



DIV-30
1 May 07

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

DETAILED INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

LESSON TITLE

PISTOL ONE-HANDED FIRING

COURSE TITLE

DIVISION MATCH COURSE



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Weapons Training Battalion
Marine Corps Combat Development Command
Quantico, Virginia 22134-5040

DETAILED OUTLINE

PISTOL ONE-HANDED FIRING

INTRODUCTION

(3 MIN)

1. GAIN ATTENTION. In combat, targets present themselves with little or no warning. Additionally, there are combat situations which may drive the Marine to present and shoot the pistol one-handed. To successfully engage a combat target with the M9 service pistol, the Marine must master one-handed presentation and target engagement techniques.

2. OVERVIEW. This lesson will cover one-handed presentation and engagement.

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 and demonstration.

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: In a combat situation, the key to success and survival may rest on the Marine's ability to quickly present the weapon to the target from a carry or transport. In combat, there may also be situations in which the Marine may need to engage a target with only one hand. We will now cover one-handed presentation and shooting.



BODY

(15 MIN)

NOTE

The procedures in this lesson are written for right-handed Marines; left-handed Marines should reverse directions as needed.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *Demonstrate the procedures in this lesson as they are explained. Substitutions of the language in this lesson plan for 'right' and 'left' hand may be made with 'strong' and 'support', respectively, or 'firing' and 'non-firing' as desired.*

1. (15 MIN) ONE-HANDED PRESENTATION AND SHOOTING

a. Situation. In combat, a situation may arise where the Marine must engage a target by using only one hand. Marines armed with the pistol are armed with this weapon primarily because they need their hands for other purposes, i.e., leading, directing, operating equipment, etc.

1) A Marine will fire the pistol with one hand when:
a) The Marine's other hand is occupied.

b) A target presents itself so quickly, at a close range, that the Marine does not have time to establish a two-handed grip and position.

c) One of the Marine's hands is injured.

2) Immediately after engagement in these circumstances, the Marine should establish a two-handed firing grip and position, if possible. Search and assess should also be conducted with two hands on the weapon, if possible.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *Demonstrate how to adjust the standing position for one-handed shooting, focusing on how this adjustment affects stability of hold, management of recoil, and recovery.*



b. Adjustment of the Standing Position. To fire accurately, the Marine must maintain the same stability and control of the weapon, manage recoil, and recover on target as effectively with one hand as with two. This is accomplished by adjusting the standing position as the weapon is presented to the target.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *The following step is done only during training to demonstrate how to stabilize the position and to simulate the Marine's other hand being occupied.*

1) Place the left hand in a fist on the center of the torso to increase stability. If the left arm is swinging freely, it will cause a corresponding movement in the pistol, reducing stability and control. Placing the left hand on the torso also ensures it does not get covered by the muzzle of the weapon as the weapon is presented.

(ON SLIDE #1)

2) As the arm is extended and the weapon is presented to the target, increase the muscular tension in the right arm. Keep the right arm straight, but not locked, so the shoulder and body will absorb recoil. When the weapon recoils, the arm will give and better manage recoil.

a) For some Marines, muscular tension in the firing arm and the position of the body in relation to the target causes them to naturally cant the weapon inboard slightly. During recoil, the elbow breaks or bends as the muzzle climbs. A slight inboard cant of the weapon and firing arm allows a natural bend in the elbow which allows a better management of recoil and recovery of the sights back on target.

b) Any cant should be natural and not caused by excessive muscular tension. A slight cant does not affect shooting performance and should not alter the application of the fundamentals of marksmanship.

3) While presenting the weapon, the feet may be adjusted (the right foot may be slightly forward of the left foot) for additional balance and stability.

4) Lean forward aggressively. Apply controlled muscular tension throughout the body to better manage the effects of recoil.



c. Searching and Assessing After Firing One-handed.
Following one-handed target engagement, the Marine must quickly make a decision whether it would be to his advantage, if possible, to free his occupied hand to place both hands on the pistol to search and assess. Whenever possible, the Marine should place both hands on the weapon to increase stability and to be ready for reengagement if necessary.

Confirm by questions.

TRANSITION: The ability to present the pistol effectively will develop with practice. A smooth and fluid motion is essential to proper weapons presentation. The Marine must continually practice one-handed presentation to ensure he can present his weapon quickly and efficiently in combat.

OPPORTUNITY FOR QUESTIONS:

(1 MIN)

1. Respond to questions from the class.
2. Prompt Marines with questions to the class.
 - a. QUESTION: What are some of the circumstances that might require a Marine to fire the pistol one-handed?

ANSWER: A Marine may fire the pistol with one hand when his other hand is occupied; when a target presents itself so quickly, at a close range, that the Marine does not have time to establish a two-handed grip and position; or when one of the Marine's hands is injured.

- b. QUESTION: If a target presents itself quickly at close range and the Marine does not have time to establish a two-handed grip, how can the Marine engage the target?

ANSWER: By presenting and firing the pistol one-handed.

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



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SUMMARY:

(1 MIN)

This lesson covered one-handed presentation and shooting. In combat, targets present themselves with little or no warning and may require the Marine to present and shoot the pistol one handed. To successfully engage a combat target with the M9 service pistol, the Marine must master one-handed presentation and target engagement techniques. The ability to efficiently present the pistol to the target with one hand is essential to the Marine's combat effectiveness.



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SLIDES

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ONE-HANDED PRESENTATION