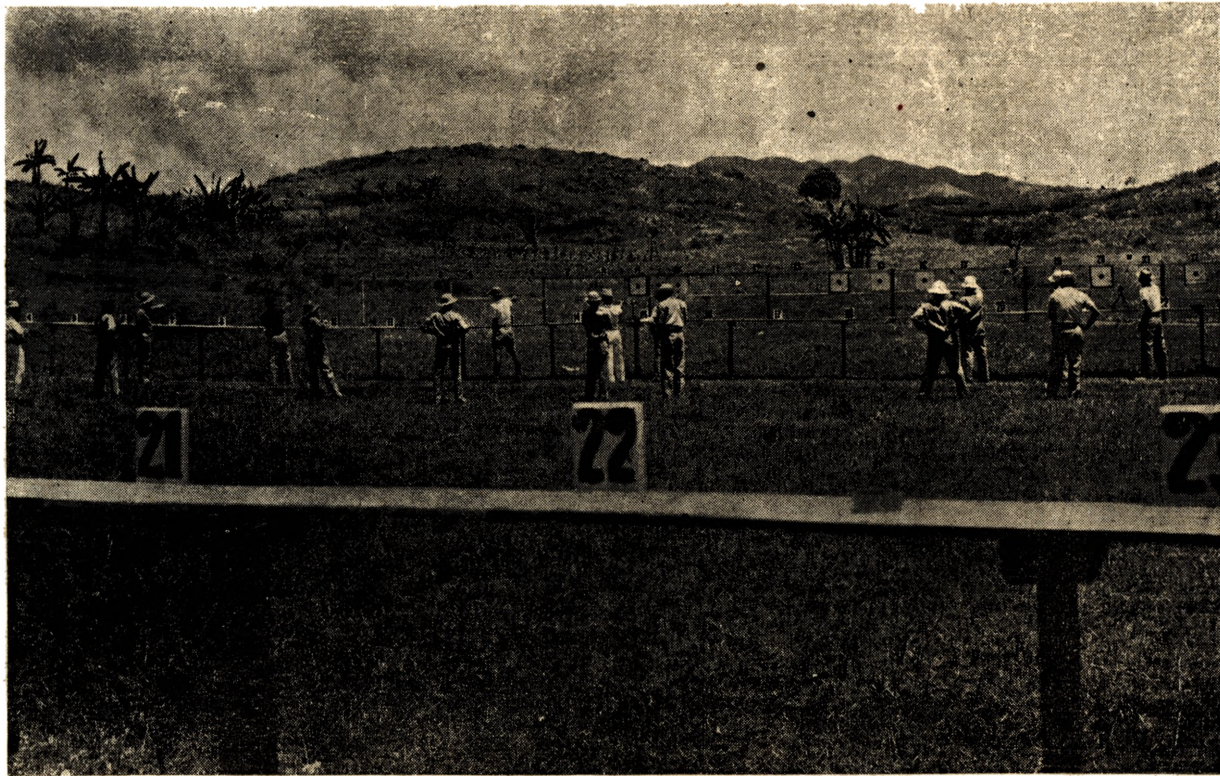
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larger still.**

LIPA GUN CLUB HAS A GOOD START

The Lipa Gun Club was successfully inaugurated last June 25 in Lipa. Batangas, with Jose Manguiat, Armando Mendoza and Jose P. Reyes heading the local crack shoots.

Result of the classification shoot, using .22 caliber pistols on 50 yards NRA target (10 shoots at 15 yards, slow fire) were: Jose Manguiat, 95; Jose P. Reyes, 91; Armando Mendoza, 84; Dr. Vitaliano Luna, 80; Pedro A. Katigbak-Roxas, 80; Pedro Maralit, 80; Jose Recto, 75.

Results of the initiation shots using .22 caliber pistol on 50 yards target NRA ten shots, slow fire, at 15 yards were: Armando Mendoza, 98; Jose Manguiat, 94; Jose P. Reyes, 92; Dr. Vitaliano Luna, 92; Pedro A. Katigbak-Roxas, 90; Lamberto Hermosa, 86; Vicente Malabanan, 86; Tomas Semana, 82; Pedro Maralit, 82; Francisco Katigbak, 80; Bernardino Africa, 78; Wenceslao Aquino, 74; Gregorio Katigbak, 72; and Jose Recto, 70.

The newly-elected officers are Jose M. Manguiat president; Pedro L. Malabanan, secretary-treasurer; Leon M. Katigbak, Felino M. Katigbak and Jose P. Reyes, charge d'affaires; while Teodoro M. Kalaw and Claro M. Recto are honorary officers.

After the shoots, members and guests gathered at the club's headquarter for a stag luncheon.

Classification and Women's Shoot

WITH EMPHASIS ON THE WOMEN

[By MOD. FLORES]

The adoption of the classification courses as prescribed in the 1939 program of shoots (page 57) of the N. R. P. A. was agreed upon at the last meeting of the board of directors on June 17, a resolution to this effect having been approved by that body. These classification courses will replace the qualification courses, requiring all Tyros of the association to fire the former courses as often as possible, until they make the grade.

It will be recalled here that at the time you applied for membership in the N.R.P.A. you heartily endorsed its objective; "To encourage marksmanship especially among young men and women throughout the Islands as a means of National Defense."

In order to live up to this purpose of the N. R. P. A., each member is requested to fire the classification course in either the pistol or the rifle. We do not expect everyone to be able to qualify even as intermediate class but we earnestly request that he should at least fire the prescribed course.

An examination of the list of those who have already fired the classification courses scheduled in our program of activities for this year indicates that many names have not been included to date. It is presumed however that these parties concerned must have either been very busy or overlooked the matter.

In the way of brushing up a little members are earnestly requested to fire the prescribed classification course at their earliest convenience. The N. R. P. A. intends to report later to the Philippine Army the names of those who have qualified in either Pistol or Rifle, and it will indeed be a pleasure to have your name in the list.

* * *

The ladies of N. R. P. A. members are also being called upon to hustle up a bit, this year's ladies' shoot having been poorly attended. The way we look at it, the members are to blame for this because of their indifference in preferring to have the ladies stay at home instead of limbering up in wide open spaces of the ranges and shooting at targets. It is believed that by taking your wife to the ranges once or twice a week, her household duties will not be sorely abandoned. On the contrary, her experience gained outdoors will win for her self-confidence and good company. It might also be mentioned, in this connection, that you are not always on hand to protect your family and home from intruders. . .

In other countries, women are given military training in camps for several months. Here, there is no such law compelling our women to undergo military training. However, the National Defense Act is not for men alone. Women must share with them the burden of military preparedness. The N. R. P. A. has a noble aim to help the Commonwealth Government train the Filipino citizenry, including the women, of course, in this outdoor sport, which in itself is a healthy recreation.

The N. R. P. A. board of directors, therefore, requests all the members to urge and encourage their wives and daughters to learn the art of target shooting for the proper care and handling of fire arms. With this end in view, we have included in our annual program the Ladies Pistol Shoot. This year, this event is scheduled for May 7, 1939, but which was postponed to November on account of the negligible number of entries.

* * *

In passing, we wish to repeat here that the N. R. P. A. ranges are at the disposal of the members from 8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. Before firing, however, please report to the administrative officer or to the range officer. You should also inform either officer on duty that you are shooting for the Classification Shoot.

DUMAGUETE GUN CLUB GETS ITS INCORPORATION PAPERS

The newly organized Dumaguete Gun Club has already received its papers of incorporations and will soon lay down its program of activities. Over at the Matheson farm the club has leased the shooting range, and ranges at various distances are now under construction.

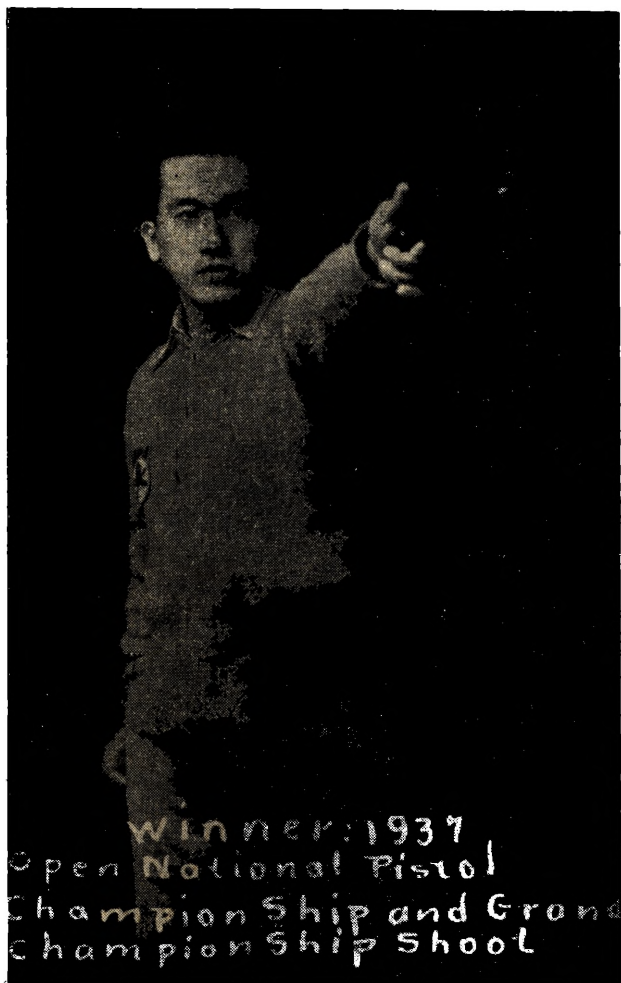
The members of the board of directors of the club are: Dr. Santiago S. Calo, president; Dr. Eduvigio G. Ruperto, vice-president; Lt. Benjamin Viloria, secretary; Felicisimo Flores, treasurer; and Robert S. Matheson, member

Charter members of the club are: Dr. Emilio M. Javier, Mariano Perdices, Eduvigio Ruperto, Alejandro Aviado, Dr. Santiago S. Calo, Jose Flores, Miguel Amil, Leonardo Ozoa, Pedro Flores, Dr. Jesus F. Ozoa, Simeon S. Flores, Lt. Florencio B. Gonzales, Manuel E. Gonzales, Felipe Catadman, Felicisimo Flores, Robert S. Matheson, and Benjamin N. Viloria.

During the recent town fiesta prominent men of the province participated in the open pistol competition held at Silliman ROTC range. About 75 entries competed in the pistol and rifle shoots.

Winners in the pistol competition were: Lt. Benjamin Viloria, 98 points; Godofredo Jorolan, 94 points; Robert S. Matheson, 94 points; Dr. Santiago S. Calo, 93 points. Winners in the rifle competition were: Henry Fleisher, first place; George Fleisher, second place.

Plans are under way for competitions in various distances and calibers, and a program for the monthly shoots will be published.



RAMON VILLAMOR

One of the outstanding Rifle and pistolmen at present. A record holder in 22 cal. Rifle standing position.

Like Mr. Felix Cortes, he is good pistol shot in the NRPA. His hobby is target shooting, and you will always hear of him in the pistol and rifle whenever an open shoots are held. He has already about 40 prizes including Medals and Trophies.

TVT Man Romps Away With Prize At Annual Newspapermen's Shoot

A. Tatlonghari, TVT correspondent in Batangas, and a new member of the N.R.P.A. captured the annual newspapermen's shoot held at at NRPA ranges last June 18, with a score of 194 points. Luis Hizon, another TVT man, was second with 188 points. Juan Collas, of the **Philippines Free Press**, one of the strongest contenders for the title, finished third with 185. This year's newsmen shooting competition was well attended with TVT, DMHM, **Free Press**, and Roces Publications representatives participating. Lively competition featured the day's events. Beer and sandwiches were served after the contest. The absence of S. P. Lopez, last year's winner, was regretted by the N.R.P.A. Hawkins, of the **Bulletin** and Intengan of the **Herald** were also absent.

Miss Jane Wilson, daughter of **United Press** Correspondent Dick Wilson, won the Handicap pistol shoot with 152 points. Austin Johnson of the **Free Press**, was second with 65, Bert Covet of the TVT was third with 48, winning the consolation prize.

In the Hunter's shoot held also on the same day, Attorney Delfin Jaranilla, Jr., one of the islands' outstanding shooters, won the event with sixteen consecutive tens. (Highest number) Lieutenant Carlos Quirino, P. A. Res., placed second with eleven consecutive tens. Attorney V. Baltazar was third with five consecutive tens. Twelve contestants participated in this year's tilt all of them considered as the best shots in the Philippines today. All the contestants who were not able to make consecutive tens were eliminated until the fight narrowed down to Jaranilla, Quirino and Baltazar.

The result of the newsmen's shoot:

1. A. Tatlonghari, TVT -----	194
2. L. Hizon, TVT -----	188
3. J. Collas, Free Press -----	180
4. F. G. Tutay, Free Press -----	156
5. D. L. Francisco, Free Press -----	155
6. Miss Jane Wilson, U. Press -----	152
7. Mrs. Bert Covet, TVT -----	115
8. C. Claudio, DMHM -----	97
9. A. Johnson, Free Press -----	65
10. T. Capertl, Roces Pub. -----	62
11. P. Jose, Graphic -----	50
12. Bert Covet, TVT -----	48

My First Experience in Shooting

It Was Not A Pleasant Beginning, But It's Worth Remembering

By FLAVIO G. CANUEL

Life Member

N.R.P.A.

It was sometime in 1928 that a very good friend of mine, Mr. Mod. Flores, invited me to shoot in the Cosmopolitan Gun Club. I was jubilant over this invitation for I thought then it would give me a chance to be on the firing line, without in the least thinking of the effects on my physique that my first shots would give me.

I began firing on a Caliber 22 revolver, first at 10 yards, then at 15 meters, and finally at 25 yards. I made out not a very discouraging record and I felt the thrill and beauty of shooting. Then I tried a Caliber 45 government model pistol and my first shot at 10 yards was, maybe by chance, perfectly in the Bull's eye. The successive shots, however, notwithstanding the very short distance, belied my efficiency as a promising tyro. My tutor, Mr. Flores, instructed me how to aim, squeeze the trigger and to forget the recoil or kick, but no amount of instruction or encouragement, however, could conquer the fear that I might lose grip of the pistol, for the kick of a Caliber 45 pistol is such that an unexperienced man would naturally feel it while firing. With such predicament visible on my pale face, I stopped firing on the Caliber 45 pistol by pretending that I was very tired already. This I had to resort to because Mr. Flores introduced me to those then gathered in the range as one who for years had been handling, checking and certifying almost all kinds and makes of firearms, being then employed in the Firearms Section of the Philippine Constabulary, but absolutely a green horn in actual firing of firearms.

Afterwards I joined the gang firing on Caliber 30 H. P. rifles. I remembered I fired two shots at standing position and another two on a kneeling position, at a distance of 200 yards, but to my bewilderment, the red flag was hurled after every shot. I made better results in the prone position and out of my twenty shots, about five or six buried deep in the target, not one in the Bull's eye. The poor mark I obtained did not bother me a bit for that was my first time to fire on Caliber 30 rifle; it was the almost unbearable strain and pain I felt in the muscles

and bones of my shoulder, arm and breast, which put me to bed for two consecutive days. In my confinement, I was censuring Mr. Flores for having brought me to a gun club but when I got over all these pains and returned to my desk already refreshed, I began to feel very grateful to Mr. Flores for having given me an opportunity not only to do target practice but to breathe fresh air in the range, forget office worries, and associate and mingle with real, dyed-in-the-wool sportsmen.

Several months ago, on a regular day, I stealthily fired on Caliber 22 pistol in the Pureza range of N.R.P.A. and I found myself a much better shot than in my first try-out at the Cosmopolitan Gun Club. This is due perhaps to a frequent private target practice I had during the intervening period. I have in some degree conquered the natural fear in firing any gun and observed the correct principles of shooting. From my experience, I gather that it is essential and seemingly indispensable to have frequent target practice in a well established range in order that proficiency in actual handling, firing and using of firearms may be attained. I would, therefore, suggest to all members of the N.R.P.A., myself not excluded, to have constant target practice in the ranges of the club.

La Estrella Del Norte

LEVY HERMANOS, INC.



Judge D. Jaranilla while at the firing line. He always concentrates his mind on the flying bluerocks.

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CLUB KNEELING RIFLE SHOOT—This is the group of contestants in the last Club Kneeling Rifle Shoot held last June 11, 1939. Winners in this event were Mr. R. Villamor, first prize; Lt. H. Neilson, second, and Mr. T. Kalaw, Jr., third.

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Monthly Dues	1.00

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No Entrance Fee—Monthly Dues only ₱1.00

Sustaining Member—For Foreigners only

Entrance Fee	₱10.00
Monthly Dues	1.00

For Particular write to NRPA, P. O. Box 883, Manila

Clip application blank on page 56

SURPRISES APLENTY FEATURED COSMOPOLITAN 12 GAUGE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

* * *

Surprises galore marked the annual 12 gauge open championship held at the Cosmopolitan Gun Club at San Pedro Makati, last June 18. The results were far from what local dopesters predicted.

Tom Myers won first place with 192 x 200. Oscar Roehr and Tom Highsmith were tied for second with 189 each. In the shoot off, Roehr won giving him second and Tom Highsmith third place. Joe Beech won high novice with 184.

Just a year ago Roehr won high novice in the 1938 open so it can readily be seen that his shooting has steadily improved. Trap shooting is an exacting game and missing a few birds puts one in the class with the also-runs.

Young Joe Beech looks like a natural shooter. Maybe it runs in the family as his brother is also an expert shot. His score of 184 x 200 is no mean lead and besides it was his first competition of any kind in trap shooting. He has served ample notice that he will have to be reckoned with in future competitions.

Baguio Gun Club had a representative group of shooters here and had they had the opportunity for more practice on the local traps to familiarize themselves with the angles and speed more than one medal would have gone to the Mountain Province. The Baguio crowd consisted of Tom Highsmith, J. I. Highsmith, A. K. Neville, Mike Gribben, Wm. McGee, Allen Hight, I. F. Lupton. H. C. Heald was also present but did not participate.

A good crowd attended and enjoyed the food and drinks.

Dr. RAMON SOLER

ATIMONAN

TAYABAS

THE GUN SHOP

By

JIM CROSSMAN

LATEST RED W JOB

Name: Model 75 Winchester

Age: Practically none, being as it's brand new

Weight: 8 pounds

Personal Description: Light weight targer rifle, 28" barrel, Winchester designed targer sights with inter-changeable inserts in the front and 1/4 minute clicks in the rear, but some very peculiar graduations on the latter. Sight line is practically target-scope height, with stock to match, generally similar to stock on the M/52 and M/70 target rifles, length 13-1/8, drop about 1-3/4 comb, 2-1/4 heel. Sling swivels adapted to wide government sling, front swivel adjustable front barrel band, M/72 bolt in the M/69 receiver. Bolt cocks on opening and is a fairly smooth working affair. Trigger pull adjustable by undressing the rifle and turning a screw in the bottom of the works.

Personal habits: Poppa Time has been galloping along at such a rate that we haven't gotten around to shooting this gun. However groups sent out by Winchester average 1.3" for one rifle, 1.45 for another, each average for 5 ten shot groups at 100 yards, muzzle and elbow rest.

Financial arrangement: By collecting 2,995 pennies you can sell this gun to any eager customer. The \$29.95 includes target sights and a sling. For target work those sights should be worth 5 bucks easily.

Although approximately a peewee M/52, it isn't in the price class of that rifle or the M/37 Remington, but comes closer to the M/19 Savage and 416 Stevens. It's not as heavy as the 52 and for that reason is much better adapted to four position work, school rifle teams, young shooters or the female of the species. You should call it to the attention of your local junior ciub or school team.

Being designed primarily as a target rifle, it needs a little reworking to make it a good field and plinking gun. However it looks a fine little job and should be quite popular in its field.

NEW POLY

A long letter comes to hand from E. Fielh White, Headman of the Poly Choke outfit. And it seems, according to this letter, that the Poly boys have something new on the fire, the net result of which will be to give them all the advantages of both the Poly Choke and the Cutts Compensator, with none of their disadvantages, which would be something. The Cutts is famous for its beautiful patterns and, in a lesser degree, its recoil reduction, but infamous for its looks and noise: Poly claims they can get the patterns and recoil reduction of the Cutts without its noise and with their own quick choke-change. Nothing but reading material to experiment with so far but hope to shoot one soon.

CHISELING

Unpleasant rumor that two or three brothers were caught gypping at Perry this year, a rather unusual occurrence as the boys are usually pretty well behaved back there. It's something we hate to see crop up and are glad to note that chisellers were knocked down plenty hard. Nobody can make a living off prize money in the rifle game, so it must be played for fun. Durned if we can see the fun in beating anyone else by cheating and taking points not earned. When you set up rules to play any game it seems as though you should stick by 'em, even if they

(Continued on page 53)

FARMACIA CENTRAL

DEALERS IN PERFUMERIES

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

* * *

PRESCRIPTIONS



MR. JOSE TEEHANKEE, JR.

Manager

248 ROSARIO.

MANILA

(Continued from page 53)

The .22 apparently exerts some mild preserving effect and some of our .22's haven't seen a rod in months, but they are shot every week or so. Lead is very easily removed with a wad of fine steel wool on the end of the cleaning rod and we use this prescription in de-leading our shotguns. Some .22's, especially revolvers, will lead badly, particularly with dry high speed ammunition.

Government .45 and .30'06 ammunition has a corrosive primer, and some special commercial ammunition will rust your gun, but the chances of getting hold of this aren't very great. A thorough cleaning with water or some good solvent is necessary after using this ammunition. Metal fouling—a deposit of copper from the bullet jacket, usually built up on the lands—is not so well known these days, fortunately. It's easiest removed with "ammonia dope," for which there are several formulas.

So even if your customer is going to use rustless ammunition you can, with a clear conscience, peddle him a cleaning rod, some patches and some good gun grease or oil. We don't like a light oil, because in time it will run off, leaving part of the bore unprotected. We rusted several guns at the muzzle before we discovered what was going on.

* * *

HUNTERS' HEADQUARTERS

Dealers in
FIREARMS
AND
AMMUNITIONS



307 BUSTOS

MANILA

(Continued from page 51)

don't happen to please you, otherwise the game loses all points.

Fortunately cheating is rather rare in the shooting game, although there are chisellers in any game who'd rather play it crooked than straight. The regular Service teams are plenty hard boiled and if they catch a man taking a point he doesn't deserve he's all washed up right now.

BROAD GUARD

Harrington and Richardsen's smart feller, Walter Roper, sends out one of their new wide trigger guards for the H & R Ultra model. It's about twice as wide as the old guard and feels much more comfortable. Walter said as how it was an easy job to replace guards, being necessary to remove only one pin. Which is quite true, only he forgot to say how to replace all the parts that fell out when the old guard was removed and we need a couple of blueprints for same. But despite this, the wide guard does make that already good-feeling gun hand even better.

BLACKBIRDS, EH?

Boy friend takes on a dove hunt for the first time and reports back that they're no fun—too much like shooting blackbirds. Mebbeso, but we wish we could take him by the hand and show him some dove shoots we've tied into. From slow, easy birds that you could knock down with a dirty look to high speed darting flight, they offer more variety of shooting than any birds we know of. If you get by trees when they're coming in to roost, you only need a slingshot to get a limit—if you're a slingshot expert. But when they really start places, it's a different story.

GUN CLEANING

A lot of the boys gleefully heaved out all their cleaning equipment when this non-rust ammunition came out. But a little while later you could have found many of them scabbling around in the pile looking for this stuff, or sneaking in the back door of the sporting goods store. Despite non-rust ammunition the cleaning rod is still a valuable accessory. A gun barrel is, after all, merely a polished piece of steel and under the right conditions will rust without the aid and assistance of primer deposit. So it has to be given the protection that any polished piece of steel needs. When used with rustless ammunition, we merely wipe out the bores of our guns with a dry patch and coat with a good gun oil or grease if they are to be left for any time. This probably isn't necessary where a gun is shot every few days, but it's easier to do this little task than it is to scrub out a lot of rust. Before shooting, of course, they should be wiped out with another dry patch.

(Continued on page 52)

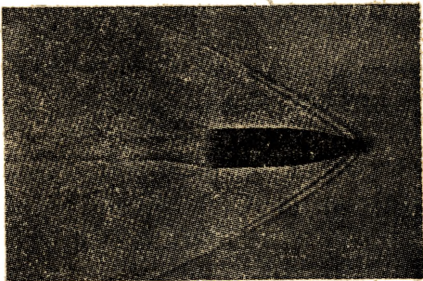
WESTERN BOAT-TAIL BULLETS

GREATER VELOCITY BY PRODUCING A BULLET WITH LESS TAIL DRAG

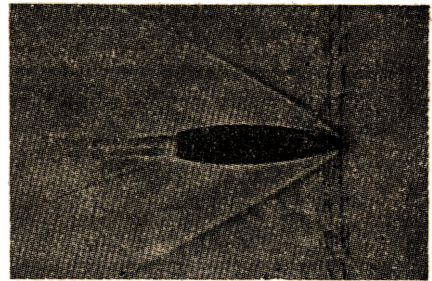
As a bullet flies through the air, the air stream passing from point to base tends to create a vacuum at the base which acts as a drag on the forward progress of the bullet. The greater the velocity, the more noticeable this vacuum or vortex (see illustration). By using a bullet with a reduced tail diameter, the negative effect of the vortex is reduced with consequent greater velocity. This has been known for some time, but until a few years ago bullets of this type proved erratic and inaccurate.

The Western Cartridge Company produced the first boat-tail bullets from an accuracy standpoint. These new bullets were submitted in the United States Ordnance Department tests and performed so well that they have since been adopted by the United States and other governments for their service rifle ammunition. They have been used by the world's best shots on the range and their remarkable accuracy has contributed to many world's records.

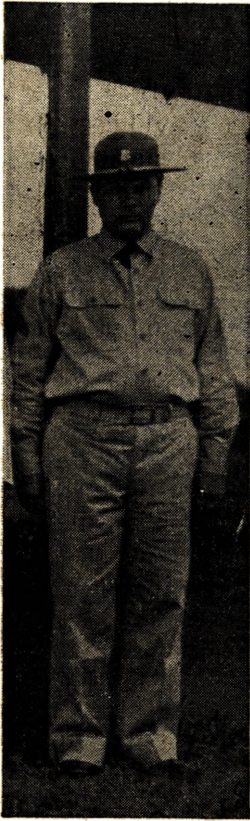
This is the First Boat-Tail Bullet to Win a U. S. Government Accuracy Test



Remarkable photograph of bullet travelling 2,700 feet per second, showing air resistance at point and base. Compare the wide vortex or tail drag with that of the boat-tail bullet shown on the opposite picture.

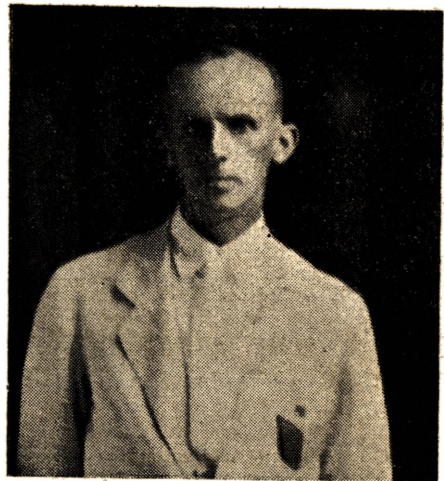


Actual photograph made by United States Bureau of Standards illustrating how the Western Boat-tail bullet reduces air resistance. Note particularly how the reduction in base diameter diminishes the area of tail drag or vortex.



**Sgt. M. Burlingame,
of the Nichols Field
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ern Olympic Pistol
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He was the best shot in his
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Date -----, 193-----

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I believe in the aims and purposes of the NATIONAL RIFLE & PISTOL ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINES and wish to become an----- member. Should my application be accepted I promise to do all in my power to further the interest of the Association. *"I further agree to fire the annual qualification either in pistol or rifle or both, in compliance with the existing regulation of the N. R. P. A., in furtherance of the NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.*

Complying with the requirement, I am sending herewith the amount of P----- to cover the initial fee and one month dues.

I certify that I am----- a citizen of the Philippines, born at ----- on -----

Signature

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