



Detachment 040

Drill and Ceremonies Reference Book

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Drill Orientation - Objective 5 (IMT)

- 1. Four Drill Formations*
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1. Four Drill Formations

1.5.20. **Column.** The arrangement of units side by side with guide and element leaders to the head.

1.5.21. **Line.** The arrangement of units one behind the other with the guide and element leader to the extreme right flank.

1.5.23. **Inverted Column.** The arrangement of units side by side with guide and element leaders to the rear.

1.5.24. **Inverted Line.** The arrangement of units one behind the other with the guide and element leaders to the extreme left flank.

Aligning the Flight:

4.4.2.1. **Column Formation.** To align the flight in column, the command is **COVER**. On this command, everyone except the guide adjusts by taking small choppy steps if needed and establishes dress, cover, interval, and distance. The leading individual of each file (excluding the base file) obtains the proper interval, normal or close. The base file (meaning the elements leaders) establishes and maintains a 40-inch distance (remember, distance is the space from the back of one cadet to the chest of the cadet behind him/her). All others align themselves beside the individual to their right and behind the individual in front of them.

4.9.1. The normal formation for marching is a column of at least two, but no more than four, elements abreast. The element leaders march at the head of their elements. (AFROTC marches with 3 elements)

3.9.1. When executed from a halt, all steps and marchings begin with the left foot, except right step and close march.

4.9.2. The flight marches in line only for minor changes of position.

4.4.2.2. **Inverted Column Formation.** The same command and procedures used to reestablish dress, cover, interval, and distance while in column formation are used in inverted column. The exception to this is that the leading individual of the base element does not move and everyone else establishes dress, cover, interval, and distance based on this individual. (That's right, you can call cover from inverted line formation).

(Note that the D&C manual says nothing about the command —At close interval, **COVER**.|| All it says is **COVER** for both normal and close intervals).

To align the flight in Line or Inverted Line formation a Dress Right Dress (Line) or Dress Left Dress (Inverted Line). The command cover cannot be called.

2. Preliminary Drill Information

Terms:

1.5.10. **Dress.** Alignment of elements side by side while maintaining proper interval.

1.5.6. **Cover.** Individuals aligning themselves directly behind the person to their immediate front while maintaining proper distance.

1.5.22. **Interval.** The space between individuals placed side by side. A normal interval is an arm's length. A close interval is 4 inches.

1.5.8. **Distance.** The space from front to rear between units. The distance between individuals in formation is 40 inches as measured from their chests to the backs of individuals directly in front of them. It is 70 inches after an open ranks march has been called.

2 1.5.4. **Cadence.** The uniform step and rhythm in marching; that is, the number of steps marched per minute.

1.5.28. **Pace.** A step of 24 inches. This is the length of a full step in quick time.

1.5.34. **Slow Time.** The rate of marching at 60 steps per minute (used in funeral ceremonies).

1.5.26. **Mark Time.** Marching in place at a rate of 100 to 120 steps per minute.

1.5.30. **Quick Time.** The rate of marching at 100 to 120 steps (12 or 24 inches in length) per minute.

1.5.9. **Double Time.** The rate of marching at 180 steps (30 inches in length) per minute.

1.5.18. **Guide.** The airman designated to regulate the direction and rate of march. (Called a guidon bearer if holding the guidon).

3.9.1. When executed from a halt, all steps and marchings begin with the left foot, except right step and close march.

3.9.2. Both the preparatory command and the command of execution are given as the foot in the direction of the turn strikes the ground. For units no larger than a flight, the preparatory command is normally given as the heel of the left (right) foot strikes the ground, and the command of execution is given when the heel of the left (right) foot next strikes the ground.

3.9.3. For units larger than a flight, time is allowed for the subordinate commanders to give appropriate supplementary commands. The pause between commands is three paces.

Basic Drill Movements – Objective 6 (IMT)

Movements designated as basic (according to the T-508 AFROTC *Leadership Laboratory*):

1. *Position of the Flight Commander*
2. *Position of the Guide*
3. *Position of Attention, Parade Rest, [At Ease], [Rest]*
4. *Fall In/Fall Out*
5. *Dress Right Dress/Ready Front*
6. *Count Off*
7. *Leaving and Returning to Ranks*
8. *Present/Order Arms, [Hand Salute]*
9. *Right Face/Left Face*
10. *About Face*
11. *[Face in Marching]*
12. *Open Ranks/Close Ranks*
13. *Forward March/Flight Halt*
14. *To the Rear*
15. *Double Time, Quick Time*
16. *Route Step, At Ease*
17. *Column Left/Right*
18. *[Column and Flank Movements from a Halt]*
19. *Eyes Right/Ready Front*

1. Position of the Flight Commander

Column: Between persons in the rear one third of the flight.

Line Formation: Six paces away and centered on the flight.

Inverted Column: Rear one third of the inverted flight.

Inverted Line: The flight commander will be behind the flight, facing the same direction as the flight, positioned in the rear one-third as already explained and at a 40-inch distance.

When Going from Line Formation to Column Formation (In T-508 but not used at FT):

Give "Right, HACE," delay two counts, pivot 45 degrees to the right on the ball of the right foot, stepping out with the left foot and coordinated arm swing.

March to a position within the rear one-third of the flight so that your body is parallel to and at normal interval from the flight.

Execute an in-place halt. This is done by placing the lead foot (in this case the right foot), at an angle, which will position the body so that it is parallel to the flight. Stop arm swing, bring the trailing foot so that the heels are together, on line, and the feet form a 45-degree angle.

When Going from Column Formation to Line Formation:

Give the command of "Left, HACE," delay two counts, pivot 45 degrees to the left on the ball of the right foot and step off with the left foot. Maintain coordinated arm swing.

Using your peripheral vision march to a position centered on and six paces from flight.

Execute an in-place halt, centered and six paces facing away from the flight

Execute an about face

May not reposition

2. Position of the Guide

Column Formation: The guide's position is in front of the farthest right of the formation. For example, if there are three elements, the guide is in front of the third element leader.

Line Formation: The guide's position is abreast and to the right of the first element leader at normal interval.

When Going from Line Formation to Column Formation:

On command, Right Face, guide executes a right face.

Then guide executes another right face in marching by pivoting 90 degrees to the right on the ball of the right foot, simultaneously stepping out with the left foot and with coordinated arm swing.

March to a position in front of the third element leader, halt and execute a left face.

When Going from a Column Formation to Line Formation:

Execute a left face on command.

March forward with coordinated arm swing and halt abreast of the first element leader.

3. Position of Attention, Parade Rest, [At Ease], [Rest]

3.2. **Position of Attention.** To come to attention, bring the heels together smartly and on line. Place the heels as near each other as the conformation of the body permits, and ensure the feet are turned out equally, forming a 45-degree angle. Keep the legs straight without stiffening or locking the knees. The body is erect with hips level, chest lifted, back arched, and shoulders square and even. Arms hang straight down alongside the body without stiffness, and the wrists are straight with the forearms. Place thumbs, which are resting along the first joint of the forefinger, along the seams of the trousers or sides of the skirt. Hands are cupped (but not clenched as a fist) with palms facing the leg (figure 3.1). The head is kept erect and held straight to the front with the chin drawn in slightly so the axis of the head and neck is vertical; eyes are to the front, with the line of sight parallel to the ground. The weight of the body rests equally on the heels and balls of both feet, and silence and immobility are required.



3.3.1.1. **Parade Rest.** The command is **Parade, REST.** On the command **REST**, the airman will raise the left foot from the hip just enough to clear the ground and move it smartly to the left so the heels are 12 inches apart, as measured from the inside of the heels. Keep the legs straight, but not stiff, and the heels on line. As the left foot moves, bring the arms, fully extended, to the back of the body, uncupping the hands in the process; and extend and join the fingers, pointing them toward the ground. The palms will face outwards. Place the right hand in the palm of the left, right thumb over the left to form an “X”. Keep head and eyes straight ahead, and remain silent and immobile.



3.3.1.2. **At Ease.** The command is **AT EASE.** On the command **AT EASE**, airmen may relax in a standing position, but they must keep the right foot in place. Their position in the formation will not change, and silence will be maintained.

3.3.1.3. **Rest.** The command is **REST.** On the command **REST**, the same requirements for at ease apply, but moderate speech is permitted.

4. Fall In/Fall Out/Dismissed

At normal interval:

4.3.1. A flight forms in at least two, but no more than four, elements in line formation (as shown in the following figure) (Again, ROTC has standardized 3 elements when in formation. I have removed all references to the fourth column in this section with the exception of the picture). The command is **FALL IN**.

4.3.1.1. On this command, the guide takes a position facing the flight commander and to the flight commander's left so the first element will fall in centered on and three paces from the flight commander. Once halted at the position of attention, the guide performs an automatic dress right dress. When the guide feels the presence of the first element leader on his or her fingertips, the guide executes an automatic ready front. Once positioned, the guide does not move.

4.3.1.2. The first element leader falls in directly to the left of the guide and, once halted, executes an automatic dress right dress. The second and third element leaders fall in behind the first element leader, execute an automatic dress right dress, visually establish a 40-inch distance, and align themselves directly behind the individual in front of them. The remaining airmen fall into any open position to the left of the element leaders and execute an automatic dress right dress to establish dress and cover.

4.3.1.3. To establish interval, the leading individual in each file obtains exact shoulder-to-fingertip contact with the individual to his or her immediate right (see following figure). As soon as dress, cover, interval, and distance are established, each airman executes an automatic ready front on an individual basis and remains at the position of attention.

4.3.1.4. The left flank of the formation will be squared off with extra airmen filling in from the third to the first element. For example, if there is one extra airman, he or she will be positioned in the third element; if there are two extra airmen, one will be positioned in the second element and one will be positioned in the third element; and so forth. The deputy flight commander will occupy the last position in the third element.

4.3.2. Once it is formed, the flight will be squared off prior to sizing. To size the flight, the flight commander faces the flight to the right (from line to column formation) and has taller personnel (except the guide, element leaders, and deputy flight commander) move to the front of the flight according to height. The flight commander then faces the flight to the right (from column to inverted line formation) and again has taller personnel (except the deputy flight commander) move to the front of the flight according to height. The flight commander faces the flight back to the left (column formation) and continues this procedure until all members are properly sized.

4.3.3. Each member of the flight has a number except the guide. Numbering of individual members of a flight is from right to left (when in line formation) and from front to rear (when in column formation). The element leader is always number one (see following figure).

At close interval:

4.3.4. To form at close interval, the command is **At Close Interval, FALL IN**. On the command **FALL IN**, the movement is executed as prescribed in paragraph 4.3.3 above except close interval is observed (see following figure). The only commands that may be given while the flight is in this formation are **At Close Interval, Dress Right, DRESS; Ready, FRONT; AT EASE; ATTENTION; FALL OUT; and DISMISSED** (This is a mistake in the Drill and Ceremonies Manual. You can call almost all of the commands at close interval than can be called from normal interval). Reference section 4.4.2.1 (the section on Cover) – it says that Cover can be called from close interval. Also in section 4.11.2 and 4.11.3 (the sections on column left/right, it says that those commands can be called from close interval also).

3.3.1.4. **Fall Out**. The command is **FALL OUT**. On the command **FALL OUT**, individuals may relax in a standing position or break ranks. They must remain in the immediate area, and no specific method of dispersal is required (i.e. you don't have to take a step back and about face or anything). Moderate speech is permitted.

4.3.5. On the command **DISMISSED**, airmen break ranks and leave the area.

5. Dress Right Dress/Ready Front

At Normal Interval:

4.4.1.1. **Normal Interval.** The commands are **Dress Right, DRESS** and **Ready, FRONT**. On the command **DRESS**, everyone except the last airman in each element raises and extends the left arm laterally from the shoulder with snap so the arm is parallel with the ground. As the arm is raised, uncup the hand at approximately waist level, keeping the palm down. Extend and join the fingers and place the thumb along the forefinger. At the same time as the left arm is raised, each individual (except the guide and second and third element leaders) turns head and eyes 45 degrees to the right with snap. The leading individual of each file establishes normal interval (by taking small choppy steps and aligning with the base file) and establishes exact shoulder-to-fingertip contact with the individual to the immediate right. The second and third element leaders align themselves directly behind the person in front of them (using small choppy steps) and visually establish a 40-inch distance. As the remaining members align themselves behind the individual in front of or to the right of them, their shoulders may or may not touch the fingertips of the individual to their right. If the arm is too long, place the extended hand behind the shoulder of the individual to the left. If the arm is too short, leave it extended toward the individual to the left and parallel to the ground. Once dress, cover, interval, and distance have been established, the command **Ready, FRONT** will be given. On this command, airmen whose arms are up will lower their arms with snap to their sides (without slapping their sides) and recup their hands when their arm is at approximately waist level. As the arm is lowered, airmen whose heads are turned will return their heads to the front with snap. The body is now back to the position of attention.



At close interval:

4.4.1.2. **Close Interval.** The command is **At Close Interval, Dress Right, DRESS.** On this command, all airmen except the last one in each element will raise their left hand so the heel of the hand rests on the left hip, fingers are extended and joined, thumb is along the forefinger, fingertips point toward the ground, and the elbow in line with the body (See figure on page 6 of this document). At the same time the left hand is raised, all airmen except the guide and second and third element leaders will turn their head and eyes 45 degrees to the right. First element airmen establish the interval by ensuring their upper right arm touches the extended elbow of the individual to their right. The same procedures used to establish dress, cover, interval, and distance for normal interval will be used for close interval. **At Close Interval, Dress Right (Left), DRESS** is **not** given to a flight at normal interval, and **Dress Right (Left), DRESS** is **not** given to a flight at close interval.

4.4.1.3. **Dress Left Dress.** When giving the command **Dress Left, DRESS** or **At Close Interval, Dress Left, DRESS,** use the procedures for dress right dress except the flight **must** be in inverted line formation, the right arm/hand raised, and the head turned left.



6. Count Off

4.8. **Count Off.** For drill purposes, count off is executed only from right to left in line and from front to rear in column or mass (we never go over Mass formation in this abridged manual. It's a squadron formation thing, it's confusing, and you will never use it). Flight commanders and guides do not count off in line, column, or mass.

In Line Formation:

4.8.1. **In Line.** The command is **Count, OFF**. On the command **OFF**, all airmen, except the guide and element leaders, turn their head and eyes 45 degrees to the right, and the element leaders call out **ONE** in a normal tone of voice. After the element leaders call out **ONE**, airmen in the next file turn their heads and eyes in unison to the front and call out **TWO**. This procedure continues in quick time until all files, full or partial, are numbered. All movements are made in a precise manner with snap. (Although you can call **Count, OFF** from line formation, I know of no practical time to do so).

In Column formation:

4.8.2. **In Column.** The command is **Count, OFF**. On the command **OFF**, the element leaders turn their heads 45 degrees to the right and in unison call out **ONE** over their right shoulder in a normal tone of voice. Once the number is sounded, the element leaders turn their heads back to the front. Once the heads of the individuals of the previous rank are turned back to the front, individuals in the next rank turn their heads 45 degrees to the right and call out the subsequent number. This procedure continues in quick time until all ranks (full or partial) have been numbered. Except when calling out their number, individuals remain at the position of attention.

7. Leaving and Returning to Ranks

4.7.1. In line formation, when calling individuals out of ranks, the command is **(Rank and Last Name), (pause) FRONT AND CENTER**. Upon hearing his or her name, the individual assumes the position of attention. On the command **FRONT AND CENTER**, the individual takes one step backward (with coordinated arm swing), faces to the left or right, proceeds to the closest flank, and then proceeds to the front of the formation by the most direct route. Next, he or she halts one pace in front of and facing the person in command, salutes, and reports as directed.

4.7.2. To direct the individuals return, the command is **RETURN TO RANKS**. The individual salutes, faces about, and returns by the same route to the same position in the ranks.

8. Present/Order Arms, [Hand Salute]

3.7. **Present Arms and Order Arms.** The commands are **Present, ARMS** and **Order ARMS**. On the command **Present, ARMS**, the airman executes the first count of hand salute. Count two of hand salute is performed when given the command **Order, ARMS**.

3.5. **Hand Salute.** This is used for training purposes only. The command is **Hand, SALUTE**, and it is performed in two counts. On the command **SALUTE**, the individual raises the right hand smartly in the most direct manner while at the same time extending and joining the fingers. Keep the palm flat and facing the body. Place the thumb along the forefingers, keeping the palm flat and forming a straight line between the fingertips and elbows. Tilt the palm slightly toward the face. Hold the upper arm horizontal, slightly forward of the body and parallel to the ground. Ensure the tip of the middle finger touches the right front corner of the headdress. If wearing a nonbilled hat, ensure the middle finger touches the outside corner of the right eyebrow or the front corner of glasses. The rest of the body will remain at the position of attention. This is count one of the movement. To complete count two of the movement, bring the arm smoothly and smartly downward, retracing the path used to raise the arm. Cup the hand as it passes the waist, and return to the position of attention.

9. Right Face/Left Face

3.4. **Facings Movements.** Execute facing movements from a halt, at the position of attention, and in the cadence of quick time. Perform facing movements in two counts.

3.4.1. **Right (Left) Face.** The commands are **Right (Left), FACE**. On the command **FACE**, raise the right (left) toe and left (right) heel slightly and pivot 90 degrees to the right (left) on the ball of the left (right) foot and the heel of the right (left) foot, assisted by slight pressure on the ball of the left (right) foot. Keep legs straight, but not stiff. The upper portion of the body remains at attention. This completes count one of the movement. Next, bring the left (right) foot smartly forward, ensuring heels are together and on line. Feet should now be forming a 45-degree angle, which means the position of attention has been resumed. This completes count two of the movement.

3.4.3. **Half Right (Left) Face.** When instructions are given for 45-degree movements, the command **Half Right (Left), FACE** may be used. The procedures described in paragraph 3.4.1 are used except each person executes the movement by facing 45 degrees to the right or left.

10. About Face

3.4.2. **About Face.** The command is **About, FACE.** On the command **FACE,** lift the right foot from the hip just enough to clear the ground. Without bending the knees, place the ball of the right foot approximately half a shoe length behind and slightly to the left of the heel. Distribute the weight of the body on the ball of the right foot and the heel of the left foot. Keep both legs straight, but not stiff. The position of the foot has not changed. This completes count one of the movement. Keeping the upper portion of the body at the position of attention, pivot 180 degrees to the right on the ball of the right foot and heel of the left foot, with a twisting motion from the hips. Suspend arm swing during the movement, and remain as though at attention. On completion of the pivot, heels should be together and on line and feet should form a 45-degree angle. The entire body is now at the position of attention. This completes count two of the movement.

11. [Face in Marching]

3.18. **Face in Marching.** The command is **Right (Left) Flank, MARCH.** On the command **MARCH,** the airman executes a 90-degree pivot on the ball of the right (left) foot and, at the same time, steps off with the left (right) foot in the new direction with coordinated arm swing. The pivot and step are executed in one count, and proper dress, cover, interval, and distance are maintained.

12. Open Ranks/Close Ranks

4.5.1. The command is **Open Ranks, MARCH.** It is only given to a formation when in line at normal interval. On the command **MARCH,** the fourth rank stands fast and automatically executes dress right dress at normal interval. Each succeeding rank in front of the fourth rank takes the required numbered of paces, stepping off with the left foot and a coordinated armswing, halts, and automatically executes dress right dress. The third rank takes one pace forward, the second rank takes two paces forward, and the first rank takes three paces forward. Once halted, the distance between ranks will be 70 inches.

4.5.2. The flight commander proceeds and aligns the flight. Once the flight is aligned, the flight commander commands **Ready, FRONT.** If the flight is to be inspected, the flight commander takes one step forward and faces to the right in a position in front of the guide.

13. Forward March/Flight Halt

3.10.1. To march forward in quick time from a halt, the command is **Forward, MARCH**. On the command **MARCH**, the airman smartly steps off straight ahead with the left foot, taking a 24-inch step (measured from heel to heel), and places the heel on the ground first. When stepping off and while marching, the airman will use coordinated arm swing; that is, right arm forward with the left leg and left arm forward with the right leg. The hands will be cupped with the thumbs pointed down, and the arms will hang straight, but not stiff, and will swing naturally. The swing of the arms will measure **6 inches to the front** (measured from the rear of the hand to the front of the thigh) and **3 inches to the rear** (measured from the front of the hand to the back of the thigh). If applicable, proper dress, cover, interval, and distance will be maintained; and cadence will be adhered to. Count cadence as follows: counts one and three are given as the heel of the left foot strikes the ground, and counts two and four are given as the heel of the right foot strikes the ground.

3.10.2. To halt from quick time, the command is **Flight, HALT**, given as either foot strikes the ground. On the command **HALT**, the airman will take one more 24-inch step. Next, the trailing foot will be brought smartly alongside the front foot. The heels will be together, on line, and form a 45-degree angle. Coordinated arm swing will cease as the weight of the body shifts to the leading foot when halting.

14. To the Rear March

3.16. To the Rear March. The command is **To the Rear, MARCH**, given as the heel of the right foot strikes the ground. On the command **MARCH**, the airman takes a 12-inch step with the left foot, placing it in front of and in line with the right foot and distributes the weight of the body on the balls of both feet. Then pivot on the balls of both feet, turning 180 degrees to the right, and take a 12-inch step with the left foot in the new direction, with coordinated armswing, before taking a full 24-inch step with the right foot. While pivoting, do not force the body up or lean forward. The pivot takes a full count, and the arm swing is suspended to the sides as the weight of the body comes forward while executing the pivot, as if at the position of attention.

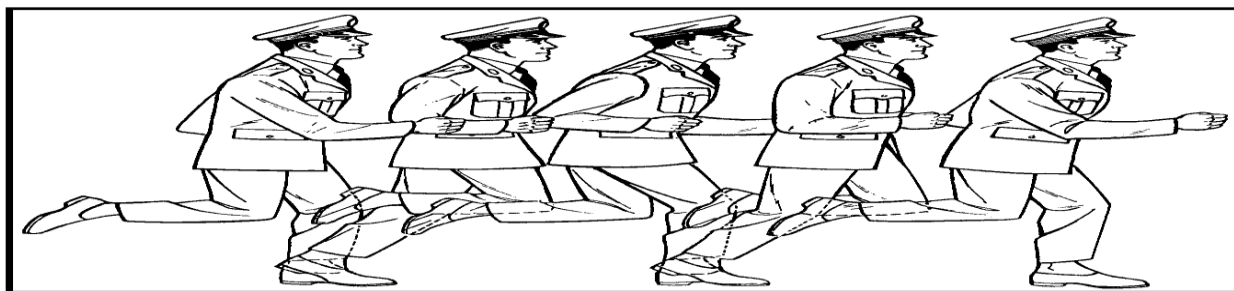
This movement is called “**To the Rearp, HARCH!**”

15. Double Time/Quick Time

3.11.1. To march in double time from a halt or when marching in quick time, the command is **Double Time, MARCH**.

3.11.2. When halted and on the command **MARCH**, the airman begins with the left foot, raises the forearms to a horizontal position along the waistline, cups the hands with the knuckles out, and begins an easy run of 180 steps per minute with 30-inch steps, measured from heel to heel. Coordinated motion of the arms are maintained throughout (figure 3.10).

3.11.3. When marching in quick time and on the command **MARCH** (given as either foot strikes the ground), the airman takes one more step in quick time and then steps off in double time.



3.11.4. To resume quick time from double time, the command is **Quick Time, MARCH**, with four steps between commands. On the command **MARCH** (given as either foot strikes the ground), the airman advances two more steps in double time, resumes quick time, lowers the arms to the sides, and resumes coordinated armswing.



3.11.5. To halt from double time, the command **Flight, HALT** is given as either foot strikes the ground, with four steps between commands. The airman will take two more steps in double time and halt in two counts at quick time, lowering the arms to the sides.

3.11.6. The only commands that can be given while in double time are **Incline To The Right (Left); Quick Time, MARCH; and Flight, HALT.**

3.12.2. At a halt, on the command **MARCH**, the airman raises and lowers first the left foot and then the right. Mark time is executed in quick time only. The halt executed from mark time is similar to the halt from quick time.

3.12.3. To resume marching, the command **Forward, MARCH** is given as the heel of the left foot strikes the ground. The airman takes one more step in place and then steps off in a full 24-inch step with the left foot.

16. Route Step/At Ease

3.19. Marching Other Than at Attention. The commands below may be given as the heel of either foot strikes the ground as long as both the preparatory command and command of execution are given on the same foot and only from quick time. The only command that can be given when marching at other than attention is **Incline to the Right (Left)**. Otherwise, the flight must be called to attention before other commands may be given.

3.19.1. **Route Step March.** The command is **Route Step, MARCH**. On the command **MARCH**, the airman takes one more 24-inch step and assumes route step. Neither silence nor cadence is required, and movement is permitted as long as dress, cover, interval, and distance are maintained.

3.19.2. **At Ease March.** The command is **At Ease, MARCH**. On the command **MARCH**, the airman takes one more 24-inch step and assumes at ease. Cadence is not given, and movement is permitted as long as silence, dress, cover, interval, and distance are maintained.

17. Column Left/Right

At normal interval:

4.11.1. **Column Right (Left) Normal Interval (Marching).** The commands are **Column Right (Left), MARCH** and **Forward, MARCH** (figures 4.6 and 4.7).

4.11.1.1. On the command **Column Right (Left), MARCH**, the fourth (first) element leader takes one more 24-inch step, pivots 90 degrees to the right (left) on the ball of the left (right) foot, and suspends armswing during the pivot. Following the pivot, step off in a 24-inch step and resume coordinated armswing. Beginning with the second step after the pivot, take up the half

step. Each succeeding member of the fourth (first) element marches to the approximate pivot point established by the person in front of him or her and performs the same procedures as the element leader.

4.11.1.2. The third (second) element leader takes one 24-inch step, (maintaining coordinated arm swing throughout) pivots 45 degrees to the right (left) on the ball of the left (right) foot, and takes two 24-inch steps prior to pivoting 45 degrees to the right (left) on the ball of the left (right) foot. Continue marching in 24-inch steps until even with the person who marches on the right (left). Then begin half stepping and establish interval and dress. Each succeeding member of the third (second) element marches to the approximate pivot point established by the person in front of him or her and performs the same procedures as the element leader.

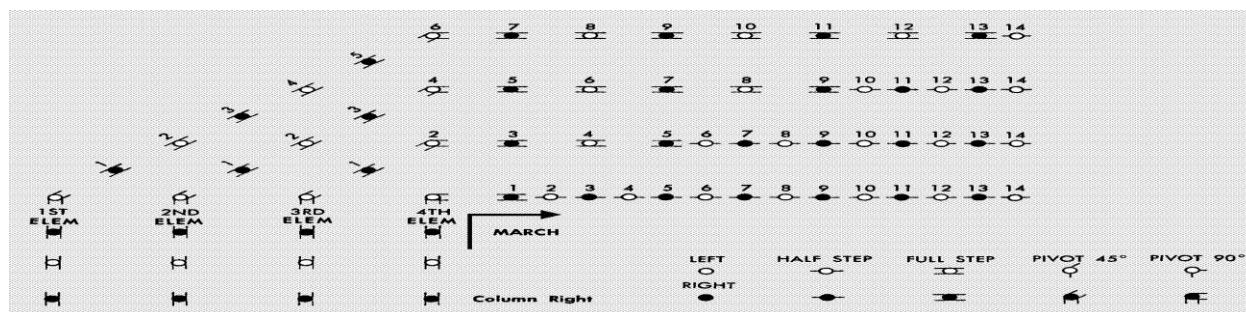
4.11.1.3. The second (third) element leader takes one more 24-inch step, (maintaining coordinated armswing throughout) pivots 45 degrees to the right (left) on the ball of the left (right) foot, and takes four 24-inch steps prior to pivoting 45 degrees to the right (left) on the ball of the left (right) foot.

Continue marching in 24-inch steps until even with the person who marches on the right (left). Then begin half stepping, and establish interval and dress. Each succeeding member of the second (third) element marches to the approximate pivot point established by the person in front of him or her and performs the same procedures as the element leader.

4.11.1.4. The first (fourth) element leader takes one more 24-inch step, (maintaining coordinated armswing throughout) pivots 45 degrees to the right (left) on the ball of the left (right) foot, and takes six 24-inch steps prior to pivoting 45 degrees to the right (left) on the ball of the left (right) foot. Continue marching in 24-inch steps until even with the person who marches on the right (left). Then begin half stepping, and establish interval and dress. Each succeeding member of the first (fourth) element marches to the approximate point established by the person in front of him or her and performs the same procedures as the element leader.

4.11.1.5. The guide performs the pivots and steps exactly as the fourth element leader. Following completion of the pivots, the guide continues in a 24-inch step until he or she is ahead of the fourth element leader. The guide pivots 45 degrees to a position in front of the fourth element leader; then he or she pivots 45 degrees again toward the front and begins half stepping.

4.11.1.6. Once the entire formation has changed direction and dress, cover, interval, and distance are reestablished, **Forward, MARCH** will be given. On the command **MARCH**, take one more 12-inch step with the right foot, then step off with a full 24-inch step with the left foot. When performing column left, the responsibility of dress reverts to the left flank on the preparatory command **Column left**. The responsibility remains with the left flank until the command **MARCH** is given; then it reverts to the right flank.



At close interval:

4.11.2. **Column Right (Left) Close Interval.** These movements are performed in the same manner as at normal interval except the element closest to the base file takes two 12-inch steps between pivots, the next element takes four 12-inch steps between pivots, and the last element takes six 12-inch steps between pivots.

18. [Column and Flank Movements from a Halt]

4.11.3. **Column Movements from a Halt (Normal or Close Interval).** When column movements are executed from a halt, procedures are similar to those in paragraphs 4.11.1 and 4.11.2. On the command **MARCH**, element leaders begin the movement by executing a face in marching for a column left. For a column right, element leaders take one 24-inch step forward, then execute the movement.

3.18. Face in Marching. The command is **Right (Left) Flank, MARCH**. On the command **MARCH**, the airman executes a 90-degree pivot on the ball of the right (left) foot and, at the same time, steps off with the left (right) foot in the new direction with coordinated arm swing. The pivot and step are executed in one count, and proper dress, cover, interval, and distance are maintained.

Whether a Right Flank is called or a Left Flank, cadets will still step off with their left foot. If a Right Flank, in the method outlined above, if a Left Flank, by pivoting on the ball of the right foot and stepping off with the left foot.

19. Eyes Right/Ready Front

3.8. Eyes Right (Left) and Ready Front. The commands are **Eyes, RIGHT (LEFT) and Ready, FRONT**. These commands may be given at a halt or while marching. The preparatory command and command of execution are given on the right (left) foot while marching. On the command **RIGHT (LEFT)**, all persons, except those on the right (left) flank, turn their heads and eyes smartly 45 degrees to the right (left) (see following figure). To return their heads and eyes to the front, the command **Ready, FRONT** is given as the left (right) foot strikes the ground. On the command **FRONT**, heads and eyes are turned smartly to the front.



Advanced Drill Movements – Objective 6 (FTP)

Movements designated as basic (according to the T-508 AFROTC *Leadership Laboratory*):

1. Change Step
2. Right/ Left Flank
3. Mark Time
4. Half Step
5. [Right/Left Step]
6. Column Half Left/Right
7. Close/Extend
8. Column of Files
9. [Column of Threes to the Left/Right]
10. Counter March
11. Column of Flights

1. Change Step

3.15. Change Step. The command is **Change Step, MARCH**. On the command **MARCH**, given as the right foot strikes the ground, the airman takes one more 24-inch step with the left foot. Then in one count, place the ball of the right foot alongside the heel of the left foot, suspend arm swing, and shift the weight of the body to the right foot. Step off with the left foot in a 24-inch step, resuming coordinated arm swing. The upper portion of the body remains at the position of attention throughout.

2. Right/Left Flank

3.17. Flanking Movement. The command is **Right (Left) Flank, MARCH**, given as the heel of the right (left) foot strikes the ground. On the command **MARCH**, the airman takes one more 24-inch step (this implies that you must already be marching), pivots 90 degrees to the right (left) on the ball of the left (right) foot, keeping the upper portion of the body at the position of attention. Then step off with the right (left) foot in the new direction of march with a full 24-inch step and coordinated arm swing. Arm swing is suspended to the sides as the weight of the body comes forward on the pivot foot. The pivot and step off are executed in one count. This movement is used for a quick movement to the right or left for short distances only. Throughout the movement, maintain proper dress, cover, interval, and distance.

3.18. Face in Marching. The command is **Right (Left) Flank, MARCH**. On the command **MARCH**, the airman executes a 90-degree pivot on the ball of the right (left) foot and, at the same time, steps off with the left (right) foot in the new direction with coordinated arm swing. The pivot and step are executed in one count, and proper dress, cover, interval, and distance are maintained. (**This is how you call a left or right flank from the position of attention – you pivot like you’re doing a Right or Left Face and step off at the same time**).

3. Mark Time

3.12.1. The command is **Mark Time, MARCH**. When marching, the command **MARCH** is given as either foot strikes the ground. The airman takes one more 24-inch step. He or she then brings the trailing foot to a position so both heels are on line. The cadence is continued by alternately raising and lowering each foot. The balls of the feet are raised **4 inches above the ground**. Normal arm swing is maintained.

3.12.2. At a halt, on the command **MARCH**, the airman raises and lowers first the left foot and then the right. Mark time is executed in quick time only. The halt executed from mark time is similar to the halt from quick time.

3.12.3. To resume marching, the command **Forward, MARCH** is given as the heel of the left foot strikes the ground. The airman takes one more step in place and then steps off in a full 24-inch step with the left foot.

4. Half Step

3.13.1. The command **Half Step, MARCH** is given as either foot strikes the ground. On the command **MARCH**, the airman takes one more 24-inch step followed by a 12-inch step (measured from heel to heel) in quick time, setting the heel down first without scraping the ground. The airman maintains coordinated arm swing and continues the half step until marched forward or halted.

3.13.2. To resume a full 24-inch step, the command **Forward, MARCH** is given as the heel of the left foot strikes the ground. On the command **MARCH**, the airman takes one more 12-inch step with the right foot and then steps out with a full 24-inch step with the left foot.

3.13.3. The halt executed from half step is similar to the halt executed from a 24-inch step. The half step is not executed from the halt nor are changes of direction made from the half step. It is executed only in quick time, and normal arm swing is maintained.

5. [Right/Left Step]

4.1. The command is **Right (Left) Step, MARCH**, given only from a halt and for moving short distances. On the command **MARCH**, the airman raises the right (left) leg from the hip just high enough to clear the ground. The leg will be kept straight, but not stiff, throughout the movement. The individual places the right (left) foot 12 inches, as measured from the inside of the heels, to the right (left) of the left (right) foot. Transfer the weight of the body to the right (left) foot, then bring the left (right) foot (without scraping the ground) smartly to a position alongside the right (left) foot as in the position of attention. This movement is continued in quick time; the upper portion of the body remains at attention and arms remain at the sides throughout.

3.14.2. Cadence may be counted during this movement. Counts one and three are given as the right (left) foot strikes the ground. Counts two and four are given as the heels come together.

3.14.3. To halt from the right (left) step, the preparatory command and command of execution are given as the heels come together. The halt from the right (left) step is executed in two counts. On the command **HALT**, one more step is taken with the right (left) foot and the left (right) foot is placed smartly alongside the right (left) foot as in the position of attention.

6. Column Half Left/Right

4.12.1. To change the direction of a column by 45 degrees, the command is **Column Half Right (Left), MARCH**. On the command **MARCH**, the leading airman of the right (left) flank advances one full 24-inch step, pivots 45 degrees to the right (left) on the ball of the left (right) foot, and advances another full 24-inch step, maintaining coordinated armswing. The airman then takes up the half step and continues in a half step until each member in his or her rank is abreast of each other. Then all members of that rank resume a full 24-inch step. In the meantime, the remaining individuals of the leading rank pivot 45 degrees to the right (left), with coordinated armswing and without changing the interval, and continue marching in full 24-inch steps until they are abreast of the base file. At this point, they conform to the step of the individual in the right (left) flank and establish the proper interval. The remaining airmen in each file march to the approximate pivot point established by the element leader and perform the movement in the same manner. They then dress to their right and cover directly behind the person in front of them.

4.12.2. The flight commander and guide pivot 45 degrees in the direction of the movement. Then they pivot 45 degrees back to their original positions in front of the column.

4.12.3. When column half right (left) is executed from a halt, the procedures are the same as described in paragraphs 4.12.1 and 4.12.2 above except, on the command of execution, the element leaders begin the movement by executing a face in marching to the indicated direction.

4.12.4. To execute a slight change of direction, the command **INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT)** is given. The guide or guiding element moves in the indicated direction, and the rest of the element follows. There is no pivot in this movement.

7. Close/Extend

4.10. Close or Extend March. To obtain close interval between files when in column at normal interval at a halt or while marching at quick time, the command is **Close, MARCH**. To obtain normal interval from close interval, the command is **Extend, MARCH**.

4.10.1. **Close March (Halted).** On the command **MARCH**, the third element stands fast. The

remaining elements take the required number of right steps, all at the same time, and halt together. The second element takes two steps and the first element takes four steps.

4.10.2. **Close March (Marching).** On the command **MARCH**, which is given on the right foot, the third element takes up the half step (beginning with the left foot) following the command of execution. The second element obtains close interval by pivoting 45 degrees to the right on the ball of the left foot, taking one 24-inch step (with coordinated armswing) toward the third element, and then pivoting 45 degrees back to the left on the ball of the right foot. The first element takes three steps between pivots. The original direction of march is resumed; the half step is taken up once close interval is obtained; and dress, cover, interval, and distance are reestablished. On the command **Forward, MARCH**, all elements resume a 24-inch step.

4.10.3. **Extend March (Halted).** Reverse the procedures used to obtain close interval to obtain normal interval.

4.10.4. **Extend March (Marching).** The same procedures and steps used to obtain close interval are used except the command is given on the left foot and the pivots are made on the right foot.

8. Column of Files

4.13. **Forming a Single File or Multiple Files.** These are not precise movements, but they are practiced in drill so, when necessary, the movements can be executed smoothly and without delay. These movements are executed only from the halt.

4.13.1. **Column of Files.** To form a single file when in a column of two or more elements, the command is **Column of Files From the Right (Left), Forward, MARCH**. On the preparatory command, the guide takes a position in front of the file that will move first. The element leader of the right (left) element turns his or her head 45 degrees to the right (left) and commands **Forward**. At the same time, the remaining element leaders turn their heads 45 degrees to the right (left) and command **STAND FAST**. Their heads are kept to the right (left) until they step off. On the command **MARCH**, the extreme right (left) element steps off. The element leader of each remaining element commands **Forward, MARCH** as the last airman in each element passes, ensuring the leaders element is in step with the preceding element. All elements then incline to the right (left), following the leading elements in successive order (see following figure).

4.13.2. **Column of Files, Column Right (Left).** In conjunction with forming single files, column movements may be executed at the same time. The command is **Column of Files From the Right (Left), Column Right (Left), MARCH**. On the preparatory command, the guide executing a face in marching takes a position in front of the file that will move first. The element

leader of the right (left) element commands **Column Right (Left)**. The remaining element leaders command **STAND FAST**. On the command **MARCH**, the element leader and guide execute a face in marching to the right (left), and the element leader continues marching in the new direction with 24-inch steps. The guide marches to a position ahead of the element leader, then pivots 45 degrees to a position 40 inches in front of the element leader. The remaining individuals in the base file march forward on the command of execution, pivot in approximately the same location as their element leader, and maintain a 40-inch distance. The element leaders of the remaining elements command **Column Right (Left)**, **MARCH**, at which time all airmen perform the movement in the same manner as the base element. The element leaders follow the

leading elements in successive order. The commands **Column of Files From the Left, Column Right, MARCH** and **Column of Files From the Right, Column Left, MARCH** are not given.

9. [Column of Threes to the Left/Right]

Although the D&C only mentions **Column of Twos (Fours) From a Single File**, calling **Column of Threes is the only command that will ever be applicable in ROTC since we always march with three elements.**

4.13.3. **Column of Twos (Fours) From a Single File (Multiple Elements)**. To form a column of two or more files when in a single file of more than one element, the command is **Column of Twos (Fours) to the Left (Right), MARCH**. On the preparatory command, the leading element leader turns his or her head 45 degrees to the right (left) and commands **STAND FAST**. At the same time, the remaining element leaders turn their heads 45 degrees to the right (left) and command **Column Half Left (Right)**. On the command **MARCH**, the leading element stands fast, and the element leader returns his or her head back to the front. The remaining element leaders turn their heads back to the front and step off, executing a column left (right) simultaneously, and incline and form to the left (right) of the leading element. The remaining members of each element march to the approximate pivot point established by the element leaders and perform the movement in the same manner as the element leaders. Each element

is halted by its element leader turning his or her head 45 degrees to the left (right) and commanding the element to halt so his or her element is abreast of, and even with, the leading element (see following figure).

10. Counter March

4.16. Counter March. This is not a precise movement, but it is used to permit flexibility in the movement of units where space is limited. The command is **Counter, MARCH.**

4.16.1. **Marching.** On the command **MARCH** (given on the left foot), execute the following:

- a. The first element leader takes three 24-inch steps forward and executes a 90-degree pivot to the right on the next step (suspending arm swing during the pivot), marches three 24-inch steps across the front of the flight (or just beyond the third element) and on the next step executes another 90-degree pivot to the right (again suspending arm swing). Each succeeding cadet in the element marches to the approximate pivot point established by the person in front of them and conducts their pivot in the same location. The element will continue in 24-inch steps until they have caught up with the second and third elements at which point the first element will take up the half step.
- b. The second element leader takes one 24-inch step forward and executes a 90-degree pivot to the right on the next step (suspending arm swing during the pivot), marches one 24-inch step, and executes another 90-degree pivot to the right (again suspending arm swing). Each succeeding cadet in the element marches to the approximate pivot point established by the person in front of them and conducts their pivot in the same location. Once the second element leader has passed the location where the preparatory command of **Counter** was called, the second element will take up the half step and maintain proper interval and distance until third element catches up. When the third element catches up to the second element, the second element will then dress off of the third element.
- c. The third element leader takes two 24-inch steps forward and executes a 90-degree pivot to the left on the next step (suspending arm swing during the pivot), marches three paces (or just past the first element) and executes another 90-degree pivot to the left (again suspending arm swing). Each succeeding cadet in the element marches to the approximate pivot point established by the person in front of them and conducts their pivot in the same location. The third element will continue in 24-inch steps until they have caught up with the second element, at which point the third element will take up the half step.
- d. The guide moves similarly to the third element leader, except instead of taking two steps before pivoting, the guide will execute an immediate 90-degree pivot to the left on the first step. All other instructions for the third element leader apply to the guide.
- e. **Forward MARCH** will be given once all airmen have completed the movement and proper dress, cover, interval, and distance have been established. On the command of **Forward, MARCH** all elements will resume full 24-inch steps.

4.16.2. **Halted.**

When the movement is called from a halt, it is performed in the same manner as if marching, but with the following exceptions: prior to executing the movement, the first element leader takes four paces forward, the second element leader takes two paces forward, third element leader takes three paces forward before executing the first pivot.

11. Column of Flights

5.9.1. From a halt, the command is **Column of Flights, Right Flight, Forward, MARCH**. On the preparatory command, the right flight commander commands **Forward**, and the other flight commanders command **STAND FAST**. On the command **MARCH**, the right flight marches forward. Each of the remaining flights follows in column in its normal formation, executing column half right and column half left upon the commands of its commander.

5.9.2. While marching, the squadron commander gives the same commands as in the previous movement except double time is given instead of forward, and commanders of flights other than the right flight command **CONTINUE THE MARCH**. On the command **MARCH**, the right flight marches out in double time. At the appropriate time, other flight commanders give **Double Time, MARCH** and **INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT)** to bring their flights into the column and align them behind the preceding flight. (I have no idea why two flights, side by side in column formation, would ever be marching forward).

Although it's never said, go ahead and call Column Right or Left March instead of just Forward March, just like in Column of Files.

Flight Commander Position – Objective 11 (FTP)

1. *Voice Commands of a Flight Commander*

Loudness

Projection

Distinctiveness

Inflection

Snap

2. *Calling Cadence*

3. *Calling Commands*

4. *Squadron Marching and Squadron Commander Position*

1. Voice Commands of a Flight Commander

2.3. Voice Characteristics. The way a command is given affects the way the movement is executed. A correctly delivered command is loud and distinct enough for everyone in the element to hear. It is given in a tone, cadence, and snap that demand a willing, correct, and immediate response. A voice with the right qualities of loudness, projection, distinctness, inflection, and snap (**Little People Die In Space**) enables a commander to obtain effective results, as shown below.

2.3.1. Loudness. This is the volume used in giving a command. It should be adjusted to the distance and number of individuals in the formation. Speak loudly enough for all to hear, but do not strain the vocal cords.

2.3.2. Projection. This is the ability of your voice to reach whatever distance is desired without undue strain. To project the command, focus your voice on the person farthest away. Counting in a full, firm voice and giving commands at a uniform cadence while prolonging the syllables are good exercises. Erect posture, proper breathing, a relaxed throat, and an open mouth help project the voice.

2.3.3. Distinctness. This depends on the correct use of the tongue, lips, and teeth to form the separate sounds of a word and to group those sounds to force words. Distinct commands are effective; indistinct commands cause confusion. Emphasize clear enunciation.

2.3.4. Inflection. This is the change in pitch of the voice. Pronounce the preparatory command—the command that announces the movement—with a rising inflection near or at the end of its completion, usually the last syllable. When beginning a preparatory command, the most desirable pitch of voice is near the level of the natural speaking voice. A common fault is to start the preparatory command so high that, after employing a rising inflection, the passage to a higher pitch for the command of execution is impossible without undue strain. A properly delivered command of execution has no inflection. However, it should be given at a higher pitch than the preparatory command.

2.3.5. Snap. This is that extra quality in a command that demands immediate response. It expresses confidence and decisiveness. It indicates complete control of yourself and the situation. To achieve this quality, you must have a knowledge of commands and the ability to voice them effectively. Give the command of execution at the precise instant the heel of the proper foot strikes the ground while marching. Achieve snap in giving commands by standing erect, breathing without effort, and speaking clearly.

2. Calling Cadence

2.4.1. Cadence is the measure or beat of movement. Commanders must match the rhythm of their commands with the cadence of their unit. In some instances, you should lengthen the interval enough to permit proper understanding of the movement to be executed and allow for supplementary commands when necessary. Measure the interval exactly in the beat of the drill cadence.

2.4.3. For a squadron or larger unit, the interval between the squadron or group commanders preparatory command and the command of execution should be long enough to allow the marching elements to take three steps between commands.

2.5.1. Cadence is given in sets of two as follows: **HUT, TOOP, THREEP, FOURP; HUT, TOOP, THREEP, FOURP.**

If marching as a flight, a member of the flight will call cadence as stated above, then will take 8 steps without calling cadence, then will call cadence again, repeated indefinitely. This is sometimes referred to as —8 on, 8 off.

If marching as a squadron, a member of one flight will call cadence in the manner described above: **HUT, TOOP, THREEP, FOURP; HUT, TOOP, THREEP, FOURP.** At that point, a member of the second flight will call out cadence the same. They will continue alternating in this manner indefinitely. In other words, cadence is always being called.

2. Calling Commands

2.2.1. When giving commands, the leader is at the position of attention. Good military bearing is necessary for good leadership. While marching, the leader must be in step with the formation at all times.

2.2.2. The commander faces the troops when giving commands except when the element is part of a larger drill element or when the commander is relaying commands in a ceremony. (Usually turning the head in the direction of the flight/squadron is sufficient).

2.2.7. The preparatory command and the command of execution are given as the heel of the foot strikes the ground. Give commands for executing movements to the right when the right foot strikes the ground, and give commands for executing movements to the left when the left foot strikes the ground.

2.4.2. In commands containing two or more words, place the point of emphasis on the last word. For example, in **Right Flank**, give the command **Flank** as the right foot hits the ground.

2.2.5. Use the command **AS YOU WERE** to revoke a preparatory command. If you called the wrong command by accident, but did not catch it until after the command of execution has been given and the movement has begun, simply give other appropriate commands to bring the element to the desired position. If a command is improperly given, the individuals execute the movement to the best of their ability (interesting...).

2.2.6. When giving commands, flight commanders may add the letter of their flight to the command, such as **A Flight, HALT** or **B Flight, Forward, MARCH**.

4. Squadron Marching and Squadron Commander Position

2.2.3. When a command requires a unit to execute a movement different from other units (or the same movement at a different time), the subordinate commander gives a supplementary command over the right shoulder. Supplementary commands are given between the element commander's preparatory command and command of execution. When the squadron commander's preparatory command is **Squadron**, the flight commander's preparatory command is **Flight**.

2.2.4. When flights of a squadron are to execute a movement in order, such as a column movement, the flight commander of A Flight repeats the squadron commander's preparatory command. The commanders of the other flights give a supplementary command, such as **CONTINUE THE MARCH**. When the squadron commander gives the command of execution, A Flight executes the movement; and, at the command of the appropriate flight commander, each of the following flights executes the movement at approximately the same location and in the same manner as A Flight.

Forming a Squadron in Line Formation

(All references to first sergeants have been replaced with deputy squadron commander, and all references to flight sergeants have been replaced with flight commander)

5.3. Forming the Squadron in Line:

5.3.1. The squadron is formed in line with flights in line by the deputy squadron commander, who takes an initial post nine paces in front of the point where the center of the squadron is to be, faces that point, and commands **FALL IN**. On the command **FALL IN**, the squadron forms in two or more flights with normal interval between individuals (**unless close interval is directed**) and a three-pace interval between flights. The following figure indicates key positions:

5.3.2. **While positioning units in an area**, the command is _____ **Paces Forward, MARCH** or _____ **Steps Backward, MARCH**. (In backward march, the airman takes 12-inch steps backward (starting with the left foot) and maintains normal arm swing.) These commands are used for short distances only of **four paces (steps) or less**. (Notice that one command uses the word —Paces and the other uses —Steps. Weird...)

5.3.3. Each deputy flight commander takes a post three paces in front of and centered on the flight. The flights then form as prescribed under the supervision of the deputy flight commanders. (You'll probably just have the flight commander fall in the flight at camp, but technically, this is how it's supposed to be done)

5.3.4. The deputy flight commanders then command **REPORT**. Remaining in position, the element leaders in succession from front to rear of each flight salute and report _____ **Element, all present** or _____ **Element, (number) person(s) absent**. The deputy flight commanders then face about. (You probably won't be assigned an element at camp, so the flight commander just needs to know somehow if his/her whole flight is accountable. In my flight, we assigned everyone a number, then whenever our cadet flight commander called **Count, OFF** (our modified command) cadet 1 would shout —1!!, cadet 2 would shout —2!!, etc. If all numbers were said, then we knew everyone was present)

5.3.5. The deputy squadron commander then calls **REPORT**, and the deputy flight commanders, beginning with the right flight, successively salute and report _____ **Flight, all present or accounted for** or _____ **Flight, (number) persons absent**. After all flights have reported, the deputy squadron commander commands **POST**. The deputy flight commanders face about and move by the most direct route to their positions in the ranks. The squadron commander takes a position 12 paces in front of, centered on, and facing the squadron to receive the report of the deputy squadron commander. The guidon bearer of the squadron assumes a position with the commander. The deputy squadron commander faces the squadron commander, salutes, and reports **Sir (Ma'am), all present or accounted for or (number) persons absent**. Without a command, the deputy squadron commander faces about and moves by the most direct route to the appropriate position within his/her flight.

(If the deputy flight commander falls in the flight, the D&C does not say where the flight commander is supposed to be standing. He/she could probably just stand next to the deputy flight commander, and then at the command of **POST**, move in a direct route to his position to the front of and centered on the flight).

5.3.6. Flight commanders immediately take their posts after the deputy squadron commander has reported, as shown in the following figure: (This must be a mistake – flight commanders can't take their position until the deputy has actually *moved* out of his/her spot at the front of the flight)

(To begin marching, the squadron commander calls, **Right, FACE**, followed by **Flight Commanders, POST. Forward, MARCH**).

5.3.7. In forming the squadron, any individual required to make a report salutes while reporting and holds the salute until it is returned. The individual receiving the report does not return the salute until the report is completed. 20

Marching a Squadron

5.6. The Squadron in Column. The squadron moves from one place to another in column of flights as shown in the following figure. The guidon bearer is one pace to the rear and two paces to the left of the squadron commander. **To view and control the squadron, the squadron commander may take a position on the flank** (this is how you will normally march at field training, with the squadron commander on the flank, i.e. in the top and center part of the picture below, *not* at the front of the column). When this occurs, the guidon bearer is at the head of the column, not to the rear and two paces of the left of the squadron commander.

5.2.1. In squadron drill the individuals in the unit are to execute a movement together, the flight commanders repeat the preparatory commands of the squadron commander for facings, steps, and marchings except when the preparatory command of the squadron commander is **Squadron**. In this case, the flight commanders give the preparatory command **Flight**. When flights of the squadron are to execute a movement in successive order, such as a column movement while marching, the commander of Flight A repeats the squadron commander's preparatory command, and the commanders of the other flights give a supplementary command, such as **CONTINUE THE MARCH**. The flight commanders of the other flights repeat the squadron commander's preparatory command and command of execution so their flights execute the movement in approximately the same location as the first flight.

5.2.2. If the squadron in column is at the halt when the squadron commander commands **Column Right**, the leading flight commander will supplement the command with **COLUMN RIGHT**. At the same time, the remaining flight commanders command **Forward**. When the squadron commander commands **MARCH**, the leading flight executes column right, and the remaining flights march forward and execute the column movement on the command of their appropriate flight commanders. Each flight executes the movement at approximately the same location and in the manner as the first flight.

5.2.4. When the squadron is in column and it is desired to obtain the correct distance between flights, the command is **CLOSE ON LEADING FLIGHT**. On this command, the leading flight commander commands the flight to take up the half step. As soon as the correct distance has been obtained, each succeeding flight takes up the half step at its commanders command. When all flights have obtained the correct distance, the squadron commander gives **Forward, MARCH**, and all flights step off with a 30-inch step.

5.2.5. When commands are given in which one flight is to stand fast or continue to march while other flights do not, the appropriate flight commander commands **STAND FAST** or **CONTINUE THE MARCH**.

5.2.6. In giving commands, flight commanders may include the letter of their flights; for example, **A Flight, HALT** or **B Flight, Forward, MARCH**. Flight commanders do not repeat the squadron commanders combined commands.

Guidon Procedures – Objective 9 (IMT/FTP)

- 1. Positioning of Guidon Bearer*
- 2. Movements Associated with the Guidon*

1. Positioning of Guidon Bearer

Column Formation: The guide's position is in front of the farthest right of the formation. For example, if there are three elements, the guide is in front of the third element leader.

Line Formation: The guide's position is abreast and to the right of the first element leader at normal interval.

When Going from Line Formation to Column Formation:

On command, Right Face, guide executes a right face.

Then guide executes another right face in marching by pivoting 90 degrees to the right on the ball of the right foot, simultaneously stepping out with the left foot and with coordinated arm swing.

March to a position in front of the third element leader, halt and execute a left face.

When Going from a Column Formation to Line Formation:

Execute a left face on command.

March forward with coordinated arm swing and halt abreast of the first element leader.

2. Movements Associated with the Guidon

5.15. Executing Order Guidon While at Carry Guidon.

The guidon bearer lets the staff slide through the right hand until the ferrule is on the ground in line with and touching the toe of the right shoe. The staff is regripped with the hand as at the carry position.

5.16. Executing Carry Guidon While at Order Guidon. The guidon bearer grasps the staff with the left hand while at the same time loosening the grip of the right hand on the staff. The guidon is raised vertically with the left hand, letting the staff slide upward through the right hand until the ferrule is approximately 6 inches from the ground. The guidon bearer then regrips the staff with the right hand and cuts the left hand away smartly to the left side.

5.17. Executing Present Guidon When at Carry or Order Guidon. To execute present guidon when at carry, or order guidon while marching or at a halt, on the preparatory command **Present** or **Eyes**, the guidon bearer raises the guidon vertically until the right arm is fully extended. At the same time, the left hand is brought smartly across the chest to guide the staff as shown in figure 5.12. On the command of execution **ARMS or RIGHT**, the guidon bearer lowers the guidon straight to the front with the right arm extended and the staff resting in the pit of the arm, cutting the left hand away smartly to the left side. On the command **RIGHT** of **Eyes, RIGHT**, the guidon bearer turns the head and eyes in the same manner prescribed for other individuals in the formation. On the preparatory command **Ready**, the guidon bearer raises the guidon vertically until the right arm is fully extended. At the same time, the left hand is brought smartly across the chest to guide the staff as shown in figure 5.12. On the command of execution **FRONT**, the guidon is returned to the position of carry, and the head and eyes are turned to the front.

5.18. Executing Carry Guidon When at Present Guidon. On the preparatory command, the Guidon bearer raises the staff to the vertical position and, at the same time, brings the left arm smartly across the chest to let the left hand guide the staff. On the command of execution, the guidon bearer loosens the grip of the left hand on the staff and lowers the guidon with the right hand. The left hand is used to

steady the staff until the ferrule is approximately 6 inches from the ground, then the left hand is cut away smartly to the left side.

5.19. Executing Order Guidon When at Present Guidon. The guidon bearer executes order guidon as prescribed in paragraph 5.18 except, after bringing the guidon to the carry position, the staff is permitted to slide through the right hand. The staff is steadied with the left hand until the guidon is in the position of order guidon, and the left hand is then cut smartly away to the left side.

5.20. Individual Salute by Guidon Bearer When not in Formation. When at order guidon, the guidon bearer executes the salute with the left hand in a two-count movement. On the first count, the left arm is moved horizontally across the body with forearm and wrist straight and fingers and thumb extended and joined with palm down. The first joint of the forefinger touches the staff (figure 5.13). On the second count, the left hand is cut smartly away to the side. The salute at carry guidon is executed in the same manner except the ferrule is approximately 6 inches from the ground as shown in figure 5.14.

Hold the Guidon

5.13. Order Guidon. Order guidon is the position of attention. The guidon bearer holds the guidon in a vertical position and keeps the ferrule (the bottom tip) on the ground beside the right shoe. The guidon bearer holds the staff in the right hand in the —V| formed by the thumb and by the fingers extended and joined. The right hand and arm are kept behind the staff with the arm bent naturally and the staff resting against the hollow of the shoulder.

5.14. Carry Guidon. Carry guidon is the position in which the ferrule is approximately 6 inches from the ground. 5.14.1. Facings, alignments, and formal marchings require carry guidon. The guidon bearer keeps the staff in a vertical position throughout the movements and brings it to carry guidon on the preparatory command for the movement.

5.14.2. When marching at route step or at ease, the guidon bearer may hold the guidon in either hand at the carry position.

5.14.3. Parade rest is executed by sliding the hand up the staff and inclining the staff of the guidon forward at arm's length with the hand at waist level.

5.14.4. At double time, the guidon bearer holds the guidon diagonally across the body. The guidon bearer grasps the staff with the right hand at the position used at the carry, with the right forearm horizontal and the elbow near the body. The staff is grasped with the left hand opposite the left shoulder.

5.14.5. When executing *column movements* and turns, the guidon bearer executes the movement on the command of execution and then moves at 45-degree angles to a position in front of the base file. (In other words, pivot when you're supposed to, but then autopilot until you're in front of the third element leader like you're supposed to be)

5.14.6. When the squadron is in column with the squadron commander on the flank, the guidon bearers position is five paces in front of and centered on the front rank of the leading flight.