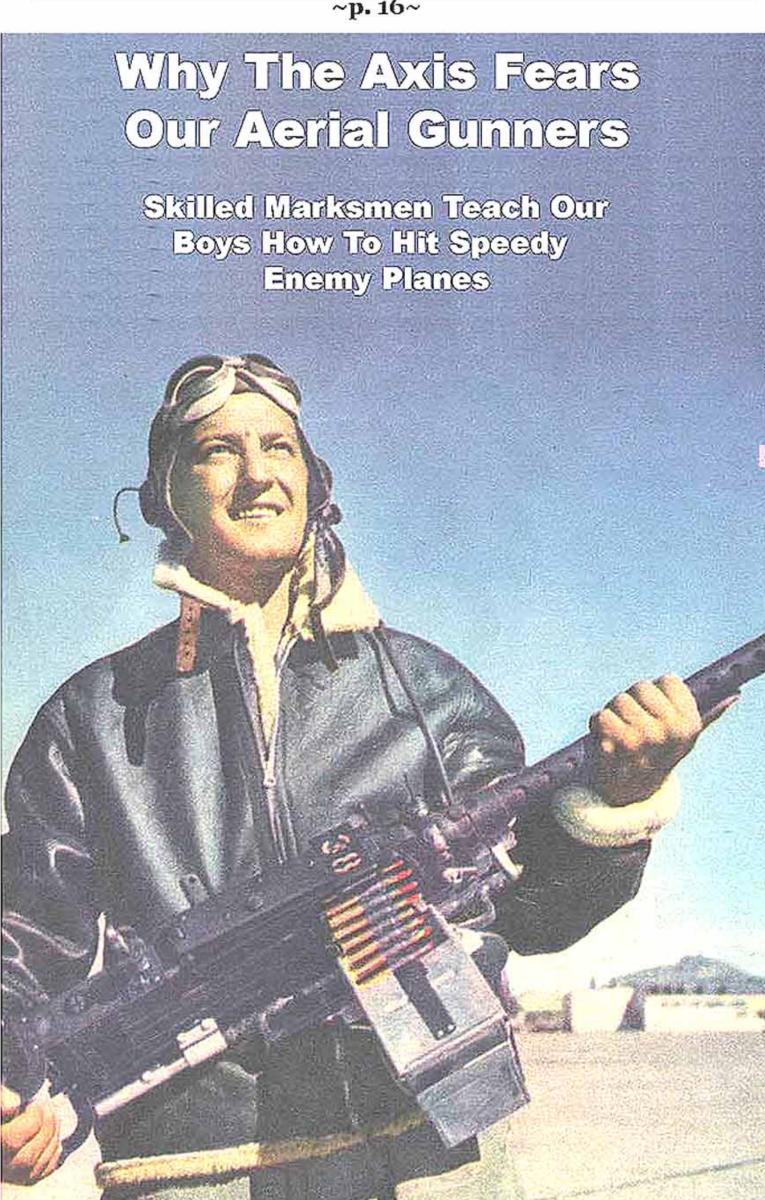


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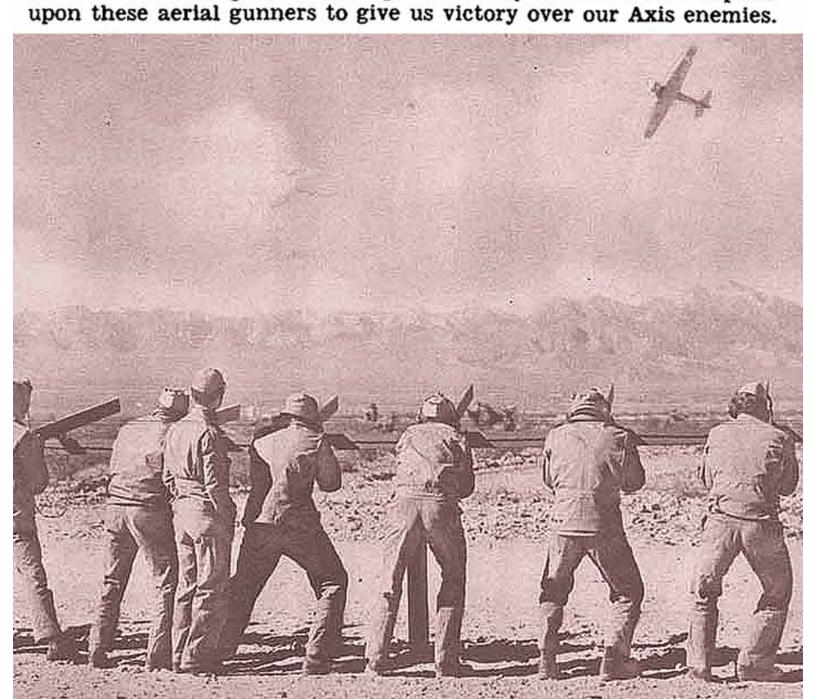
Then you read about our air superiority in combat you can credit it to the thorough training we give our aerial gunners before they

TYPICAL AERIAL GUNNER is Sgt. Leonard Matkey, of Stevens Point, Wis., of Lithuanian ancestry. Note colored bullets in his gun.

meet the enemy. Superior equipment both for training and combat has been developed by the Army. To this, add the pot-hunting and trapshooting heritage of American youth and the uncanny skill of trapshooting champions who serve as instructors in the basic training. Together these things make for a solid background with which to fight for freedom from the tail end of a bomber. Men selected for aerial gunnery training are all volunteers. They come from all walks of life. Their five weeks of intensive training begin with lessons in "leading" a target, as do trapshooters and duck

hunters. Men are then graduated to target shooting with shotgunsan advantage the Japs don't have because of the rarity of these weapons in the Orient. This is followed by a course in the "bumps," which consists of shooting at targets from turrets mounted on fastmoving trucks. This is the nearest thing on earth to the conditions they will face in the skies. After that, they go aloft and complete their training. Aerial gunners, such as these men in training at Las Vegas, Nev., are taught a good gunner is an almost impossible target for the enemy while a bad gunner is an easy one. The balance of power favors the

man who knows his job, and U.S. Army Air Corps spares no effort to see that American gunners are tops. The Army knows we must depend



guns to learn how to "lead" a moving target. Coordination of hand and eye is one of the dividends our gunners derive from this meticulous training. OldMagazineArticles.com

BASIC TRAINING under trapshooting champions accounts for the almost uncanny accuracy of our aerial gunners. Here a group of students use dummy

GUNNERY SCHOOL









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