# Army Marksmanship Manual M1

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Marksmanship in the U.S. Army William K. Emerson 2004 Featuring hundreds of black-and-white illustrations of marksmanship medals, prizes, and badges, plus a special full-color section, this encyclopedia of U.S. Army shooting awards and training program rewards is a must-have for military historians and collectors. In Marksmanship in the U.S. Army, William K. Emerson details weapons training from the 1850s to the present, gathering this information for the first time in a single volume. Emerson highlights the philosophies behind army marksmanship and documents the awards, prizes, and badges bestowed upon the War Department's most elite shooters, artillerymen, and swordsmen. Proficiency training discussed in this book includes the use of sabers, cannons, sea mines, bayonets, tank weapons, aerial gunnery, bombs, and other weapons. Emerson integrates discussion of the criteria, people, and rationale behind each award into this historical account. Emerson's emphasis on national rifle and pistol matches, the history of selected army and NRA trophies, and significant players in the army's weapons training development enhances the comprehensive appeal of the latest contribution to military history by this experienced author.

U.S. Carbine, Caliber .30, M1 Field Manual U.S. Army 2016-07-03 This 1942 illustrated field manual is organized as follows: Chapter 1. Mechanical Training Section I. General Section II. Disassembly and Assembly Section III. Care and Cleaning Section IV. Functioning Section V. Operation Section VI. Immediate Action and Stoppages Section VII. Spare Parts and Accessories Section VIII. Ammunition Section IX. Individual Safety Precautions Chapter 2. Marksmanship—Known-Distance Targets Section I. General Section II. Preparatory Marksmanship Training Section III. Qualification Courses Section IV. Range Practice Section V. Equipment—Known-Distance Targets and Ranges Chapter 3. Marksmanship—Moving Ground Targets Section I. General Section II. Moving Personnel Section III. Moving Vehicles Section IV. Moving Targets and Ranges and Range Precautions Chapter 4. Marksmanship—Air Targets Section I. Air Targets for Carbine Section II. Technique of Fire Section III. Marksmanship Training Section IV. Miniature Range Practice Section V. Ranges, Targets, and Equipment Chapter 5. Firing at Field Targets Chapter 6. Advice to Instructors Section I. General Section II. Mechanical Training Section III. Marksmanship—Known-Distance Targets Section IV. Marksmanship—Air Targets Section V. Field Target Firing

**FM 23-9 Rifle Marksmanship** United States Department of the Army 2018-05-14 This manual provides guidance for planning and executing training on the 5.56-mm M16-series rifle (M16A1/A2/A3/A4) and M4 carbine. It is a guide for commanders, leaders, and instructors to develop training programs, plans, and lessons that meet the objectives or intent of the United States Army rifle marksmanship program and FM 7-0 (Training the Force). This manual is organized to lead the trainer through the material needed to conduct training during initial entry training (IET) and unit sustainment training. Preliminary subjects include discussion on the weapons' capabilities, mechanical training, and the fundamentals and principles of rifle marksmanship. Live-fire applications are scheduled after the soldier has demonstrated preliminary skills

**Manuals Combined: U.S. Army M1918A2 1940 1943 1951 1957 1964 BROWNING BAR .30 CAL CALIBER RIFLE Operator, Maintenance And Parts Technical Manuals** Over 1,100 total pages ... Publication Date: 1964 Creator / Author: Department of the Army Collection: Military Publications 1. TITLE: RIFLE, CALIBER .30, AUTOMATIC, BROWNING, M1918A2 This manual is published for the in formation and guidance of personnel responsible for direct and general support and depot maintenance of caliber .30 Browning automatic rifle ML918A2. It contains information on maintenance which is beyond the scope of tools, equipment, or supplies normally available to using or ganizations. This manual does not contain information which is intended primarily for the using organization, since such in formation is available to maintenance personnel in the pertinent operator's technical manuals. This manual contains description of and procedures for removal, disassembly, inspection, repair, assembly and installation of groups and assemblies of the caliber .30 Browning automatic rifle M1918A2. The appendix contains a list of current references, including supply manuals, technical manuals, and other available publications applicable to the materiel. Publication Date: 1940 Creator / Author: Department of the Army Collection: Military Publications 2. TITLE: BASIC FIELD MANUAL - BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLE CALIBER.30, M1918A2 WITH BIPOD DESCRIPTION OF THE RIFLE.-The Browning automatic rifle, caliber .30, M1918A2, with bipod, is an air-cooled, gas operated, magazine-fed shoulder weapon. (See fig. 1.) It weighs approximately 21 pounds without sling. The ammunition is loaded in magazines of 20 rounds. The weight of the magazine when empty is 7 ounces; when filled, 1 pound 7 ounces. FIRE POWER.-The Browning automatic rifle, caliber .30, M1918A2, is not capable of semiautomatic fire. There are two cyclic rates of full automatic fire, normal and slow, which may be selected by the firer. The normal cyclic rate is approximately 550 rounds per minute; the slow cyclic rate is approximately 350 rounds per minute. The effective rate of fire for this weapon is from 120 to 150 rounds per minute. Publication Date: 1943 Creator / Author: Department of the Army Collection: Military Publications 3. TITLE: BASIC FIELD MANUAL - BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLE CALIBER.30, M1918A2, 30 June 1943 DESCRIPTION.—The Browning automatic rifle, caliber .30, M1918A2, is an air-cooled, gas-operated, magazine-fed shoulder weapon with bipod (fig. 1). It weighs approximately 20 pounds with sling. The ammunition is loaded in magazines of 20 rounds. The weight of the magazine when empty is 7 ounces; when filled, 1 pound 7 ounces. FIRE POWER.—The Browning automatic rifle, caliber-.30, M1918A2, is not mechanically capable of semiautomatic fire, though it can be fired single shot by proper trigger manipulation There are two cyclic rates of full automatic fire, normal and slow, which may be selected by the firer. The normal cyclic rate is approximately 550 rounds per minute; the slow cyclic rate is approximately 350 rounds per minute. The most effective rate of fire for this weapon is from 120 to 150 rounds- per minute. The sustained rate, however, is from 40 to 60 rounds per minute. 4. TITLE: FIELD MAINTENANCE CAL .. 30 BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLE ML918A2, February 1957 Scope These instructions are published for the use of personnel responsible for field maintenance of this materiel. They contain information on maintenance which is beyond the scope of the tools, equipment, or supplies normally available to using organization. This publication doe. not contain information which i intended primarily for the using organization since such information is available to ordnance maintenance personnel in FM 23-15. 5. TITLE: BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLE CALIBER .30 M1918A2, JULY 1951

U.S. Rifle, Caliber .30, M1903 Basic Field Manual War Department 2022-01-18 The greatest of all U.S. military issue, bolt action rifles, the M1903 Springfield saw front line service in WWI and WWII, and limited service in the Korean War and Vietnam. Officially known as the United States Rifle, Caliber .30-06, Model 1903, the Springfield is a five-round magazine, repeating rifle. The origins of the weapon can be traced back to the 1898 Spanish-American War, and the effective and deadly use of the Mauser M1893 by Spanish troops. It was clear that these weapons outclassed American standard-issue Springfield Krag-Jorgensen rifles. In the wake of that conflict, the U.S. military decided to rapidly adopt the "Mauser system" and purchased a license from Germany for $200,000. The resulting weapon was a long gun with accuracy at range and a reliable internal mechanism. It was fairly conventional in design, except that the weapon could be considered a hybrid, in that it was capable of serving both as a service gun and a carbine. The M1903 was designed, developed and built at the Springfield Armory, and so took on the "Springfield" designation. Initially designed to use the 30-03 cartridge, the weapon was modified to accept a pointed bullet design known as the "Cartridge, Ball, Caliber 30, Model of 1906". This bullet became known as the ".30-06" or ".30-06 Springfield". The M1903 first saw combat during the Philippine-American War, and by the outbreak of WWI was the U.S. Army's standard infantry rifle. It began to be supplanted by the semi-automatic M1 Garand in 1936, but due to production shortages and other issues, it was still used extensively in WWII. Post-war it remained in service primarily secondary uses such as guard duty, as a drill rifle, and for sniper duty. Today the M1903 Springfield remains popular as a civilian firearm, historical collector's piece, a competitive shooting rifle, and as a military drill rifle. Produced by the U.S. Army in 1943, this basic field manual was standard issue and used for basic training and sniper school. It contains chapters about the handling and care of the weapon, ammunition, marksmanship, and instructor curriculum.

*Sniper Training* U S Army 2005-01-01 This manual is organized as a reference for snipers and leads the trainer through the material needed to conduct sniper training. Subjects include equipment, weapon capabilities, fundamentals of marksmanship and ballistics, field skills, mission planning, and skill sustainment.

**U.S. Rifle, Caliber .30 M1917 Enfield: FM 23-6** War Department 2013-10 The M1917 Enfield, formally named "United States rifle, cal .30, Model of 1917" was an American modification of the British .303 caliber P14 rifle developed and manufactured from 1917-1918. The Enfield rifle was noted for several design features. It was designed with a rear receiver aperture sight, protected by sturdy "ears," a design that proved to be faster and more accurate than the typical mid-barrel sight. Future American rifles, such as the 1903-A3 Springfield, M1 and M1 Carbine would all use such receiver sights. The M1917 sight was situated on an elongated receiver bridge, which added weight to the action, as well as lengthening the bolt. The M1917 action proved very strong, and was used as the basis for a variety of commercial and gunsmith-made sporting rifles in standard and magnum calibers between the world wars and after. Today, the Enfield is used as a ceremonial and drilling rifle. For battle purposes, the Danish still use the M1917 as a service weapon due to the high reliability of the bolt-action rifle in harsh conditions. Created in 1942, this field manual reveals a great deal about the M1917's design and capabilities. Intended as a field manual for operation and maintenance, it details gun assembly, marksmanship techniques, accessories, and much more. Originally labeled restricted, this manual was declassified long ago and is here reprinted in book form. Care has been taken to preserve the integrity of the text.

**U.S. RIfles, Cal. 30, M1903, M1903A1, M1903A3, M1903A4** War Department 2022-02-07 The greatest of all U.S. military issue, bolt action rifles, the M1903 Springfield saw front line service in WWI and WWII, and limited service in the Korean War and Vietnam. Officially known as the United States Rifle, Caliber .30-06, Model 1903, the Springfield is a five-round magazine, repeating rifle. The origins of the weapon can be traced back to the 1898 Spanish-American War, and the effective and deadly use of the Mauser M1893 by Spanish troops. It was clear that these weapons outclassed American standard-issue Springfield Krag-Jorgensen rifles. In the wake of that conflict, the U.S. military decided to rapidly adopt the "Mauser system" and purchased a license from Germany for $200,000. The resulting weapon was a long gun with accuracy at range and a reliable internal mechanism. It was fairly conventional in design, except that the weapon could be considered a hybrid, in that it was capable of serving both as a service gun and a carbine. The M1903 was designed, developed and built at the Springfield Armory, and so took on the "Springfield" designation. Initially designed to use the 30-03 cartridge, the weapon was modified to accept a pointed bullet design known as the "Cartridge, Ball, Caliber 30, Model of 1906". This bullet became known as the ".30-06" or ".30-06 Springfield". The M1903 first saw combat during the Philippine-American War, and by the outbreak of WWI was the U.S. Army's standard infantry rifle. It began to be supplanted by the semi-automatic M1 Garand in 1936, but due to production shortages and other issues, it was still used extensively in WWII. Post-war it remained in service primarily secondary uses such as guard duty, as a drill rifle, and for sniper duty. Today the M1903 Springfield remains popular as a civilian firearm, historical collector's piece, a competitive shooting rifle, and as a military drill rifle. Produced by the U.S. Army in 1944, this technical manual was created for ordnance maintenance personnel. It contains detailed instructions for the disassembly, assembly, inspection, maintenance and repair of the M1903, M1903A1, M1903A3, M1903A4 (snipers) as well as the associated M1905 and M1 bayonets and scabbards, slings, and M73B1 telescopic sight.

*Small Wars Manual* United States. Marine Corps 1940

The Ultimate Sniper Major John Plaster 2006-01-01 Through revised text, new photos, specialised illustrations, updated charts and additional information sidebars, The Ultimate Sniper once again thoroughly details the three great skill areas of sniping; marksmanship, fieldcraft and tactics.

**How to Shoot the U. S. Army Rifle** Arthur Goodfriend 2018-02-12 How to Shoot the U.S. Army Rifle, first published in 1943, was the official manual for new infantrymen on holding, sighting, and shooting the legendary M1 Garand .30 caliber rifle. The manual incorporated everything the new soldier needed to know to become a proficient marksman with the M1. Illustrated throughout with photographs and drawings, the book remains a useful reference for anyone wanting to learn more about using the M1 and for rifle shooting in general. From the Foreword:The U.S. Army Rifle-be it the M1903 (Springfield), M1917 (Enfield), or M1 (Garand)-has the range, caliber, power, and accuracy to kill the enemy. All that is required is a soldier well enough trained in rifle marksmanship to hit the enemy in the right places. The U.S. Army believes in this training. Its rifle marksmanship course is the most thorough in the world. In the last war, the deadliness of American marksmanship amazed both our Allies and our enemies. In this war, reports from far-flung battlefields reveal that the hours of marksmanship training in our camps have not been spent in vain. Deadly marksmanship depends on correct shooting habits. In stress of battle, you must do the right things without thinking about them. You must know the correct sight picture. You must take a rock-steady position. You must squeeze the trigger. You must shoot rapidly. And all the while, your sights must be correctly set for range, wind, and weather. How to do these things the right way is shown on the following pages. Pictures and text are taken from the U.S. Army's graphic portfolio on rifle marksmanship. They apply, with minor modifications, to the M1903, M1917 and M1 rifles. The method is that developed by The Infantry School for the semiautomatic M1 rifle, a method that enables you to get the most out of any rifle you may ever have to shoot. Put aside your own ideas on rifle shooting for the duration of the war. Where life and death, victory or defeat, depend on the result, it is wise to follow this method. It is based on countless hours of test and trial, on the range and the battlefield. Every detail in these pictures is important. Study them carefully. A few minutes with this book in your bunk before going out on the drill field will make your work easier. A little time spent on review before firing on the range will mean more bull's-eyes. Later these lessons, well learned, will cause many a Nazi and Jap to echo the words of that German in the last war who, dying, wrote: "God save us from these Americans. They shoot like devils . . . They are the best marksmen in the world."

*U.S. Rifle, Cal. .30, M1* War Department 2022-02-16 From 1936 to 1958, the M1 Garand served as the standard U.S. service rifle. It is a .30 caliber, gas-operated, 8 shot clip-fed, semi-automatic rifle. With an effective range of more than 600 yards, the Garand was the weapon of choice for the Marines during WWII. The weapon also saw action in the Korean conflict and even in Vietnam. It is widely used today for military drill teams and honor guards, and by civilians for hunting and target shooting. Named after the Springfield Arsenal's brilliant weapon designer John Garand, the gas-actuated M1 took 15 years to perfect. General George S. Patton praised the Garand, proclaiming that it was "the greatest battle implement ever devised." Over 5.4 million Garands were produced during WWII. Produced by the U.S. Army in late 1942, this technical manual was created for ordnance maintenance personnel. It contains detailed instructions for the disassembly, assembly, inspection, maintenance and repair of the U.S. Rifle Cal .30, M1, as well as the associated Bayonet M1905, Bayonets Scabbard M3, Bayonet Scabbard M1910, and Gun Sling M1907.

**Field Manual** United States. Department of the Army 1940

Long Range Shooting Handbook Ryan M. Cleckner 2016-02-01 25% of this book's proceeds will be donated to two military charities: the Special Operation Warrior Foundation and the Sua Sponte Foundation. This book is the complete beginner's guide to long range shooting written in simple every-day language so that it's easy to follow. Included are personal tips and best advice from my years of special operations sniper schooling and experience, and as a sniper instructor. If you are an experienced shooter, this guide will be a resource covering the principles and theory of long range shooting. This is the preliminary book to help you understand fundamental concepts such as MOA vs Mils and external ballistics, that can be like a trusted resource at the range. Learning to shoot long range isn't that difficult. Once you understand the basics, you can start to master your technique and you'll be hitting targets in no time. The author has a series of online instructional videos known for their ability to take seemingly complex areas of long range shooting and breaking them down so that they're easy to understand. This book was motivated by the feedback from those videos. The handbook is broken down into three main categories: What it is/How it works, Fundamentals, and How to use it. "What it is/How it works" covers equipment, terminology, and basic principles. "Fundamentals" covers the theory of long range shooting. "How to use it" gives you practical advice on how to implement what you've learned so far to make you a long range shooter.

Rifle Marksmanship

Increasing Small Arms Lethality in Afghanistan: Taking Back the Infantry Half-Kilometer Major Thomas P. Ehrhart 2015-11-06 Operations in Afghanistan frequently require United States ground forces to engage and destroy the enemy at ranges beyond 300 meters. These operations occur in rugged terrain and in situations where traditional supporting fires are limited due to range or risk of collateral damage. With these limitations, the infantry in Afghanistan require a precise, lethal fire capability that exists only in a properly trained and equipped infantryman. While the infantryman is ideally suited for combat in Afghanistan, his current weapons, doctrine, and marksmanship training do not provide a precise, lethal fire capability to 500 meters and are therefore inappropriate. Comments from returning non-commissioned officers and officers reveal that about fifty percent of engagements occur past 300 meters. The enemy tactics are to engage United States forces from high ground with medium and heavy weapons, often including mortars, knowing that we are restricted by our equipment limitations and the inability of our overburdened soldiers to maneuver at elevations exceeding 6000 feet. Current equipment, training, and doctrine are optimized for engagements under 300 meters and on level terrain There are several ways to extend the lethality of the infantry. A more effective 5.56-mm bullet can be designed which provides enhanced terminal performance out to 500 meters. A better option to increase incapacitation is to adopt a larger caliber cartridge, which will function using components of the M16/M4. The 2006 study by the Joint Service Wound Ballistics-Integrated Product Team discovered that the ideal caliber seems to be between 6.5 and 7-mm. This was also the general conclusion of all military ballistics studies since the end of World War I.

Military Rifle Shooting

Blood Warriors

Human Resources Research Organization 1961

**Basic Field Manual** United States. War Department 1943

Civilian Marksmanship Firing for Clubs and Schools Enrolled with the Director of Civilian Marksmanship United States. Department of the Army 1962

Army Ammunition Data Sheets 1992

**FM 23-5** Department Of the Army 2017-03 This REPRINT of Department of the Army, Field Manual 23-5 is a guide in the instruction and training in the mechanical operation of the M1 Garand rifle, once described by General George S Patton as "The greatest battle implement ever devised." Coverage includes a detailed description of the rifle and its general characteristics; procedures for disassembly and assembly; methods of loading; an explanation of functioning; a discussion of stoppages and immediate action; a description of the ammunition; and instructions on the care and cleaning of both the weapon and ammunition. The material presented is applicable, without modification, to both nuclear and non-nuclear warfare.

**Landing Party Manual** United States. Office of the Chief of Naval Operations 1960

The Infantry Rifle Platoon and Squad (FM 3-21. 8 / 7-8) Department of the Army 2015-12-31 This field manual provides doctrinal framework for how infantry rifle platoons and squads fight. It also addresses rifle platoon and squad non-combat operations across the spectrum of conflict. Content discussions include principles, tactics, techniques, procedures, terms, and symbols that apply to small unit operations in the current operational environment.

Monthly Catalogue, United States Public Documents 1986

Unit and Direct Support Maintenance Manual (including Repair Parts and Special Tools List) 1991

**The Sergeants Major of the Army** 2010

**The Whirlwind War** Frank N. Schubert 1995 CMH Publication 70-30. Edited by Frank N. Schubert and TheresaL. Kraus. Discusses the United States Army's role in the Persian Gulf War from August 1990 to February 1991. Shows the various strands that came together to produce the army of the 1990s and how that army in turn performed under fire and in the glare of world attention. Retains a sense of immediacy in its approach. Contains maps which were carefully researched and compiled as original documents in their own right. Includes an index.

**The M1 Carbine** Roger Out 2021-07-28 The M1 carbine is a .30-caliber, semiautomatic rifle that first appeared in 1942 as a standard firearm for the US military during World War II. It was later used by US forces in the Korean and Vietnam Wars and continues to see worldwide use to this day. Produced in several variants by many manufacturers, it was and is still widely used not only by military forces, but by paramilitary and police units worldwide. Its design, construction, and variants--including the M1A1, M2, and M3--are shown in superb period photography and clear, up-close color images. Accessories such as magazines, ammunition, belts, pouches, and cleaning kits are featured throughout the book, as well as rarely seen World War II-related uniform and equipment items.

Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications United States. Superintendent of Documents 1986 February issue includes Appendix entitled Directory of United States Government periodicals and subscription publications; September issue includes List of depository libraries; June and December issues include semiannual index

U. S. Marine Corps 2018-02-23 Rifle Marksmanship, the official U.S. Marines reference publication 3-01A, is the complete guide to becoming proficient on the Corps' service rifles: the M16A4 and the M4 carbine. In addition to marksmanship techniques, the manual covers component parts, ammunition; cleaning, servicing and maintenance; operation and safety; firing positions; and engagement and low-light techniques. Illustrated throughout with clear and detailed photographs and drawings, Rifle Marksmanship will be of value to anyone interested in becoming a better rifle marksman, regardless of gun fired. From the Foreword: Marine Corps Reference Publication 3-01A, Rifle Marksmanship, presents how the Service rifle/carbine is employed by the individual Marine, contains the skills and techniques required for individual rifle marksmanship, and provides the skills that are required for basic through advanced marksmanship. This publication is intended to be used as a reference guide concerning marksmanship skills for unit commanders, trainers, and individual Marines. It presents marksmanship techniques organized by topic, and within each of those topics, techniques are broken down further as they apply to employment with the rifle combat optic (the primary sighting system) and with backup iron sights.

War Department 2013-10-01 The M1911 is a single-action, semi-automatic pistol chambered for the .45 ACP cartridge, and served as the standard-issue sidearm for the United States military from 1911 to 1985. It was widely used from the First World War all the way up to the Vietnam War. Modern M1911 variants are still in use by some units within the U.S. Army Special Forces, the U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps. The Automatic Pistol, Caliber .45, M1911 was designed by John Browning, and is the best known of his designs to use the short recoil principle in its basic design. The design was widely copied, and this operating system rose to become the most renowned type of the twentieth century. In total, the United States purchased around 2.7 million M1911 and M1911A1 pistols in military contracts during its service life. Created in 1940, this field manual reveals a great deal about the M1911's design and capabilities. Intended as a manual for those charged with operation, it details many strategies for achieving outstanding marksmanship. Originally labeled restricted, this manual was declassified long ago and is here reprinted in book form. Care has been taken to preserve the integrity of the text.

1902

Col. Michael Lee Lanning 2007-12-18 Rangers, Green Berets, SEALs, Delta Force, LRRPs, Force Recon— and the struggle of the best and the bravest to keep America free They're some of the toughest and most highly trained fighting men in the world—going where no ordinary soldier would go and doing what no ordinary soldier would dare. Outnumbered and outgunned, operating in small teams of five or six-deep in enemy territory far from help, they rely on their wits, their skills, and each other to get out alive. Blood Warriors is a penetrating, no-holds-barred account of the training, missions, and history of the military elites who mold America's most dangerous and highly skilled warriors . . . from the navy's SEALs and the Marine Corps' Force Reconnaissance to the U.S. Army's Delta Force, Rangers, and Special Forces. Here's an in-depth look at each unit's methods and standards: what's required and what it takes to survive and succeed. Whether gathering intelligence, capturing prisoners, executing raids and ambushes, or just creating havoc in enemy territory, these men know that death is their constant companion—and one small misstep could mean body bags for everyone. Maybe that's why America calls them heroes.

Ordnance Maintenance United States. War Department 1947

U.S. Carbine, Caliber .30, M1 Field Manual War Department 2013-10 The United States Carbine, Caliber .30, M1 is a lightweight, semi-automatic longarm that became a standard firearm for the U.S. military during World War II. It was widely used by U.S. and foreign military, police forces, and has also been a popular civilian firearm.The first M1 carbines were delivered in mid-1942, with priority given to troops in Europe. The M1 was highly praised for its small size, light weight and firepower, especially by troops who were unable to use a full size rifle as their primary weapon. The .30 Carbine cartridge was adequate in both muzzle energy and muzzle velocity. The .30 Carbine had a round-nose 110 gr bullet, in contrast to the spitzer bullet designs found in most full power rifle cartridges of the WWII era. A total of over 6.5 million M1 carbines and variants were manufactured, making it the most popular small arm for the American military during World War II.Created in 1942, this field manual reveals a great deal about the M1's design and capabilities. Intended as a manual for those charged with operation, it details many strategies for attaining outstanding marksmanship. Originally labeled restricted, this manual was declassified long ago and is here reprinted in book form. Care has been taken to preserve the integrity of the text.

Department of the Army 2014-04-29 Field Manual (FM) 3-19.15 addresses continental United States (CONUS) and outside continental United States (OCONUS) civil disturbance operations. Today, United States (US) forces are deployed on peacekeeping, peace enforcement, and humanitarian assistance operations worldwide. During these operations, US forces are often faced with unruly and violent crowds intent on disrupting peace and the ability of US forces to maintain peace. Worldwide instability coupled with increasing US military participation in peacekeeping and related operations requires that US forces have access to the most current doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) necessary to quell riots and restore public order. In addition to covering civil unrest doctrine for OCONUS operations, FM 3-19.15 addresses domestic unrest and the military role in providing assistance to civil authorities requesting it for civil disturbance operations. It provides the commander and his staff guidance for preparing and planning for such operations. The principles of civil disturbance operations, planning and training for such operations, and the TTP employed to control civil disturbances and neutralize special threats are discussed in this manual. It also addresses special planning and preparation that are needed to quell riots in confinement facilities are also discussed. In the past, commanders were limited to the type of force they could apply to quell a riot. Riot batons, riot control agents, or lethal force were often used. Today, there is a wide array of nonlethal weapons (NLW) available to the commander that extends his use of force along the force continuum. This manual addresses the use of nonlethal (NL) and lethal forces when quelling a riot.

Fred Herbert Colvin 1917

**U.S. Carbine, Caliber .30, M1 Field Manual** War Department 2020-06-05 The United States Carbine, Caliber .30, M1 is a lightweight, semi-automatic longarm that became a standard firearm for the U.S. military during World War II. It was widely used by U.S. and foreign military, police forces, and has also been a popular civilian firearm.The first M1 carbines were delivered in mid-1942, with priority given to troops in Europe. The M1 was highly praised for its small size, light weight and firepower, especially by troops who were unable to use a full size rifle as their primary weapon. The .30 Carbine cartridge was adequate in both muzzle energy and muzzle velocity. The .30 Carbine had a round-nose 110 gr bullet, in contrast to the spitzer bullet designs found in most full power rifle cartridges of the WWII era. A total of over 6.5 million M1 carbines and variants were manufactured, making it the most popular small arm for the American military during World War II.Created in 1942, this field manual reveals a great deal about the M1's design and capabilities. Intended as a manual for those charged with operation, it details many strategies for attaining outstanding marksmanship. Originally labeled restricted, this manual was declassified long ago and is here reprinted in book form. Care has been taken to preserve the integrity of the text.

**Basic Field Manual** 1938

**Essentials of Military Training for Use by Units of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserve Corps** 1949

**U.S. Rifle, Caliber .30, M1** United States. Department of the Army 1965

*Technical Report*


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