



DIV-1  
1 May 07

**UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS**  
WEAPONS TRAINING BATTALION  
MARINE CORPS COMBAT DEVELOPMENT COMMAND  
QUANTICO, VIRGINIA 22134-5040

**DETAILED INSTRUCTOR GUIDE**

LESSON TITLE

INTRODUCTION TO THE CIAP

COURSE TITLE

DIVISION MATCH COURSE



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**DETAILED OUTLINE**

**INTRODUCTION TO THE CIAP**

INTRODUCTION

(3 MIN)

1. GAIN ATTENTION. A shooter who participates in a Division Match, while recognized as a proficient shooter, has also been selected to become a representative and participant in the Marine Corps Competition in Arms Program (CIAP). Throughout its history, this program and the events conducted within the program all stress the same principles: the development of proficient and combat-ready Marines through the practice and application of marksmanship fundamentals and shooting techniques. Success in requalification, combat, and competition rely on the shooter's ability to apply what he has learned in these environments. The competitive shooter's goal over the coming weeks will ultimately be to win the match, but the skills and knowledge that he receives will serve him and his fellow Marines long after the competition ends and the medals are awarded. The CIAP's mission to develop and perpetuate effective shooters is the foundation on which each shooter in the Marine Corps may achieve success.

2. OVERVIEW. This lesson will cover an introduction to the CIAP to include history, traditions, objectives, scope, structure, quotas, and awards.

3. INTRODUCE LEARNING OBJECTIVES. The Division Match instruction is structured to prepare the shooter to fire the Division Match Course and is not a component of a formal school program. Therefore, there are no learning objectives.

4. METHOD. This lesson will be taught in a classroom setting using lecture.

5. EVALUATION. The Division Match instruction is structured to prepare the shooter to fire the Division Match Course and is not a component of a formal school program. Therefore, students are not evaluated on this material.



TRANSITION: Although the Marine Corps has the reputation for having the best shooters in the world, this was not always the case. In fact, the Competition In Arms Program was established in part to meet the Corp's need to develop competent and accurate shooters. An examination of the history of the program will illustrate how a basic need within the Marine Corps marksmanship community was identified and fulfilled.

BODY

(30 MIN)

**1. (3 MIN) HISTORY AND TRADITIONS OF THE CIAP**

a. Identification of Need. The early twentieth century brought heavy commitments for the Marine Corps. Although few in number, the Marines were on expedition in Guam, the Philippines, Cuba, and China, as well as aboard ships with the Navy. The requirement for accurate self-defense using small arms became increasingly essential due to frequent hostile exchanges during these expeditions. Additionally, poor qualification percentages indicated a need for a program of marksmanship instruction whereby Marines could not only develop their marksmanship knowledge and skills, but pass these along to other Marines throughout the Corps.

b. Beginnings of Competitive Shooting. In 1901, the Marine Corps attempted to form a competitive team from its enlisted ranks. Under the guidance of Major Charles H. Lauchheimer, then Inspector of Target Practice, the first competitive team entered the New Jersey Rifle Association's first match held at Sea Girt in 1902. Although the team did not do well, the experience the team received helped shape the development and training of the shooters. Major Lauchheimer took an active role in stressing the need for a program whereby Marines could develop marksmanship knowledge and impart that knowledge throughout the Corps. In the ensuing years, Marine Corps competitive shooters made great improvements in their skills, and their scores in competitive matches improved dramatically.

c. Development of Marine Corps as National Force in Competitive Marksmanship. In 1908, the increasing success of Marine Corps competitors was illustrated by the creation of the Distinguished Marksman Medal. This award acknowledged shooters who had won awards in several competitions. In 1909, the base of skilled marksmen had grown to such a number that the Marine Corps established its own competitive matches---the Division and Marine Corps Matches. By 1911, the Marine Corps had become a national force in competitive marksmanship and was able to capture its first national title. Today, shooters who have competed in competitive matches have returned to Marine Corps ranges to serve as coaches and instructors and impart their knowledge, skill, and understanding of marksmanship



principles to others.

Confirm by questions.

TRANSITION: From its inception, the goal of the competitive marksmanship program has been to increase the combat-effectiveness of the individual Marine. As a participant in the Division Match, each shooter has the responsibility to ensure that the development of marksmanship skills continues and is passed along to Marines throughout the Corps.

## **2. (5 MIN) OBJECTIVES OF THE CIAP**

- a. The CIAP serves to enhance the marksmanship proficiency and combat readiness of the Marine Corps by:
  - 1) Developing and maintaining a population base of Marines with exceptional skills in rifle and pistol marksmanship to serve as marksmanship instructors, scout snipers, coaches, and range personnel.
  - 2) Stimulating interest and desire on the part of the individual Marine for self-improvement; building confidence in their own shooting skills, thus enabling shooters to apply the fundamentals of marksmanship more effectively and to fine-tune their shooting skills.
- b. The CIAP enables the Marine to develop and maintain the ability to compete and win, as an individual or with a team, in the Division and Marine Corps Matches.
- c. The CIAP facilitates the development and exchange of ideas resulting in improvement to equipment and shooting techniques.
- d. The CIAP Today. In addition to fulfilling the mission of the CIAP, the CIAP also functions to respond to the following issues and challenges facing the CIAP today:
  - 1) Increase awareness of and participation in the CIAP. The program continues to attempt to identify and develop young shooters who can become competitive shooters and spread marksmanship knowledge throughout the Corps.



- 2) Build the pool of instructors of marksmanship who can train others to become more effective shooters.
- 3) Fight complacency by encouraging shooters to strive to perform at their best. The CIAP stresses the importance of shooters continuing their training in order to refine their skills and increase their base of marksmanship knowledge.
- 4) Provide the link between basic and competitive marksmanship. Competitive shooting is a more advanced application of the basics of marksmanship taught to every Marine. The CIAP is designed for any Marine who strives to be the best shooter he can be. The program provides a forum for shooters to see first-hand how basic marksmanship principles can be successfully applied in the competitive environment.

Confirm by questions.

TRANSITION: The CIAP is only successful if it succeeds in training Marines to perform on the battlefield. The shooter who is the best trained and has the best skills will have the greatest chance of survival and success in combat. Competition motivates the shooter to perform at his best and to practice and train continuously to develop his skills. Through this process, discoveries are made that improve shooting, and the principles of marksmanship are acquired and practiced. The structure and scope of the CIAP will now be reviewed.

### **3. (3 MIN) SCOPE OF THE CIAP**

- a. The Competition in Arms Program includes division individual and team rifle and pistol matches, with the top 10% from each Division Match site qualified to go on to compete in the Marine Corps Match. Both Division and Marine Corps Matches are preceded by instructional, training, and practice periods.
- b. Division Match. Division matches are held annually in four geographical/competition areas.
  - 1) Competition areas are designated as Eastern, Western, Pacific, and Far East. Marines participating in a Division Match compete in the match held nearest their geographical location.



2) A Division Match may be held in each competition area at times and locations selected by the Commandant of the Marine Corps. These are announced annually by Marine Corps ALMAR. Division Matches start in late February and end in late April.

3) Shooters compete in the Division Match with the M16A2 service rifle and M9 service pistol.

c. Marine Corps Match. The Marine Corps Match is held following the completion of all Division Matches. The Marine Corps Match is held annually at Camp Lejeune, NC.

1) Shooters must have qualified for participation by placing in the awards bracket of a Division Individual Rifle or Pistol Match.

2) Distinguished shooters who are assigned to a Marksmanship Training Unit (MTU) and compete in a Division Match must place in the awards bracket to be eligible to compete in the Marine Corps Match.

3) The Marine Corps Match starts in early April and ends in May.

4) Shooters compete in the Marine Corps Match with the M14 match rifle and .45 caliber pistol.

Confirm by questions.

TRANSITION: In order for the CIAP to achieve its goals, there must be continued participation in the program. This is accomplished by setting quotas to ensure representation from all units within the Marine Corps. Guidelines for quotas and additional eligibility requirements are set forth in MCO 3591.2\_, which serves as the doctrinal publication for Small Arms Competition.

#### **4. (2 MIN) QUOTAS FOR DIVISION MATCHES AND COMPETITOR ELIGIBILITY**

a. Purpose. Quotas of participants for Division Matches are assigned to ensure the maintenance of a population base of skilled shooters within individual commands and the Marine Corps who can be selected to serve as instructors or coaches. Quotas are based on actual strength.



b. Distinguished Shooter. Officer and enlisted distinguished marksmen and pistol shooters are not included in the quota selected. However, commanders are encouraged to provide these individuals with the opportunity to participate. These shooters can reinforce the training of younger competitors and enhance the position of teams in established team matches.

c. Competitor Eligibility

1) All officers and enlisted Marines of the regular Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve are eligible to compete in the Division and Marine Corps matches provided they meet the following requirements:

a) Qualified as sharpshooter or higher with the M16A2 rifle. No qualification is required for pistol competitors; however, Marines are thoroughly screened to ensure that the best qualified are selected.

b) No court-martial conviction within six months of the announced date of the Division Match. The date of sentencing is considered to be the date of conviction.

c) Not scheduled to be discharged from the Marine Corps or released from active duty prior to 30 September of the year in which they are competing. The Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) has the right to waive this requirement.

2) Members of the MTU may compete at the Eastern Division and Marine Corps matches only. They may compete in the individual matches but will not participate in the team matches as competitors or team officials.

3) Marines, if otherwise eligible, may compete in only one Division Match in any calendar year.

4) Marines may only fire in up to four EIC (Excellence in Competition), or "leg" matches per calendar year. The Division Matches and Marine Corps Match each count as one.

Confirm by questions.



TRANSITION: You should now have a general understanding of the history, goals, structure, and scope of the CIAP. One of the competitive elements within the CIAP is the Division Match. For many shooters, participation in a Division Match is the first step into the competitive environment and the first introduction to the CIAP. Through this introduction, we hope to provide each shooter with an idea of what to expect over the next few weeks.

## 5. (7 MIN) STRUCTURE OF THE DIVISION MATCH

a. Division Match. A complete Division Match program includes the following:

- 1) One week of classroom instruction covering a review of basic marksmanship principles, advanced marksmanship concepts, competition rules and regulations, and safe weapons handling.
- 2) One week of training and practice under match conditions as required by MCO 3591.2\_, during which time shooters requalify with the M16A2 service rifle and M9 service pistol in accordance with MCO 3591.2\_.
- 3) One week of competition in individual and team events with the M16A2/A4 rifle and M9 service pistol.

b. Rifle Matches

1) Individual Rifle Match. A Division Individual Rifle Match consists of the following:

- a) A preliminary match in which all competitors fire once over the prescribed course of fire. This match provides a rehearsal for competitors and range personnel, determines the relays for the record match, and enables the Match Executive Officer (XO) to eliminate competitors as necessary.
- b) A record match in which competitors who have fired in the preliminary match fire twice over the prescribed course. Medals are awarded based on the record match and as specified in MCO 3591.2\_.

2) Team Rifle Match. A Division Team Rifle Match consists of a record match in which each firing member of the team fires once over the prescribed course of fire.

3) Individual Pistol Match. A Division Individual Pistol Match consists of the following:





a) A preliminary match in which all competitors will fire once over the prescribed course of fire.

b) A record match in which competitors who have fired in the preliminary match fire the pistol twice over the prescribed course of fire. Medals are awarded based on the number of non-distinguished shooters who fire the record match and as specified in MCO 3591.2\_.

4) Team Pistol Match. A Division Team Pistol Match consists of a record match in which each firing member of the team fires once over the prescribed course of fire.

c. Organization of Team Matches. Each team competing in Division Matches consists of a captain, coach, four team members, and two alternates. The captain and coach may be the same individual, and may also be a shooting member of the team. Competitors may only be assigned to one team each in the rifle and pistol team matches.

1) Firing members of each team must have fired in the individual match related to the weapon being fired in the team match.

2) Team members must be bona fide members of the unit represented.

3) Each Marine Corps recruiting district may enter a team in the appropriate team match.

4) A Marine Corps Reserve division, regiment, battalion, company, wing, group, or squadron may enter a team in the appropriate team match. This team may be composed of regular and/or reserve members assigned to that unit. Members assigned to the Marine Corps reserve shooting teams are ineligible to fire with a unit team.

5) One firing member of each team must be an officer, two firing members must be enlisted Marines, one of whom is a sergeant or below, and one firing member must be an enlisted Marine ("Tyro") who has not previously fired the type weapon appropriate to the individual match prior to the current competitions.

Confirm by questions.



TRANSITION: The goal of every competitive shooter is to win a medal. Whether as an individual shooter or as a team member, a distinguished or "leg" medal or team trophy represents the best in marksmanship. Many of the trophies awarded at Division Match level are named for Marines who demonstrated their skill and enthusiasm for competition and contributed immensely to spreading the principles of marksmanship throughout the Corps. Therefore, as a competitive shooter and medal or trophy winner, you should remember that any match award signifies that the winner possesses two things: skill as a marksman and a belief in the importance of applying the basic marksmanship principles for successful shooting.

## 6. (10 MIN) AWARDS

### a. Competition and Awards

1) Regardless of the level or sponsorship of a competitive event, Marine Corps competitors receiving governmental support in the form of weapons, ammunition, equipment, per diem, travel funds, registration, and/or entry fees may not accept cash awards.

2) National Rifle Association (NRA) script points are authorized in lieu of cash awards. These script points may be traded for NRA memberships and/or NRA publications.

3) Commanders may procure marksmanship competition prizes with unit recreation funds in accordance with current regulations. Prizes will not be given to participants in any competition for which the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) has provided awards.

b. Individual Awards. Within the Division Match, there are two types of awards which may be awarded to an individual rifle or pistol shooter.

1) "Leg" Medals. Gold, silver, and bronze competition badges, commonly referred to as "leg" medals, are awarded to the highest scoring nondistinguished Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve competitors in accordance with MCO 3591.2. Civilians and other service competitors in the Division Matches are not be counted nor are they eligible for these awards.

2) Distinguished Medals. Awards of Distinguished Marksman or Distinguished Pistol Shot are awarded on the basis of individual, unassisted performance in authorized individual matches.

a) Credit Points Toward Distinguished. Credit points are awarded to the highest scoring 10 percent



of nondistinguished participants in the appropriate authorized matches. Points are awarded in the following manner:

Highest scoring 1/6 (Gold Medals)	10 pts
Highest scoring 1/3 (Silver Medals)	8 pts
Remaining (Bronze Medals)	6 pts

b) Marines may not compete for credit points in more than four authorized matches in any calendar year, although they may compete in any combination of authorized matches.

c) If a Marine earns 30 credit points, he is awarded the appropriate distinguished medal by the CMC via the CO, Weapons Training Battalion, Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia. All 30 points may be earned through the CIAP, but at least 10 points must be earned in Division and Marine Corps matches. Additional requirements are outlined in MCO 3591.2\_.

d) In any match where the final points toward distinguished are earned, only the distinguished badge will be awarded. The appropriate leg medal for place in that match will not be awarded.

3) Secretary of the Navy Trophy (M1 Rifle). A specially prepared M1 rifle is awarded to Marine competitors (Tyro) in recognition of superior performance during their first Division Match competition. Achievements for which this award will be presented include:

a) Highest scoring Marine competitor firing his first Division rifle match.

b) Highest scoring Marine competitor firing his first Division pistol match.

4) Secretary of the Navy Trophy (Sporting Rifle). A specially prepared model 720 Remington sporting rifle is awarded to the winner of each individual event in the Division Match. Winners in the Far East Division are presented with this award during the Marine Corps Match awards ceremony. If a competitor wins two or more Division match events during a competitive year, the competitor is awarded the trophy rifle corresponding to the highest ranking event, with appropriate recognition given in lieu of additional rifles. Achievements for which this award is presented (in order of precedence) are provided in MCO 3591.2\_.

c. Rifle Team Awards. Rifle and pistol team matches are



fired following the completion of the individual matches. Trophies are awarded to the highest scoring team competing in the appropriate Division Match. Each trophy is retained in the office of the winning team's commander until the next year. Each firing member and coach of the winning team receives a gold medal. These are the rifle team awards:

***INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:*** *Present only those trophies pertaining to your specific Division.*

1) Elliott, San Diego, and Lloyd Trophies. The Elliott, San Diego, and Lloyd Trophy team matches are held at the Eastern, Western, and Far East Division Matches, respectively, or as otherwise directed by the CMC. Organizations whose actual strength exceeds 600 will enter at least one team in the appropriate match. Additional requirements are outlined in MCO 3591.2\_.

a) Elliott Trophy. This trophy is awarded to the winning rifle team in the Eastern Division Match. This trophy, first awarded in 1910, is the oldest award in Marine Corps competition. The original trophy was purchased by the officer members of the 1909 and 1910 Marine Corps Rifle Team. The trophy bears the name of George F. Elliott, an early advocate of Marine Corps competitive marksmanship who served as Major General Commandant from 1903 to 1910. Although not a competitive shooter, he was responsible for establishing the first real Marine Corps rifle range, and introducing the system of approval from the Secretary of the Navy for awarding the Distinguished Marksman medals.

b) San Diego Trophy. This trophy is awarded to the team with the highest score in the Western Division match. In 1921, the civic organizations of San Diego presented the Marine Corps with the San Diego Trophy. Due to its design, it is sometimes referred to as the Bear Trophy. Today, only major west coast bases compete for it.

c) Lloyd Trophy. The Lloyd trophy is awarded to the highest scoring rifle team in the Far Eastern match. The trophy is named after Chief Marine Gunner Calvin A. Lloyd, who was one of the Corps' early international shooters. The award he won at the 1912 Pan American Games became the Lloyd Trophy. At Sea Girt in 1921, Lloyd set a world record for his score at the 600-yard line (mid-range). He continued to earn fame and respect as a coach.



2) Wirgman, Wharton, and Smith Trophies. These trophy team matches are held at the Eastern, Western, and Pacific Division Matches, respectively, or as otherwise directed by the CMC. Organizations whose actual strength does not exceed 600 may enter a team in the appropriate match. Additional requirements are outlined in MCO 3591.2\_.

a) Wirgman Trophy. This trophy is awarded to the highest scoring rifle team representing small commands at the Eastern Division Match. Because of the poor standing of small posts competing for the Elliott Trophy, Lieutenant Colonel Harold F. Wirgman presented the Marine Corps with the trophy which bears his name. The trophy was first awarded in 1926. Originally, east coast units with complements under 300 were eligible. Today east coast units with a complement under 600 are eligible to compete for the trophy.

b) Wharton Trophy. The Wharton trophy is awarded to the highest scoring team representing small commands and competing in the Western Division Match. This is the second oldest award associated with Marine marksmanship. It was first presented in 1918 in the name of Lieutenant Colonel Franklin Wharton, an early Marine Corps Commandant. Until World War II, the trophy was awarded to companies having the best qualification record with small arms weapons. Starting in 1955, the trophy was awarded on the same basis as the Wirgman Trophy, except to west coast units. In this capacity, the trophy was first awarded in 1955 to the First Provisional Marine Air Ground Task Force.

c) Smith Trophy. This trophy, named after Lieutenant General Julian C. Smith, is awarded to the winning team in the Pacific Division Match. Although Smith competed competitively only once, he served as captain for several small teams and in 1928, as team captain, won several matches at Camp Perry.



d. Pistol Team Awards. Pistol trophy matches are held at the appropriate Eastern, Western, Far East, and Pacific Division Match, or as directed by the CMC. Organizations with quotas of four or more competitors will enter a four-member team. Organizations with quotas of three or less pistol competitors are still eligible and are encouraged to enter a four-member team in the appropriate team match.

1) Edson Trophy. This trophy was established in 1953 and is awarded to the highest scoring team in the Eastern Division Match. It is named in honor of Merritt A. Edson, a distinguished rifle shooter and member of the winning 1921 Marine Corps National Trophy Team. He was also a coach and captain of several shooting teams and served as Inspector of Target Practice. His performance in combat earned him the Navy Cross and the Congressional Medal of Honor. He also served as the Executive Director of the NRA.

2) Holcomb Trophy. The Holcomb Trophy is awarded to the winners of the Western Division Match and is named in honor of the 17th Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Thomas Holcomb. Holcomb was a member of the first Marine Corps competitive rifle team and competed in 1901 at Sea Girt, New Jersey. He was the sole military competitor in the Palma Rifle Team and also had the highest score of the U.S., Canadian, and British competitive teams. He became a Distinguished marksman in 1908, and in 1911 he won the National Trophy as a member of the first Marine Corps team. During his term as Commandant, starting in 1936, the Marine Corps had some its strongest teams in national competition.

3) Shively Trophy. This trophy is awarded to the high scoring team in the Far East Division Match. This trophy was established in 1957 and is named in honor of Colonel Morris Shively, a distinguished shooter and captain and assistant captain of several teams. Colonel Shively also assisted in developing of a refinement to the .45 caliber pistol barrel that now bears his name.

4) Finn Trophy. The Finn Trophy was established in 1986 and is awarded in recognition of the best team in the Pacific Division Match. The trophy was named in honor of Master Gunnery Sergeant Michael "Mickey" T. Finn. Finn was double Distinguished in the rifle and pistol and was the first Marine promoted to the rank of Master Gunnery Sergeant with the precedence number of 1.



Confirm by questions.

OPPORTUNITY FOR QUESTIONS:

(1 MIN)

1. Respond to questions from the class.
2. Prompt students with questions to the class.
  - a. QUESTION: What weapons are fired in the Division Match?

ANSWER: Shooters compete in the Division Match with the M16A2/A4 service rifle and M9 service pistol.

- b. QUESTION: How is the Division Team Rifle Match fired?

ANSWER: The Division Team Rifle Match consists of a record match in which each member of the team fires once over the prescribed course of fire.

- c. QUESTION: How is the Division Individual Pistol Match fired?

ANSWER: The Division Individual Pistol Match consists of a preliminary match in which all competitors fire once over the prescribed course of fire and a record match in which competitors who have fired in the preliminary match fire the pistol twice over the prescribed course of fire.

***INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:*** Ask Marines as many questions as necessary to ensure they fully understand the material presented in this lesson.

SUMMARY:

(1 MIN)

The Competition in Arms Program was established to enhance the proficiency and combat readiness of Marines by developing and maintaining a population base of Marines with skills in rifle and pistol marksmanship. These highly skilled Marines would then serve as instructors, scout snipers, coaches, and range personnel. Through participation in Division and Marine Corps Match programs, shooters have the opportunity to review, evaluate, practice, and enhance their marksmanship skills, increase their shooting proficiency and knowledge of small arms weapons, and establish a knowledge base which they can carry back to their units and call upon to teach other Marines. Participation in the Division Match provides Marines with their first opportunity to accomplish all of these goals, as well as to



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provide an arena for skilled marksmen to compete against one another and further hone their skills. The structure of the Division Match, and the training and practice it provides shooters in becoming the best they can be is only part of the goal of the CIAP. Sharing the knowledge about marksmanship principles, presented in a standardized format, ensures that the mission of the CIAP for perpetuating successful shooting will be spread throughout the Corps.