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District Director
U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service
El Paso, Texas.

Office of District Director
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Attached will be found an outline for a course of instruction (pistol) for future Border Patrol Training Schools. This outline is the result of my experience with the school of pistol marksmanship in the Border Patrol Training School just finished. Knowledge gained in instructing Border Patrol Officers through this school has made the enclosed outline as complete and comprehensive as is possible.

MAR 30 1935

El Paso, Texas

My own ideas plus the opinions of some of the best known pistol instructors in the United States have been incorporated in this outline of a course of fire for recruit officers.

Respectfully,

(sgd) Chas Askins, Jr.
Chas Askins, Jr.
Patrol Inspector.

OUTLINE OF COURSE OF INSTRUCTION (PISTOL)
FOR
BORDER PATROL TRAINING SCHOOL
CHAS. ASKINS, JR.

LECTURE COURSE
14 DAYS----1 HOUR DAILY

LECTURES INCLUDE:

1st. Day;

1. Getting acquainted
2. The purpose of the course of Instruction in Pistol Shooting
3. The aim of the Service to develop self-defensive shooters and not competitive shots.
(Those officers showing outstanding ability to be encouraged later to become target shots).
4. The further purpose of the instruction is to acquaint the officer with the safety precautions to be observed in handling his sidearms.
5. To teach the officer the care of firearms.
6. To instill in the recruit officer a liking for his pistol that he may continue practice with the weapon after the school is finished.
7. To train the officer in the use of the pistol that he may realize his and the weapons potentialities under all circumstances.
(Shooting in thickly populated areas etc.)
8. Secure each officers name, previous experience with firearms, previous experience as an officer, army experience, and general knowledge of firearms.

2nd. Day;

Safety Precautions in the Handling of the Pistol

1. Never allow the gun muzzle to point at any person.
2. Never allow the gun muzzle to point toward yourself.
3. In handing a pistol to another, always extend the arm butt forward, stating whether or not the piece is loaded.
4. When handed a revolver examine the gun IMMEDIATELY to ascertain whether or not the arm is loaded.
5. If you remove a pistol from a drawer, table top, car pocket or in any way come into possession of the gun look first to see if the weapon is loaded.
6. It is far better to ALWAYS keep a pistol loaded whether in your home or on your person than to form the habit of loading the gun and at times

- unloading it.
7. In loading a pistol point the weapon, if it is a revolver, toward the ground. If the arm is an automatic pistol, point the muzzle toward the sky while inserting the magazine.
 8. It is advisable to carry an automatic pistol (.45 or .38 caliber) with the hammer down. The practice of carrying these pistols with the hammer cocked and the safety on, is dangerous.
 9. Any modern double action revolver (Colt or Smith & Wesson) may be carried safely with all chambers fully charged. All modern revolvers (double action) have positive safeties which make accidental discharge by dropping impossible.
 10. The Colt single action Frontier Model revolver should be carried with the hammer on an empty chamber.
 11. On the pistol range extreme care should be exercised to see that the pistol muzzle never for an instant points toward yourself or others.

Care of the Revolver

1. Equipment necessary; brass, wooden or steel cleaning rod, fiber scratch brush, cotton flannel patches, Fiendoll.
2. Cost of cleaning materials \$1.00
3. Caution-----never clean, oil or adjust the pistol without first unloading the piece.
4. Procedure-----Within not more than four hours after firing (by firing is meant the discharge of from one shell to several hundred) the fibre scratch brush is saturated with the Fiendoll and the barrel and chambers in the cylinder are scrubbed, the brush being pulled through the barrel at least a dozen times with the cylinder receiving a like amount of attention. Use the cleaning rod and flannel patches on barrel and cylinder ~~/~~ untill the patches come out clean. Apply fiber scratch brush, oil soaked to breech end of barrel, front end of cylinder, top strap of receiver and rear side of cylinder crane. Having wiped bore and cylinder clean, recoil, going over entire pistol with oil soaked flannel patch, then reload weapon.
5. A demonstration in cleaning the pistol should be slowly and carefully enacted by the Instructor, making a complete explanation of each step in the procedure. He may then display several revolvers in perfect condition to give an exact idea of what perfect care means.
6. Instructor should read existing Service regulations to the class regarding the care Government owned revolvers must have at all times.
7. Inspect each revolver carried by the class commenting on the care each arm has had. Explain that arms will be inspected before each shooting period on the range.

8. Instructor should give demerits to those officers who do not properly care for their sidearms.

3rd. Day

Explanation of the Revolver

1. Equipment necessary; Colt revolver, .38 or .45 caliber,* Colt revolver charts. Quantity of ammunition.
2. Naming of each of the major parts of the revolver together with an explanation of their uses, using the Colt charts, in a further description of the weapon.
3. Explanation and demonstration of;
 - A. How to properly load and unload a revolver; also the automatic pistol.
 - B. How to hold and cock the piece for single action firing.
 - C. How to lower the hammer once the piece has been cocked.
 - D. Double action mechanism.
 - E. How to hold and operate the revolver as a self-cocker.
4. The Instructor should have the class form a single line. Commands should then be given to load, unload, cock, uncock, and snap the pistols both single action and double action; continuing the exercise untill all handle their arms with a desirable degree of proficiency.

* May be secured from the Colt Patent
Firearms Manufacturing Co. Hartford, Conn.

Examination of each officers holster.

1. Equipment necessary; several proper fitting holsters, cartridge belts, cartridge clip carriers belt loops.
2. Check the manner in which the revolver fits the holster.
3. See that all pistols are worn on the right side with pistol butt to the rear.
4. The proper fitting holster should be made of heavy skirting leather.
5. Any holster more than four years old having had continuous wear is worthless.
6. The revolver should fit the scabbard with absolutely no binding nor friction at any place, this freedom from binding is secured by having holster tailored to the individual gun. Once made the holster is thoroughly wetted, the pistol is placed in the holster and allowed to remain untill the scabbard is completely dry. A perfect fit is then assured. The gun should be heavily coated with grease before this operation and should be thoroughly cleaned and greased immediately it is removed from the holster.
7. The ideal uniform holster should be so constructed

as to allow the gun handle to be grasped freely, trigger guard should be easily accessible, a leather shank steel reinforced should be incorporated in the body of the holster to allow the gun to be dropped several inches below the waist line as this facilitates the draw by bringing the gun nearer the hand.

8. Explanation and discussion of;
 - a. The proper "hang" or "pitch" of the holster on the belt.
 - B. The safety strap and when it should be used.
 - C. Cartridge belts
 - D. Clip carriers and cartridge belt loops.

4th. Day.

Pistol Sights

1. Equipment necessary; a revolver carrying patridge sights, another equipped with bead sights.* Colt sighting chart, pictures showing correct sight alignment.
2. Explanation and history of gun sights.
3. Why sights are necessary.
4. Adjustable sights.
5. Fixed sights.
6. Patridge sights with example of such sights.
7. Bead sights with example of such sights.
8. Advantages and disadvantages of each kind of sight.
9. Recommendations of correct type of sight to use.
10. How to take sight with the pistol.
11. Use of Colt sighting chart together with careful explanation of how to take a correct sight.
12. Furthur discussion coupled with Colt sighting chart to show where bullet strikes when sights are not correctly aligned.
13. Removing all charts and diagrams have each member of the class make a sketch of the correct method of sight alignment.
14. Ask numerous questions of the class to bring out any aiming problems that are not clear to them.

* May be secured from the Colt Patent Firearms & Manufacturing Co. Hartford, Conn.

5th. Day.

Triangulation Sighting Practice

1. Equipment necessary; a revolver with six inch barrel equipped with patridge sights; a firm rest for the revolver (telescope or kodak tripod), the bullseye paddle, large sheet of paper, lead pencil.
2. This exercise develops the ability of the student to take correct aim.
3. Procedure-----A bullseye is cut from tin, 3

inches in diameter, in the center of the target a hole $\frac{1}{10}$ inch in diameter is made. The bullseye is tacked to a handle 8 inches in length. The tripod is set up being sure that it shows no inclination toward unsteadiness. The revolver is lashed to the tripod in a firing position. The sheet of paper is tacked to a backboard at a distance of 45 feet. The tripod is $\frac{1}{2}$ shifted so that the gun points toward the paper. The bullseye attached to the handle is held on the paper by some person. Some member of the class takes a position behind the lashed revolver. Without touching the weapon he takes aim by moving his sighting eye until the sights are correctly aligned. He then calls to the man with the movable bullseye which rests on the sheet of paper to move the bullseye until it rests on the very top of his front sight (which represents the correct relation between bullseye target and the gun sight). He then calls "mark" and the pencil point is pushed through the $\frac{1}{10}$ inch hole in the tin "bull" and a mark is made on the sheet of paper. The person handling the bullseye paddle then moved the bullseye and after resting the eyes for a moment or so the procedure is repeated until 3 "shots" have been made. If the officer understands how to correctly take sights and his eyesight is normal the 3 "shots" should be in a group not greater than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. For the next officer the tripod should be shifted slightly to avoid making one group on top of the other. In this manner recruit shooters are taught how to aim correctly. Any carelessness or haste is quickly apparent by the enlargement of the shot group. Triangulation work is the most practical method of giving tyro shooters experience in sighting and is used by the army for pistol and rifle marksmanship training.

6th Day.

Triangulation Sighting Practice.

7th. Day.

Triangulation Sighting Practice.

8th. Day.

How to Shoot the Pistol.

1. The proper body position.

- A. In relation to the target.
- B. Proper distribution of the body weight.
- C. Distance the feet are to be separated.
- D. What to do with the idle hand.
- E. Complete laxity of all the muscles of the body.

2. Proper method of extending the arm.
 - A. The arm should be straight with no bend at the elbow or wrist.
 - B. No tenseness of any arm muscle.
3. Grip on the Pistol, slow fire shooting.
 - A. How the weapon should rest in the hand.
 - B. Position of each finger and the thumb.
 - C. Use care to avoid canting the pistol.
4. Aiming
 - A. Monocular and binocular aiming.
 - B. Why it is better to aim with both eyes open.
5. Squeezing the trigger.
 - A. Careful explanation of the vital necessity for proper coordination of hand and gun in trigger let-off.
 - B. When to begin squeezing the trigger.
 - C. Holding trigger pressure.
 - D. When to increase this pressure.
6. How to hold the breath.
 - A. Resting between shots.
 - B. How to ease the strain on the gun hand between shots.
7. Calling the shots.
 - A. Dry shooting.
 - B. Why dry shooting is so essential.
 - C. The necessity of the officer to do a great deal of dry shooting.
8. Flinching.
 - A. Explanation of flinching.
 - B. The effect of flinching in any kind of shooting.
 - C. How to cure the flinching habit.
9. Set up a number of practice targets and have the class form a line and do dry snapping practice. Check each officer during this practice for all the essentials of good shooting form as explained in the foregoing paragraphs.
 - A. Attempt to impress on each officer the necessity for extreme care in aiming and snapping just as though the revolver was loaded. Care in squeezing the trigger with the empty gun makes for higher scores in actual firing.

9th. Day.

Snapping Practice (continuation of the dry practice).

1. Thid dry firing to be single action practice.
 - A. Furthur check of; correct body position, extended arm, proper grip on gun, holding the breath, trigger let off, & etc.
2. Double action dry practice.
 - A. Body position, extended arm sight alignment exactly the same as for single action slow fire shooting.

- B. Grip on pistol is RADICALLY DIFFERENT.
- C. Gun must be gripped very tightly.
- D. Arm is held rigid, wrist tense.
- E. In aiming, the right handed shooter holds on the left side of the target. As the trigger is pulled the barrel moves to the right. It is therefore necessary to hold several inches (6 or 8) to the left to compensate for this rightward movement. (Very important).
- F. A hard grip on the gun butt plus the "holding off" to left hand side absolutely essential to accurate double action shooting.
- G. Set up* Colt Silhouette Targets and have the class form a line at a distance of 15 yards and execute double action dry firing.
- H. Single action dry practice with right and left hands.
- I. Double action dry practice with right and left hands.

* May be purchased from the Colt Firearms Co. Hartford, Conn.

10th. Day.

Fast Draw Practice.

- 1. Demonstration by the Instructor of the quick draw.
 - A. Minute explanation of the various movements in making a fast draw.
- 2. Where the gun should be worn.
 - A. Advantages of this location.
- 3. Holsters best adapted to fast draw police work.
- 4. How speed of draw is attained.
 - A. Tricks of practice to build up a faster draw.
- 5. How to point a revolver accurately without aiming it.
 - A. Instinctive pointing and how it is done.
 - B. Controlling shot bursts.
 - C. Speed of fire and how it is increased.
- 6. Gun drawing practice by the class with unloaded arms.

11. Day.

Pistol Range Procedure.

- 1. *The rules of the range.
 - A. How to handle your pistol on the firing line and behind the firing line.
 - B. The commands to be used in; loading, unloading, alibi runs, after the string is fired, etc.
- 2. General range courtesy.
 - A. Avoid loud remarks concerning the shooting of another etc.
- 3. Have the class unload their weapons, then form a line and execute all the commands used on the pistol range.

A. Continue the practice until all are familiar with range rules and procedure.

* May be secured from the National Rifle Association.

12th. Day.

*Police Jiu Jitsu

1. Tricks of drawing.
2. "Come along" holds.
3. Disabling blows.
 - A. Knockout blows.
4. The handcuffs and their use.
5. Approaching and searching prisoners.
 - A. How to properly approach an opponent.
 - B. Where to search for weapons.
 - C. How to avoid disabling blows while searching an opponent, etc.
6. Practice by the class.

* Several excellent books are available. S.J. Jorgenson, Maritime Bldg. Seattle, Washington has written a very fine book on this subject.

13th Day.

The Border Patrol Standard Sidearm (revolver).

1. The make, model, caliber, barrel length, weight, type of sights, positive safety and manner of operation, the rifling of the bore and effect on the bullet.
2. Dismount the revolver and explain the internal mechanism.
3. Ballistics of the caliber.
 - A. Explanation of velocity, muzzle energy, trajectory, penetration and range of the cartridge.
 - B. Recommendation of the correct load for target and police work.
4. Discussion of metal jacketed bullets and lead bullets.
 - A. Spitzer pointed bullets.
 - B. Square shoulder bullets.
 - C. Conical pointed bullets.

14th. Day

Demonstration of Police Equipment.

1. Equipment necessary; gas guns, gas shells, gas masks, gas grenades, parachute flares, tracer shells (rifle and pistol), bullet proof vests, Thompson sub-machine gun, Browning Monitor 30'06 caliber machine rifle.
2. Explanation and demonstration of police

- equipment.
2. Written examination covering two weeks lecture period.

A. Report to Chief Patrol Inspector.

RANGE PRACTICE

The following course of fire is designed strictly for peace officers. Shooting in self-defense means fast handling of the gun plus accurate placement of the shots. This course of fire has been developed with these essentials in mind. A certain amount of shooting in the Course is given to practice of a target shooting nature but it should be born in mind that target shots are not developed in ten weeks, (the length of the Course) and furthermore, target shooting is of little value in training the law officer.

The Course of Fire calls for the shooting of 30 shots twice each week. It is the opinion of the writer that no less than 60 shots should be fired each week by each officer. Former experience would indicate that the Instructor can handle a group of eight officers on the range to the best advantage.

Before firing commences it should be explained that a qualifying score at each range will be established and each officer will be expected to attain this rating. Qualification scores are not high. Unless a rating score is established a percentage of recruit officers will fire the Course without attempting to improve their ability with the handgun.

It should be explained that all scores will be submitted to the Chief Patrol Inspector each two weeks together with a report of each individual's progress. This report in addition to the shooting scores to cover the following:

1. Skill acquired.
2. Observance of safety precautions in handling of the pistol.
3. Care of the pistol.
4. Attitude toward the instruction.
5. Obedience to commands and suggestions.

As an incentive toward greater effort the Service should award every man who qualifies over the Course of Fire a Certificate of Proficiency in Pistol Marksmanship. This certificate should carry the officers general average for the entire Course of Fire. A sample of this certificate should be displayed to all officers at the beginning of the range practice. This Certificate of Proficiency should be explained in such a manner as to make the recruit officer very desirous of obtaining the Certificate with an attendant high grade enscribed thereon.

Range Practice (cont'd).

It should be explained before firing commences that revolvers MUST be kept in perfect order. Inspection of arms should be made before EVERY practice firing session. A strong lecture and demerits should be given any officer who does not keep his weapon in perfect condition.

Dry snapping practice should be indulged in for 30 minutes before each practice firing period. This dry practice should simulate the firing called for in the outline on that particular day.

1ST. WEEK

1st. Period.

Each revolver should be targeted by the instructor. Any adjustment to the sights, trigger pull or other mechanism should be made.

30 minute dry snapping practice.

Inspection of arms.

Course of Fire:

1. 10 shots, Colt silhouette target, 10 yards, single action firing, slow fire, right hand, qualifying score, 8 hits.
2. 10 shots, Colt silhouette target, 5 yards, double action firing, right hand. 15 seconds for the firing of 5 shots, time commences with gun in holster. Qualifying score, 8 hits.
3. 10 shots, same as preceding score except with left hand. Time commences with gun pointed toward ground. Qualifying score, 8 hits.

2nd. Period.

30 minute snapping practice.

Inspection of Arms.

Course of Fire.

1. 10 shots, Colt silhouette target, 15 yards single action firing, right hand, slow fire. Qualifying score, 8 hits.
2. 5 shots, Colt silhouette target, 10 yards, double action firing, right hand. 5 shots in 15 seconds, gun to be in holster when the order to fire is given. Qualifying score, 4 hits.
3. 5 shots, same as above except with left hand. Gun to be pointed at the ground when the command "fire" is given. Qualifying score, 4 hits.
4. 10 shots, Colt silhouette target, 5 yards, right hand. Quick draw practice. Upon the command "fire" the shooter draws his weapon and fires 2 shots at the figure. Time limit, 4 seconds. Having fired the 2 shots, gun is returned to holster and upon the command "fire" the procedure is repeated until 10 shots have been fired. Qualifying score, 8 hits.

2ND. WEEK

1st. Period.

30 minute snapping practice

Inspection of Arms.

Course of Fire:

1. 10 shots, Colt silhouette target, 20 yards, single action firing, right hand, slow fire. Qualifying score, 8 hits.
2. 5 shots, Colt silhouette target, 15 yards, double action firing, right hand, 5 shots in 10 seconds, must draw and fire the string in the time limit. Qualifying score 4 hits.
3. 5 shots, as above except with left hand. Gun to be pointed at ground when the command "fire" is given. Qualifying score, 4 hits.
4. 10 shots, Colt silhouette target, 5 yards, right hand, quick draw practice. Upon the command "fire" shooter draws and fires 2 shots at the figure, time limit 4 seconds. Repeat procedure untill 10 shots are fired. Qualifying score, 8 hits.

2nd. Period.

30 minute snapping practice.

Inspection of Arms.

Course of Fire.

1. 10 shots, *Army "L" target, 10 yards, single action firing, right hand, slow fire. Qualifying score 70%.
2. 5 shots, Colt silhouette target, 20 yards, right hand, double action firing. Must draw and fire the string in 15 seconds. Qualifying score, 4 hits.
3. 5 shots, same as above except with left hand. Gun to be pointed at the ground when command "fire" is given. Qualifying score, 3 hits.
4. 12 shots, Colt silhouette target, 10 yards, double action firing, right and left hands. On the command "fire" the shooter draws his pistol and fires 3 shots with the right hand, shifts weapon to left hand and fires 3 shots. Time limit for the draw and 6 shots, 6 seconds. Qualifying score, 10 hits.

Full report to Chief Patrol Inspector.

* May be secured from the War Department.

3RD WEEK.

1st. Period.

30 minute snapping practice.

Inspection of Arms.

Course of Fire.

1. 10 shots, Army "L" target, 15 yards, single action firing, slow fire, right hand. Qualifying score, 70%.
2. 12 shots, Colt silhouette target, 15 yards, double action firing, right and left hands. On the command "fire" the shooter draws and fires 3 shots with the right hand, shifts gun to the left hand and fires 3 shots. Time limit for the draw and 6 shots, 6 seconds. Qualifying score 10 hits.
3. 10 shots, Colt silhouette target, 5 yards, double action firing, right hand. The shooter walks briskly up to the 5 yard line (plainly marked) and reaching

Range Practice (cont'd).

the line he draws and fires 2 shots at the target. Time limit for the draw and subsequent 2 shots, 4 seconds. Repeat procedure untill 10 shots are fired. Qualifing score, 8 hits.

2nd. Period.

30 minute snapping practice.

Inspection of Arms.

Course of Fire.

1. 10shots, Army "L" target, 15 yards, single action firing, right hand, slow fire. Qualifing score 70%.
2. 10 shots, Army "L" target, 10 yards, right hand single action firing, 5 shots in 20 seconds in 2 five shot strings. "Fire" is called with the gun aimed at the target. Qualifing score, 70%.
3. 6 shots, Colt silhouette target, 20 yards, right h hand, double action firing. Shooter draws and fires 3 shots at 20 yards, then runs to 10 yards and fires 3 shots. Qualifing score 5 hits.
4. 6 shots, as above except with left hand. Qualifing score, 4 hits.

4TH WEEK

1st. Period.

30 minute snapping practice.

Inspection of Arms.

Course of Fire.

1. 10 shots, Army "L" target, 20 yards, single action firing, right hand, slow fire. Qualifing score, 70%.
2. 10 shots, Army "L" target, 15 yards, right hand, 5 shots in 20 seconds in two 5 shot strings, single action firing. Gun may be aimed at target before command "fire" is given. Qualifing score 70%.
3. 10 shots, Colt silhouette target, 8 yards, right hand, double action firing, quick draw practice. The firing order walks from the 5 yard line to the 8 yard line. Reaching the 8 yard line (plainly marked) the shooters whirl, drawing and firing 2 shots at the target. Repeat procedure untill 10 shots are fired. Qualifing score, 8 hits.

2nd. Period.

30 minute snapping practice.

Inspection of Arms.

Course of Fire.

1. 10 shots, Army "L" target, 25 yards, right hand, single action firing, slow fire. Qualifing score, 70%.
2. 10 shots, Army "L" target, 20 yards, right hand, 5 shots in 20 seconds in 2 five shot strings, single action firing. Gun may be pointed at the target before the command "fire" is given. Qualifing score, 70%.
3. 10 shots, Army "L" target, 10 yards, right hand, single action firing, 5 shots in 10 seconds in 2 five shot strings. Gun may be aimed at the target before

the command "fire" is given. Qualifying score, 70%.
Report to the Chief Patrol Inspector.

5TH. WEEK

1st. Period.

30 minute snapping practice.

Inspection of Arms.

Course of Fire.

1. 10 shots, Army "L" target, 25 yards, right hand, single action firing, slow fire. Qualifying score, 70%.
2. 10 shots, *Army silhouette target, 5 to 15 yards, double action firing, right hand, quick draw practice. (The instructor sets up 10 Army silhouette targets behind brush, rocks, trees, hills, weeds, etc.) The instructor leads the officer along a path which takes the pair past each of these man figures. Upon seeing the silhouette the officer draws and fires a single shot and then passes on to the next target. Qualifying score, 8 hits.
3. 12 shots, Colt silhouette target, 8 yards, double action firing, right hand, quick draw practice. The officer draws and fires 4 shots at 2 targets which face him. 2 shots are fired at the silhouette on the left followed by 2 at the silhouette on the right. Time limit for the draw and 4 shots--5 seconds. Repeat procedure until 12 shots are fired. Qualifying score, 10 hits.

* May be secured from the War Department.

2nd. Period.

30 minute snapping practice.

Inspection of Arms.

Course of Fire.

1. 10 shots, Army "L" target, 25 yards, right hand, single action firing. Qualifying score, 80%.
2. 10 shots, Army "L" target, 25 yards, single action firing right hand, 5 shots in 20 seconds in 2 five shot strings. Gun to be aimed at the target before the command "fire" is given. Qualifying score 75%.
3. 10 shots, Army "L" target, 15 yards, single action firing, right hand, 5 shots in 10 seconds in 2 five shot strings. Qualifying score, 70%.

6TH. WEEK

1st. Period.

30 minute snapping practice.

Inspection of Arms.

Course of Fire.

1. 10 shots, Army "L" target, 25 yards, single action firing, right hand, slow fire. Qualifying score, 85%.
2. 10 shots, Army "L" target, 25 yards, single action firing, right hand, 5 shots in 20 seconds in 2 five shot strings. Gun may be aimed at target before the command "fire" is given. Qualifying score 80%.
3. 10 shots, Army "L" target, 15 yards, single action

Range Practice (cont'd).

firing, right hand, 5 shots in 10 seconds in 2 five shot strings. Gun may be aimed at the target before the command "fire" is given. Qualifying score, 75%.

2nd. Period.

30 minute snapping practice.

Inspection of Arms.

Course of Fire.

1. 10 shots, Colt silhouette target, 25 to 10 yards, double action firing, right and left hands. The shooter fires 5 shots at 25 yards, then runs to 10 yards, reloading with 5 rounds as he moved forward. Upon reaching the 10 yards line he shifts the gun to his left hand and fires 5 shots. Qualifying score, 8 hits.
2. 10 shots, Army silhouette targets, 5 to 15 yards, right hand, double action firing, quick draw practice. (The Instructor locates the targets behind rocks, bushes, weeds, etc.) The officer and Instructor walk along a prearranged path and upon seeing a man figure the officer draws and fires a single shot at the figure. Continue along path until all targets have been seen and fired on. Qualifying score, 8 hits.
3. 12 shots, Colt silhouette target, 20 yards, right and left hands, double action firing. The shooter draws and fires 3 shots with right hand, shifts gun to his left hand and fires 3 shots. Time limit for draw and subsequent 6 shots is 6 seconds. Qualifying score, 10 hits.

Report to Chief Patrol Inspector.

7TH. WEEK

1st. Period.

30 minute snapping practice.

Inspection of Arms.

Course of Fire.

1. 10 shots, *Standard American target, 15 yards, single action firing, right hand, slow fire. Qualifying score, 75%.
2. 5 shots, Colt silhouette target, 25 yards, right hand double action firing. 5 shots in 12 seconds, must draw and fire within the 12 seconds limit. Qualifying score, 4 hits.
3. 5 shots, as above except at 20 yards and with left hand, gun to be pointed at ground before the command "fire" is given. Qualifying score, 4 hits.
4. 10 shots, Army silhouette targets, 5 to 15 yards, right hand, double action firing. (The Instructor located 10 Army silhouette targets behind bushes or other cover adjacent to an unused road). Instructor and officer drive along the road and suddenly see one of the "man" targets. The car is quickly stopped and the officer fires from the auto at the figure, (all of which are on his side). The car then moves

Range Practice (cont'd).

forward untill the next target is seen, continuing untill all targets have been seen and fired upon. Qualifying score, 8 hits.

*May be secured from National Rifle Association.

2nd. Period.

30 minute snapping practice.

Inspection of Arms.

Course of Fire.

1. 10 shots, Standard American target, 20 yards, right hand, single action firing, slow fire. Qualifying score, 75%.
2. 10 shots, Standard American target, 15 yards, right hand, single action firing, 5 shots in 20 seconds in 2 five shot strings. Gun may be aimed at the target before the command "fire" is given. Qualifying score, 70%.
3. 10 shots, Army silhouette target, 5 to 15 yards, right hand, double action firing. Same course of fire as 4th stage, 1st period, 7th week. Qualifying score, 8 hits.

8TH WEEK

1st. Period.

30 minute snapping practice.

Inspection of Arms.

Course of Fire.

1. 10 shots, standard American target, 20 yards, right hand, single action firing, slow fire. Qualifying score, 80%.
2. 10 shots, standard American target, 15 yards, right hand, single action firing. 5 shots in 20 seconds in 2 five shot strings. Gun may be aimed at target before the command "fire" is given. Qualifying score, 75%.
3. 12 shots, Colt silhouette target, 15 yards, right hand, double action firing, quick draw practice. Shooter stands facing 6 silhouette targets, upon the command "fire" he draws and shoots 1 shot at each figure. Time limit for the draw and subsequent 6 shots---6 seconds. Qualifying score, 9 hits.

2nd. Period.

30 minute snapping practice.

Inspection of Arms.

Course of Fire.

1. 10 shots standard American target, 25 yards, right hand, ~~single~~ single action firing, slow fire. Qualifying score, 75%.
2. 10 shots, standard American target, 20 yards, right hand, single action firing, 5 shots in 20 seconds in 2 five shot strings. Qualifying score 70%.
3. 12 shots, Army silhouette targets, 5 to 20 yards,

Range Practice (cont'd)

right hand, double action firing. The shooter walks down a clearly defined path. As he moves along a target bobs up in front of him, he must draw and fire (time limit 3 seconds), having fired at the first figure he continues down the path gun in hand and 5 other targets appear one by one, he fires one shot at each target, time limit for each target is 2 seconds. (This range may be constructed by an arrangement of hinged targets operated by cables. The targets are made to appear and disappear by an operator who is stationed behind the shooter). Qualifying score, 9 hits.

Report to Chief Patrol Inspector.

9TH WEEK.

1st. Period.

30 minute snapping practice.

Inspection of Arms.

Course of Fire.

1. 12 shots, Army silhouette targets, 5 to 20 yards, double action firing, right hand. Same course as of 3rd. stage, 2nd. period, 8th. week. Qualification score 9 hits.
2. 20 shots, Army silhouette target, 15 yards, double action firing, right hand. The shooter takes his place on the 15 yard firing line and stands ready, without warning the "man" target ~~max~~ moves across a space of 45 feet in front of the shooter. The officer must fire 1 shot at the silhouette as it moves across the 45 foot interval. (A running man range of this type may be constructed by the use of of a cable stretched between two posts, from which the Army silhouette target is suspended by pulleys. The target should move from a place of concealment and disappear into like cover.) Qualifying score, 12 hits.

2nd. Period.

30 minute snapping practice.

Inspection of Arms.

Course of Fire.

1. 32 shots, same course of fire as of 1st. period, 9th week.

10TH WEEK.

1st. period.

30 minute snapping practice.

Inspection of Arms.

Course of Fire.

TO BE FIRED IN BRIGHT MOONLIGHT.

1. 10 shots, Colt silhouette target, 20 yards, right hand, single action firing, 1 minute per shot. Qualifying score, 6 hits.

Range Practice (cont'd).

2. 10 shots, Colt silhouette target, 10 yards, double action firing, right hand, 5 shots in 10 seconds, draw and fire in the time limit. Qualifying score, 6 hits.
3. 10 shots, Colt silhouette target, 5 yards, double action firing, right hand. The shooter draws and fires 2 shots, time limit for the draw and subsequent 2 shots--4 seconds. Repeat procedure untill 10 shots have been fired.

2nd. Period.

30 minute snapping practice.

Inspection of Arms.

Course of Fire.

1. 12 shots, *Langrish target, 10 yards, right hand, single action firing, 6 shots in 10 seconds in 2 six shot strings, must draw and fire the string in the time limit. (The Langrish target is designed to teach the officer how to place his shots in the head, heart, shoulders or hips of an opponent). Qualifying score, 8 hits.
2. 20 shots, Army silhouette targets, 3 to 8 yards, right hand double action firing, quick draw practice. (The Instructor locates the 10 silhouette targets inside an old abandoned house. Targets are set up in hallways, behind doors, at windows, in the various rooms, etc.) The officer enters the house and fires one shot at each "man" target as it is found. Qualifying score, 18 hits.

Awarding of the Certificates of Proficiency.

General report to Chief Patrol Inspector.

*May be secured from the National Rifle Association.