TRAINING REGULATIONS, No. 150–10.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, *June 6, 1923.*

MARKSMANSHIP.

RIFLE—GENERAL.

Prepared under direction of the Chief of Infantry.

This pamphlet supersedes Part III, "Rifle Marksmanship."

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SECTION I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

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1. **Scope.**—This manual prescribes rules and regulations applicable to the general subject of rifle marksmanship.

2. **Object.**—The object of this manual is to provide a thorough and uniform system of conducting rifle training throughout the military service.

3. **Duties of higher commanders.**—*a. The department or corps area commander.*—(1) Provides complete facilities for rifle instruction at or near each post within his department or corps area.

(2) Supervises the instruction in rifle training of the troops within his department or corps area.

(3) Satisfies himself that the principles governing rifle training are fully understood and carried out according to regulations.

All duties herein delegated to department or corps area commanders will, in the case of exempted stations, be carried out by chief of branch concerned.

b. The post commander.—(1) Exercises general supervision over the rifle training of all the troops within his post.

(2) Exercises direct supervision over the rifle training of the troops of his own tactical unit.

(3) Satisfies himself that the approved programs of rifle training are complied with faithfully.

(4) Requires that all men on special duty who are required to fire be given as much preparatory instruction and range practice as is given other men.

c. The regimental commander.—(1) Exercises direct supervision over the rifle training of his command.

(2) When he considers it necessary, appoints a well-qualified officer as officer in charge of rifle instruction.

(3) Submits reports through channels to the department or corps area commander and to the chief of the branch of the service or of the bureau to which he belongs. In these reports he shows the results obtained in rifle practice and give reasons, if any, for the failure of any organization of his command to attain the minimum standard of proficiency.

4. Regular practice season.—*a.* The period of the regular practice season is designated by the department or corps area commander upon the recommendation of the post commander. It is usually ordered as early in the year as weather and climatic conditions will permit of efficient instruction.

b. Under ordinary conditions the regular practice season for the Regular Army will cover a period of 6 weeks for each organization. A period of not more than 2 weeks is devoted to preparatory exercises and 4 weeks to range practice. When unforeseen circumstances are such as to cause a delay during the period of instruction the time may be extended by the post commander.

c. During the period designated as the regular practice season, known distance firing will be carried on. Although record firing should take place on favorable days and under the most favorable circumstances, the men will have practice under variable conditions of weather. Care should be taken that the shooting is not held under such adverse conditions as to make the firing unprofitable.

d. Organizations actually firing will normally be excused from all post duties during the regular practice season, those duties being performed by the remainder of the garrison.

e. All range work will be performed by the troops firing, except that during record practice such officers as may be required for duty in the pit will be detailed from troops not firing.

f. The regular practice season for units of the National Guard and Organized Reserves will be of such duration and ordered at such times as may be best suited for effective training.

g. When, because of an emergency, the time for all training is necessarily short, the period devoted to rifle practice may have to be reduced to 4 weeks, or even 2 weeks. Under no conditions will any man be given range practice until he has had a thorough course in the preparatory exercises.

5. Supplementary practice season.—*a.* The supplementary practice season is designated by the post or regimental commander. It is usually placed as

late in the fall as is consistent with efficient instruction. It covers a period of from 2 to 4 weeks. However, this practice may be held at any time when circumstances make it advisable.

b. All persons required by regulations to fire, who for any reason failed to fire or to qualify during the regular season's practice, or who joined after the regular season's practice, will fire during the supplementary season.

c. All persons below the grade of expert rifleman, who are authorized to fire, may fire for instruction during the supplementary season's practice, provided that the necessary ammunition is available.

d. All persons who have not fired for record during the calendar year may qualify during the supplementary season under the rules governing record practice.

e. Members of the National Guard who fail to qualify in the regular practice season may fire for record and may qualify in the supplementary practice season, provided that at least 30 days intervene between the firing of the record course in the regular practice season and the firing of the record course in the supplementary practice season. Thus members of the National Guard may be given two opportunities to qualify in each calendar year.

6. Continuous practice.—Rifle practice is not limited to a particular season. Commanding officers will adopt such measures as may be necessary to maintain a high state of excellence in rifle firing throughout the year. The particular measures adopted will depend upon the facilities near the post or station. The measures taken may provide for competitions between individuals or organizations or the encouragement of small-bore rifle teams.

7. Recruit instruction.—As soon as recruits are issued rifles they will be given the necessary instruction in simple nomenclature, safety precautions, care of the rifle, sighting, positions, trigger squeeze, bolt operation, and rapid-fire exercises in order to insure their ability to simulate fire properly in drills and field exercises. Usually 10 hours is time enough for this phase of instruction.

8. Individual classification of riflemen.—*a.* Riflemen are classified as expert riflemen, sharpshooters, marksmen, and unqualified men according to the proficiency exhibited in record practice.

b. The unqualified class includes all persons on the rolls of an organization at the close of the regular practice season who fired a record course and failed to qualify as marksmen or better, and all those who for any reason did not fire.

9. Minimum standard of proficiency.—In order to be classed as proficient in rifle training, every company, troop, or like organization must qualify as marksmen or better at least 80 per cent of all persons who fired the course during the regular season's practice. Every company, troop, or like organization which fails to qualify 80 per cent of all persons firing during the regular season's practice will be classed as deficient in rifle training, and the commanding officer thereof will be required to state the reasons for such failure.

10. Apparatus.—The use during instruction practice of complicated apparatus which can not be readily improvised from materials at hand is prohibited. The simple apparatus described below is ample for all purposes.

a. Sighting bar.—(1) Provide a bar of wood about 1 by 2 inches and 4½ feet long. Cut two thin slots 1 inch deep across the edge. Place one slot 5½ inches from the end and the other 26 inches from the same end of the bar. (See Fig. B, Pl. 1.)

(2) Make a front sight of thin metal ½ inch by 3 inches bent in the shape of an "L" and tack it to the edge of the bar between the two slots and ½ inch from the slot nearest the end. (See Figs. D (d), and D (g), Pl. 1.) Have the leg of the "L" project above the bar ½ to ¾ of an inch. (See Fig. C, Pl. 1.)

(3) Make an eyepiece from a piece of tin or zinc 3 by 7 inches. (Figs. D (c), D (f), and D (h), Pl. 1.) Cut along the dotted lines to form a shape shown in figure. Tack this eyepiece to the end of the bar farthest from the slots so that the top of the eyepiece extends 1 inch above the top of the bar. (See Fig. C, Pl. 1.) Make a round hole 0.03 of an inch in diameter in the middle of the eyepiece ½ inch above the bar.

(4) Make a peep rear sight of thin metal or cardboard 3 by 3 inches and cut a round hole ¾ of an inch in diameter in its center. (See Fig. D (b), Pl. 1.)

(5) Cut an open rear sight of thin metal or cardboard 1½ by 3 inches with a semicircular notch ¾ of an inch wide in the middle of one of the long edges. (See Fig. D (e), Pl. 1.)

(6) Cut a piece of thin metal or cardboard 3 by 3 inches, painted white, and have a black bull's-eye ½ of an inch in diameter painted or pasted on the center. (See Fig. D (a), Pl. 1.)

(7) Place two pieces of tin 1 inch wide and 3 inches long in each slot. Fold the loose ends away from each other and tack them to the sides of the box. (See Fig. C, Pl. 1.)

(8) Blacken the eyepiece, the front sight, the rear sights, and the top of the bar.

b. Rifle rest.—An empty ammunition box or any other well-made box of suitable size, with notches cut in the ends to fit the rifle closely, makes a good rifle rest. The rifle is placed in these notches with the trigger guard close to and outside of one end. The sling is loosened and pulled to one side. The box is half filled with earth or sand to make it more stationary.

c. Sighting disks.—Sighting disks are of three sizes. The disk to be used at a distance of 50 feet is about 3 inches in diameter. This disk is made of tin or cardboard and mounted on a handle, as shown in Plate 2. The bull's-eye will be mounted on a background of clean white paper. The disks to be used at 200 and 500 yards are, respectively, 10 and 20 inches in diameter. These disks are painted black and mounted on white handles, which are 4 or 5 feet long. All bull's-eyes will be black and circular and will have a hole in the center large enough to admit the point of a pencil.

d. Range equipment, etc.—The range will be provided with benches, cleaning racks, and scorers' tables.

SECTION II.

PERSONNEL TO FIRE—COURSES TO BE FIRED—QUALIFICATION.

	Paragraph.
Personnel to fire	11
General provisions governing courses	12
Course A	13
Course B	14
Course C	15
Course D	16
Qualification	17

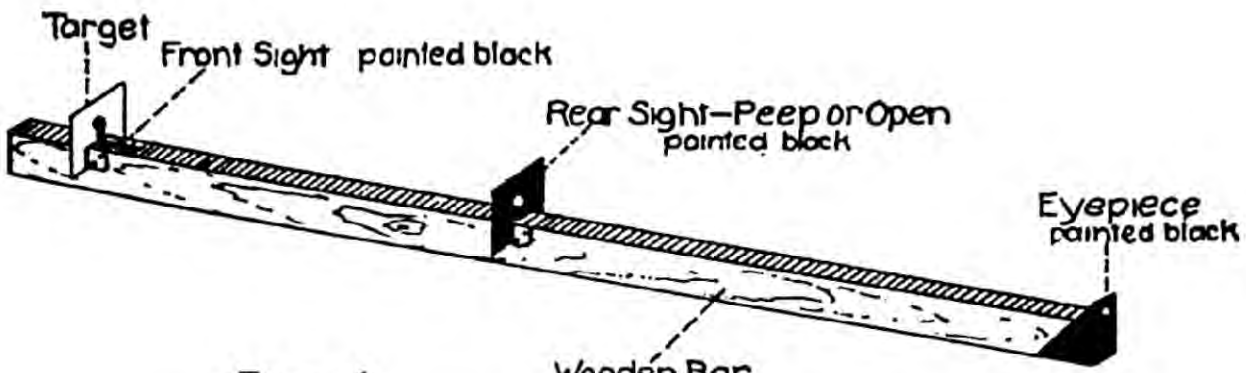

FIG. A

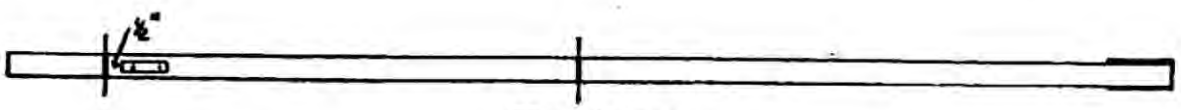

FIG. B.

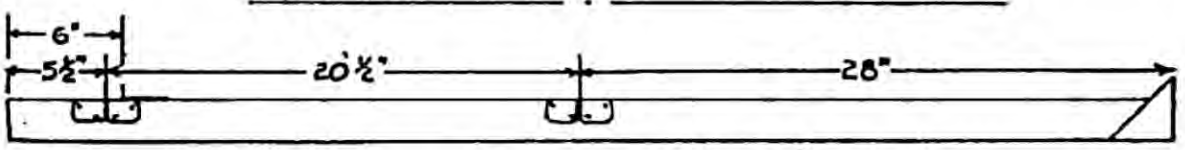

FIG. C. Side View

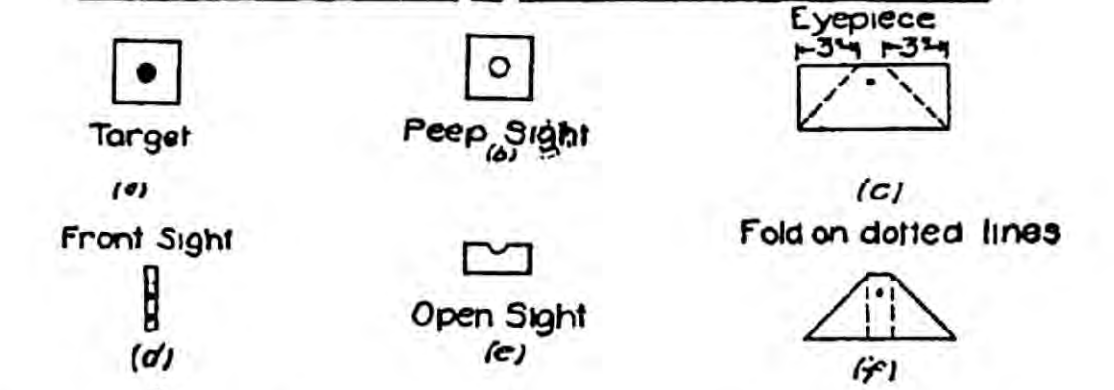

FIG. D.

Construction

Wooden Bar – 1"×2"×4'6" (Approx.)
Eyepiece – Thin metal 3"×7"–Hole .03" D.
Rear Sight–Thin metal or Cardboard
3"×3" Hole in Center ¾" D.
Front Sight– Thin metal ½"×3" Bent "L" Shape
Target–Thin metal or Cardboard 3"×5" painted
white – Black bullseye ¾" D. in Center.
Slits – 1" deep may be lined with thin metal strips.

PLATE 1.

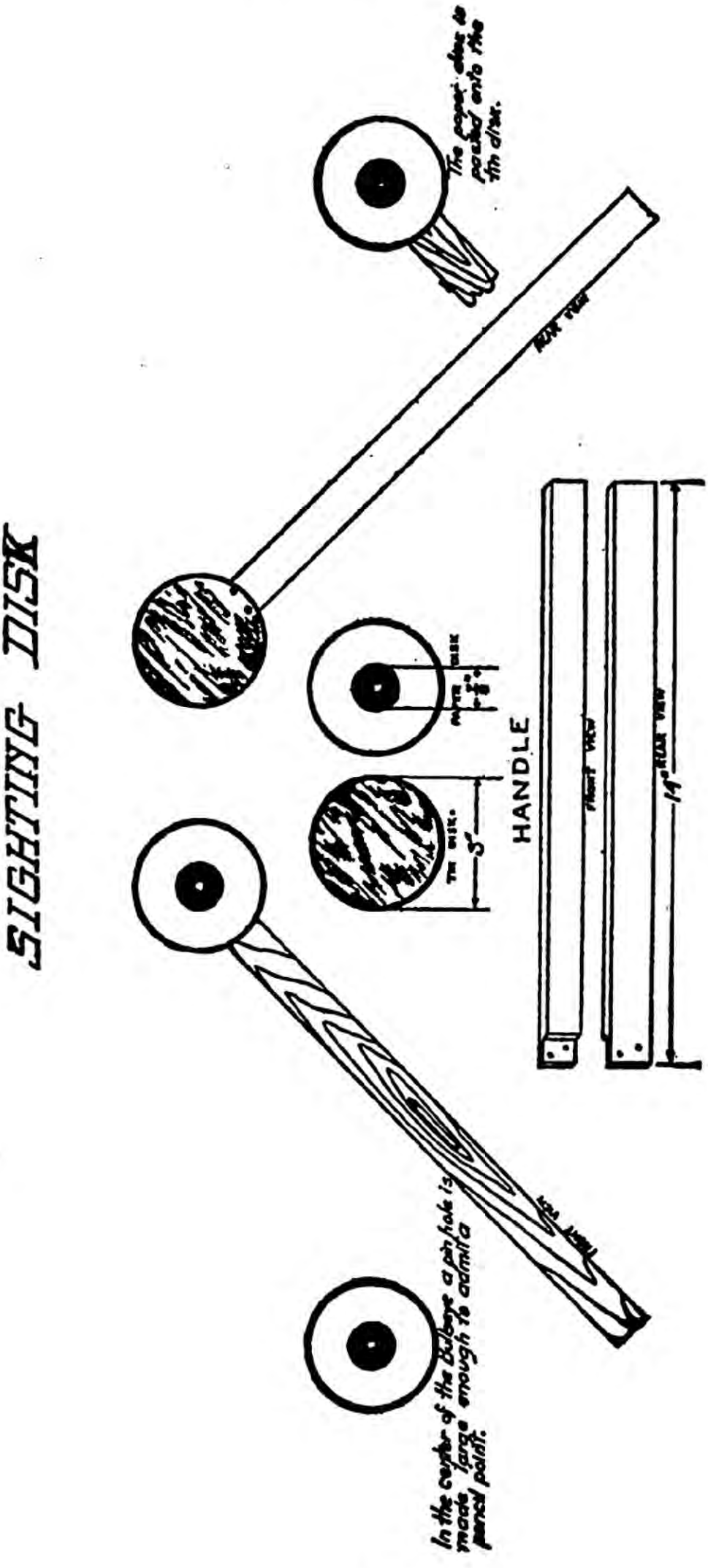
SIGHTING DISK
The paper disk is pasted onto the tin disk.
REAR VIEW
TIN DISK
3"
HANDLE
FRONT VIEW
14" REAR VIEW
FRONT VIEW
In the center of the bulbeye a pin hole is made large enough to admit a pencil point.

PLATE 2.

11. Personnel to fire.—*a.* The following table shows a classification of personnel for the purpose of determining who will fire, subject to the provisions of AR 35–2380, and the courses to be fired.

(1)

Classification of personnel.	Course to be fired.			
	A	B	C	D
1. All enlisted men of the rifle company, Infantry regiment, and of the troop, Cavalry regiment, who are armed with the rifle, automatic rifle or machine rifle	(*a*)	.....	.....	.....
2. All enlisted men of the Infantry, Cavalry, Coast Artillery, Corps of Engineers, Quartermaster Corps, Ordnance and Chemical Warfare Service not included in 1 above, who are armed with the rifle, automatic rifle or the machine rifle	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	.....
3. All enlisted men of the Infantry, Cavalry, Coast Artillery, Corps of Engineers, Quartermaster Corps, Ordnance, or Chemical Warfare Service not included in 1 and 2 above	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
4. All enlisted men, for whom additional compensation is authorized for special qualification in the use of the rifle, automatic rifle or the machine rifle, not serving with an organization which fires a qualification course, except those included in 5 below	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
5. All officers and enlisted men on duty with Reserve Officers' Training Corps units which fire a qualification course with the rifle or automatic rifle	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)
6. All members of Reserve Officers' Training Corps units and Citizens' Military Training Camps and civilian rifle clubs	〃	〃	〃	〃
7. All officers of less than 15 years' service on duty with troops required to fire	〃	〃	〃	〃
8. All officers of Infantry, Cavalry, Coast Artillery, Corps of Engineers, Quartermaster Corps, Ordnance, and Chemical Warfare Service, not included above.	〃	〃	〃	〃
9. Warrant officers	〃	〃	〃	〃
10. Cadets, United States Military Academy	〃	〃	〃	〃

(2) Explanatory notes.

(*a*) Required to fire Course A: National Guard organizations may be authorized by the Militia Bureau, under specific conditions, to fire Course B, Course C, or Course D. Such authority may be so granted in the following cases:

1. Where a suitable range for Course A is not available.

2. Where, although a suitable range for Course A may be available, still lack of time or the status of marksmanship training of organizations (or certain members thereof), would prevent the attainment of profitable results.

(*b*) Required to fire either Course A, Course B, or Course C. The choice of courses to be made by the regimental, separate battalion, or station commander, subject to approval by the department or corps area commander.

(*c*) Authorized and may be required to fire either Course A, Course B, Course C, or Course D. The question of firing and the choice of courses to be fired is discretionary with the regimental, separate battalion, or station commander, subject to approval by the department or corps area commander.

(*d*) Authorized to fire either Course A, Course B, Course C, or Course D. The discretion lies with the regimental, separate battalion, or station commander, subject to approval by the department or corps area commander and to such restrictions as may be imposed by Army Regulations governing transportation charges.

(*e*) Authorized to fire either Course A, Course B, Course C, or Course D. The discretion lies with the professor of military science and tactics.

(*f*) Authorized to fire either Course A, Course B, Course C, or Course D. The choice of courses to be made by the local commander.

(*g*) Required to fire the course fired by the troops with which they are on duty.

b. All officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men who are authorized or required to fire and who are not on duty with a company or like organization, will, if they fire, be attached to some organization for practice, or otherwise be provided for by their regimental, separate battalion, or station commander, who will be responsible for their classification and the reports connected therewith.

c. Upon the recommendation of the surgeon, the post commander may excuse officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men from rifle practice.

d. The department or corps area commander is authorized to excuse any individual or unit from the required target practice, or to direct that they fire a shorter course than that herein required.

12. General provisions governing courses.—*a. Instruction practice.*—(1) The instuction practice prescribed in the tables for each course is made to fit the usual case and is meant to serve as a guide. The procedure may be changed by the officer in charge of the firing when unusual local conditions make such action advisable. The general plan, as outlined in the tables, of beginning the practice in the prone position with the sandbag rest and of going next to practice in the prone position without the sandbag rest, will be followed.

(2) The first 10 shots in rapid fire at each range may be fired in two scores of two clips each, the clips for each score containing 5 dummy cartridges and 5 loaded cartridges mixed. This form of practice is excellent training and saves ammunition. Its use at other times during the instruction practice is authorized and recommended.

(3) The amount of instruction practice is not limited to that prescribed in the tables. Such additional practice as time and ammunition allowance permit will be given.

b. Record practice.—The order of sequence in firing the record course may be changed when local conditions make such action advisable.

13. Course A.—*a. Instruction practice.*

TABLE I.—*Slow fire.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
200	No limit	10	A	Prone with sandbag.
300	do	10	A	Do.
500	do	10	B	Do.
600	do	10	B	Do.

TABLE II.—*Slow fire—To be fired twice.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
200	No limit	10	A	Prone without sandbag.
300	do	10	A	Do.
500	do	10	B	Do.
600	do	[1] 10	B	Prone with sandbag.

[1] Two sighting shots (2 s. s.) will be fired at 600 yards.

TABLE III.—*Slow fire.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
300	No limit	10	A	Sitting.
300	.....do	10	A	Kneeling.
200	.....do	10	A	Standing.

TABLE IV.—*Rapid fire.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
200	1 minute	10	D	Sitting or kneeling from standing.
300	1 minute, 10 seconds	10	D	Prone from standing.
500	1 minute, 20 seconds	10	D	Prone.

b. Record practice.

TABLE V.—*Slow fire.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
200	No limit	10	A	Standing.
300	.....do	10	A	5 sitting, 5 kneeling.
500	.....do	10	B	Prone.
600	.....do	[1] 10	B	Prone with sandbag.

[1] Two sighting shots (2 s. s.) will be fired at 600 yards.

TABLE VI.—*Rapid fire.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
200	1 minute	10	D	Sitting or kneeling from standing.
300	1 minute, 10 seconds	10	D	Prone from standing.
500	1 minute, 20 seconds	10	D	Prone.

14. Course B.—*a. Instruction practice.*

TABLE I.—*Slow fire.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
200	No limit	10	A	Prone with sandbag.
300	.....do	10	A	Do.
500	.....do	10	B	Do.

TABLE II.—*Slow fire—To be fired twice.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
200	No limit	10	A	Prone without sandbag.
300	.....do	10	A	Do.
500	.....do	10	B	Do.

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TABLE III.—*Slow fire.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
300	No limit	10	A	Sitting.
300	.....do	10	A	Kneeling.
200	.....do	10	A	Standing.

TABLE IV.—*Rapid fire.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
200	1 minute	10	D	Sitting or kneeling from standing.
300	1 minute, 10 seconds	10	D	Prone from standing.

b. Record practice.

TABLE V.—*Slow fire.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
200	No limit	10	A	Standing.
300	.....do	10	A	5 sitting, 5 kneeling.
500	.....do	10	B	Prone.

TABLE VI.—*Rapid fire.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
200	1 minute	10	D	Sitting or kneeling from standing.
300	1 minute, 10 seconds	10	D	Prone from standing.

15. Course C.—*a. Instruction practice.*

TABLE I.—*Slow fire—To be fired twice.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
200	No limit	10	A	Prone with sandbag.
300	.....do	10	A	Do.

TABLE II.—*Slow fire—To be fired twice.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
200	No limit	10	A	Prone without sandbag.
300	.....do	10	A	Do.

TABLE III.—*Slow fire.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
300	No limit	10	A	Sitting.
300	.....do	10	A	Kneeling.
200	.....do	10	A	Standing.

TABLE IV.—*Rapid fire.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
200	1 minute	10	D	Sitting or kneeling from standing.
300	1 minute, 10 seconds	10	D	Prone from standing.

b. Record practice.

TABLE V.—*Slow fire.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
200	No limit	10	A	Standing.
300	do	10	A	5 sitting, 5 kneeling.
300	do	10	A	Prone.

TABLE VI.—*Rapid fire.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
200	1 minute	10	D	Sitting from standing.
300	1 minute, 10 seconds	10	D	Prone from standing.

16. **Course D.**—*a. Instruction practice.*

TABLE I.—*Slow fire—To be fired three times before proceeding with Table II.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
200	No limit	10	A	Prone with sandbag.
200	do	10	A	Prone.

TABLE II.—*Slow fire.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
200	No limit	10	A	Sitting.
200	do	10	A	Kneeling.
200	do	10	A	Standing.

TABLE III.—*Rapid fire.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
200	1 minute	10	D	Prone.
200	do	10	D	Sitting or kneeling.
200	do	10	D	

b. Record practice.

TABLE IV.—*Slow fire.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
200	No limit	10	A	Prone.
200	do	10	A	5 sitting, 5 kneeling.
200	do	10	A	Standing.

TABLE V.—*Rapid fire.*

Range.	Time.	Shots.	Target.	Position.
200	1 minute	10	D	Prone from standing.
200	do	10	D	Kneeling or sitting from standing.

17. Qualification.—The minimum aggregate scores required for qualification in each course are as follows:

Course.	Expert rifleman.	Sharpshooter.	Marksman.
A	300	285	250
B	222	211	190
C	224	213	192
D	230	219	198

SECTION III.

COMPENSATION AND INSIGNIA.

Paragraph.
Additional compensation 18
Insignia 19
How insignia are obtained 20
Duplicates 21

18. Additional compensation.—*a.* The soldier will receive such additional compensation for qualification in rifle firing as may be authorized by AR 35–2380.

b. Immediately after the close of the record practice the names of men who qualify in the various grades for which additional compensation is awarded will be published in orders. These orders will be issued by the commanders empowered to do so by AR 35–2380, or, in exceptional cases, by higher commanders. In every case there must be properly authenticated evidence as to qualification and the date of actual qualification from which the soldier is entitled to additional compensation.

19. Insignia.—*a.* To each officer, warrant officer, and soldier qualifying for the first time as expert rifleman, sharpshooter, or marksman, certain insignia (as provided for in Army Regulations), indicating their skill in marksmanship, will be issued.

b. Insignia may be worn during the period for which the qualification is held. (See par. 17.) Officers not required to fire may wear the insignia of last qualification.

20. How insignia are obtained.—*a.* Immediately after the close of the practice season the company commander will report by letter to the commanding officer the names of members of his organization who have made a new or a renewed qualification. With this letter the company commander will submit a requisition for the required number of badges and bars. This requisition will be disposed of as any other special ordnance requisition.

b. The insignia of qualification earned by members of the National Guard are procured by the State authorities as provided in the National Guard Regulations.

c. Members of Reserve Officers' Training Corps units, Citizens' Military Training Camps, and civilian rifle clubs obtain the insignia from the Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

21. Duplicates.—The insignia will become the property of the person to whom issued. If they are lost by the owner or in transmission to him, or if they become unsightly from long wear, they may be replaced without cost to the owner. But in all cases the official certificate of the company commander to the effect that he has investigated the circumstances of the loss or damage and finds that no negligence can be imputed to the soldier will be required as evidence upon which to make the new issues. In case of loss, claim must be made within 60 days from date of loss. Duplicates, if desired, for use on separate coats will be sold to those entitled to wear the insignia.

SECTION IV.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING TARGET PRACTICE.

	Paragraph.
Permanent range personnel	22
Range officers	23
Noncommissioned officer in charge of the pit	24
Order of instruction and record practice	25
Uniform	26
Equipment	27
Safety precautions	28

22. Permanent range personnel.—The successful operation of a rifle range requires the following personnel:

a. Commissioned.—A range officer or a chief range officer and assistants.

b. Enlisted.—A noncommissioned officer in charge of the pit and such fatigue details as may be required.

23. Range officers.—*a. Appointment.*—When rifle practice is held simultaneously or successively by different organizations on a large range where more than one range officer is required, the senior officer appointed for such duty will be designated as the chief range officer. When only one range officer is appointed he will be designated as the range officer.

b. Duties.—The chief range officer or the range officer makes timely estimates for material and labor to place the range in proper condition for the practice season, and supervises and directs all necessary repairs to shelters, butts, targets, firing points, and telephone lines. He exercises direct supervision over the practical operation of the rifle range during the practice season. He maintains order, regulates the distribution of ranges and targets, and, in general, assists the officer in charge of firing by using the means necessary to secure efficient and accurate service from the working force of the range. He pro-

vides for the safety of the markers and any visitors. When necessary, he provides range guards and instructs them in the methods to be used for the protection of life and property within the danger area. In case there is no range officer present the senior officer on duty with troops firing performs the duties of range officer.

24. Noncommissioned officer in charge of the pit.—A competent noncommissioned officer and such assistants as the post commander may deem necessary will be detailed permanently during the practice season in charge of arrangements in the pit. The noncommissioned officer in charge of the pit is responsible to the senior range officer for the discipline and efficiency of all target details. He sees that all of the target equipment is kept in a serviceable condition; that the desired targets are ready for firing at the appointed time, and that all target details as they enter the pit are provided with the proper flags, marking disks, paste, pasters, and spotters.

25. Order of instruction and record practice.—*a.* The practice season opens with instruction practice. Each person will complete instruction practice before proceeding with record practice.

b. When record practice is once begun it is carried to completion before any other practice is permitted.

c. As a rule record practice will not be fired by any rifleman on the same day that he fires any part of instruction practice. However, when the time allotted to range practice is very limited, the officer in charge of firing may authorize record firing on the same day. Instruction and record practice will not be conducted simultaneously except on ranges where the firing points are in echelon and the instruction firing takes place on a different part of the range.

26. Uniform.—The uniform to be worn during instruction practice and record firing will be prescribed by the commanding officer.

27. Equipment.—The garrison belt or the field belt, stripped, will be worn during instruction practice and record firing.

28. Safety precautions.—Rifles will not be loaded in rear of the firing line.

SECTION V.

PROCEDURE GOVERNING RECORD PRACTICE.

	Paragraph.
Applicable to instruction practice	29
Organization of the firing line	30
Target details	31
Score cards and scoring	32
Marking, slow fire	33
Marking, rapid fire	34
Procedure, slow fire	35
Procedure, rapid fire	36
Use of telephones	37

29. Applicable to instruction practice.—The procedure prescribed herein for record practice is applicable to instruction practice with the following exceptions:

a. Scores are not required to be kept in the pit.

b. Only such officers and noncommissioned officers are on duty in the pit as are necessary to preserve order and insure efficient pit service.

c. The scores may be kept on the firing line in any manner authorized by the organization commander.

30. Organization of the firing line.—*a.* Scorers seated close to and to the right rear of the person firing.

b. Telephone operators 5 paces in rear of the firing line.

c. Persons awaiting their turn to fire 10 paces in rear of the firing line.

d. Low arm racks or rifle rests and cleaning racks 20 paces in rear of the firing line.

31. Target details.—The details for the supervision, operation, marking, and scoring of targets during record practice consist of officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates as follows:

a. One commissioned officer assigned to each two targets.

When it is impracticable to detail one officer to each two targets in the pit, an officer will be assigned to supervise the marking and scoring of not to exceed four targets. In this case the pit scores will be kept by the noncommissioned officer in charge of each target, who will sign the score card. The officer will take up and sign each score card as soon as a complete score is recorded.

b. One noncommissioned officer assigned to each target to direct and supervise the markers. This noncommissioned officer will be selected, except at a one-company post, from an organization other than the one firing on the target which he supervises.

When a post is garrisoned by a single company so that it is impossible to detail noncommissioned officers of other companies to supervise the marking and scoring, those duties will be performed by the noncommissioned officers of the firing company. In record firing, at such post, new paper targets will be used for each day's firing. At the end of the day the company commander or one of his lieutenants will count the number of hits made in each division of the target and compare the totals with the recorded scores. Since the markers may inadvertently make errors in signaling hits, the record should be permitted to stand whenever an examination of the target gives results very closely agreeing with the recorded scores, but the markers should be cautioned to exercise greater care in the future. When there is more than one officer with the company, one will be in the pit during the record firing.

c. One or two privates assigned to operate and mark each target. These privates will be selected from the organization firing on the target to which they are assigned.

32. Score cards and scoring.—*a.* Duplicate score cards will be kept, one at the firing point and one in the pit. These cards will be of different colors. The card at the firing point will bear the date, the man's name, the number of the target, and the order of firing. The pit card will not show the man's name, but bear the date, the number of the target, and the order of firing.

b. Entries on all score cards will be made in ink or with indelible pencil. No alteration or correction will be made on the card except by the organization commander, who will initial each alteration or correction made.

c. The scores at each firing point will be kept by a noncommissioned officer of some organization other than that firing on the target to which he is assigned, except in case of a one-company garrison, when company officers will exercise special care to insure correct scoring. As soon as a score is completed the score card will be signed by the scorer, taken up and signed by the officer supervising the scoring, and turned over to the organization commander. Except when required for entering new scores on the range, score cards will be retained in the personal possession of the organization commander and not

allowed in the hands of an enlisted man from the beginning of record practice until the required reports of range practice have been rendered.

d. In the pit, the officer keeps the scores for the two targets to which he is assigned. As soon as a score is completed he signs the score card. He turns these cards over to the organization commander at the end of the day's firing, or at such times as requested.

e. Upon the completion of record firing, the pit score cards of each man will be attached to his official score card kept at the firing point. These cards will be kept available for inspection among the company records for one year, and then destroyed.

f. The score kept at the firing point is the record score. In any case where the pit card and the firing-point card do not agree, no change will be made on either card. Both cards will be filed together with any written notes of explanation that the company commander desires to make. Errors in scoring, discovered at the time they are made, may be corrected at that time by the officer in charge, but not at a later time.

33. Marking, slow fire.—*a.* The value of the shot is indicated as follows:

(1) A bull's-eye, with a white disk.

(2) A four, with a red disk.

(3) A three, with a black and white disk.

(4) A two, with a black disk.

(5) A miss, by waving a danger flag across the front of the target.

(6) A ricochet hit, by displaying the ricochet flag and at the same time marking the hit with the appropriate disk.

b. The exact location of the hit is indicated by placing in the shot hole a spotter of size appropriate to the distance from the firing point. The center of the marking disk is placed over the spotter in signaling hits.

34. Marking, rapid fire.—The same disks are used to indicate the value of hits as in slow fire.

a. Spotters are placed in the shot holes before the target is run up for marking.

b. The marking begins with the hits of highest value, the center of the disk being placed over the spotter, then swung off the target and back again to the next spotter, care being taken each time to show only the face of the disk indicating the value of the shot being marked. The marking will be slow enough to avoid confusing the scorer at the firing point. When one spotter covers more than one shot hole the disk is placed over it the required number of times. Misses are indicated by slowly waving the red flag across the face of the target one time for each miss.

35. Procedure, slow fire.—*a. On the firing line.*—(1) One person only will be assigned to a target in each order.

(2) The scorer, as the value of each shot is signaled, announces in a tone sufficiently loud to be heard by the firer, the name of the firer, the number of the shot, and the value of the hit, and records the value of the hit on the score card of the individual who is firing.

(3) Whenever a target is marked without the individual assigned to that target having fired, as will occur when some one fires on the wrong target, the scorer will notify the officer in charge, who will notify the officer assigned to that target in the pit to disregard the shot. This precaution is necessary to prevent errors in the pit record.

(4) When an individual fires on the wrong target he will not be scored a miss until the target to which he is assigned has been pulled down and the miss signaled from the pit.

(5) If a target is not half-masked at the completion of a score on that target, or if it is half-masked at the wrong time, the officer in charge of that firing point will adjust the matter at once over the telephone. This precaution is necessary to prevent the error from being carried on through the scores that follow.

b. In the pit.—(1) The target is withdrawn and marked after each shot.

(2) When a shot is fired at a target it is pulled down. The noncommissioned officer indicates the location of the hit to the officer who announces its value and records it on the score card. A spotter is then placed in the shot hole, the previous shot hole, if any, is pasted and the target is run up and marked. The noncommissioned officer supervises the marking of each shot. The officer also exercises general supervision over the marking.

(3) When the pit score card indicates that a score has been completed, the target is half-masked for about 30 seconds as a signal of such completion to the firing line. At the end of the 30 seconds the target is pulled fully down, the spotter removed, the shot hole pasted, and the target run up for the beginning of a new score.

(4) When a target frame is used as a counterweight for a double sliding target the blank side of such frame will be toward the firing line.

36. Procedure, rapid fire.—*a. On the firing line.*—(1) One person only will be assigned to a target in each order.

(2) When all is ready in the pit, a red flag is displayed at the center target. At that signal the officer in charge of the firing line commands: ***LOAD.*** The rifles are loaded and locked.

(3) The officer in charge of the firing line then calls so that all may hear, "Ready on the right? Ready on the left?" Anyone who is not ready calls out, "Not ready on No. —." If any individual fails to fire at all, he will be given another opportunity to fire, but if he fires any shots the score must stand as his record. He will not be permitted to repeat his score on the claim that he was not ready.

(4) All being ready on the firing line, the officer in charge commands: ***READY ON THE FIRING LINE.*** Rifles are unlocked and the position of ready assumed. The telephone orderly notifies the pit, "Ready on the firing line."

(5) The flag at the center target is waved and then withdrawn. Five seconds after the flag is withdrawn the targets appear, remain fully exposed for the prescribed period of time, and are then withdrawn. The firer takes the prescribed position as soon as the targets appear, except at 500 yards in which case he is already in position, and fires or attempts to fire 10 shots, reloading from a full clip taken from the belt.

(6) As soon as the targets are withdrawn the officer in charge commands: ***UNLOAD.*** All unfired cartridges are removed from the rifle and the bolts are left open. The men remain in position on the firing line until they are ordered off by the officer in charge.

(7) As each shot is signaled it is announced as follows: "Target No. —, one five, two fives, three fives, one four, two fours, three fours, four fours, one three, one miss, two misses." The scorer notes these values on a pad and watches the target as he calls the shot. After the marking is finished he

counts the number of shots marked and, if more or less than 10, calls: "Remark No. —." If 10 shots have been marked, he then enters the score on the soldier's score card and totals it as follows: 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 3 0 0=34.

b. In the pit.—(1) The time is regulated in the pit by the officer in charge.

(2) When all is ready in the pit, the targets are fully withdrawn and a red flag is displayed at the center target.

(3) When the message is received that the firing line is ready, the red flag at the center target is waved and withdrawn and the command ***READY*** is given to the pit details.

(4) Five seconds after the red flag is withdrawn the targets, by command or signal, are run up, left fully exposed for the prescribed period of time and then withdrawn.

(5) The officers in the pit examine each of their targets in turn, announce the score and record it on the pit score card. Spotters are then placed in the shot holes and the targets run up and marked. The noncommissioned officer supervises the marking of each shot. The officer exercises general supervision over the marking.

(6) The targets are left up for about one minute after being marked and are then withdrawn, pasted and made ready for another score. They may be left up until ordered pasted by the officer in charge of the firing line.

(7) If more than 10 hits are found on any target it will not be marked unless all of the hits have the same value. The officer in charge of the firing line will be notified of the fact by telephone.

37. Use of telephones.—*a.* Telephones will be used for official communications only.

b. No one will ask over the telephone for information as to the name or organization of any person firing on any particular target and no information of this nature will be transmitted.

c. The following language will be used over the telephone in the cases enumerated:

(1) When a shot has been fired and the target has not been withdrawn from the firing position, "Mark No. —."

(2) When a shot has been fired and the target withdrawn from the firing position but not marked, "Disk No. —."

(3) When the target has been withdrawn from the firing position and marked but the value of the shot has not been understood, "Redisk No. —."

(4) When the firing line is ready for rapid fire, "Ready on the firing line."

(5) When a shot is marked on a target and the person assigned thereto has not fired, "Disregard the last shot on No. —."

SECTION VI.

RULES GOVERNING RECORD PRACTICE.

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38. Men marking targets not to know who is firing.—Officers and men in the pit will not know who is firing on any particular target. Any officer or man who attempts to obtain this information or who attempts to transmit it either over the telephone or otherwise will be made the subject of disciplinary action by the proper authority.

39. Coaching prohibited.—Coaching of any nature, while a score is being fired, is prohibited. Each firer must observe the location of his own hit as indicated by the marking disk or spotter. After a soldier has taken his place at the firing point, no person will render or attempt to render him any assistance whatever.

40. Use of instruments.—*a*. The use of field glasses, telescopes, and sight-setting instruments is authorized and encouraged.

b. The use of instruments or devices for determining the force and direction of the wind is authorized and encouraged during instruction practice, but will not be used during record firing.

41. Shelter for firer.—Sheds or shelter for the firer will not be permitted at any range.

42. Restrictions as to the rifle.—Troops will use the rifle with which they are armed. The rifle will be used as issued by the Ordnance Department. The use of additional appliances such as temporary shades for the sights, spirit levels, and orthoptic eyepieces is prohibited. The sights may be blackened. Any authorized size of peep sight issued by the Ordnance Department may be used. Small arms and appliances issued by the Ordnance Department for test and report will not be used for determining classification.

43. Trigger pull.—The trigger pull will be at least 3 pounds and before record firing will be tested (with the barrel vertical) by an officer.

44. Ammunition.—The ammunition used will be the service cartridge as issued by the Ordnance Department, unless the use of other ammunition is authorized.

45. Cleaning.—Cleaning will be permitted only between scores.

46. Use of gun sling.—The gun sling will be used in connection with one arm only. For the purpose of adjustment for shooting, neither end will be removed from either sling swivel. No knot will be tied in the sling and the sling itself will neither be added to nor modified in any manner.

47. Loading pieces.—Pieces will not be loaded except by command or until position for firing has been taken.

48. Warming or fouling shots.—No warming or fouling shots will be allowed.

49. Sighting shots.—Sighting shots form no part of the score and are not recorded as such. When sighting shots are prescribed they will be taken. If, through no fault of his own, a soldier's record score has to be repeated because it was not completed, he will be given sighting shots with the new score, provided such shots are prescribed for that range.

50. Shots cutting the edge of bull's-eye or line.—Any shot cutting the edge of the figure or bull's-eye will be signaled and recorded as a hit in the figure or the bull's-eye. Because the limiting line of each division of the target is the outer edge of the line separating it from the exterior division, a shot touching this line will be signaled and recorded as a hit in the higher division.

51. Slow-fire score interrupted.—If a slow-fire score is interrupted through no fault of the person firing, the unfired shots necessary to complete the score will be fired at the first opportunity thereafter.

52. Misses.—In all firing, before any miss is signaled, the target will be withdrawn from the firing position and carefully examined by an officer if an officer is on duty in the pit. Whenever the target is run up and a miss is signaled, it will be presumed that this examination has been thoroughly made. No challenge of the value signaled will be entertained or resignaling of the shot allowed.

53. Accidental discharges.—All shots fired by the soldier after he has taken his place at the firing point (and it is his turn to fire, the target being ready) will be considered in his score even if his piece was not directed toward the target or is accidentally discharged.

54. Firing on wrong target.—Shots fired upon the wrong target will be entered as a miss upon the score of the man firing, no matter what the value of the hit upon the wrong target may be. In rapid fire the soldier at fault is credited with only such hits as he may have made on his own target.

55. Two shots on same target.—In slow fire, if two shots strike a target at the same time, or nearly the same time, both will be signaled; if one of these shots was fired from the firing point assigned to that target, the hit having the highest of the two values signaled will be entered on the soldier's score and no record made of the other hit.

56. Withdrawing target prematurely.—In slow fire, if the target is withdrawn from the firing position just as the shot is fired, the scorer at that firing point will at once report the fact to the officer in charge of the scoring on that target. That officer will investigate to see if the case is as represented. Being satisfied that such is the case, he will direct that the shot be not considered and that the man fire another shot.

57. Misfires in rapid fire.—In the case of a misfire the soldier will cease firing immediately, the target will not be marked and the score will be repeated.

58. Unfired cartridges in rapid fire.—Each unfired cartridge will be recorded as a miss.

59. Disabled rifle in rapid fire.—If, during the firing of a rapid-fire score, the rifle becomes disabled through no fault of the soldier, he will repeat the score. The breaking of a clip in reloading will not entitle the soldier to another score.

60. More than 10 hits in rapid fire.—When a target has more than 10 hits in rapid fire, the target will not be marked. The soldier firing on that target will repeat his score, except when all the hits have the same value, when the target will be marked and he will be given that value for each shot fired by him.

SECTION VII.

RECORDS AND REPORTS.

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61. Records.—*a.* The company record of rifle marksmanship consists of the original score cards kept at the firing point during record practice. These score cards will be retained with the company records for one year, when they will be disposed of in accordance with regulations. The score in record practice and the qualifications of each enlisted man will be transcribed to his service record under the supervision of the company commander.

b. Until paragraph 63 has been complied with and the scores transcribed to service records, the company record of rifle marksmanship will be kept in the possession of the company commander.

c. The record of any officer or warrant officer attached to a company for practice will be duly attested and transmitted to him.

d. The records of an enlisted man attached to a company for practice will be similarly attested and transmitted to the officer charged with the custody of the soldier's service records.

62. Reports.—The following reports of rifle firing will be submitted to the proper headquarters on the forms prescribed as soon as possible after the completion of all record firing:

a. Report of individual classification in rifle firing.

b. Consolidated regimental report of classification in rifle firing.

63. Preparation, examination, and forwarding of reports.—*a.* The company or like organization commander will prepare the report of individual classification in rifle firing from the data contained on the original score cards and will certify to its correctness. This report (Form No. 307, A. G. O.), when completed, will be forwarded through channels to the regimental commander, and in addition to the individual classification will contain the following information:

(1) Number of men qualified in each grade.
(2) Number of men unqualified.
(3) Number of men on the rolls.
(4) Number of men completing the course.
(5) Percentage qualified, based on those completing the course.
(6) Total aggregate score.
(7) Average score per man.
(8) Report of company commander in each case where the minimum standard of proficiency is not attained.

b. The battalion commander or other officer who personally supervised the record firing of the organization will carefully examine the company or like commander's report of individual classification by comparing it with the original score cards. If satisfied that the report is correct, he will sign the certificate thereon. He will attach a narrative report of the target practice in his battalion, including the result of his investigation of any company that failed to reach the minimum standard of proficiency. He will then forward both reports to the regimental or next higher commander who is em-

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powered to issue orders for the appointment and promotion of noncommissioned officers.

c. The consolidated regimental report of classification in rifle firing will be prepared under the direction of the regimental or separate unit commander from data obtained from the reports of individual classification in rifle firing. The regimental report will be forwarded in duplicate to the department or corps area commander, who will immediately transmit one copy to The Adjutant General for file in the office of the chief of the branch or bureau concerned. This report will contain the following information for each course fired:

(1) For each organization—
- (*a*) Number of men qualified in each grade.
- (*b*) Number of men unqualified.
- (*c*) Number of men on the rolls.
- (*d*) Number of men completing the course.
- (*e*) Percentage qualified, based on those completing the course.
- (*f*) Aggregate score of entire organization.
- (*g*) Average score per man.

(2) The totals of each item included under (1) above.

(3) The regimental percentage qualified.

(4) The regimental average score per man.

(5) Reasons why any organization failed to reach the minimum standard of proficiency and the corrective measures applied.

64. Civilians.—Record sheets for all civilians firing a record course are obtained from the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, Washington, D. C. These sheets, duly filled in and certified to, may then be returned to the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, who will mail the insignia to the civilian so qualifying.

SECTION VIII.

COMPETITIONS.

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65. Object.—Competitions exist for the purposes of fostering interest in target practice, of furnishing the means for the exchange of ideas among those who excel in small-arms firing, and of classifying the best shots according to merit shown under similar conditions.

66. When held.—When directed by the Secretary of War, department, corps area and Army rifle competitions will be held. These competitions will be

held at such places and times as may be designated by the respective department or corps area commanders. Department and corps area commanders will submit to The Adjutant General, annually, by November 1, recommendations as to the competitions for the next calendar year.

67. Selection of competitors.—*a. Officers and warrant officers.*—(1) Each regimental commander will report to the department or corps area commander the names of any officers or warrant officers of his regiment who may desire to enter the competition and whom he can recommend for that purpose. He will further state, in case more than one is recommended, the comparative proficiency as rifle shots of those reported. From these reports, or from such additional reports as he may require, the department or corps area commander will select one officer or warrant officer, as competitor, from each regiment of Cavalry, Infantry, and Engineers; one from each battalion of mounted Engineers and Philippine Scouts in his command; and, in addition, such officers and warrant officers of the General Staff and the different staff corps or departments (except the Medical Department and chaplains) in his department or corps area as he may deem proper.

(2) In case a regiment is divided between two or more departments or corps areas, the final selection of an officer or warrant officer from such a regiment will lie with the Secretary of War.

(3) The Coast Artillery Corps may be represented, at the discretion of the department or corps area commander, in the ratio of 1 officer or warrant officer to 12 companies.

b. Enlisted men.—(1) The commanding officer of each company of Infantry and Engineers and of each troop of Cavalry will select from the enlisted men of his organization the most suitable soldier. The selection should be made not only for excellence in shooting with the rifle, but also because of steadiness and good soldierly habits and conduct. He will report the name of the man so chosen to the regimental commander or, in the case of mounted Engineers, to the battalion commander.

(2) Enlisted men of the Coast Artillery may be permitted but not required to compete. When permitted they will be selected by company commanders as in the case of Infantry organizations.

(3) The names of the men selected will be reported to the department or corps area commander, who will order them sent to the competition at the proper time.

c. Other competitors.—At the discretion of the department or corps area commander, enlisted men and officers of the National Guard and of the Organized Reserves may compete when the circumstances are such that this is practicable. They will be selected in the same manner and in the same ratio as the competitors from the Regular Army.

d. Philippine Scouts.—For the department rifle competition for Philippine Scouts, enlisted men will be reported and selected as prescribed for enlisted men as in *b* above.

68. Assembly.—The officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men thus selected will be assembled at some convenient place. After the completion of the prescribed preliminary practice, the enlisted men will compete for places on the team. At the same time and place the officers and warrant officers will compete not for places on the team but for badges.

69. Course to be fired.—*a*. The course to be fired in department or corps area rifle competitions will be as follows:

Range.	Kind of fire.	Target.	Time limit.	Number of shots.	Position.
200	Slow.....	A	1 minute per shot....	10.....	Standing.
300	...do.....	A	.....do.....	10.....	Sitting or kneeling.
500	...do.....	B	.....do.....	10.....	Prone.
600	...do.....	B	.....do.....	10 (2 s. s.).....	Do.
1,000	...do.....	C	1½ minutes per shot..	.....do.....	Do.
200	Rapid...	D	1 minute.....	10 or more.....	Sitting or kneeling from standing.
300	...do.....	D	1 minute, 10 seconds .	.....do.....	Prone from standing.
500	...do.....	D	1 minute, 20 seconds .	.....do.....	Prone.

b. The order of sequence in firing will be determined by the officer in charge of the competition.

c. This course will be fired once for preliminary, and twice for the competition proper, by all competitors.

70. Department or corps area team.—The strength of the department or corps area team will be in direct proportion to the number of enlisted competitors engaged in the competition, the ratio being fixed at 1 member of the team to 5 competitors, fractions not considered. The team will be composed of those enlisted competitors making the highest aggregate scores for the entire competition proper.

71. Prizes for enlisted men.—To the members of the team thus selected, the following gold, silver, and bronze badges will be awarded according to order of merit and in the ratios indicated:

Competitors.	Team.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	Competitors.	Team.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.
30 or more.....	6	1	2	3	110.....	22	3	7	12
35.....	7	1	2	4	115.....	23	3	7	13
40.....	8	1	2	5	120.....	24	3	8	13
45.....	9	1	3	5	125.....	25	3	8	14
50.....	10	2	3	5	130.....	26	3	8	15
55.....	11	2	3	6	135.....	27	3	9	15
60.....	12	2	4	6	140.....	28	4	9	15
65.....	13	2	4	7	145.....	29	4	9	16
70.....	14	2	4	8	150.....	30	4	10	16
75.....	15	2	5	8	155.....	31	4	10	17
80.....	16	2	5	9	160.....	32	4	10	18
85.....	17	2	5	10	165.....	33	4	11	18
90.....	18	2	6	10	170.....	34	4	11	19
95.....	19	3	6	10	175.....	35	4	11	20
100.....	20	3	6	11	180.....	36	4	12	20
105.....	21	3	7	11					

and so on according to the principle illustrated in the above table; that is, for each 45 men or fraction, one gold badge; for each 15 men, disregarding fractions, one silver badge; the remainder, bronze badges.

72. Prizes for officers and warrant officers.—Officers and warrant officers will be awarded badges as follows: A separate list will be made so as to include the names of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted competitors, arranged in the order of merit in the competition. The officers and warrant officers will then be awarded badges according to their position on the consolidated list by applying the table of prizes given in the preceding paragraph to the total number on that list. In this way enlisted men compete only against enlisted men for prizes, but officers and warrant officers compete against both themselves and enlisted men.

73. Presentation of prizes.—*a.* The presentation of competition prizes will ordinarily be made at the conclusion of the contest, and will be conducted with the ceremony and formality warranted by the importance of the occasion. Timely requisition should be made for the prizes required.

b. Winners of badges in rifle competitions will not part with them without authority from the Secretary of War, but will hold them subject to inspection at any time.

74. Officials.—*a. Officer in charge.*—The officer in charge will be an officer of experience, preferably a field officer. He will have control of the range for the conduct of the competition and for the police and government of the range during the competition. He will prescribe the hours for preliminary practice and for the competitions proper. His decision on such matters will be final.

b. Assistant to officer in charge.—An assistant to the officer in charge will report to, and receive instructions from, the officer in charge and will assist him in the management of the competition. He will also act as chief range official. He will have immediate charge of the range and pit and all details pertaining thereto.

c. Adjutant.—The adjutant will discharge the duties of adjutant to the officer in charge, issue by direction of the officer in charge the necessary orders, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him. He will be in direct charge of the competitors, whether they are encamped or assigned to companies in barracks. He will detail daily such range officials, scorers, and markers as may be considered necessary to carry on the competition.

d. Quartermaster.—The quartermaster will have charge of quartering all competitors and arranging for the transportation of their baggage and property upon their arrival at the competition. If they encamp, he will lay out and put up the camp. He will provide all the property, including stationery and office supplies, other than ordnance and signal property, required for the competition and for the preparation and care of the range. He will perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the officer in charge.

e. Statistical officer.—The statistical officer will assign the competitors by lot or by a scheme worked out prior to the competition to targets and to an order of firing. He will verify the additions of the scores as reported by the scorers, grade the competitors in order of excellence, and prepare the result for official announcement. He will issue such bulletins from time to time as may be ordered by the officer in charge.

f. Ordnance officer.—The ordnance officer will make timely requisition for all ammunition and ordnance stores needed in the matches. During the matches he will supply such stores as required.

g. Signal officer.—The signal officer will have charge of the electrical equipment of the range and procure on requisition such telephones, signal stores, and field glasses as may be needed for the proper conduct of the competition.

h. Range officials.—Under direction of, and as assistants to, the chief range official are a number of range officials, not fewer than one to two targets in the pit and one to four firing points. Their duties are to supervise the marking and scoring, to see that the firing is conducted according to the regulations, and to perform such other duties as required. Officers experienced in range work will normally be selected for duty as range officials. During the firing at all competitions a range official will be detailed in charge of the pit. The officer in charge and chief range official will formally assemble the range officials and instruct them in their duties before the opening of the competi-

tion. They will be placed on duty during the preliminary practice for their practical instruction.

75. Details of enlisted men.—The officer in charge will apply for such details of enlisted men as he may consider necessary. These details will be permanent for the competition.

76. Rules.—The rules governing every feature connected with record firing in range practice, as prescribed in these Training Regulations, will regulate the procedure in competitions.

77. Special rules governing competitions.—*a. Changing arms.*—No two competitors will fire in any competition with the same rifle. No competitor will change his rifle during any competition unless his first piece has become unserviceable through accident. Such contingency will be verified by a range official. Violation of this rule will be a just cause for exclusion from the competition.

b. Punctuality.—Competitors must be present at the firing point at the proper time and in the order stated on their score cards. No application on the part of the competitor for any alteration in his assignment will be entertained.

c. Delay in firing.—In slow fire, competitors will not be hurried in firing but be permitted such slight delay after each shot as they may desire, provided the time of firing the score does not exceed 1 minute per shot at 600 yards or less, and 1½ minutes per shot at ranges over 600 yards.

d. Spectators.—During the progress of a match or competition, no one except the officers on duty on the range, the competitors, and score keepers will be allowed within the ropes unless special permission is given by the officer in charge.

e. Stations of competitors awaiting turn to fire.—Competitors will be stationed 10 yards in rear of the firing point and will remain there until called to the firing point by the score keeper.

f. Expressions of approbation, etc.—Expressions of approbation or disappointment on the part of the spectators or competitors must not be uttered loud enough to be heard at the firing point.

g. Protests.—Protests and objections must be submitted to the range official in charge of the target and not directly to the officer in charge. In case a competitor is not satisfied with the decision of the range official he may appeal to the officer in charge. Final appeals from decisions of the officer in charge must be made in writing and forwarded through that officer to the authority ordering the competition.

h. Numbering competitors.—At all competitions where a number of men engage in the same match or competition firing, the labor of the statistical officer will be greatly lightened and the prompt announcement of the scores facilitated by giving each competitor a number by which he is known throughout the firing.

i. Score cards.—Each competitor should be given a score card stating his target and orders of firing at each range and containing space for the record of shots fired and for the signature of the scorer and range officials. As scores are completed an officer detailed for the purpose should, without waiting for all firing to cease, collect the records of the score and transmit them to the statistical officer for entry upon the permanent records and bulletins.

j. Altering score.—Competitors must pay attention to the score as announced and recorded so that any error may be promptly investigated. The recorded

value of any shot will not be changed after the following shot has been fired unless some special message with reference to it is received from one of the range officials in the target pit. Any alteration of a score must be witnessed by the officer in charge of the firing point and indorsed with his initials.

k. Special rules.—Such special rules or directions as the officer in charge may give must be rigidly observed by competitors and all other persons upon the range.

l. Evading rules.—Any competitor who may be detected in an evasion of the conditions prescribed for any competition will be debarred from further competition.

m. Falsifying scores.—Any competitor who may be guilty of falsifying his score or being accessory thereto will be debarred from the competition.

n. Offering bribes.—Any competitor who offers a bribe of any kind to a scorer or marker will be debarred from the competition.

o. Disorderly conduct, intoxication, etc.—Any competitor who refuses to obey the instructions of the officer in charge or his assistants, or who violates any of these regulations, or is guilty of disorderly conduct or intoxication, will be debarred from the competition.

p. Report of competitors debarred.—The officer in charge of the competition will, upon the completion of the competition, report to the department or corps area commander for the information of the War Department the names of any competitors debarred from the competition. The circumstances will be stated in each case, in order that the War Department may debar such competitors from all future competitions if such action is deemed advisable.

q. Interference.—Any person, whether a competitor or not, interfering with any of the firing squads or annoying them in any way will be warned to desist. If the offense is repeated he will be ordered off the range at once.

78. Acquaintance with regulations.—Competitors and all others connected with competitions will make themselves acquainted with the foregoing regulations as well as with the conditions of the competitive firing in which they may be participating, because the plea of ignorance will not be entertained.

79. Ties in competitions.—Ties will be decided as follows:

a. By the highest aggregate score made in rapid fire. If still a tie, by the highest total score in rapid fire at 500 yards. If still a tie, by the highest total score in rapid fire at 300 yards. If still a tie, by the highest total score in rapid fire at 200 yards.

If still a tie:

b. By the fewest misses in rapid fire.

c. By the greatest number of hits in the figure in rapid fire.

d. By the fewest misses in slow fire.

e. By the fewest outers (twos) in slow fire.

f. By the fewest inners (threes) in slow fire.

g. By the shots in slow fire in inverse order.

h. If still a tie, by firing single shots, slow fire, at the longest range.

80. Division and post competitions.—To further the interest in target practice, division and post contests in small-arms practice are suggested. These competitions should form a part of the exercises for field days. The program for these competitions is left to the discretion of the commander. The firing should, as a rule, be team firing.

81. Distinguished marksmen.—*a. Requirements.*—An officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man now serving in any component of the Army of the United States, or an individual who formerly served in the Regular Army, National Guard, Organized Reserves, or Marine Corps and was honorably discharged therefrom, will be announced by the War Department as a distinguished marksman when he has won any three of the following authorized badges or medals:

(1) The badges or medals awarded in department, departmental, combined departmental, corps area, division, divisional, or Army rifle and carbine competitions.

(2) The medals won in the national individual matches or the national individual rifle matches.

(3) The badges and medals awarded in the national team matches or the national rifle team matches as follows:

(*a*) The badges awarded to the principals and alternates winning places on Army rifle teams selected to represent the Army or any part of the Army in the national matches.

(*b*) The medals won by members who actually fired on such Army rifle teams.

(*c*) The medals won by members who actually fired at any time on rifle teams which participated in the national matches but which did not represent the Army or any part of the Army.

(4) Distinguished marksmen are not eligible to compete for badges or medals in department or corps area competitions with the arm in the use of which they are distinguished.

b. Badges.—To each distinguished marksman an appropriate badge will be issued, which, if lost after being received by him, can be replaced by purchase only; authority for such replacement must be obtained from the War Department.

SECTION IX.

TARGETS AND RANGES.

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82. Targets.—The specifications of dimensions of marksmanship targets together with the value of hits in their divisions are as follows:

a. Target A, the short-range target, used for 200 and 300 yards, is a rectangle 6 feet high, 4 feet wide, black circular bull's-eye, 10 inches in diameter, value of hit, 5; center ring, 26 inches in diameter, value of hit, 4; inner ring, 46 inches in diameter, value of hit, 3; outer, remainder of target, value of hit, 2.

b. Target B, the midrange target, used for 500 and 600 yards, is a square 6 feet on a side, black circular bull's-eye, 20 inches in diameter; center ring, 37 inches in diameter; inner ring, 53 inches in diameter; outer, remainder of target. Value of hits, same as on target A.

c. Target C, the long-range target, used for 800 and 1,000 yards, is a rectangle 6 feet high and 10 feet wide, black circular bull's-eye, 36 inches in diameter; center ring, 54 inches in diameter; inner space outside of center ring bounded by vertical lines 2 feet from each end of target; outer, remainder of target. Value of hits, same as on target A.

d. Target D, the rapid-fire target is a square 6 feet on a side, has in its middle a black silhouette representing a soldier in the prone position. Value of hits in the figure, 5; in the space imediately outside the figure, 4; in the space immediately outside the 4 space, 3; remainder of the target, 2.

e. Target L, a rectangle 6 feet high and 4 feet wide, with black circular bull's-eye, 5 inches in diameter. Value of hit therein, 10. Seven rings with diameter, as follows:

	Value of hit.
(1) 8½ inches	9
(2) 12 inches	8
(3) 15½ inches	7
(4) 19 inches	6
(5) 22½ inches	5
(6) 26 inches	4
(7) 46 inches	3
(8) Outer, remainder of target	2

Target L is used in all practice at 100 yards.

83. Principles governing selection.—*a. Classes.*—There are two classes of ranges: Class A ranges, which are more or less limited in extent, and are equipped for known-distance practice; class B ranges, which are of extended area and diversified terrain, and are used for combat firing. The following paragraphs refer to class A ranges only.

b. Rules for selection.—As the nature and extent of the ground available for target practice and also the general climatic conditions are often widely dissimilar for different military posts, it is not possible to prescribe any particular rules governing the selection of ranges, but only to express certain general conditions to which ranges should be made to conform. In view of the extreme range and penetration of the bullet of the United States rifle, model 1903, it will be found necessary in the case of many posts to have target practice conducted at a distance of several miles from the post, a condition which necessitates the establishment of a camp on or near the range. The target practice can then be conducted without the interference of post duties.

c. Security necessary.—For posts situated in thickly settled localities, where the extent of the military reservation is limited, the first condition to be fulfilled is that of security for those living or laboring near, or passing by, the range. This requirement can be secured for class A range by selecting ground where a natural butt is available or by making an artificial butt sufficiently extensive to stop wild shots. For complete security there should be no road, building, or cultivated ground nearer than 300 yards to either flank of the range nor than 2 miles to its rear. This condition can rarely be secured unless a natural butt of large extent exists.

d. Direction of the range.—If possible, a range should be so located that the firing is toward, or slightly to the east of, north. Such location gives a good light on the face of the targets during the greater part of the day. However, security and suitable ground are more important than direction.

e. Best ground for class A range.—Smooth, level ground, or ground with only a very moderate slope, is best adapted for a range. The targets should be on the same level with the firer, or only slightly above him. Firing downhill should be avoided.

f. Size of range.—The size of the range is determined by its plan and by the number of troops that will fire over it at a time. There are two general

plans used in range construction—one with a single target pit and firing points for each range, the other with firing points on one continuous line, the target pits for the various ranges being in echelon. The latter type requires more ground and is less suitable for training troops.

84. Principles governing construction.—*a. Intervals between targets.*—To reduce to a minimum the amount of labor required in preparing the range, the targets should be no farther apart than is necessary to obviate the probability of a shot being fired on the wrong target. As a general rule, the intervals between targets are equal to the width of the targets themselves—that is, at short and midrange, 6 feet; at long range, 12 feet. Where the necessity exists for as many targets as possible in a limited space, this interval may be reduced one-half without materially affecting the value of the instruction.

b. Protection for markers.—(1) On all ranges protection must be provided for the pit details. This is done by excavating a pit for the targets or by constructing a parapet in front of them, or by a combination of these methods.

(2) Where there are several targets in a row, the shelter should be continuous. It must be high enough to protect the markers. The parapet may be of earth, with a timber or concrete revetment, of sufficient thickness to stop bullets, and from 7½ to 8 feet high above the ground or platform on which the markers stand.

c. Artificial butts.—If an artificial butt is constructed as a bullet stop, it should be of earth not less than 30 feet high and with a slope of not less than 45°. It should be extended about 5 yards beyond the outside targets and should be placed as close behind the targets as possible. The slopes should be sodded.

d. Hills as butts.—A natural hill to form an effective butt should have a slope of not less than 45°; if originally more gradual, it should be cut into steps, the face of each step having that slope. As a temporary expedient the face of the hill may be plowed perpendicularly to the range; but as the bullets soon cut down the furrows, this measure must be frequently repeated to prevent the danger of ricochets.

e. Numbering of targets.—Each target should be designated by a number. The numbers for ranges up to 600 yards should be at least 6 feet in height and should be painted black on a white background. The Arabic is preferable to the Roman notation, being more readily comprehended by the soldiers; if the numbers are made of the size suggested they will always be quickly recognized. They should be placed on the butt behind each target or on the parapet in front, and not so far above or below as to prevent the firer seeing the number when aiming at the target.

f. Measuring the range.—The range should be carefully measured and marked with stakes at each 100 yards in front of each target. The stakes should be about 12 inches above the ground and be painted white. They should have in black figures the number of the corresponding target and its distance. These stakes will then designate the firing points for each target at the different distances. Particular care should be taken that each range thus marked out is perpendicular to the face of its own target.

g. Ranges parallel.—The different ranges for the same distance should all be parallel, so that similar conditions with respect to wind and light may exist. It is not essential, however, that the ranges employed for long-distance shooting should be parallel to those used for the ordinary company practice.

h. Firing mounds.—If it becomes necessary to raise a firing point on account of low ground, a low mound of earth no higher than absolutely required should

be made. The mound should be level, sodded, and not less than 12 feet square. If the entire firing line is raised, the firing mound should be level, sodded, and not less than 12 feet wide on top.

i. Pit shed.—A small house or shed should be built in or near the target pit, in which the marking disks and signal flags and spare parts of the target frames for making immediate repairs should be stored. It should be sufficiently large to afford a shelter for the markers in case of a sudden storm.

j. Danger signals.—A socket for the staff of the danger signals should be placed on the marker's shelter in front of each target and so inclined that the flag will always fall clear of the staff and be readily seen. This flag will always be displayed when the target is in place and not in use. In addition to the danger signals at the targets, one or more danger signals will be displayed near the range to warn passers-by when firing is in progress. These signals will not be placed in such a position as to serve as streamers for judging wind on the range. They should be placed on the roads or on the crest of the hill where they can be plainly seen by those passing.

k. Range house.—On large ranges where competitive firing is held, a house containing a storeroom and several office rooms should be erected in some central place, off the range, but in its immediate vicinity. Such facilities as will enable visitors to witness the firing satisfactorily should also be provided.

l. Telephone service.—Ranges should be equipped with a telephone system, connecting the target pit with each firing point, the range house, and the post. The number of telephones should not be less than 1 to each 10 targets.

m. Electric bells.—On large ranges the installation for each five targets of an electric bell, that can be controlled from a central point in the pit, adds materially to the celerity and uniformity of target manipulation for rapid fire.

n. Covered ways between pits.—Where the pits are in echelon, covered ways or tunnels should be provided between the various pits. This construction will allow the pit details to be shifted with safety without interrupting the firing.

o. Scorers' tables and cleaning racks.—The range will be provided with scorers' tables, benches, and cleaning racks.

SECTION X.

ADVICE TO OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF RIFLE INSTRUCTION.

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85. Provisions not mandatory.—The provisions of this section are given as a guide and will not be considered as having the force of regulations. They are particularly applicable to emergency conditions when large bodies of men are being trained under officers and noncommissioned officers who are not thoroughly familiar with the training methods.

86. Size of the class.—*a.* The size of the class will depend largely upon local conditions, such as the size of the range, the number of men to be instructed, and the duty being performed by the troops.

b. Where range facilities permit, it is best to have an entire battalion go through target practice, the battalion being relieved from routine garrison duty during the period of preparatory training and range firing.

c. In a post garrisoned by more than one regiment, one battalion at a time on the range from each regiment would be the usual procedure, where range facilities are ample and the range is close to the post.

d. In battalion or two-company posts half the garrison should be on the range at a time.

e. At one-company posts the entire company will usually undergo rifle practice during the same period.

87. Place of assembly for lectures.—Any small ravine or cup-shaped area makes a very good amphitheater for giving the lectures in case no suitable building is available. As a rule a natural amphitheater that is better suited to this purpose than a building can usually be found near each post or camp.

88. Assistant instructors.—*a.* It is an advantage to have the officers and noncommissioned officers trained in advance in the prescribed methods of instruction. When troops are taking up rifle training for the first time, such training is not always practicable, nor is it absolutely necessary. A good instructor can give a very clear idea of how to carry on the work in his lecture and demonstration preceding each step. In the supervision of the work following the demonstration, he can correct any mistaken ideas or misinterpretations.

b. When one instructor is conducting successive organizations through target practice, it is advisable to attach to the first organization taking the course officers and noncommissioned officers of the companies that are to follow for the period of preparatory firing and for a few days of range firing. These act as assistant instructors when their own companies take up the work. Such assistants are particularly useful when one group is firing on the range and another is going through the preparatory exercises, both under the supervision of one instructor. By attaching an officer from each company and a noncommissioned officer from each platoon to groups preceding their units on the range, an adequate corps of assistants can soon be built up.

89. Inspection of equipment.—*a.* The instructor should personally inspect the equipment for the preparatory exercises before the training begins. This equipment is often so carelessly made that it is practically useless. A set of model equipment should be prepared in advance by the instructor for the information and guidance of the organizations about to take up the preparatory work. The sighting bars must be made as described, and the hole representing the peep sight must be absolutely circular. If the sights are made of tin, the holes should be bored by a drill in order to have them absolutely round. Good rear sights can be made for the sighting bars by using cardboard and

cutting the holes with a punch for cutting wads for 10-gauge shotgun shells. These punches are cheap and can be obtained at almost any hardware store. The sighting disks for short distances must have a perfectly round black bull's-eye, with a background of white paper or target paper. Bull's-eyes painted on a white disk are not satisfactory; they get dirty very quickly so that the outlines are not distinct. Bull's-eyes cut out of black paper with a shotgun-wad cutter and pasted on white paper make satisfactory aiming points either to paste on the face of the disk or to use in position and trigger-squeeze exercises, when small gallery targets are not available for this purpose.

b. All equipment used in the preparatory exercises must be accurate and have the appearance of being carefully made. One of the objects of these exercises is to cultivate a sense of exactness and carefulness in the minds of the men undergoing instruction. They can not be exact with inexact instruments, and they will not be careful when working with equipment that looks carelessly made.

90. Inspection of rifles.—No man is required to fire with an unserviceable or inaccurate rifle. All rifles should therefore be carefully inspected far enough in advance of the period of training to permit organization commanders to replace all inaccurate or defective rifles. Rifles having badly pitted barrels are not accurate and should not be used.

91. Ammunition.—The careful officer will take pains to see that the best ammunition available is reserved for record firing and that the men have a chance to learn their sight settings with that ammunition before record practice begins. Ammunition of different makes and of different lots should not be used indiscriminately.

92. Organization of the work in preparatory training.—*a.* The field upon which the preparatory work is to be given should be selected in advance and a section of it assigned to each organization. The equipment and apparatus for the work should be on the ground and in place before the morning lecture is given, so that each organization can move to its place and begin work immediately and without confusion.

b. Each company should be organized in two lines, 10 to 15 yards apart, and facing away from each other. In this way the company officers and other instructors, whose position is normally between the lines, have all of their squads under close supervision.

c. The arrangement of the equipment is as follows:

(1) On each line are placed the sighting bars and rifle rests, at sufficient intervals to permit of efficient work.

(2) Fifty feet from each line are placed a line of small boxes with blank paper tacked on one side, one box and one small sighting disk to each rifle rest.

(3) To one side of each box a tall stake, about 8 inches wide, is driven into the ground. On each stake are three aiming targets, placed at the proper height for aiming from the prone, sitting, and standing position.

(4) Two hundred yards from each line is placed a line of frames suitable for 200-yard triangle exercises, one frame to each squad. These frames have blank paper tacked or pasted on the front. A 10-inch sighting disk is placed with each frame. Machine-gun targets make acceptable frames for this work.

d. In rapid-fire exercises the company is organized in one line, with D targets placed 200, 300, and 500 yards away.

e. When sufficient level ground is not available for the above arrangement the organizations will have to vary from it in some particulars. It will nearly always be found, however, that all of the work except the long-range triangle work can be carried on in two lines.

93. Organization of the work in range practice.—*a.* The range work should be so organized that there is a minimum of lost time on the part of each man. Long periods of inactivity while awaiting a turn on the firing line should be avoided. For this purpose no more men should be on the range at one time than the number of targets available can accommodate efficiently and waiting periods should be utilized in some form of instruction.

b. The local conditions and the nature of the ground in the vicinity of the range will largely influence the means used to prevent loss of time.

c. As a general rule, 8 men per target is about the maximum and 4 men per target the minimum for efficient handling.

d. When men are not in the pit or on the firing line their time can be spent in rapid-fire exercises, in sight-setting and sight-changing exercises, in preparatory exercises for pistol firing or actual pistol practice, in theoretical instruction in the use of the automatic rifle, in practice in estimating distance, in preparatory individual musketry exercises or in such other forms of training as they need and the ground permits.

c. Whatever means are employed to occupy this time the work must be well organized under a competent instructor, and must be made interesting to the men. To go through an exercise in a perfunctory way merely to occupy the time is worse than useless.

f. When it is desired to carry on pistol firing at the same time as rifle firing there may be a line of pistol targets set on the ground and to the flank of each rifle firing point, the pistol range being separated from the rifle range by 50 to 100 yards and the firing point being on the same line.

g. In rapid fire it is advisable to have on the line the order that is next to fire and to have them practice with dummy ammunition or simulated fire. When the size of the firing point makes this action impracticable, each order should be given a score of simulated fire before firing with ball cartridges or with ball and range dummy cartridges mixed.

h. The following method of carrying on range practice has been found to produce uniformly excellent results when the full allowance of time is devoted to the training.

(1) Organizations camp on the range (if it is more than a mile from the post).

(2) Firing is begun by a group consisting of approximately half of each organization. This group is made up of those proven to be the best by the examination on preparatory work and those known to be good shots. Under ordinary circumstances an allowance of from 4 to 6 men per target would result. The men who are not included in this first group make up all the pit details and undergo additional preparatory training, particularly in rapid fire.

(3) At the end of from 6 to 9 days' training all of the first group, except those few who have not been shooting well, fire for record.

(4) The second group, made up of those who have not fired and those who were rejected from the first group, now begins firing. The men who have completed record firing perform all fatigue.

(5) After about 10 days all of this second group, who have been shooting well and have a very good chance to qualify, fire for record.

(6) During the remainder of the allotted time the efforts of the officers and noncommissioned officers are concentrated on the men who were not ready to fire for record with the second group. This last group fires for record by the end of the allotted time for range practice.

i. When range facilities are such that the entire organization can fire at one time without having more than 6, or at the most, 8 men per target, the same general scheme as that outlined above may be applied as follows:

(1) Firing is begun with all of the men of the organization taking part.

(2) At the end of about 10 days, from one-third to one-half of the men, selected from those making good scores, fire for record.

(3) At the end of about 20 days, from one-half to two-thirds of the remainder of the organization fire for record.

(4) The efforts of the instructors are concentrated on the remnant of the organization for the rest of the allotted time.

94. Model schedules.—The following schedules are suggested as guides:

a. For a 6-weeks' course.

NOTE.—Eight to ten days are devoted to preparatory exercises and the rest of the time to range practice.

MONDAY.

Lecture to assembled command	7.30 a. m. to 8.30 a. m.
First, second, and third sighting exercises	8.30 a. m. to 11.30 a. m.
Continuation of morning's work, including 200-yard triangle exercise	1 p. m. to 4 p. m.

TUESDAY.

Lecture to assembled command	7.30 a. m. to 8.30 a. m.
Position exercises in prone position, with and without sandbag	8.30 a. m. to 11.30 a. m.
Exercise in all positions and in taking position rapidly	1 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Sighting exercises are also carried on during the entire day.

WEDNESDAY.

Lecture to assembled command	7.30 a. m. to 8.30 a. m.
Trigger-squeeze exercise in the prone position with and without sandbag	8.30 a. m. to 11.30 a. m.
Trigger-squeeze exercises in all positions	1 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Long-range triangle exercises are carried on during the entire day.

THURSDAY.

Lecture to assembled command	7.30 a. m. to 8.30 a. m.
Bolt-manipulation exercise	8.30 a. m. to 11.30 a. m.
Rapid-fire exercise	1 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Long-range triangle exercises during the day if necessary.

FRIDAY.

Lecture to assembled command	7.30 a. m. to 8.30 a. m.
Sight-setting and sight-changing exercise	8.30 a. m. to 9.30 a. m.
Score-book exercise	9.30 a. m. to 11.30 a. m.
Rapid-fire exercise	1 p. m. to 4 p. m.

94–96. MARKSMANSHIP.

Additional practice in all of the preceding exercises, each man receiving instruction on the points in which he is most backward.

The exercises in sight setting and sight changing and the use of the score book may be held on any day during the preparatory period when inclement weather requires indoor work.

SATURDAY.

Review of all previous work and additional rapid-fire exercise	8 a. m. to 11.30 a. m.

MONDAY.

Final examination on preparatory work by platoon and company commanders	7.30 a. m. to 11.30 a. m. 1 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Each man will be examined by the squad leader before being turned over to an officer for examination. Review of previous work and additional rapid-fire exercises for all men while not undergoing examination.

TUESDAY.

Continuation of Monday's work	7.30 a. m. to 3 p. m.

WEDNESDAY.

Lecture to assembled command	7.30 a. m. to 8.30 a. m.
Range firing	8.30 a. m. to ———.

b. A shorter course than 6 weeks.—(1) In a 4-weeks' course the schedule of preparatory work would be the same as for a 6-weeks' course except that the examination on preparatory work should be completed on Saturday and the following Monday.

(2) In a 2-weeks' course the schedule of preparatory work would be the same as for a 6-weeks' course except that the examination on preparatory work should be completed on Saturday.

95. Value of lectures.—The lectures at the beginning of each step are an important part of the instructional methods. They are valuable in peace times and absolutely necessary in war times.

96. Method of giving lectures.—*a.* The lectures should be given to the assembled command or group undergoing preparatory rifle training up to and including a regiment or body of recruits of similar size.

b. The best qualified officer should be selected to make the talks and give the demonstrations for the entire group undergoing training. When a battalion takes up rifle training, the talks and demonstrations should not as a rule be made by the captain or a lieutenant of each company. There is usually one officer available who by reason of his knowledge of the methods, and particularly of his personality, force, and clearness of diction, is better equipped than anyone else to do this work. This officer should be detailed for this duty and should make his talks and demonstrations to the assembled units. It is not necessary that he be an expert shot.

c. The notes on lectures which follow are to be used merely as a guide. The points which experience has shown to be the ones which usually require

elucidation and demonstration are placed in headings in italics. The notes which follow each heading are merely to assist the instructor in preparing his lecture. The lecturer should know in advance what he is going to say on the subject. Under no circumstances will he read over to a class the outlines for lectures contained herein, nor will he read a lecture prepared by himself. During the lecture the headlines in italics made out by himself serve as a guide as to the order in which the subjects are to be discussed. If he can not talk interestingly and instructively on each subject without further reference to notes he should not be giving the lectures at all.

d. The one important thing is to show the men undergoing instruction, by explanation and demonstration, just how to go through the exercises and to tell them why they are given these exercises.

97. First lecture—Sighting and aiming.—*a.* The class is assembled in a building or natural amphitheater in the open where all can hear the instructor and see the demonstrations.

b. The following equipment is necessary for the demonstrations:

(1) One sighting bar.
(2) One rifle rest.
(3) One rifle.
(4) One small sighting disk.
(5) One 10-inch sighting disk.
(6) One small box.

c. The following subjects are the ones usually discussed in the first lecture:

(1) *Value of knowing how to shoot.*
  (*a*) The rifle is the principal weapon in war. All other arms are auxiliary to the rifle.
  (*b*) The value of rifle fire was proven in the World War. When rifle fire was used to cover advances, objectives were gained with comparatively light losses.
  (*c*) Rifle firing is good sport.
  (*d*) Knowledge gained valuable to big game hunters.
(2) *The object of target practice.*
  (*a*) To teach men how to shoot.
  (*b*) To show them how to teach others.
  (*c*) You men are our future instructors in time of war.
(3) *Any man can be taught to shoot well.*
  (*a*) Shooting is a purely mechanical operation which can be taught to anyone physically fit to be a soldier.
  (*b*) It requires no inborn talent such as to play a violin or paint a picture.
  (*c*) These are only a few simple things to do to shoot well, but these things must be done in a manner exactly right. If they are done in a manner only approximately right, the results will be poor.
(4) *Automobile example.*
  (*a*) Any average man can be taught to run an automobile in 2 weeks.
  (*b*) Shooting is a less complicated mechanical operation and can be learned as quickly. But the man must be taught. Mere expenditure of ammunition, without proper instruction, does more harm than good.

(5) *Method of instruction.*

(*a*) Same as in teaching any mechanical operation.

(*b*) The instruction is divided into steps. The man is taught each step and practices in it before going to the next step. When he has been taught all of the steps he is taken to the rifle range to apply what he has learned.

(*c*) If he has been properly taught the various preparatory steps he will do good shooting from the very beginning of range practice.

(*d*) Explain coach and pupil method. Why used.

(6) *Men reflect attitude of instructor.*—If the instructor is interested, enthusiastic, and energetic the men will be the same. If the instructor (squad, section, or platoon leader) is inattentive, careless, and bored the men will be the same and the scores will be low.

(7) *Examination of men on preparatory work.*—Each man is examined in the preparatory work before going to the range. An outline of this examination is given in paragraph 53, TR 150–5. The questions and answers in this paragraph are of material assistance while going through the exercises of each step. Refer to them constantly during the preparatory period.

(8) *Method of marking blank form.*—Explain blank form, paragraph 54, TR 150–5. Explain marking system by the use of a blackboard if available.

(9) *Five essentials to good shooting.*

(*a*) Correct sighting and aiming.

(*b*) Correct position.

(*c*) Correct trigger squeeze.

(*d*) Correct application of rapid-fire principles.

(*e*) Knowledge of proper sight adjustments.

(10) *To-day's work.*—First step, sighting and aiming.

(11) *Demonstration of first sighting and aiming exercise.*—Have a squad on stage or platform and show just how this exercise is carried on.

(12) *Demonstration of second sighting and aiming exercise.*—Assume that some of the squad have qualified in the first exercise. Put these men through the second sighting and aiming exercise and show just how it is done.

(13) *Demonstration of third sighting and aiming exercise.*

(*a*) Assume that some of the squad have qualified in the second sighting and aiming exercise. Put these men through the third sighting and aiming exercise and show just how it is done.

(*b*) Show how the squad is organized by the coach and pupil method so as to keep each man busy all the time.

(14) *Long-range triangle work.*—Show the class the disk for 200-yard triangle work. Explain how this work is carried on and why. Show some simple system of signals that may be used.

(15) *Final word.*

(*a*) Start keeping your blank form to-day.

(*b*) Organize your work so that all men are busy at all times.

(16) *Are there any questions?*

(17) *Next lecture will be to-morrow (or ———).*—State hour and place.

98. Second lecture—Positions.—*a.* The following equipment is necessary for the demonstrations in this lecture:

(1) One rifle with sling.

(2) One sandbag.

(3) One box with small aiming target.
(4) One aiming device.
(5) Material for blackening sights.

b. The following subjects are the ones usually discussed in the second lecture:

(1) *Each step includes all that has preceded.*
  (*a*) Each step must be thoroughly learned and practiced or the instruction will not be a success.
  (*b*) Instruction in positions involves correct aiming.

(2) *Necessity for correct positions.*—No excellent shot varies from the normal positions. Few men with poor positions are even fair shots. Few men with good positions are poor shots.

(3) *Blackening the sights.*—Explain why this is done and demonstrate how it is done.

(4) *The gun sling.*—Demonstrate both of the gun-sling positions and explain why they are used, and when each is used.

(5) *Taking up the slack.*—Show the class the slack on the trigger. Explain why it is taken up in the position exercises. (Can not begin to squeeze the trigger until the slack has been taken up.)

(6) *Holding the breath.*—Explain the correct manner of holding the breath and have the class practice it a few times. Explain how the coach observes the pupils breathing by watching their backs.

(7) *Aiming device.*—Show how it is placed on the rifle and how it is used.

(8) *Position of the thumb.*—May be either over the stock or along the side of the stock. Explain why.

(9) *Joint of the finger.*—Trigger may be pressed with first or second joint. Second joint preferable when it can be done conveniently.

(10) *Prone position.*
  (*a*) Demonstrate correct prone position, calling attention to the elements which go to make up a correct prone position; gun sling properly adjusted, body at the correct angle, legs spread well apart, position of the butt on the shoulder, position of the hands on the rifle, position of cheek against the stock, position of elbows.
  (*b*) Mention the usual faults which occur in prone position.
  (*c*) Demonstrate the correct position again.

(11) *Sandbag rest position.*
  (*a*) Demonstrate in the same manner as described above for prone position.
  (*b*) Demonstrate coach adjusting sandbag to the pupil.

(12) *Sitting position.*—Demonstrate in the same manner as described above for the prone position.

(13) *Kneeling position.*—Demonstrate in the same manner as described above for the prone position.

(14) *Standing position.*—Demonstrate in the same manner as described above for the prone position.

(15) *Assuming the prone position rapidly.*
  (*a*) Prone position can be assumed and an aimed shot fired more rapidly than from any other position.
  (*b*) Its application in war.
  (*c*) Demonstrate, first by the numbers and then as one smooth movement.

(16) *To-day's work—Position exercises.*

(*a*) Demonstrate the duties of a coach in a position exercise, calling attention to each item.

(*b*) Demonstrate the position of the coach. Always placed so that he can watch the pupil's finger and eye.

(*c*) Place a squad on an elevated platform and show how the squad leader organizes it by employing the coach and pupil method, so as to keep every man occupied.

(*d*) Continue the long-range triangle work to-day.

(17) *Do not squeeze the trigger to-day.*—Take up the slack in these exercises but do not squeeze the trigger.

(18) *Keep the blank forms up to date.*—Examine each man in the squad at the end of the day's work and assign him a mark.

(19) *Are there any questions?*

(20) *Next lecture will be to-morrow (or* ———).—State hour and place.

99. Third lecture—Trigger squeeze.—*a.* The following equipment is necessary for the demonstrations:

(1) One rifle with sling.

(2) One aiming device.

(3) One sandbag.

(4) One box with small aiming target.

b. The following subjects are the ones usually discussed in the third lecture:

(1) *Trigger squeeze most important.*—Read paragraph 26, TR 150–5.

(2) *Sandbag rest.*—Explain why it is used in trigger-squeeze exercise.

(3) *Machine rest example.*—Lay the rifle on the table, pointing down the room and toward an imaginary target; assume that it is in a machine rest which runs on a track parallel to the line of targets; assume that you fire a shot which hits the left edge of a 36-inch bull's-eye 1,000 yards away; then move the rifle 36 inches to the right on the table as if it were sliding along the parallel track and assume that another shot is fired. Where does it hit? Answer: The right edge of the bull's-eye. Move the rifle backward and forward between these two positions and assume a shot is fired any time while it is moving. Where will it hit? Answer: In the bull's-eye. Now assume that you hold the butt of the rifle still and move the muzzle a fraction of an inch. Where will it hit? Answer: It will miss the whole target. It hits the target when the whole rifle moves, but misses it when only one end moves.

(4) *Pulsations of body are more or less parallel.*—The natural movements of the body and its pulsations produce more or less parallel movement of the rifle. Very often men who are apparently very unsteady make good scores. You thus see that if you squeeze the trigger so as not to know when the rifle will go off the shot is displaced only by the amount of the parallel movement and will be a good one. But if you give the trigger a sudden pull, or flinch, you deflect one end of the rifle, and the shot will be a poor one.

(5) *Any man can aim and hold.*—If he is physically fit to be a soldier he can easily learn to hold a good aim for quite a long time—15 to 20 seconds at least. Poor shots are the men who spoil this aim when they set the rifles off.

(6) *Coach squeezing the trigger.*

(*a*) The fact that when the coach squeezes the trigger for the firer the shot is almost invariably a good one proves that poor shooting is all due to errors in the trigger squeeze.

(*b*) It is not necessary for the coach to watch the sights through the aiming device. By watching the firer's back he knows when he is aiming and then presses steadily on the trigger. Demonstrate how it is done.

(7) *All men are flinchers.*—Flinching is an instinctive and subconscious act which no man can control. Any man who gives the trigger a sudden pressure will flinch. Excellent shots are the men who avoid this flinching by pressing the trigger in such a way as not to know when the discharge will take place.

(8) *When the rifle goes off before the man is ready.*—Often a man who has been doing poor shooting will state, upon firing a shot, "I can not call that shot. It went off before I was ready." Almost invariably these shots are well placed. His poor shooting has been caused by "getting ready" for them.

(9) *Calling the shot.*—Explain calling the shot, and why it is done.

(10) *To-day's work—Trigger-squeeze exercise.*

(*a*) Demonstrate the duties of a coach in a trigger-squeeze exercise by calling attention to each item.

(*b*) The work is carried on as in position exercises, with the squeezing of the trigger added.

(*c*) Practice in the prone position only this morning, first with, then without, the sandbag.

(*d*) Finish up the long-range triangle work to-day.

(11) *Keep the blank forms up to date.*—Examine each man in the squad at the end of the day's work and assign him a mark.

(12) *Final word.*—Don't let yourselves become bored with this work. It is easy to learn, but it takes a lot of practice to train the muscles and to get in the habit of doing the right thing without thinking.

(13) *Are there any questions?*

(14) *Next lecture will be to-morrow (or* ———).—State hour and place.

100. Fourth lecture—Rapid fire.—*a.* The following equipment is necessary for the demonstrations:

(1) One rifle with gun sling.

(2) Two clips of practice dummy cartridges.

(3) A short piece of cord.

b. The following subjects are the ones usually discussed in the fourth lecture:

(1) *Rapid fire true test of good shot.*—Superiority of fire in battle depends on the ability to deliver rapid and accurate fire.

(2) *Must be accurate fire.*

(*a*) Fire that is rapid without being accurate is of no value.

(*b*) Trigger squeezed the same as in slow fire.

(3) *Meaning of rapid fire.*—Rapid fire is merely continuous fire. The rapidity comes from working the bolt quickly, reloading the clips into the magazine smoothly, and keeping the eye on the target while operating the bolt.

(4) *Keeping the eye on the target.*

(*a*) Explain the advantages of this and how it gains time.

(*b*) Demonstrate the correct way to operate the bolt and the way a man does it who looks into the magazine each time.

(5) *Application in war.*—Explain the advantage of keeping the eye on the target in war.

(6) *Bolt-operation exercise.*

(*a*) Show how the trigger is tied back to the trigger guard and explain why.

(*b*) Demonstrate the exercise.

(7) *Operating the bolt in rapid fire.*—Show how it is done in the prone position and in the sitting positions, calling attention to the details in each case. (Trigger not tied in this demonstration.)

(8) *Great amount of rapid-fire practice necessary.*

(*a*) A smooth and rapid bolt operation on the part of a soldier materially increases his rapid-fire scores and his efficiency in battle.

(*b*) Practice in loading clips of cartridges into the magazine also necessary.

(9) *The correct position.*—Even if it takes a few seconds longer, get into the correct position before starting to shoot.

(10) *To-day's work—Rapid-fire exercise.*

(*a*) Explain how exercises are to be carried on.

(*b*) Demonstrate the duties of a coach in a rapid-fire exercise, calling attention to each item.

(*c*) First hour to-day will be given to bolt-operation exercise and it will be repeated in short periods from time to time until each man qualifies.

(*d*) Some practice will be had in taking positions rapidly.

(11) *Keep the blank forms up to date.*—Examine each man in the squad at the end of the day's work and assign him a mark.

(12) *Are there any questions?*

(13) *Next lecture will be to-morrow* (*or* ———).—State hour and place.

101. Fifth lecture—Effect of wind and sight—Sight changes—Score book.—*a.* This part of the preparatory instruction can be given on any day in which the weather forces the work to be done indoors. If no bad weather occurs, this work should follow rapid-fire instruction.

b. The following equipment is necessary for the demonstrations:

(1) One A, B, and D target for each range at which each of these targets is to be used in range practice. These targets to be mounted on frames and marked with the proper windage and elevation lines.

(2) Ten spotters that can be readily stuck into the targets.

(3) Each man to have his rifle and a score book.

c. The following subjects are the ones usually discussed in the fifth lecture:

(1) *Targets.*

(*a*) Explain the divisions on the targets and give the dimensions of each.

(*b*) Call attention to windage and elevation lines. Have class compare them with diagram in the score book. Explain why lines are farther apart as the range increases.

(2) *Weather conditions.*—All weather conditions disregarded except wind.

(3) *Wind.*

(*a*) Explain how the direction of the wind is described.

(*b*) Explain how the velocity of the wind is estimated.

(*c*) Explain the effect of wind. Effect increases with distance from target.

(4) *Wind rule.*—State rule and explain it.

(5) *Wind-gauge rule.*—State rule and explain it.
(6) *Elevation rule.*—State rule and explain it.
(7) *Light.*—Explain effect.
(8) *Mirage.*—Tell what it is and how it assists riflemen.
(9) *Shooting up or down hill.*
(*a*) Explain the effect on elevation.
(*b*) Remember this rule when shooting at hostile airplane.
(10) *Score book.*
(*a*) Explain the uses of score book on range.
(*b*) Have class open score books and explain items of keeping a score point by point.
(11) *Exercises.*—Give the class a number of small problems along the lines of the examples in paragraphs 50 and 51, TR 150–5, as a demonstration as to how the day's work is to be carried on.
(12) *To-day's work.*
(*a*) Study and practice in sight setting, sight changing, and the use of score book. Squad leaders and other instructors will work up problems for their groups. Coach and pupil method is also used in which the coach states the conditions for the pupil.
(*b*) Additional practice in the exercises of the preceding days, and rapid-fire exercises.
(13) *Are there any questions?*
(14) *Next lecture will be to-morrow* (*or* ———).—State hour and place.

102. Sixth lecture—Range practice.—This lecture and demonstration should immediately precede range firing. If the class is not too large it should be given on rifle point of the rifle range.

a. The following equipment is necessary for the demonstrations:
(1) Material for blackening sight.
(2) One rifle with gun sling.
(3) One sandbag.
(4) One aiming device.
(5) Range dummy cartridges.

b. The following subjects are the ones usually discussed in the sixth lecture:
(1) *Preparatory work applied.*—Range practice is carried on practically the same as a trigger-squeeze exercise, except that ball cartridges are used.
(2) *Coaching.*
(*a*) Each man must be coached during each shot in instruction practice.
(*b*) Coach watches the man, not the target. Coach does not keep the score for the pupil. Pupil must make his own entries in his score book. Coach sees that he does this.
(3) *Officers and noncommissioned officers.*
(*a*) Supervise and prompt the men acting as coaches.
(*b*) Personally coach pupils who are having difficulty in making good scores.
(4) *Spotters.*
(*a*) Use in both slow and rapid fire.
(*b*) If a spotter near the edge of the bull's-eye bothers the pupil in aiming, it may be removed before he fires again.

(5) *Sandbag rest.*

(*a*) Explain why it is used the first day or two of range firing.

(*b*) Demonstrate a coach adjusting the sandbag to a pupil.

(6) *Watching the eye.*—Explain how this indicates whether or not the pupil is squeezing the trigger properly.

(7) *Position of the coach.*—Demonstrate in each one of the positions.

(8) *Demonstration of coaching in slow fire.*

(*a*) Place a man on the firing point and show just what a coach does by calling attention to each item (par. 69, TR 150–5).

(*b*) Demonstrate the use of the aiming device.

(*c*) Demonstrate the use of dummy cartridges in slow fire.

(*d*) Demonstrate coach squeezing the trigger for pupil.

(9) *Demonstration of coaching in rapid fire.*—Same procedure as in paragraph 74, TR 150–5.

(10) *Use of range dummy cartridges in rapid fire.*

(*a*) Show how range dummy cartridges are mixed with service cartridges for rapid-fire training and explain why this is done.

(*b*) Coaches will be alert in this kind of practice in order to prevent pupil from looking into the chamber.

(11) *Read final precautions for slow fire.*—See paragraph 70, TR 150–5.

[A. G. 062.12 (4–28–23).]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

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General of the Armies,
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WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1923