



IMCOM Europe Region

US Forces Sport Shooting Program

Basic Knowledge Training

Day 1 / Part 1

Instructors

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Hunting, Fishing & Sport Shooting	TBD
Program Director	TBD

“IMCOM will synchronize, integrate, and deliver installation services and sustain facilities in support of Senior Commanders in order to enable a ready and resilient Army”

We are the Army's Home



Instructional Topics

Basic Knowledge Certification

- 
- Purpose/Background/History
 - Firearm and ammunition history
 - Firearm functionality
 - Firearm and ammunition technology
 - Safety
 - German weapons law
 - Legal/Penal Code Federal/Local
 - Handling of firearms and ammunition
 - Firearm ownership/registration
 - Practice & safe handling review
 - Sport Shooting Disciplines
 - Application process
 - Exam: Written/Verbal/Practical

Schützenmeister Certification

- JMTC (local specific) SOP Orientation
- JMTC Ammo Energy Limitations
- Exam: JMTC SOP
- Purpose/Background/History
- German weapons law review
- Safety
- U.S. Forces Sport Shooting Handbook
 - Administrative Rules
 - Sport Shooting Disciplines
 - Administrative Procedures
- Application process review
- Exam: Written/Discussion



IMCOM Europe Region

U.S. Forces Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting Program



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training

Purpose / Background / History



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training **Purpose / Background / History**

- **Why are we here?**
 - Learn all about the US Forces sport shooting program
 - Learn about current German gun laws
 - Reinforce importance and procedures for weapons safety
 - Understand permit application process & requirements
 - Take and pass an exam
 - Become certified in US Forces Sport Shooting
- **What can we do after completion?**
 - Continue participation in recreational marksmanship
 - Train and compete in U.S. Forces and international competitions
 - Initiate application process for German Weapons Possession Card (WBK)
 - After obtaining WBK, purchase and possess firearms for specific disciplines

**Or – Continue participation, training, and competing without obtaining WBK
(With basic knowledge certification and maintaining active logbook)**



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Purpose / Background / History

- **1999 Cancellation by Germany of agreement for US Forces members to obtain and possess privately owned firearms (POFs). Effective 31 Mar 1999:**
 - **Result 1: All US Forces members subject to German Gun Law (on and off U.S. installations).**
 - **Result 2: PCS orders to Germany include comment prohibiting sending POFs.**



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Purpose / Background / History

- **Basic German Law Principles**

- No Gun Ownership unless a valid need can be demonstrated
- Valid Needs are:
 - **Hunting**
 - **Sport Shooting**
 - **Collecting**
 - **Subject Matter Experts**

- **Structure/Organization of Sport Shooting**

- Government approves shooting rules for shooting associations
- Shooting clubs & members must belong to an approved shooting association
- All guns purchased by club members must fit within rules for their association
- Currently 9 approved sport shooting associations in Germany (plus US Forces)



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Purpose / Background / History

- Possible solutions for US Forces:
 - a) US Forces members join German shooting clubs
 - Association rules, language barrier, no link to USAREUR Registry
 - b) US Forces join/associate with an approved association
 - Association rules, language barrier, no link to USAREUR Registry
 - c) Form U.S. Forces association (compliant with German Law)
 - Germany approved U.S. Forces rules & operation, no language barrier
- Decision was made to form U.S. Forces association in 1999/2000
- Requirements:
 - determine responsibilities on both sides (German/US)
 - determine scope of work and identify potential road blocks
- Work on U.S. Forces program started in 2000/2001
- 2002: German Government shifted responsibilities from the Ministry of Interior to the Federal Administration Office *Bundesverwaltungsamt* (BVA)
- 2003: First complete proposal for U.S. Forces program submitted
- 2005: After 7th revision/submission, BVA approval was ratified by German states



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Purpose / Background / History

- **Approved (Primary) Shooting Organization Overview in Germany**
 - **DSB (German Shooters Association)**
 - Originally founded in 1861, re-founded in 1951, approved
 - 1.5 million members
 - focus on air rifles/pistols; large/small caliber, black powder, cross bows, archery, biathlon
 - **BDMP (Military and Police Shooters)**
 - First approved 6 Oct 2003, current approval 18 May 2009
 - 28,400 members
 - large calibers (.22 +), black powder
 - **BDS (Association of German Shooters)**
 - First approved 1 Oct 2004, current approval 28 Apr 2006
 - 30-35,000 members
 - air & large calibers (.22+), IPSC, Western, Field Target, & Silhouette
 - **DSU (German Shooting Sport Union)**
 - First approved Dec 2004, current approval 9 Jul 2007
 - 15,000 members
 - Hand gun 9mm +, long gun large calibers (.22+), air rifle, black powder
 - **U.S. Forces in Germany**
 - First approved 8 Jun 2005, current approval 2 May 2011
 - 1700 members
 - large calibers (.22+)

(U.S. Forces do not have official association status, but BVA views U.S. Forces program as the same)

Additional Organizations

Kyffhäuser War Veterans' League	2005
Bavarian Soldiers & Comrades	2007
Bavarian Soldiers League	2007
German Military Reserves	2012
Historic Brotherhood	2012



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Purpose / Background / History

German Weapons Law / *Waffengesetz (WaffG)*

- NO RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS IN GERMAN CONSTITUTION
- 1928 and 1938: First modern gun law in Germany
 - for the purchase of long guns no permit needed if at least 18 years old
 - for all handguns a permit is needed
 - Waffenschein (concealed weapons permit)
 - driven by NAZI public training program, but also Government control



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Purpose / Background / History

- **1945 US FORCES OCCUPY GERMANY**
 - German citizens must turn in all firearms, daggers etc
 - possession of any weapon prohibited for German citizens
 - start of US Forces hunting and sport shooting in Germany
- **1949 Germany becomes sovereign state: *BRD***
- **1951 hunting and sport shooting permitted for Germans**
 - start of U.S. Forces Hunting & Fishing agreement
 - quota system for US hunters
 - sport shooting for US Forces under US control (occupational force)
- **1973 New German gun law, application for long guns needed**
- **1989/90 Reunification of Germany: *BRD-DDR***
 - 2 : 4 talks of former allies: USA, Russia, France, Great Britain
 - end of occupational force
- **1997-98 Changes to U.S. Forces Hunting Agreement**
 - end of quota
 - SOFA Supplementary Agreement



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Purpose / Background / History

- SOFA AGREEMENT
- NATO Truppenstatut

- covers the stationing of armed forces in foreign countries
 - only for uniformed soldiers, does not cover spouses, family members, or civilian personnel
 - does not cover sport shooting, hunting, or fishing
- 1997/2000 Start of the new Hunting Agreement with German states *Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Rheinland-Pfalz* and *Hessen*
 - start of hunter firearm-registration on *WBK*
- 2001 Initial discussion with German Government about U.S. Forces Sport Shooting in Germany
- 2002 significant changes in German weapons law
 - Sporthandbuch required
 - Membership in Club required
 - some further restrictions because of 2002 Erfurt shooting
- 2005 U.S. Forces Sporthandbuch approved by *BVA*, start of registration of Sportshooter firearms
- 2008 & 2009 more significant changes in German weapons law (2009 Winnenden shooting)
- 2011 Renewed *BVA* approval for U.S. Forces *Sporthandbuch*



IMCOM Europe Region

U.S. Forces Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting Program



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training

Firearm and Ammunition History & Technology



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Firearm History



Hand cannon from the Chinese Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368)



Hand cannon, fired from a stand (1400)



Long guns from the Safavid Empire – Iran/Persia (14th century)

Source: en.wikipedia.org



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Firearm History



Musketeers, using matchlocks during the Thirty Years War (1618-1648)



Re-enactment of the Battle of White Mountain (near Prague) using matchlock muskets



Matchlock mechanism

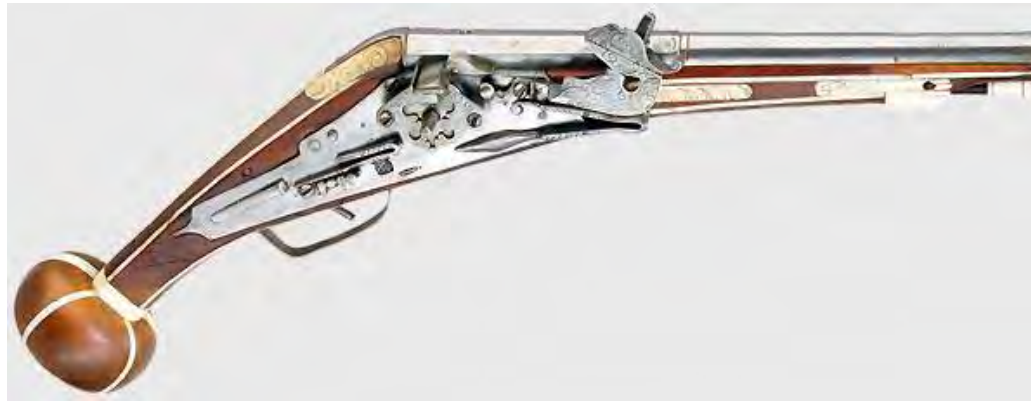
Source: en.wikipedia.org



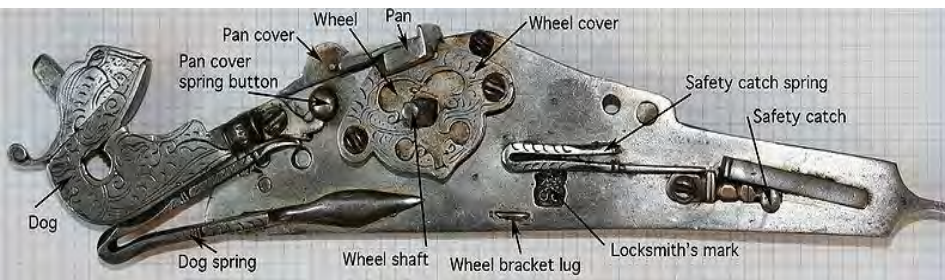
IMCOM Europe Region U.S. Forces Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting Program



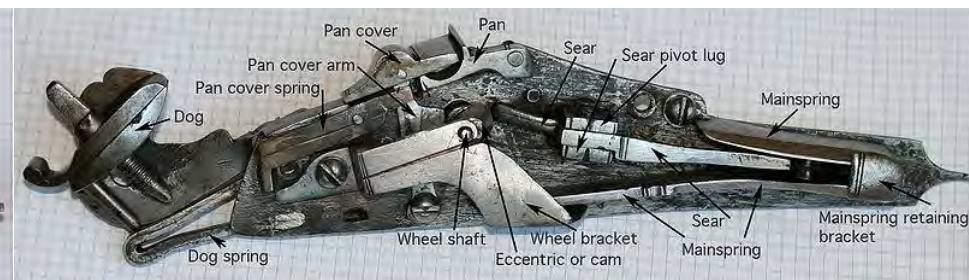
Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Firearm History



Wheellock Puffer, from Augsburg, Germany (1580)
Octagonal then round smooth bore barrel in 12mm caliber



Exterior view



Interior view

Wheellock mechanism

Source: en.wikipedia.org



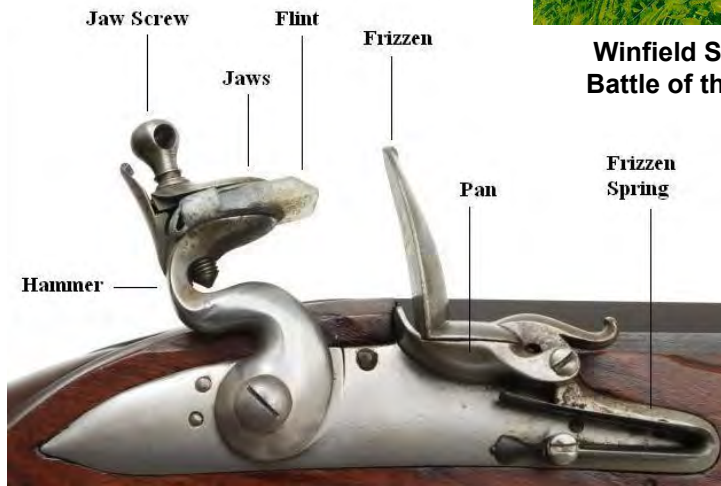
Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Firearm History



A musketeer,
painted by Jacob van Gheyn (1608)



Winfield Scott, leading an infantry line at the
Battle of the Chippewa during the War of 1812

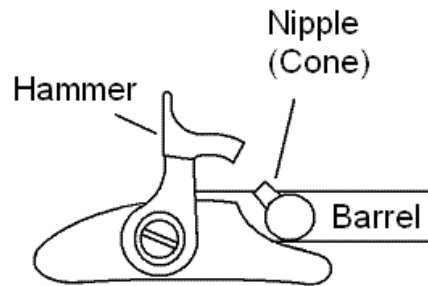


Flintlock mechanism, used on muskets and rifles starting in 17th century
Replaced matchlock and wheellock technologies

Source: en.wikipedia.org



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Firearm History



Percussion (caplock) firing mechanism



French Navy percussion pistol (1837)

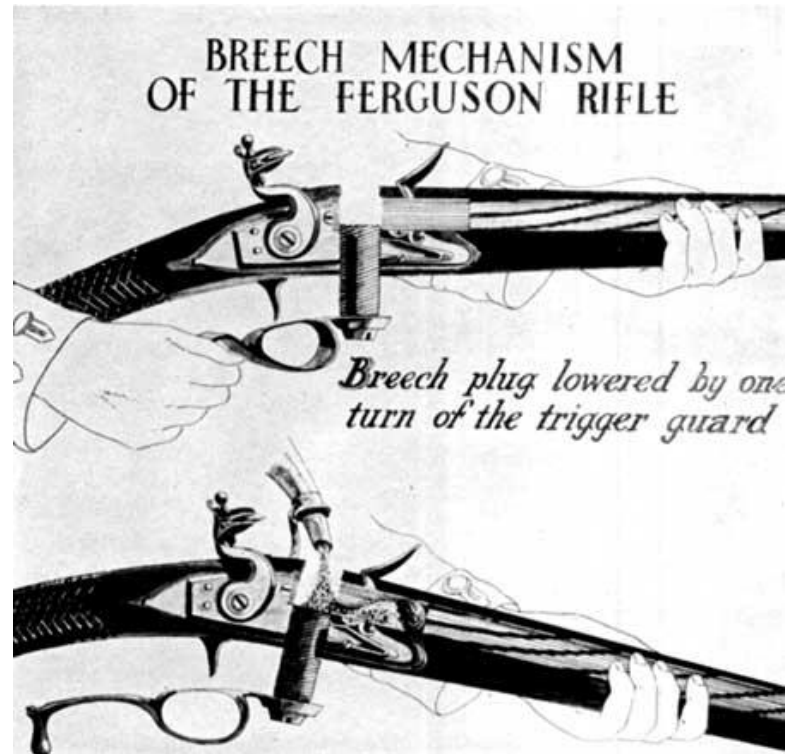


Percussion caplocks used on Springfield and Enfield rifle muskets
Patented by Alexander John Forsyth in 1807

Springfield Armory (1777 – 1968) in Springfield, Massachusetts
Royal Small Arms Factory / RSAF (1816 – 1988) in Enfield, England



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Firearm History



Breech-loading Ferguson Rifle, using flintlock firing mechanism
First used by British Forces in 1776

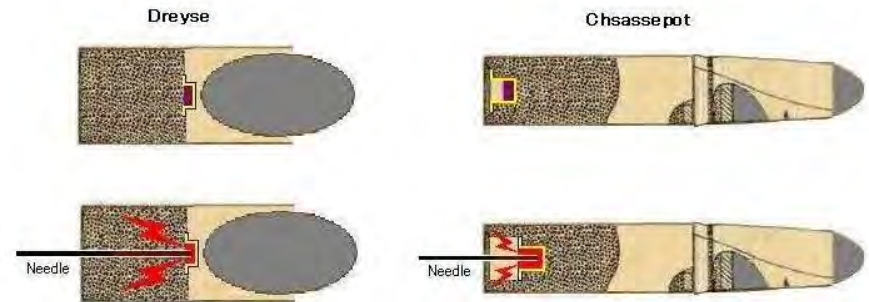
Source: en.wikipedia.org



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Firearm History



Needle Gun firing mechanism
First developed in 1808



Needle Gun ammo comparison
Resembling modern cartridge ammo

Source: en.wikipedia.org



IMCOM Europe Region U.S. Forces Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting Program



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Firearm History



Chassepot bolt mechanism, used by French Forces 1866-1874
Invented by Antoine Alphonse Chassepot (1833-1905)

Source: en.wikipedia.org



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Firearm History



**Winchester Model 1886 lever action repeating rifle
Designed by John Moses Browning**



**Winchester Model 1866 lever action repeating rifle
Used by the Ottoman Empire
In Russo-Turkish War (1877-78)**

Source: en.wikipedia.org



**John Wayne, using a Winchester Model 1892
during filming of *The Searchers* (1956)**



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Firearm History



MG 08 Heavy machine gun
1908-1945 in Germany
1911-1960s in China

Source: en.wikipedia.org



MP 38 Submachine gun
1939 to Present



M16A1
Semi-automatic, three-round burst, and full-automatic firing options
1963 to present



M16A1

M16A2

M4A1

M16A4



IMCOM Europe Region

U.S. Forces Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting Program



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training

Firearm Technology



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Firearm Technology



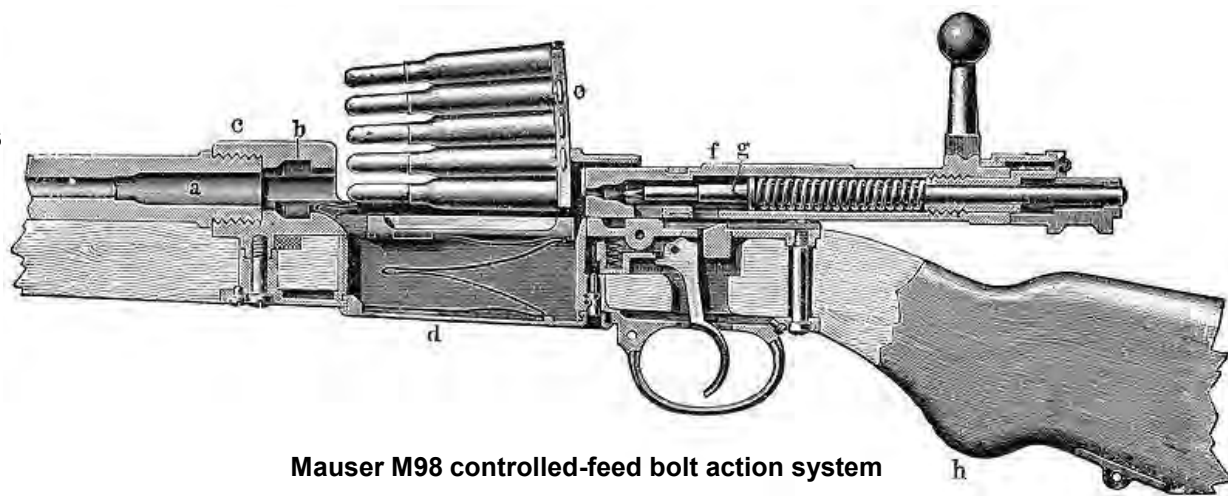
Bolt action

Example from Lee-Enfield, introduced in 1889



Short Magazine Lee-Enfield Mk I, 1903

- a – Chamber
- b – Front main locking lugs recess
- c – Receiver
- d – Internal magazine spring
- e – Ammunition stripper clip
- f – Bolt
- g – Firing pin
- h – Pistol grip

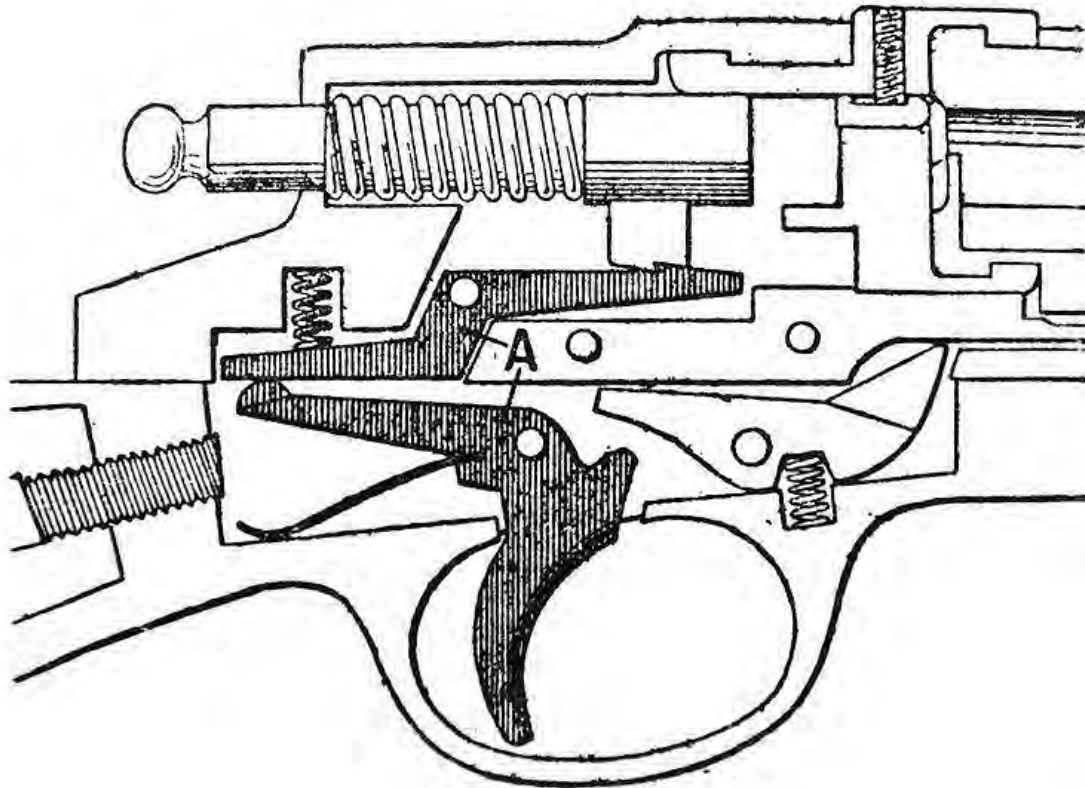


Mauser M98 controlled-feed bolt action system

Source: en.wikipedia.org



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Firearm Technology





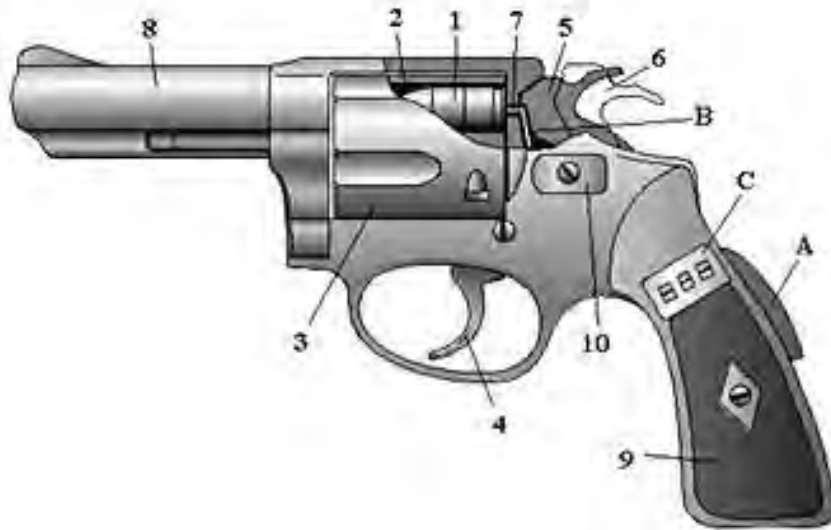
Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Firearm Technology

- 1 – Bolt
- 2 – Housing with bolt catch and cartridge ejector
- 3 – Stock
- 4 – Trigger mechanism with firing pin release
- 5 – Trigger
- 6 – Trigger spring
- 7 – Magazine spring
- 8 – Magazine box
- 9 – Safety lever, locking firing pin





Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Firearm Technology



Basic Components of a Revolver

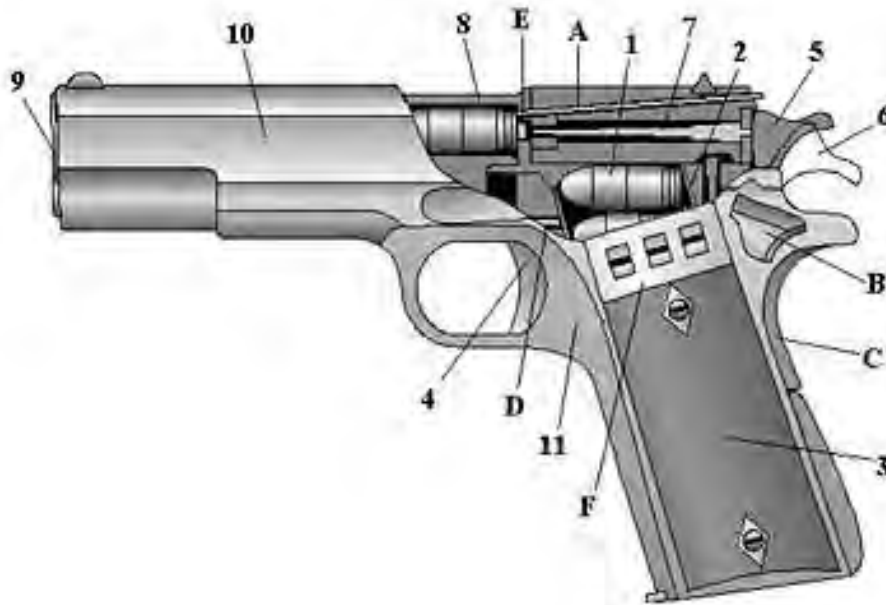
Revolvers are handguns that store extra cartridges (1) in multiple chambers (2) within a rotating cylinder (3). When the trigger (4) is pulled, the hammer (5-uncocked position) falls from its cocked position (6-phantom), striking the firing pin (7) which impacts the cartridge (contains primer, powder, and bullet) causing the bullet to discharge out through the barrel (8). Other features include the grip (9), and the cylinder release lever (10).

Revolvers can be designed with many intrinsic safety features including: (A) Grip Safety; (B) Drop Safety; and (C) example of Built-in Lock. Note: Single-action handguns require the hammer to be manually cocked. Double-action handguns are cocked by pulling the trigger but can also be manually cocked. Double-action-only handguns can only be cocked when the trigger is pulled. Each of these types of actions can be found on revolvers and pistols.

Source: JD Defense – Georgetown, DE (www.jddefense.com)



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Firearm Technology



Basic Components of a Semi-Automatic Pistol

Semi-automatic pistols are handguns that store extra cartridges (1) in a magazine (2) usually located in the grip (3) of the gun. When the trigger (4) is pulled, the hammer (5-uncocked position) falls from its cocked position (6-phantom), strikes the firing pin (7), which impacts the cartridge in the chamber (8), and discharges the bullet out through the barrel (9). The energy from the discharge causes the slide mechanism (10) to operate, opening the breech and expelling the fired cartridge case. This allows a new cartridge to automatically enter the chamber from the magazine as the slide closes. These components are all attached to the frame (11).

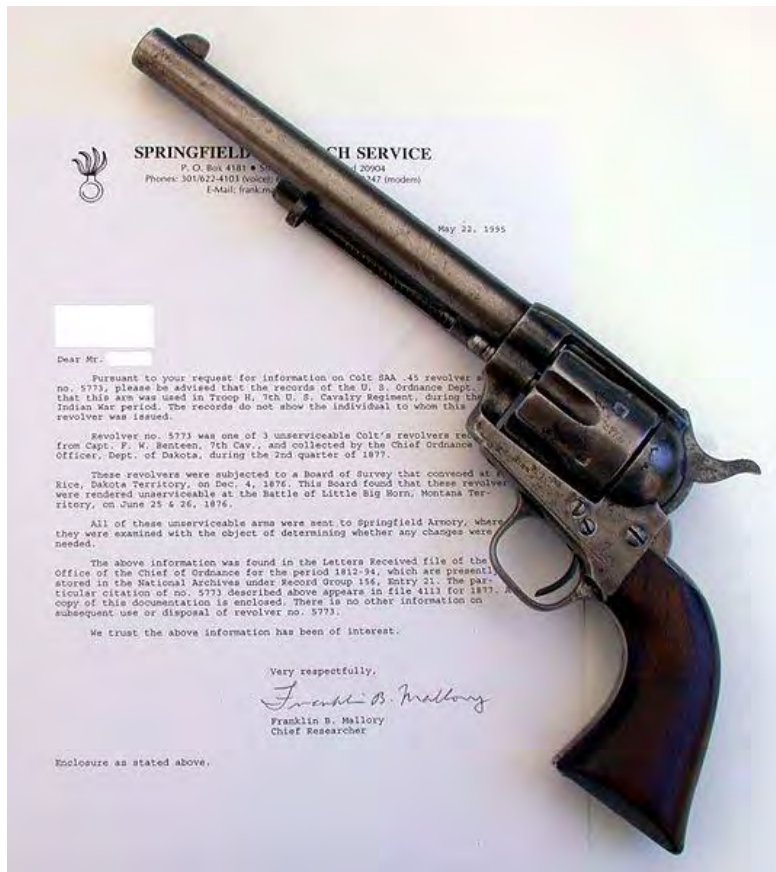
Pistols can be designed with many intrinsic safety features including: (A) Loaded Chamber Indicator, (B) Manual Thumb Safety; (C) Grip Safety; (D) Magazine Safety; (E) Drop Safety; and (F) example of Built-in Lock.

Source: JD Defense – Georgetown, DE (www.jddefense.com)

After firing final round from most semi-automatic pistols, the slide will stay open



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Firearm Technology



Single-action (SA) Revolver
Requires hammer to be cocked by hand before trigger will release hammer



Enfield No. 2 Mk 1* Double-action-only (DAO) Revolver
Spurless hammer functions only from trigger



DA/SA Revolvers
Trigger pull cocks hammer and releases it, or the trigger may be hand-cocked (SA style)



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Firearm Technology

Common Firearm Parts

Essential

Barrel
Chamber (if not part of barrel)
Bolt
Slide

Not Essential

Firing Pin
Magazine

Firearms with interchangeable
barrels that have different calibers

Each barrel has it's own proof mark

– Each barrel is registered individually



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Firearm Technology

Semi-Automatic

Magazine (max capacity 10 rounds for sport shooters)

Extracts and ejects spent cartridges (automatically or with manual assist)

Require separate trigger press to fire additional round

Pump-action shotguns with a minimum length of 90cm are legal in Germany

Single Shot

Manual re-load

Double barrel shotguns

Firearms with interchangeable
barrels that have different calibers

Each barrel has it's own proof mark

Automatic

Continuous firing on one trigger press
Illegal in Germany

– Each barrel is registered individually



End Of Brief

Installation Management Command



“Sustain, Support and Defend”