### **APPENDIX B**

# **BAYONET TRAINING**

After instruction on a bayonet training court, soldiers train on a bayonet assault course, if available, to improve their skills as rifle-bayonet fighters Instructors grade all previously learned techniques on the qualification course, which places demands on the soldier that approach near-combat situations.

#### **B-1. BAYONET COURT**

Before training on the assault course, instructors may use the bayonet training court (Figure B-1, page B-2) for preliminary training to teach soldiers how to attack while moving rapidly toward an enemy. To use the course in this way, soldiers are lined up behind each of the 10 files of targets (two files are blocked by the instructor's platform). The instructor/assistant instructor must designate the movement to be executed against each target. On command, the soldiers negotiate the course in waves of 10 soldiers abreast. As they complete the course, they should clear the last target and again line up in their respective files at that end of the course. After all soldiers have completed the course, it may be run again in the opposite direction.

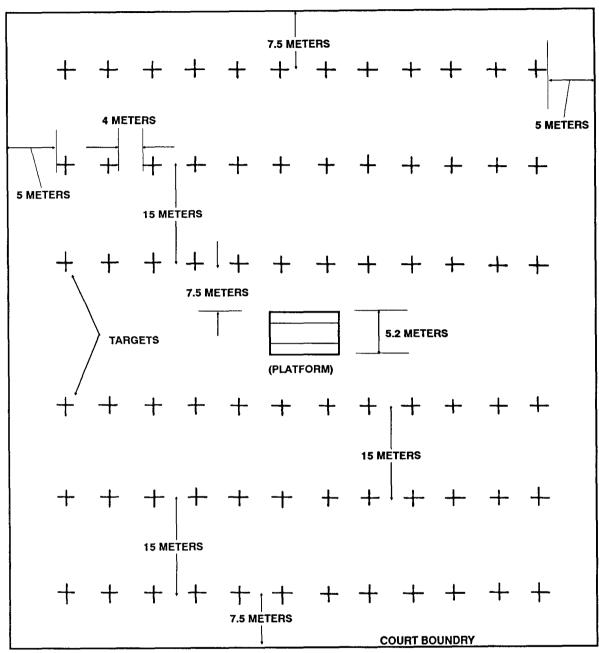


Figure B-1. Bayonet training court layout.

#### **B-2. BAYONET ASSAULT COURSE**

A bayonet assault course has a series of lanes to accommodate several soldiers negotiating the course at the same time. The course has targets to attack and obstacles to overcome; it should be laid out on rough, preferably wooded terrain. The length of the course should be 300 meters; however, less space is acceptable if terrain dictates. (See paragraph 2-7.) Natural obstacles (such as stream, ravines, ridges, and thickly wooded areas) and artificial obstacles (such as dirt mounds, craters, wire entanglements, fences, log wall, hurdles, and horizontal ladders) should all be a part of the course.

- a. **Objectives.** Instructors may also use the bayonet assault course as a qualification course to test the rifle-bayonet fighter's degree of skill. When used as a part of rifle-bayonet training, the course—
- (1) Aids in developing speed, strength, endurance, coordination, and accuracy.
  - (2) Provides rifle-bayonet fighting under combat-like conditions.
- (3) Offers a challenge to the soldier's determination and will power that is so essential in combat.
- (4) Provides a means for establishing good habits in group action and teamwork.
  - (5) Measures skill in rifle-bayonet fighting.
- (6) Provides a means for maintaining skill by continued training and practice.
- b. **Negotiation.** Instructors should explain and demonstrate the method of negotiating the assault course before the soldiers are required to run the course. Instructors should emphasize the importance of swift and continuous bayonet attack. Soldiers run the course with their rifles in the attack position, and they attack without hesitation.
- (1) **Practice running.** While practicing, soldiers first negotiate the course at a moderate pace and then increase their speed as technique and physical condition improve. The instructor must maintain discipline and organized control. He and his assistants station themselves along the course to observe the methods of attack and to make corrections when necessary.
- (2) *Targets.* The unit running the course should construct different types of targets. Soldiers should gain experience on four basic targets before running the qualification course. These targets are the thrust, parry thrust, parry butt stroke to the groin, and parry butt stroke to the head (Figure 2-3). These targets are durable and, if used properly, will not damage rifles. If substitution must be made, the unit should not use hard objects or materials for butt stroke heads or target faces that will cause rifle damage.

## **B-3. QUALIFICATION**

The qualification course gives the unit commander a means to measure the skill of his soldiers in the technique of rifle-bayonet fighting. This course increases esprit de corps within a unit by creating a competitive attitude and by offering special recognition to soldiers who qualify. Instructors can use the same course for both practice and qualification. They can also determine qualification on any assault course.

- a. The assault qualification course contains at least four types of targets (Figure 2-3) to include thrust, parry thrust, parry butt stroke to the groin, parry butt stroke to the head, or prone target in crater (Figure B-2). It also has seven types of obstacles as shown in Figures 2-4 through 2-10.
- b. The course contains a minimum number of lanes to permit one-half of a squad to run at the same time under the squad leader, assistant squad leader, or other designated leader.

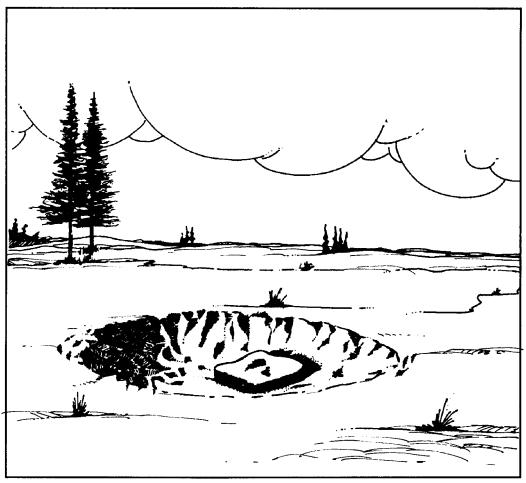


Figure B-2. Prone target in crater.

- c. For qualification, the soldier takes up the prone position in the rear of the starting line. At the command, UP, he springs to his feet with his weapon at the attack position and runs toward the first target. He then negotiates each obstacle and attacks each target in turn, running the course in the shortest possible time. The instructor or assistant instructor scores each soldier individually.
- d. To conduct qualification runs of the assault course, the instructor and the NCOIC or OIC must provide the following:
- (1) *Supervisory personnel.* To ensure impartial scoring and to maintain high standards for qualification, the instructor details soldiers who are not members of the unit being tested to act as scorers. He should select scorers well in advance so the NCOIC or OIC can refresh himself on the subject and, if necessary, train the scorers. The unit should detail an NCOIC or OIC experienced in rifle-bayonet training to administer the course. His primary duty is to assign a scorer to each target and to ensure that the scorer is qualified to grade soldiers on the execution of the movements for that target. The NCOIC or OIC has overall supervisory responsibility for the scoring. He provides each scorer with scoresheets, then totals each soldier's score for the entire course.
- (2) **Scoring standards.** Since assault courses at different installations may vary as to length and number of targets, it is not practical to prescribe a standard time limit or an invariable number of points for qualification. As a guide, the NCOIC or OIC can use 30 seconds for each 50 meters of a course to establish a time limit. However, the total distance covered should be 300 meters. On short courses, it is necessary to rerun parts of the course to cover the required distance and to attack the recommended eight targets. To qualify, the soldier must score at least 75 percent of the total possible points and negotiate the course within the specified time limit. The NCOIC or OIC should orient each man thoroughly on all requirements for the qualification course, including the maximum time allowed and the minimum number of points needed to qualify.
- (3) *Awards.* A basic qualification badge, as specified in AR 672-5-1, with the bayonet bar to indicate expert qualification is awarded to participants who attain the qualifying score of 75 percent.

#### **B-4. SCORESHEETS**

The NCOIC or OIC uses three scoresheets to record the score of soldiers who complete the bayonet assault course.

a. **Bayonet Target Scoresheet.** Target scores are recorded on DA Form 1770-R (Bayonet Target Scoresheet) (Figure B-3). A blank copy of this form is located in the back of this publication for local reproduction on

8 l/2-inch by ll-inch paper. The scoresheet is used to ensure a standard scoring system for each of the eight fixed targets on any bayonet assault course. The form contains the five standard criteria for scoring each soldier on any of the targets. One of these scoresheets must be scored for each soldier at each different target; therefore, each soldier requires eight scoresheets. The maximum score for each fixed target is 25 points.

BAYONET TARGET SCORESHEET  For use of this form, see FM 21-150; the proponent agency is U. S. Continental Army Command.					I	DATE 1 JAN 91		
TARGET POST NUMBER		TYPE OF TARGET (i. e., Parry Thrust, Vertical Butt Stroke, etc.)  PARRY THRUST						
	ELEMENT		POOR	GOOD	EXCELLENT	GRADE		
DID MAN ATTACK A VULNERABLE PART OF TARGET? (TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS—3)			0	1	3	3		
2. DID HE SELECT PROPER MOVEMENT TO ATTACK TARGET AT THIS POST? (TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS—5)			0	3	5	5		
3. DID HE EXECUTE MOVEMENT PROPERLY (MAINTAINING HIS BALANCE AND SPEED)? (TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS—7)			0	5	7	5		
4. DID HE DISABLE HIS OPPONENT?  (TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS—5)			0	3	5	3		
5. DID HE AGGRESSIVELY CONTINUE HIS ASSAULT TO NEXT POST? (TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS—5)			0	3	5	3		
TOTAL (M	AXIMUM—25)		0	15	25	19		
NAME OR ROSTER OF PERSON RUNNING THE COURSE # 96			NAME AND GRADE OF SCORER ROD GERS, R. 1/LT					

Figure B-3. Example bayonet target scoresheet.

b. **Bayonet Course Qualification Scoresheet.** Scores are recorded on DA Form 3751-R (Bayonet Course Qualification Scoresheet) (Figure B-4). A blank copy of this form is located in the back of this publication for local reproduction on 8 l/2-inch by 1l-inch paper. The scoresheet is used to consolidate the eight separate scores awarded on the course. The scores of each soldier are totaled on this scoresheet, and the total points are recorded. His total score (out of a possible total of 200 points) is then converted to a percentage score, and this percentage is also recorded on the scoresheet.

	BAYONET COURS	DATE 1 JAN 90		
	For use of this form, s U.S.Co			
	LAST NAME DOE	FIRST JOHN	мі Д.	POSTER NO.
	LANE NUMBER	ORDER NUMBER	A 1/66	SCORE
1.	PARRY THRUST			21
2.	PARRY BUTT STROKE TO	21		
3.	PRONE TARGET IN CRAT	25		
4.	PARRY BUTT STROKE TO	19		
5.	PARRY THRUST			22
6.	PARRY RIGHT THRUST			23
7.	PARRY BUTT STROKE TO	GROIN		20
8.	THRUST			25
			TOTAL	176
		AND GRADE OF SCORER		0 2
	RODG	ER5, R. 1/1	25	87.5%

Figure B-4. Example bayonet course qualification scoresheet.

c. Lane Scorer's Record for Bayonet Test. Scores are recorded on DA Form 3752-R (Lane Scorer's Record for Bayonet Test) (Figure B-5). A blank copy of this form is located in the back of this publication for local reproduction on 8 l/2-inch by 1l-inch paper. This scoresheet may be used to consolidate scores. The scorer at each target scores each soldier on the bayonet target scoresheet (Figure B-3). The NCOIC or OIC then transfers each soldier's score to the lane scorer's record. The use of this record simplifies the completion of bayonet qualification course scoresheets (Figure B-4), following the administration of the qualification course.

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ANE #	TARG		NAME		S, $F$ . $B$ .	Army Command.  PSGT	<u>,</u>
ORDER	SCORE	ORDER	SCORE	ORDER	SCORE	ORDER	SCORE
1	20	18	25	35	19	52	23
2	17	19	25	36	25	53	23
3	20	20	23	37	25	54	20
4	15	21	20	38	20	55	21
5	19	22	21	39	21	56	25
6	18	23	19	40	21	57	25
7	25	24	25	41	18	58	24
8	22	25	25	42	25	59	25
9	25	26	25	43	19	60	20
10	24	27	23	44	23	61	18
11	20	28	24	45	23	62	24
12	/7	29	2)	46	22	63	24
13	25	30	25	47	23	64	19
14	25	31	25	48	19	65	20
15	20	32	25	49	19	66	22
16	23	33	23	50	20	67	23
17	18	34	20	51	25	68	24

Figure B-5. Example lane scorer's record for bayonet test.