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INFANTRY TRAINING

PREPARED AT THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE
AUGUST, 1917

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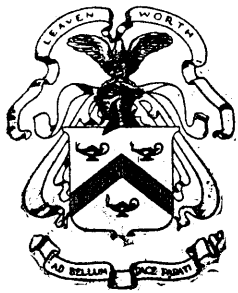
ONE TO EACH GENERAL OFFICER
ONE TO EACH GENERAL STAFF OFFICER
ONE TO EACH OFFICER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS
ONE TO EACH OFFICER OF INFANTRY

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WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, *August 27, 1917.*

The following pamphlet on Infantry Training, prepared by the War College Division, General Staff, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

[353.546 A. G. O.]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

H. L. SCOTT,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

H. P. McCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

INFANTRY TRAINING.

I. INSTRUCTIONS PERTAINING TO THE TRAINING OF AN INFANTRY DIVISION IN TRENCH WARFARE, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

1. In all the military training of a division, under existing conditions, training for trench warfare is of paramount importance. Without neglect of the fundamentals of individual recruit instruction, every effort should be devoted to making all units from the squad and platoon upwards proficient in this kind of training. It is believed that in an intensive course of 16 weeks troops can be brought to a reasonable degree of efficiency through the squad, platoon, and company, making it possible with a minimum of training in France for them to take their places on the line. The responsibility for the instruction in trench warfare of field officers, staff officers, and higher commanders rests with special force upon the division commander.

2. Instruction in trench warfare can not be properly developed without a trench system. It will be one of the first duties of a division commander, accompanied by his chief of staff and engineer officer, to make a careful tactical reconnaissance of the terrain with his camp area and locate this trench system. The location of the system should be based upon sound tactical principles, and for this reason the reconnaissance should extend beyond the confines of the camp area, so that in larger problems the trenches actually constructed will form a consistent part of the scheme. The trenches should be so located that proper artillery positions can be occupied, and when practicable it would be desirable if fire for effect by artillery with service ammunition could be delivered upon them. The location of the trenches should be such that an opposing system of enemy trenches may also be constructed. Soil and drainage should be carefully considered.

When the location has been determined upon, the division commander will cause the engineer officer to have the complete trench system staked out and taped. An engineer officer will be detailed in charge of the system from the beginning, and it will be his duty to apportion the tasks to each organization which reports for trench construction. By this means not a spade full of earth will be upturned which does not apply to the development of the system. On account of the high cost of material for obstacles, revetment, etc., it would not be well to plan in the beginning for the construction of a trench area of more than 600 yards front and 800 yards depth. This will receive a garrison of a battalion, and from the time it nears completion and continuously thereafter it should be occupied successively by the several battalions in the division.

In the shortest practicable time the division commander will require of the engineer officer the preparation of a maneuver map of the camp area and so much of the surrounding country as he deems necessary for problems. This map should be drawn with the coordinate system used by the British and French. Its scale should be 1/5000, with reductions to 1/10000 for convenient use and 1/40000 for use of artillery.

3. The tactical instruction of brigade commanders, staff officers, and regimental field officers should be under the direct personal supervision of the division commander. Staff officers are included in this instruction, as most of them now have very important functions to perform in the preparation of operation orders. The course will be taken up during the first 16 weeks of intensive training of the troops and continued until the arrival of the division in France.

The course will embrace the study of regulations, manuals, and recent publications by the War College Division on trench warfare, combined from the beginning with the employment of the applicatory method, including map problems, terrain exercises, tactical rides and walks, and map maneuvers, culminating in practical maneuvers with troops in trench warfare. Operation orders in trench warfare proceed from higher commanders through the several subordinate commanders, each having to issue an order, but differing greatly in form from our field orders. Operation orders now enter into the minutest details of preparation, organization, distribution, methods of advance, supply, liaison, etc. Therefore constant training and exercise in the

framing of orders based upon carefully prepared tactical problems are absolutely essential.

Courses of like nature will be conducted for regimental officers in each regiment by the colonel under the supervision of the brigade commander.

Time must be found for these courses during the evenings and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

4. In addition to the tactical courses described above, a system of divisional schools will be established as listed below:

(*a*) Infantry school of arms:
  1. Small-arms department—
     First section. Grenades (hand and rifle).
     Second section. Bayonet.
     Third section. Rifle and pistol.
     Fourth section. Automatic arms (automatic rifle and light machine gun).
  2. Machine-gun department—
     First section. Heavy (rifle-caliber) machine gun.
     Second section. One-pounder gun.
  3. Engineer department—
     First section. Sappers, bombers, pioneers.
     Second section. Field fortifications for line troops.
  4. Gas-defense department—
     Use, care, repair of gas masks, etc.

(*b*) Artillery school.
(*c*) School for stable sergeants and farriers.
(*d*) School for mess sergeants, bakers, and cooks.
(*e*) School for horseshoers.
(*f*) School for company mechanics.
(*g*) School of equitation.
(*h*) School for supply officers and supply sergeants.
(*i*) School for clerks.
(*j*) School for saddlers and cobblers.
(*k*) Signal school.
(*l*) School for bandsmen and buglers.
(*m*) School for hygiene and sanitation.

And such other schools as the division commander may deem necessary.

For the specialties in this list of schools, specialist instructors will be supplied as rapidly as possible from the central schools now in operation, but their early organization should not be de-

layed. Instructors, student officers, and student enlisted men should be excused from all other duty while detailed to the schools.

II. INTRODUCTION.

1. With the sudden expansion of the Regular Army and the National Guard and the creation in its entirety of the new National Army, the subject of military training assumes the greatest importance, and concerning this training it is essential that certain well-recognized principles should be constantly borne in mind.

2. The responsibility for the training of a division rests solely upon the division commander. Under his direction, responsibility for the training of troops devolves upon all commanders from those of platoons upward. Therefore the following pages will be considered only as suggestive and advisory in character, to be applied and adapted in the discretion of the division commander and made mandatory by his direction alone. Results in efficiency are demanded of him—the system and methods, subject to the principles laid down in the training manuals and Regulations, are his own.

3. To be effective in time of war, military training must be uniform throughout the service and must conform to certain basic principles possessing varying degrees of importance. A due sense of proportion of these principles and a full appreciation of the relative merits of those qualities constituting the standard to which the Army must attain are expected of all commanding officers.

4. *Patriotism* is of the first importance. An absolute and unqualified devotion to the welfare and success of our country is an indispensable prerequisite that has always constituted the soul of our Army.

5. *Discipline* distinguishes thoroughly trained and instructed troops from an irresponsible, unwieldy, and disorderly aggregation of men. Its essential characteristics are respect for and implicit obedience to superior authority. Its vital importance must be thoroughly impressed upon all in the military service. Cheerful, earnest, and loyal obedience should be promptly paid by all subordinates to lawful orders of superiors.

6. *Physical development* of the soldier should be such that it will render him capable of the greatest endurance on the march and on the field of battle. The most endurance is attained

through a progressive course of training that improves the voluntary muscles and vital organs. To this end, marches of increasing length, with increasing weights of packs, and daily setting-up exercises are necessary for the physical development of infantry. Other physical training calculated to develop the physique along the special lines required in modern warfare will be prescribed from time to time.

7. *Self-respect, self-reliance,* and *resourcefulness* are qualities in a large measure inherent in our soldiers and should be cultivated to the fullest extent in their training.

8. *Professional knowledge* leads to the greatest efficiency when intelligently applied in actual practice.

9. To render the most *perfect service on the field of battle* is the final object for which our Army is created and maintained.

10. *Fundamental principles and general directions governing the training of infantry:*

(*a*) Instruction, inspection, responsibility and authority, or command are inseparable.

(*b*) The officer must know the duties of the men under his command in addition to his own specific duties.

(*c*) Officers and noncommissioned officers of each grade should be competent to take up the duties of the next higher grade. Military efficiency can only be attained through competent and instructed officers and noncommissioned officers.

(*d*) The efficiency of the squad, including its leadership, is the basis of efficiency, and this efficiency in turn depends on the thoroughness of the training of individual members of this unit.

(*e*) The efficiency of every command depends on the efficiency of the units or teams composing it. As each team in a large command must be under the direct control of its immediate chief, it is evident that such chief should have all possible charge of the instruction of his team.[1] Authority and responsibility should exist in equal degree. From such a system there should result not only suitable instruction of the team but also comradeship among the individual members, pride in the team as a unit, and that confidence and habit of command on the part of the leader so necessary to efficient leadership.

[1] Officers must, however, because of the inexperience of the great majority of the noncommissioned officers, give personal attention to individual instruction and to that of the squad and platoon, in order that the training may proceed along right lines and due progress be made.

(*f*) The best instruction is that which is *practical and which is taught through personal contact* between instructor and those under instruction. Any other kind is justified only when practical instruction can not be given.

(*g*) The paramount object of instruction is not only to impart knowledge as knowledge but also so to train the soldier that he shall be better qualified each day in meeting the situations that may face him in the field. It is believed that this desired development can be hastened by accustoming the soldier to investigate for himself.

(*h*) The applicatory method of instruction should be used as far as possible. This method finds its principal application in theoretical instruction, but its advantages should not be overlooked in practical work. Example: A company commander signaling to platoon commanders without company actually being present.

(*i*) The ultimate object of all instruction being *field service efficiency*, field maneuvers and field firing should be considered as the culmination of previous training and the test of its thoroughness.

(*j*) There must be a definite and progressive plan and schedule of instruction. Every course of instruction should embrace certain definitely prescribed subjects and be for a definite period in order to unify instruction, prevent unnecessary repetition, and use the available time to the best advantage. On the completion of the prescribed course of theoretical instruction all study should not cease, but sufficient post-graduate work should follow to broaden the student's professional horizon and keep him in touch with new methods and ideas.

(*k*) Drill movements are of two general classes—first, drills of precision, and, second, maneuver and combat exercises.

The precise movements of the manual of arms and close-order drill are not for the purpose of teaching men how to get about on the battle field. They will hardly be used there at all. One of the principal objects is to train the soldiers' minds and bodies to *habits* of precise, unhesitating obedience to the will of the leader, so that in the stress of battle they will obey without conscious effort, mechanically, automatically, as the easiest and most natural line of action.

Maneuver and combat exercises are intended for instruction in the proper handling of troops in campaign and on the battle field. There should be rigid adherence to orders and instructions.

It is hardly possible properly to conduct a drill or exercise without special forethought and preparation for that particular drill or exercise. After each drill or exercise the specific work for the next one should be announced, so that leaders may have time to prepare themselves.

The drill or exercise should be made interesting, not only by variety, which is necessary in order not to exhaust the soldier's attention by straining it too long on one subject, but also by comments on the part of leaders, continued throughout the drill and directed toward those elements whose performance is unusually good or bad.

(*l*) Time is important, but *proficiency* is the most important factor in infantry training.

(*m*) Lectures are valuable aids in military training. Those to enlisted men should be about one-half hour long; to officers they may be longer. The number of lectures on any particular subject will depend upon its nature. They should be delivered by those specially qualified on the particular subjects. The lecture meetings should be as informal as is consistent with discipline; questions and discussions should be arranged. The appropriate use of maps, diagrams, and illustrations, including moving pictures, is advantageous.

A list of general subjects for lectures is given hereafter.

11. *Duties of regimental, battalion, and company commanders.*—The division commander will prepare and issue programs of training, and will cause detailed schedules covering prescribed periods of time to be prepared by proper commanders.

The duty of seeing that the prescribed instruction is carried on lies with the regimental commander and his field officers, and with this end in view they should personally observe the instruction which is being given to the companies. They should, however, carefully refrain from interfering with any legitimate method which is producing results, remembering that no two men will proceed along exactly the same lines. By interference superiors not only destroy initiative, but also weaken the authority of the subordinate commander over his men. Interference is justified only when such a commander fails to follow the course of instruction prescribed, displays ignorance, or shows such a lack of judgment in his methods as to render it certain that the results desired will not be accomplished. This does not mean that a suggestion from a superior officer should not be made or followed, but such suggestion should be carefully

considered and only made when it is certain better results will follow its adoption.

12. Having received a schedule of instruction, the company commander should lay his plans covering all details of the subject not prescribed by higher authority. Recruits and other ill-instructed men should be grouped together and assigned for instruction to a specially qualified officer or noncommissioned officer. With this exception, each unit leader should, if possible, be the instructor of his own unit. Each drill should be governed by a schedule showing the subjects assigned to each group and the corresponding allowance of time.

The captain should supervise the instruction of the various groups, making corrections and suggestions only when he sees the satisfactory results are not forthcoming, and then not in the hearing of the men.

13. Normally four hours will be devoted to military training and instruction at each morning and afternoon assembly. The afternoon periods on Wednesdays and Saturdays may be devoted to giving additional training to backward men, and those who have made adequate progress in their training may be excused from routine work during such periods or, in case of need, required to care for Government property or assist in the instruction and training of others. Care will be taken during all periods to vary the training and not to devote too much time to any one subject.

14. It is desirable that provision be made for a sand table, a map for map problems, and some device to serve as a target in instruction in fire direction. A rough sketch on paper or on a blackboard on a scale of about 12 inches to the mile will serve for map problems, but a relief map is the best device for practical instruction. A board arranged so that it can be raised or lowered and having painted on it a line of prone silhouettes makes a good target. Every headquarters, machine-gun, and supply company should have one or more wooden horses so constructed as to permit of saddling, bridling, and harnessing.

15. *Basis of Infantry training.*—The training of Infantry is based on the subjects covered in Infantry Drill Regulations (I. D. R.), Field Service Regulations (F. S. R.), Manual for Noncommissioned Officers and Privates (M. N. C. O.), Small-Arms Firing Manual (S. A. F. M.), and Manual Physical Training (M. P. T.), and upon the experience of other nations in the present war. Training in special subjects, such as the use of

gases in war, grenades, bayonet fighting, etc., are being covered in pamphlets issued from time to time by the War Department, in accordance with developments in the art of war.

III. TRAINING PLAN.

ALL COMPANIES.

1. *Recruit instruction:*
   - (*a*) Articles of War.
   - (*b*) Military discipline and courtesy.
   - (*c*) Arms, uniforms, and equipment.
   - (*d*) Personal hygiene and care of feet.
   - (*e*) School of the soldier.
   - (*f*) School of the squad.
   - (*g*) Setting-up exercises, recruit instruction.
   - (*h*) Orders for sentinels.

RIFLE COMPANY.

2. *Squad instruction:*
   - (*a*) Test of recruits by squad leader in subjects (1) (b) to (*h*), inclusive.
   - (*b*) Setting-up exercises, "Trained soldiers" instruction.
   - (*c*) School of the squad.
   - (*d*) Tent pitching.
   - (*e*) Bayonet exercises and bayonet combat.
   - (*f*) Whistle and arm signals.
   - (*g*) Color sentinels, countersigns and paroles, compliment from guards, guarding prisoners and flags.
   - (*h*) Sighting drills.
   - (*i*) Position and aiming drills.
   - (*j*) Making triangles.
   - (*k*) Target practice.
   - (*l*) Musketry duties of the squad and squad leader, involving target designation, distribution of fire on target, fire discipline, fire direction, and fire control.
   - (*m*) First aid to the wounded.
   - (*n*) (1) Methods of employing gases in modern warfare; (i) gas clouds; (ii) gas shells.
     (2) Effect of gas.
     (3) Use of gas mask, (i) care of mask; (ii) method of application; (iii) mask drill.

3. *Platoon instruction:*

(*a*) Test of squads by platoon leader on subjects (2) (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*l*), (*m*), and (*n*); (3) (paragraph above).

(*b*) Drill, close order.

(*c*) Drill, in trench and open warfare.

(*d*) Musketry duties of platoon and platoon leader, involving:

Target designation.
Finding range.
Distribution of fire.
Fire discipline.
Fire direction.
Fire control.
Communications.

(*e*) Rifle trenches.

(*f*) Individual cooking.

(*g*) (1) Marching, running, bayonet fighting, rapid loading and aiming, etc., while wearing gas masks.

(2) Prevention of damage by gas to rifles, etc., sentry duties in connection with gas.

(3) Use of sprayers and fans for clearing out gases.

4. *Company instruction:*

(*a*) Test of squads in subjects (2) (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*l*), (*m*), and (*n*); (3) (paragraph above).

(*b*) Test of platoons in subjects (3) (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), and (*g*); (3) (paragraph above).

(*c*) School of the company, close order.

(*d*) Company training in trench warfare.

(*e*) Company inspection.

(*f*) Commander, sergeant, and corporal of the guard.

(*g*) Guard mounting.

(*h*) Physical training and swimming.

(*i*) Musketry duties of the company involving:

Target designation.
Finding the range.
Distribution of fire.
Fire discipline.
Fire direction.
Fire control.
Communication.

4. *Company instruction*—Continued.

(*j*) Field service.

(*k*) Marching and camping.

(*l*) Range practice, known distance, small-arms firing courses.

At least one-fourth of the enlisted personnel, less the cooks and buglers, will be trained as hostile trench patrols (called "moppers up" by the British and "trench cleaners" by the French).

At least 4 noncommissioned officers and 36 privates selected for their superior intelligence, education, skill in musketry, and steadiness will be trained as sharpshooters or "snipers." This training will include the care and use of field glasses, telescopic sights, devices for and methods of escaping hostile observation, loophole construction, snap shooting at rapidly disappearing targets, map reading, and the making of sketches and of clear and concise reports. This training will be given after the company training has made reasonable progress.

About one-half of the company will be trained in the duties of scouts, messengers, and liaison patrols. Instruction in these subjects will begin in the platoon and continue during all subsequent training.

Instruction in all of the above specialties will be in accordance with information on these subjects issued from time to time by the War Department, and the changes indicated in such information with regard to methods and practices will be strictly observed. Coordination in these several specialties will be effected by means of schools in each division or separate command in which unit instructors will receive training under specially trained officers and others.

5. Tests as indicated will be made at proper times in the progress of training of individuals, squads, platoons, and companies. A careful record will be kept in each company of work actually peformed from day to day in the progress of training.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY.

It may become necessary, in order to enable headquarters companies to perform the duties which devolve upon similar organizations in the British and French armies in trench-to-trench fighting, to materially increase the personnel of headquarters companies, and to organize platoons trained, respectively, as (*a*) signalmen, (*b*) sappers and bombers, (*c*) sappers

and pioneers, and (*d*) in the service and operation of 1-pounder rifle cannon.

Pending further instructions a headquarters company will be instructed in the following subjects:

(*a*) Members of the band in litter drill, music, school of the soldier, marching, first aid to the wounded (theoretical and practical), the nomenclature, care, and preservation of band instruments.

(*b*) Mounted orderlies (theoretical and practical) in riding, bridling, saddling, and care of horses; signaling, carrying verbal messages.

(*c*) Sergeants major and color sergeants in their duties at ceremonies and drills as prescribed in the Infantry Drill Regulations; in the preparation of returns and reports, correspondence and the use of morning reports, sick reports, duty rosters, ration returns, individual records of enlisted men, small-arms reports; in studies of Army Regulations, Field Service Regulations, and other books and papers pertaining strictly to their duties as clerks at regimental or separate battalion headquarters. They will also be instructed in semaphore signaling.

(*d*) First sergeant in the preparation of correspondence, returns, muster and pay rolls, and in the use of morning reports, sick reports, duty rosters, ration returns, individual records of enlisted men, small-arms reports, and in their duties at ceremonies and drills as prescribed in the Infantry Drill Regulations. They will also be instructed in semaphore signaling.

(*e*) Mess sergeants and cooks in the study of Army Cooks' Manual, Army Bakers' Manual, the components of the ration, the nomenclature, care, and preservation of field ranges, march kit, and cooking utensils; sanitation of kitchen and mess hall, including the disposal of garbage.

(*f*) Supply sergeants in the study of the Infantry Equipment, the issue, care, and preservation of leather, equipment, clothing and arms; the handling and accounting (practical and theoretical) of all property.

(*g*) Stable sergeants in the study of Manual for Farriers, Horseshoers, Saddlers, and Wagoners or Teamsters; the care and treatment of animals and the care and preservation of harness, saddles, and bridles.

(*h*) Sergeant bugler as prescribed for buglers in a rifle company.

(*i*) The horseshoer in the study of the manual named in paragraph (*g*) above.

(*j*) All members in making the pack, antigas measures, camp sanitation, personal hygiene, and the use of the first-aid packet; the nomenclature, care, and preservation of the rifle or pistol, depending upon the weapon with which they are armed.

(*k*) All members armed with the rifle in sighting, position, and aiming drills, and target practice.

(*l*) All noncommissioned officers will be instructed in signaling.

(*m*) Sappers' and bombers' detachment will be instructed in its specialty.

(*n*) Sappers' and pioneers' detachment will be instructed in its specialty.

(*o*) One-pounder gun detachment will be instructed in its specialty.

SUPPLY COMPANY.

A supply company will be instructed in the following subjects:

(*a*) Regimental supply sergeants in the preparation of property returns, correspondence, rations returns; in studies of Army Regulations, Field Service Regulations, Infantry equipment, price list of clothing and equipment (annual general order of War Department), Quartermaster Manual, and other books and papers, also blank forms pertaining strictly to their duties as supply sergeants.

(*b*) First sergeants, mess sergeants, stable sergeants, cooks, saddlers, as prescribed respectively for the same positions for a headquarters company.

(*c*) Corporals as prescribed for stable sergeants.

(*d*) Saddlers as prescribed for horseshoers in a headquarters company.

(*e*) Wagoners in the study of Manual for Farriers, Horseshoers, Saddlers, and Wagoners or Teamsters; the care and treatment of animals and the nomenclature, care, and preservation of harness and wagons.

(*f*) All noncommissioned officers will be instructed in signaling.

(*g*) All members in making pack, in antigas measures, camp sanitation, personal hygiene, and the use of the first-aid packet; the nomenclature, care, and preservation of the rifle or pistol, depending upon the weapon with which they are armed.

(*h*) All members armed with the rifle in sighting, position, and aiming drills and target practice.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

A machine-gun company will be instructed in the courses and subjects set forth in the Machine Gun Firing Manual.

IV. GENERAL SUBJECTS FOR LECTURES.

(Suitable for all arms.)

1. Discipline.
2. Conduct in service.
3. Morale.
4. Leadership.
5. Customs and courtesies of the service; Saluting.
6. Physical training.
7. Obligations and rights of the soldier.
8. Duties and responsibilities of N. C. O.
9. The commissioned officer.
10. Personal hygiene.
11. Venereal diseases.
12. Alcoholism; Drugs.
13. Personal cleanliness.
14. Insects and vermin.
15. Vaccination and prophylaxis; Communicable diseases.
16. Care of the feet.
17. First aid and elementary bandaging.
18. Sanitation and its maintenance.
19. Articles of War.
20. Army Regulations and orders.
21. Purposes and methods of drill.
22. Why we are at war.
23. History; European war; United States wars.
24. Pay and allowances.
25. Care and adjustment of clothing and equipment.
26. Military offenses and punishments.
27. Property responsibility.
28. Interior guard duty.
29. Security in the field.
30. Rations.
31. Reconnaissance.
32. Use of cover.
33. Study of terrain on the ground.
34. Maps and map reading.
35. Messages and reports.
36. Lines of information.

37. Orders.
38. Horses and stable management.
39. Organization, arms, and characteristics of—
    (*a*) United States troops.
    (*b*) Allies.
    (*c*) Enemy.
    (*d*) Others.
40. Entrenchments.
41. Tactical use of machine guns.
42. Gas warfare.
43. Grenade and bomb warfare.
44. Powers and limitations of various arms.
45. Transportation of troops by rail, trucks, ships.
46. Attack and defense of positions.
47. Rules of land warfare.
48. Trench orders.

V. WEEKLY TRAINING PROGRAMS.

1. The following weekly programs are published as guides in order to secure uniformity of instruction and progress throughout the several divisions and to be an aid to division commanders in preparing similar programs. They are in no sense mandatory, as it is realized that conditions will differ in each division. Results, however, are required and departures from these programs should be in the direction of improvement.

2. The programs cover a period of 16 weeks of intensive training and are restricted (except for short periods of battalion training in the fifteenth and sixteenth weeks) to individual, squad, platoon, and company training. Progressive training, with troops, of the higher units will be taken up at the conclusion of the 16 weeks' course.

3. The time devoted to training each week is 40 hours, leaving Wednesday and Saturday afternoons free for recreation and for additional drill for backward men.

4. Tests are required as indicated. These tests may be held from time to time as the proficiency of the individual or unit is demonstrated, but all should be completed at time provided in programs. Additional training will be given to individuals and units found not proficient on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons followed by further tests.

5. Target practice is continued to include the sixteenth week. Great care should be exercised in the preparation of company

schedules to cover the training of platoons and groups not firing during the time allotted to target practice.

6. Night work is of the utmost importance, and should include all phases of training, scouting, patrolling, marches, security, occupation of trenches, night relief of troops in trenches, trench raids, construction of trenches and obstacles, combat, etc.

7. The specialities are given only the time which is considered absolutely necessary to secure proficiency. They should be vigorously taught.

8. Ceremonies will be included in the time allotted for inspections.

9. Refresher courses should be conducted every evening in each company for the officers and noncommissioned officers. These courses should include a review of the day's work and a careful preparation for the work of the next day.

10. Due to time which may be consumed in physical examinations, vaccination, typhoid prophylaxis, possible quarantine, etc., it may be necessary to continue the training set forth for the first week over a period of two or even three weeks.

RIFLE COMPANY.

WEEKLY PROGRAMS.

First week.

	Hours.		Hours.
Articles of War	1	Setting-up exercises; Recruit instruction	6
Military discipline and courtesy	2	Orders for sentinels	2
Uniforms and equipment	4	Issue of clothing and equipment	4
Personal hygiene and care of feet	2	Obligations and rights of the soldier; Lecture	1
School of the soldier	6	Inspection	2
School of the squad	10		

Second week.

	Hours.		Hours.
Setting-up exercises; Recruit instruction	4½	Bayonet exercise and bayonet combat	3
Running	1½	Sighting, position, and aiming drills, and deflection and elevation correction drills	4
School of the soldier	4	Making pack and tent pitching	2
School of the squad	14	Why we are at war; Lecture	1
Issue of arms	1	Inspection (as directed)	2
Nomenclature and care of rifle	2		
Color sentinels, countersigns and paroles, compliments from guards, guarding prisoners and flags	1		

Third week.

	Hours.
Setting-up exercises; "Trained soldiers'" instruction	4½
Running	1½
Bayonet training	4
School of the squad	12
Whistle and arm signals	1
First aid to the wounded	1
Sighting, aiming, position, trigger-squeeze exercises, and deflection and elevation correction drills	12
Test of recruits by squad leaders in subjects 1 (*b*) to (*h*), inclusive	2
Inspection (as directed)	2

Fourth week.

	Hours.
Setting-up exercises	4½
Running and jumping	1½
School of the squad	12
Bayonet combat	6
Sighting, position, aiming, trigger-squeeze exercises, and gallery practice	12
Methods of employing gases in modern warfare—(1) gas clouds, (2) gas shells; Effect of gas; Lecture	1
Grenade and bomb warfare; Lecture	1
Inspection; Field kit; Tent pitching	2

Fifth week.

	Hours.
Physical training	4
Bayonet training	4
School of the squad, including duties of squad and squad leader, involving target designation, distribution of fire on target, fire discipline, fire direction, and fire control, I. D. R.	4
Bombing	2
Platoon instruction:	
Drill, close order	3
Drill in trench and open warfare	3
Target practice	16
Firing will be done successively by platoons; the platoons not firing will devote time in instruction in the following subjects:	
Target practice—Continued.	
Estimating distance.	
Fire-control instruments:	
Field glass.	
Range finder.	
Mil scale.	
Sketching (position, road, landscape) and map reading	
Signaling.	
Trench warfare.	
Marching: To be conducted in connection with march to and from target range.	
Antigas instruction	1
Field intrenchments; Lecture	1
Inspection; Field kit; Tent pitching	2

Sixth week.

	Hours.
Physical training	4
Bayonet training	3
School of the squad	3
Platoon instruction in close order and trench warfare	3
Target practice (same as fifth week)	16
Trench construction	4
Antigas instruction	1
Bombing (hand grenade)	3
Military offenses and punishments	1
Marching (as in fifth week).	
Inspection (as directed)	2

Seventh week.

	Hours.
Test of squads by platoon leader on subjects 2 (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*l*), (*m*), (*n*), and 3	3
Physical training	3
Bombing	2
Bayonet training	3
Platoon instruction in close order and trench warfare	3
Trench construction	3
Target practice	16
By platoons, those not firing to be instructed in—	
Target designation.	
Finding the range.	
Distribution of fire.	
Fire discipline.	
Fire direction.	
Fire control.	
Target practice—Continued.	
By platoons—Continued.	
Communications.	
Trench warfare.	
Antigas instruction. This instruction should now include marching, running, bayonet fighting, rapid loading and aiming, etc., while wearing gas masks	1
Prevention of damage by gas to rifles, etc., sentry duties in connection with gas; Use of sprayers and fans for clearing out gases; Lecture	1
Marching (as in fifth week).	
Night work	3
Inspection (as directed)	2

Eighth week.

	Hours.
Physical training	4
Bayonet training	3
Trench and obstacle construction	3
Platoon instruction	3
Antigas instruction	1
Night work	3
Target practice	16
By platoons, platoons not firing as in seventh week.	
Marching (as in fifth week).	
Bombing	3
Morale; lecture	1
History; European war	1
Inspection (as directed)	2

Ninth week.

	Hours.
Tests of squads in subjects 2 (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*l*), (*m*), (*n*), 3	3
School of the company, close order	3
Physical training	3
Bayonet training	3
Trench work	3
Antigas instruction	1
Night work	3
Bombing (hand and rifle grenades)	2
Target practice	16
By platoons, platoons not firing as in seventh week.	
Marching (as in fifth week).	
History; European war; Lecture	1
Inspection (as directed)	2

Tenth week.

	Hours.
Tests of platoons in subjects 3 (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*) (p. —)	4
Physical training	2
Bayonet training	2
Company in close order and trench warfare	3
Antigas instruction	1
Bombing (hand and rifle)	2
Night work	3
Intrenching	4
Target practice	16
By platoon, platoons not firing as in seventh week.	
Marching (as in fifth week).	
Trench warfare; Lecture	1
Inspection (as directed)	2

Eleventh week.

	Hours.
Selection of specialists in the following	4
Bombers (hand grenade).	
Grenadiers (rifle grenade).	
Snipers.	
Sketchers.	
Liaison details (signalers, runners, observers, etc).	
Estimators.	
Automatic rifle or light machine gun.	
Physical training	3
Bayonet training	2
Intrenching	3
Bombing	2
Antigas instruction	1
Night work	3
Target practice	16
By platoon, platoons not firing as in seventh week.	
Marching (as in fifth week).	
Inspection (as directed)	2

Twelfth week.

	Hours.
Physical training	3
Bayonet training	2
Intrenching	4
Bombing	3
Antigas instruction	1
Night work	3
Company in trench and open warfare	4
Target practice	16
Firing by specialist groups. Each group not firing will be instructed in its specialty and in trench warfare.	
Marching (as in fifth week).	
Use of light machine guns; lecture	1
Use of automatic rifle; Lecture	1
Inspection (as directed)	2

Thirteenth week.

	Hours.
Physical training	2
Bayonet training	2
Intrenching	4
Bombing	2
Antigas instruction	1
Company drill, close order	2
Musketry duties of company	4
Target designation.	
Finding the range.	
Distribution of fire.	
Fire discipline.	
Musketry duties of company—Continued.	
Fire direction.	
Fire control.	
Communication.	
Target practice	16
Fire by specialist groups. Each group not firing to be instructed in specialty and in trench warfare.	

Thirteenth week—Continued.

	Hours.		Hours.
Marching (as in fifth week).		History; European war	1
Army Regulations and orders; Lecture	1	Night work	3
		Inspection (as directed)	2

Fourteenth week.

	Hours.		Hours.
Physical training	2	Night work	3
Bayonet training	3	Target practice	16
Intrenching	3	Fire by specialist groups. Each group not firing to be instructed in specialty and in trench warfare.	
Bombing	2		
Antigas instruction	1		
Marching by company; problems in security, on the march and at a halt; combat problem, open warfare	8	Inspection (as directed)	2

Fifteenth week.

	Hours.		Hours.
Company test by battalion commander	8	Target practice	16
Physical training	2	By specialist groups. Each group not firing will be trained in its specialty and in trench warfare.	
Bayonet training	2		
Antigas instruction	1		
Battalion close-order drill	2		
Battalion in trench warfare	6	History; European war	1
		Inspection (as directed)	2

Sixteenth week.

	Hours.		Hours.
Physical training	3	Target practice	16
Bayonet training	2	By specialist groups. Each group not firing will be trained in its specialty and in trench warfare.	
Bombing	3		
Antigas instruction	1		
Battalion in trench warfare (including 3 hours' night work)	13	Inspection (as directed)	2

Sample of a weekly schedule.

(Fifth week.)

For week ending.....
(Date.)

Day.	Org.	7.30 to 8.00	8.00 to 8.30	8.30 to 9.00	9.00 to 9.30	9.30 to 10.00	10.00 to 10.30	10.30 to 11.00	11.00 to 11.30	1.00 to 1.30	1.30 to 2.00	2.00 to 2.30	2.30 to 3.00	3.00 to 3.30	3.30 to 4.00	4.00 to 4.30	4.30 to 5.00
Monday	1st Pl	(L) G	G	G	G	G	G	G	(L) G	H	H	I	J	J	K	F	F
	2d Pl	H	H	I	J	K	F	F	F	(L) G	G	G	G	G	G	G	(L) G
	3d Pl	C	C	A	D	E	N	N	N	H	H	I	J	J	K	F	F
	4th Pl	C	C	A	D	E	N	N	N	H	H	I	J	J	K	F	F
Tuesday	1st Pl	C	C	A	D	E	N	N	N	H	H	I	J	J	K	F	F
	2d Pl	C	C	A	D	E	N	N	N	H	H	I	J	J	K	F	F
	3d Pl	(L) G	G	G	G	G	G	G	(L) G	H	H	I	J	J	K	F	F
	4th Pl	H	H	I	J	K	F	F	F	(L) G	G	G	G	G	G	G	(L) G
Wednesday	All Pl	C	C	A	B	D	M	E	E								
Thursday	All Pl	C	C	A	A	B	B	D	M	E	E	A	C	B	F	F	F
Friday	All Pl	C	C	A	A	E	E	B	D	F	F	F	A	B	B	C	D
Saturday	All Pl	O	O	O	O	A	B	N	N								

A. Physical training.
B. Bayonet training.
C. School of the squad.
D. Bombing.
E. Platoon, close order.
F. Platoon trench warfare.
G. Target practice.
H. Estimating distance.
I. Fire-control instruments.
J. Sketching and map reading.
K. Signaling.
L. Marching.
M. Antigas instruction.
N. Intrenchments.
O. Inspection.

To insure that each subject is completely covered, and in order to require thorough preparation, the extent of each day's training will be designated by paragraph or page in Training Manuals, Regulations, or Instruction pamphlets.

VI. MACHINE-GUN COMPANIES.

There are only a few particulars in which the details of training of the machine-gun company differ from those of the rifle company. These subjects in which there is a difference in methods are:

Use of weapons.

Disciplinary drill; gun drill in addition to infantry drill.

Marches; care of animals on the march.

Field fortification; gun emplacements.

Combat; cooperation with infantry.

Transportation; depending upon method of carrying guns.

In the remaining subjects the training of the machine-gun company and the rifle company are along similar lines.

WEEKLY PROGRAMS FOR MACHINE-GUN COMPANIES.

First week.

	Hours.		Hours.
Articles of War	1	Setting-up exercises; Recruit instruction	6
Military discipline and courtesy	2	Orders for sentinels	2
Uniforms and equipment	4	Issue of clothing and equipment	4
Personal hygiene and care of feet	2	Obligations and rights of the soldier; Lecture	1
School of the soldier	6		
School of the squad	12		

Second week.

	Hours.		Hours.
Setting-up exercises; Recruit instruction	4	Marksmanship (machine gun)	3
School of the soldier	3	Marksmanship (pistol)	1
School of the squad	13	Making pack and tent pitching	2
Issue of arms	1	Why we are at war; Lecture	1
Nomenclature and care of pistol	2	Inspection (as directed)	2
Guard duty (interior)	1	Transportation	7

Third week.

	Hours.		Hours.
Setting-up exercises; "Trained soldiers" instruction	4	First aid	1
Marksmanship (pistol)	2	Test of recruits by squad leader	2
Marksmanship (machine gun)	13	Inspection (as directed)	2
School of the squad	8	Transportation	7
Whistle and arm signals	1		

Fourth week.

	Hours.
Setting-up exercises	4
School of the squad	8
Marksmanship (pistol)	2
Marksmanship (machine gun)	12
Transportation	3
Use of gas; lecture	1
Grenade and bomb warfare; lecture	1
Inspection; field kit; tent pitching	2
Transportation	7

Fifth week.

	Hours.
Physical training	4
Firing (machine gun)	16
Only such men to be engaged in firing as can be kept busy with the range facilities available. This normally might be a platoon. The platoons not firing would take up instruction in—	
Leadership (fire direction and control, direct and inrect).	
Gunnery (recognition and designation of targets, gun laying, etc.).	
Liaison (signalists, runners, observers, etc.).	
Transportation; horse exercise, grooming, stable management, driving, care of harness, etc.	
Sketching (road, position, and panoramic).	
Firing (machine gun)—Contd. Use of instruments— Compass. Clinometer. Field glass. Range finder. Mil scale.	
Technique of fire.	
Estimating distance.	
Infantry drill and drill of gun squad and platoon.	
Pistol practice.	
Scouting.	
Patroling.	
Outposts.	
Field fortification.	
Camouflage.	
Transportation	7
March instruction to be conducted in connection with march to and from the target range.	
Antigas instruction	1
Field intrenchment and camouflage	4
Inspection, field kit; tent pitching	2
Drill	6

Sixth week.

	Hours.
Physical training	4
Transportation	7
Firing (as in fifth week)	16
Antigas instruction	1
Marching (as in fifth week).	
Military offenses and punishments; lecture	1
Trench construction and camouflage	3
Drill	6
Inspection	2

Seventh week.

	Hours.
Test of squads by platoon leaders	3
Physical training	3
Trench construction and camouflage	4
Firing (as in fifth week)	16
Marching (as in fifth week).	
Transportation	7
Antigas instruction	1
Prevention of damage by gas to guns, etc.; use of sprayers and fans for cleaning out gas; sentry duties in connection with gas; Lecture	1
Night work	3
Inspection	2

Eighth week.

	Hours.
Physical training	4
Trenches, obstacles, and camouflage	3
Firing (as in fifth week)	16
Antigas instruction	1
Night work	3
Transportation	7
Marching (as in fifth week).	
Morale; Lecture	1
History; European war	1
Drill	2
Inspection	2

Ninth week.

	Hours.
Test of squads	3
Physical training	3
Trenches, obstacles, and camouflage	4
Antigas instruction	1
Night work	3
Firing (as in fifth week)	16
Marching (as in fifth week).	
Transportation	7
History; European war	1
Inspection	2

Tenth week.

	Hours.
Test of platoons	4
Physical training	2
Antigas instruction	1
Night work	3
Intrenchment	2
Firing (as in fifth week)	16
Marching (as in fifth week).	
Trench warfare; Lecture	1
Transportation	7
Company drills	2
Inspection	2

Eleventh week.

	Hours.
Selection of specialists as follows	4
Gunners and gun crews.	
Sketchers and scouts.	
Transportation crews.	
Instrument details, observers, and estimators.	
Liaison details.	
Administrative and supply squads.	
Physical training	3
Intrenchment	2
Antigas instruction	1
Night work	3
Firing (as in fifth week)	16
Marching (as in fifth week).	
Transportation	7
Company drills	2
Inspection	2

Twelfth week.

	Hours.		Hours.
Physical training	3	Antigas instruction	1
Intrenchment	3	Night work	3
Firing by specialist groups; those not firing to be instructed in their specialties and also in subjects as enumerated under fifth week.		Use of light machine gun; Lecture	1
		Use of automatic rifle; Lecture	1
Transportation	7	Company drills	3
Marching (as in fifth week).		Inspection	2

Thirteenth week.

	Hours.		Hours.
Physical training	2	History, European war; Lecture	1
Intrenchment	4	Night work	3
Antigas instruction	1	Company drills	3
Firing (as in twelfth week)	16	Inspection	2
Marching (as in fifth week).			
Transportation	7		
Army Regulations and orders; Lecture	1		

Fourteenth week.

	Hours.		Hours.
Physical training	2	Night work	2
Intrenchment	2	Transportation	7
Antigas instruction	1	Company-combat problem	8
Firing (as in twelfth week)	16	Inspection	2
Marching (as in fifth week).			

Fifteenth week.

	Hours.		Hours.
Company test by battalion commander	6	With Infantry battalion in trench warfare	6
Antigas instruction	1	Transportation	7
Firing (as in twelfth week)	16	History, European war; Lecture	1
Marching (as in fifth week).			
Drill with Infantry battalion	2	Inspection	1

Sixteenth week.

	Hours.		Hours.
Physical training	1	With Infantry battalion in trench warfare (including 3 hours' night work)	13
Antigas instruction	1	Inspection	2
Firing (as in twelfth week)	16		
Marching (as in fifth week).			
Transportation	7		