

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARTIAL ARTS CENTER OF EXCELLENCE
THE BASIC SCHOOL
MARINE CORPS COMBAT DEVELOPMENT COMMAND
QUANTICO, VIRGINIA 22134

DETAILED OUTLINE

ARMED MANIPULATION

INTRODUCTION _____ (3 MIN)

1. GAIN ATTENTION. Most Marines are armed with the M16A2 service rifle. A Marine is taught to keep his weapon with them at all times. To do so, the Marine must constantly be aware of their surroundings to include the people moving in and around the area. At any moment, a Marine may be confronted with an individual who tries to take his weapon. With proper training, Marines will be able to apply techniques to retain their weapon and gain compliance. Like Marines before us, we must possess the ability to adapt and operate in hostile environments in order to accomplish our mission. Due to the variety of missions the Marine Corp is involved in, Marines must be able to respond to such acts with the least amount of lethality and escalate the use of force only when necessary. This ability to adapt and operate in a hostile environment that are part of our legacy will also be discussed by the use of a specific example during the last portion of this class. We will discuss a selected Warrior Study that explains the actions of an ordinary Marine who accomplished extraordinary feats.

2. OVERVIEW. This lesson will cover armed manipulation and blocking techniques with the rifle and shotgun as well as discuss a pre-selected Warrior Study.

3. INTRODUCE LEARNING OBJECTIVES: The learning objectives pertaining to this lesson are as follows:

a. TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

(1) Without the aid of the reference, given the requirement, a rifle, an opponent, execute armed manipulation, in accordance with the references. (8550.01.14)

(2) Without the aid of the reference, participate in a Warrior Study in accordance with the references. (8550.01.22)

b. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES.

- (1) Without the aid of the reference, given a rifle, an opponent, **execute a counter to a muzzle grab** in accordance with the references. (8550.01.14a)
- (2) Without the aid of the reference, given a rifle, an opponent, **execute a counter to an over-hand grab** in accordance with the references. (8550.01.14b)
- (3) Without the aid of the reference, given a rifle, an opponent, **execute a counter to an under-hand grab** in accordance with the references. (8550.01.14c)
- (4) Without the aid of the reference, given a rifle, an opponent, **execute a high block** in accordance with the references. (8550.01.14d)
- (5) Without the aid of the reference, given a rifle, an opponent, **execute a low block** in accordance with the references. (8550.01.14e)
- (6) Without the aid of the reference, given a rifle, an opponent, **execute a mid block** in accordance with the references. (8550.01.14f)
- (7) Without the aid of the reference, given a rifle, an opponent, **execute a left block** in accordance with the references. (8550.01.14g)
- (8) Without the aid of the reference, given a rifle, an opponent, **execute a right block** in accordance with the references. (8550.01.14h)
- (9) Without the aid of the reference, **discuss Marine Corps values** demonstrated by the Marine who is the subject of the Warrior Study in accordance with the references. (8550.01.22a)
- (10) Without the aid of the reference, **discuss the leadership principles and traits** demonstrated by the Marine who is the subject of the Warrior Study in accordance with the references. (8550.01.22b)

4. METHOD/MEDIA. This period of instruction will be taught by EDIP and guided discussion.

5. EVALUATION. This lesson will be evaluated by a performance and oral evaluation when requirements are met.

BODY _____ **(55 MIN)**

1. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS DURING TRAINING (5 MIN)

To prevent injury to students during training, ensure the following:

a. Have students perform the technique slowly at first, and increase the speed of execution as they become more proficient.

b. When handling a weapon, even a training weapon, the four safety rules must be enforced:

(1) Treat every weapon as if it were loaded.

(2) Never point a weapon at anything you do not intend to shoot.

(3) Keep your finger straight and off the trigger until you are ready to fire.

(4) Keep the weapon on safe until you intend to fire.

c. Prior to training with a weapon, conduct an "Unload, Show Clear" of the weapon to show students the weapon is not loaded.

2. RIFLE AND SHOTGUN RETENTION TECHNIQUES (15 MIN)

a. Retention Technique with the Rifle or Shotgun. In a confrontation with a person who poses a threat, the person may grab your weapon because it is the only object between you and the person. If this happens, you should not get in a struggling match with the individual. Instead, you should employ weapons retention techniques to retain your weapon and gain compliance. The following techniques can be used with either the rifle or the shotgun.

b. Grip. When executing retention techniques with a weapon with a pistol grip it is possible to hold the weapon by the pistol grip, finger off the trigger. This allows a seamless transition back to the assault fire mode if necessary. However, the preferred method when in "non-lethal

mode", is to hold the weapon with the grip at the small of the stock. The following procedures apply for either grip.

c. Technique if Person Grabs Muzzle.

If the person grabs the muzzle of the weapon, rotate the muzzle in a quick, turning action in a circle and then slash downward with the muzzle to release his grip. A variation of this is to rotate the muzzle in a figure eight motion.

d. Technique if Person Grabs Weapon Over-handed.

If the person grabs the weapon over-handed:

- (1) Slide your left hand up the hand guards, trapping the person's finger to hold their hand in place with bone pressure on that single digit.
- (2) Rotate the barrel to place it parallel with the person's forearm.
- (3) The Marine will then drop their body weight.
- (4) By doing this, it will apply downward pressure to the elbow. This action is similar to an armbar.

e. Technique if Person Grabs Weapon Under-handed.

Usually a person will try to grab the weapon or block it as an instinctive action. If the person grabs the handguards of the weapon under-handed:

- (1) Slide your left hand up the hand guards, trapping his closest finger above the knuckle with your thumb so that they cannot release their grip.
- (2) Apply bone pressure on the opponent's finger to initiate pain compliance.
 - (a) Bone pressure is the application of pressure on a bone against a hard object to initiate pain compliance.
 - (b) It is very painful when pressure is applied to the fingers against the hardness of the weapon, particularly on the handguards of the rifle.

(3) While maintaining pressure on the opponent's hand, step back with your right foot.

(4) At the same time, the Marine will lower the muzzle and raise the buttstock of the weapon. This swimming motion will redirect the opponent to the rear of the Marine executing the technique.

(5) These actions drive the person to the deck where the opponent can further be controlled or they cause the person to release his grip on the weapon.

(6) If the opponent release the weapon the Marine will pull the rifle into their shoulder into the ready weapons carry aiming at the opponent.

3. BLOCKING TECHNIQUES

(10 MIN)

a. Block. Blocking is used as a defensive technique to stop an attack. In an engagement a block would be used if you find yourself out of position or attacked by an opponent. In addition blocks can be used as primary movements when using the rifle during non-lethal engagements or civil disturbance situations.

b. Blocking Principles.

(1) Blocking techniques are normally executed from the basic warrior stance although they can be executed from civil disturbance or non-lethal defensive postures.

(2) The preferred grip for blocks is to hold the weapon at the small of the stock. If the technique is executed while holding onto the pistol grip the blocking surface of the weapon is reduced and there is a greater chance of injury to the hand.

(3) If the person lunges at or tries to grab you, you should block him with your weapon by thrusting it out firmly, with your elbows still bent.

(4) Do not try to hit the person with the rifle; the rifle is used as a barrier between you and the person.

c. Blocking Techniques

(1) High Block. A high block is executed against a vertical attack coming from high to low. To train the high block, have the student:

(a) Forcefully thrust your arms up at approximately a 45-degree angle from your body.

[1] The weapon should be over the top of your head, parallel to the ground.

[2] Ensure the weapon is over the head to block a blow to your head.

(b) The elbows are bent but there is enough muscular tension in the arms to absorb the impact and deter the attack.

(2) Low Block. The low block is executed against a vertical attack coming from low to high. To train the low block, have students:

(a) Forcefully thrust your arms down at approximately a 45-degree angle from your body. The weapon should be at or below your waist, parallel to the ground.

(b) The elbows are bent but there is enough muscular tension in the arms to absorb the impact and deter the attack.

(3) Mid Block. The mid block is executed against a linear/straight attack coming directly toward the you. To train the mid block, have students:

(a) Forcefully thrust your arms straight out from from your body. The weapon should be held at position between the waist and shoulders with the arms and weapon parallel to the ground.

(b) The elbows are bent but there is enough muscular tension in the arms to absorb the impact and deter the attack.

(4) Left and Right Block. A left or right block is executed against a horizontal buttstroke or a slash. To train the left or right block, have students:

(a) Forcefully thrust your arms to the right or left, holding the rifle vertically in the direction of the attack.

(b) The elbows are bent but there is enough muscular tension in the arms to absorb the impact and deter the attack.

(5) Counter Action Following the Block. After deflecting an opponent's attack with a block, and you are in a combat engagement you can counter with a slash or a horizontal buttstroke to regain the initiative. If in a non-lethal or civil disturbance engagement then a technique using a lesser means of force would be an appropriate follow-up technique.

SUMMARY _____(2 MIN)

Armed manipulation techniques are used to retain your weapon and control the individual that tries to grab it. These techniques work just as well with the shotgun. Once Marines understand and can apply these techniques, they can use them in a variety of situations to retain their weapons and control a person without unnecessarily escalating the violence of the situation. In the same manner, with proper training and the warrior spirit, Marines will continue to rise to the occasion and accomplish the mission no matter how arduous. This ensures that the legacy of the past will continue to the future and the Marine Corp will continue to be the world's finest fighting force.