

HQ AFOATS

Air Force Officer Accession and Training Schools Curriculum Division

AFJROTC Drill and Ceremonies Instructor Guide and Answer Key

Curriculum Division

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Preface

This instructor guide is designed to assist the aerospace science instructors in the use of the Air Force Manuel 36-2203, *Personnel Drill and Ceremonies* that serves as our textbook for Drill and Ceremonies. The AFMAN is organized into seven chapters. We have matched the lesson plans to the chapters in the AFMAN. The chapters in the instructor guide contain objectives, samples of behavior, a teaching outline, and PowerPoint slides. The lesson plans in this instructor guide will help you teach the contents of the AFMAN to your students. *Also provided for your use is the student workbook answer key which is located in the back of this instructor guide.*

Air Force Junior ROTC gives the instructor flexibility in planning and conducting courses. Air Force Junior ROTC courses must be presented in a manner that is educationally challenging and academically sound. We encourage you to get your students actively engaged in learning and understanding by involving them in classroom activities and teaching them the drill positions and movements step-by-step.

We welcome your comments or suggestions concerning this instructor guide. Please forward them to HQ AFOATS/CRJD, 551 East Maxwell Blvd., Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-6106.

Course Objectives

After successfully completing *AFMAN 36-2203: Personnel Drill and Ceremonies*, the student will:

1. Know the importance of drill and ceremonies.
2. Know basic commands and characteristics of the command voice.
3. Apply and execute the concepts and principles of basic drill positions and movements.
4. Know when and how to salute.
5. Apply the principles and procedures of drill movements used with smaller units to the movement of a squadron.
6. Know the function of the group and the wing.
7. Know how groups and wings are formed.
8. Know the purpose and definition of ceremonies and parades.

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PART I

Lesson Title: Introduction to Drill and Ceremonies
Instructor: SASI/ASI
Teaching Method: Informal Lecture
Interrelated Information: AFMAN 36-2203
Visual Aids: PowerPoint Slides
Student Preparation: None
Date of Lesson Development/Last Major Revision: September 2004
Certified by: HQ AFOATS/CR (Dr. Charles Nath III)

PART IA

Lesson Objective: Know the importance of drill and ceremonies.

Samples of Behavior:

1. State the importance of drill and ceremonies.
2. List the symbols that represent the leaders of the flight and squadron.
3. List all the basic military drill terms.

<p style="text-align: center;">Introduction to Drill and Ceremonies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lesson Objective<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Know the importance of drill and ceremonies.• Samples of Behavior<ul style="list-style-type: none">- State the importance of drill and ceremonies.- List the symbols that represent the leaders of the flight and squadron.- List all the basic military drill terms.

PART IB

Strategy: This chapter is an introduction to drill and ceremonies. Begin lesson by gaining the attention of the students and stating what the lesson is about. Explain to the students the purpose of drill and ceremonies. Have the students become familiar with symbols and terms that relate to drill and ceremonies.

Lesson Outline:

- I. Scope
- II. Introduction to Drill
- III. Introduction to Ceremonies
- IV. Key to Symbols
- V. Terms
- VI. Drill Instruction

PART II

INTRODUCTION

ATTENTION

Let your students know that Drill and Ceremonies is an important part of AFJROTC. Cadets will learn the different drill positions and movements. Drill and Ceremonies will teach the Cadets precision. Stress to Cadets that they will learn to be precise and accurate, that drill will teach them that they must concentrate in order to follow instructions. They will learn to pay close attention to detail. They will learn to give and receive instructions which will instill discipline that will spill over into their other classes.

MOTIVATION

Tell Cadets that Drill and Ceremonies will help them develop teamwork, self-discipline, pride, and esprit de corps and that working together as a team will make them look and feel sharp as they perform at various school and community activities.

OVERVIEW

In this chapter we will cover:

- I. Scope
- II. Introduction to Drill
- III. Introduction to Ceremonies
- IV. Key to Symbols
- V. Terms
- VI. Drill Instruction

Introduction to Drill and Ceremonies

OVERVIEW

- Scope
- Introduction to Drill
- Introduction to Ceremonies
- Key to Symbols
- Explanation of Terms
- Drill Instruction

BODY

PRESENTATION

TRANSITION

We will begin this lesson by discussing the purpose of drill and ceremonies.

- I. Scope.
 - A. This instructor guide is aligned with AFMAN 36-2203 and like the AFMAN, does not cover every situation that may arise.
 - B. Army Field Manual 3-21.5 Drill and Ceremonies and the Interservice Cross-Index Drill Manual may be used as resources with the AFMAN 36-2203.
- II. Introduction to Drill.
 - A. For the purpose of drill, Air Force organizations are divided into elements, flights, squadrons, groups, and wings. (The wing does not drill by direct command.)
 - B. Drill consists of certain movements by which the flight or squadron is moved in an orderly manner from one formation to another or from one place to another.
 - 1. Standards such as the 24-inch step, cadence of 100 to 120 steps per minute, distance and interval have been established to ensure movements are executed with order and precision.
 - 2. Each person has to learn these movements and execute each part exactly as described.
 - 3. Each individual also must learn to adapt their own movements to those of the group, everyone in the formation must move together on command.

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTION:

- What is the task of each person in drill and ceremonies?

ANTICIPATED RESPONSE:

To learn the movements of drill and ceremonies and to execute them with order and precision.

TRANSITION

Now that we have discussed the purpose of drill and ceremonies, we will bring our attention to ceremonies and what they actually are.

III. Introduction to Ceremonies.

- A. Ceremonies are special, formal, group activities conducted by the Armed Forces to honor distinguished persons or recognize special events.
- B. Ceremonies demonstrate the proficiency and training state of troops and are an extension of drill activities.
- C. The precision marching, promptness in responding to commands, and teamwork developed on the drill field determine the appearance and performance of the group in ceremonies.

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTION:

- What are ceremonies?

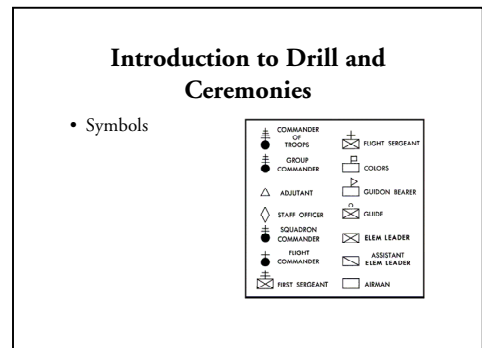
ANTICIPATED RESPONSE:

Ceremonies are special, formal, group activities conducted by the Armed Forces to honor distinguished persons or recognize special events.

TRANSITION

Now that you have been introduced to drill and ceremonies and you know the purpose of drill; let's discuss some key symbols.

IV. Key to Symbols. Symbols used in AFMAN 36-2203 are shown in this slide.



INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTION:

- List the positions key symbols stand for in drill and ceremonies.

ANTICIPATED RESPONSE:

Commander of Troops, Flight Sergeant, Group Commander, Colors, Adjutant, Guidon Bearer, Staff Officer, Guide, Squadron Commander, Element Leader, Flight Commander, Assistant Element Leader, First Sergeant, Airman.

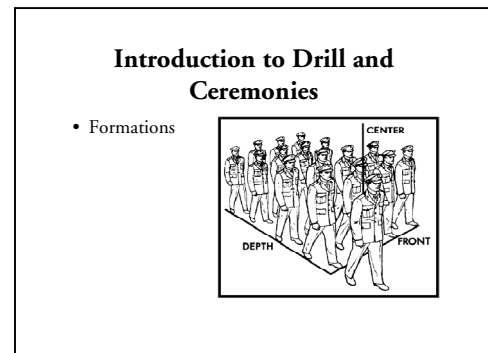
TRANSITION

The next discussion is about terms used in drill and ceremonies. You will need to pay close attention because you will eventually need to know what each of these terms mean.

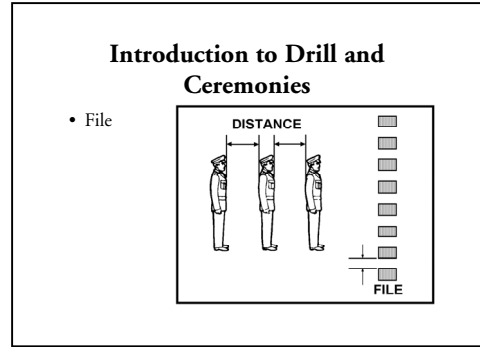
V. Explanation of Terms.

A. A thorough knowledge of the following terms is necessary.

1. Adjutant – a ceremonial position occupied by the junior member of the command staff in reviews and parades. The adjutant is responsible to the troop or group commander. The adjutant's cadence is 140 steps per minute.
2. Alignment – dress or cover.
3. Base – the element on which a movement is planned, regulated, or aligned.
4. Cadence – the uniform step and rhythm in marching; that is, the number of steps marched per minute.
5. Center – the middle point of a formation. On an odd-numbered front, the center is the center person or element. On an even-numbered front, the center is the right center person or element.
6. Cover – individuals aligning themselves directly behind the person to their immediate front while maintaining proper distance.
7. Depth – the total space from front to rear of any formation. The depth of an individual is considered to be 12 inches.
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 the individuals directly in front of them. Flight commanders, guides, and others whose positions in formation are 40 inches from a rank are themselves considered a rank.
9. Double Time – the rate of marching 180 steps (30 inches in length) per minute.
10. Dress – alignment of elements side by side or in line maintaining proper interval.
11. Element – the basic formation; that is, the smallest drill unit comprised of at least 3, but usually 8 to 12 individuals, one of whom is designated the element leader.



12. File – a single column of persons placed one behind the other.
13. Final Line – the line on which the adjutant forms the front rank of troops for a parade or review.
14. Flank – the extreme right or left (troops right or left) side of a formation in line or in column.



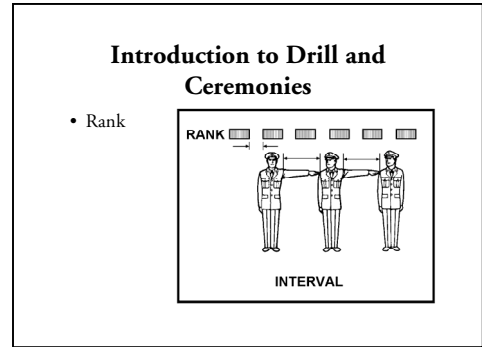
15. Flight – at least two, but not more than four, elements.
16. Formation – an arrangement of units.
17. Front – the space occupied by a unit, measured from flank to flank. The front of an individual is considered to be 22 inches.
18. Guide – the Airman designated to regulate the direction and rate of march.
19. Head – the leading unit of a column.
20. In Column – the arrangement of units side by side with guide and element leaders at the head.
21. In Line – the arrangement of units one behind the other with the guide and element leader to the extreme right flank.
22. Interval – the space between individuals placed side by side. A normal interval is an arm's length. A close interval is 4 inches.
23. Inverted Column – the arrangement of units side by side with guide and element leaders to the rear.
24. Inverted Line – the arrangement of units one behind the other with the guide and elements leaders to the extreme left flank.
25. Line of March - a line followed by troops as they pass in review.
26. Mark Time – marching in place at a rate of 100 to 120 steps per minute.
27. Mass formation - the formation of a squadron or group in which the component units are in column, abreast of each other, and at close interval.

28. Pace – a step of 24 inches. This is the length of a full step in quick time.

29. Post – the correct place for an officer, noncommissioned officer (NCO), or Airman to stand while in formation.

30. Quick Time – the rate of marching at 100 to 120 steps (12 or 24 inches in length) per minute.

31. Rank – a single line of persons placed side by side.



32. Ready Line – a forming line 20 paces to the rear of the final line where troops are formed for a parade or review at an established time prior to Adjutant's Call.

33. Reviewing Officer – the senior officer participating in a parade or review.

34. Slow Time – the rate of marching at 60 steps per minute (used in funeral ceremonies).

35. Step – the distance measured from heel to heel between the feet of an individual marching.

36. Unit – any portion of a given formation.

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTIONS:

- Define formations.
- Define mark time.
- Define rank.
- Define pace.

ANTICIPATED RESPONSES:

A formation is an arrangement of units.

Marching in place at a rate of 100 to 120 steps per minute.

A single line of persons placed side by side.

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

TRANSITION

Our final discussion in this chapter is on drill instruction. Pay close attention to the discussion of this chapter because we will be discussing step-by-step procedures by which drill movements are taught.

VI. Drill Instruction.

- A. For drill instruction, movement of troops, and other formations, the senior member present will assume the leadership position.
- B. When possible, persons of higher grade should not be placed in positions subordinate to the instructor or person in charge of the drill or formation.

<p style="text-align: center;">Introduction to Drill and Ceremonies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drill Instruction<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Step by step procedures for teaching drill movements.– By the numbers.

C. Step by Step Procedures for Teaching Drill Movements.

1. State the name of the movement to be executed and point out its purpose.
2. Demonstrate the movement to the formation, using the proper cadence and command.
3. Explain and demonstrate the movement in detail.
4. Ask questions on the movement, then demonstrate it again when further clarification is needed.
5. Have the formation perform the movement and make on-the-spot corrections.
6. Critique the performance of the movement and review important areas before moving on to the next exercise.

D. By the Numbers.

1. By the numbers is the method in which precision movements of two or more counts are demonstrated, practiced, and learned – one count at a time.
2. This method enables the Airman to learn a movement step-by-step and permits the instructor to make detailed corrections.
3. The instructor commands **BY THE NUMBERS** before giving commands for the movement.
4. For example, **BY THE NUMBERS, About, FACE.**
 - a. The first count of the movement is executed on the command of execution **FACE.**
 - b. The second count is executed on the command **Ready, TWO** (the pivot is the second count).

5. All subsequent movements are executed by the numbers until the command **WITHOUT THE NUMBERS** is given.
 - a. For example, in teaching right and left face, the command **BY THE NUMBERS** is given at the beginning of the practice exercise.
 - b. Each facing is repeated by the numbers until the instructor gives **WITHOUT THE NUMBERS**.
 - c. Subsequent movements are executed in the cadence of quick time.

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTIONS:

- Who assumes the leadership position for drill instruction, movement of troops, and other formations?
- Define BY THE NUMBERS.

ANTICIPATED RESPONSES:

The senior member present.

BY THE NUMBERS is the method in which precision movements of two or more counts are demonstrated, practiced, and learned – one count at a time.

SUMMARY

So far we have covered introduction to drill and ceremonies, key symbols used in drill, and important terms used in drill and ceremonies. Finally, in this chapter we talked about drill instruction, movement of troops, and other formations. We also discussed step-by-step procedures to teach drill movements.

REMOTIVATION/CLOSURE

It is very important that you understand the basics and purpose of drill and ceremonies. You will soon have an opportunity to put what you have learned into action and you will find that what you have learned so far will be very valuable, especially when you begin to actually perform.

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PART I

Lesson Title: Commands and the Command Voice
Instructor: SASI/ASI
Teaching Method: Informal Lecture
Interrelated Information: AFMAN 36-2203
Visual Aids: PowerPoint Slides
Student Preparation: None
Date of Lesson Development/Last Major Revision: September 2004
Certified by: HQ AFOATS/CR (Dr. Charles Nath III)

PART IA

Lesson Objective: Know basic commands and characteristics of the command voice.

Samples of Behavior:

1. Identify the types of commands used during the basic military drill movements.
2. Identify the necessary qualities of the command voice.
3. Define cadence.

Commands and the Command Voice

- Lesson Objective
 - Know basic commands and characteristics of the command voice
- Samples of Behavior
 - Identify the types of commands used during the basic military drill movements.
 - Identify the necessary qualities of the command voice.
 - Define cadence.

PART IB

Strategy: This chapter explains commands and the command voice. It will introduce students to the types of commands, general rules for commands, and the characteristics of the command voice. Start the lesson by gaining the attention of the students and stating what the lesson is about. Explain to cadets that in order for them to be prepared to participate in drill, they need to have a knowledge and an awareness of the information in this chapter. Demonstrate correct voice qualities to be used when giving commands and allow cadets the opportunity to do the same.

Lesson Outline:

- I. Commands
 - A. Types of Commands
 - B. General Rules for Commands
- II. The Command Voice
 - A. Voice Characteristics
 - B. Cadence
 - C. Counting Cadence
 - D. Mass Commands

PART II

INTRODUCTION

ATTENTION

It is very important that you grasp the information in this chapter because as you learn to perform drill movements you will be given commands to carry out those movements.

MOTIVATION

Most drill commands have two parts. You will learn the difference between the preparatory command and the command of execution as well as some other commands. You will need to know and recognize these differences in order to effectively be a team player on your unit's drill team. The way a command is given affects the way the movement is executed. For a command to be effective it must be correctly given, it needs to be loud and distinct enough for everyone in the element to hear it. You will learn about tone, cadence, snap and the voice qualities needed to obtain effective results.

OVERVIEW

In this chapter we will cover:

- I. Commands
 - A. Types of Commands
 - B. General Rules for Commands
- II. The Command Voice
 - A. Voice Characteristics
 - B. Cadence
 - C. Counting Cadence
 - D. Mass Commands

<p style="text-align: center;">Commands and the Command Voice</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OVERVIEW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Commands<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Types of Commands- General Rules for Commands• The Command Voice<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Voice Characteristics- Cadence- Counting Cadence- Mass Commands
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TRANSITION

We will begin our study of this chapter by discussing the types of commands and the general rules for commands.

BODY

PRESENTATION

I. Commands.

A. Types of Commands.

1. Drill Commands.

a. A drill command is an oral order and most drill commands have two parts.

(1) Preparatory command.

(a) The preparatory command explains what the movement will be and mentally prepares the cadet to execute the movement.

(b) When calling a unit to attention or halting a unit's march, the preparatory command includes the unit's designation.

(c) In the command **Flight, Halt**, the preparatory command is the word **Flight**; at the same time, it designates the unit.

(2) Command of Execution.

(a) The command of execution follows the preparatory command and explains when the movement will be carried out.

(b) In the command **Forward, MARCH**, the command of execution is **MARCH**.

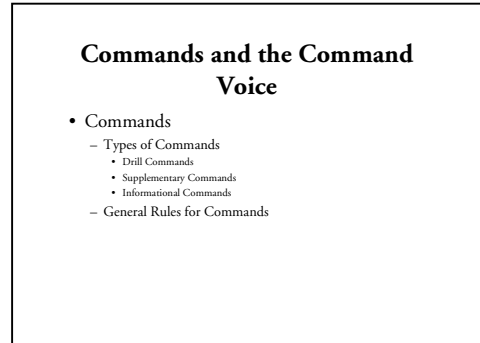
b. **FALL IN, AT EASE**, and **REST** are some examples of drill commands in which the preparatory command and the command of execution are combined. These commands are given at a uniformly high pitch and a louder volume than that of a normal command of execution.

NOTE: In AFMAN 36-2203, the preparatory command is capitalized and printed in boldface (**Squadron**) and the command of execution is printed in all caps and boldfaced (**ATTENTION**).

2. Supplementary Commands.

a. Supplementary Commands are given when one unit of the element must execute a movement different from the other units or must execute the same movement at a different time.

b. Examples are: **CONTINUE THE MARCH** and **STAND FAST**.



3. Informational Commands.
 - a. Informational commands have no preparatory command or command of execution and are not supplementary.
 - b. Two examples are **PREPARE FOR INSPECTION** and **DISMISS THE SQUADRON**.

B. General Rules for Commands

1. When giving commands, the leader is at the position of attention.
 - a. Good military bearing is necessary for good leadership.
 - b. While marching, the leader must be in step with the formation at all times.
 - c. The commander faces the troops when giving commands except when the element is a part of a larger drill element or when relaying commands in a ceremony.
 - d. 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.
 - (1) Supplementary commands are given between the element commander's preparatory command and the command of execution.
 - (2) When the squadron commander's preparatory command is **Squadron**, the flight commander's preparatory command is **Flight**.
2. When the flights of the 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.
 - a. The commanders of the other flights give a supplementary command, such as **CONTINUE THE MARCH**.
 - b. 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 execute the movement at approximately the same location and in the same manner as A Flight.
3. A commander uses the command **AS YOU WERE** to revoke a preparatory command.
 - a. After the command of execution has been given and the movement has begun, give other appropriate commands to bring the element to the desired position.
 - b. If a command is improperly given, the individuals execute the movement to the best of their ability.

4. When giving commands, flight commanders may add the letter of their flight to the command as **A Flight, HALT**, or **B Flight, Forward, MARCH**. When commands are given to a squadron in which one flight stands fast or continues to march, the flight commander commands **STAND FAST** or **CONTINUE THE MARCH**, as appropriate.
5. The preparatory command and the command of execution are given as the heel of the foot corresponding to the direction of the movement strikes the ground.

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTIONS:

- Name the two parts of most drill commands.
- Define preparatory command.
- Define command of execution.

ANTICIPATED RESPONSES:

The preparatory command and the command of execution.

The preparatory command explains what the movement will be.

The command of execution follows the preparatory command and explains when the movement will be carried out.

TRANSITION

We will now turn our attention to the command voice and voice characteristics.

II. The Command Voice.

A. Voice Characteristics.

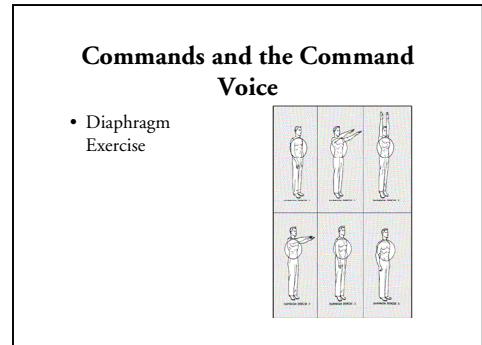
1. The way a command is given affects the way the movement is executed.
2. A correctly delivered command is loud and distinct enough for everyone in the element to hear.
3. A correctly given command is given in a tone, cadence, and snap that demand a willing, correct, and immediate response.
4. The command voice should have the qualities of loudness, projection, distinctness, inflection, and snap.
 - a. Loudness.
 - (1) This is the volume used in giving a command and should be adjusted to the distance and number of individuals in the formation.
 - (2) The commander takes a position in front of, and centered on, the unit and speaks facing the unit so his or her voice reaches all individuals.

Commands and the Command Voice

- The Command Voice
 - Voice Characteristics
 - Loudness
 - Projection
 - Distinctiveness
 - Inflection
 - Snap

- (3) The commander should speak loudly enough for all to hear, but should not strain the vocal cords.
- (4) The most important muscle used in breathing is the diaphragm, the large, powerful muscle that separates the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity; the diaphragm automatically controls the breathing when giving commands.

(5) Deep breathing exercises develop the diaphragm and refresh the entire body. The following exercise will develop improved breathing techniques for giving commands.



- (a) Take a deep breath through the mouth and hold the air in the lungs.
- (b) With relaxed throat muscles, say huh and ha in as short a time as possible.
- (c) Make the sounds entirely by expelling short puffs of air from the lungs; use only the diaphragm and muscles around the waist.
- (d) When this is done properly, you can feel a distinct movement of the abdominal muscles.
- (e) If this exercise is practiced often, you can increase effort and volume until they are natural.
- (f) See “diaphragm exercise” for another excellent exercise for developing and strengthening the muscular walls of the diaphragm.
- (g) The cavities of the throat, mouth, and nose act as amplifiers and help give fullness (resonance) and projection to the voice.
- (h) To obtain resonance, keep your throat relaxed, loosen your jaw, and open your mouth. You can then prolong the vowel sounds.

b. Projection.

- (1) This is the ability of the voice to reach whatever distance is desired without undue strain.
- (2) To project the command, the voice should be focused on the person farthest away.
- (3) Counting in a full, firm voice and giving commands at a uniform cadence while prolonging the syllables, are good exercises.

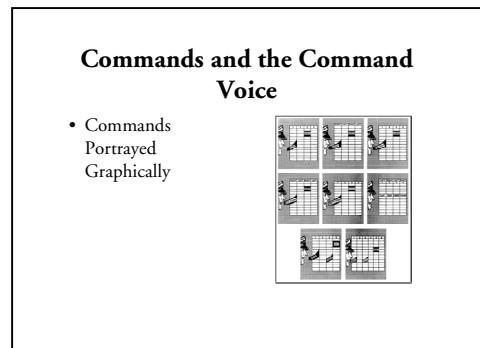
- (4) Erect posture, proper breathing, a relaxed throat, and an open mouth help project the voice.

c. Distinctness.

- (1) Distinctness 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.
- (2) Distinct commands are effective; indistinct commands cause confusion. Emphasize clear enunciation.

d. Inflection.

- (1) This is the change in pitch of the voice.
- (2) 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.
- (3) When beginning a preparatory command, the most desirable pitch of voice is near the level of the natural speaking voice.
- (4) 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.
- (5) A properly delivered command of execution has no inflection; however, it should be given at a higher pitch than the preparatory command.



e. Snap.

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

B. Cadence.

1. Cadence is the measure or beat of movement; commanders must match the rhythm of their commands with the cadence of their unit.
 - a. The interval that produces the best effect in a movement is the one that allows one step between the preparatory command and the command of execution.
 - b. 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.
 - c. Measure the interval exactly in the beat of the drill cadence.
2. When marching, give commands for executing movements to the right when the right foot strikes the ground; give commands for executing movements to the left when the left foot strikes the ground.
 - a. In commands containing two or more words, place the point of emphasis on the last word.
 - b. For example, in **Right Flank**, give the command **Flank** as the right foot hits the ground.
3. For a squadron or a large unit, the interval between the squadron or group commander's preparatory command and the command of execution should be long enough to allow the marching elements to take three steps between commands.

Commands and the Command Voice

- Cadence
- Counting Cadence
- Mass Commands

C. Counting Cadence.

1. Reasons for Counting Cadence.
 - (a) To acquaint new cadets with cadence rhythm.
 - (b) To teach coordination and rhythm.
2. Cadence is given in sets of two; for example, **HUT, TOOP, THREEP, FOURP; HUT TOOP, THREEP, FOURP.**
3. To help keep in step, unit members should keep the head up and watch the head and shoulders of the person directly in front of them.
4. The command for the element to count cadence is **Count Cadence, COUNT** with the command of execution given as the left foot strikes the ground.

5. The next time the left foot strikes the ground, the group counts cadence for eight steps, as follows: **ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR; ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR.**
6. Excessive cadence counting should be avoided. The counts are not shouted, but are given sharply and clearly, separating each number distinctly.

D. Mass Commands.

1. Mass commands help develop confidence, self-reliance, assertiveness, and enthusiasm by making the individual recall, give, and execute the proper commands.
2. Mass commands are usually confined to simple movements with short preparatory commands and commands of execution executed simultaneously by all elements of a unit.
3. Each person is required to give commands in unison with others as if that person alone were giving commands to the entire element.
4. The volume of the combined voices encourages every person to perform the movement with snap and precision.
5. When the instructor wants to conduct drill by mass commands, the command is **AT YOUR COMMAND.**
6. For each exercise and cadence drill, the instructor announces the movement to be executed and commands the element **COMMAND.**
7. When desiring to end mass commands, the instructor commands **AT MY COMMAND.**

NOTE: Refer to page 17 of AFMAN 36-2203 for examples of mass commands.

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTIONS:

ANTICIPATED RESPONSES:

- List the voice qualities needed to enable a commander to obtain effective results.
- Define Cadence.
- What is the purpose of counting cadence?

- Loudness
- Projection
- Distinctness
- Inflection
- Snap
- Cadence is the measure or beat of movement.
- To acquaint students with cadence rhythm.

SUMMARY

In this chapter we covered the types of commands, general rules for commands, and the qualities and characteristics of the command voice. We also discussed cadence and how to count cadence. Finally, we discussed mass commands and discussed some examples of mass commands.

REMOTIVATION/CLOSURE

You as AFJROTC cadets will find that the information you have learned so far will prepare you for participating in drill and ceremonies.

PART I

Lesson Title : Individual Instruction
Instructor: SASI/ASI
Teaching Method: Demonstration/Performance
Interrelated Information: AFMAN 36-2203
Visual Aids: PowerPoint Slides
Student Preparation: None
Date of Lesson Development/Last Major Revision: September 2004
Certified by: HQ AFOATS/CR (Dr. Charles Nath III)

PART IA

Lesson Objective:
Perform basic drill positions and movements.

Samples of Behavior:
Execute various movements and positions of basic drill when given the command to do so.

<p style="text-align: center;">Individual Instruction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lesson Objective<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Perform basic drill positions and movements.• Sample of Behavior<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Execute various movements and positions of basic drill when given the command to do so.

PART IB

Strategy: Begin the lesson by gaining the attention of the cadets and stating what the lesson is. Explain why this lesson is important to them and then show the students what the movements look like with particular action areas. Break the movements down step-by-step to insure proper instruction and understanding. Properly demonstrate the movements using command voice and military bearing. Have cadets perform the movements and provide constructive feedback. Observe their performance and make them aware of mistakes and how to correct them. After student have completed the application portion of the class, they will practice on their own to perfect the mechanics of the movements. Tell the students what you will be watching for as they perform the movements. You may want to designate half the students as coaches and the other half as pupils. Only the pupils will respond to the commands and perform the movements. You may reverse the roles of the coaches and pupils and repeat the procedures. Allow students to ask questions throughout the lessons to ensure they understand the information.

Lesson Outline:

- I. Positions and Movements
- II. Position of Attention
- III. Rest Positions
- IV. Facings Movements
- V. Hand Salute
- VI. Exchange of Salutes
- VII. Present Arms and Order Arms
- VIII. Eyes Right (Left) and Ready Front
- IX. Steps and Marching
- X. Forward March and Halt
- XI. Double Time
- XII. Mark Time
- XIII. Half Step
- XIV. Right (Left) Step
- XV. Change Step
- XVI. To the Rear March
- XVII. Flanking Movement
- XVIII. Face in Marching
- XIX. Marching Other than at Attention

PART II
INTRODUCTION

ATTENTION

(Gain the students' attention with a short story, scenario, or question that pertains to the lesson)

MOTIVATION

This chapter explains by work and picture certain basic positions and movements. Learning to perform the various movements in the chapter will help students to develop teamwork and instill self-discipline.

OVERVIEW

In this chapter we will cover:

- I. Positions and Movements
- II. Position of Attention
- III. Rest Positions
- IV. Facings Movements
- V. Hand Salute
- VI. Exchange of Salutes
- VII. Present Arms and Order Arms
- VIII. Eyes Right (Left) and Ready Front
- IX. Steps and Marching
- X. Forward March and Halt
- XI. Double Time
- XII. Mark Time
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- XVI. To the Rear March
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- XIX. Marching Other than at Attention

Individual Instruction

OVERVIEW

- Positions and Movements
- Position of Attention
- Rest Positions
- Facings Movements
- Hand Salute
- Exchange of Salutes
- Present Arms and Order Arms
- Eyes Right (Left) and Ready Front
- Steps and Marching
- Forward March and Halt
- Double Time
- Mark Time
- Half Step
- Right (Left) Step
- Change Step
- To the Rear March
- Flanking Movement
- Face in Marching
- Marching Other than at Attention

TRANSITION

We will bring our attention to positions and movements. We will begin by looking at the position of attention.


- I. Positions and Movements.
- II. Position of Attention.

To come to attention:

- 1. Bring the heels together smartly and on line.

Individual Instruction

- Positions and Movements



2. 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.
3. Keep the legs straight without stiffening or locking the knees.
4. The body is erect with hips level, chest lifted, back arched, and shoulders square and even.
5. Arms hang straight down alongside the body without stiffness, and the wrists are straight with the forearms.
6. Place thumbs, which are resting along the first joint of the forefinger, along the seams of the trousers or sides of the skirt.
7. Hands are cupped (but not clenched as a fist) with palms facing the leg.
8. The head is 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.
9. The weight of the body rests equally on the heels and balls of both feet, and silence and immobility are required.

Individual Instruction

- Position of Attention
 - Bring heels together
 - Keep legs straight
 - Body is erect with hips level
 - Arms hang straight down
 - Place thumbs along seams of trousers or sides of skirt
 - Hands are cupped
 - Head is erect and held straight to the front
 - Weight of body rests equally on the heels and balls of both feet

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTIONS:

- How are the legs positioned during the position of attention?
- How is the body positioned during the position of attention?

ANTICIPATED RESPONSES:

Legs are kept straight without stiffening or locking the knees.

The body is erect with hips level, chest lifted, back arched, and shoulders square and even.

TRANSITION

Now we will focus on rest positions.


III. Rest Positions. Execute rests (parade rest, at ease, rest, and fall out) from a halt and only from the position of attention as follows.

A. Parade Rest.

1. The command for this position is **Parade, REST.**
2. On the command **REST:**

Individual Instruction

- Rest Positions
 - Parade Rest
 - At Ease
 - Rest
 - Fall Out



Parade Rest

- a. 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.
- b. Keep the legs straight, but not stiff, and the heels on line.
- c. As the left foot moves, bring the arms, fully extended, to the back of the body, uncapping the hands in the process; and extend and join the fingers, pointing them toward the ground.
- d. The palms will face outwards.
- e. Place the right hand in the palm of the left, right thumb over the left to form an "X".
- f. Keep head and eyes straight ahead, and remain silent and immobile.

B. At Ease.

1. The command is **AT EASE**.
2. On the command of **AT EASE**, cadets may relax in a standing position; their position in the formation will not change.
3. Their right foot must remain in place and silence must be maintained.

C. Rest.

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

D. Fall Out.

1. The command is **FALL OUT**.
2. Upon hearing the command, cadets may relax in a standing position or break ranks.
3. They must remain in the immediate area; no specific method of dispersal is required.
4. Moderate speech is permitted.
5. To resume the position of attention from any of the rests (except fall out), the command is **Flight, ATTENTION**.

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTIONS:

- What is the position of the legs during “parade rest”?
- List the various rest positions.

ANTICIPATED RESPONSES:

The legs are kept straight, but not stiff, and the heels on line.

Parade Rest, At Ease, Rest, and Fall Out.

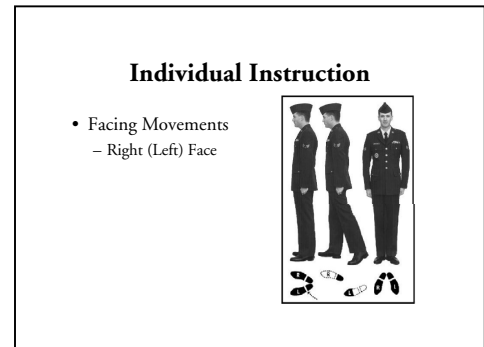
TRANSITION

We have looked at the position of attention and rest positions, now we will focus on facing movements.

IV. Facing 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.

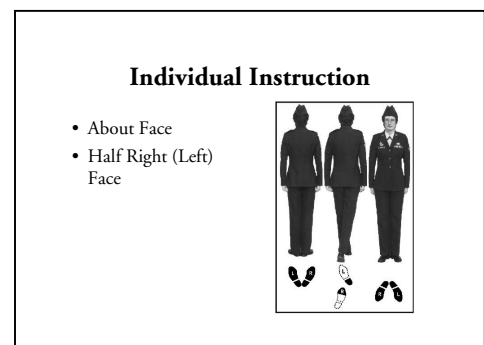
A. Right (Left) Face.

1. The commands are **Right (Left), FACE.**
2. On the command **FACE**, the cadet raises the right (left) toe and left (right) heel slightly and pivots 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.
3. Keep legs straight, but not stiff.
4. The upper portion of the body remains at attention. This completes count one of the movement.
5. Next, bring the left (right) foot smartly forward, ensuring heels are together and on line.
6. Feet should be forming a 45-degree angle, which means the position of attention has been resumed. This completes count two of the movement.



B. About Face.

1. The command is **About, FACE.**
2. Count one of the movement.
 - a. On the command **FACE**, the cadet lifts the right foot from the hip just enough to clear the ground.



- b. Without bending the knees, the cadet should place the ball of the right foot approximately half a shoe length behind and slightly to the left of the heel.
 - c. The weight of the body should be distributed on the ball of the right foot and the heel of the left foot.
 - d. Both legs should be kept straight, but not stiff and the position of the foot does not change.
3. Count Two of the Movement.
- a. 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.
 - b. Suspend arm swing during the movement, and remain as though at attention.
 - c. On completion of the pivot, heels should be together and on line and feet should form a 45-degree angle.
 - d. The entire body is now at the position of attention.

C. Half Right (Left) Face.

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

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTIONS:

- How are facing movements executed?
- List the facing movements.

ANTICIPATED RESPONSES:

Facing movements are executed from a halt, at the position of attention, and in the cadence of quick time. Facing movements are performed in two counts.

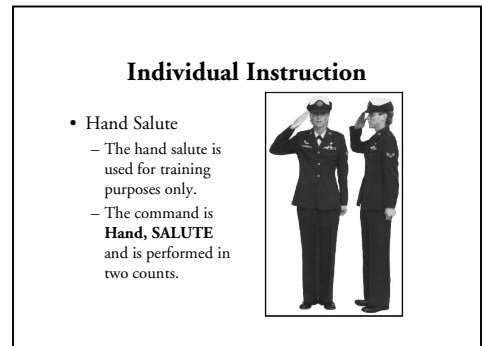
Right (Left) Face; About Face; Half Right (Left) Face.

TRANSITION

We will now move on to discuss the hand salute.

V. Hand Salute.

- A. The hand salute is used for training purposes only.
- B. The command is **Hand, SALUTE** and is performed in two counts.
- C. Count one of the movement is described below.



1. Upon receiving 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.
2. Keeping the palm flat and facing the body, the thumb is placed along the forefingers forming a straight line between the fingertips and elbows.
3. Tilt the palm slightly toward the face; holding the upper arm horizontal, slightly forward of the body, and parallel to the ground.
4. Ensure the tip of the middle finger touches the right front corner of the headdress, or the outside corner of the right eyebrow, or the front corner of glasses if wearing a nonbilled hat.
5. The rest of the body will remain at the position of attention.

D. Count two of the movement.

1. Bring the arm smoothly and smartly downward, retracing the path used to raise the arm.
2. Cup the hand as it passes the waist and return to the position of attention.

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTIONS:

- What is the command for the hand salute?
- What is the position of the thumb during the hand salute?

ANTICIPATED RESPONSES:

The command is **Hand, SALUTE**, and it is performed in two counts.

The thumb is placed along the forefingers, keeping the palm flat and forming a straight line between the fingertips and elbows.

TRANSITION

Next, we will discuss the exchange of salutes.

VI. Exchange of Salutes.

A. The salute is a courteous exchange of greetings, with the junior member always saluting first.

1. When returning or rendering an individual salute, the head and eyes are turned toward the Colors or person saluted.
2. When in ranks, the cadet holds his or her head and eyes at attention unless otherwise prescribed.
3. Members of the Armed Forces in uniform exchange salutes under the following conditions.

Individual Instruction	
• Exchange of Salutes	
• Outdoors	• Between military pedestrians and officers in moving military vehicles
• Indoors	• Civilians
• In Formations	• Prisoners
• In Groups	• Work Details
• In Public Gatherings	

B. Outdoor Salutes.

1. Exchanged upon recognition between officers and warrant officers.
2. Exchanged between officers or warrant officers and cadets or enlisted members of the Armed Forces.
3. Saluting outdoors means salutes are exchanged when the persons involved are outside a building.
4. For example, if a person is on a porch, a covered sidewalk, a bus stop, a covered or open entryway, or a reviewing stand, the salute will be exchanged with a person on the sidewalk outside of the structure or with a person approaching or in the same structure.
5. This includes areas such as open porches, covered sidewalks, bus stops, covered or open entry ways, and reviewing stands.
6. The salute will be exchanged with a person on the sidewalk or with a person approaching or in the same structure. (This applies both on and off military installations.)
7. The junior member should initiate the salute in time to allow the senior officer to return it.
8. To prescribe an exact distance for all circumstances is not practical, but good judgment indicates when salutes should be exchanged.
9. A superior carrying articles in both hands need not return the salute; but he or she should nod in return or verbally acknowledge the salute.

10. If the junior member is carrying articles in both hands, verbal greetings should be exchanged.
 11. Use these procedures when greeting an officer of a friendly foreign nation.
- C. Indoors, except for formal reporting, salutes are not rendered.
 - D. If you are in formation members do not salute or return a salute unless given the command to do so. Normally the person in charge salutes and acknowledges salutes for the whole formation.
 - E. In groups, but not in formation, when a senior officer approaches, the first individual noticing the officer calls the group to attention.
 1. All members face the officer and salute.
 2. If the officer addresses the group or an individual in the group, all members should remain at attention (unless otherwise ordered) until the end of the conversation, at which time they salute the officer.
 - F. In public gatherings, such as sporting events, meetings, or when a salute would be inappropriate or impractical, salutes between individuals need not be rendered.
 - G. Exchange of salutes between military pedestrians (including gate sentries) and officers in moving military vehicles is not mandatory. However, when officer passengers are readily identifiable, (for example, officers in appropriately marked vehicles) the salute must be rendered.
 - H. Civilians may be saluted by persons in uniform.
 1. The President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, is always accorded the honor of a salute.
 2. Also, if the exchange of salutes is otherwise appropriate, it is customary for military members in civilian clothes to exchange salutes upon recognition.
 - I. Prisoners whose sentences include punitive discharges do not render the salute. All other prisoners, regardless of custody or grade, render the prescribed salute except when under armed guard.
 - J. In a work detail, individual workers do not salute. The person in charge salutes for the entire detail.

NOTE: Any Airman, noncommissioned officer, or officer recognizing a need to salute may do so anywhere at any time.

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTIONS:

- Define salute.

- How are salutes exchanged when outdoors?

- How are salutes exchanged in formations?

ANTICIPATED RESPONSES:

The salute is a courteous exchange of greetings with the junior member always saluting first.

Outdoors, salutes are exchanged upon recognition between officers and warrant officers and between officers or warrant officers and cadets or enlisted members of the Armed Forces. Saluting outdoors means salutes are exchanged when the persons involved are outside of a building.

In formations, members do not salute or return a salute unless given the command to do so. Normally the person in charge salutes and acknowledges salutes for the whole formation.

TRANSITION

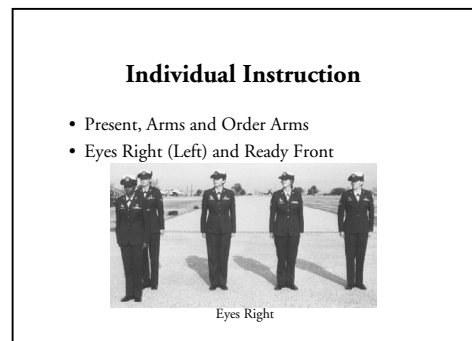
Our lesson continues by discussing Present Arms and Order Arms; Eyes Right (Left) and Ready Front; Steps and Marching; and Forward March and Halt.

VII. Present Arms and Order Arms.

- A. The commands are **Present, ARMS** and **Order ARMS**.

- B. On the command **Present, ARMS**, the cadet executes the first count of hand salute.

- C. Count two of hand salute is performed when given the command **Order ARMS**.



VIII. Eyes Right (Left) and Ready Front.

- A. The commands are **Eyes, RIGHT (LEFT)** and **Ready, FRONT** and may be given at a halt or while marching.

- B. The preparatory command and command of execution are given on the right (left) foot while marching.

- C. 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).

- D. To return their heads and eyes to the front, the command **Ready, FRONT** is given as the left (right) foot strikes the ground.
- E. On the command **FRONT**, heads and eyes are turned smartly to the front.

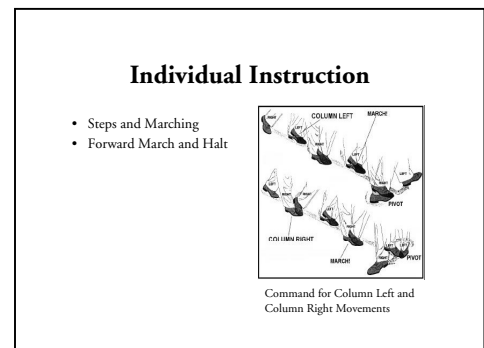
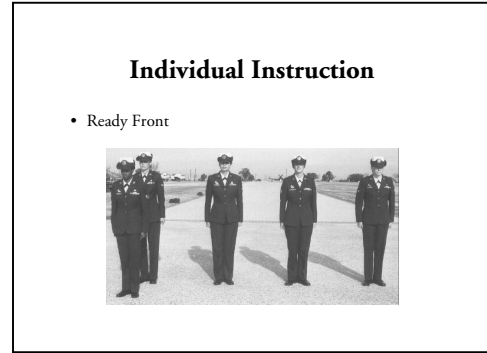
IX. Steps and Marching.

- A. When executing from a halt, all steps and marching begins with the left foot, except right step and close march.
- B. Both the preparatory command and the command of execution are given as the foot in the direction of the turn strikes the ground.
 - 1. For units no larger than a flight, the preparatory command is normally given as the heel of the left (right) foot strikes the ground.
 - 2. The command of execution is given when the heel of the left (right) foot next strikes the ground.
- C. For units larger than a flight, time is allowed for the subordinate commanders to give appropriate supplementary commands.

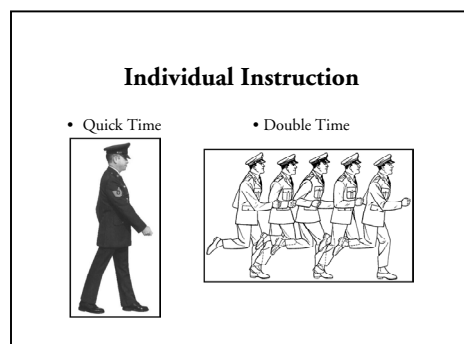
NOTE: The pause between commands is three paces.

X. Forward March and Halt.

- A. To march forward in quick time from a halt, the command is **Forward, MARCH**.
 - 1. 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.
 - 2. When stepping off and while marching, the cadet will use coordinated arm swing; that is, right arm forward with the left leg and left arm forward with the right leg.
 - 3. The hands will be cupped with the thumbs pointed down, and the arms hang straight, but not stiff, and swing naturally.
 - 4. 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).



5. Proper dress, cover, interval, and distance will be maintained if applicable, and cadence will be adhered to.
6. Count cadence as follows:
 - a. Counts one and three are given as the heel of the left foot strikes the ground.
 - b. Counts two and four are given as the heel of the right foot strikes the ground.



B. To Halt from Quick Time.

1. The command is **Flight, HALT**, given in rhythm as either foot strikes the ground.
2. On the command **HALT**, the Airman will take one more 24-inch step.
3. The trailing foot will be brought smartly alongside the front foot and the heels will be together, on line, and form a 45-degree angle.
4. Coordinated arm swing will cease as the weight of the body shifts to the leading foot when halting.

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTIONS:

- What movement does the cadet perform on the commands **Present, ARMS** and **Order ARMS**?
- When performing the **Eyes Right (Left) and Ready Front** movement, what happens on the command **RIGHT (LEFT)**?
- When executed from a halt, all steps and marching movements begin with which foot?
- What is the command to march forward in quick time from a halt?

ANTICIPATED RESPONSES:

On the command **Present, ARMS**, the cadet executes the first count of hand salute. Count two of hand salute is performed when given the command **Order, ARMS**.

All persons, except those on the right (left) flank, turn their head and eyes smartly 45 degrees to the right (left).

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

The command is **Forward, MARCH**.

TRANSITION

We will continue our discussion on individual instruction by moving on to Double Time and Mark Time.

XI. Double Time.

- A. To march in double time from a halt or when marching in quick time, the command is **Double Time, MARCH.**
- B. When halted and on the command **MARCH**, the Airman begins with the left foot, raises the forearms to a horizontal position along the waistline.
 - 1. The Airman then 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.
 - 2. Coordinated motion of the arms are maintained throughout.
- C. When marching in quick time, the command **March** (given as either foot strikes the ground), the airman/cadet takes one more step in quick time and then steps off in double time.
- D. To resume quick time from double time, the command is:
 - 1. **Quick Time, MARCH**, with four steps between commands.
 - 2. 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 arm swing.
- E. To Halt from Double Time.
 - 1. The command **Flight, HALT** is given as either foot strikes the ground, with four steps between commands.
 - 2. The Airman will take two more steps in double time and halt in two counts at quick time, lowering the arms to the sides.
- F. The only commands that can be given when marching at double time are **Incline to the (Right) Left; Quick Time, MARCH;** and **Flight, HALT.**

XII. Mark Time.

- A. The command is **Mark Time, MARCH.**
- B. When marching, the command **MARCH** is given as either foot strikes the ground.
 - 1. The Airman takes one more 24-inch step with the right or left foot.
 - 2. He or she then brings the trailing foot to a position so that both heels are on line.

Individual Instruction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark Time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The command is Mark Time, MARCH. – Mark Time is executed in quick time only.

3. The cadence is continued by alternately raising and lowering each foot.
4. The balls of the feet are raised 4 inches above the ground.

NOTE: Normal arm swing is maintained.

- C. At a halt, on the command **MARCH**, the Airman raises and lowers first the left foot and then the right.
1. Mark time is executed in quick time only.
 2. The halt executed from mark time is similar to the halt from quick time.
- D. The command **Forward, MARCH** is given as the heel of the left foot strikes the ground. The cadet takes one more step in place and then steps off in a full 24-inch step with the left foot.

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTIONS:

- What is the command to resume quick time from double time and what is the movement?

- What is the command for “Mark Time”?

ANTICIPATED RESPONSES:

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 arm swing.

The command is **Mark Time, MARCH.**

TRANSITION

We now move on to discuss the movements Half Step; Right (Left) Step; and Change Step.

XIII. Half Step.

- A. **Half Step, MARCH** is the command given as either foot strikes the ground.
1. On the command **MARCH**, the cadet 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.

<p>Individual Instruction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Half Step– The command is Half Step, MARCH.
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2. The cadet maintains coordinated arm swing and continues the half step until marched forward or halted.
- B. To resume the full 24-inch step, the command **Forward, MARCH** is given as the heel of the left foot strikes the ground.
1. On the command **MARCH**, the cadet takes one more 12-inch step with the right foot.
 2. The cadet then steps out with a full 24-inch step with the left foot.
- C. The halt executed from half step is similar to the halt from the 24-inch step.
1. The half step is not executed from the halt nor are changes of direction made from the half step.
 2. The half step is executed only in quick time and normal arm swing is maintained.

XIV. Right (Left) Step.

- A. The command is **Right (Left) Step, MARCH**, given only from a halt and for moving short distances.

Individual Instruction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right (Left) Step – The Command is Right (Left) Step, MARCH. • Change Step – The Command is Change Step, MARCH.

1. On the command **MARCH**, the cadet raises the right (left) leg from the hip just high enough to clear the ground.
 2. The leg will be kept straight, but not stiff, throughout the movement.
 3. 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.
 4. 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.
 5. This movement is continued in quick time; the upper portion of the body remains at attention and arms remain at the sides throughout.
- B. Cadence may be counted during this movement.
1. Counts one and three are given as the right (left) foot strikes the ground.
 2. Counts two and four are given as the heels come together.
- C. To halt from the right (left) step, the preparatory command and command of execution are given as the heels come together.

1. The halt from the right (left) step is executed in two counts.
2. On the command **HALT**, one more step is taken with the right (left) foot and then left (right) foot is placed smartly alongside the right (left) foot as in the position of attention.

XV. Change Step.

- A. The command is **Change, Step, MARCH**.
- B. On the command **MARCH**, given as the right foot strikes the ground, the cadet takes one more 24-inch step with the left foot.
- C. Then in one count:
 1. Place the ball of the right foot alongside the heel of the left foot.
 2. Suspend arm swing.
 3. Shift the weight of the body to the right foot.
 4. Step off with the left foot in a 24-inch step, resuming coordinated arm swing.
- D. The upper portion of the body remains at the position of attention throughout.

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTIONS:

- What is the command for “Half Step” and when is it given?
- What is the command for “Right (Left) Step”?
- What is the command for “Change Step”?

ANTICIPATED RESPONSES:

The command is **Half Step, MARCH**, and is given as either foot strikes the ground.

The command is **Right (Left) Step, MARCH**, and is given only from a halt and for moving short distances.

The command is **Change Step, MARCH** and is given as the right foot strikes the ground, the Airman takes one more 24-inch step with the left foot.

TRANSITION

We will conclude this chapter by discussing To the Rear March; Flanking Movement; Face in Marching, and Marching other than at Attention.

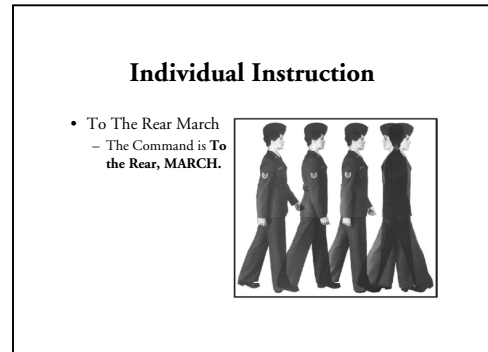
XVI. To the **Rear MARCH**.

A. The command is **To the Rear, MARCH**, given as the heel of the right foot strikes the ground.

B. On the command **MARCH**:

1. The cadet 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.
2. The cadet will 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 arm swing, before taking a full 24-inch step with the right foot. (While pivoting, do not force the body up or lean forward).

C. 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.

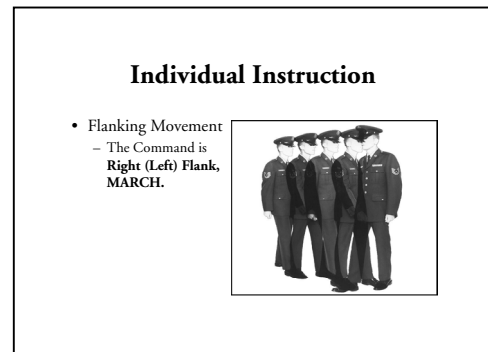


XVII. Flanking Movement. The command is **Right (Left) Flank, MARCH**, given as the heel of the right (left) foot strikes the ground.

A. On the command **MARCH**:

1. The cadet takes one more 24-inch step, 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.
2. The cadet then steps off with the right (left) foot in the new direction of march with a full 24-inch step and coordinated arm swing.
3. Arm swing is suspended to the sides as the weight of the body comes forward on the pivot foot.
4. The pivot and step off are executed in one count.

B. 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.



XVIII. Face in Marching.

A. The command is **Right (Left) Flank, MARCH.**

B. On the command **MARCH:**

1. The cadet 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.
2. The pivot and step are executed in one count.
3. Proper dress, cover, interval, and distance are maintained.

Individual Instruction	
• Face in Marching	– The Command is Right (Left) Flank, MARCH.
• Marching Other Than at Attention	– The only command that can be given when marching other than attention is Incline to the Right (Left)
• Route Step March	– The Command is Route Step, MARCH.
• At Ease March	– The Command is At Ease, MARCH.

XIX. Marching Other Than at Attention.

A. This command 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.

B. 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.

C. Route Step March.

1. The command is **Route Step, MARCH.**

2. On the command **MARCH:**

- a. The cadet takes one more 24-inch step and assumes route step.
- b. Neither silence or cadence is required, and movement is permitted as long as dress, cover, interval, and distance are maintained.

D. At Ease March.

The command is **At Ease, MARCH.**

1. On the command **MARCH**, the cadet takes one more 24-inch step and assumes at ease.

2. Cadence is not given, and movement is permitted as long as silence, dress, cover, interval, and distance are maintained.

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTIONS:

- What is the command for “To the Rear March”?
- What is the “Flanking Movement” command and when is it given?
- What is the command for “Face in Marching” and when is it given?
- What is the movement when the command **Route Step, MARCH** is given?

ANTICIPATED RESPONSES:

The command is **To the Rear, MARCH** and is given as the heel of the right foot strikes the ground.

The command is **Right (Left) Flank, MARCH**, given as the heel of the right (left) foot strikes the ground.

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.

On the command **MARCH**, the Airman takes one more 24-inch step and assumes route step.

SUMMARY

We have covered a huge amount of material in this chapter. All the basic positions and movements were explained and demonstrations and pictures were provided.

REMOTIVATION/CLOSURE

Don't be afraid to go back and review on your own and to practice each movement as necessary until you perfect them. When you begin to perform as a team, you will be required to know this information.

PART I

Lesson Title: Drill of the Flight
Instructor: SASI/ASI
Teaching Method: Demonstration/Performance
Interrelated Information: AFMAN 36-2203
Visual Aids: PowerPoint Slides
Student Preparation: None
Date of Lesson Development/Last Major Revision: September 2004
Certified by: HQ AFOATS/CR (Dr. Charles Nath III)

PART IA

Lesson Objective:
Perform parade movements as a flight.

Samples of Behavior:

1. Execute the various marching movements.
2. Execute proper military position and place prior to parade.
3. Respond with proper military procedures for entire parade sequence.

<p style="text-align: center;">Drill of the Flight</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lesson Objective<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Perform parade movements as a flight.• Samples of Behavior/Main Points<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Execute the various marching movements.– Execute proper military position and place prior to parade.– Respond with proper military procedures for entire parade sequence.
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PART IB

Strategy: Begin lesson by getting the attention of the students. The objective of this chapter is for the students to know about the drill of the flight which includes information on formations and marching. Explain why this information is important to them and how it will be applied as they begin to engage in drill. Give students a clear purpose and reason for performing the movements.

Lesson Outline:

- I. The Flight as the Basic Drill Unit
- II. Rules for the Guide
- III. Formation of the Flight
- IV. Aligning of the Flight
- V. Open Ranks
- VI. Close Ranks
- VII. Individuals to Leave Ranks
- VIII. Count Off
- IX. Flight Formation While Marching
- X. Close or Extend March
- XI. Column Movements
- XII. Column Half Right (Left)
- XIII. Forming a Single File or Multiple Files
- XIV. Forming a Column of Twos From a Single File
- XV. Forming a Column of Twos From a Column of Fours and Reforming
- XVI. Counter March

PART II

INTRODUCTION

ATTENTION

(Gain the students' attention with a short story, scenario, or question that pertains to the lesson)

MOTIVATION

Again, the information you will learn from the study of this chapter will be important to you as you begin to drill with your unit. So remain focused, ask questions, and participate in class discussion and performance of the various movements. Practice until you get it right!

OVERVIEW

In this lesson we will study:

- I. The Flight as the Basic Drill Unit
- II. Rules for the Guide
- III. Formation of the Flight
- IV. Aligning of the Flight
- V. Open Ranks
- VI. Close Ranks
- VII. Individuals to Leave Ranks
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- XVI. Counter March

Drill of the Flight	
OVERVIEW	
• The Flight as the Basic Drill Unit	• Column Movements
• Rules for the Guide	• Column Half Right (Left)
• Formation of the Flight	• Forming a Single File or Multiple Files
• Aligning of the Flight	• Forming a Column of Twos From a Single File
• Open Ranks	• Forming a Column of Twos From a Column of Fours and Reforming
• Close Ranks	• Counter March
• Individuals to Leave Ranks	
• Count Off	
• Flight Formation While Marching	
• Close or Extend March	

TRANSITION

We will begin this chapter by discussing formations and the flight as the basic drill unit. You will learn the first and second phases of drill. You will learn the rules for the guide and how a flight is formed. So stay focused so you won't miss out on any of this valuable information.

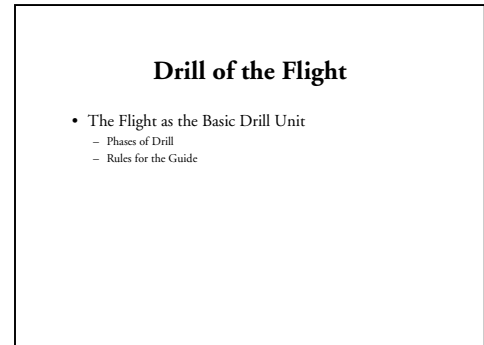
BODY

PRESENTATION

I. The Flight as the Basic Drill Unit.

A. Phases of Drill.

1. The first phase of drill involves teaching the cadet the basic movements, facings, and positions, either as an individual or as a member of an element.
2. The second phase of drill merges the individual with others to form a flight in which basic formations and marchings are learned.



B. The flight is composed of at least two but not more than four elements; this formation is the most practical drill group.

C. In flight drill, the positions of the flight commander, flight sergeant, and the guide assume importance.

D. The drill instructor may assume any of these titles and positions for the purpose of instruction.

E. When in column, the flight is sized according to height, with the tallest individuals to the front and right.

F. Make every effort to retain individuals of the highest grade in positions occupied by element leaders and guides.

II. Rules for the Guide.

A. The guide sets the direction and cadence of the march; the guide of the leading flight of a squadron marching in column sets the direction and cadence of marching for the squadron.

B. When a flight in line is commanded to face to the right, the guide executes right face with the flight. The guide then performs a face in marching to the right, marches to a position in front of the right file, halts, and executes a left face.

C. When a flight marching in column is commanded to flank to the left or right or march to the rear, the guide executes the movement.

1. The relative position of the guide does not change within the flight except when the flight is halted in line in such a manner that the guide is not abreast of the front rank.

2. The guide then moves to a position abreast of the front rank.
- D. Unless otherwise announced, the position of the guide within a flight, in line or in column, marching or halted, is right.
1. When it is desired to change the base for a movement, the new position of the guide is assigned preceding the preparatory command for the movement.
 2. The dress is always to the base element.
- E. When the flight is in column and it is desired to position the guide to the left, the command **GUIDE LEFT** is given.
1. On this command, the guide and the flight commander exchange positions by passing right shoulder to right shoulder.
 2. To return the guide to the normal position, **GUIDE RIGHT** is given.
 3. The guide and flight commander return to their normal positions by again passing right shoulder to right shoulder.
 4. The movement can be made either at a halt or while marching.
- F. Normally, the flight is marched with the element leaders and guide at the head of the column.

Drill of the Flight

- Unless otherwise announced, the position of the guide within a flight, in line or in column, marching or halted, is right.
- When the flight is in column and it is desired to position the guide to the left, the command **GUIDE LEFT** is given.

III. Formation of the Flight.


A. A flight forms in at least two but not more than four elements. The command to form a flight is **FALL IN**.

B. Upon receiving the command:

1. The guide takes a position facing the flight sergeant and to the flight sergeant's left so that the first element will fall in centered on and three paces from the flight sergeant.
2. Once halted at the position of attention, the guide performs an automatic dress right dress.
3. When the guide feels the presence of the first element leader on his or her fingertips, the guide executes an automatic ready front.

Drill of the Flight

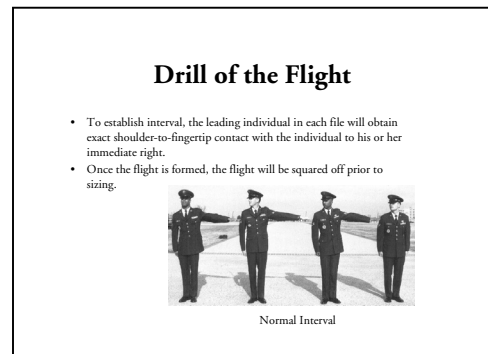
- Formation of the Flight
 - The command to form a flight is **FALL IN**.
 - A flight forms in at least two but not more than four elements. The command to form a flight is **FALL IN**.



Flight in Line Formation

4. Once positioned, the guide does not move.
- C. The first element leader falls in directly to the left of the guide, and once halted, executes an automatic dress right dress.
1. The second, third, and fourth 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.
 2. The remaining cadets will fall into any open position to the left of the element leaders and execute an automatic dress right dress to establish dress and cover.
- D. To establish interval, the leading individual in each file will obtain exact shoulder-to-fingertip contact with the individual to his or her immediate right.

1. Dress, cover, interval, and distance are established.
2. Each cadet executes an automatic ready front on an individual basis and remains at the position of attention.



- E. Once the flight is formed, the flight will be squared off prior to sizing.
1. The left flank of the formation will be squared off with extra cadets filling in from the fourth to the first element.
 2. Example: If there is one extra cadet, he or she will be positioned in the fourth element; if there are two extra cadets, one will be positioned in the third element and one will be positioned in the fourth element; and so forth.
 3. The flight sergeant will occupy the last position in the fourth element.
- F. To Size the Flight.
1. Size the flight in the following manner.
 - a. The flight commander faces the flight to the right from line to column formation and sizes the files according to height and has taller personnel (except the guide, element leaders, and flight sergeant) move to the front of the flight according to height.
 - b. The flight commander then faces the flight to the right (from column to inverted line formation) and again has the taller personnel (except the flight sergeant) move to the front of the flight according to height.

- c. The flight commander faces the flight back to the left and continues this procedure until all members are properly sized.

G. Each member of the flight has a number except the guide.

1. 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).
2. The element leader is always number one.

H. To Form at Close Interval.

1. The command is **At Close Interval, FALL IN.**
2. On the command **FALL IN** the movement is executed the same as for sizing the flight except that close interval is observed.
3. The only commands that may be given while the flight is in this formation are:

- a. **At Close Interval.**
- b. **Dress Right, DRESS.**
- c. **Ready, FRONT.**
- d. **AT EASE.**
- e. **ATTENTION.**
- f. **FALL OUT.**
- g. **DISMISSED.**

I. The flight is usually formed and dismissed by the drill instructor or flight sergeant. Upon receiving the command **DISMISSED**, cadets break ranks and leave the area.

Drill of the Flight

- Each member of the flight has a number except the guide.

Flight in Column Formation

Drill of the Flight

- Close Interval
 - The command is **At Close Interval, FALL IN.**

Drill of the Flight

- These are the only commands that may be given while the flight is in this formation.
 - At Close Interval.
 - Dress Right, DRESS.
 - Ready, FRONT.
 - AT EASE.
 - ATTENTION.
 - FALL OUT.
 - DISMISSED.

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTIONS:

- What do the 1st and 2nd phases of drill involve?

- What is the purpose of the guide?

- How does a flight form?

ANTICIPATED RESPONSES:

The first phase of drill involves teaching the Airman basic movements, facings, and positions, either as an individual or as a member of an element. The second phase of drill merges the individual with others to form a flight in which base formations and marchings are learned.

The guide sets the direction and cadence of the march.

A flight forms in at least two, but not more than four, elements in line formation.

TRANSITION

Now that you have learned about formations; we will focus your attention on aligning the flight.

IV. Aligning the Flight.

A. Dress Right (Left) Dress (Line/Inverted Line Formation).

1. Normal Interval.

- a. The commands are **Dress Right, DRESS** and **Ready, FRONT.**

- b. On the command **DRESS** everyone except the last cadet in each element raises and extends the left arm laterally from the shoulder and snap so the arm is parallel with the ground.

Drill of the Flight

- Aligning the Flight
- Dress Right (Left) Dress (Line/Inverted Line Formation)
 - Normal Interval
 - The commands are **Dress Right, DRESS,** and **Ready, FRONT.**

2. Close Interval.

- a. The command is **At Close Interval, Dress Right, DRESS.**

- b. On this command:
 - (1) 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.

Drill of the Flight

- Close Interval
 - The Command is **At Close Interval, Dress Right, DRESS.**

- (2) Fingers are extended and joined, the thumb is along the forefinger, fingertips point toward the ground, and the elbow is in line with the body.
- (3) At the same time the left hand is raised, all Airmen except the guide and second, third, and fourth element leaders will turn their head and eyes 45 degrees to the right.
- (4) First element Airmen establish the interval by ensuring their upper right arm touches the extended elbow of the individual to their right.
- (5) The same procedures used to establish dress, cover, interval, and distance for normal interval will be used for close interval.
- (6) **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.

3. Dress Left Dress.

- a. When giving the command **Dress Right (Left), DRESS** or **At Close Interval, Dress Right (Left), DRESS**, use the procedures for dress right dress except the flight must be in inverted line formation.
- b. The right arm/hand should be raised, and the head turned left.

<p>Drill of the Flight</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dress Left Dress. • Alignment Procedures.
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4. Alignment Procedures.

- a. Moving by the most direct route, the flight commander takes the position on the flank of the flight toward which the dress is made, one pace from and in prolongation of the front rank, and faces down the line.
- b. From this position, the flight commander verifies the alignment of the front rank.
- c. If necessary, individuals are called to move forward or backward by name or number.
- d. Military bearing is maintained, and instead of weaving from side to side, short sidesteps are taken to verify alignment.
- e. The flight commander then faces to the left (right) in marching, halts on the propagation of each succeeding rank, executes right (left) face, and aligns the rank.
- f. After verifying the alignment of the ranks, the flight commander faces to the right (left) in marching, moves three paces beyond the front rank, faces to the left (right), and commands **Ready, FRONT.**

- g. Executing a minimum of movements, the flight commander takes the normal position by the most direct route in front of the flight.

B. Cover.

1. Column Formation.

- a. To align the flight in column, the command is **COVER**.
- b. Upon receiving this command everyone, with the exception of the guide, will adjust by taking small, choppy steps, if needed, and establish dress, cover, interval, and distance.
- c. The leading individual of each file (excluding the base file) obtains the proper interval (normal or close).
- d. The base file establishes and maintains a 40-inch distance.
- e. All others align themselves beside the individual to their right and behind the individual in front of them.

2. Inverted Column Formation.

- a. The same command and procedures used to reestablish dress, cover, interval, and distance while in column formation are used in inverted column.
- b. 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.

Drill of the Flight

- Cover
 - Column Formation
 - To align the flight in column, the command is **COVER**.
 - Inverted Column Formation

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTION:

- From what position does the flight commander verify the alignment of the front rank?

ANTICIPATED RESPONSE:

Moving by the most direct route, the flight commander takes the position on the flank of the flight toward which the dress is made, one pace from and in prolongation of the front rank, and faces down the line.

TRANSITION

We will now turn our focus to open ranks.

V. Open Ranks.

A. The command is **Open Ranks, MARCH** and is only given to a formation when in line at normal interval.

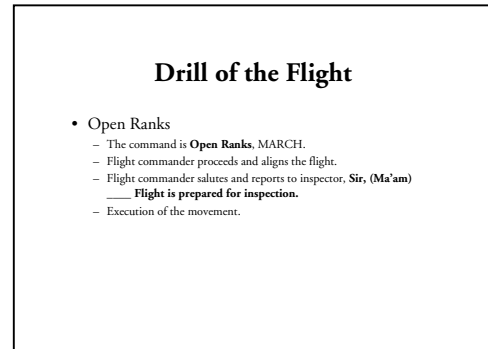
1. On the command **MARCH** the fourth rank stands fast and automatically executes dress right dress at normal interval.
2. Each succeeding rank in front of the fourth rank takes the required number of paces, stepping off with the left foot and a coordinated arm swing, halts, and automatically executes dress right dress.
3. The third rank takes one pace forward, the second rank takes two paces forward, and the first rank takes three paces forward.
4. Once halted, the distance between ranks will be 70 inches.

B. The flight commander proceeds and aligns the flight.

1. Once the flight is aligned, the flight commander commands **Ready, FRONT.**
2. 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.

C. The flight commander salutes and reports to the inspector **Sir, (Ma'am) _____ Flight is prepared for inspection.**

1. As soon as the flight commander has been inspected, he or she is asked to accompany the inspector.
2. The flight commander then executes a left face (down line) and commands **Second, Third, and Fourth Elements, Parade, REST.**
3. The flight commander executes a half left in marching without arm swing and halts one pace to the right and one pace to the rear of the inspector. (This causes the flight commander to precede the inspector).
4. This position is maintained throughout the inspection of the front of each respective rank.
5. When moving from individual to individual during the inspection, the inspector and flight commander simultaneously execute a face to the right in marching and an in-place halt.



- D. The movement is executed by pivoting 90 degrees to the right on the ball of the right foot, simultaneously stepping over the right foot with the left foot and placing the left foot parallel to the rank being inspected.
1. Then advance one short step with the right foot, and place the right foot pointed toward the flight.
 2. Bring the left heel into the right heel, and once again reassume the position of attention.
 3. The upper portion of the body remains at the position of attention, and the arm swing is suspended throughout when inspecting the front of each rank.
- E. These movements should place the inspector directly in front of the next individual to be inspected, still preceded by the flight commander.
1. After the last individual in the front rank has been inspected, the flight commander hesitates momentarily and allows the inspector to precede him or her as the inspector inspects the front rank from the rear.
 2. Normally, during the inspection of the rear of each rank, the flight commander follows the inspector approximately two paces to the rear, halting when the inspector halts.
 3. After inspecting the rear of each rank, the flight commander halts in front of the second person of each rank and faces to the right at the same time as the inspector halts in front of the first person. (These procedures are used to inspect the front and rear of subsequent ranks.)
- F. After inspecting the entire flight, the inspector marches off to the right flank (element leaders) of the flight.
1. The flight commander proceeds directly to a position three paces beyond the front rank, halts, faces to the left (down line), and commands **Flight, ATTENTION.**
 2. The flight commander then takes one step forward with arm swing and faces to the right.
 3. The inspector marches to a position directly in front of the flight commander and gives comments.
 4. After receiving comments, the flight commander salutes the inspector upon departure.
 5. The inspector executes the appropriate facing movement to depart.

Drill of the Flight

- After Inspecting the Flight, inspector marches off to right flank of the flight.
- Procedures that apply if inspection results are recorded
- When Inspection Party Finishes Inspecting.

6. Before giving further commands, the flight commander faces left (down line) and commands Close Ranks, MARCH, gives parade rest, at ease, or rest (whichever is appropriate), and posts in front of and centered on the flight.
- G. The following procedures apply if inspection results are recorded.
1. While the flight commander is inspected, the recorder (first sergeant or flight sergeant) takes one step to the rear, faces to the right, and marches to a position one pace to the right and one pace to the front of the guide.
 2. He or she then faces down line and prepares to record the inspection results.
 3. The recorder follows the inspector (who is always moving forward, in the front and rear of each rank) and the flight commander follows the recorder during the inspection of the rear of each rank.
 4. Once the inspector inspects from the rear the last individual in each rank (normally the guide or element leader), the inspector turns and halts directly in front of the element leader of the next rank.
 5. The recorder marches past the inspector and reassumes the position of following the inspector.
 6. After the last element has been inspected, the inspector inspects the recorder and commands POST. The recorder posts.
 7. The flight commander marches three paces beyond the front rank, halts, faces to the left (down line), commands **Flight, ATTENTION**, takes one step forward with arm swing, faces to the right, receives comments from the inspector, and salutes upon departure.
 8. Before giving further commands, the flight commander faces left and commands **Close Ranks, MARCH**.
 9. He or she then gives parade rest, at ease, or rest and posts in front of and centered on the flight.
- H. When the inspection party finishes inspecting the first element and before the inspector halts in front of the first person of the second element, the second element leader assumes the position of attention.
1. The element leader turns his or her head approximately 45 degrees down line and commands **Second, Element, ATTENTION**.
 2. When the first element leader can see the inspector out of the corner of his or her eye, the element leader turns his or her head down line and commands **First Element, Parade, REST**.
 3. This procedure is respected throughout the remaining elements.

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTIONS:

- When is the command “**Open Ranks, MARCH**” given?
- What does the inspector do after inspecting the entire flight?

ANTICIPATED RESPONSES:

This command is only given to a formation when in line at normal interval.

The inspector marches off to the right flank of the flight.

TRANSITION

We will move on to the next topics: Close Ranks; Individuals to Leave Ranks; and Count Off.

VI. Close Ranks.

A. To Close Ranks when at open ranks, the command is **Close Ranks, MARCH**. On the command **MARCH**:

1. The first rank stands fast.
2. The second rank takes one pace forward with coordinating arm swing and halts at the position of attention.
3. The third and fourth ranks take two and three paces forward, respectively, and halt at attention.

Drill of the Flight

- Close Ranks
 - To close ranks when at open ranks, the command is **Close Ranks, MARCH**.
- Individuals to Leave Ranks.
 - In Line Formation when calling individuals out of ranks, the command is (**Rank and Last Name**), (**Pause**), **FRONT AND CENTER**.
 - Individual's to Return to Ranks.

VII. Individuals to Leave Ranks.

A. In line formation when calling individuals out of ranks, the command is (**Rank and Last Name**), (**Pause**), **FRONT AND CENTER**.

1. Upon hearing his or her name, the individual assumes the position of attention.
2. 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.
3. He or she then halts one pace in front of and facing the person in command, salutes, and reports as directed.

B. The Individual's to Return to Ranks.

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

VIII. Count Off.

A. For drill purposes, count off is executed only from right to left in line and from front to rear in column or mass.

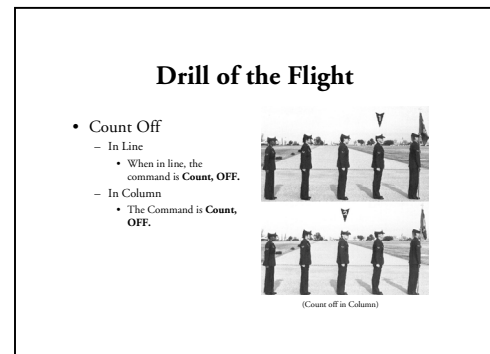
B. Flight commanders and guides do not count off in line, column, or mass.

1. In Line.

- a. When in line, the command is **Count, OFF**.
- b. On the command **OFF**, all cadets except the element leaders and guide turn their heads and eyes 45 degrees to the right and element leaders call out **ONE** in a normal tone of voice.
- c. After the element leaders call out **ONE**, cadets in the next file turn their heads and eyes in unison to the front and call out **TWO**.
- d. This procedure continues in quick time until all files, full or partial, are numbered. All movements are made in a precise manner with snap.

2. In Column.

- a. The command is **Count, OFF**.
- b. 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.
- c. Once the number is sounded, the element leaders turn their heads back to the front.
- d. 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.
- e. This procedure continues in quick time until all ranks (full or partial) have been numbered.
- f. Except when calling out their number, individuals remain at the position of attention.



INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTIONS:

- What is the command to close ranks when at open ranks?
- What is the command when in line formation and calling individuals out of ranks?
- What is the command to direct the individual's return to rank?
- For drill purposes, when is count off executed?

ANTICIPATED RESPONSES:

The command is **Close Ranks, MARCH.**

The command is **(Rank and Last Name), (pause) FRONT AND CENTER.**

The command is **RETURN TO RANKS.**

Count off is executed only from right to left in line and from front to rear in column or mass.

TRANSITION

We will now talk about marching, flight formation while marching, and close or extend march.

IX. Flight Formation While Marching.

- A. The normal formation for marching is a column of at least two, but not more than four, elements abreast. The element leaders march at the head of their elements.
- B. The flight marches in line only for minor changes of position.
- C. When commands are given involving movements in which all elements in the flight do not execute the same movement simultaneously, the element leaders give supplemental commands for the movement of their elements.

Drill of the Flight

- Flight Formation While Marching
- Close or Extended March
 - Close March (Halted)
 - Close March (Marching)
 - Extend March (Halted)
 - Extended March (Marching)

X. Close or Extend March.

- A. 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.**
- B. To obtain normal interval from close interval, the command is **Extend, MARCH.**
- C. Close March (Halted).
 1. On the command **MARCH**, the fourth element stands fast.
 2. The remaining elements take the required number of right steps, all at the same time, and halt together.

3. The third element takes two steps, the second element takes four steps, and the first element takes six steps.

D. Close March (Marching).

1. On receiving the command **MARCH** which is given on the right foot:
 - a. The fourth element takes up the half step (beginning with the left foot) following the command of execution.
 - b. The third 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 arm swing) toward the fourth element, and then pivoting 45 degrees back to the left on the ball of the right foot.
 - c. The second element takes three steps between pivots, and the first element takes five steps between pivots.
 - d. 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.
2. On receiving the command **Forward, MARCH**, all elements resume a 24-inch step.

E. Extend March (Halted) – reverse the procedures used to obtain close interval to obtain normal interval.

F. 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.

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTION:

- What is the normal formation for marching?

ANTICIPATED RESPONSE:

The normal formation for marching is a column of at least two, but not more than four, elements abreast.

TRANSITION

We will now focus our attention to Column Movements and Column Half Right (Left).

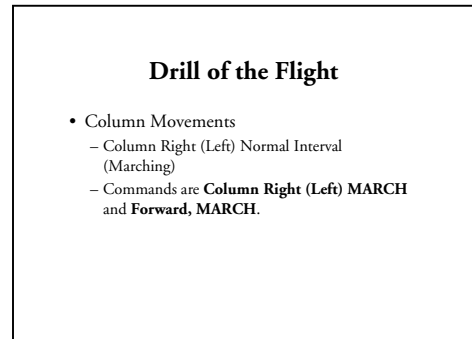
XI. Column Movements.

A. Column Right (Left) Normal Interval (Marching).

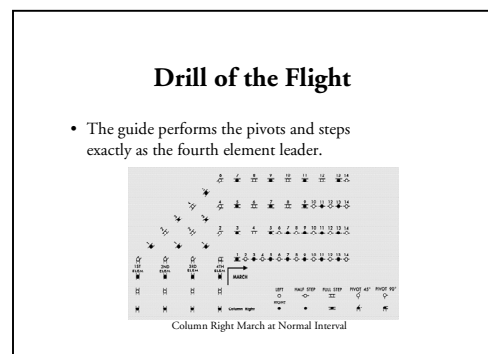
B. The commands are **Column Right (Left), MARCH,** and **Forward, MARCH.**

C. On the command **Column Right (Left), MARCH:**

1. 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 arm swing during the pivot.
2. Following the pivot, step off in a 24-inch step and resume coordinated arm swing.
3. Beginning with the second step after the pivot, take up the half step.
4. 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.



D. 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.



1. 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.

2. 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.

E. The second (third) element leader takes one more 24-inch step (Maintaining coordinated arm swing throughout) pivots 45 degrees to the right (left) on the ball on 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.

1. 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.

2. 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.

- F. The first (fourth) element leader takes one more 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 six 24-inch steps prior to pivoting 45 degrees to the right (left) on the ball of the left (right) foot.
1. 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.
 2. Each succeeding member of the first (fourth) 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.
- G. The guide performs the pivots and steps exactly as the fourth element leader.
1. Following completion of the pivots, the guide continues in a 24-inch step until he or she is ahead of the fourth element leader.
 2. 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.
- H. Once the entire formation has changed direction and dress, cover, interval, and distance are reestablished, **Forward, MARCH**, will be given.

1. On the command **MARCH**.

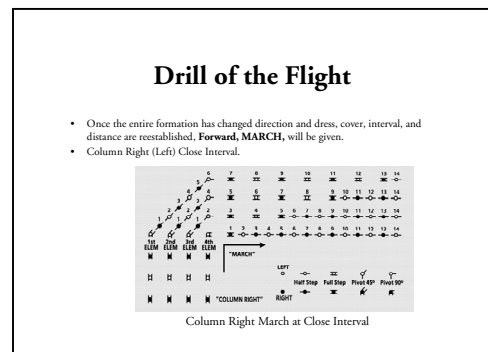
- a. Take one more 12-inch step with the right foot; then step off with a full 24 inch step with the left foot.
- b. When performing column left, the responsibility of dress reverts to the left flank on receiving the preparatory command of **Column Left**.

2. The responsibility remains with the left flank until the command **MARCH** is given, at which point it reverts back to the right flank.

I. Column Right (Left) Close Interval – perform these movements in the same manner as a normal interval with these exceptions.

1. The element closest to the base file takes two 12-inch steps between pivots.
2. The next element takes four 12-inch steps between pivots.
3. The last element takes six 12-inch steps between pivots.

J. Column Movements from a Halt (Normal or Close Interval).



1. When column movements are executed from a halt, procedures are similar to those in Column Right (Left) Normal Interval (Marching) and Column Right (Left) Close Interval.

Drill of the Flight

- Column Movements from a halt (Normal or Close Interval)
 - When column movements are executed from a halt, procedures are similar to those in Column Right (Left) Normal Interval (Marching) and Column Right (Left) Close Interval.

2. On the command **MARCH**:

- a. Element leaders begin the movement by executing a face in marching for a column left.

- b. For a column right, element leaders take one 24-inch step forward, then execute the movement.

XII. Column Half Right (Left).

- A. To change the direction of a column by 45 degrees, the command is **Column Half Right (Left), MARCH.**

Drill of the Flight

- Column Half Right (Left)
 - The Command is **COLUMN HALF RIGHT (Left) MARCH**

1. On the command **MARCH.**

- a. 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 maintaining coordinated arm swing, advances another full 24-inch step.

- b. 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.

- c. All members of that rank then resume a full 24-inch step and the remaining individuals of the leading rank pivot 45 degrees to the right (left) with coordinated arm swing and without changing the interval.

- d. Airmen continue marching in full 24-inch steps until they are abreast of the base file.

- e. At this point Airmen then conform to the step of the individual in the right (left) flank and establish the proper interval.

- f. 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.

2. Airmen then dress to their right and cover directly behind the cadet in front of them.

- B. The flight commander and guide pivot 45 degrees in the direction of the movement. They then pivot 45 degrees back to their original positions in front of the column.

- C. When column half right (left) is executed from a halt, the procedures are the same as described above except that on the command of execution, the element leaders begin the movement by executing a face in marching to the indicated direction.
- D. To execute a slight change of direction, the command **INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT)** is given.
1. The guide or guiding element moves in the indicated direction and the rest of the element follows.
 2. There is no pivot in this movement.

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTION:

- What are the commands for Column Right (Left) Normal Interval (Marching)?

ANTICIPATED RESPONSE:

The commands are **Column Right (Left)**, **MARCH** and **Forward, MARCH.**

TRANSITION

Our next discussion is about Forming a Single File or Multiple Files and Forming a Column of Twos From a Single File.

- XIII. 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.

A. Column of Files.

1. 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.**

2. On the preparatory command:

- (a) The guide takes a position in front of the file that will move first.
- (b) The element leader of the right (left) element turns his or her head 45 degrees to the right (left) and commands **Forward.**
- (c) At the same time the remaining element leaders turn their heads 45 degrees to the right (left) and command **STAND FAST.**
- (d) Their heads are kept to the right (left) until they step off.

Drill of the Flight

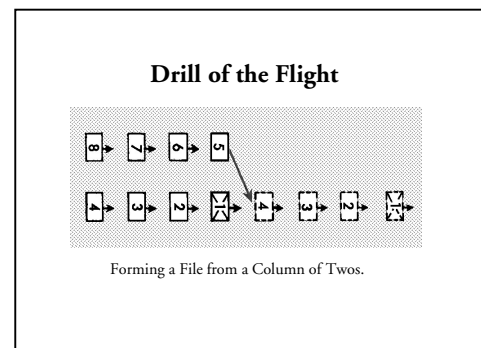
- Forming a Single File or Multiple Files
 - Column of Files
 - Column of Files, Column Right (Left)
 - Column of Twos (Fours) from a Single File (Multiple Elements)

(e) On the command, **MARCH**:

- (1) The extreme right (left) element steps off.
- (2) The element leader of each remaining element commands **Forward, MARCH** as the last cadet in each element passes, ensuring the leader's element is in step with the preceding element.
- (3) All elements then incline to the right (left), following the leading elements in successive order.

B. Column of Files, Column Right (Left).

1. In conjunction with forming single files, column movements may be executed at the same time.
2. The command is **Column of Files from the Right (Left), Column Right (Left), MARCH**.
3. On the preparatory command:



- a. The guide executing a face in marching takes a position in front of the file that will move first.
- b. The element leader of the right (left) element commands **Column Right (Left)**.
- c. The remaining element leaders command **STAND FAST**.
4. On the command **MARCH**:
 - a. 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.
 - b. 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.
 - c. 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.
5. The element leaders of the remaining elements command **Column Right (Left), MARCH**, at which time all cadets perform the movement in the same manner as the base element.
6. The element leaders follow the leading elements in successive order.
7. The commands **Column of Files From the Left, Column Right, MARCH** and **Column of Files From the Right, Column Left, MARCH** are not given.

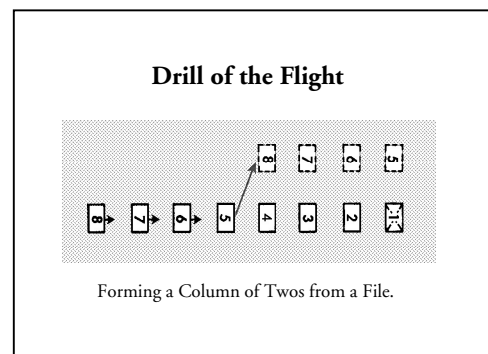
C. Column of Twos (Fours) From a Single File (Multiple Elements).

1. The command is **Column of Twos (Fours) to the Left MARCH.**
2. On the preparatory command:
 - a. The leading element leader turns his or her head 45 degrees to the right (left) and commands **STAND FAST.**
 - b. At the same time, the remaining element leaders turn their heads 45 degrees to the right (left) and command **Column Half Left (Right).**
3. On the command **MARCH:**
 - a. The leading element stands fast, and the element leader returns his or her head back to the front.
 - b. The remaining element leaders turn their heads back to the front and step off, executing a column left (right) simultaneously, and incline and form the left (right) of the leading element.
 - c. 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.
 - d. 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.

XIV. Forming a Column of Twos From a Single File.

A. When at a halt and in column, the command is **Column of Twos From the Left (Right) MARCH.**

1. On the command **MARCH**, the leader stands fast.
2. The cadet who is in the center of the element (when in line) performs a half left (right) in marching, takes one 24-inch step, performs a half right (left) in marching, and moves up until abreast of, and at normal interval from the leading individual of the original element.
3. To halt, the leading individual of the new element turns his or her head 45 degrees to the left (right) and commands the element to halt.



4. All cadets execute the pivot in approximately the same location and all individuals who are required to move do so at the same time.

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTION:

- What is the command to form a single file when in a column of two or more elements?

ANTICIPATED RESPONSE:

The command is **Column of Files From the Right (Left), Forward, MARCH.**

TRANSITION

Our final topics for discussion in this chapter are on Forming a Column of Twos From a Column of Fours and Reforming and Counter March.

- XV. Forming a Column of Twos From a Column of Fours and Reforming. These movements are executed only from a halt.

- A. To form a column of twos when in a column of fours at a halt, the command is **Column of Twos From the Right (Left), Forward, MARCH.**

1. On the preparatory command:

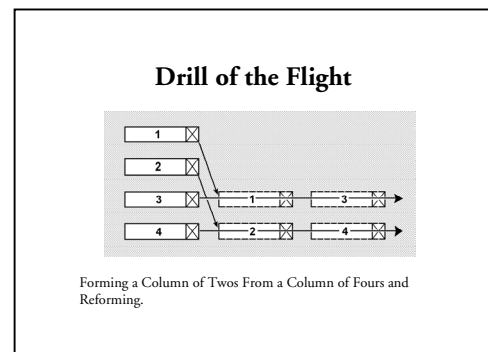
- a. The fourth (second) element leader turns his or her head 45 degrees to the right (left) and commands **Forward.**
- b. The second (fourth) element leader turns his or her head 45 degrees right (left) and commands **STAND FAST.**
- c. Each cadet keeps his or her head to the right (left) until the element steps off.

2. On the command **MARCH:**

- a. The designated elements step off immediately.
- b. As the last cadet in the designated lead elements pass and on the command **Forward, MARCH** (given by the second (fourth) element leader), the two remaining elements step off in step and incline in behind the two leading elements.

3. The distance between elements is three paces.

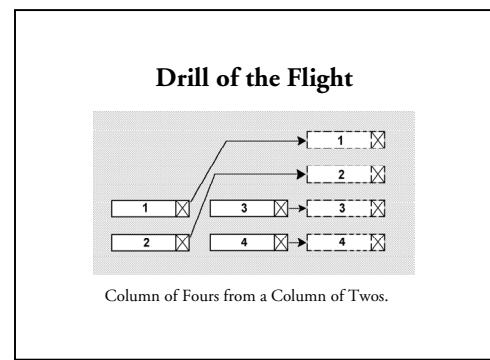
4. When performing this movement from the left, the guide will immediately post in front of the second element on the preparatory command.



B. Column of Fours to the Left (Right), MARCH.

1. When in a column of twos at a halt, to form a column of fours, the command is **Column of Fours to the Left (Right), MARCH.**
2. On the preparatory command:
 - a. The fourth (second) element leader turns his or her head 45 degrees to the left (right) and commands **STAND FAST.**
 - b. The second (fourth) element leader turns his or her head 45 degrees to the left (right) and commands **Column Half Left (Right).**
3. On the command **MARCH:**

- a. The element leaders return their heads to the front, the leading elements stand fast, and the remaining elements step off and execute a column half left (right) and incline to form to the left (right) of the leading elements.

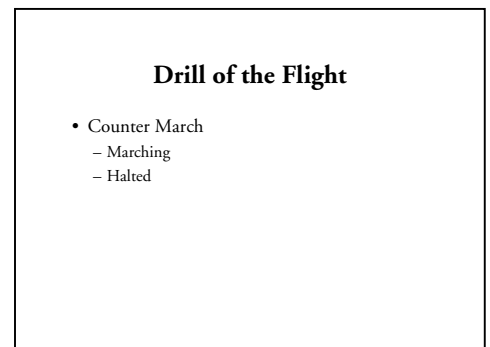


- b. As the trailing elements approach the head of the leading elements, the second (fourth) element leader turns his or her head 45 degrees to the left (right) and commands **Elements, HALT** so the leading individual of each element is approximately even with all others.
- c. Once the elements halt, each element leader returns his or her head to the front.

XVI. Counter MARCH.

A. Marching.

1. On the command **MARCH** (given on the left foot), execute the following:
 - a. The first element leader takes four 24-inch steps forward and executes a 90-degree pivot to the right (suspending arm swing during the pivot), marches across the front of the flight just beyond the fourth element, and executes another 90-degree pivot to the right (again suspending arm swing).



- (1) Each succeeding member marches to the approximate pivot points established by the person in front of him or her.
- (2) They then perform the same procedures as the first element leader.

- b. The second element leader takes two 24-inch steps forward and executes a 90-degree pivot to the right with suspended arm swing.
 - (1) He or she continues to march and executes another 90-degree pivot to the right (with suspending arm swing) between the third and fourth elements.
 - (2) Each succeeding member marches to the pivot points established by the person in front of him or her and performs the same procedures as the second element leader.
 - c. The third element leader takes one 24-inch step forward, executes two 90-degree pivots to the left (with suspended arm swing during the pivots), and marches between the remainder of the third and second elements.
 - (1) Each succeeding member marches to the approximate pivot points established by the person in front of him or her.
 - (2) They then perform the same procedures as the third element leader.
 - d. The fourth element leader takes three 24-inch steps forward and executes a 90-degree pivot to the left with suspended arm swing.
 - (1) The element leader then marches across the front of the flight and executes another 90-degree pivot to the left between the first and second elements, suspending arm swing during the pivot.
 - (2) Each succeeding member marches to the approximate pivot points established between the person in front of him or her and performs the same procedures as the fourth element leader.
 - e. The guide performs this movement in approximately the same manner as the fourth element leader staying in front of the fourth element leader.
 - f. As the fourth element leader marches past the last cadet in the fourth element, he or she and the individuals of the file begin marching in a half step.
 - (1) The remaining element leaders begin the half step once they pass the last individual in each file.
 - (2) After the element leaders pass the last individual in each file, they incline as necessary to obtain close or normal interval; then they begin the half step.
 - (3) **Forward MARCH** will be given once all cadets have completed the movement and proper dress, cover, interval, and distance have been established.
- B. Halted – this movement is performed in the same manner as if marching but with the following exceptions.

1. Prior to executing the movement, the first element leader takes five paces forward.
2. The third element leader takes three paces forward.
3. The second element leader takes two paces forward.
4. The fourth element leader takes four paces forward.

INTERIM SUMMARY QUESTIONS:

- What is the command to form a column of twos when in a column of fours at a halt?
- What is the command to form a column of fours when in a column of twos at a halt?
- When is “counter March” used?

ANTICIPATED RESPONSES:

The command is **Column of Twos From the Right (Left), Forward, MARCH.**

The command is **Column of Fours to the Left (Right), MARCH.**

Counter March is used to permit flexibility in the movement of units where space is limited.

SUMMARY

In this chapter we have discussed all segments of Drill of the Flight to include Formations and Marching.

REMOTVATION/CLOSURE

Don't forget what you have learned so far. You will need to put all you have learned into action.