



GRAB GUN - POINT FINGER - PULL TRIGGER.

GRAB your gun firmly - with your index finger along the side - **POINT** your index finger at the target - and **PULL** the trigger with your middle finger.



That is P&S, or AIMED Point Shooting in a nutshell.

P&S can be learned with little or no training, and maintained with minimal practice. And it can be used in good light or bad, when moving, against moving targets, and even against small fast moving aerals. Also, with P&S, you get automatic and correct sight alignment, and automatic and correct sight placement, both of which are critical to accuracy.

WITH P&S YOU GET AUTOMATIC AND CORRECT SIGHT ALIGNMENT, AND AN AUTOMATIC AND CORRECT SIGHT PICTURE

When the index finger is placed along the side of a gun, it, the bore, and the sights will be in parallel. So, when you place your index finger along the side of your gun **and point at a target**, which we all can do naturally and accurately, you have both automatic and correct sight alignment **and automatic and correct sight placement**. As such, P&S is much more than just Point Shooting, it is AIMED Point Shooting.

OUR INHERENT ABILITY TO POINT RAPIDLY AND ACCURATELY

Here's what the US Army says about pointing. It's found in the US Army Field Manual 3-23.35: Combat Training With Pistols M9 AND M11 (June, 2003).

"Everyone has the ability to point at an object....

"When a soldier points, he instinctively points at the feature on the object on which his eyes are focused. An impulse from the brain causes the arm and hand to stop when the finger reaches the proper position.

"When the eyes are shifted to a new object or feature, the finger, hand, and arm also shift to this point.

"It is this inherent trait that can be used by a soldier to rapidly and accurately engage targets."

WHY USE P&S?

Because, if you are going to be shot or killed, there is an 80% chance that it will happen at less than 20 feet. So it makes sense to know how to aim and shoot: simply, fast, and accurately at close quarters.

P&S fills that bill.

And sadly, traditional marksmanship (Sight Shooting), doesn't.

Sight Shooting, is much more complicated and slower than P&S.

To aim and shoot accurately using Sight Shooting, you must: use a specific stance, use a specific grip (with the thumb not pressing on the gun, and with the index finger being held aloof from the gun so it can squeeze the trigger back smoothly until a shot breaks), use controlled breathing, and use hand and eye coordination to correctly align the sights, and keep them aligned for each shot taken. Now, shooters will be able to cut short some of the must-be-met marksmanship steps via practice.

But, P&S is much simpler, faster and accurate. And you can prove that to yourself by using P&S and Sight Shooting to shoot a simple drill at close quarters with a suitable airsoft gun or firearm, and then compare the times taken.

Also, per the literature and science, in a real life threat close quarters situation you will have a crush grip on your gun. So you will not keep your thumb along the side the gun without pressing on it; nor will hold your index finger aloof from the gun so it can smoothly squeeze the trigger to the rear until a shot breaks. And your middle, ring, and little fingers will pull your gun down and around to the left, and your shots will fall low and left.

Further, our instinctive fight or flight response engages automatically and uncontrollably in real close quarters life threat situations. And it can result in the loss of fine motor skills that are needed for accurate aiming, and the loss of near vision, which is needed for focusing on the sights. Also in bad light or the dark, you probably will not be able to see the sights.

THE BOTTOM LINE

The bottom line is that per the stats and studies, traditional marksmanship (Sight Shooting), which most all Police and civilians have been trained to use, is not used in most all close quarters life threat situations where there is the greatest chance of being shot and/or killed.

Sounds bizarre, but it is true.

The long established hit rate in close quarters encounters of less than 20%, which means that

more than 4 out of every 5 shots fired miss the target and go somewhere else, attests to that. And a miss rate of more than 80% is not my idea of even the most minimal level of effectiveness of training or shooting.

Tragically, for the past 22 years, Police Officers have been shot and killed at the rate of one every seven days, and thousands are wounded each year, and nothing much has been done about that.

P&S WORKS

P&S is very simple, fast, and accurate at close quarters. Here are pics that show that it is effective.



OTHER METHODS

There are other Point Shooting methods that do not require meeting the rigid requirements of Sight Shooting to get effective results.

For example, the Applegate/Fairbairn/Sykes method calls for grasping the gun in a crush grip with the arm locked and stiff. The arm is raised using the shoulder as a fulcrum. And the gun is fired

when it intersects with the target.

With another method called Quick Kill, the gun muzzle is placed a few inches below the impact point, and the gun is fired.

Both methods are much easier and quicker to use than traditional Sight Shooting. But they are not as simple and quick to use as P&S. And with P&S **you get automatic and correct sight alignment, and an automatic and correct sight picture.**

P&S IS BASIC SHOOTING

Some trainers say that "Point Shooting" is advanced shooting, and that it only should be taught after marksmanship training has been completed.

With due respect to those of that opinion, when we are considering the use of a pistol for close quarters self defense that does not make sense, as P&S can be learned with little or no training, and maintained with minimal practice.

CAUTIONS

Using P&S requires the use of common sense and an appropriate gun.

It should not be used with a pistol if your index finger will extend beyond the muzzle, or if it will be hit by the slide, or rest over the ejection port. And do not use it with a revolver if your index finger will be hit by hot gasses escaping from the cylinder.

Also, do not use it with a 1911, because if P&S is used with a 1911, it can jam when fired due to its slide stop pin design. Specific cautionary language about that is found in the first military publication on the 1911: the 1912 - Description Of The Automatic Pistol, Caliber .45, Model Of 1911.

"3. The trigger should be pulled with the forefinger. If the trigger is pulled with the second finger, the forefinger extending along the side of the receiver is apt to press against the projecting pin of the slide stop and cause a jam when the slide recoils."

Repetition of that same cautionary language in a variety of other military manuals over the next 20+ years (1912, 1915, 1917, 1918, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1929, and 1941), clearly shows that P&S was a known method of shooting.

But, the cautionary language squelched its use during the first decades of the 70+ years reign of the 1911 as the Standard Issue Sidearm of the US Military.

The slide stop pin design, could have been fixed, but was not. So, members of our Armed Forces and Police were denied the option of using this simple, fast, and accurate shooting method for Close Quarters Combat. What is not known, is the number of dead and wounded attributable to that. However; the numbers could be large, as the 1911 was used in WWI, WWII, Korea, Viet Nam, and is still carried by some Military and Police forces.

The Soviets used a simple two pronged clip on the Tokarev TT-33 to keep its slide stop pin in place. The Tokarev TT-33 was similar in design to the Browning model 1903, and 1.7 million of them were produced.

End.