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Subj: DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

Ref: (a) Marine Corps Drill and Ceremonies Manual

Encl: (1) Locator Sheet

1. Purpose. The Drill and Ceremonies Manual is designed to provide uniformity and standardization for the Brigade of Midshipmen. This Manual prescribes procedures for all close order drill and military ceremonial evolutions pertaining to the Brigade of Midshipmen.

2. Background. This manual is a compilation of several sources. Those notable sources being the Marine Corps Drill and Ceremonies Manual MCO P5060.20, the Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) San Diego Drill Regimental Order P1510.3E, and the Drill and Ceremonies Manual FM 22-5. Many sections of this manual were transcribed verbatim from the above sources. However, most were rewritten as it pertained to the Brigade of Midshipmen for improved clarity. Several portions of the sources were not included in this manual as those evolutions are seldom if ever performed at the United States Naval Academy. This Manual should be reviewed in its entirety.

3. Scope. This manual encompasses all drill and ceremony procedures for use by the Brigade of Midshipmen. The ceremonies outlined in this manual are those traditionally executed by Marine Corps units. The only deviation from procedures outlined in this manual are those authorized by specific provisions of the manual.

4. Recommendation of Modification. Recommendations for improving or modifying the United States Naval Academy Drill and Ceremonies Manual are invited. Recommended changes will be submitted to the Drill Master, United States Naval Academy.

5. Action. Commandant's Staff and the Brigade of Midshipmen shall familiarize themselves with this manual. The Drill Master will review and certify this manual annually.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Charles J. Leidig", is written over a light blue rectangular background.

CHARLES J. LEIDIG

Distribution:
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Change Number	Date of Change	Date Entered	Signature of Person Incorporating Change

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CHAPTER 1
GENERAL

<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
1.0	Purpose of Drill
1.1	Instructor Qualities
1.2	Commands and the Command Voice
1.3	Drill Terms
1.4	Methods of Drill Instruction
1.5	Drill Checklist for Unit Commanders

1.0 PURPOSE OF DRILL

1. A Commander uses drill to:
 - a. Move the unit from one place to another in a standard, orderly manner, while maintaining the best appearance possible.
 - b. Teach discipline by instilling habits of precision and automatic response to orders.
 - c. Increase the confidence of junior officers through the exercise of command, by the giving of proper commands and the control of drilling troops.
 - d. Better morale by developing team spirit.

1.1 INSTRUCTOR QUALITIES

1. The role of an instructor is an important duty, possibly the most important you will have had to date. You will have pride in your ability and efficiency in teaching drill. It is not enough to just know the drill regulations, but you must be able to explain these regulations in a manner that will be understood by all.
2. In addition, a good instructor must:
 - a. Follow regulations strictly, as an example to those under your instruction.
 - b. Have energy, patience and spirit.
 - c. Have military neatness and bearing.
 - d. Watch the unit closely and constantly, immediately correcting any and all mistakes noted.
 - e. When the instructor corrects a movement, the individual or unit should immediately be required to repeat the movement properly.
 - f. Before a drill period, an instructor should thoroughly study the movements to be executed.
 - g. The instructor's post is that of the commander. The commander should be positioned where the unit can best be observed and controlled, to ensure proper performance.

h. The basic group for the instruction of drill is the squad; the basic group for conduct of drill is the platoon; and the basic group for inspections is the company.

1.2 COMMANDS AND THE COMMAND VOICE

1. Types of Commands

a. Preparatory Command - indicates a movement is to be executed. Each syllable in the preparatory command is called to cadence. Examples would be:

- (1) Squad HALT, two counts.
- (2) Platoon HALT, three counts.

b. Command of Execution - causes the desired movement to be executed.

c. Supplementary Command - commands given by subordinates during the execution of platoon movements or a command to amplify a basic movement. Examples would be:

- (1) Platoon Commander gives Column of Files From the Left. First squad leader gives "Forward", 2nd and 3rd squad leaders give "Stand Fast."
- (2) Counting Off, while in column the supplementary command "From Front to Rear" is given.

d. Combined Commands - Commands in which the preparatory command and the command of execution are combined. Examples are:

- (1) Fall in, Fall out, Dismissed, and Report. These commands are given without inflection.

2. Position for Giving Commands. The only position for giving commands is the position of attention while facing the unit being commanded.

3. Command Voice

a. Good posture, proper breathing, and the correct use of the throat and mouth muscles help develop a commander's voice.

b. Projecting the voice enables one to be heard at a maximum range without undue strain. Good exercises are:

- (1) Yawning to get the feel of the open mouth and throat.
- (2) Counting and saying the vowel sounds "oh" and "ah" in a full firm voice.
- (3) Giving commands in a uniform cadence, prolonging each syllable.
- (4) When practicing, stand erect, keep the mouth open wide and relax the throat.
- (5) Develop the diaphragm to give commands properly.
- (6) Allow the throat, nose and mouth to act as amplifiers, with the sounds coming from the diaphragm.

- (a) Relax the throat.
- (b) Lower jaw and lips should be loose.
- (c) Mouth opened wide.
- (d) Vowel sounds prolonged (a, e, i, o, and u).
- (e) Consonants (letters other than vowels) should be curt and sharply cut off.

c. Inflection is the rise and fall in pitch; the tone changes of the voice.

- (1) Preparatory commands delivered with rising inflection.
- (2) Commands of execution delivered in a sharper and higher pitch than the last tone of the preparatory command. It must have snap, ending like the crack of a whip.

1.3 DRILL TERMS

1. Unit commanders will thoroughly acquaint themselves with the following definitions and familiarize their troops with them by utilizing these terms in the instruction of drill.

(a) Element. An individual, squad, section, platoon, company, or other unit that is part of a larger unit.

(b) Formation. An arrangement of elements of a unit in line, in column, or any other prescribed manner.

(c) Line. A formation in which the elements are abreast, except that a section or platoon is in line when its squads are in line and one behind the other.

(d) Rank. A line of troops placed side by side.

(e) Column. A formation in which elements are placed one behind the other, except that a section or platoon is in column when its squads are in column and abreast.

(f) File. A single column of troops one behind the other.

(g) Flank. The right or left extremity of a unit, either in line or in column. The element on the extreme right or left of the line. A direction at a right angle to the direction an element is facing.

(h) Depth. The space from head to rear of an element or a formation. The depth of a person is considered to be 12 inches.

(i) Front. The space occupied by an element or a formation, measured from one flank to the other. The front of a person is considered to be 22 inches.

(j) Distance. Space between elements in the direction of depth. Between individuals, the space between your chest and the person to the front. Between troops in a formation, the space from the front of the rear unit to the rear of the unit in front. Platoon Commanders, Guides, and

others whose positions in a formation are 40 inches from a rank are, themselves, considered a rank. Otherwise, commanders and those with them are not considered in measuring distance between units. The color guard is not considered in measuring distance between subdivisions of the unit with which it is posted. In troop formations the distance between ranks is 40 inches.

(k) Interval. The lateral space between elements on the same line. Interval is measured between individuals from shoulder to shoulder. It is measured between formations from flank to flank. Unit commanders and those with them are not considered in measuring interval between elements of the unit with which they are posted. Normal interval between individuals is one arm's length. Close interval is the horizontal distance between shoulder and elbow when the left hand is placed on the left hip.

(l) Alignment. The dressing of several elements on a straight line.

(m) Base. The element on which a movement is regulated.

(n) Guide. The individual (base) upon whom a formation, or elements thereof, regulates its march. To guide; to regulate interval, direction or alignment; to regulate cadence on a base file (right, left, or center).

(o) Center. The middle element of a formation with an odd number of elements or left center element of a formation with an even number of elements.

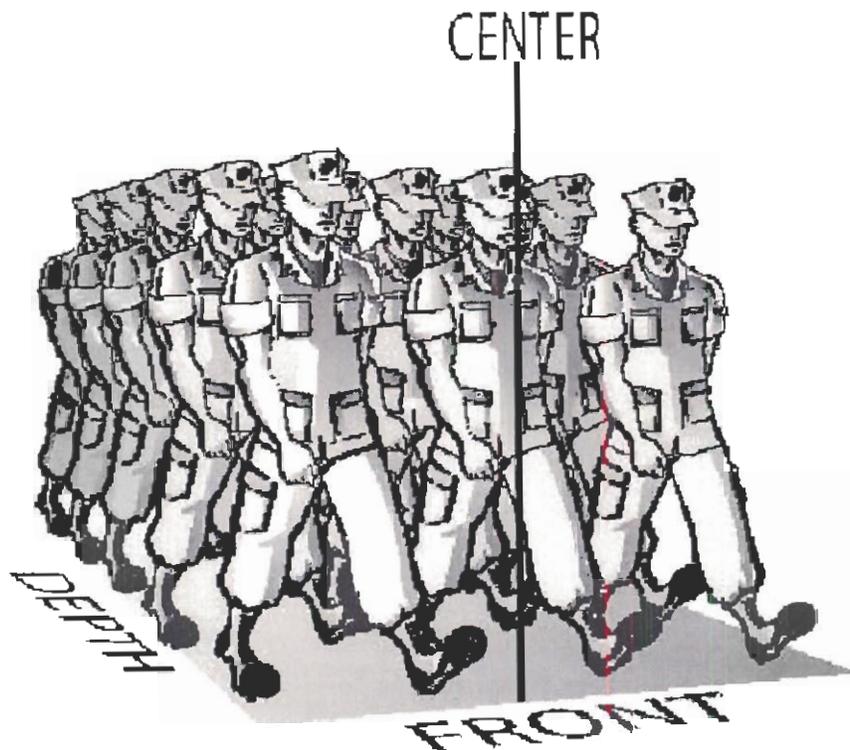


Figure 1.0.a.--Center (Odd Number of Elements), Depth, and Front.

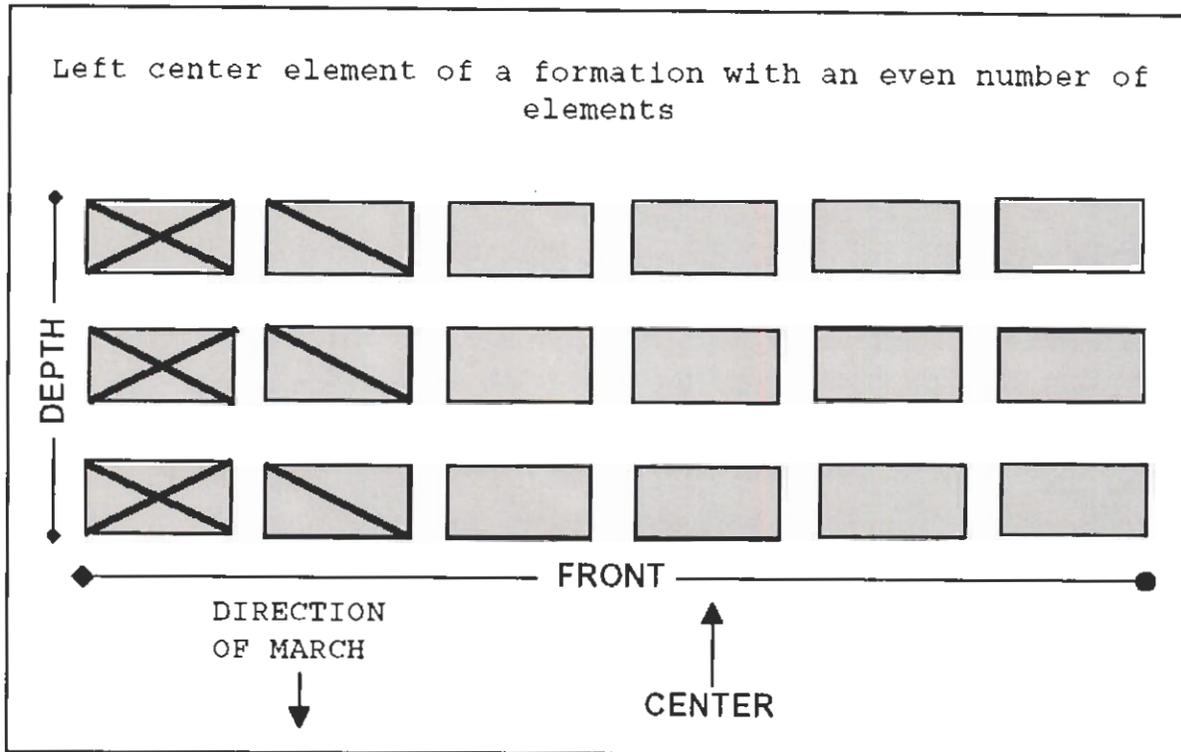


Figure 1.0.b.--Center, Even Number of Elements.

- (p) Head. The leading element of a column.
- (q) Pace. The length of a full step in quick time, 30 inches.
- (r) Step. The distance from heel to heel between the feet of a marching person. The half step and back step are 15 inches. The right and left steps are 12 inches. The step in quick time is 30 inches; in double time it is 36 inches.
- (s) Cadence. A rhythmic rate of march at a uniform step.
- (t) Quick Time Cadence at 120 steps (12, 15, or 30 inches in length) per minute. It is the normal cadence for drill and ceremonies.
- (u) Double Time Cadence at 180 steps (36 inches in length) per minute.
- (v) Left (Right) Extreme left (right) element or edge of a body of troops.
- (w) Mass Formation The formation of a company or larger unit in which major elements are in column at close interval and abreast at close interval.
- (x) Parade Sling The rifle will have a parade sling for all movements. The rifle sling will be as tight as possible.
- (y) Oblique. An angle between 0 and 45 degrees. Right (Left) Oblique, MARCH is 45 degrees.
- (z) Extended Mass Formation. The formation of a company or larger unit in which the major elements are in column at close or normal interval and abreast at a specified interval greater than normal interval.

(aa) Snap. In commands or signals, the quality that inspires immediate response. In drill, the immediate and smart execution of a movement.

1.4 METHODS OF DRILL INSTRUCTION

1. When explaining drill movements, the following method of instruction should be used:

(P) Purpose of the movement.

(C) Number of counts involved in the execution. (For those movements in which the formation is critical a (F) is used.)

(W) When the movement may be executed.

(C) Commands to cause the movements to be executed.

NOTE: Commands should be broken down by (1) Stating what the command is; (2) stating what the preparatory command and command of execution is; (3) sounding off the command to indicate what it sounds like.

2. Movements that may be executed both halted and marching should be taught from the halt first.

3. Each movement should be explained and demonstrated in detail, and then demonstrated as it is executed in cadence.

(a) Next, the personnel under instruction should be given the opportunity to ask questions.

(b) After questions, the unit should "walk through" the movement, stopping after each count.

(c) Again, the instructor should field questions.

(d) Finally, the movement should be practiced at cadence, at least 3 times.

(e) Immediately correct any and all mistakes noted, and repeat the movement properly.

(f) Make use of pertinent drill notes on 3x5 index cards as appropriate. However, avoid the habit of teaching directly from the cards.

EXAMPLE: Give introduction (P C W C)

"The movement that I will explain and demonstrate is the position of attention."

"The Purpose of this movement is the basic military position from which most other drill movements are executed."

"There are no Counts involved in this movement. However, there are seven steps in describing the movement."

"This movement is executed, When halted, at any position of rest, or while marching at route step or at ease."

"The Commands for this movement are ATTENTION or FALL IN. ATTENTION is preceded by a preparatory command that is designated by the size of the unit, such as Squad, Platoon or Company. For the purpose of my demonstration, I will use Squad.

"The command will sound like this: Squad, Attention."

“FALL IN is a combined command given without rise or inflection of the voice.”

1. Next, explain and demonstrate the seven steps.
2. After teaching the movement, give a summary utilizing the method used in your introduction, using the past tense.
3. The instructor will then personally demonstrate or designate another person to execute the movement in cadence.
4. When executed from the halt, all steps in marching, except Right Step, begin with the LEFT FOOT.
5. Commands of execution will be given on the foot in the direction of march.
6. The pause between the last syllable of the preparatory command and the command of execution will be one beat for the cadence at which you are marching, with a unit of platoon size or smaller. Larger units may require a longer pause. Commands from the halt are adjusted to the cadence of quick time.
7. The command "**AS YOU WERE**" cancels a movement or order started but not completed. If a command has been given prior to the command of execution, the command, "**AS YOU WERE**", will be given to cancel this movement. If a movement is completed, and by error was not what the unit leader intended to do, an appropriate command would be given to get the formation back to the desired position. **AS YOU WERE** would not be appropriate in this situation.
8. All drill movements are executed smartly and with snap. In drill, to execute a movement smartly and with snap means to execute it briskly. With precision, movements in drill make a slight sound; however, no attempt should be made in gaining excessive noise.
9. Due to the intense nature of drill instruction, unit commanders are advised to pay strict attention to their troops, constantly monitoring for any symptoms of potential heat casualties. Commanders should be thoroughly familiar with the symptoms of heat cramps, exhaustion and stroke. Further, commanders should know the 4 Life-Saving Steps, the location of the nearest emergency phone and the pertinent emergency phone numbers.

1.5 DRILL CHECKLIST FOR UNIT COMMANDERS

1. Analyze the evolution to determine what Drill movements will be executed.
2. Make a reconnaissance of the area in which the evolution will be performed.
3. Study and rehearse all the movements you will be required to perform and/or teach.
4. Prepare 3x5 index cards with pertinent information and reminders for teaching and executing movements.
5. If possible brief all hands on the evolution. Allow questions, and then ask questions yourself to ensure the evolution is understood.
6. Ensure that your uniform appearance and bearing are impeccable before stepping in front of your unit. Likewise, ensure that you are completely competent to execute all the drill movements.
7. Be the first person to the assembly area; quickly have midshipmen Fall In; do not hesitate; get started as soon as possible. This sets the correct tone for the evolution.

8. Be firm and demanding when conducting drill. **Remember, the unit response is directly proportional to the preparation and command presence of the leader.**

9. **NEVER LOSE YOUR BEARING!**

10. Make as many mental notes as possible on the evolution. Debrief the unit immediately; give special instruction promptly if needed.

11. Critique yourself immediately; make good written notes and review them several times prior to the next drill evolution.

12. **BE YOURSELF!** Don't try to imitate someone else.

CHAPTER 2**INDIVIDUAL MOVEMENTS WITHOUT ARMS**

<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
2.0	Position of Attention
2.1	Rest
2.2	Hand Salute
2.3	Facing
2.4	Quick Time
2.5	Double Time
2.6	Double Time in Place
2.7	Half Step
2.8	Mark Time
2.9	To March by the Flank
2.10	To March to the Rear
2.11	Change Step
2.12	To March at Rest
2.12	Eyes Right (Left)
2.14	Halt
2.15	Side Step
2.16	Back Step

2.0 POSITION OF ATTENTION

(P) Basic military position from which most other drill movements are executed.

(C) No counts; however, there are seven steps in describing the position of Attention.

(W) This movement is executed at the Halt, at any position of Rest, marching at Route Step or At Ease.

(C) Squad, Platoon, or Company ATTENTION; FALL IN.

Step 1. Bring your left heel against the right.

Step 2. Turn your feet out equally to form an angle of 45 degrees. Keep your heels on the same line and touching.

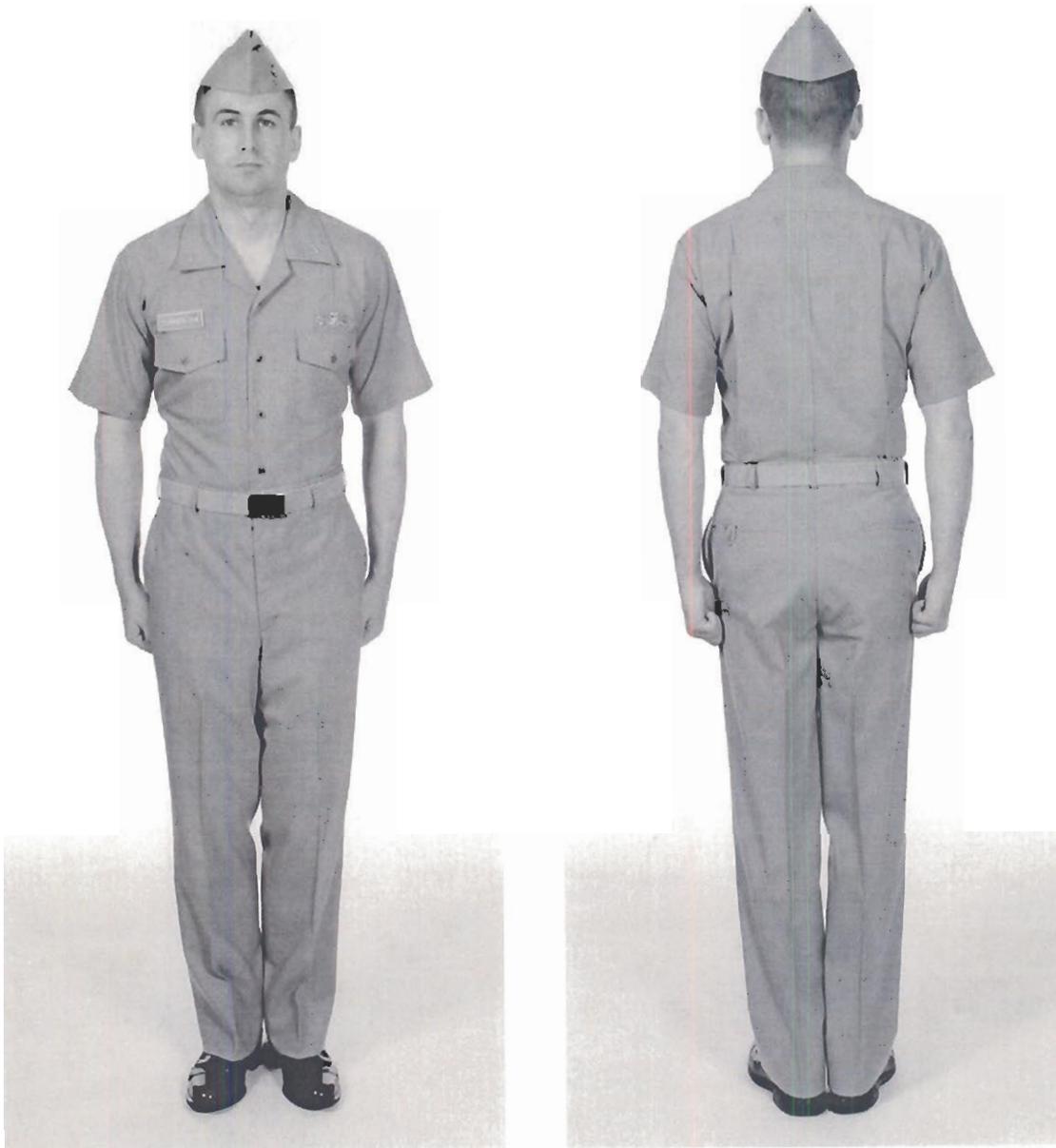
Step 3. Your legs should be straight, but not stiff at the knees.

Step 4. Keep your hips and shoulders level and your chest lifted.

Step 5. Your arms should hang naturally, thumbs along the trouser seams, palms facing inward toward your legs, fingers joined in their natural curl and elbows in.

Step 6. Keep your head and body erect. Look straight ahead. Keep your mouth closed and your chin pulled in slightly.

Step 7. Stand still and do not talk. On the command of FALL IN, you would assume your position in ranks at the position of Attention.



a. Front View.

b. Back View.

Figure 2.0--Position of Attention.

2.1 REST

(P) To give the troops a rest from the position of Attention.

(C) Parade Rest, At Ease, and Rest are one (1) count movements. Fall Out is not a precision movement and has no counts.

(W) Halted at Attention.

(C) Parade REST, AT EASE, REST, FALL OUT.

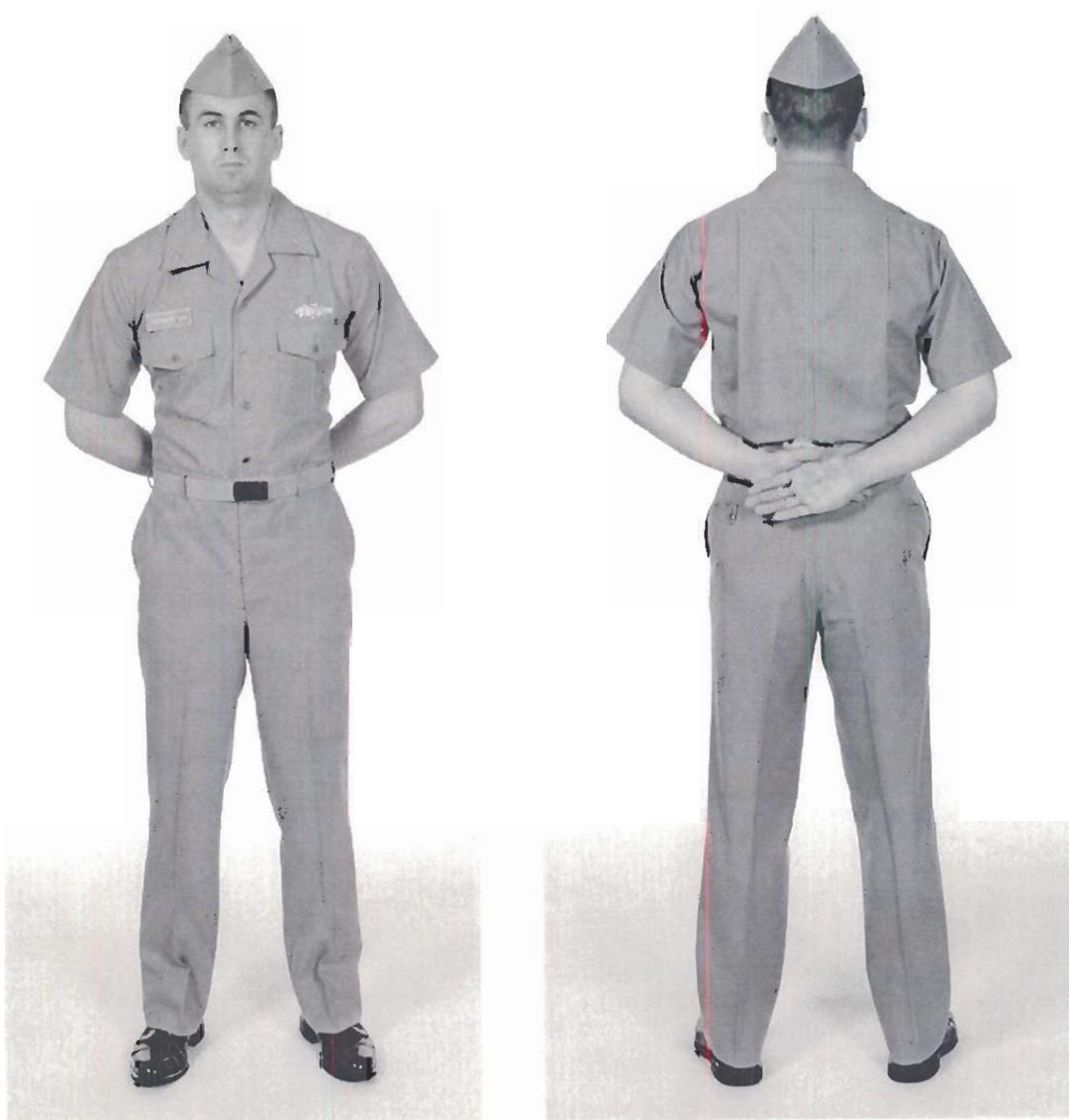
1. Parade Rest Assume you are halted at Attention and you receive the command Parade REST. On the preparatory command, Parade, shift the weight of your body to the right leg without noticeable movement. On the command of execution, REST, and for the count of one, move the left foot smartly twelve inches to the left of the right foot. The twelve inches are measured from the inside of the left heel to the inside of the right heel. The legs remain straight without locking the knees, allowing the body weight to rest equally on both legs. At the same time the left foot is moved, clasp the hands behind the back. The left hand is placed at the small of the back just below the belt, and the right hand is placed inside the left. The thumb of the right hand lightly grasps the thumb of the left hand. All the fingers are extended and joined and the palms are to the rear. The elbows will be in line with the body. Silence and immobility are required (see figure 2.2). The only command you may receive while at Parade Rest is back to the position of Attention. The command is Squad (Platoon or Company), ATTENTION. On the command of execution ATTENTION, smartly bring the left heel against the right heel and, at the same time, drop the arms to the sides and assume the position of Attention.

2. At Ease. Assume you are halted at Attention and receive the command, AT EASE. On the command, AT EASE, and for the count of one, the only requirement is that the right foot remains in place. You may move about and adjust equipment. Silence must be maintained. The only command you may receive while At Ease is back to the position of Attention. On the preparatory command, Squad (Platoon or Company), assume the position of Parade Rest. On the command of execution, ATTENTION, smartly bring the left heel against the right heel; at the same time drop the arms to the sides and assume the position of Attention. You may also be given At Ease when not actually in ranks. In this case it means cease talking but continue whatever you were doing before the command was given.

3. Rest. Assume you are halted at Attention and you receive the command, REST. At the command, REST, and for the count of one, the only requirement is that your right foot remains in place. You may move about, adjust equipment and talk in a low conversational tone. The only command you may receive while at Rest is back to the position of Attention. On the preparatory command, Squad (Platoon or Company), assume the position of Parade Rest. On the command of execution, ATTENTION, smartly bring the left heel against the right foot; at the same time drop the arms to the sides and assume the position of Attention.

4. Fall Out. Assume you are halted at Attention and you receive the command, FALL OUT. On the command, FALL OUT, you will leave your position in ranks. You will go to a pre-designated area or remain in the immediate vicinity. The only command you may receive from

Fall Out is Fall In. On the command, FALL IN, you will resume your position in ranks at the position of Attention.



a. Front View.

b. Rear View.

Figure. 2.2.--Parade Rest.

2.2. HAND SALUTE

(P) Form of courtesy used between members of the Armed Forces and to the Colors.

(C) One Count.

(W) Halted at Attention, marching at Quick Time, or seated in a vehicle. Appropriate dress and cover are required.

(C) Hand SALUTE, Ready TWO, Present ARMS, and Order ARMS.

1. On the Command of Hand Salute. Assume you are halted at Attention and you receive the command, Hand SALUTE. On the command of execution SALUTE, smartly and in the most direct manner raise the right hand until the tip of the right forefinger touches the lower portion of the headdress above and slightly to the right of the right eye. **The fingers will be extended and joined, the thumb along the hand, and the palm down.** You should be able to see your entire palm when looking straight ahead. The wrist and forearm are straight. The forearm is inclined at an angle of 45 degrees. The upper arm is parallel to the deck, with the elbow in plane with the body (see figure 0203). The command to terminate the salute is Ready TWO. On the command of execution TWO, smartly and in the most direct manner, return the right hand to the right side and assume the position of Attention. You will remain in this position until given another command.

2. On Command Present Arms. The hand salute is executed on the command Present ARMS. When unarmed you are armed with a rifle which has no prescribed manual of arms, or when you are armed with a rifle at sling arms.

3. Without Commands You may salute without command while walking or while seated in a vehicle. The salute is rendered when the person to be saluted is at the nearest point of the approach or six paces. The salute will not be rendered if the person to be saluted does not approach within thirty paces. Assume you are walking down the street and you meet an officer. When the officer comes within saluting distance, you will turn your head in the direction of the officer and at the same time execute a hand salute. A hand salute to an officer is **always** accompanied by an appropriate greeting, such as "Good morning, sir/ma'am." When you are in a group, but not a formation, the entire group will salute at one time. When you are in formation, the senior person will call the formation to Attention (if not already at Attention) and will salute for the unit. You will terminate your salute after the officer's salute is terminated.

4. National Ensign The National Ensign is rendered the hand salute when it is six paces from your position. You will terminate your salute when the Color is six paces past your position. This procedure is followed whether you are approaching the Color, or the Color is approaching you.

5. Rendering Honors to Personages Arriving for Official Visits Ashore. During ceremonies when a Flag Officer or civilian equivalent is being honored, all observers will stand and face the individual being honored. Those in uniform will salute upon the first note of the appropriate music and hold the salute until the last note of the music or, in the case of the gun salute, the last round fired.



Figure 2.3.--Hand Salute.

2.3. **FACING**

(P) To face the unit to the right, left or about.

(C) Two counts.

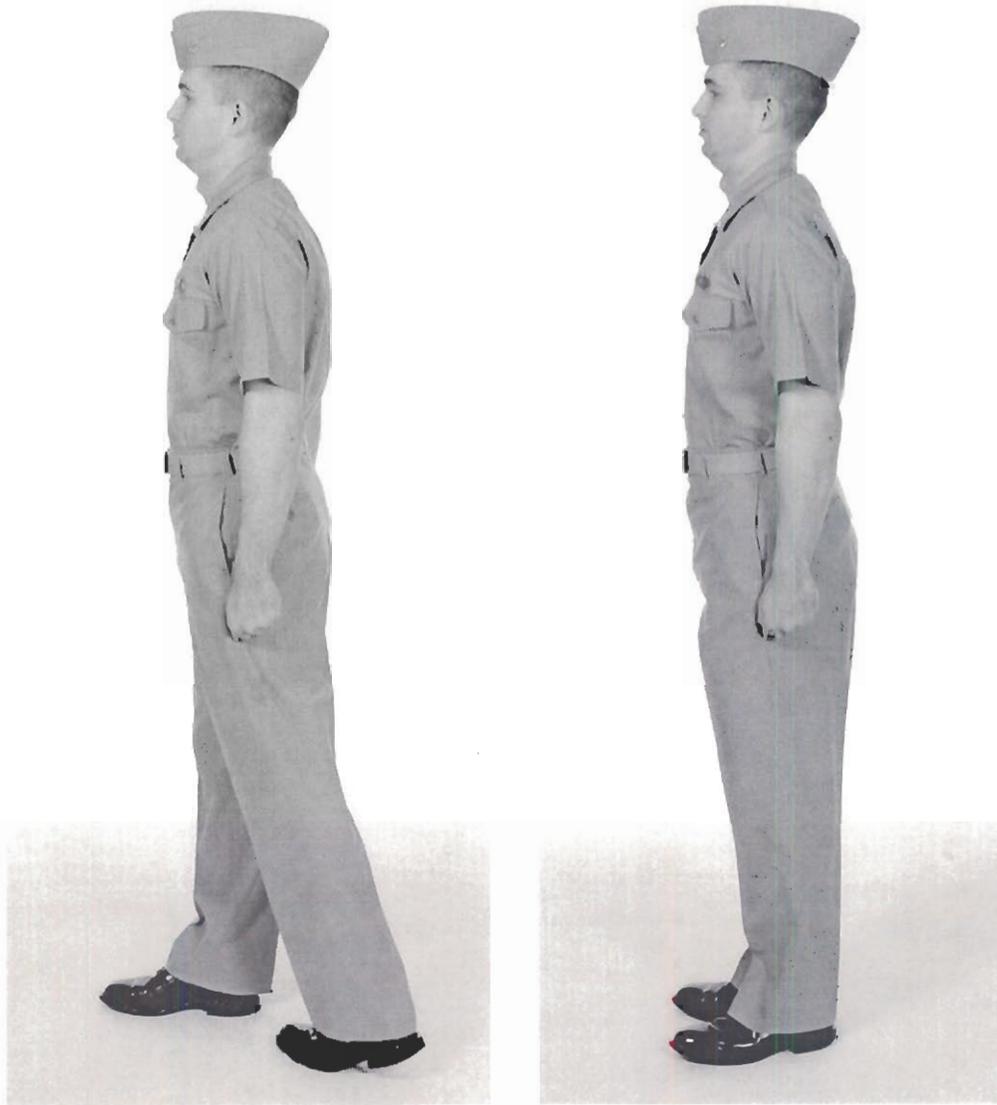
(W) Halted at Attention.

(C) Right FACE, Left FACE, About FACE.

1. **Right Face.** Assume you are halted at Attention and you receive the command Right FACE. On the command of execution, FACE, and for the count of one, slightly lift the toe of the right foot and the heel of the left foot, facing 90 degrees to the right by pivoting on the right heel, assisted by a slight pressure from the left toe. Hold the left leg straight without stiffness. The thumbs remain along the seams of the trousers. For the count of two, smartly bring the left heel against the right heel, assuming the position of Attention. You will remain in this position until given another command.

2. **Left Face.** Assume you are halted at Attention and receive the command, Left FACE. On the command of execution, FACE, and for the count of one, slightly lift the toe of the left foot and the heel of the right foot, facing 90 degrees to the left by pivoting on the left heel, assisted by slight pressure from the right toe. Hold the right leg straight without stiffness. the thumbs remain along the seams of the trousers. For the count of two, smartly bring the right heel against the left heel, assuming the position of Attention. You will remain in this position until given another command.

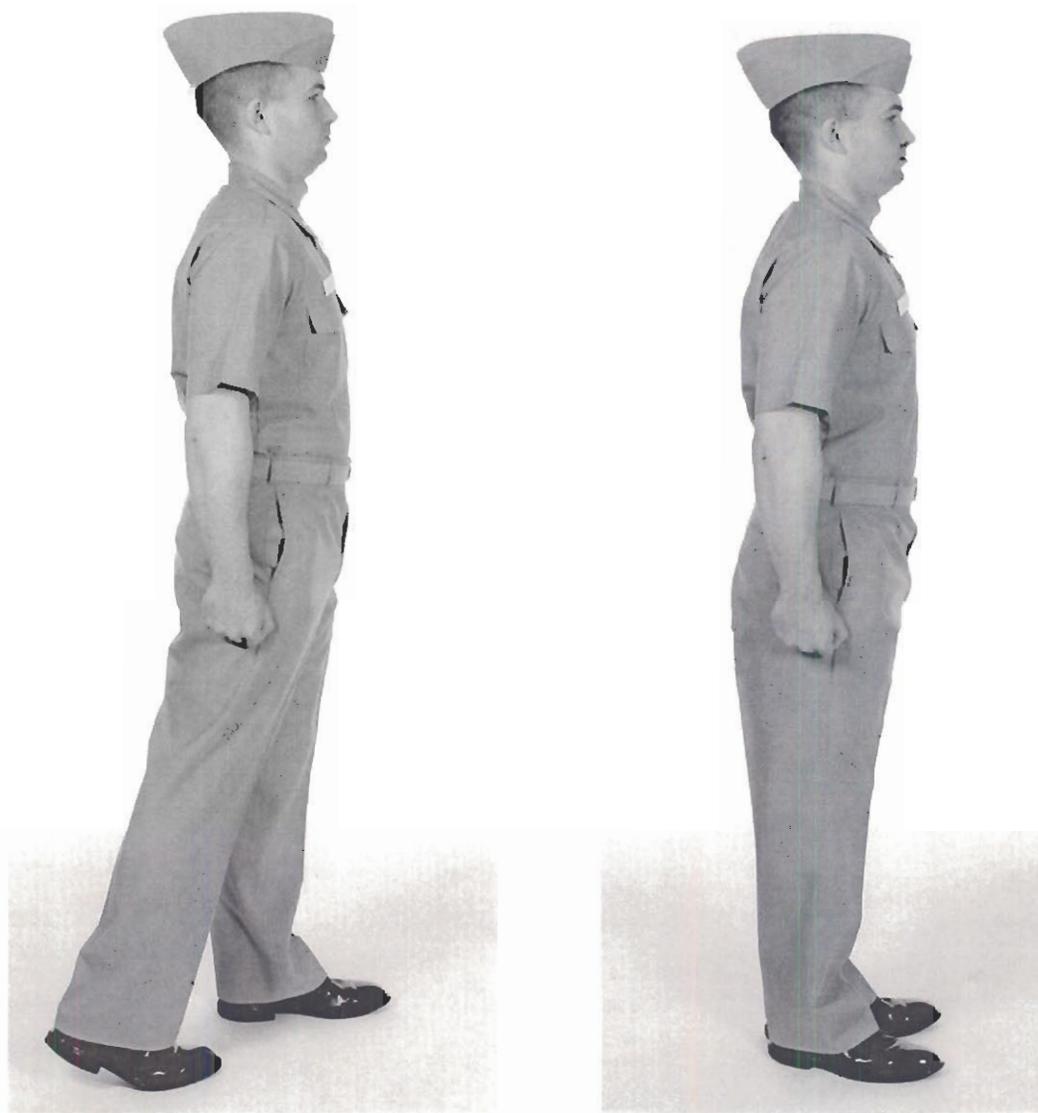
3. **About Face.** Assume you are halted at the position of Attention and receive the command About FACE. On the command of execution FACE, and for the count of one, place the ball of the right foot in a position touching the deck, one half of your foot's length to the rear and slightly to the left of your left heel. The right leg remains straight without stiffness. The body weight rests on both legs. The thumbs remain along the seams of the trousers. For the count of two, face to the rear by turning 180 degrees to the right about. Pivot on the left heel and the ball of the right foot, assuming the position of Attention. If properly executed, the heels will be on line and touching when the movement is completed. You will remain in this position until given another command.



a. Right Face 1st Count.

b. Right Face 2nd Count.

Figure 2.3.1 - Right Face.



a. Left Face 1st Count.

b. Left Face 2nd Count.

Figure 2.3.2. - Left Face.

2.4. QUICK TIME

(P) To march forward taking 120, 30-inch steps per minute.

(C) No Counts.

(W) Halted at Attention, Marking Time, marching forward at double time and marching at half step.

(C) Forward MARCH; Quick Time MARCH.

1. From the Halt Assume you are halted at Attention and receive the command, Forward MARCH. On the preparatory command, Forward, shift the weight of your body to the right leg without noticeable movement. On the command of execution, MARCH, smartly take a 30-inch step to the front with the left foot. Thirty inches are measured from the rear of the left heel to the rear of the right heel. At the same time begin to swing your arms in their natural arc, six inches to the front and three inches to the rear of your legs, palms inboard, fingers in a natural curl. You will continue to march without stiffness or exaggeration of movement, taking 120, 30-inch steps per minute until given another command.

2. While Marking Time Assume you are Marking Time and receive the command, Forward MARCH. The command of execution is given as the left foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution, MARCH, your next step will be one more two-inch vertical step in place with your right foot (Step). Your next step will be a 30-inch step to the front with your left foot (Step). Thirty inches are measured from the rear of the left heel to the rear of the right heel. You will continue to march, taking 120, 30-inch steps per minute, swinging the arms six inches to the front and three inches to the rear of your legs, with palms inboard, and fingers in a natural curl until given another command.

3. While Marching Forward at Double Time. Assume you are marching forward at Double Time and you receive the command, Quick Time MARCH. The command of execution, MARCH, is given as the left foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution, MARCH, your next step will be a 36-inch step to the front with your right foot (Step). Your next step will be a 30-inch step to the front with your left foot (Step). Thirty inches are measured from the rear of your left heel to the rear of your right heel. At the same time you will decrease the cadence to 120 steps per minute and lower your arms to the Quick Time position. You will continue to march, taking 120, 30-inch steps per minute, swinging your arms six inches to the front and three inches to the rear of your legs, with palms inboard, and fingers in a natural curl until given another command.

4. While Marching at Half Step. Assume you are marching at Half Step and you receive the command, Forward MARCH. The command of execution is given as the left foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution, MARCH, your next step will be one more 15-inch step to the front with your right foot (Step). Your next step will be a 30-inch step to the front with your left foot (Step). Thirty inches are measured from the rear of your left heel to the rear of your right heel. You will continue to march, taking 120, 30-inch steps per minute, swinging your arms six inches to the front and three inches to the rear of your legs, with palms inboard, and fingers in a natural curl until given another command.

2.5. DOUBLE TIME

(P) To march forward taking 180, 36-inch steps per minute.

(C) No counts.

(W) Halted at Attention, Double Timing in Place, and marching forward at Quick Time.

(C) Double Time MARCH.

1. From the Halt. Assume you are halted at Attention and you receive the command, Double Time MARCH. On the preparatory command, Double Time, shift the weight of your body to the right leg without noticeable movement. On the command of execution, MARCH, smartly take a 36-inch step to the front with the left foot. Thirty-six inches are measured from the rear of your left heel to the rear of your right heel. At the same time, raise the forearms to the horizontal position along the waistline, fingers closed, knuckles out. You will continue to march, taking 180, 36-inch steps per minute, swinging your arms in their natural arc across the front of your body until given another command.

2. While Double Timing in Place. Assume you are Double Timing in Place and you receive the command, Double Time MARCH. The command of execution will be given as the left foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution, MARCH, your next step will be one more six-inch vertical step in place with your right foot (Step). Your second step will be a 36-inch step to the front with your left foot (Step). Thirty-six inches are measured from the rear of your left heel to the rear of your right heel. You will continue to march, taking 180, 36-inch steps per minute, swinging your arms in their natural arc across the front of your body until given another command.

3. While Marching Forward at Quick Time. Assume you are marching forward at Quick Time and you receive the command, Double Time MARCH. The command of execution, MARCH, will be given as the left foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution, MARCH, your next step will be a 30-inch step to the front with your right foot (Step). Your second step will be a 36-inch step to the front with your left foot (Step). Thirty-six inches are measured from the rear of your left heel to the rear of your right heel. At the same time, increase the cadence to 180, 36-inch steps per minute and raise the forearms to a horizontal position along the waistline, fingers closed, and knuckles out. You will continue to march, taking 180, 36-inch steps per minute, swinging your arms in their natural arc across the front of your body until given another command.

2.6. DOUBLE TIME IN PLACE

- (P) To march in place at Double Time cadence.
- (C) No counts.
- (W) Halted at Attention, Marching Forward at Double Time.
- (C) In Place Double Time MARCH.

1. From the Halt Assume you are halted at Attention and you receive the command, In Place Double Time MARCH. On the preparatory command, In Place Double Time, shift the weight of your body to the right leg without noticeable movement. On the command of execution, MARCH, take a six-inch vertical step in place with your left foot. Six inches are measured from the ball of the foot to the deck. At the same time raise the arms to the Double Time position. You will continue marching in place, taking 180, six-inch vertical alternating steps per minute, swinging your arms in their natural arc across the front of your body, until given another command.

2. While Marching Forward at Double Time. Assume you are marching forward at Double Time and receive the command, In Place Double Time MARCH. The command of execution may be given as either foot strikes the deck. For example, the command is given as the left foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution MARCH, your next steps will be two more 36-inch steps to the front (Step-Step). Your third step will be to bring the right foot alongside the left foot (Step). The fourth step will be a six-inch vertical step in place with your left foot (Step). Six inches are measured from the ball of the foot to the deck. You will continue marching in place, taking 180, six-inch vertical steps per minute, swinging your arms in their natural arc across the front of your body until given another command.

2.7. HALF STEP

- (P) To march forward at 120, 15-inch steps per minute.
- (C) No counts.
- (W) Halted at Attention, and marching forward at Quick Time.
- (C) Half Step MARCH.

1. From the Halt. Assume you are halted at Attention and receive the command, Half Step MARCH. On the preparatory command, Half Step, shift the weight of your body to the right leg without noticeable movement. On the command of execution, MARCH, take a 15-inch step to the front with your left foot, allowing the ball of the foot to strike the deck before the heel (Step). Fifteen inches are measured from the rear of the left heel to the rear of the right heel. At the same time, begin to swing your arms six inches to the front and three inches to the rear of your legs. You will continue to march, taking 120, 15-inch steps per minute, swinging your arms six inches to the front and three inches to the rear of your legs, palms inboard, and fingers in a natural curl until given another command.

2. While Marching Forward at Quick Time. Assume you are marching forward at Quick Time and you receive the command, Half Step MARCH. The command of execution may be given as either foot strikes the deck. For this example the command of execution is given as the left foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution, MARCH, your next step will be one more 30-inch step to the front with your right foot (Step). Your next step will be a 15-inch step to the front with your left foot, allowing the ball of the foot to strike the deck before the heel (Step). Fifteen inches are measured from the rear of the left heel to the rear of the right heel. You will continue to march, taking 120, 15-inch steps per minute, swinging your arms six inches to the front and three inches to the rear of your legs, palms inboard, and fingers in a natural curl until given another command.

2.9. MARK TIME

(P) To march in place at Quick Time cadence.

(C) No counts.

(W) Halted at Attention, Double Timing in Place, marching at Half Step and marching forward at Quick Time.

(C) Mark Time, MARCH.

1. From the Halt. Assume you are halted at Attention and you receive the command, Mark Time MARCH. On the preparatory command, Mark Time, shift the weight of your body to the right leg without noticeable movement. On the command of execution, MARCH, take a two-inch vertical step in place with your left foot. Two inches are measured from the ball of the foot to the deck. The heel is four inches from the deck. At the same time, begin swinging your arms six inches to the front and three inches to the rear of your legs. You will continue marching in place, taking 120, two-inch vertical alternating steps per minute, swinging your arms six inches to the front and three inches to the rear of your legs, palms inboard, and fingers in a natural curl. You will continue marching in place, taking two-inch vertical alternating steps per minute until given another command.

2. While Double Timing in Place. Assume you are Double Timing in Place and you receive the command, Mark Time MARCH. The command of execution may be given as either foot strikes the deck. For this example the command is given as the left foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution, MARCH, your next step will be one more six-inch vertical step in place with your right foot (Step). Your second step will be a two-inch vertical step in place with your left foot (Step). Two inches are measured from the ball of the foot to the deck. The heel is four inches from the deck. At the same time reduce the cadence to 120 steps per minute and lower the arms to the Quick Time position. You will continue marching in place, taking 120, two-inch vertical alternating steps per minute, swinging your arms six inches to the front and three inches to the rear of your legs, palms inboard, and fingers in a natural curl until given another command.

3. While Marching at Half Step. Assume you are marching at Half Step and you receive the command, Mark Time MARCH. The command of execution may be given as either foot strikes the deck. For this example the command of execution is given as the left foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution, MARCH, your next step will be one more 15-inch step to the front with your right foot (Step). Your second step will be to bring the left foot alongside the right foot, as in a Halt (Step). Your third step, without a loss of cadence, will be a two-inch vertical step in place with your right foot (Step). Two inches are measured from the ball of your foot to the deck. The heel is four inches from the deck. You will continue marching in place, taking 120, two-inch vertical steps per minute, swinging your arms six inches to the front and three inches to the rear of your legs, palms inboard, and fingers in a natural curl until given another command.

4. While Marching at Quick Time. Assume you are marching at Quick Time and receive the command, Mark Time MARCH. The command of execution may be given as either foot strikes the deck. For this example the command is given as the right foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution, MARCH, your next step will be one more 30-inch step to the front with your left foot (Step). Your second step will be to bring the right foot alongside the left foot, as in a Halt (Step). Your next step, without a loss of cadence, will be a two-inch vertical step in place with the left foot (Step). You will continue marking time, taking 120 two-inch vertical alternating steps per minute, swinging your arms six inches to the front, three inches to the rear of your legs, palms inboard, and fingers in a natural curl until given another command.

2.9. TO MARCH BY THE FLANK

(P) To change direction of march by 90 degrees.

(C) No counts.

(W) When marching at Quick Time.

(C) By the Right (Left) Flank, MARCH.

1. Marching Forward at Quick Time. Assume you are marching forward at a quick time and you receive the command By The Right (Left) Flank MARCH. The command of execution will be given as the foot in the direction of the movement strikes the deck. On the command of execution, MARCH, your next step will be to take one more 30-inch step with the outside foot. The second step will be a 30-inch step in the direction with the inside foot as you pivot on the ball of the outside foot. The legs remain straight without stiffness and the arms continue their natural swing, but are not allowed to swing wide from the body. The third step will be a 30-inch step in the new direction. You will continue to march at quick time until given another command.

2.10. TO MARCH TO THE REAR

(P) To march to the rear for a short distance.

(C) No counts.

(W) From the halt, marching forward at a quick time.

(C) To The Rear MARCH.

1. From the Halt. Assume you are halted at the position of Attention and receive the command, To The Rear MARCH. On the preparatory command of To The Rear, shift the weight of your body to the right foot without noticeable movement. On the command of execution MARCH, place the left foot approximately 30 inches and directly in front of your right foot (Step). Your next step will be to face 180 degrees to the right about by pivoting on the balls of both feet

(Step). The legs remain straight without stiffness and the arms swing naturally, but are not allowed to swing wide from the body. Your next step, without a loss of cadence, will be a 30-inch step in the new direction (Step). You will continue to march at Quick Time until given another command.

2. While Marching Forward at a Quick Time. Assume you are marching forward at a quick time and you receive the command, To The Rear MARCH. The command of execution will be given as the right foot strikes the deck, as this involves a movement to the right. At the command of execution, MARCH, your next step will be to place your left foot approximately 30" and directly in front of your right foot (Step). Your next step will be to face 180 degrees to the right about by

pivoting on the balls of both feet (Step). The legs remain straight without stiffness and the arms continue their natural swing but are not allowed to swing wide of the body. Your next step, without a loss of cadence will be to take a 30" step with your left foot in the new direction. You will continue to march in the new direction at a quick time cadence until given another command.

2.11. CHANGE STEP

- (P) Change the cadence count but not the rhythm.
- (C) No counts.
- (W) Marking Time or Double Time in Place, Marching forward at Quick or Double Time.
- (C) Change Step MARCH.

1. While Marking Time or Double Time in Place. Assume you are Marking Time or Double Timing in Place and receive the command Change Step, MARCH. The command of execution will be given as the right foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution, MARCH, your next steps will be two more 2-inch vertical steps in place with your left foot (Step-Step). The thumbs will remain along the seams of the trousers during the two vertical steps. Your next step will be to take a 2-inch vertical step in place with your right foot, swinging your arms to conform with the change in step (Step). You will continue to Mark Time or Double Time in Place until given another command.

2. While Marching Forward at Quick or Double Time. Assume you are marching forward at Quick or Double Time and receive the command, Change Step MARCH. The command of execution, MARCH, will be given as the right foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution, MARCH, your next step will be one more 30 or 36-inch step to the front with your left foot (Step). Your next step, with a straight leg, will be to place the toe of your right foot near the heel of your left foot and immediately step off with the left foot (Step-Step). The thumbs will remain along the seams of the trousers during the Change Step. You will continue to march at Quick or Double Time until given another command.

2.12. TO MARCH AT REST

- (P) To march at Ease or Rest (Route Step).
- (C) No counts.
- (W) Marching forward at Quick Time.
- (C) At ease MARCH; Route Step MARCH.

1. To March at Ease. Assume you are marching forward at Quick Time and receive the command, At Ease MARCH. The command of execution may be given as either foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution MARCH, you are no longer required to march at the position of Attention in cadence, but you must keep your alignment, cover, interval and distance. Silence must be maintained. You will continue to march until given another command. The only command you may receive while marching At Ease is Squad, Platoon or Company, ATTENTION. On the command of execution, ATTENTION, you will pick up the step as soon as possible. The unit commander will count cadence until the midshipmen are in step.

2. To March at Route Step. Assume you are marching forward at Quick Time and you receive the command, Route Step MARCH. The command of execution, MARCH, may be given as either foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution, MARCH, you are no longer required

to march at the position of Attention in cadence, but you must keep your alignment, cover, interval and distance. You may talk in a low conversational tone. You will continue to march until given another command. The only command you may receive while marching at Route Step is Squad, Platoon or Company, ATTENTION. On the command of execution, ATTENTION, you will pick up the step as soon as possible. The unit commander will count cadence until the midshipmen are in step.

2.13. EYES RIGHT (LEFT)

(P) Used as a courtesy to reviewing officers and dignitaries during parades and ceremonies.

(C) One Count.

(W) Halted at Attention or marching at Quick Time.

(C) Eyes RIGHT (LEFT); Ready FRONT.

1. Eyes Right.

(a) While Halted at Attention. Assume you are halted at Attention. Upon the approach of the reviewing officer, the unit commander will command, Eyes RIGHT. On the command of execution, RIGHT, and for the count of one, all members of the formation will smartly turn their heads to the right 45 degrees. The shoulders remain square to the front. There is no command to terminate this movement. When the reviewing officers come into your line of vision, you will follow the reviewing officer's movement with your head and eyes until they are straight to the front. At this time the movement is terminated, and you will remain at the position of Attention until given another command.

(b) March at Quick Time. While marching forward at Quick Time the unit commander will give the command six paces from the reviewing officer. The command of execution will be given as the right foot strikes the deck, as this is a movement to the right. On the command of execution, RIGHT, and for the count of one, your next step will be a 30-inch step to the front with your left foot. At the same time, all files except the right most file will smartly turn their head and eyes 45 degrees to the right (Step). The shoulders remain square to the front. You will continue to march until given the next command. The command to terminate this movement is, Ready, FRONT. The command of execution, FRONT, is given as the last rank is six paces beyond the reviewing officer, and is given as the left foot strikes the deck, as this involves a movement to the left. On the command of execution, FRONT, your next step will be a 30-inch step to the front with your right foot. At the same time, all who have executed Eyes Right will turn their head and eyes to the front (Step). You will continue to march until given another command.

2. Eyes Left. The movement of Eyes Left may be executed only while marching and is normally done during street parades, when the reviewing stand is on the left. While marching at Quick Time, the Unit Commander will give the command six paces from the reviewing officer. The command of execution is given as the left foot strikes the deck, as this involves a movement to the left. On the command of execution, LEFT, and for the count of one, your next step will be a 30-inch step to the front with your right foot. At the same time, and all files, except the left most file, will smartly turn their head and eyes 45 degrees to the left (Step). The shoulders remain square to the front. The members of the left file will keep their head and eyes to the front. You will continue to march until given the next command. The command to terminate this movement is Ready FRONT. The command of execution is given when the last rank is six paces beyond the reviewing officer, and is given as the right foot strikes the deck, as this involves a movement to the right. On the command of execution, FRONT, your next step is a 30-inch step to the front with your left foot. At the same time, all files that have executed Eyes Left will smartly turn their head and eyes to the front (Step). You will continue to march until

given another command.

2.14. HALT

(P) To halt the unit.

(C) Quick Time - 2 Counts. Double Time - 3 Counts.

(W) Quick Time, Double Time, Mark Time, Double Time in Place, Half step, Back Step and Side Step. (Halt during Backward March and Side Step, will be explained with the movements).

(C) Squad, platoon, or Company HALT.

1. To Halt While Marching Forward at Quick Time. Assume you are marching forward at Quick Time and you receive the command Squad HALT. The command of execution may be given as either foot strikes the deck. For this example, the command of execution, HALT will be given as the left foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution, HALT, and for the count of one, you will take one more 30-inch step to the front with your right foot (Step). Your next step, for the second count of halt, will be to bring your left heel against the right heel and assume the position of Attention (Step). You will remain in this position until given another command.

2. To Halt While Marching at a Half Step. Halt While Marching at a Half Step is executed the same as to halt from a quick time. The only deference is that the length of step is 15" as opposed to 30" in quick time.

3. To Halt While Marching at Double Time Cadence. Assume you are marching forward at a double time and you receive the command, Squad HALT. The command of execution may be given as either foot strikes the deck. For this example the command is given as the left foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution, HALT, your next step and for the first count of halt, would be one more 36" step to the front with your right foot (Step). Your next step and for the second count of halt, would be a 30" step to the front with your left foot decreasing the cadence and lowering the arms to the quick time position (Step). Your next step and for the third count of halt, you would smartly bring the right heel against the left heel and assume the position of attention (Step). You will remain in this position until given another command.

4. To Halt While Marking Time. Assume you are Marking Time and you receive the command, Squad HALT. The command of execution may be given as either foot strikes the deck. For this example the command of execution is given as the left foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution, HALT, and for the count of one, you will take one more two-inch vertical step in place with the right foot (Step). Your next step, for the second count of Halt, will be a two-inch vertical step in place with the left foot, smartly bringing the left heel against the right heel, assuming the position of Attention (Step). You will remain in this position until given another command.

5. To Halt While Double Timing in Place. Assume you are Double Timing in Place and you receive the command, Squad HALT. The command of execution may be given as either foot strikes the deck. For this example, the command is given as the left foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution, HALT, and for the count of one, you will take one more six-inch vertical step in place with the right foot (Step). Your second step, for the second count of halt, will be a two-inch vertical step in place with the left foot, decreasing the cadence and lowering the arms to the quick time position (Step). Your third step, for the third count of Halt, will be a two-inch vertical step in place with the right foot, bringing the right heel smartly against the left heel and assuming the position of Attention (Step). You will remain in this position until given another command.

2.15. SIDE STEP

(P) To move the unit a short distance to the right or left.

(C) No counts, however, there is a cadence count of 1-2.

(W) Halted at Attention.

(C) Right Step MARCH, Left Step MARCH.

1. Right Step. Assume you are halted at Attention and you receive the command, Right Step MARCH. On the preparatory command, Right Step, shift the weight of your body to the left leg without noticeable movement. On the command of execution, MARCH, and for the cadence count of one, place the right foot 12 inches to the right of the left foot. Twelve inches are measured from the inside of the left heel to the inside of the right heel. The heels will remain together on line. The body weight is evenly distributed on both legs. The legs are straight without stiffness, and the thumbs remain along the seams of the trousers. For the cadence count of two, smartly bring the left heel against the right heel as in the position of Attention. You will continue taking 12-inch right steps at 120 steps per minute, until given another command. The only command you may receive while Right Stepping is Squad, Platoon, or Company Halt. Both the preparatory command and the command of execution must be given when the heels are together. On the command of execution HALT, and for the count of one, take one more 12-inch step to the right with the right foot (Step). Your next step, and for the second count of halt, smartly bring the left heel against the right heel, assuming the position of Attention (Step). You will remain in this position until given another command.

2. Left Step. Assume you are halted at Attention and you receive the command, Left Step MARCH. On the preparatory command, Left Step, shift the weight of your body to the right leg without noticeable movement. On the command of execution, MARCH, and for the cadence count of one, place the left foot 12 inches to the left of the right foot. Twelve inches are measured from the inside of the left heel to the inside of the right heel. The heels will remain on line. The body weight is evenly distributed on both legs. The legs are straight without stiffness, and the thumbs will remain along the trouser seams. For the cadence count of two, smartly bring the right heel against the left heel as in the position of Attention. You will continue taking 12-inch left steps at 120 steps per minute, until given another command. The only command you may receive while Left Stepping is Squad, Platoon, or Company HALT. Both the preparatory command and the command of execution must be given when the heels are together. On the command of execution HALT, and for the count of one, take one more 12-inch step to the left with the left foot (Step). Your next step, and for the second count of Halt, smartly bring the right heel against the left heel, assuming the position of Attention (Step). You will remain in this position until given another command.

2.16. BACK STEP

(P) March the unit backward for a short distance.

(C) No Counts.

(W) Halted at Attention.

(C) Backward MARCH.

1. Assume you are halted at Attention and you receive the command, Backward MARCH. On the preparatory command, Backward, shift the weight of your body to the right leg without noticeable movement. On the command of execution, MARCH, take a 15-inch step backward

with the left foot, allowing the ball of the foot to strike the deck before the heel (Step). Fifteen-inches are measured from the rear of the left heel to the rear of the right heel. At the same time begin to swing your arms six inches to the front and three inches to the rear of your legs, with palms inboard, and fingers in a natural curl. The only command you may receive while marching backward is Halt. The command of execution may be given as either foot strikes the deck. For this example, the command of execution will be given as the left foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution, HALT, and for the count of one, you will take one more 15-inch step backward with your right foot (Step). Your next step and for the second count of Halt, you will smartly bring the left heel against the right heel and assume the position of Attention (Step). You will remain in this position until given another command.

CHAPTER 3
MANUAL OF ARMS WITH THE M14 SERVICE RIFLE

<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
3.0	General
3.1	Rules for Rifle Manual
3.2	Position of Order Arms
3.3	Rest positions with the rifle
3.4	Trails arms from order arms
3.5	Port Arms
3.6	Right Shoulder Arms
3.7	Left Shoulder Arms
3.8	Present Arms
3.9	Inspection Arms (without magazine)
3.10	Rifle salute
3.11	Sling and un-sling Arms
3.12	Fix Bayonets and Unfix Bayonets
3.13	Stack Arms
3.14	Take arms

3.0. GENERAL

1. This chapter is designed to provide detailed instructions for the manual of arms for the M14 service rifle for ceremonial purposes.
2. Execute “**FALL IN**” with the rifle at order arms.
3. Facings, alignments, and short distance marching movements are executed from order arms. Side step, backward march, open and close ranks, and close and extend are short distance movements. Forward march may be given from order arms to march units forward for a short distance. When these movements are commanded while at order arms, it is necessary to come automatically to trail arms on the command of execution for the movement. The rifle is returned to order arms upon halting.
4. Before a command for any marching movement is given to armed troops, they are faced in the direction of march and their weapons brought to right shoulder, port, or sling arms by the appropriate command. After a marching movement has been completed and it is desired to execute a facing movement, the command to order or un-sling arms is given, followed by the command for the facing movement.
5. When in a position other than sling arms, the troops must come to port arms for double time. When the troops are in formation, the commander gives the appropriate commands.

3.1. RULES FOR RIFLE MANUAL

1. The term “at the balance” refers to the point on the rifle (Figure 3-1) just forward of the magazine well. In this position the little finger of the left hand is placed on the lower band. While this is not the true balance of the rifle, it is used as a reference point for instructional purposes and to facilitate the manipulation of the weapon while performing the manual of arms.

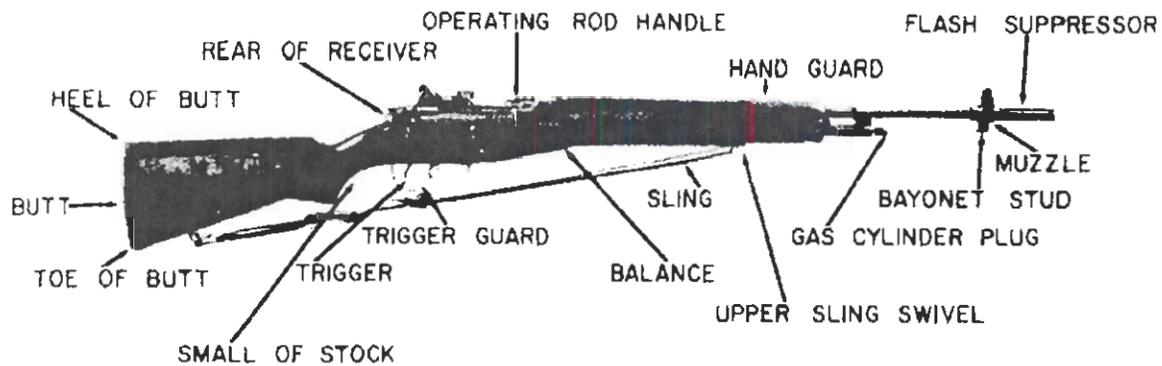


Figure 3.1.--M14 Rifle Nomenclature.

2. The position of the rifle known as “diagonally across the body” (Figure 3.2) is as follows:

a. The left hand is at the balance, with the thumb and fingers grasping the rifle and sling. To do this, extend and join the fingers so as to form a “U” with the thumb.

b. The barrel is up and at such an angle that it bisects the juncture of the neck and shoulder. The heel of the butt is on line with the right hip (Figure 3.2).

c. The rifle is held at a height that allows the right forearm to be horizontal when the small of the stock is grasped with the right hand.

d. The distance of the rifle from the body depends upon the confirmation of the body.

3. The cadence for rifle movement is quick time, but in the early stages of instruction the movements are done more slowly until the troops can execute them with precision. They are then practiced until the proper cadence is acquired.

4. The manual for the rifle is executed while standing at the position of attention. To add interest to drill and to lessen fatigue on long marches, movements between right and left shoulder and port arms may be commanded when marching at attention in quick time.

a. To move the rifle from the right shoulder to the left shoulder, “**Left Shoulder, ARMS**” is commanded as the left foot strikes the ground. The first count of this movement is executed as the right foot strikes the ground and the left arm is swinging forward in a natural arc.



Figure 3.2.--Rifle Held Diagonally Across the Body.

b. To move the rifle from the left shoulder to the right shoulder, "**Right Shoulder, ARMS**" is commanded as the right foot strikes the ground. The first count of this movement is executed as the left foot strikes the ground and the right arm is swinging forward in a natural arc.

5. The following positions are commanded from order arms only: inspection arms, trail arms, sling arms, fix and unfix bayonets, and the rest positions at order arms. Port arms is the only command that may be given from inspection arms.

6. The manual of arms with the magazine in the rifle is restricted to inspection arms, port arms, sling and un-sling arms, order arms, trail arms, and fix and unfix bayonets.

3.2. POSITION OF ORDER ARMS

(P) The basic position of the rifle.

(C) No Counts.

(W) Halted.

(C) Squad, Platoon, or Company ATTENTION; FALL IN.

1. Order arms is the position of the individual at attention with the rifle. It is assumed on the commands "**ATTENTION**" from any of the rest positions except fallout. Order arms is assumed on the command "**FALL IN,**" and on the command "**Order, ARMS,**" from any position in the manual except inspection arms and sling arms.

2. At order arms the position of attention is maintained except for the right arm and rifle. The rifle butt is placed on the ground with the barrel to the rear and the toe of the butt against and on line with the toe of the right shoe. The upper part of the hand guard is grasped with the right hand in a "V" formed by the fingers and the thumb. The fingers are placed diagonally so the tips of the index finger and the thumb are grasping the sides of the stock; the right arm is kept behind the rifle so the thumb is along the trouser seam (Figure 3-3).

3.3. REST POSITIONS WITH THE RIFLE

(P) To give the troops a rest from the position of attention.

(C) Parade rest, at ease, and rest are one-count movements. Fall out is not a precision movement; it has no counts.

(W) Parade Rest - Halted at Order Arms.

At Ease or Rest – Halted at Order Arms.

Fall Out – Halted at Order Arms.

(C) Parade REST, AT EASE, REST, or FALL OUT.

1. Rest positions with the rifle are commanded and executed as without arms, with the following exceptions:

2. On the command "**Parade, REST,**" the left foot is placed 12 inches from and on line with the right foot. The rifle butt is kept against the right foot, the toe of the butt on line with the toe of the shoe. The barrel of the rifle rests against the hip along the seam of the trousers as in the position of attention. The grasp of the rifle is unchanged. The left hand is placed behind the back just below the belt line with the fingers and thumb extended and joined and the palm facing the rear (Figure 3.4).

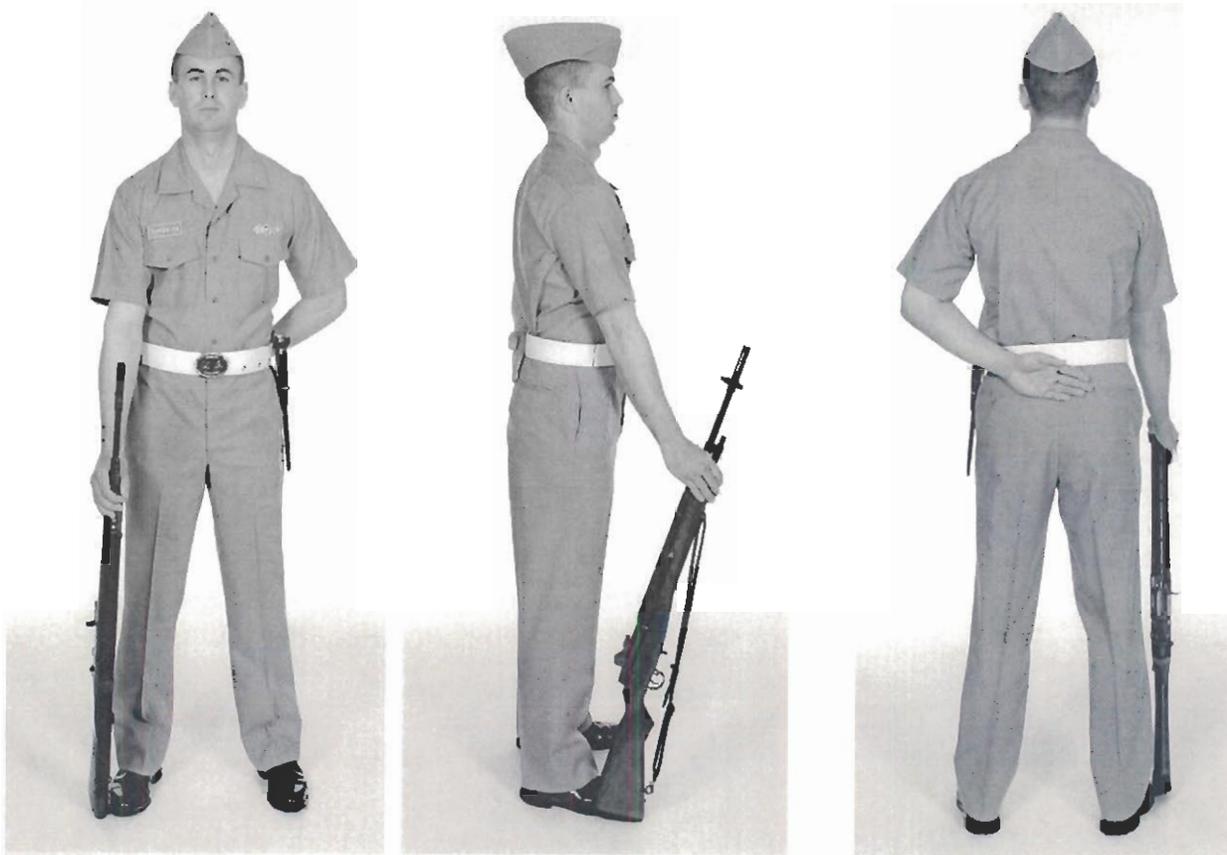
3. On the command "**AT EASE**" or "**REST,**" the right foot remains in place and the rifle is held as in parade rest with the right arm relaxed slightly.

4. When at sling arms, rest positions are commanded and executed as described in paragraph 3.13.

5. Armed troops must be at attention at order arms, port arms, stack arms, or un-sling arms before **"FALL OUT"** may be given.



Figure 3.3.--Order Arms.



a. Front View.

b. Side view

c. Rear View.

Figure 3.4.--Parade Rest.

3.4. TRAILS ARMS FROM ORDER ARMS

(P) Used as a teaching technique only.

(C) One Counts.

(W) Halted or at Order Arms.

(C) Trail ARMS.

1. For instructional purposes, the command "**Trail, ARMS**" may be used to teach the position at a halt. At the command "**ARMS,**" the rifle is raised vertically 3 inches off the ground with the wrist straight and the thumb along the seam of the trousers; the grasp of the rifle does not change (Figure 3.5). This movement is executed in one count.

2. At the command "**Order, ARMS,**" the rifle is lowered vertically to the position of order arms. For instructional purposes when "**Trail, ARMS**" is commanded, the rifle is held at trail arms until "**Order, ARMS**" is given

3. Trail arms is used for short distance movements. If a marching movement (a side step, back step, or forward march) is ordered while at order arms come to trail arms automatically on the command of execution for the marching movement. The same applies for facing movements, while at order arms. Whenever trail arms is automatically assumed, come to order arms, without command, upon completion of the marching or facing movement.



Figure 3.5.-- Trail Arms.

3.5. PORT ARMS

(P) To bring the rifle to the position of port arms.

(C) Two Counts.

(W) Halted or at Order Arms.

(C) Port ARMS.

1. The command is “**Port, ARMS.**”

2. This movement is executed in two counts from order arms. At the command “**ARMS,**” the rifle is raised diagonally across the body with the right hand; the left hand grasps the rifle at the balance. The right elbow is held down without strain. On the second count, the rifle is re-grasped with the right hand at the small of the stock, fingers and thumb closed around the stock. The right forearm is horizontal and the elbows are against the sides (Figure 3.6).

3. From port arms to order arms is a three-count movement. At the command “**ARMS,**” the right hand is moved to re-grasp the upper part of the hand guard without moving the rifle (Figure 3.6). On the second count, the left hand is removed from the balance, and the rifle is lowered to the right side with the right hand until the butt is 3 inches from the ground. The left hand is placed immediately below the bayonet stud, fingers and thumb extended and joined, palm to the rear, to steady the rifle and hold the barrel vertical (Figure 3.7). On the third count, the left hand is cut sharply to the side while the rifle is lowered gently to the ground, and the position of order arms is assumed.

(P) To bring the rifle to order arms.

(C) Three Counts.

(W) Halted or at Port Arms.

(C) Order ARMS.



a. Count One.



b. Count Two.

Figure 3.6.--Port Arms from Order Arms.



a. Count One.



b. Count Two.



c. Count Three.

Figure 3.7.--Order Arms from Port Arms.

3.6. RIGHT SHOULDER ARMS

(P) To bring the rifle top the right shoulder.

(C) Four Counts.

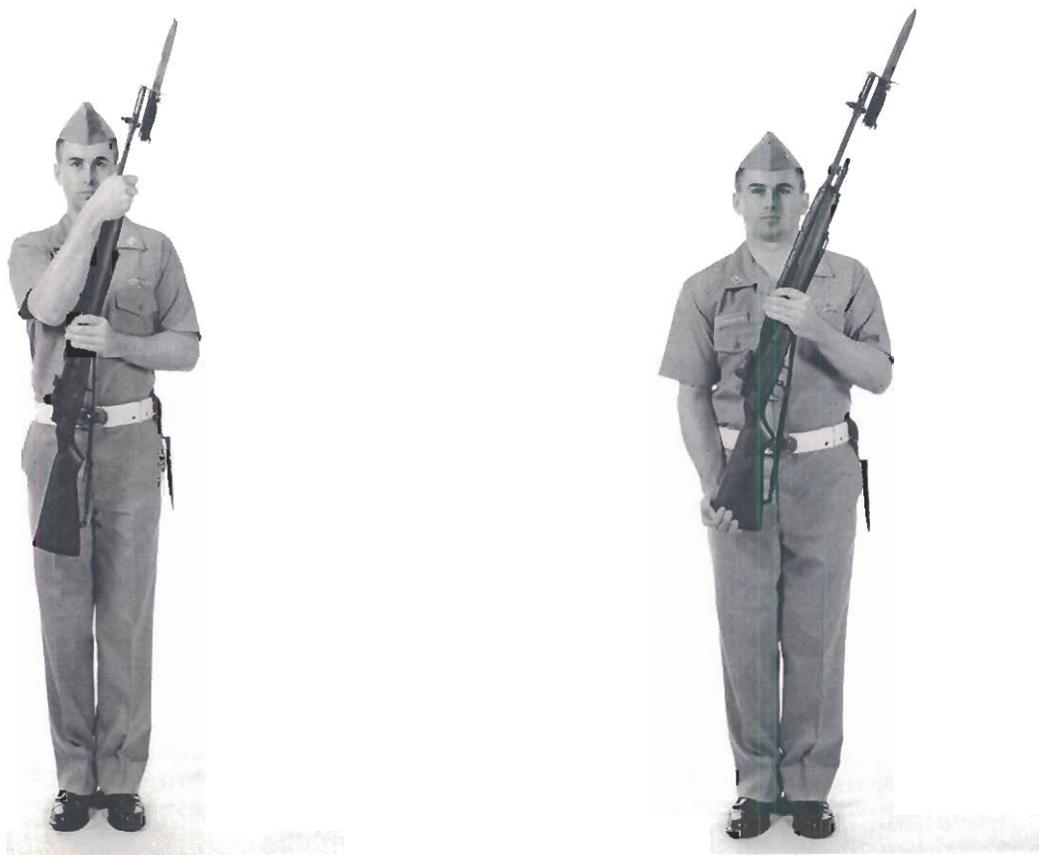
(W) Halted at Order Arms.

(C) Right Shoulder ARMS.

1. When executed from order arms, right shoulder arms is a four-count movement. At the command "**ARMS,**" the first count of port arms is executed as described in paragraph 3.6. The right elbow is held down without strain. On the second count, the rifle is re-grasped at the butt with the right hand, the heel of the butt between the first two fingers, and the thumb and fingers closed around the heel with the thumb and forefinger touching (Figure 3.8). On the third count the rifle is placed on the right shoulder with the grasp of the right hand unchanged. At the same time, the left hand is moved from the balance to the small of the stock where it is used to guide the rifle to the shoulder. The thumb and fingers are extended and joined with the palm turned toward the body. The first joint of the left forefinger touches the rear of the receiver. The left elbow is kept down. On the fourth count, the left hand is cut smartly back to its position by the side, as at attention.

2. The return to order arms is a four-count movement. On the command “**ARMS,**” the rifle butt is pulled quickly toward the body with the right hand. As the rifle clears the shoulder, the right hand smartly twists the stock 90 degrees in a clockwise direction causing the rifle to be guided diagonally across the body. At the same time the left hand is brought up to catch the rifle at the balance, smartly and audibly. On the second count, the right hand is moved up to grasp the upper part of the hand guard. The third and fourth counts are executed the same as the second and third counts used in executing order arms from port arms (paragraph 3.6.).

- (P) To bring the rifle to the order.
- (C) Four Counts.
- (W) Halted at Right Shoulder Arms.
- (C) Order ARMS.



a. Count One.

b. Count Two.

Figure 3.8.--Order Arms to Right Shoulder Arms.

3. Right shoulder arms from port arms is a three-count movement. On the first count, the rifle is grasped at the butt with the right hand as in coming to right shoulder from order arms. The last two counts are the same as the last two counts in moving from order to right shoulder arms.

- (P) To bring the rifle to the right shoulder.
- (C) Three Counts.
- (W) Halted or marching at quick time at Port Arms.
- (C) Right Shoulder ARMS.

4. Port arms from right shoulder arms is a two-count movement. The first count is the same as the first count from right shoulder to order arms. On the second count, the rifle is re-grasped with the right hand at the small of the stock in the position of port arms.



c. Count Three.



d. Count Four.

Figure 3.8.--Order Arms to Right Shoulder Arms.

3.7. LEFT SHOULDER ARMS

(P) To bring the rifle to the left shoulder.

(C) Four Counts.

(W) Halted or at Order Arms.

(C) Left Shoulder ARMS.

1. To move the rifle to left shoulder arms from the order, the rifle is brought to port arms in the first two counts (Figure 3.6). On the third count, the rifle is placed on the left shoulder with the right hand and at the same time the stock of the rifle is driven smartly and audibly into the palm of the left hand as the right arm comes across the body. The butt is grasped with the left hand (Figure 3.9). On the fourth count, the right hand is cut smartly to the side as in the position of attention (Figure 3.9).

2. Port arms from left shoulder arms is a two-count movement. On the first count, the right hand moves up and across the body and grasps the small of the stock and the right arm is pressed against the body (Figure 3.9). On the second count, the rifle is brought from the shoulder and diagonally across the body with the right hand and re-grasped at the balance with the left hand as in the position of port arms (Figure 3.6).

(P) To bring the rifle to the position of port arms.

(C) Two Counts.

(W) Halted or marching at quick time at Left Shoulder Arms.

(C) Port ARMS.

3. Order arms or right shoulder arms from left shoulder arms is a five-count movement. On the first two counts, the rifle is brought to port arms. On the last three counts, it is possible to go to order arms or right shoulder arms as described in paragraphs 3-6 and 3-7.

(P) To bring the rifle to the order.

(C) Five Counts.

(W) Halted at Left Shoulder Arms.

(C) Order ARMS.



a. Count One.



b. Count Two.

Figure 3-9.--Order Arms to Left Shoulder Arms.

3.8. PRESENT ARMS

(P) Used as a salute to persons and colors during parades and ceremonies.

(C) Two Counts.

(W) Halted at Order Arms.

(C) Present ARMS.

1. Order arms to present arms is a two-count movement. On the first count, the rifle is raised and carried to the center of the body. It is held vertical from the body with the front sight to the rear. The right elbow is down. The rifle and sling are grasped at the balance with the left hand. The left forearm is horizontal and the elbow is against the side (Figure 3-10). On the second count, the right hand re-grasps the rifle at the small of the stock.

2. Order arms from present arms is a three-count movement. On the first count, the rifle is grasped at the upper part of the hand guard with the right hand with the right elbow kept down and against the side. The rifle is lowered to the ground with the right hand on counts two and three to order arms (Figure 3.11).



c. Count Three.



d. Count Four.

Figure 3.9.--Order Arms to Left Shoulder Arms--Continued.

(P) To bring the rifle to the order.

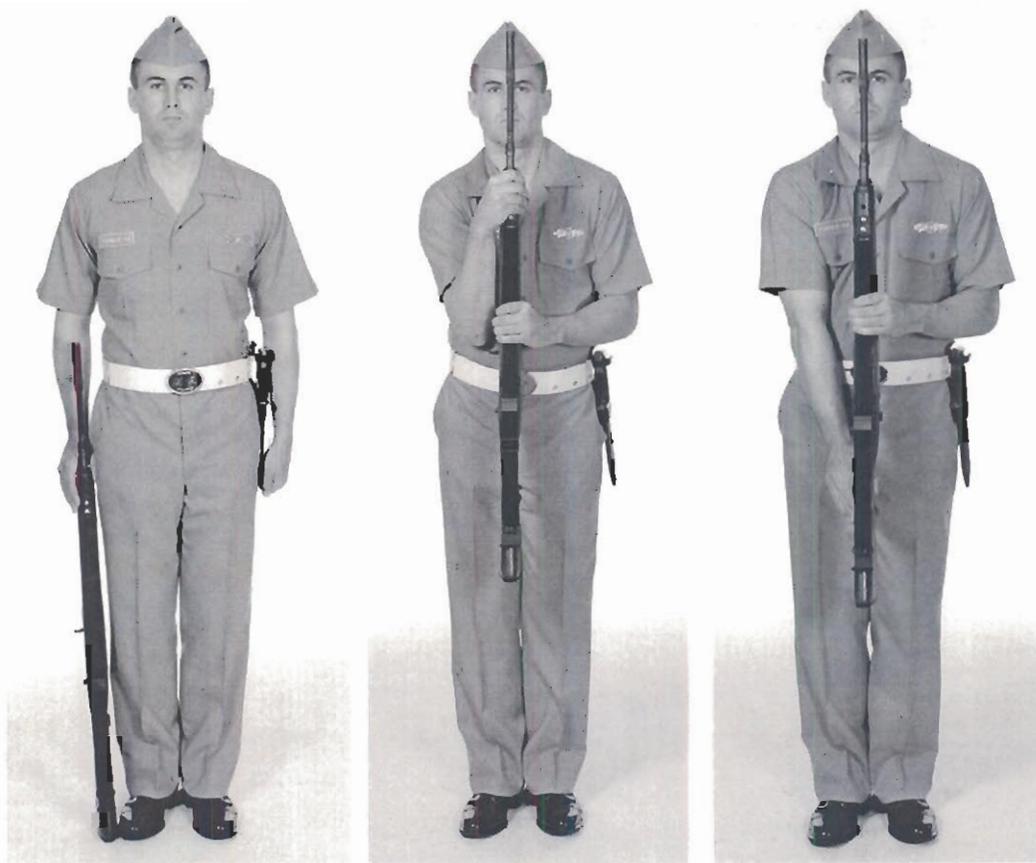
(C) Three Counts.

(W) Halted at Present Arms.

(C) Order ARMS.

3. Port arms from present arms is executed in one count. The rifle is raised and twisted with the right hand, the muzzle moves to the left, the rifle is re-grasped at the balance with the left hand (Figure 3.6).

4. Present arms from port arms is executed in one count. The rifle is lowered and twisted with the right hand while being moved into a vertical position where it is re-grasped at the balance with the left hand.

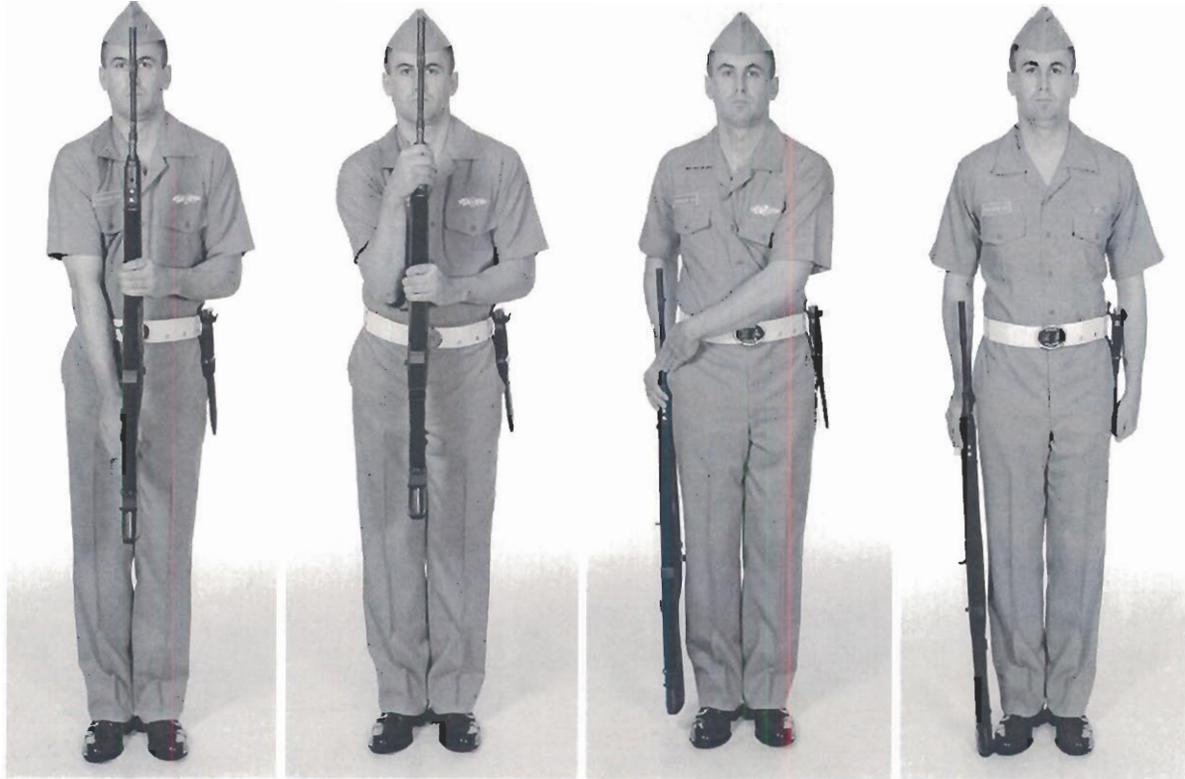


a. Start.

b. Count One.

c. Count Two.

Figure 3.10.--Order Arms to Present Arms.



a. Present Arms. b. 1st Count. c. 2nd Count. d. 3rd Count.

Figure 3.11.--Order Arms form Present Arms.

3.9. INSPECTION ARMS (WITHOUT MAGAZINE)

- (P) To inspect the rifle.
- (C) Four Counts (only from order arms).
- (W) Halted at Order Arms.
- (C) Inspection ARMS.

1. 1st Count. At the command “**ARMS**,” the rifle is raised diagonally across the body with the right hand and is grasped with the left hand at the balance as in the first count of port arms.
2. 2nd Count. On the second count, the right hand grasp is released and the right hand slides down the rifle with the fingers extended and joined, until the knife-edge of the hand comes in contact with the operating rod handle. At this time, the thumb is on the opposite side of the receiver.
3. 3rd Count. On the third count, the operating rod handle is pressed sharply to the rear and the bolt lock is depressed with the thumb so that the bolt is locked in the rearmost position. At the same time, the head and eyes are lowered to check the receiver.

4. 4th Count. On the fourth count, having found the receiver empty or having emptied it, the head and eyes are raised to the front and the rifle is re-grasped at the small of the stock as in port arms. For the count of four, push the operating rod handle sharply to the rear and lock the bolt to the rear by pressing the bolt lock with the thumb of the right hand. At the same time, lower the head and eyes to check the receiver. This terminates the count of four.

5. **“Port, ARMS”** is the only command that is given from inspection arms. On the preparatory command, the grip on the small of the stock is relaxed to permit the index finger to hook around the operating rod handle, pulling it slightly to the rear so that the bolt lock will be released (Figure 3.11.a). At the command **“ARMS,”** the operating rod handle is released, the trigger pulled, and the small of the stock re-grasped in the position of port arms.



a. Count One.



b. Count Two.

Figure 3-11.—Inspection Arms without Magazine.

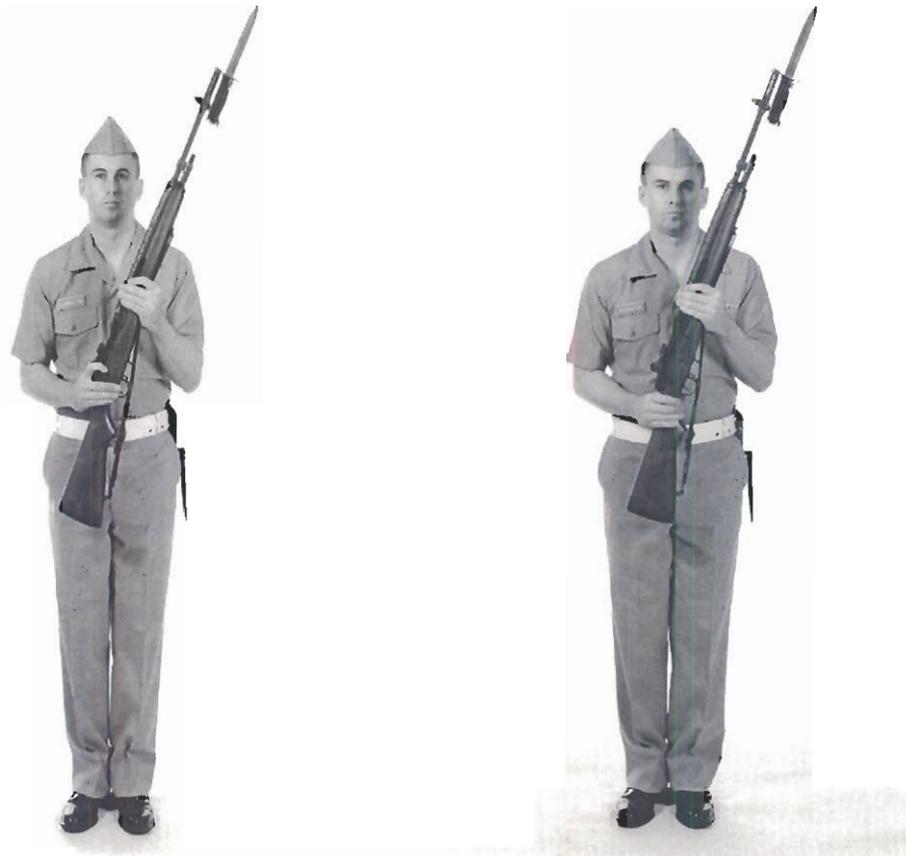


c. Count Three.



d. Count Four.

Figure 3-11.--Inspection Arms without Magazine.



a. Movement to "Port."

b. Movement to "Arms."

Figure 3-11a.---Port Arms from Inspection Arms.

3.10. RIFLE SALUTE

(P) To render courtesy to members of the Armed Forces and to colors when you are armed with a rifle.

(C) One Count.

(W) The requirements that pertain to the hand salute also pertain to the rifle salute.

(C) Rifle SALUTE; Ready TWO. (These commands are used for teaching purposes only).

1. This movement may be executed from order arms, trail arms, right shoulder arms, or left shoulder arms. For instructional purposes, the command "**Rifle, SALUTE**" may be used. The rifle salute is a two-count movement.

2. When at order arms, the left arm moves across the body on the first count, with the forearm and wrist straight, fingers and thumb extended and joined, and palm down. The first joint of the

forefinger touches the rifle at a point below the bayonet stud (Figure 3.13). If not in the ranks, the head and eyes turn toward the person or color saluted. On the second count, the left hand is cut smartly to the side and the head and eyes are turned to the front.

3. When saluting at trail arms, the movements are identical with those for saluting at order arms, except that the rifle is held in the trail arms position.

4. At right shoulder arms, the movement is executed by moving the left arm across the chest and touching the first joint of the forefinger to the rear of the receiver. The left elbow is held so that the left forearm is horizontal. Fingers, thumb, and wrist are held as described above. The palm is down (Figure 3.14). The second count of the rifle salute at right shoulder arms is executed by cutting the left hand smartly to the side.

5. At left shoulder arms, the movement is executed by moving the right arm across the chest and touching the first joint of the forefinger to the rear of the receiver. The right elbow is held so that the right forearm is horizontal. Fingers, thumb, and wrist are held as described in b, above. The palm is down (Figure 3.14). The second count of the rifle salute at left shoulder arms is executed by cutting the right hand smartly to the side.

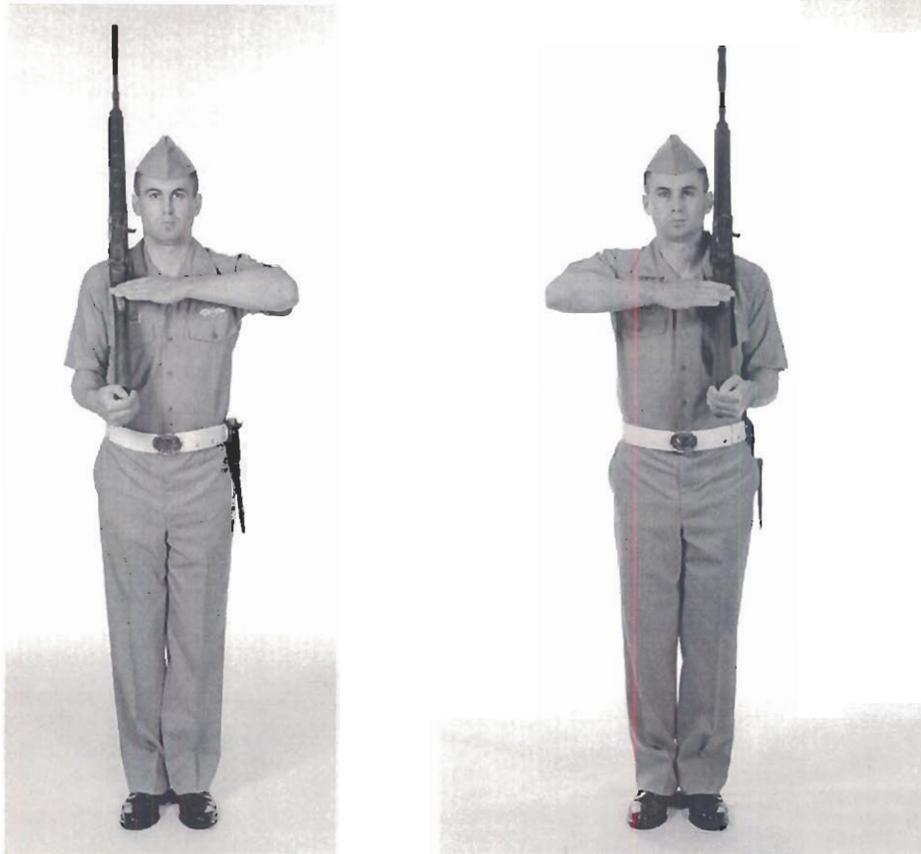


a. Order Arms Position.



b. Trail Arms Position.

Figure 3.13.--Rifle Salute at Order Arms and Trail Arms.



a. Right Shoulder Position.

b. Left Shoulder Position.

Figure 3.14.--Rifle Salute at Right and Left Shoulder Arms.

3.11. SLING AND UN-SLING ARMS

1. The command is **“Sling, ARMS.”** It will be given only from order arms. The movements are not executed in cadence. If the sling is not adjusted, on **“ARMS,”** the butt of the rifle is placed on the right hip and the rifle cradled in the crook of the right arm (Figure 3.15a). The sling is adjusted with both hands and the rifle is then slung over the right shoulder in the most convenient manner. When at sling arms, the sling is grasped with the right hand, keeping the right forearm horizontal and holding the barrel of the rifle vertical (Figure 3.15b). If the sling is already adjusted, the rifle is slung in the most convenient manner at the command of execution.

2. The command **“Un-sling, ARMS”** is given only from the position of sling arms. At the command of execution, the rifle is un-slung and brought to a position of un-sling arms by steadying the rifle with the left hand. The positions of order arms and un-sling arms are the same except that at un-sling arms the sling is loose.

3. So that precise movements of the manual can be executed, the command **“Adjust, SLINGS”** is given. At the command **“SLINGS,”** the sling is tightened while holding the rifle as described in paragraph 3.13.2, above.



a. Adjust Sling.

b. Sling Arms.

Figure 3.15.--Sling Arms.

4. To salute while at sling arms, on the command of **“ARMS”** of **“Present, ARMS,”** the sling is grasped with the left hand to steady the rifle. The palm of the left hand is to the rear and the forearm is horizontal. At the same time, the sling is released with the right hand and the first count of the hand salute is executed as described in paragraph 2.3 (Figure 3-16). At the command of **“ARMS”** of **“Order, ARMS,”** the right hand and arm are moved smartly to the side as in the position of attention and then the original position of sling arms is assumed.

5. When at sling arms, parade rest, rest, and at ease are executed as from order arms except that the rifle is held slung with the right hand. When the command **“REST”** is given, the rifle may be un-slung. When calling a unit to attention, the position of parade rest at sling arms is assumed on the preparatory command.



Figure 3.16.--Rifle Salute at Sling Arms.

3.12. FIX BAYONETS AND UNFIX BAYONETS

(P) To fix or remove the bayonet from the rifle.

(C) No counts. (This is not a precision movement. However, for parades it will be executed in six counts.)

(W) Halted at Order Arms.

(C) Fix BAYONETS; Unfix BAYONETS.

1. These movements are not executed in cadence.

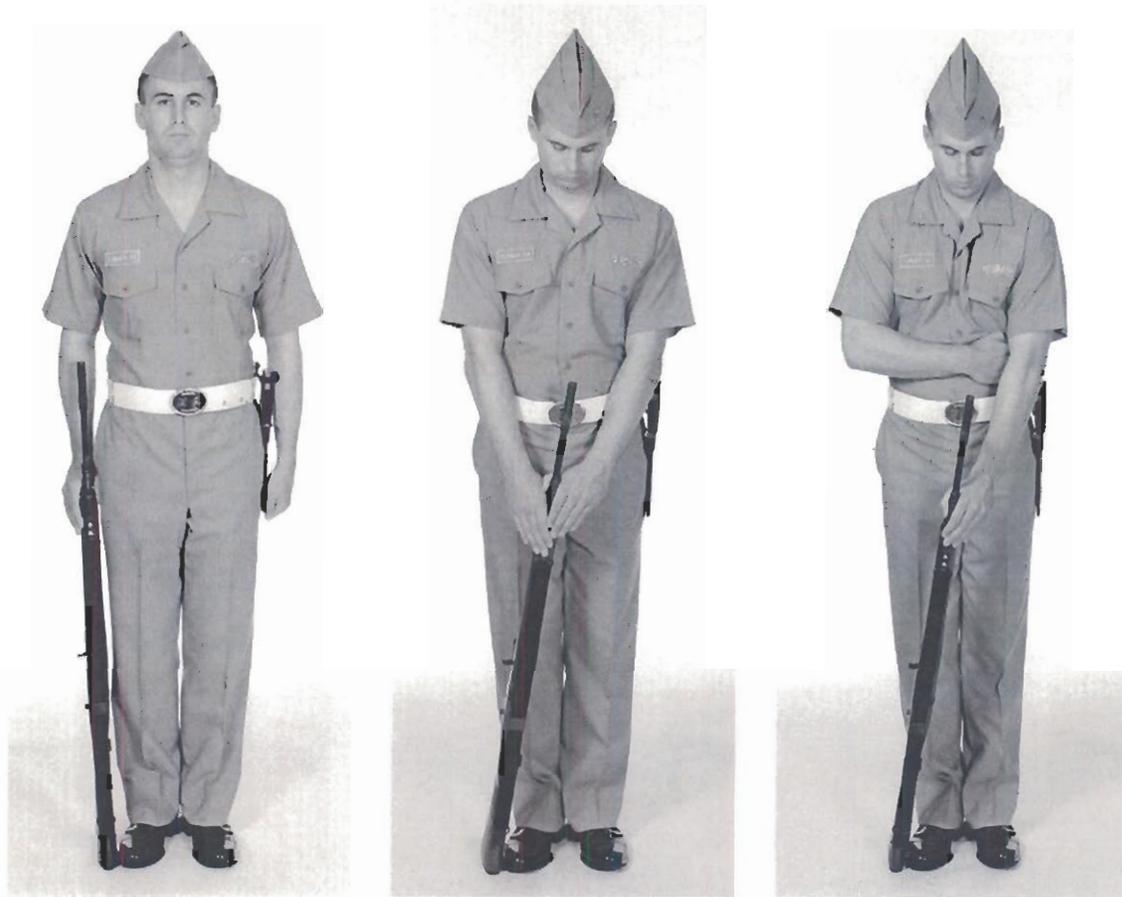
a. 1st Count: On the command of execution, move the rifle to the center of your body, grasping with the left hand below the gas cylinder plug.

b. 2nd Count: Release the rifle with the right hand and move the right arm so that it reaches across the body, forearm parallel to the deck, thumb and fingers extended.

c. 3rd Count: Grab the bayonet with the right hand and remove it from the scabbard, and position it on the barrel (bayonet lug).

d. 4th Count: Lock the bayonet onto the rifle.

- e. 5th Count: Reposition the right hand on the rifle stock below the left hand.
- f. 6th Count: Assume the position of order arms.



a. Order Arms.

b. 1st Count.

c. 2nd Count.

Figure. 3.19.--Fix Bayonets.

2. On the command “**Fix, BAYONETS,**” the muzzle of the rifle is moved across the body and re-grasped with the left hand below the gas cylinder plug. The snap on the scabbard is unfastened and the bayonet is grasped with the right hand. The bayonet is drawn from the scabbard. The point of the bayonet is turned skyward and the bayonet is fixed on the muzzle of the rifle with a downward motion. After the bayonet is fixed, the position of order arms is assumed.

3. The command “**Unfix, BAYONETS**” is given only at the position of order arms.

4. At the command “**BAYONETS.**” The rifle is moved to the left hand as when fixing bayonets. The rifleman glances down and grasps the handle of the bayonet with the right hand, the palm toward the body. The bayonet catch spring is pressed with the inside of the forefinger. The bayonet is raised vertically until the handle is approximately a foot above the muzzle of the rifle. Then, keeping the eyes on the point of the bayonet, the rifleman returns the bayonet to the scabbard, reversing the movements of its withdrawal. The snap on the bayonet scabbard is

fastened with the left hand and the position of order arms is assumed. The bayonet is carried in the scabbard with the ring to the front.



d. 3rd Count, Start.



e. 3rd Count, Middle.

Figure. 3.19.--Fix Bayonets.

5. Safety precautions should be observed when fixing bayonets while the rifle is held diagonally across the body with the left hand. Tap the base of the bayonet handle with the heel of the right hand, to make sure that the bayonet is secure. If resistance is met when unfixing the bayonet, thrust the bayonet into the ground, blade facing the right toe. Then press the bayonet release with the toe of the right shoe and remove the rifle from the bayonet. The blade of the bayonet is not touched with the bare hand.



f. 3rd Count, Middle (Close up).

Figure 3.19.--Fix Bayonets.



g. 4th Count.



h. 5th Count.

Figure 3.19.--Fix Bayonets.



i. 6th Count.

Figure 3.19.--Fix Bayonets.

3.13. STACK ARMS

1. The members of the squad stack arms from their position in line at normal interval on the command of "**Stack, ARMS.**" After the squad counts off, the commander designates the stackmen by numbers and then gives the command, "**Prepare, SLINGS.**"
2. At the command "**SLINGS,**" the stackman places the butt of their rifle on their right hip and cradles it in the crook of their right arm. The individual then adjusts the sling keeper to form a four-inch loop (a palm's width within the loop) next to the upper sling swivel. As soon as he/she has prepared the loop, the stackman returns to order arms. After all stackmen are at order arms, the command "**Stack, ARMS**" is given.
3. At the command "**ARMS,**" the stackman places their rifle directly in front of and centered on their body with the sling facing to the front. The heel of the rifle butt is on the ground on line with the toes of the stackman. The stackman grasps the rifle by the hand guard with their left hand. The first two fingers of the left hand hold the inner part of the loop against the rifle. The

individual reaches across the front of the rifle with the right hand, grasps the outer part of the loop, and holds it open for the insertion of the other rifles. The individual holds the rifle vertical at all times.

4. After the stackman has positioned their rifle, the individuals on their right and left perform the following movements simultaneously:

a. The man on the stack man's left raises and rotates their rifle, sling up, to a horizontal position across their body, muzzle to the right. At the same time, he/she grasps the rifle at the small of the stock with the left hand, palm downward, over the sling. The individual continues to grasp the upper part of the hand guard with their right hand. The individual allows both arms to hang naturally, holding the weapon in a horizontal position.

b. The man on the stack man's right moves their rifle vertically and across their body with their right hand until their wrist is shoulder high in the center of their body. The individual grasps the rifle with their left hand immediately under the right hand, palm over the sling. The individual then lowers their right hand to the small of the stock, palm facing the sling, and turns the rifle until the sling is up, muzzle to the left, and the rifle is in a horizontal position. The individual lets their arms hang naturally.

c. As soon as both individuals have completed these movements, each moves their foot that is nearest the stackman 18 inches to the oblique and toward the stackman. In a continuing motion, the man on the stack man's left inserts the muzzle of their rifle into the loop held by the stackman until the bayonet stud protrudes past the far in of the loop. The individual holds their weapon in this position until the man on the stack man's right inserts the muzzle of their rifle through the loop in the same manner. The muzzle of the second rifle is on top.

5. When both rifles have been inserted into the loop, the individuals on each side of the stackman swing the butts of their rifles outward and down to the ground until the stack is tight with the rifle butts on line and approximately 2 feet from the base line.

6. After necessary adjustments have been made, all three individuals come back to the position of attention.

7. Extra rifles are passed to the nearest stack on the right. As each rifle is passed, is grasped at the upper part of the hand guard with the right hand. Then, with the rifle held vertically, it is passed with fully extended arm to the right front. The man on the right grasps the rifle at the balance with their left hand, brings the rifle to the center of their body, and re-grasps it at the upper part of the hand guard with their right hand. This action continues until the stackman receives the rifle and places it on the stack with their right hand as nearly vertical as possible. The individual places the rifle on the stack with the slings away from the stack.

3.14. TAKE ARMS

1. The squad in position, on line behind the stacks, takes arms at the command "Take, Arms."

2. At the command “**ARMS,**” the stackman passes each extra rifle towards its bearer. The rifles are handled in the manner described for passing them to the stack (left hand at the balance, right hand at the upper part of the hand guard). As the individuals receive their rifles, they resume the position of order arms.
3. After all extra rifles have been returned, the stackman grasps the base rifle, holding the loop open as in stack arms.
4. The individuals to the right and left of the stackman take one step to their left and right fronts, respectively. They reach down and grasp their rifles, bringing them to the horizontal position. The man to the right of the stackman frees their rifle from the stack first. Each man returns to order arms after retrieving their rifle. The individual does this by guiding and steadying the rifle with their left hand as in the next to last count of order arms.
5. The stackman adjusts the sling of their rifle before returning to order arms.

CHAPTER 4
SWORD MANUAL

<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
4.0	General Rules for Sword Manual
4.1	Draw Sword
4.2	Present Sword from Carry or Order Sword
4.3	Order Sword from Present Sword
4.4	Eyes Right (Left) from Carry or Order Sword
4.5	Parade Rest from Order Sword
4.6	At Ease from any Position of the Sword
4.7	Rest from any Position of the Sword
4.8	To Return to Attention
4.9	Return Sword from Carry or Order Sword
4.10	Funeral carry

4.0. GENERAL RULES FOR SWORD MANUAL

1. Sword manual is executed from commands to the unit by the commander. The commander and staff execute sword manual on the commander's separate command to the staff, given AFTER the command to the unit.

2. The sword is a symbol of command and will be drawn when in command of troops. The exception being at ease, rest, route step, at ease march, or when inspecting troops.

a. Nomenclature:

3. Wearing of the sword (see fig. 4.0.a)

a. The scabbard is rotated to draw or return sword. The sword will be worn on the wearers left with the convex edge to the rear (knuckle bow) to the rear (see fig. 4.0.a), except when rotated 180 degrees to draw sword.

b. The shorter leather strap and lock swivel from the sword belt will be attached to the upper brass ring mounting. The longer leather strap and lock swivel will be attached to the lower brass ring mounting.

(1) Hold the sword with the right hand and attach the swivels to the scabbard rings.

(2) Twist the sword one-half turn in a clockwise direction and suspend on the sword hook with the uppermost scabbard ring. The knuckle bow faces aft when properly worn.

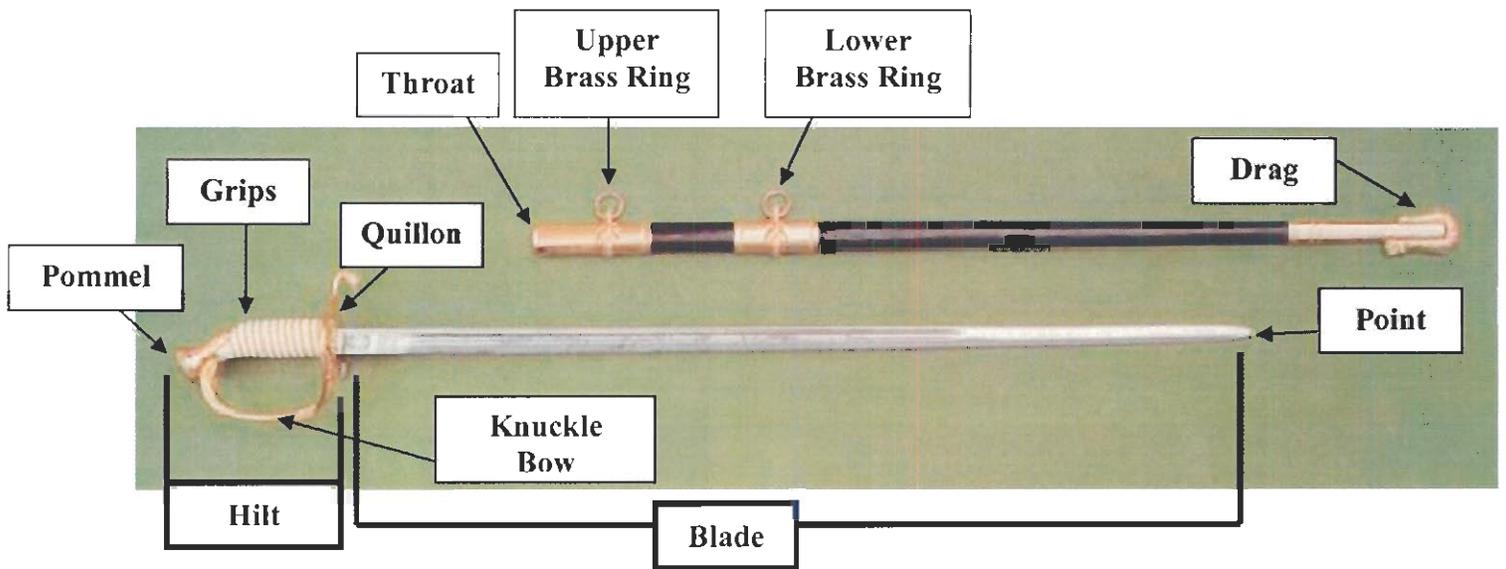


Figure 4.0.—U.S. Navy Scabbard and Sword.



Figure 4.0.a.--Wearing of the sword.

4. The position of Carry Sword is assumed when (see fig. 4.1):
 - a. Giving commands
 - b. Changing positions in formation at Quick Time.
 - c. Addressing or being addressed by a senior.
 - d. The preparatory command for Quick Time has been given.
 - e. While marching at Quick Time.
 - f. Any manual of arms movement has been ordered, except Parade Rest, At Ease, Rest, Present Arms, Order Arms, or Eyes Right (Left).
5. Present Sword is assumed when:
 - a. Saluting with the sword.
 - b. The unit is presented to the Colors or to any person, or when the National Anthem, To the Colors, Retreat, or Hail to the Chief is played.

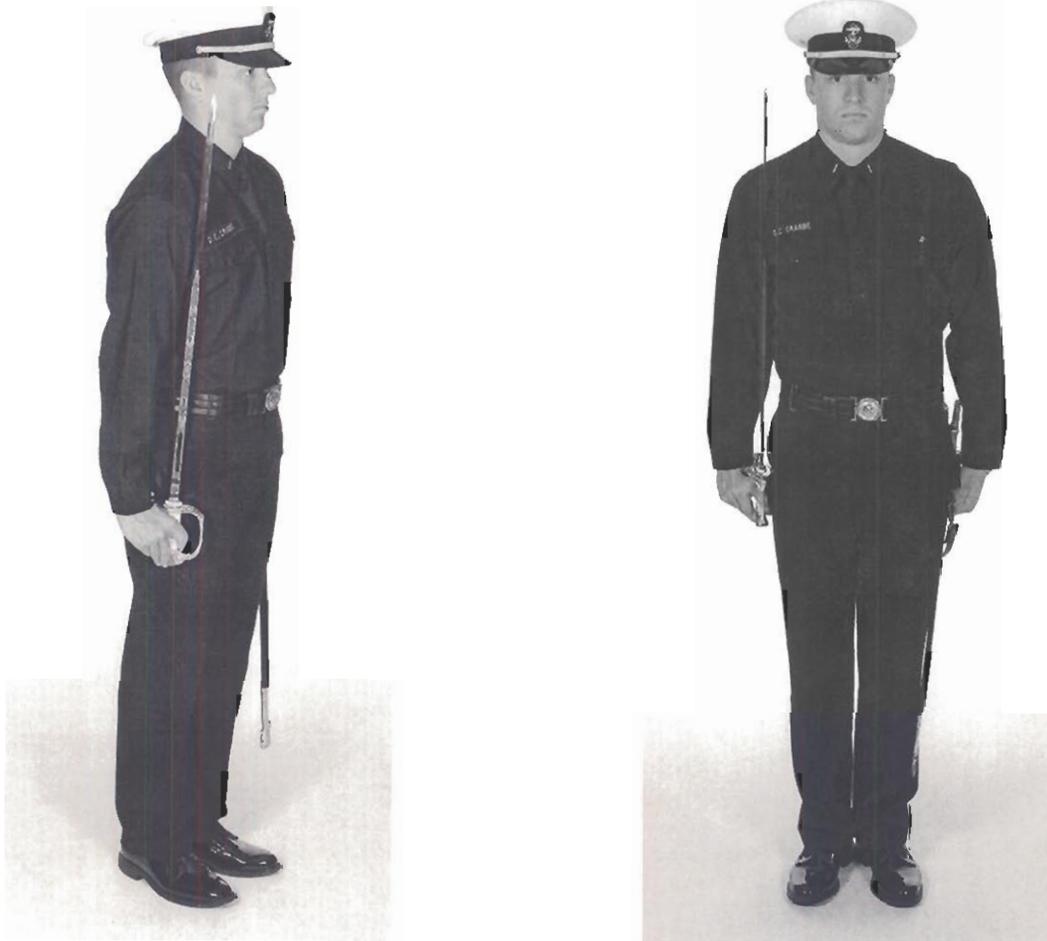


Figure 4.1.--Position of carry sword.

- c. Executing Eyes Right (Left) while marching past a reviewing officer or stand.
- d. When marching with the sword at the carry, the arms should swing naturally, 6 inches to the front and 3 inches to the rear, right arm fully extended. Do not hold onto the scabbard or slings.
- e. While marching at Double Time, hold the sword diagonally across the chest, with the sharp edge toward the front. Hold the scabbard with the left hand just below the upper sling.
- f. When calling roll, reading documents, or publishing orders to a formation, slip the fingers of the left hand between the handle and knuckle bow. Allow the sword to hang, grip to the front across the knuckles. Keep the left elbow against the side. Hold the document with both hands (see fig. 4.2).
- g. When not in formation or practicing sword manual, keep the sword in the scabbard. Salute by executing the hand salute.



Figure 4.2.--Position of reading documents.

4.1. DRAW SWORD

(C) The command is Draw SWORD.

(W) at the position of attention.

(C) 2 Counts

1. On the preparatory command, Draw and for the count of one:

a. Grip the scabbard below the upper brass ring mount with the left hand. Turn it clockwise 180 degrees. Tilt it forward to form an angle of 45 degrees with the deck. Take the sword grip in the right hand, thumb along the inside of the grip and pull it about 6 inches from the scabbard. The right forearm should now be parallel to the deck and the left hand holding the scabbard against the side. Steady pressure should be exerted with the right thumb on the grip (see fig. 4.1 a and b).

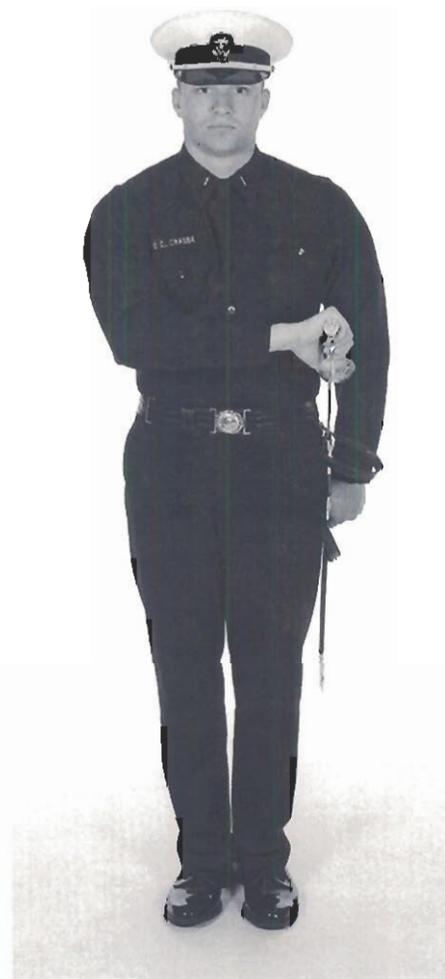
2. On the command of execution, SWORD and for the count of two:

a. Draw the sword smartly, raising the right arm to its full extent, directly to the front at an angle of about 45 degrees, the sword in a straight line with the arm, edge down; drop the left hand by the side (see fig. 4.1 c and d). Pause for one count.

b. Bring the back of the blade against the right shoulder seam of the shirt, the blade vertical, knuckle bow to the front, right arm extended. The thumb and forefinger are wrapped around the grip. The remaining three fingers are joined behind the hilt applying pressure forward to keep the blade against the right shoulder seam assuming the position of carry sword (see fig. 4.1e).



a. Side view on DRAW.



b. Front view on DRAW.

Figure 4.1.--Movements to Draw Sword.

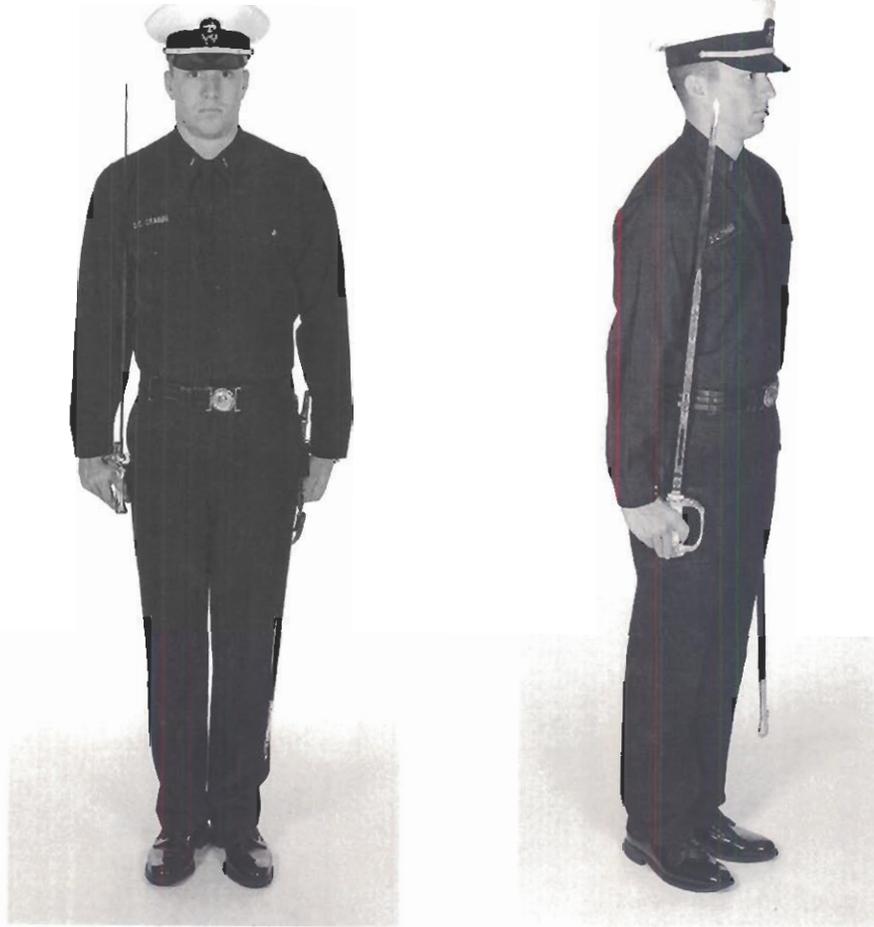


c. Side view, First Count of execution.



d. Front view, First Count of execution.

Figure 4.1.--Movements to Draw Sword.



e. Front view of Carry Sword.

f. Side view of Carry Sword.

Figure 4.1.--Movements to Draw Sword.

4.2. PRESENT SWORD FROM CARRY OR ORDER SWORD

(C) Command is Present SWORD.

(W) Halted at order sword or carry sword.

(C) Two Counts.

1. On present and for the count of one; raise the right hand to the level of and 6 inches in front of the neck. Keep the thumb on the left side of the grip, wrist straight, and elbow against the body. The sword should be turned so that the knuckle bow is to the left and tilted forward at 30 degrees (see fig. 4.2b).

2. On SWORD (ARMS) and for the count of two; bring the right hand down smartly, without whipping the blade. The knuckle bow will be against the right trouser seam, the thumb will remain along the left side of the grip. The sword tip will be 3 inches above the deck and on line with the outboard edge of the right foot (see fig. 4.2c and d).

3. When the sword is at carry or carry sword, and it becomes necessary to salute, execute present

sword. After the salute has been returned, come to order sword (then to carry sword if walking).

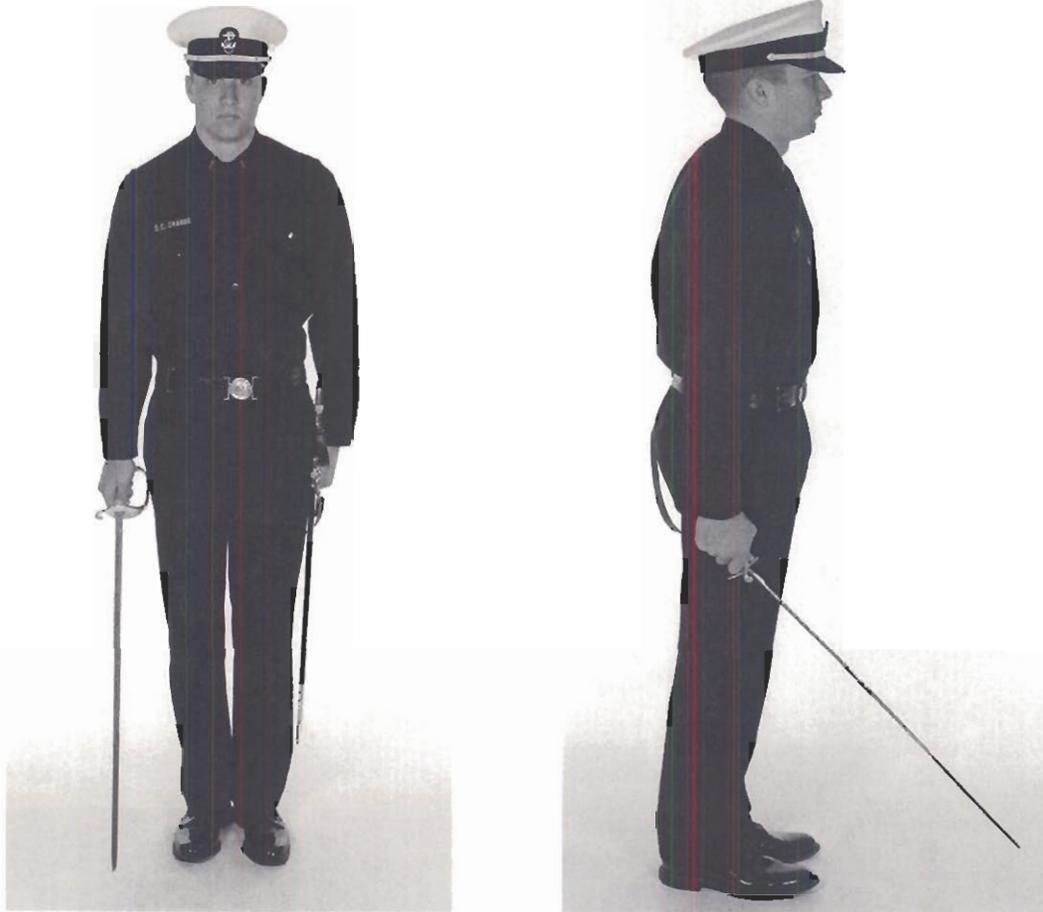


a. Position of Carry Sword.



b. Position on Command, PRESENT.

Figure 4.2.-- Movements for Present Sword from Carry/Order Sword.



c. Position of Present Sword,
Front View.

d. Position of Present Sword,
Side View.

Figure 4.2.--Movements for Present Sword from Carry/Order Sword.

4.3. ORDER SWORD FROM PRESENT SWORD

(C) The command is Order SWORD (ARMS).

(W) From Present Sword.

(C) It is executed in one count.

1. On SWORD (ARMS) and for the count of one; turn the sharp edge down. In this position, the right arm hangs naturally with the thumb along the trouser seam. The blade slants down to the front with the point 3 inches from the deck see (fig. 4.3).



a. Position of Present Sword.



b. Position of Order Sword.

Figure 4.3.--Order Sword from Present Sword.

4.4. EYES RIGHT(LEFT) FROM CARRY OR ORDER SWORD

(C) Eyes, RIGHT (LEFT).

(W) It may only be given while at carry sword

(C) It is executed in two counts.

1. On Eyes and for the count of one; raise the right hand to the level and 6 inches in front of the neck. Keep the thumb on the left side of the grip, wrist straight, and elbow against the body. The blade should tilt forward at 30 degrees see (fig. 4.4).

2. On RIGHT and for the count of two; bring the hand down smartly, without whipping the blade, to a position 3 inches above the deck and on line with the outboard edge of the right foot. Straighten the arm so the knuckle bow is against the trouser seam. The blade is slanted down and to the front, with the sharp edge to the left. The thumb remains on the left side of the grip. At the same time, turn the head and eyes 45 degrees to the right. If in extreme right file, continue looking straight ahead. The right arm will not swing.



Figure 4.4.--Position of Eyes Right (Left) from Carry or Order Sword.

3. Carry Sword from Eyes Right.

(C) The command is Ready FRONT.

(W) As the left foot strikes the deck.

(C) There are two counts. Execution is begun on the preparatory command.

a. On "Ready" and for the first count, turn the sharp edge of the sword down.

b. On FRONT and for the second step, raise the sword to carry by applying quick downward pressure with the heel of the right hand to the hilt of the sword. Lightly grip the sword at the top of the handle with the thumb and forefinger and use the remaining three fingers to apply pressure to the hilt and bring the sword along the right shoulder seam. At the same time, turn the head and eyes to the front.

4.5. PARADE REST FROM ORDER SWORD

(C) The command is Parade REST.

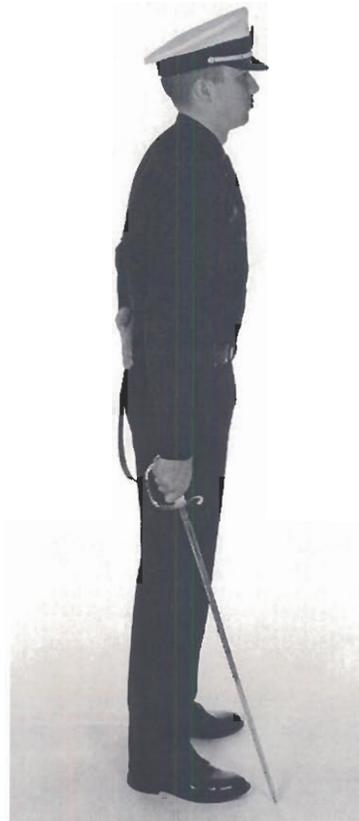
(W) This command is normally given only from order sword.

(C) It is executed in one count.

1. If given when at another position of the manual, come to order sword on the command Parade.
2. On REST, move the left foot smartly 12 inches to the left. At the same time, lower the point of the sword to the deck, place the left hand behind you, just below your belt (see fig. 4.5).
3. The command is PLATOON (COMPANY, DETAIL), ATTENTION. It is executed in one count.
4. On ATTENTION, bring the left heel smartly against the right and the left hand back to the side. Raise the blade so the point is 3 inches from the deck.



a.. Front view.



b. Side view.

Figure 4.5.--Parade Rest from Order Sword.

4.6. AT EASE FROM ANY POSITION OF THE SWORD

(C) The command is AT EASE.

(W) It may be given from any position of the sword.

1. On AT EASE, come to order sword if not already at that position. Then move the left foot 12 inches to the left and lower the point of the sword to the deck. Rest the weight equally on both feet with the legs straight. At the same time, place the left hand behind you. Keep the fingers straight and joined, the palm flat and facing rear. You may relax and, except for your right foot,

move about. Do not talk (see fig. 4.6).



Figure 4.6.--At Ease.

4.7. REST FROM ANY POSITION OF THE SWORD.

(C) The command is REST.

(W) It is executed in the same manner as at ease, the only difference being that you may talk.

4.8. TO RETURN TO ATTENTION

(C) The command is Platoon (Company, Squad), ATTENTION.

(W) Execution is begun on the preparatory command.

1. On Platoon (Company, Squad), come to parade rest.
2. On ATTENTION, bring the left heel smartly against the right and the left hand to the side. Raise the blade so the point is 3 inches from the deck.

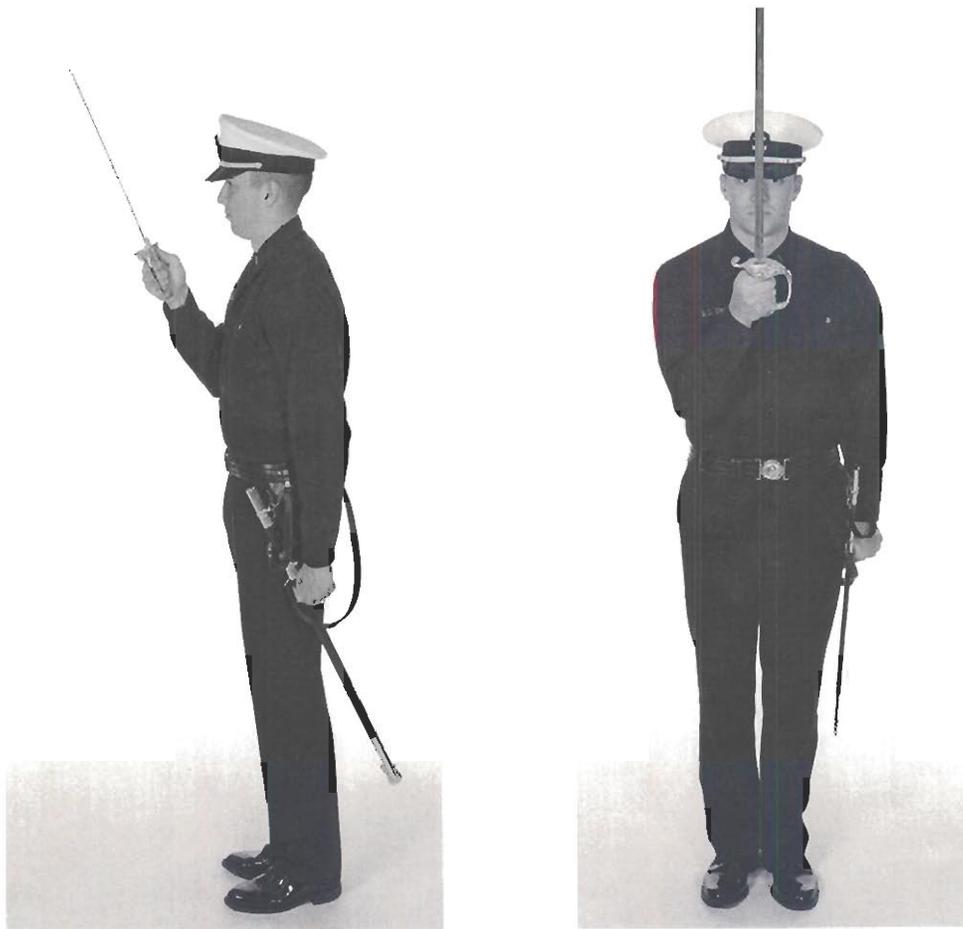
4.9. RETURN SWORD FROM CARRY OR ORDER SWORD

(C) The command is Return SWORD. Execution is begun on the preparatory command.

1. On the preparatory command, Return:

a. Raise the right hand to a position 6 inches in front of the neck. Keep the thumb on the left side of the grip, wrist straight and elbow against the body. The sword should tilt forward at 30 degrees. At the same time, grasp the scabbard with the left hand just above the upper brass ring mounting. Tilt the scabbard forward and turn it clockwise 180 degrees. The scabbard should form a 45-degree angle with the deck. Then follow the sword tip with the eyes and then lower the sword point to a position just above the opening of the scabbard. Guide the point into the throat with the left thumb and forefinger until the right forearm is parallel to the deck. Then raise the head back to attention. The left hand holds the scabbard against the side (see fig. 4.9).

b. On the command SWORD, push smartly down on the sword and release the hand grip so it will slide all the way in to the scabbard. In the same motion, bring the right hand back to the right side. Then rotate the scabbard counterclockwise 180 degrees. Release the scabbard with the left hand and assume the position of attention. This terminates this movement.



a. Raise Sword and Tilt Scabbard, Front View.

b. Raise Sword and Tilt Scabbard, Side View.

Figure 4.9.--Return Sword from Carry/Order Sword.



c. Insert Sword into Scabbard, Side View.



d. Insert Sword into Scabbard, Front View.

Figure 4.9.--Return Sword from Carry/Order Sword.

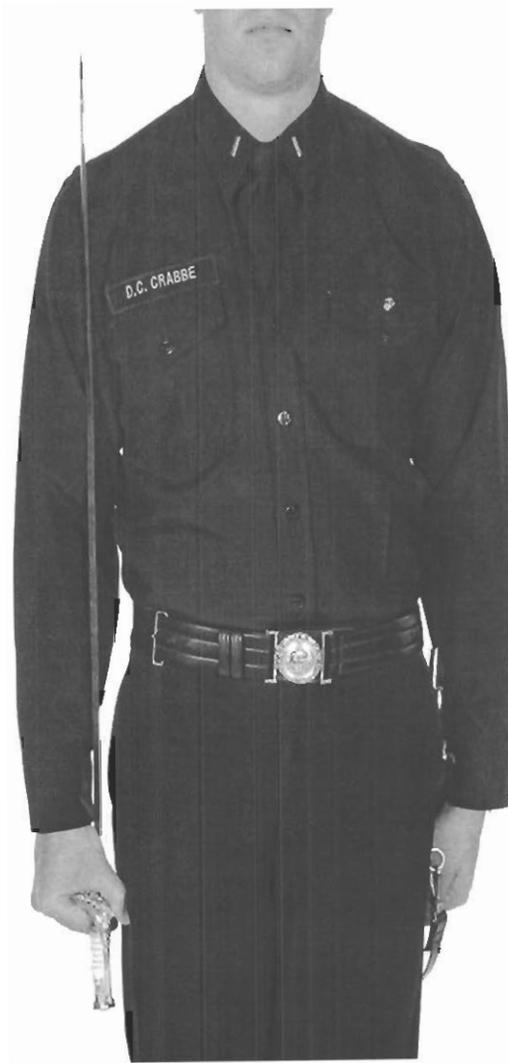
4.10. FUNERAL CARRY

1. This position is assumed when marching for long distances such as funerals or street parades.
2. After initially stepping off at the carry, change the grip of the right hand so that the knuckle bow is between the index finger and the thumb, and the rest of the fingers curled (see fig. 4.10).



a. Changing the grasp of the Right Hand.

Figure 4.10.--Funeral Carry.



b. Front View.



c. Side View.

Figure 4.10.--Funeral Carry.

CHAPTER 5
GUIDE-ON MANUAL

<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
5.0	General Rules
5.1	Order Guide-on
5.2	Carry Guide-on
5.3	Carry Guide-on from Order Guide-on
5.4	Order Guide-on from Carry Guide-on
5.5	Present Guide-on from Order or Carry Guide-on
5.6	Order and Carry Guide-on from Present Guide-on
5.7	Officers Center Guide-on Manual
5.8	Ready Guide-on from Order or Carry Guide-on
5.9	Guide-on Salute from Carry or Order Guide-on
5.10	Rests with the Guide-on

5.0. GENERAL RULES

1. The guide-on is a company identification flag. It is carried at ceremonies and at other times prescribed by the commander.
2. In garrison, the guide-on may be displayed at company headquarters between morning and evening colors, except during inclement weather and when carried in formation.
3. In selecting a guide-on bearer, the company commander should select a midshipman who upholds the professional standards for which all midshipmen may emulate.
4. When acting as a guide-on bearer, the individual is considered under arms and will not carry a weapon.
5. The guide-on is brought to present guide-on, parade rest, and order guide-on with the company.
6. When at route step or at ease march, the guide-on may be carried in either hand. When at order guide-on, bring the guide-on to carry on the preparatory command for marching in quick time.
7. For marching at double time, on the preparatory command, hold the staff across the body with the spearhead to the left. The right hand grasps the same spot as at carry. The right forearm is level with the deck and the elbow against the body. Grip the staff with the left hand in front of the point where the neck and left shoulder join. The flat side of the spearhead should face front.

5.1. ORDER GUIDE-ON.

1. At order guide-on, the lower ferrule rests on the deck, touching the right shoe to the right of the toe. Hold the staff in the "V" formed by the right thumb and fingers. The thumb and fingers should be straight with fingers touching, thumb along the trouser seam. Keep the right arm behind the staff and the elbow slightly bent. The upper staff rests in the hollow of the right shoulder. The staff points straight up with the flat side of the spearhead facing front. Except for the right hand, the entire body is at attention (see fig 5.1)

5.2. CARRY GUIDE-ON

1. This is the normal position of the guide-on while marching at quick time. It is the same as order guide-on except the lower ferrule is 6 inches above the deck (see fig 5.2).

2. From carry guide-on, movements to present guide-on, order guide-on, and ready guide-on may be executed.
(figure 5.2)



Figure 5.1.--Order Guide-on.

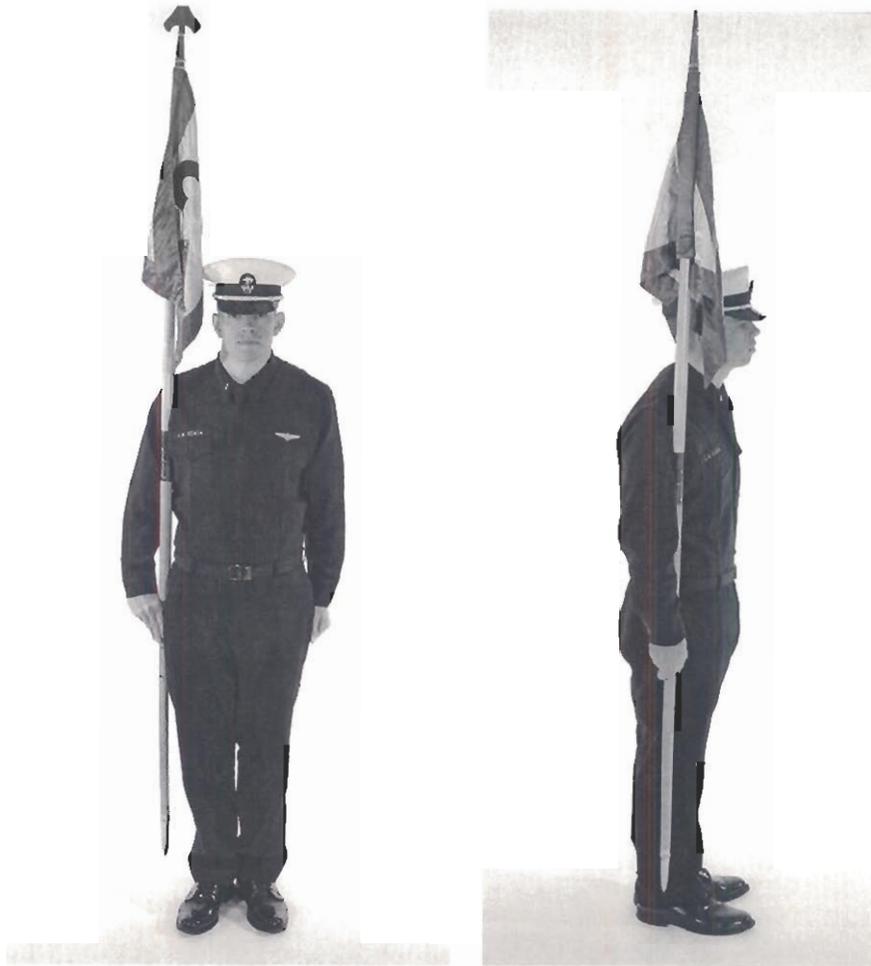


Figure 5.2.--Carry Guide-on.

5.3. CARRY GUIDE-ON FROM ORDER GUIDE-ON

1. This is executed on a preparatory command, such as FORWARD, which requires moving to a new position. Execution is begun on the preparatory command.
2. On the preparatory command, place the left hand on the staff 2 inches above the right.
3. Loosen the grip of the right hand. Pull the staff up with the left hand until the lower ferrule is 6 inches above the deck. Hold the staff straight with the right hand, thumb along the trouser seam.
4. Move the left hand smartly back to the side.

5.4. ORDER GUIDE-ON FROM CARRY GUIDE-ON

1. The command is Order, ARMS. It is executed in one count.
2. On ARMS, allow the staff to slip through the right hand until the lower ferrule touches the deck.

5.5. PRESENT GUIDE-ON FROM ORDER OR CARRY GUIDE-ON

1. From order guide-on at the halt, the command is Present, ARMS. From carry guide-on on the march, the command is Eyes, RIGHT. At officer's center, the movement is executed at a halt, from carry, without command.
2. From order guide-on, the command is Present ARMS. It is executed in one count.
3. On ARMS, lower the guide-on straight to the front, until the staff, resting in the pit of the right arm, is horizontal. As the staff is lowered, turn it to the right so the sharp edge of the spearhead faces down. Hold your right elbow firmly against the body (see fig. 5.5).

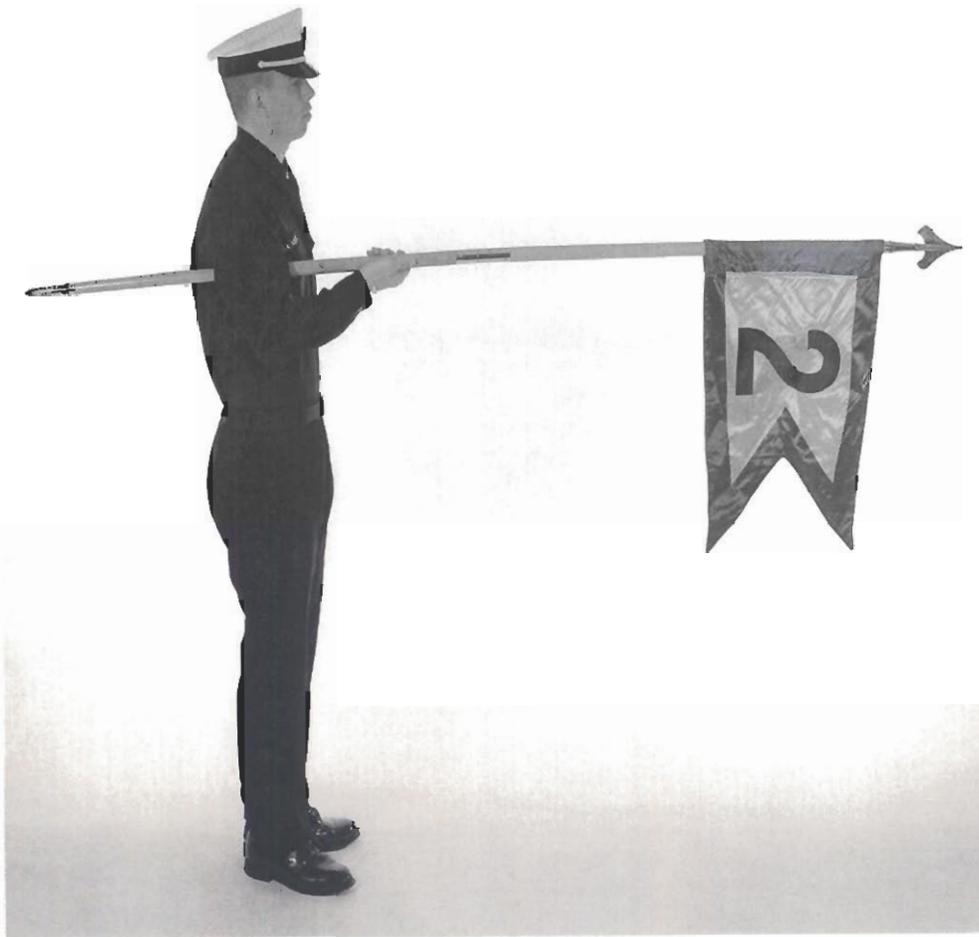


Figure 5.5.--Present Guide-on.

4. From carry guide-on, the command is Eyes RIGHT. It is executed in the same manner as from order guide-on except that the head and eyes are turned right 45 degrees as the guide-on is lowered (see fig. 5.5a).

5.6. ORDER GUIDE-ON AND CARRY GUIDE-ON FROM PRESENT GUIDE-ON

1. To order guide-on, the command is Order ARMS. To carry guide-on, the command is Ready FRONT.

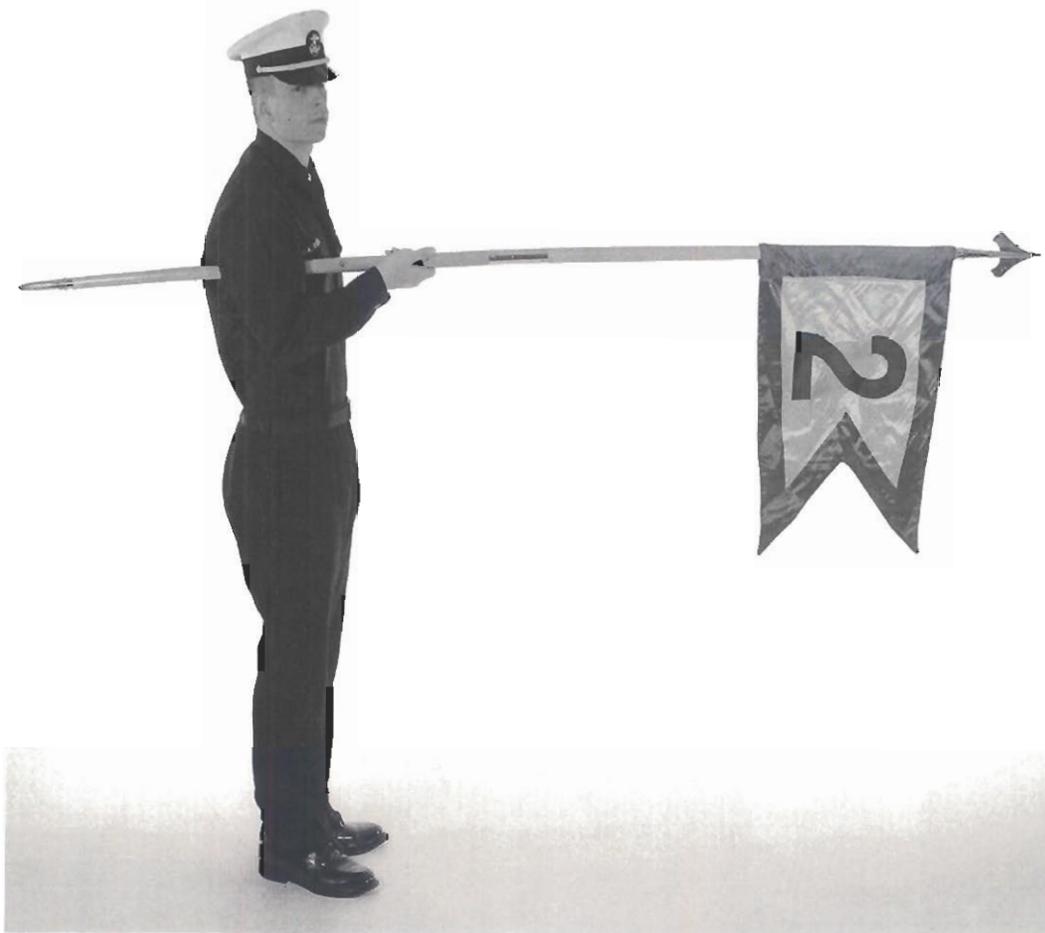


Figure 5.5a.--Eyes Right with the Guide-on.

2. To order guide-on, on Order, grasp the staff smartly and audibly with the left hand, palm up, at a point just forward of the right hand. On ARMS, with the left hand, carry the guide-on up and back to the position of carry guide-on. At the same time, let the staff slide straight downward through the right hand until the lower ferrule rests on the deck, the left hand steadying the staff as it slides downward. Cut the left hand smartly back to its normal position at the left side (see fig. 5.6).

3. To carry guide-on, on Ready, grasp the staff smartly and audibly with the left hand, palm up, at a point just forward of the right hand. On FRONT, with the left hand, carry the guide-on up and back to the position of carry guide-on. Cut the left hand smartly away and turn your head and eyes smartly to the front.

5.7. OFFICERS CENTER GUIDE-ON MANUAL

1. Present Guide-on from Carry Guide-on is executed without command upon halting at officer's center during parade. It is executed in one count as explained in paragraph 5.6, except that the head and eyes are not turned, as they will remain to the front. Hesitate for one count after halting. The movements should be completed on the fourth count after the command HALT.

2. Carry Guide-on is executed on the command Carry, SWORD (Ready, TWO if the officers are not armed with swords). This movement is executed in the same manner as described in paragraph 5.6.

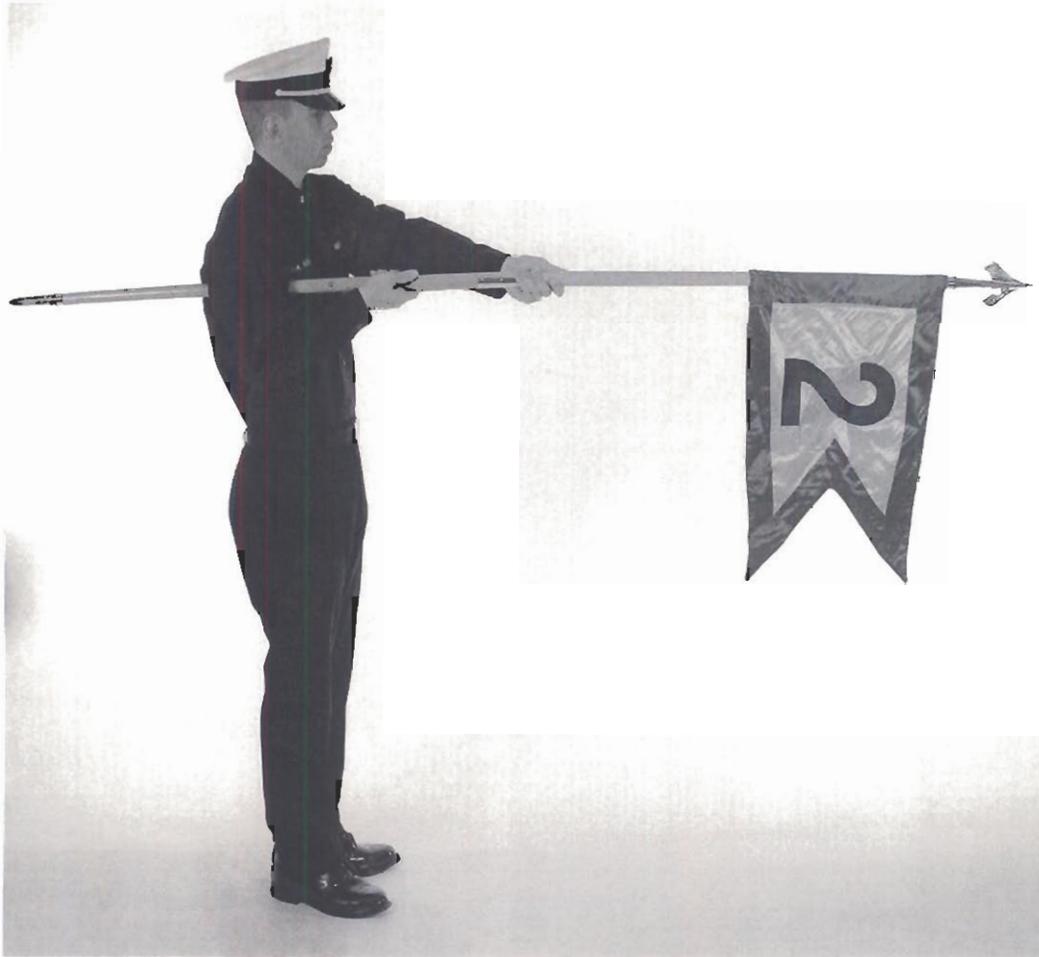


Figure 5.6.--Movements to Carry Guide-on from Present Guide-on.

5.8. READY GUIDE-ON FROM ORDER OR CARRY GUIDE-ON

1. This movement is used as a signal for aiding troops in the execution of commands where hearing verbal commands is difficult. The guide-on is brought to ready guide-on on the preparatory command. It is smartly lowered to order or carry guide-on upon the command of execution (see fig. 5.8).
2. Ready guide-on may be used as a signal for the execution of any command except present arms and eyes right (left), at which times, the guide-on also renders honors.

5.9. GUIDE-ON SALUTE FROM CARRY OR ORDER GUIDE-ON

1. The command is Guide-on SALUTE. It is executed in two counts.
2. On SALUTE, move your left hand, palm down, smartly to a position approximately 18 inches above the right hand with the left arm parallel to the deck. Keep the thumb and fingers straight and together. Touch the staff with the first joint of your forefinger. Turn your head and eyes toward the person being saluted (see fig. 5.9).
3. After your salute is returned, move your left hand smartly back to your side and look to the front.

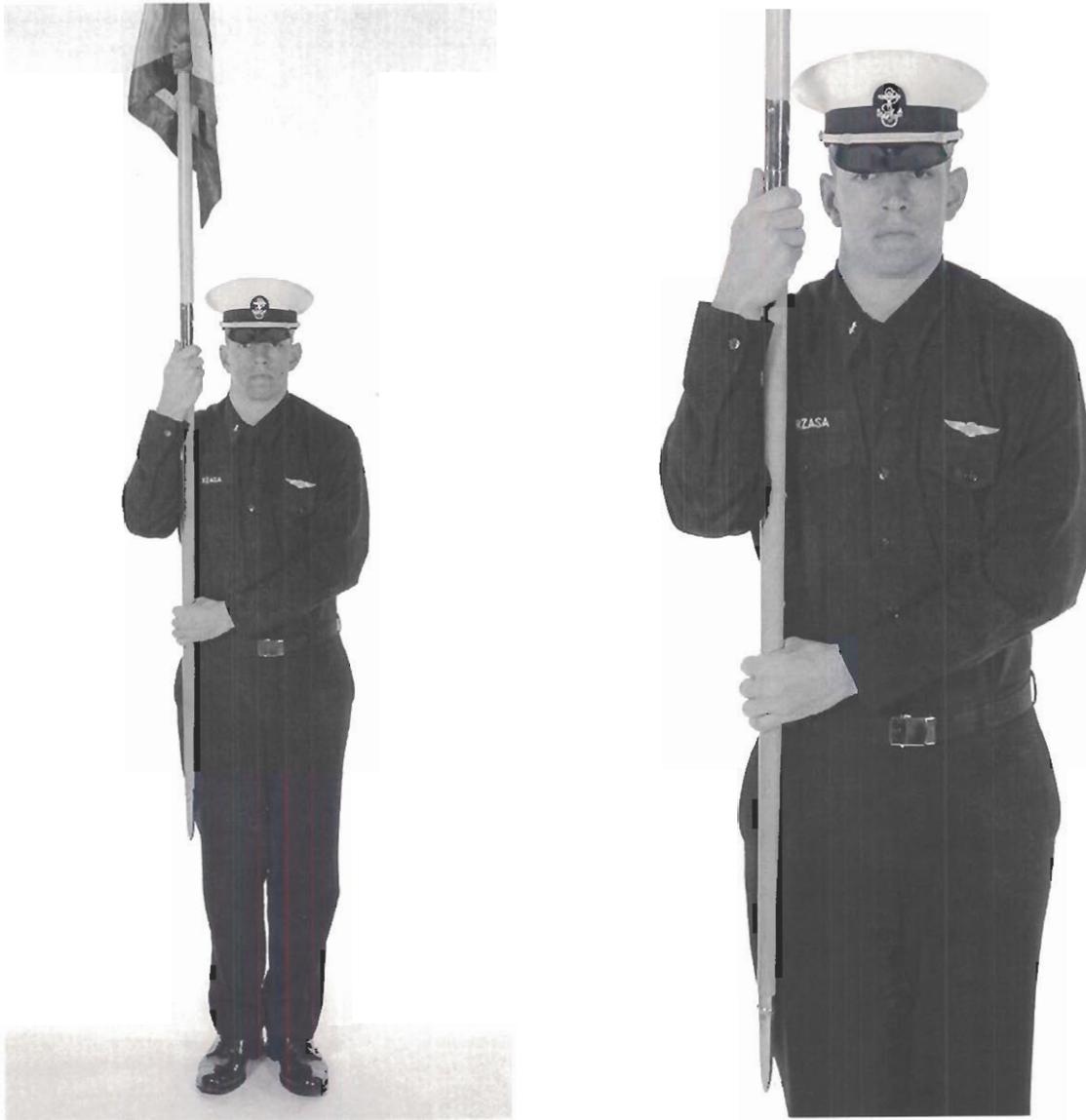


Figure 5.8.--Ready Guide-on



Figure 5.9.--Guide-on Salute from Order/Carry Guide-on.

5.10. RESTS WITH THE GUIDE-ON

1. Parade Rest From Order Guide-on

a. The command is Parade REST. It is executed in two counts, and may be given only when halted at attention.

b. On REST, move your left foot smartly 12 inches to the left. Place your left hand behind you, just below the belt. Keep your fingers straight and touching, palm flat and facing rear. At the same time, straighten your right arm and your grasp so the staff of the guide-on tilts forward at 30 degrees. The lower ferrule remains in the same position as at order guide-on. The flat side of the spearhead remains facing front (5.10).



Figure 5.10.--Parade Rest with the Guide-on.

2. At Ease from Any Position of the Guide-on

a. The command is AT EASE. It is executed in one count.

b. On the command, come to order guide-on if not already at that position. Move your left foot smartly 12 inches to the left. Rest your weight equally on both feet with your legs straight. Place your left hand behind you, just below the belt. Keep your fingers straight and touching with your palm flat and facing rear. At the same time, straighten your right arm so the staff tilts forward at 30 degrees. The ferrule remains at the order. The flat side of the spearhead continues facing front.

c. After assuming this position, you may relax and except for your right foot and lower ferrule, move about. Do not talk.

3. Rest from Any Position of the Guide-on. The command is REST. It is executed in the same manner as at ease, the only exceptions being that you may talk and hold the staff in either hand.

4. Fall Out from Order Guide-on. The command is FALL OUT. It may be given only from order guide-on. Upon the command, leave your position in ranks but remain nearby.

5. Order Guide-on from Rest Positions

a. From parade rest, at ease, and rest, the command is (Unit), ATTENTION. On (Unit), come to parade rest, if not already in that position. At ATTENTION, come smartly to order guide-on.

b. From fall out, the command is FALL IN. Upon the command, go back to your position in formation and stand at attention at order guide-on.

CHAPTER 6

PLATOON DRILL

<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
6.0	General
6.1	Form the Platoon
6.2	Alignments
6.3	Close and Extend the Interval in Line
6.4	To Close the Interval in Column
6.5	To Extend the Interval in Column
6.6	Obliques
6.7	Open and Close Ranks
6.8	Count Off
6.9	Diminish the Front
6.10	Dismiss the Platoon
6.11	Change of Direction
6.12	Flanks

6.0. GENERAL

1. Symbols used in this manual.

	REGIMENTAL COMMANDER AND STAFF		PLATOON GUIDE
	BATTALION COMMANDER AND STAFF		SECTION LEADER OR CHIEF OF SECTION
	COMPANY COMMANDER		SQUAD LEADER
	EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR SECOND IN CHARGE		FIRE TEAM LEADER
	FIRST SERGEANT OR SERGEANT MAJOR		FILE CLOSER
	GUNNERY SERGEANT		RIFLEMAN
	PLATOON COMMANDER		COLORS
	PLATOON SERGEANT		GUIDON BEARER

Figure 6.0.--Symbols used in this Manual.

2. General Rules for a Platoon

- a. There are only two platoon formations: Platoon in line or column. The platoon forms in line with the squad leaders on the right and the guide to the right of the first squad leader. The platoon marches in line for short distances only.

b. When the platoon is in line, the squads are numbered from front to rear; when in column, from left to right.

c. Position of Platoon Commander - the position of the Platoon Commander is 6 paces in front of and centered on the platoon when in line. When in column formation the platoon commander is at the head of the left file.

d. Changes of posts by individuals will always be made in the shortest and most direct route. Military bearing will be maintained.

e. Unless otherwise commanded, the base of the movement is always to the right. When it is desired that the base of the movement be otherwise, the command GUIDE LEFT is given. To return the base of the movement to right, the command, GUIDE RIGHT is given. This movement may be made at the halt or marching. The base squad is the one behind the Platoon Guide.

3. Rules for the Platoon Guide

a. The Platoon Guide is responsible for maintaining the direction and cadence of march.

b. When in line, the Platoon Guide will be to the right of the front squad leader, unless otherwise commanded (see fig. 6.1).

c. When in column, the Platoon Guide will be in front of the right squad leader, unless otherwise commanded (see fig. 6.2).

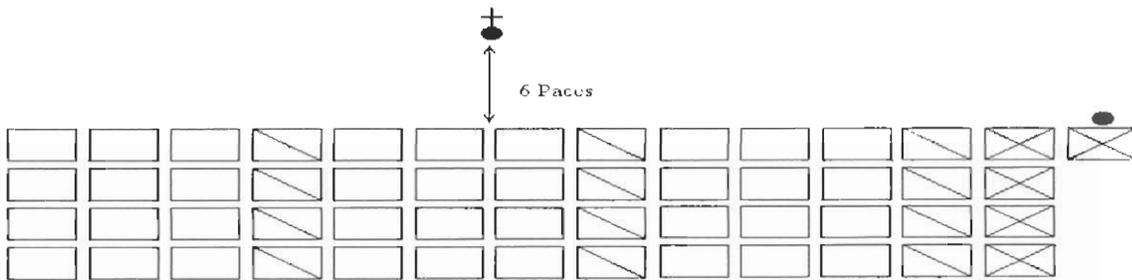


Figure. 6.1.--Platoon on line

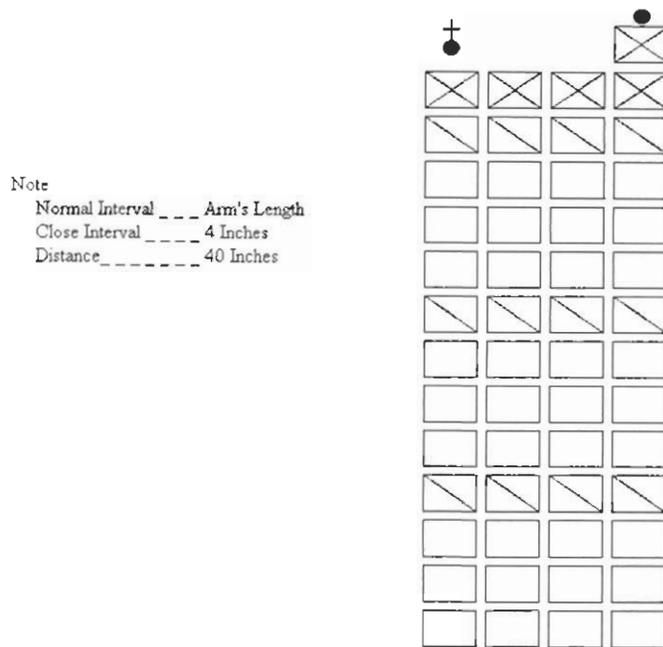


Figure 6.2 --Platoon in Column at Normal Interval.

4. When the platoon is in line and given RIGHT FACE, the Platoon Guide executes the movement with the platoon, then faces right as in marching (a cross over step) and takes position in front of the right most squad leader, executes a halt and then a left face. The Platoon Guide remains in place until given another command.
5. When the platoon is in line and given Left FACE or About FACE, the Platoon Guide executes the movement with the platoon but does not change position.
6. When the platoon is in column and given the command Column Of Files From The Left, the Platoon Guide takes position in front of the left squad by facing left as in marching, executes a halt in front of the left most squad leader and executes a right face, and then remains in place until given another command.
7. When the platoon is in column and given the command Column Of Two's From The Left, the Platoon Guide takes position in front of the file which will be the right file by facing left as in marching, then executing a halt and right face. The Platoon Guide remains in place until given another command.
8. When reforming from a column of files or a column of two's the Platoon Guide will move to the position in front of the right most file when the platoon has halted.
9. When the platoon is in column and the command is given to march to the flanks or to the rear, the Platoon Guide executes the movement with the platoon but does not change position.

6.1 FORM THE PLATOON

(P) To form the platoon into the basic drill formation.

(F) Platoon in line.

(W) Forming the platoon.

(C) FALL IN; At Close Interval, FALL IN

1. At the command, FALL IN, it is the Platoon Guide's responsibility to take position so that the front rank, when aligned, will be six paces in front of, and centered on the Platoon Commander. The Platoon Guide's head and eyes will be kept to the front and the Platoon Guide will furnish interval for the first squad leader by raising the left arm laterally to shoulder height, fingers extended and joined, palm down and lightly touching the left shoulder of the first Squad Leader. The first Squad Leader will be aligned on the Platoon Guide and furnish interval to the person to the left. The remaining squad leaders will cover on the squad leader in front of them, obtaining 40" distance back to chest. Members of the first squad only will obtain one arm interval. Remaining squads obtain approximate interval and dress to the right and then cover on the midshipman in front of them.

a. When a report is appropriate, after all personnel are formed, the platoon commander commands REPORT. Remaining at order arms, the squad leaders, in succession from front to rear, execute rifle salute and report, "All present", or "Midshipmen Jones and Smith absent." If the Platoon Commander requires more information it will be asked for at this time.

b. When commanded AT CLOSE INTERVAL, FALL IN, the same movements are executed as in Fall In, except that obtaining close interval is done by placing the left hand on the hip, fingers pointed down, thumb along the forefinger, elbow on line with the body. This gives close interval (approximately 4 inches) between personnel in ranks.

6.2. ALIGNMENTS (Figure 6.3)

(P) To align the platoon.

(F) Platoon in line (or in column during parades).

(W) When halted at the position of attention.

(C) Dress Right (Left) DRESS; At Close Interval Dress Right (Left) DRESS; Ready FRONT; COVER.

1. DRESS RIGHT, DRESS

a. Platoon Guide: The Platoon Guide is the base for this movement. At the command of execution, DRESS, the Platoon Guide will stand fast, keeping head and eyes to the front, and furnishing interval to the left by smartly raising the left arm laterally to shoulder height with fingers extended and joined, thumb along the forefinger, and palm down. This position will be maintained until another command is given.

b. Squad Leaders: At the command of execution, DRESS, all Squad Leaders will furnish interval to those on their left by smartly raising their left arm laterally to shoulder height, with fingers extended and joined, thumb along the forefinger, and palm down. The 1st squad leader will, at the same time raise the left arm, smartly and turn his head and eyes to the right 90 degrees to align on the Platoon Guide. The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Squad Leaders will keep their head and eyes to the front and are responsible for obtaining 40" distance and covering on the 1st Squad Leader. Alignment will be obtained by moving forward or backward until in line.

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Likewise, moving left or right will obtain interval until the right shoulder lightly touches the extended fingers of the left hand of the Platoon Guide.

c. Remainder of the Platoon: At the command of execution, DRESS, all remaining members of the platoon will furnish interval by raising their left arm shoulder height, with fingers extended and joined, thumbs along the forefingers, and palms down. At the same time, they will smartly turn their head and eyes to the right 90 degrees to align themselves on those to their right. They will align themselves by moving forward or back until in line. They will obtain proper interval by moving left or right until their right shoulder lightly touches the extended fingers of the person on their right. They will remain in this position until given another command. The individuals on the extreme left flank would not raise their arms as there is no one to their left.

d. Unit Leader: Upon commanding, DRESS, the unit leader would face half left as in marching, taking a 30" step. The unit leader will march in the most direct route to the right flank of the platoon. The unit leader will halt, facing to the rear of the unit, in line with the front rank and one pace to the right of the person on the extreme right flank (normally the Platoon Guide). Then the unit leader would execute a right face. Alignment would then be checked and corrected as the unit leader faces down the line. The unit leader taking a series of short side steps to the right or left to identify a unit member accomplishes this. All corrections are made when the unit leader is on line. Only those midshipmen identified by name or number will move forward or backwards as directed. **The unit leader will not lean to the right or left to make corrections.** If corrections are made, it is necessary to recheck alignment. Having aligned the front rank, the unit leader would face to the left as in marching, maintaining the one pace interval from the individual on the right flank, and march until coming on line with the 2nd rank. The unit leader would then halt, then execute a right face, facing down the line. The second rank would be aligned in the same manner as the front rank, and the process repeated for the third rank. Having aligned the last rank, the unit leader would face to the right as in marching and step off with a full 30 inch step, maintaining the one pace interval from the right flank, and march until three paces in front of the right most person in the platoon. The unit leader would then halt and execute a left face. From here the next command is Ready, FRONT. On the command of execution, all members of the formation who have raised their arms and turned their head and eyes to the right, will smartly and quietly lower their left arms to their sides and at the same time turn their head and eyes to the front. The unit leader will then command COVER. On the command of COVER, all members of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th squads will cover on their respective member in the front rank. The Platoon Commander then marches by the most direct route and returns to the position 6 paces in front of and centered on the unit.

(1) When aligning a platoon of well drilled midshipmen or when there is insufficient time to verify alignment, the Platoon Commander may command, Ready, FRONT, COVER from the normal position of 6 paces in front of and centered on the platoon without verifying alignment.

e. Close Interval: At Close Interval, Dress Right, Dress is executed in the same manner as Dress Right, Dress, except that interval is furnished by placing the heel of the left hand on the left hip, fingers extended and joined, thumb along the forefingers, fingers down and elbow in plane with the body.

f. Aligning in Column: This movement may be executed while halted or marching in a column. The command is COVER. On the command, Cover, the Squad Leader behind the Platoon Guide will cover and obtain 40" distance. All remaining members of the base squad will cover their Squad Leader and obtain 40" distance from the person in front of them. All other Squad Leaders align themselves on the base Squad Leader and obtain proper interval. All remaining members will cover their Squad Leader and align themselves on the base squad.

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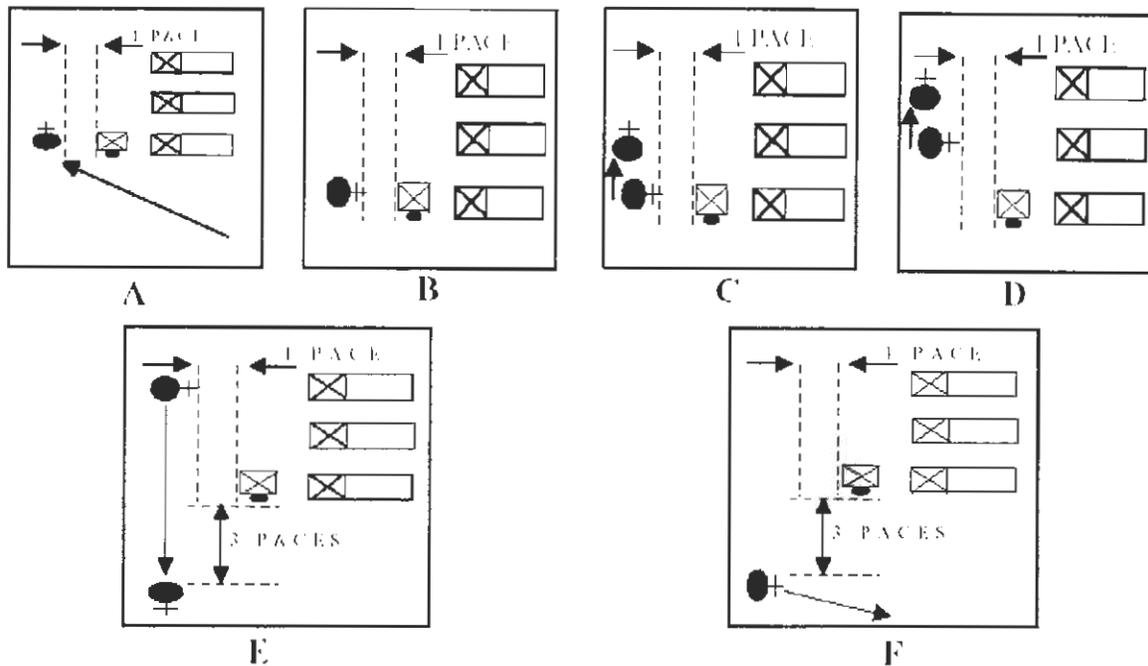


Figure 6.3.--Movements of the Platoon Commander when aligning the platoon.

6.3. CLOSE AND EXTEND THE INTERVAL IN LINE

(P) To obtain close interval and extend to normal interval.

(F) Platoon in line.

(W) Halted at the position of attention.

(C) Close MARCH; Extend MARCH.

1. To Close the Interval.

a. Squad Leaders: The command for this movement is Close March. The Squad Leaders are the base for this movement. At the command of execution, MARCH, all Squad Leaders will stand fast, keeping their head and eyes to the front, and furnish interval to those on their left by smartly raising their left arm, placing the heel of the palm on the left hip, fingers extended and joined, thumb along the forefinger, fingers down and elbow in plane with the body. The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Squad Leaders are responsible for obtaining 40" distance and covering the 1st Squad Leader. They will remain in this position until those on their left have lightly touched their left elbow, at which time they will smartly and quietly lower their arms to their sides and turn their head and eyes back to the front. They will remain in this position until given another command.

b. Platoon Guide: The Platoon Guide, on the command of execution, MARCH, will face left as in marching and step and halt at the proper interval and face to the original front by executing a right face. Having completed the facing movement, he will furnish interval for himself by smartly raising the left arm, placing the heel of the palm on the left hip, fingers extended and joined, thumb along the forefinger, fingers down and elbow in plane with the body. At the same time, the Platoon Guide's head and eyes will be smartly turned to the left, to align on the 1st Squad Leader. The Platoon Guide will then achieve alignment by moving forward or back until on line, and moving left or right to obtain proper interval until the left elbow lightly touches the 1st Squad Leader's right arm, at which time the arm will be smartly and quietly lowered to the

side, simultaneously turning the head and eyes to the front. The Platoon Guide will remain in this position until given another command.

c. Remainder of the Platoon: The remainder of the platoon, on the command of execution, MARCH, will face right as in marching and take a 30" step. They will continue to march until obtaining proper interval, at which time they will halt, and face their original front by executing a left face. Having completed the facing movement, they will furnish interval to those on their left by smartly raising their left arms, placing the heel of the palm on the left hip, fingers extended and joined, thumb along the forefinger, fingers down and elbow in line with the body. At the same time, they will smartly turn their heads and eyes to the right to align themselves to the right. They will align themselves by moving forward or back until on line; moving left or right to obtain proper interval until their right arms lightly touch the left arms of those midshipmen on the right. They would then remain in this position until the person on their left lightly touch their left arm, at which time they will smartly and quietly lower their left arm to the side and, simultaneously, turn their heads and eyes to the front. Those on the extreme left flank will not raise their left arms as there is no one to their left.

2. To Extend the Interval.

a. Squad Leaders: The Squad Leaders are the base for this movement. The command is Extend, MARCH. At the command of execution, MARCH, all Squad Leaders will stand fast, keeping their heads and eyes to the front, and furnish interval to those on their left by smartly raising their left arms laterally to shoulder height, fingers extended and joined, thumbs along the forefingers and palms down. The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Squad Leaders are responsible for obtaining 40" distance and covering the 1st Squad Leader. They will remain in this position until those on their left lightly touch their fingertips, at which time they will smartly and quietly lower their left arms to their sides. They will remain in this position until given another command.

b. Platoon Guide: The Platoon Guide, on the command of execution, MARCH, will face right as in marching and take a 30" step. The Platoon Guide will halt and face the original front by executing a left face. Having completed the facing movement, he will furnish interval for himself by smartly raising the left arm laterally to shoulder height, fingers extended and joined, thumb along the forefinger and palm down. At the same time, the Platoon Guide's head and eyes will be smartly turned to the left to align on the 1st Squad Leader. The Platoon Guide will align by moving forward or back until on line; moving left or right until obtaining proper interval by lightly touching the extended fingertips to the right shoulder of the 1st Squad Leader. At which time the arm will be smartly and quietly lowered to the side and at the same time, smartly turn the head and eyes to the front.

c. Remainder of the Platoon: The remainder of the platoon, on the command of execution, MARCH, will face left as in marching and take a 30" step. They will continue to march until obtaining proper interval, at which time they will halt, facing their original front by executing a right face. Having completed the facing movement, they will furnish interval to those on their left by smartly raising their left arms laterally to shoulder height, fingers extended and joined, thumb along the forefinger and palms down. At the same time, they will smartly turn their heads and eyes to the right to align themselves. They will align themselves by moving forward or back until on line; moving left or right to obtain proper interval until their right shoulder lightly touches the extended fingertips of the person on their right. They will remain in this position until the person on their left lightly touches their left fingertips, at which time they will smartly and quietly lower their left arms to their side, simultaneously turning their head and eyes to the front. Those on the extreme left flank will not raise their left arms as there is no one to their left.

6.4. TO CLOSE THE INTERVAL IN COLUMN

(P) To obtain close interval from normal interval.

(F) Platoon in column.

(W) Halted at attention or while marching forward at a quick time.

(C) Close, MARCH.

1. Halt at Attention (see fig. 6.5).

a. Base Squad: The base for this movement is the squad headed by the Platoon Guide. At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the base squad and the Platoon Guide will stand fast.

b. 3rd Squad: At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 3rd squad will close the interval by executing two 12" right steps. Having completed the two right steps, they will halt and stand fast.

c. 2nd Squad: At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 2nd squad will close the interval by executing four 12" right steps. Having completed the four right steps, they will halt and stand fast.

d. 1st Squad: At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 1st squad will close the interval by executing six 12" right steps. Having completed the six right steps, they will halt and stand fast.

2. Marching at Quick Time.

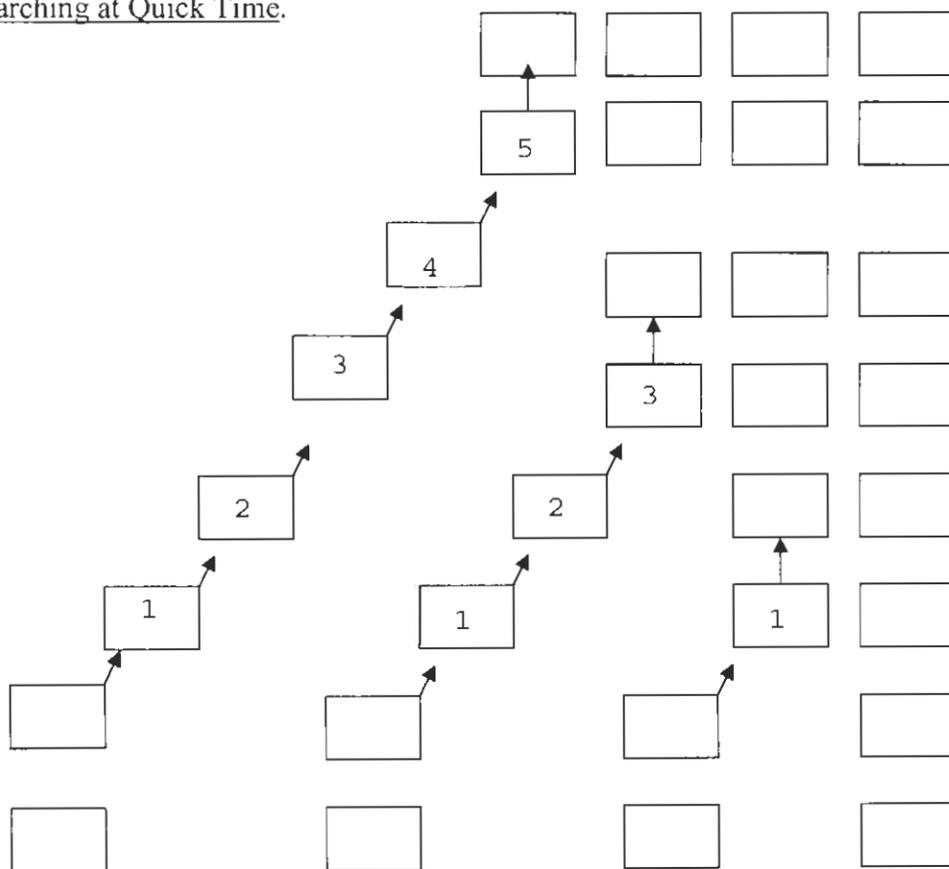


Figure 6.5.--Close March (while marching), Right Squad Base.

a. 4th Squad (Base Squad): The base for this movement is the squad headed by the Platoon Guide. The command of execution will be given as the right foot strikes the deck, as this involves a movement to the right. At the command of execution, all members of the base squad, and the Platoon Guide, will take one more 30" step to their front with their left foot. Having taken one more step, their next step would be a 15" step to the front with their right foot, and continue to march at the half step until given another command.

b. 3rd Squad: At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 3rd squad will take one more 30" step to their front with their left foot. Having taken one more step, their next step would be to execute a right oblique and take one 30" step in the oblique. Having taken one step in the oblique, their next step would be to execute a 30" step forward as in marching and then take a 15" half step. They will continue to march at the half step, aligning themselves to the base squad and obtain a proper interval, until given another command.

c. 2nd Squad: At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 2nd squad will take one more 30" step to their front with their left foot. Having taken one more step, their next step would be to execute a right oblique and take three 30" steps in the oblique. Having taken the three steps in the oblique, their next step would be to execute a 30" step forward as in marching and take a 15" half step. They will continue to march at the half step, aligning themselves to the base squad and obtain proper interval, until given another command.

d. 1st Squad: At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 1st squad will take one more 30" step to their front with their left foot. Having taken one more step, their next step would be to execute a right oblique and take five 30" steps in the oblique. Having taken the five steps in the oblique, their next step would be to execute a 30" step forward as in marching and take a 15" half step. They will continue to march at the half step, aligning themselves to the base squad and obtain proper interval, until given another command.

e. Terminate the Movement: The command to terminate this movement is Forward, MARCH. The command of execution MARCH, will be given as either foot (left is recommended) strikes the deck. At the command of execution, all members of the formation will take one more 15" half step with the right foot and then step off with a 30" step with the left foot and continue to march until given another command.

6.5. TO EXTEND THE INTERVAL IN COLUMN

- (P) To obtain normal interval from close interval.
- (F) Platoon in column.
- (W) Halted at attention or while marching forward at a quick time.
- (C) Extend, MARCH.

1. From the Halt.

a. Base Squad: The base for this movement is the squad headed by the Platoon Guide. At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 4th squad, and the Platoon Guide, will cover in file and stand fast.

b. 3rd Squad: At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 3rd squad will extend the interval by executing two left steps, halt, cover in file and stand fast.

c. 2nd Squad: At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 2nd squad will extend the interval by executing four left steps, halt, cover in file and stand fast.

d. 1st Squad: At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 1st squad will extend the interval by executing six left steps, halt, cover in file and stand fast.

2. On the March.

a. Base Squad: The base for this movement is the squad headed by the Platoon Guide. The command of execution will be given as the left foot strikes the deck (as this involves a movement to the left). At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 4th squad will take one more 30" step to their front with their right foot. Having taken one more step, their next step would be a 15" half step to the front with their left foot. They will continue to march at half step until given another command.

b. 3rd Squad: At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 3rd squad will take one more 30" step to their front with their right foot. Having taken one more step, their next step will be to execute a 30" step in the left oblique and take one 30" step to their original front. They will then march at the half step, aligning to the right and obtaining proper interval, until given another command.

c. 2nd Squad: At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 2nd squad will take one more 30" step to the front with their right foot. Having taken one more step, their next step will be to execute three 30" steps in the left oblique. Having taken three steps in the oblique, their next step will be to execute a 30" step to their original front. They will then march at half step, aligning to the right and obtaining proper interval, until given another command.

d. 1st Squad: At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 1st squad will take one more 30" step to the front with their right foot. Having taken one more step, their next step will be to execute five 30" steps in the left oblique. Having taken five steps in the oblique, their next step will be to execute a 30" step to their original front. They will then march at half step, aligning to the right and obtaining proper interval, until given another command.

e. Terminate the Movement: The command to terminate this movement is Forward, MARCH. The command of execution will be given as the left foot strikes the deck. At the command, MARCH, all members of the formation will take one more 15" step with their right foot. All members of the formation will then step off with a 30" step with the left foot as in marching and continue to march until given another command.

6.6. OBLIQUE

(P) To change the line of march for a short distance but not the direction.

(F) Any formation.

(W) Marching at quick time cadence.

(C) Right (Left) Oblique, MARCH.

1. How to Maintain Alignment While in the Oblique: The base for the movement is the extreme right or left file that has been designated by the command. Members of the formation will keep their shoulders parallel to the base and regulate their steps so that the ranks remain parallel to the original front (see fig 6.7).

2. Right Oblique: The command Right Oblique, MARCH is given while marching at a quick time. The command of execution will be given as the right foot strikes the deck, as this involves a movement to the right. At the command of execution, your next step would be one more 30" step to the front with your left foot. Your next step would be to face 45 degrees to the right by pivoting on the ball of the left foot and, at the same time, take a 30" step in the oblique with your right foot. During the execution of this movement, the arms will continue their swing but will

not be allowed to swing wide from the body. Continue to march in the right oblique until given another command.

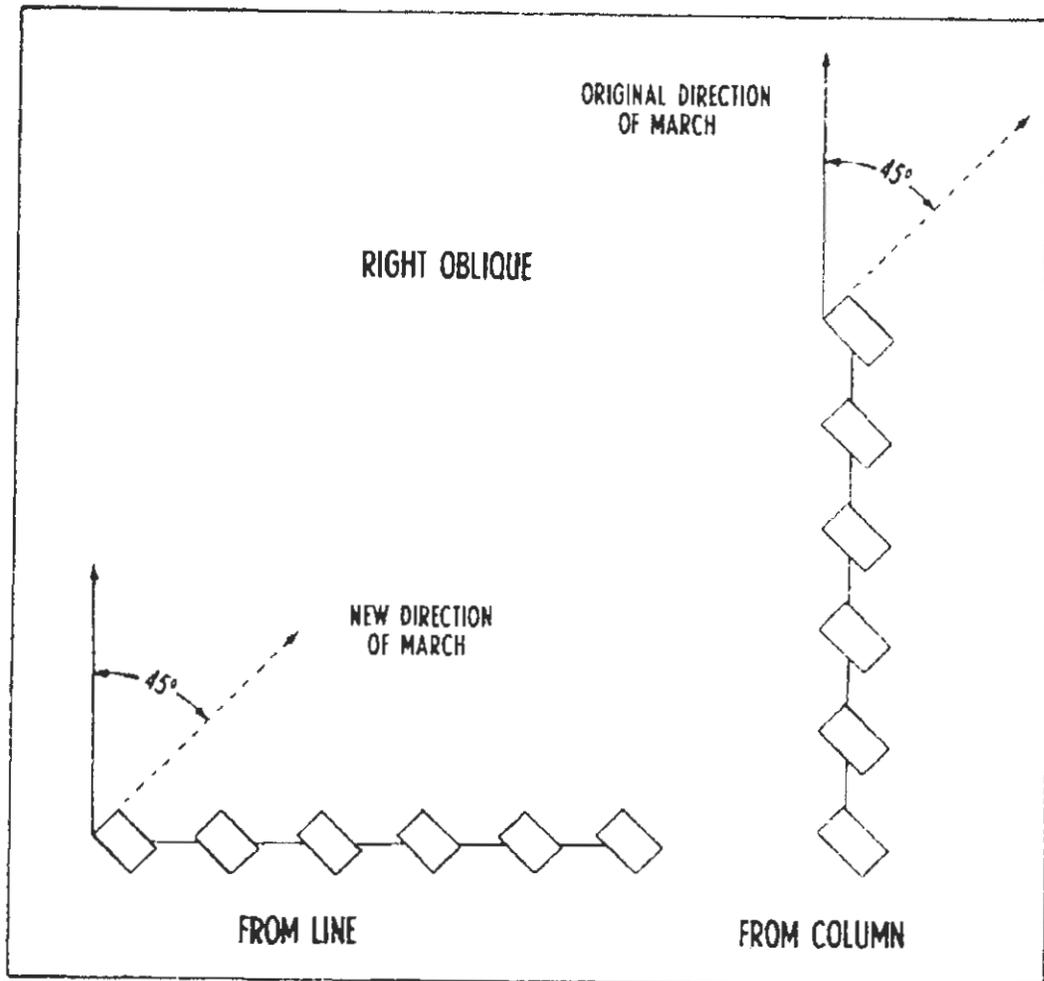


Figure 6.7.--Oblique (while marching).

3. Left Oblique: This movement is executed in the same manner to the left by substituting the words Left for Right where appropriate.

4. Five Movements May be Executed While in the Oblique:

a. Half Step: The purpose of this movement is to slow the forward movement but not the cadence. Assume you are marching in the oblique and you receive the command Half Step, MARCH. The command of execution may be given as either foot strikes the deck. Half Step, MARCH. At the command of execution, MARCH, your next step would be one more 30" step in the oblique with your left/right foot. The next step will be a 15" half step with the right/left foot. Continue to march in the oblique until given another command. **The only command you may receive while half stepping in the oblique is Resume, MARCH.** The command of execution will be given as the left foot strikes the deck. At the command of execution, your next step will be one more 15" step in the oblique with your right foot. Your next step will be a 30" step in the oblique with your left foot. Continue to march in the oblique until given another command.

b. Mark Time: While marching in the oblique and you receive the command Mark Time, MARCH. The command of execution may be given as either foot strikes the deck. The purpose of this movement is to stop the forward movement but not the cadence. Mark Time, MARCH. For the example MARCH is given on the left foot. At the command of execution, MARCH, your next step will be one more 30" step in the oblique with your right foot. Your next step would be to drive the left foot forward along the right foot with a straight left knee as in halting. You would then begin marking time with your right foot by raising the toe 2" and the heel 4" off the deck. Continue to mark time until given another command. **The only command you may receive while marking time in the oblique is Resume, MARCH.** The command of execution will be given as the left foot strikes the deck. At the command of execution, your next step would be one more 2" vertical step in place with your right foot. Your next step would be a 30" step in the oblique with your left foot. Continue to march in the oblique until given another command.

c. In Place Halt: The command is In Place, HALT. The purpose of this movement is to halt the platoon in the oblique. The command of execution may be given as either foot strikes the deck. For this example HALT is given on the left foot. At the command of execution, and for the 1st count of halt, your next step will be one more 30" step in the oblique with your right foot. For the 2nd count of halt, smartly drive the left heel against the right heel with a straight left knee, assuming the position of attention. The only command you may receive from In Place Halt is Resume MARCH. On the preparatory command, Resume, shift the weight of your body to the right leg without noticeable movement. On the command of execution, MARCH, step off with your left foot a 30' step in the oblique and continue to march until given another command.

d. Halt: The command is HALT. This command is always preceded by a preparatory command, which is designated by the size of the unit, such as Squad, Platoon, or Company. The purpose of this movement is to halt the unit facing forward. In a Right Oblique, the command of execution will be given as the left foot strikes the deck, as this involves a movement to the left. At the command of execution, and for the 1st count of halt, you will take one more 30" step in the oblique with your right foot. For the 2nd count of halt, face 45 degrees to the left, toward your original front, by pivoting on the ball of your right foot. At the same time, smartly bring your left heel against the right heel, assuming the position of attention.

e. Forward March: The purpose of this movement is to march the unit to its original front. When marching in the right oblique, the command of execution, MARCH, will be given as the left foot strikes the deck. At the command of execution, your next step will be one more 30" step in the oblique with your right foot. Your next step is to face 45 degrees to the left by pivoting on the ball of your right foot. Do not allow the arms to swing wide from the body, but continue their natural swing, and continue to march until given another command. When marching in the left oblique, the command is given on the opposite foot as above.

6.7. OPEN AND CLOSE RANKS

- (P) To increase the distance between ranks.
- (F) Platoon in line at normal or close interval.
- (W) Halted at attention, if armed with rifles, the rifles will be at order arms.
- (C) Open Ranks MARCH; Close Ranks MARCH.

1. Open Ranks.

a. Base Squad: The base for this movement is the entire front rank. At the command of execution, MARCH, the 1st squad and the Platoon Guide will take two 30" steps to the front and execute a dress right dress. They will remain in this position until given another command.

b. 2nd Squad: At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 2nd squad will take one 30" step to the front. After completing the 30" step, they will execute a dress right dress. They will remain in this position until given another command.

c. 3rd Squad: At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 3rd squad will execute a dress right dress. They will remain in this position until given another command.

d. 4th Squad: At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 4th squad will take two 15" steps backward. After completing the 2nd step, they will execute a dress right dress. They will remain in this position until given another command.

e. Unit Leader: At the command of execution, MARCH, the unit leader will face half left as in marching and take a 30" step. The Platoon Commander will march in the most direct route to the right flank of the platoon, until on line with the front rank and one pace to the right of the Platoon Guide.

(1) The unit leader will then execute a halt, facing to the rear, and then execute a right face, facing down the line. Commanding those in advance or rear of the line to move forward or back will align the front rank. Only those commanded to move will move, and they will move until commanded steady. The unit leader will not lean to the right or left, however, a series of short right steps or left steps may be made to identify someone. A command to move a platoon member may only be given when in line with the rank. Having aligned the front rank, the Platoon Commander will face left as in marching, maintaining the one pace interval of the right most flank unit member, and march until coming on line with the 2nd rank.

(2) The unit leader will then halt, facing to the rear, and execute a right face, facing down the line. The second rank would be aligned in the same manner as the front rank, and the process repeated for the third and fourth rank.

(3) Having aligned the last rank, the unit leader will face right as in marching, maintaining a one pace interval from the Platoon Guide, and march until three paces in front of the front rank. The Platoon Commander will then halt and execute a left face.

(4) From here the next command given will be Ready FRONT. On the command of execution, FRONT, all members of the formation who have executed a dress right dress will execute ready front. From here the unit leader may give any appropriate command, such as Cover or move to any appropriate position.

(5) If ranks have been opened for the purpose of inspection, the unit leader will take position three paces directly in front of the right flank unit member. This will be done by taking a 30" step forward, halting, and executing a right face. From here the unit leader will report the unit to the inspecting officer, and also receive the critique when the inspection is completed. In order to command close ranks, the unit leader must return to the position from which the command ready front was given. This will be done by facing right in marching, taking a 30" step, halting, and executing an about face.

f. Executed at Close Interval: This movement is executed at close interval in the same manner except, instead of Dress Right DRESS, the unit will be commanded At Close Interval Dress Right DRESS.

2. Close Ranks.

a. The command is, Close Ranks MARCH.

b. Base Squad: The base for this movement is the entire front rank. At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the front rank will stand fast.

c. 2nd Squad: At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 2nd squad will take one 30" step to their front. They will execute a halt and stand fast.

d. 3rd Squad: At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 3rd squad will take two 30" steps to the front. They will execute a halt and stand fast.

e. 4th Squad: At the command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 4th squad will take three 30" steps to the front. They will execute a halt and stand fast.

6.8. COUNT OFF

- (P) To designate relative position in rank.
- (F) Platoon in line or in column.
- (W) Halted at attention.
- (C) Count OFF; From Front to Rear Count OFF.

1. In Line: The command is COUNT, OFF. The base for this movement is the Squad Leader. The Platoon Guide does not count off. On the command of execution, the Squad Leaders, keeping their heads and eyes to the front, will sound off, in unison, the number "ONE" in a loud and vigorous manner. At the same time, all remaining members of the platoon will smartly turn their head and eyes to the right 90 degrees. When the rank to the right has sounded off with the appropriate number, the next rank will sound off with the following number, and at the same time, smartly turning their heads and eyes to the front. Numbers will be in sequence from right to left. The cadence at which they will sound off is that of quick time. When sounding off, no unnecessary movement of the body or prolonging the number is permitted.

2. In Column: The command is From Front To Rear Count, OFF. The base for this movement is the Squad Leaders. The Platoon Guide does not count off. On the command of execution, all Squad Leaders will snap their heads and eyes to the right, and smartly shout "ONE" as they turn their heads to the front. When the midshipmen in front call out their number, the next rank of midshipmen will turn their heads to the right and smartly shout the next higher number. Numbers will be in sequence from front to rear; sounded off in a quick time cadence. No unnecessary movement of the body or prolonging of the numbers is permitted. Members of the rear rank will not turn their head and eyes to the right, but will sound off their number with their head and eyes to the front.

6.9. DIMINISH THE FRONT (FILES)

- (P) To form a column of one file.
- (F) Platoon in column of three's.
- (W) Halted at attention.
- (C) Column of Files From the Right (Left), MARCH.

a. Form a Column of Files: At the unit leader's preparatory command, COLUMN OF FILES FROM THE RIGHT, the 4th Squad Leader will smartly turn his head to the right and command, FORWARD. After his command, he returns his head to the front. Then the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Squad Leaders in the same manner and in unison command, STAND FAST. On the unit leader's command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 4th squad and the Platoon Guide will step off to their front with their left foot and continue to march until given another command. The 3rd Squad Leader, looking over his shoulder and seeing the 4th squad about to uncover, will command COLUMN HALF RIGHT, COLUMN HALF LEFT, MARCH, so as to place his

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squad in step with the 4th squad. The 3rd Squad Leader will face half right as in marching with all remaining members of the 3rd squad stepping to their front and executing the pivot on the same spot as their Squad Leader. He will place the squad in column with the 4th squad and himself at 40" distance from the last member of the 4th squad. All remaining members of the 3rd squad execute the pivots on the same spot as their Squad Leader. The 2nd and 1st squads will execute the same movement as the 3rd squad with the Squad Leader giving the commands at the appropriate times.

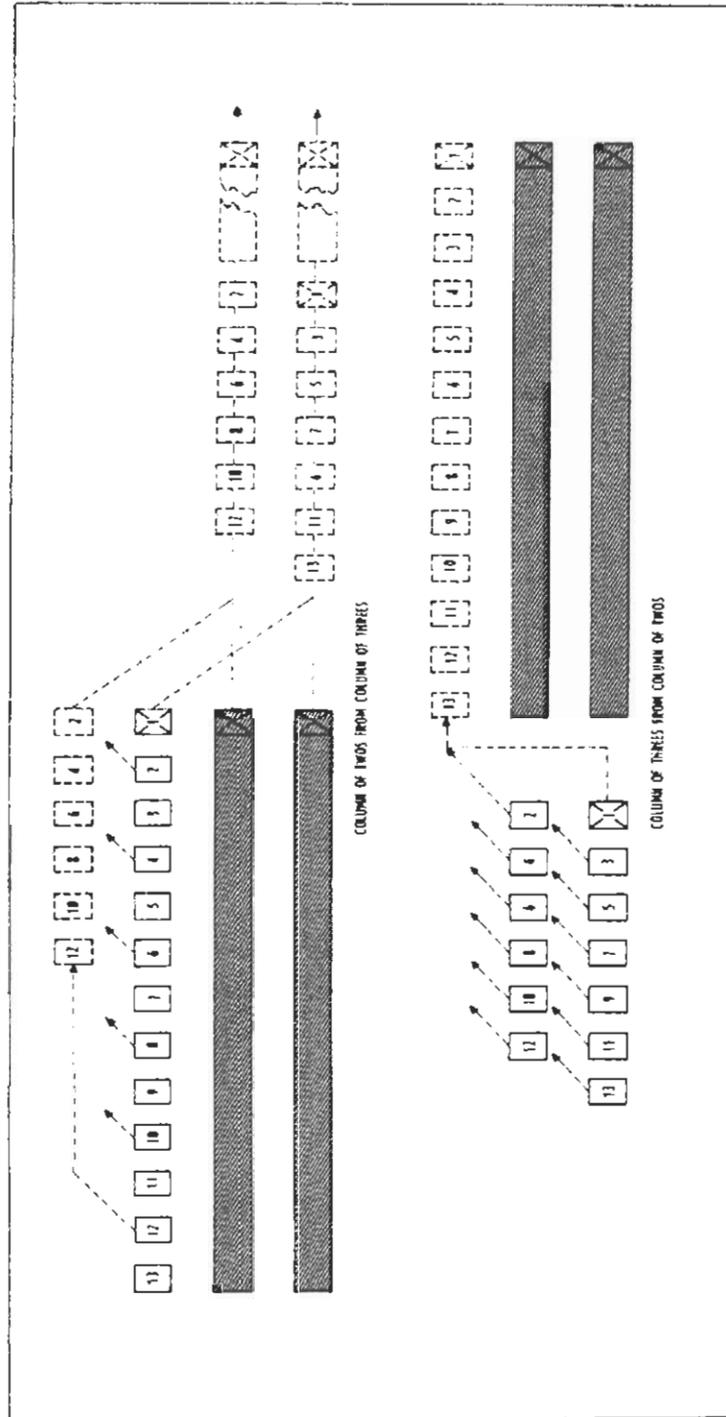


Figure 6.10.--Column of files.

b. Reform to a Column of Three's: At the unit leader's preparatory command COLUMN OF THREE'S TO THE LEFT, the 4th Squad Leader will command STAND FAST. The 3rd, 2nd, and 1st squad leaders will then command, in unison, COLUMN HALF LEFT. On the unit leader's command of execution, MARCH, all members of the 4th squad and the platoon guide will stand fast. The 3rd, 2nd and 1st Squad Leaders will face half left in marching, with all remaining members of their squads stepping to their front and executing the pivot on the same spot as their Squad Leader. The 3rd, 2nd, and 1st Squad Leaders, seeing they are about to obtain proper interval from the squad on their right, will command COLUMN HALF RIGHT, MARCH. All members of the 3rd, 2nd, and 1st squads will execute the column half right on the same pivot spot as their Squad Leader. The 3rd, 2nd, and 1st Squad Leaders seeing they are about to come on line with the squad to their right, will command SQUAD HALT, so as to halt their squads in line with, and at the proper interval from the squad on their right.

c. Forming a column of Files from the Left and Reforming to the Right: It is executed in the same manner as previously described from the right, above. On the preparatory command, the guide will be positioned in front of the left file (1st squad). On reforming, the guide will be positioned in front of the right file when it is halted.

6.10. DISMISS THE PLATOON

- (P) To dismiss the platoon.
- (F) Platoon in line at normal or close interval.
- (W) Halted at attention.
- (C) DISMISSED.

1. Troops are dismissed only when in line at the position of attention. Armed troops are dismissed with the command Inspection ARMS, Port ARMS and DISMISSED.

2. The command DISMISSED is appropriate when releasing midshipmen for leave or liberty.

NOTE: Fall out is a position of rest, as in At Ease. When receiving the command FALL OUT, troops may leave their position in ranks but will remain in immediate vicinity or go to a designated area.

6.11. CHANGE OF DIRECTION

- (P) To change the direction of march of a column.
- (F) Platoon in column.
- (W) Halted or marching at quick time.

(C) Column Right, (Left) MARCH; Column Half Right (Left), MARCH; INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT).

1. The base element during the turn is the squad on the flank in the direction of the turn. The pivot man for the movement is the first man in the base squad, excluding the platoon commander and the guide.

2. Regardless of the direction in which alignment is established, at the command of execution for a drill movement involving marching, the direction toward which alignment is obtained is the flank toward which the movement is made. Upon completion of the drill movement, alignment will be in the direction established prior to commencing the movement.

3. Column Right

a. Halted. Assume you are halted in column and you receive the command, Column Right, MARCH. On the preparatory command Column Right, shift the weight of your body to the right leg without noticeable movement. On the command of execution MARCH, the pivot man would face to the right as in marching and would take a 30-inch step with his left foot. He would then half step in the new direction of march. He continues to half step until the other men of his rank are abreast of him. Then he resumes a full step. The other men of his rank oblique twice to the right without changing interval and place themselves abreast of the pivot man and conform to his step. They execute the first oblique at the command of execution. The second oblique is executed when opposite their new line of march so that when the oblique is completed they will be marching toward the new front with proper interval. The ranks to the rear of the leading rank will execute the movement on the same ground and in the same way as the leading rank. You will continue to march until given another command.

b. On the March. Assume you are marching in column and you receive the command, Column Right, MARCH. The command of execution will be given as the right foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution MARCH, the right squad becomes the base and regulates alignment and interval; the first rank will take one more 30-inch step to the front and execute a column right as described from the halt. You will continue to march until given another command.

c. Platoon Commander and Guide. During column right the platoon commander would smartly oblique in the direction of the turn. The platoon guide would flank in the direction of the turn. Both would then oblique in a manner that placed them in their proper position in the formation. The platoon guide would half step until the platoon commander comes abreast. At this time both would take 30-inch steps in the new direction of march.

4. Column Left. This movement is executed in the same manner as column right, except that the command of execution on the march is given as the left foot strikes the deck and alignment is to the left until the movement is completed.

5. Column Half Right

a. Halted. Assume you are halted in column and you receive the command, Column Right, MARCH. On the preparatory command Column half Right, shift the weight of your body to the right leg without noticeable movement. On the command of execution MARCH, the pivot man would face half right as in marching and would take a 30-inch step with his left foot. He would then half step in the new direction of march. He continues to half step until the other men of his rank are abreast of him. Then he resumes a full step. The other men of his rank oblique twice to the right without changing interval and place themselves abreast of the pivot man and conform to his step. They execute the first oblique at the command of execution. The second oblique is executed when opposite their new line of march so that when the oblique is completed they will be marching toward the new front with proper interval. The ranks to the rear of the leading rank will execute the movement on the same ground and in the same way as the leading rank. You will continue to march until given another command.

b. On the March. Assume you are marching in column and you receive the command, Column Half Right, MARCH. The command of execution will be given as the right foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution MARCH, the right squad becomes the base and regulates alignment and interval; the first rank will take one more 30-inch step to the front and execute a column right as described from the halt. You will continue to march until given another command.

c. Platoon Commander and Guide. During column half right the guide and the platoon commander would smartly oblique in the direction of the turn. Both would oblique in a manner that placed them in their proper position in the formation. The platoon guide would half step

until the platoon commander comes abreast. At this time both would take 30-inch steps in the new direction of march.

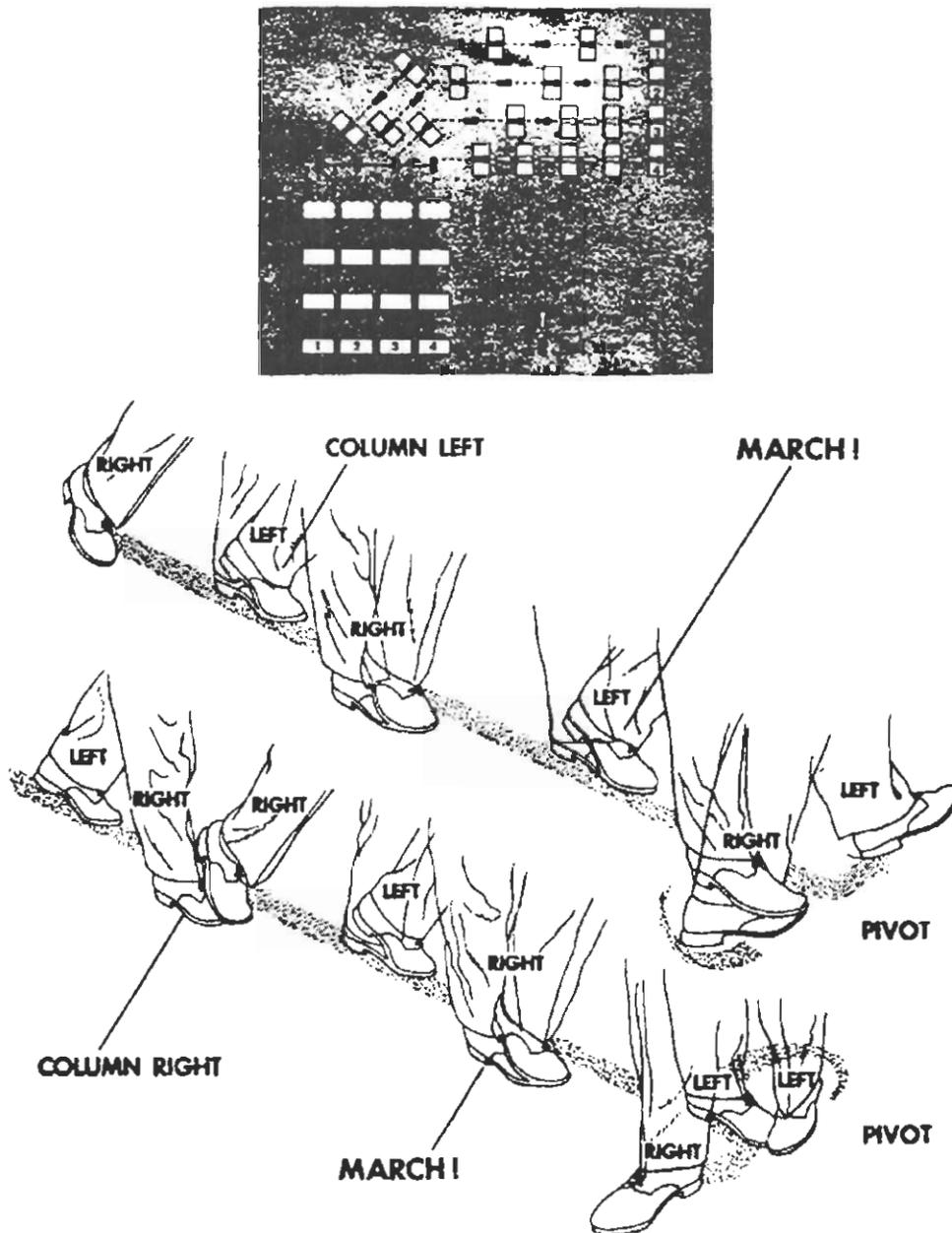


Figure 6.12.--Change of direction.

6. Column Half Left. This movement is executed in the same manner as to the right, except that the command of execution on the march is given as the left foot strikes the deck and alignment is to the left until the movement is completed.

7. Incline to the Right (Left). At the command INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT), the platoon guide slightly changes direction as commanded. This is not a precise movement, therefore, there

are no pivots involved in this movement. The movement can only be executed while on the march.

6.12. FLANKS

- (P) To march to the right or left flank for a short distance.
- (F) Any formation.
- (W) Marching at quick time or double time cadence.
- (C) By the Right (Left) Flank MARCH.

1. While Marching at Quick Time. The base of this movement is the rank in the direction of the flank. Assume you are marching forward at quick time and you receive the command, By The Right Flank MARCH. The command of execution will be given as the right foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution, MARCH, your next step will be a 30" step to the front with your left foot. Your next step will be to face to the right as in marching, pivoting on your left foot, and take a 30" step with your right foot at a 90-degree angle from your original direction of march. During the execution of this movement, the arms will continue their natural swing but will not be allowed to swing wide from the body. You will continue to march in the right flank until given another command. When this movement is executed from a column at close interval, the squads in the rear of the base squad will execute a half step, after completing the flank movement, until 40" distance is obtained between squads.

2. While Marching at Double Time. Assume you are marching forward at quick time and you receive the command, By The Right Flank MARCH. The command of execution will be given as the right foot strikes the deck. On the command of execution, MARCH, your next step will be two 36" steps to the front. Your next steps will be two 6" vertical steps in place and at the same time turning 90-degree to the right. During the execution of this movement, the arms will continue their natural swing but will not be allowed to swing wide from the body. Your next step, without loss of cadence, will be a 36" step in the new direction of march with your left foot. You will continue to march in the right flank until given another command. When this movement is executed from a column at close interval, the squads in the rear of the base squad will execute a half step, after completing the flank movement, until 40" distance is obtained between squads.

3. Left Flank. This movement is executed in the same manner to the left by substituting the words left for right where appropriate.

CHAPTER 7

COMPANY DRILL

<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
7.0	General
7.1	Rules for company drill
7.2	To form the company
7.3	To dismiss the company
7.4	Being in line, to form column and reform to line.
7.5	To align the company
7.6	Being in column, to change direction
7.7	Being in column, to form mass formation
7.8	Being in column of platoons in line, to form column

7.0. GENERAL

1. A company consists of a company headquarters and two or more platoons.

2. Formations used by the company are line, column (of threes, etc.), mass, extended mass, and column of platoons in line. In all these formations, the platoons that comprise the company will either be in line (each squad forming one rank) or in column (each squad forming one file). The company may also form column of twos or files in a manner similar to that prescribed for a platoon, in which case the platoons are arranged as in column, except that each platoon is in column of twos or files. Formations of the company for drills and ceremonies, to include posts of officers and key noncommissioned officers, are shown in figures 7.1 through 7.5
 - a. When the company commander is absent, the senior midshipman officer present with the company takes post and drills the company as prescribed for the company commander. In the absence of the first sergeant, the senior second class (2/c) midshipman takes post and performs the duties of first sergeant.

 - b. When officers are not present, after the company is formed, the first sergeant, or in his/her absence, the next senior 2/c midshipman takes post and drills the company as prescribed for the company commander, and platoon sergeants take post and perform the duties of platoon commanders. This also applies when, for any reason, the company commander directs the first sergeant to take charge of the company for purposes other than dismissing the company. When this occurs, the officers retire and the first sergeant and platoon sergeants march by the most direct route to take post as the company commander and platoon commanders, respectively.

 - c. For drill and ceremonies, the following minimum key billets within the company must be filled by applying the above rules: company commander, guide-on bearer, and company executive officer, in the company headquarters; and a platoon commander, platoon sergeant, and guide for each platoon, plus one squad leader per squad within each platoon.
(NOTE: When officers are not present and the first sergeant and platoon sergeants are acting as company commander and platoon commanders respectively, other midshipmen need not be detailed to also act as first sergeant and/or platoon sergeants.)

d. For drill and ceremonies, the company guide-on is carried by the guide-on bearer. In all formations, the guide-on bearer is 1 pace to the rear and 1 pace to the left of the company commander or first sergeant, as appropriate. For marches in the field, the guide-on is kept with company headquarters baggage unless otherwise directed. If carried on marches in the field, the guide-on bearer takes post as described above for drill and ceremonies.

4. During company physical training and conditioning marches when the company is in column, the first sergeant will move from his/her normal position at the rear of the column and assume a position to the left of the company commander. If the guide-on is also present it will be carried on the march or run to the rear of the company commander and first sergeant.

7.1. RULES FOR COMPANY DRILL

1. The platoon, rather than the company, is the basic drill unit. Only such formations are prescribed for the company as are necessary for marches, drills, and ceremonies.

2. In company drill, if all midshipmen in the unit are to execute the same movement simultaneously, platoon commanders will not repeat preparatory commands of the company commander. When commands such as "**FALL OUT**" are given, which combine the preparatory command and command of execution. When the preparatory command of the company commander is "**Company,**" the platoon commanders give the preparatory command "**Platoon.**"

a. When in mass formation, platoon commanders repeat preparatory commands only when the order will require independent movement by a platoon.

b. When the platoons of the company are to execute a movement in successive order, such as a column movement, the platoon commander of the first platoon to execute the movement repeats the company commander's preparatory command, and those of following platoons give an appropriate caution such as "**Continue to March.**" Platoon commanders of following platoons repeat the company commander's preparatory command and command of execution at the proper time to cause their platoons to execute the movement on the same ground as the first platoon.

3. When commands involve movements of the company in which one platoon stands fast or continues the march, while one or more of the others do not, its commander commands "**STAND FAST**" or "**Continue to March,**" as the case may be.

4. The company marches, executes change of direction, closes and extends intervals between squads in column, opens and closes ranks, and stacks and takes arms as in platoon drill.

5. The company executes marching in line only for minor changes in position.

6. Unless otherwise specified for the company to be at close interval, all changes in formation must be executed with files and ranks formed at normal interval and distance.

7.2. TO FORM THE COMPANY

1. At the command **"FALL IN,"** the company forms in line formation at normal interval and distance. If it is desired to form the company at close interval between files, the command **"At Close Interval, FALL IN"** is given. In this case, the platoons form in line, but files within each platoon are at close interval (4 inches). The company forms at close interval only for roll calls or when space is limited. The company may be formed by its platoon sergeants under charge of the first sergeant, or by its officers under command of the company commander, as described below.

2. Forming the Company by Platoon Sergeants

a. The first sergeant takes post 9 paces in front of the point where the center of the company is to be, faces that point, draws sword if so armed, and commands **"FALL IN" ("At Close Interval, FALL IN")**. At this command, the guide-on bearer takes post facing the front 1 pace to the front and 1 pace to the right of the first sergeant (the first sergeant facing the company), and the company forms in line with platoons in line at normal (close) interval and 4 paces between platoons. Each platoon sergeant takes post 3 paces in front of and facing the point where the center of the platoon is to be, faces that point, and draws sword if so armed. Each platoon then forms (as prescribed in paragraph 6.2), under the supervision of the platoon sergeant.

b. Platoon sergeants then command **"REPORT."** Remaining in position (at order arms if armed with the rifle), the squad leaders, in succession from front to rear in each platoon, salute and report, "All present," or "Private absent." Platoon sergeants then command **"Inspection, ARMS;" "Port, ARMS;"** and **"Order, ARMS"** if troops are armed with rifles, then face about to the front. If troops are not armed with rifles, the platoon sergeant immediately faces the front after receiving the reports of the squad leaders. (NOTE: If platoons cannot be formed in regularly organized squads prior to forming the company, the platoon sergeants command **"Inspection, ARMS;" "Port, ARMS;" "Right Shoulder, ARMS;"** and call the roll. Each midshipman answers "here," and goes to order arms as their name is called. The platoon sergeant then organizes the platoon into squads and faces the front. The manual of arms is omitted for personnel not armed with rifles.)

c. After all platoon sergeants have completed receiving the reports of their squad leaders and are facing the front, the first sergeant commands **"REPORT,"** at which time the platoon sergeants, beginning with the right platoon, successively salute and report, "All present or accounted for" or "men absent." The first sergeant returns each salute individually. What occurs next depends upon whether the company commander and platoon commanders receive the company or not.

(I) If company officers do not receive the formation, after receiving the reports of all the platoon sergeants, the first sergeant commands, **"POST."** On this command, the platoon sergeants and guide-on bearer step forward three steps; simultaneously, the first sergeant faces about and steps forward three steps. The company is now formed with the first sergeant and platoon sergeants occupying the posts prescribed for the company commander and platoon commanders.

(2) If company officers receive the formation, the company commander and platoon commanders normally observe the initial procedures from a location to the rear of where the company is forming (officers remain with swords in their scabbards, if so armed). In this case, after receiving the reports of the platoon sergeants, the first sergeant faces the front and awaits the arrival of the company commander. When the company commander has taken post 12 paces front and center of the company, the first sergeant salutes and reports "Sir/Ma'am, all present or accounted for." or "Sir/Ma'am, midshipmen absent." The company commander returns the salute, and may discuss absentees and issue necessary instructions to the first sergeant. Next, the company commander directs the first sergeant to "**TAKE YOUR POST,**" at which the guide-on bearer marches forward 3 paces, and the first sergeant and platoon sergeants march by the most direct routes to their posts, the former in rear of the company, the latter on the left of the rear rank of their platoons; simultaneously, the company executive officer takes post to the rear of the company and the platoon commanders move around the right front of their platoons and take their posts 6 paces front and center of their platoons. After all officers are in position, if armed with the sword, the company commander draws sword; the company executive officer and platoon commanders draw sword with the company commander.

3. Forming the Company by Officers

a. Normally, the company is initially formed by the platoon sergeants, then received by the officers as described in paragraph 7.2 above. This permits detailed musters to be taken by the staff noncommissioned or noncommissioned officers. During the course of training, if the company has been dismissed for a short period of time, it may be initially reformed by the company commander to save time.

b. When the company is initially formed by the company commander, the procedures are the same as forming with the platoon sergeants, except that the company commander takes post 12 paces front and center and facing the point where the center of the company is to be, draws sword if so armed, and commands "**FALL IN.**" Platoon commanders then take posts 6 paces front and center and facing the point where the center of their platoons will be, draw sword if so armed, form their platoons and receive the reports of their squad leaders, then face the front. After all platoon commanders have formed their platoons and are facing the front, the company commander commands "**REPORT,**" at which time each platoon commander, in succession from right to left, salutes and reports, "Sir/Ma'am, all present or accounted for," or "Sir/Ma'am, midshipmen absent."

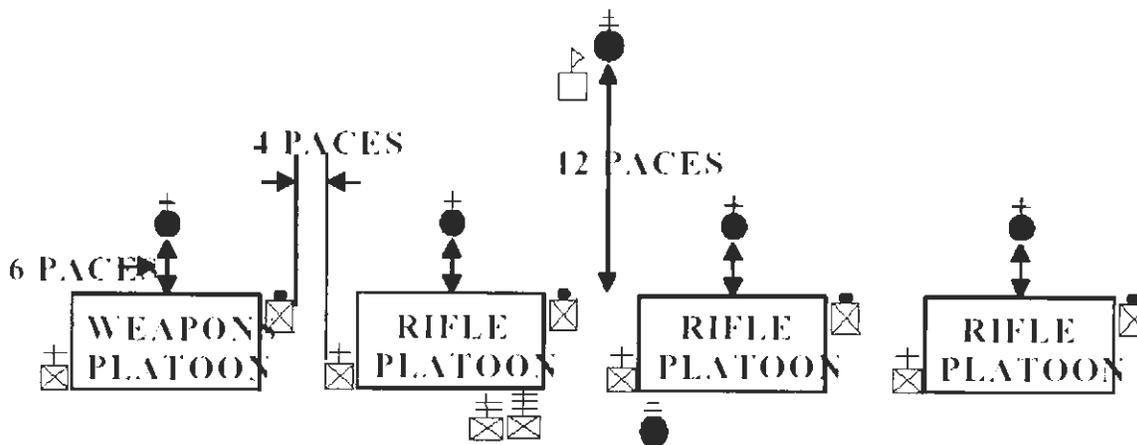


Figure 7.1.--Company on Line Formation.

7.3. TO DISMISS THE COMPANY

1. The commands are **“FIRST SERGEANT”** and **“DISMISS THE COMPANY.”** The company being in line at a halt, at the command **“FIRST SERGEANT,”** the first sergeant moves by the most direct route to a point 3 paces from the company commander (9 paces in front of the center of the company), halts, and salutes. The company commander returns the salute and passes any directions or information necessary to the first sergeant. The company commander directs the first sergeant to **“DISMISS THE COMPANY.”** The first sergeant and company commander exchange salutes. After returning the first sergeant’s salute the company commander, returns sword, if so armed, and falls out. Other officers of the company return sword, if so armed, and fall out at the same time and in the same manner as described in paragraph 7.2.2c(2). The platoon sergeants take their posts 3 paces in front of the centers of their platoons. The first sergeant, when the company commander returns his/her salute, executes an about face. When the platoon sergeants have taken their positions, the first sergeant commands **“Inspection, ARMS;” “Port, ARMS;”** and **“DISMISSED.”**

2. The company being in line at a halt, dismissal may also be ordered by the command **“DISMISS YOUR PLATOONS.”** The platoon commanders salute; the company commander returns their salute, returns sword, if so armed, and falls out. The platoon commanders execute about face and command **“PLATOON SERGEANT.”** The platoon sergeant takes his/her post 3 paces in front of the center of the platoon halts, facing the platoon commander and salutes. The platoon commander returns the salute and passes any directions or information necessary to the platoon sergeant. The platoon commander then directs the platoon sergeant to **“DISMISS THE PLATOON,”** the platoon sergeant and platoon commander exchange salutes. After the platoon commander has returned the platoon sergeant’s salute, he/she returns sword if so armed, and falls out. The platoon sergeant then faces the platoon and commands **“Inspection, ARMS;” “Port, ARMS;”** and **“DISMISSED.”**

3. The first sergeant may cause platoons to be dismissed by the platoon sergeants by commanding **“DISMISS YOUR PLATOONS.”** The platoon sergeants salute; the first sergeant returns the salute, returns sword if so armed, and falls out. The platoon sergeants then execute about face and command **“Inspection, ARMS;” “Port, ARMS;”** and **“DISMISSED.”**

7.4. BEING IN LINE, TO FORM COLUMN AND REFORM INTO LINE

1. Being at a halt and at the order in line, to form column, the company commander orders **“Right, FACE.”** After facing to the right, all officers, key staff and the guide-on bearer march by the most direct routes to their posts in column. The company commander may then cause the column to march (NOTE: As platoons and squads become inverted if the company is faced to the left, this should be done only for short movements.).

2. Being at a halt and at the order in column, to form line, the company commander commands **“Left, FACE.”** (NOTE: If the company is at close interval they must be extended to normal interval, paragraph 6.5, prior to executing left face. Otherwise there will not be 40 inches of distance between ranks.) After facing to the left, all officers, key staff, and the guide-on bearer march by the most direct routes to their posts in line. (NOTE: When in column, if the company is faced to the right, platoons and squads become inverted. Therefore, to form line facing the right flank of a column, the company should first be marched by executing necessary changes in direction, so that after halting and facing to the left, line will be formed facing the desired direction.)

7.5. TO ALIGN THE COMPANY

1. To align the company when in line at a halt, the company commander commands, **“DRESS RIGHT (CENTER, LEFT).”** At the command **“DRESS RIGHT,”** the platoon commander of the base platoon aligns his/her platoon immediately by the commands **“Dress Right, DRESS;” “Ready, FRONT;”** and **“COVER.”** After the platoon commander of the base platoon gives the command to dress right, the remaining platoon commanders will align their platoons in successive order. When **“DRESS CENTER”** is given, the commander of the center platoon, which is the base platoon for this movement, aligns the platoon to the center of the company. The base platoon for this movement is the second platoon in both three and four platoon companies. After the base platoon commander has aligned the platoon, the remaining platoon commanders will align their respective platoons on the base platoon by executing **“Dress Right (Left), DRESS;” “Ready, FRONT;”** and **“COVER,”** as explained in chapter 6.

2. To align the company when in mass formation at a halt, the company commander commands **“Dress Right (Left), DRESS”** or **“At Close Interval, Dress Right (Left), DRESS;” “Ready, FRONT;”** and **“COVER.”**

a. At the command **“Dress Right (Left),”** the platoon commander of the base platoon goes to carry sword if so armed.

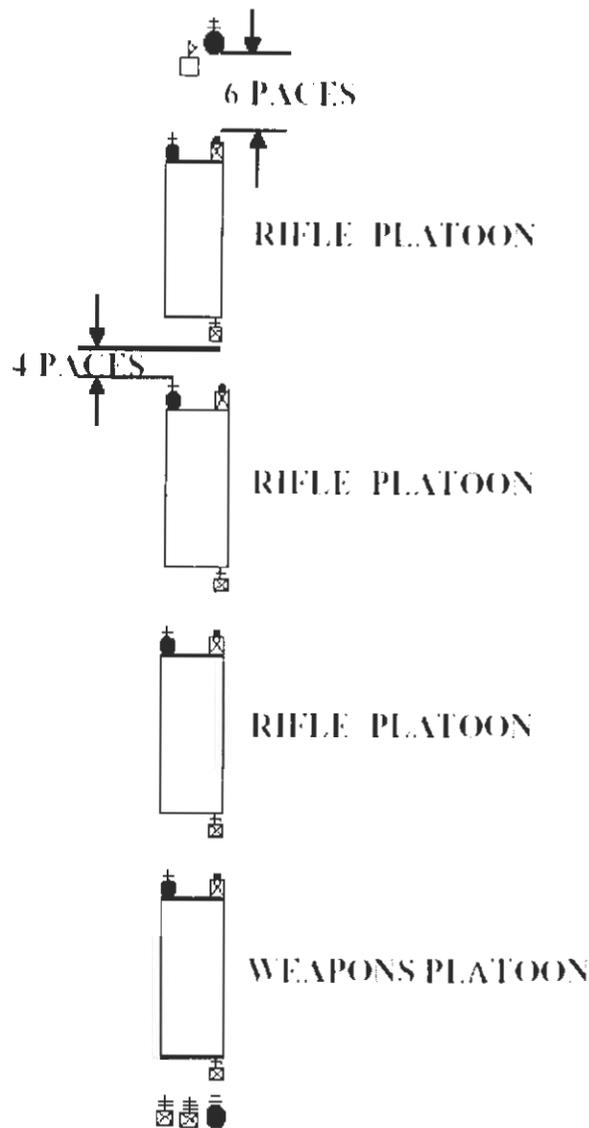


Figure 7.2.--Company in Column Formation.

b. On the command of execution “**DRESS,**” the platoon commander of the base platoon takes one step forward, executes a right flank, moves to a position 1 pace to the right of the right squad leader, executes another right flank and halts 1 pace to the right of the rank of squad leaders. He/she then executes a right face and verifies the alignment of the squad leaders in the same manner as alignment is verified in paragraph 6.3. He/she then verifies the alignment of the rest of the company as described in paragraph 6.3. (Note: During parades and ceremonies the platoon commander of the base platoon would normally only check the alignment of the 1st, 5th, 9th and 13th (last) rank.) After verifying the alignment of the last rank the platoon commander marches back to the front of the formation 1 pace past the guide. He/she then executes a left flank and moves, by the most direct route, back to his/her position at the head of his/her platoon. The platoon commander then halts, from the oblique, faces right and goes to order sword. When the

platoon commander resumes his/her post, the company commander commands **“Ready, FRONT”** and **“COVER.”**

3. To align the company when in extended mass formation at a halt, the company commander commands **“Dress Right (Left), DRESS”** or **“At Close Interval, Dress Right (Left), DRESS;”** **“Ready, FRONT;”** and **“COVER.”** Alignment is verified as described in paragraph 7.5.2b, above. Except that all platoon commanders move to verify the alignment of their platoons.

4. To align the company when in column, platoons in column, the command is **“COVER.”** At that command, the second and following platoons obtain the proper 4-pace distances between platoons and cover on the files of the leading platoon. Each platoon aligns internally as prescribed in paragraph 6.3.

5. To align the company when in column of platoons in line at halt, the company commander commands, **“DRESS RIGHT (LEFT).”** At this command, the leading platoon (which is the base platoon) is immediately aligned by its commander who commands, **“Dress Right (Left), DRESS;”** **“Ready, FRONT;”** and **“COVER.”** After the platoon commander of the base platoon has given the command to align the platoon, the remaining platoon commanders in succession from front to rear give the command to align their platoons. Platoon commanders follow the procedures prescribed in paragraph 6.3, and ensure that the guides are covered on the guide of the leading platoon.

7.6. BEING IN COLUMN, TO CHANGE DIRECTION

1. Being at a halt or in march while in column, to change direction 90 degrees to the right (left), the company commander orders **“Column Right (Left), MARCH.”** On the preparatory command, platoon commanders give the following supplementary commands: leading platoon commander, **“Column Right (Left);”** and remaining platoon commanders, **“Forward,”** if initiated from a halt (**“Continue to March,”** if initiated while marching). On the company commander’s command of execution **“MARCH,”** the leading platoon executes a column right (left). Succeeding platoons march forward, and on the commands of their platoon commanders, execute a column right (left) on the same ground as the leading platoon.

2. To execute a 45-degree change in direction, the execution is the same as above, except the command **“Column Half Right (Left), MARCH”** is used. Platoon commanders give appropriate supplementary commands.

3. For slight changes in direction, on the command of the company commander to **“INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT),”** the guide of the leading platoon changes direction as commanded. Succeeding platoons march forward and change direction on the same ground as the leading platoon. No supplementary commands are given by the platoon commanders.

7.7. BEING IN COLUMN, TO FORM MASS FORMATION

1. Being at a halt in column at close or normal interval, the company commander orders **“Company, Mass Left, MARCH.”** On the preparatory command, platoon commanders give the following supplementary commands: leading platoon commander turns his/her head and eyes to the left and commands **“STAND FAST;”** remaining platoon commanders turn their head and eyes to the left and command **“Column Half Left.”** On the company commander’s command of execution **“MARCH,”** the leading platoon stands fast, and the remaining platoons simultaneously execute a column half left. On commands of their platoon commanders, the remaining platoons then execute a column half right so as to move into positions alongside the leading platoon at the appropriate interval. As each platoon commander is about to come on line with the leading rank of the halted element, they turn their head and eyes to the right and command **“Mark Time, MARCH.”** The platoon marks time 4-8 counts to gain cover and alignment and is halted by the platoon commander. This forms the company in mass at the appropriate intervals between all adjacent platoons and files.

2. The company on the march in column at close or normal interval is given the same commands at the halt, except that on the preparatory command the leading platoon commander commands **“Mark Time.”** On the company commander’s command of execution **“MARCH,”** the leading platoon marks time 4-8 counts then halts on command of its platoon commander. The commands and movements for the remaining platoons are the same as for executing the movement from a halt.

3. If the company was in column at normal interval, then the company mass is at normal interval (e.g., normal interval between files in the platoons and normal interval between platoons in the company). If the company was in column at close interval, then the company mass is at close interval (e.g., close interval between files in the platoons and close interval between platoons in the company).

4. To form a company mass right, use the same commands as in paragraph 7.7 substituting left for right and right for left. However, forming a company into a mass right results in the platoons being inverted and should only be done under unusual circumstances.

5. There will be occasions when enlisted personnel form the company in mass as part of a larger formation. When the company officers receive the company the same procedures as in paragraph 7.2.2c(2) will be used except, that all key personnel on the command **“TAKE YOUR POST”** will execute the following.

a. The platoon commanders will be at the rear of the formation in reverse order.

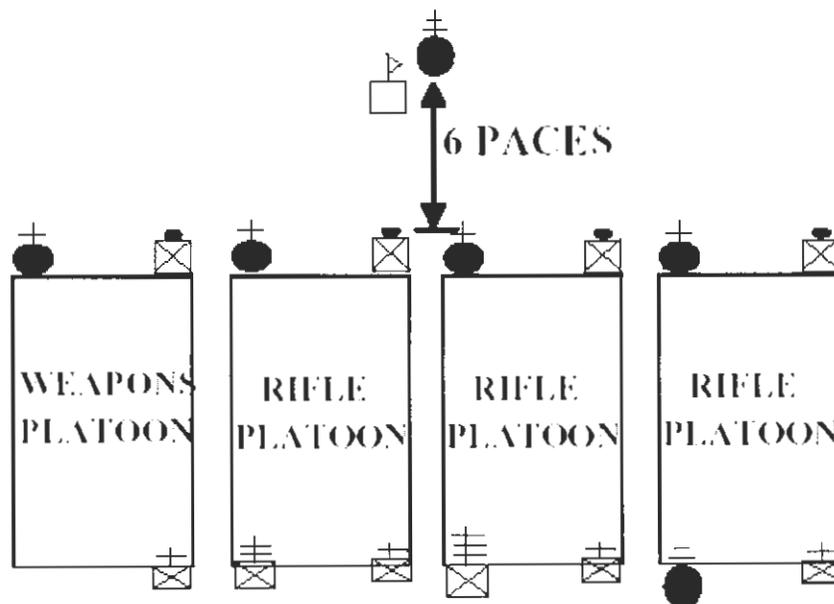
b. On the command **“TAKE YOUR POST”** the first sergeant will move by the most direct route around the left of the formation and assume his/her normal positions in the rear of the formation.

c. The guide-on will move 3 paces forward to his/her position 1 pace to the left and behind the company commander.

d. The platoon commanders will move to their position in front of their respective first squad leaders by the most direct route. This is done by marching in column around the right of the formation until they are 1 pace from their first squad leader and then take one step in the left oblique, halt in front of the squad leader and on line with the guides and execute a right face.

7.8. BEING IN COLUMN, TO FORM COLUMN OF TWOS OR FILES AND REFORM

1. Being at a halt in column, to form column of twos (files), the company commander commands "**Column of Twos (Files) from the Right (Left), MARCH.**" On the preparatory command, platoon commanders and squad leaders give the following supplementary commands: leading platoon commander commands "**Column of Twos (Files) from the Right (Left),**" after which the squad leaders of the leading platoon give appropriate supplementary commands to form the movement required as prescribed in chapter 6; the remaining platoon commanders command "**STAND FAST.**" On the company commander's command of execution "**MARCH,**" the leading platoon marches forward in column of twos (files) as prescribed in platoon drill. Succeeding platoons march forward in column of twos (files) on the commands of their platoon commanders and squad leaders in the same manner as the leading platoon so as to follow the leading platoon in column at 4-pace distances.



INTERVAL BETWEEN PLATOONS IS THE SAME AS THE INTERVAL BETWEEN FILES OF THE PLATOON.

Figure 7.3.--Company Mass Formation.

2. Being at a halt in column of twos (files), to reform column (e.g., column of threes, etc.), the company commander commands "**Column of Threes (Fours, etc.) to the Left (Right), MARCH.**" On the preparatory command, the platoon commanders and squad leaders give the

following supplementary commands: leading platoon commander commands “**Column of Threes (Fours, etc.) to the Left (Right),**” after which the squad leaders of the leading platoon give appropriate supplementary commands as prescribed in chapter 6; the remaining platoon commanders command “**STAND FAST.**” On the company commander’s command of execution “**MARCH,**” the leading platoon marches forward in column (of threes, etc.) as prescribed in platoon drill. Succeeding platoons march forward in column (of threes) on the commands of their platoon commanders and squad leaders in the same manner as the leading platoon so as to follow the leading platoon in column at 4-pace distances.

CHAPTER 8
STAFF

<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
8.0	General
8.1	Composition and Formation of the Staff
8.2	Movements
8.3	Staff Salutes

8.0. GENERAL. The following chapter concerns Staff drill conducted at the United States Naval Academy.

8.1. COMPOSITION AND FORMATION OF THE STAFF

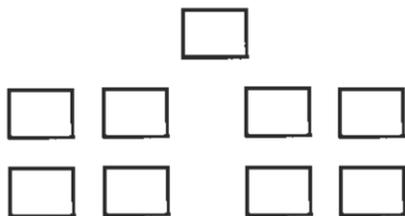
1. The formation for the staff is triangular with the commander at the apex and facing the front. Members of the staff align themselves behind the commander in order of seniority from right to left and front to rear. (See figure 8.1). The one exception to this is that the Adjutant will take position on the left flank of the second rank for Battalion Staffs. The Regimental Adjutant will take position on the right flank of the second rank within the staff.

2. The formation of the Battalion Staffs will be:

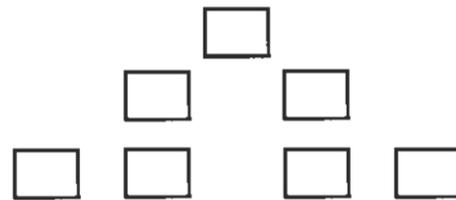
- Identical in number.
- Equal to but not more than the Regimental Staff.
- Formed in two or three ranks.

3. The distance between ranks of the staff is approximately 1-1/2 paces. The Commander will be considered the first rank within the Staff.

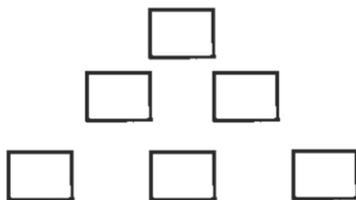
<u>Staff</u>	<u>2nd Rank</u>	<u>3rd Rank</u>
9	4	2
7	2	4
6	2	3
4	3	0



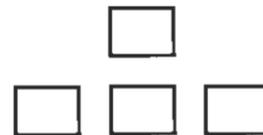
a. 9 Person Staff



b. 7 Person Staff



c. 6 Person Staff



c. 4 Person Staff

Figure 8.1.--Formation for Staffs

4. The interval between flank members of a rank in the staff is such that the staff forms an isosceles right triangle with the right angle to the front. Interior members of a rank align themselves so that there is an equal interval between members of that rank.

8.2 MOVEMENTS

1. Movements of the staff are normally executed on the command of the staff commander or higher commander. When the commander gives commands to the staff, he will precede or include in the preparatory command, Staff.

2. The staff may execute halts, rests, facing movements, flanking movements, obliques in the same manner as the platoon. The word Staff will replace Platoon where appropriate.

3. In addition to the movements listed in paragraph b. above, the staff may execute a countermarch or turn as described below.

a. **Countermarch:** Being at the halt or underway, the command is Staff Countermarch, MARCH. At the command MARCH, given as the right foot strikes the deck, each rank of the staff executes the following movements:

(1) The commander (the first rank) advances one more step with the left foot, and then turns right about on the balls of both feet. Upon turning about the commander will immediately step off, as in To the Rear, with the left foot. The commander will pass right shoulder to right shoulder with the center midshipmen of following ranks.

(2) On the command of execution, MARCH, the second rank advances three more paces to the front and pivots to the right about on the balls of both feet, stepping off with the left foot as in To the Rear. The second rank will pass the third rank right shoulder to right shoulder.

(3) The third rank, on the command of execution, will take an additional five paces to the front then pivot on the balls of both feet to the right as in To The Rear March. They will step off with the left foot and continue to march until given another command.

b. Staff Turns - For Staffs of Three Ranks

(1) For staffs of three ranks, being at the halt or on the march, the command is: Staff Right (Left) Turn, MARCH

(2) The command of execution MARCH is given by the commander on the foot in the direction of the turn.

(3) At the command of execution MARCH, members of the staff execute the movements as described:

(a) **Commander:** The commander executes a flanking movement in the direction of the turn and picks up a half step.

(b) **Inboard Members:** The members of the inside flank of the second and third ranks execute a flanking movement in the direction of the turn. The inside midshipman in the third rank marks time until the inside man in the second rank assumes his correct relative position, and both persons mark time until the staff commander has reached the correct relative position at which time the inside flank members will execute half-steps.

c. Center Member: The center midshipman in the following ranks will take the appropriate number of steps so as to face as in marching on the same point of ground as the staff commander. Take one 30-inch step out of the pivot and will execute half-steps.

d. Outboard Member: The members of the outside flank in the second and third ranks will take two or four more steps, respectfully, in the original direction of march and then execute a facing movement as in marching. Continue to take 30-inch steps to assume the correct position relative to the commander, and will execute half-steps. 3rd rank outboard person, upon attaining the correct relative position, will give the command UP as the left foot strikes the deck. On this command, all members of the staff will take one more 15-inch half step with the right foot and step off with a 30-inch step with the left foot.

8.3. STAFF SALUTES

1. Members of the staff of the commander of troops salute, with the commander, on his /her separate command to the staff, at the following times:

- a. When passing in review.
- b. When rendering honors.
- c. When passing or being passed by the National Color.
- d. While the “National Anthem,” “ To the Colors”, or “Hail to the Chief” is played.
- e. At any other time the troops are brought to present arms.

CHAPTER 9 PARADES

<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
9.0	General
9.1	Formations
9.2	Commander of Troops
9.3	Inclement weather procedures
9.4	Sequence of Events for parades
9.5	Formal Parade grading sheet

9.0. GENERAL. The appearance and movement of troops in formation are the primary considerations of a ceremonial parade. The preparation, organization of troops, and the conduct of a ceremonial parade require familiarity with those chapters for platoon, company, as well as organizational and parade staff. Regiments, battalions on line, with companies in mass at close interval are the normal parade formation (figure 9.0). Per this instruction we will use a battalion. Normally a parade consists of the following elements:

1. Pre-parade serenade by the band.
2. Forming the staff, and posting the adjutant.
3. March on and formation of the command (forming without a march on is optional).
4. Trooping the colors if appropriate for the type of ceremony.
5. “*Sound Off*” and trooping the line by the band.
6. The manual of arms.
7. Receiving reports and publishing orders by the adjutant.
8. Officer’s center.
9. Presentation of the command and honors to the reviewing officer.
10. Presentation of awards, promotions, retirements, changes of command, relief and appointment of the sergeant major, etc.
11. March in review.
12. Additionally, bayonets may be fixed, if desired, and, at evening parade, retreat may be included as part of the ceremony.

9.1. FORMATIONS

1. The Brigade is formed per the procedures prescribed in chapter 8. The Drill Master designates the formation for the parade.
2. The basic formations a commander may choose for battalion parades are:
 - a. Battalion line, company line. Used when space is available or when a larger front is desired for the line of troops.
 - b. Battalion line, company mass. Used when the space available for the “front” for the line of troops is limited.

3. The basic formations a commander may choose for regimental parades are:
 - a. Regiment in line, battalions in line with companies in line or mass formation.
 - b. Regiment in line, battalions in mass.

9.2. COMMANDER OF TROOPS. The senior midshipman taking part in a ceremony is designated as the commander of troops. The commander of troops is responsible for the formation, presentation, and march in review.

1. Another type of formation is conducted in the same manner as a ceremonial parade, except that the march in review is omitted. The following additional modifications may be made:

- a. The band may “*Sound Off*” in place instead of marching. If evening colors is part of the formation, “*Retreat*” is sounded after the bands second “*Sound Off*,” and the adjutant brings the command to attention and to present arms. The flag is lowered while the “*National Anthem*” is played. For a formation at morning colors, the procedure is similar, except after the second “*Sound Off*,” the field music sounds “*First Call*,” then the adjutant brings the command to attention and present arms for the flag to be raised while the “*National Anthem*” is played. After colors, the adjutant may bring the troops to order arms and then dismiss the command, or while troops are still at present arms following colors, the adjutant presents the command to the commander of troops.

- b. The commander of troops presents the command to the battalion (regimental) commander. Then decorations, promotions, etc., may be presented.

- c. On completion of the ceremony, the command is dismissed.

4. In any of the above ceremonial formations, the battalion (regimental, brigade) commander may act as both the commander of troops and the reviewing officer. In this case the following modifications are made:

- a. The adjutant presents the command to the battalion (regimental, brigade) commander after the troops are formed. The presentation normally made to the reviewing officer is omitted. During the presentation of decorations, retirements, etc., the adjutant performs those duties normally required of the commander of troops.

9.3 INCLEMENT WEATHER PROCEDURES.

1. Weather and safety conditions will be monitored by the Brigade Drill Master prior to all parade events, ensuring the safety of the Brigade of Midshipmen. The below sequences will be immediately recommended to the Commandant of Midshipmen by the Drill Master when the current conditions have been reached.

- a. Bravo Sequence. Used in cases of heavy rain fall during the parade or any situation that may be deemed inappropriate for the brigade’s presence on the field. Implementation of “Bravo” parade sequence occurs after the announcement has been made over the public

announcement system ensuring that the brigade is informed. When the National Anthem has already been played and "Bravo sequence" is announced, we will move directly into honors, followed by pass in review regardless of which point in the parade sequence we are currently at.

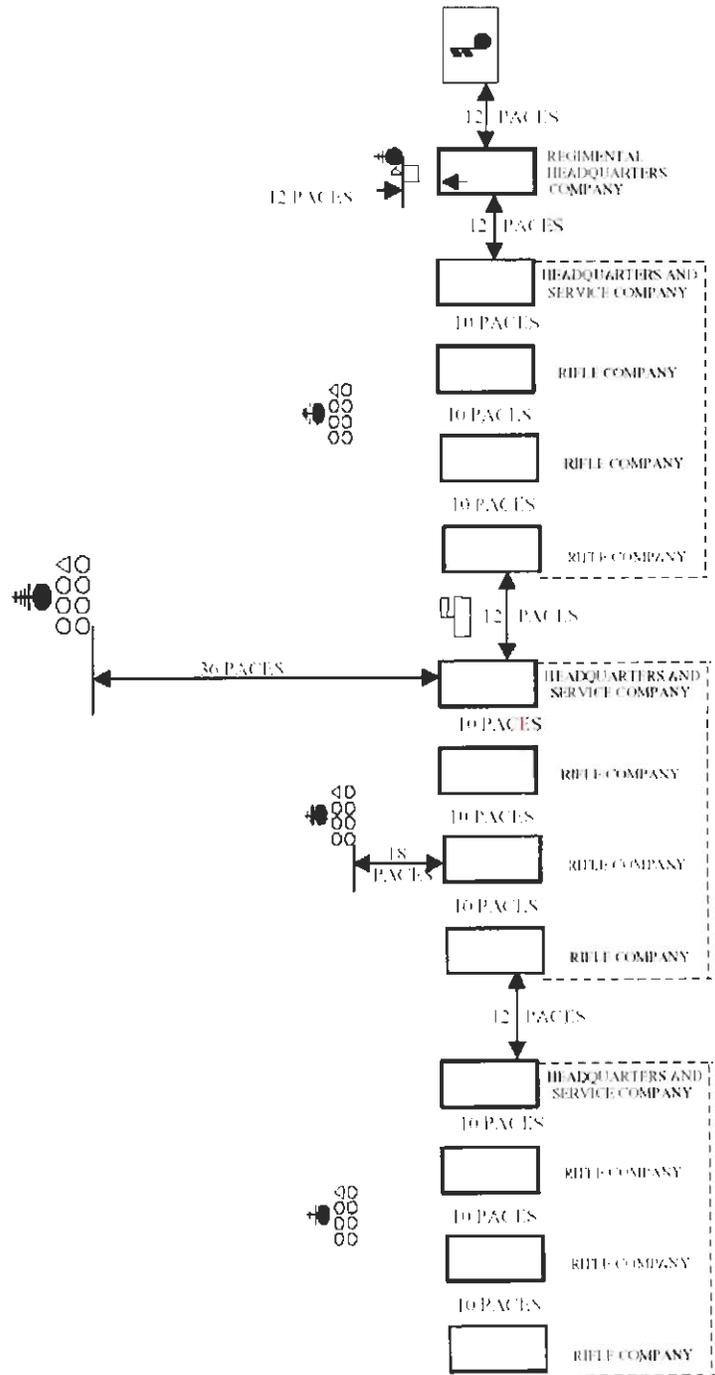


Figure 9.0.--Regiment in Line with Battalions in Line, Company Mass Formation.

b. Charlie Sequence. Used in case of hazardous weather, or any other situation where the safety of the brigade has been compromised. Charlie sequence is designed to clear the brigade from the parade field in the most expeditious manner possible. The sequence is similar to Bravo sequence regarding announcement to the brigade over the PA system. Once the announcement is made, the Brigade Commander will give the command “**Brigade, Dismissed,**” with Regimental Commanders echoing the preparatory command with “**Regiment.**” Upon the dismissal, the Brigade will fall-out and move into Alumni Hall and proceed to assigned company areas (areas identified for Forrestal Lectures) and wait for further instruction. Alumni Hall will be made available during every parade. If the main floor is unavailable, the companies will move onto the concourse level.

9.4 SEQUENCE OF EVENTS FOR PARADES

1. Assembly/Formation.

a. Brigade Staff will assemble in T-Court. 1st Regiment will assemble in T-Court. 2nd Regiment will assemble between Bancroft Hall and Ward Hall. Subordinate Unit commanders will have formed and mustered their units. Once the units have been formed, the unit commander will command “staff draw swords” and place the unit at parade rest. Reports will be received from all levels of command through the Brigade. Upon receiving all reports, the regiments will be placed at parade rest. The Color Guard will assemble in the Rotunda. The D&B will assemble along Buchanan Road.

b. During Plebe Summer, the 4/C Regiment will be assembled and formed in T-Court. Port Bn will assemble between first and third wings and Starboard will assemble between second and fourth wings of Bancroft Hall.

NOTE: The Commander of Troops is defined as the Brigade Commander during the Academic year and the Regimental Commander during Plebe Summer.

S. O. E.

<u>COMMAND</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
BRIGADE... ATTENTION OFFICERS	<u>1st Regt CDR</u> . will echo the preparatory commands during the assembly.
CARRY SWORDS	<u>1stRegt CDR</u> echo's.
	<u>Brigade CDR</u> will then command the Brigade Adj to receive the report.

2. March-over.

STAFF	<u>Brigade CDR</u> : Staff, Forward MARCH.
BRIGADE...	<u>Brig. CDR</u> : Regt CDR will echo the preparatory commands.
FORWARD	<u>1st Regt CDR</u> : will follow the USNA Band.

Color Guard: will follow 1st Regt.

BATTALION... Bn CDR's: will bring their Bn's to right shoulder arms.
**RIGHT SHOULDER
ARMS**

COLUMN OF Bn and Co CDR's: command at the proper interval.
**COMPANIES,
RT/LT COMPANY
RT/LT TURN**

3. March onto Worden Field.

RIGHT/LEFT Unit CDR's: command at their proper intervals.
TURN MARCH

Brig Staff: will march along the backside of Worden Field, execute a left turn at midfield, and march up to their position in front of the reviewing stand and face the line of troops.

Brig CDR: commands "COUNTER MARCH, MARCH" at the fourth marker and halts the staff on the second marker.

Brig Adj: marches out to the first block.

Brig CDR: commands staff "STAFF ORDER SWORDS".

Regt and Bn Staff's: will march along the back side of Worden Field, execute a left turn at their turn blocks. The adjutants will step off and proceed to their position facing down the line and marking the line of troops for their units. The staff's will march to their blocks and execute order swords.

COMPANY... Co CDR: two to three paces past their blocks along the back side of
LEFT TURN Worden Field.
MARCH

GUIDE OF The right most platoon guide will execute port arms and double time to
THE RIGHT PLT the companies block, execute order arms, and right face to face the Bn
ON LINE Adj.

4. Company Halt.

COMPANY... Co CDR: will come abreast of the guide from the right platoon.
**MARK TIME
MARCH**

STAFF HALT Co CDR: Then executes an about face and commands Company Halt.

COMPANY HALT Co CDR: will then execute an about face.

5. Order Arms.

ORDER ARMS Co CDR: commands after halting the Co. All Plt CDR's will remain at carry sword.

6. Dress right.

AT CLOSE INTERVAL, DRESS RIGHT DRESS Brig Adj: will command once all company commanders have faced to the front (general command).

REGT
AT CLOSE INTERVAL, DRESS RIGHT DRESS Regt CDR's: will carry sword, face their units and command in sequence. On the command "DRESS", the right most Plt CDR of each Co will step off and ceremonially dresses the 3rd, 6th and 9th ranks. They will then return to their position within the Co and align themselves.

READY, FRONT, COVER Regt CDR's: after each Plt CDR has returned to their positions. All Plt CDR's will then execute order swords on the command of execution. The Regt CDR's will execute and about face and order sword.

7. Guides Post.

GUIDES POST Brig Adj: commands. Running guides execute a left face. Regt and Bn Adj's step off to their positions within their staffs.

8. March on the colors.

MARCH ON THE COLORS Brig Adj: commands
COLOR GUARD EXECUTES.

9.. Present arms (National Anthem).

PRESENT ARMS Brig Adj: commands (general command)
Regt CDR's execute carry sword and about face.

REGT...
PRESENT, ARMS Regt CDR's: will command in sequence. once the regiment has executed. The Regt CDR will execute and about face.

STAFF...
PRESENT SWORDS Regt CDR's:

BRIG STAFF Brig CDR: after 2nd Regt Staff has executed present swords.

PRESENT SWORDS Color Guard: will execute with the Brig. Staff.

10. Order arms.

STAFF... ORDER SWORDS Brig CDR: commands.

ORDER ARMS Brig Adj: commands (general command)

STAFF... ORDER SWORDS Regt CDR's: commands. Then executes an about face.

__ REGT... ORDER ARMS Regt CDR's: will command in sequence. upon execution of the regiment, the CDR will execute and about face and then order swords.

11. Post the Colors.

POST THE COLORS Brig Adj: commands.
Color Guard executes.

12. Parade rest.

PARADE REST Brig Adj: commands (general command). Regt CDR's execute carry sword and about face.

__ REGT... PARADE REST Regt CDR's: will command in sequence. Upon execution of the regiment, the CDR will execute an about face and order sword.

COLOR GUARD EXECUTES PARADE REST.

13. Sound off.

SOUND OFF Brig Adj: commands and executes order sword.

14. Attention.

BRIGADE... ATTENTION Brig Adj: executes carry sword and commands (general command).
Regt CDR's: command their staff's to attention.

COLOR GUARD COMES TO ATTENTION.

__ REGT... Regt CDR's: will command in sequence. Upon execution of the regiment,

PARADE REST the CDR will execute an about face and order sword.

15. Present arms.

PRESENT ARMS Brig Adj: commands (general command).
Regt CDR's: will command in sequence. Upon execution of the regiment, the CDR will execute an about face and command staff. Present swords.

16. Parade Formed.

SIR, THE PARADE IS FORMED Brig Adj: (after 2nd Regt Staff has executed present arms) reports to the Brig CDR. Executing present swords.

TAKE YOUR POST SIR Brig CDR: orders the Brig Adj. After acknowledgment from the Brig CDR, the Brig Adj will execute carry sword and return to his/her post within the staff and executes order sword.

17. Manual of Arms.

BRIGADE... Brig CDR: commands

REGIMENT... Regt CDR's: ECHO the preparatory commands.

ORDER... ARMS Brig CDR: commands, Regt CDR's ECHO the preparatory commands. On the command of execution, everyone executes.

PORT... ARMS Brig CDR: commands, Regt CDR's ECHO the preparatory commands. Command of Execution, all sword bearers execute carry sword.

THE SAME SEQUENCE OF COMMANDS AND ECHO'S ARE FOLLOWED FOR THE REMAINING MOVEMENTS (RIGHT SHOULDER ARMS, PORT ARMS, LEFT SHOULDER ARMS, PORT ARMS, AND ORDER ARMS. ON THE COMMAND OF EXECUTION FOR ORDER ARMS, EVERYONE EXECUTES.

18. Brigade reports.

RECEIVE THE REPORT SIR Brig CDR: directs the Brig Adj.
Brig Adj: marches to his/her position.

REPORT Brig Adj: commands.

__REGT... 1002 PRESENT Regt CDR's: will report in sequence. They will execute present sword, turn their head towards the Brig Adj and reports. Upon return of salute the Regt CDR's will terminate and assume order sword.

**SIR/MA'AM,
2004 PRESENT**

Brig Adj: reports to the Brig CDR.

**PUBLISH THE
ORDER
SIR/MA'AM**

Brig CDR: acknowledges the report, executes carry sword.

**ATTENTION TO
ORDERS**

Brig CDR: executes carry sword, about faces, and publishes the order. Upon completion, the Adj will take his position back within the staff.

19. Officers center.

**OFFICERS
CENTER
MARCH**

Brig Adj: commands. On "OFFICERS" all unit CDR's will execute carry sword. Guide-on bearers execute carry guide-on.
On "CENTER", all unit CDR's and guide-on bearers face center.
On "MARCH", all Co CDR's and guide-on bearers step off in the oblique.

The steps are as follows;

1st – 15th Co. CDR's take **10 STEPS** in the right oblique, then pivot towards the center.
Guide-on bearers take **6 STEPS** in the right oblique towards the center.

16th – 30th Co. CDR's take **9 STEPS** in the left oblique, then pivot towards the center.
Guide-on bearers take **5 STEPS** in the left oblique, then pivot towards the center.

Guide-on bearers will maintain alignment to their Co CDR.

Co CDR's and guide-on bearers will march to their lines at the center of the field. They will halt and face towards the Brigade Staff in pairs.

Regt and Bn CDR's will march, guiding towards their respective lines at the center of the field.

The last Unit CDR to face will give an "UP" to the Regt CDR.

**OFFICERS,
FORWARD
MARCH .**

Regt CDR: commands. Alignment is to the center. A four pace interval will be maintained between the ranks.

**OFFICERS,
HALT**

Regt CDR: commands.
On "HALT", all officers will execute present swords.
Guide-on bearers will execute present guide-on.
Brig CDR: returns the salute and remains at carry sword.

- OFFICERS CARRY SWORDS** Brig CDR: commands.
On "CARRY", all officers execute order sword.
Guide-on bearers execute the 1st count of carry guide-on.
On "SWORDS", everyone executes the carry.
- POST MARCH** On "POST" Unit CDR's and guide-on bearers execute an about face.
On "MARCH" Unit CDR's and guide-on bearers step off and proceed back to their lines near in front of the Color Guard
- OFFICERS, HALT** Regt CDR: commands.
- POST MARCH** Regt CDR: commands. Officers and guide-on bearers face outboard. D&B and 30th Co will step off first. All other Co's will step off at a four pace interval (AND STEP-2-3-4-STEP..) and retraces their steps back to their companies and halt in the direction of march. The Co CDR will command left/right face and then order swords.
- The Brigade Staff will counter march and face the reviewing stands once 15th and 16th Co CDR and guide-on bearer step off back to their companies.
20. Honors.
- BRIGADE** Brig CDR: faces the brigade and commands.
- REGIMENT** Regt CDR's: command "REGIMENT".
- PRESENT ARMS** Brig CDR: commands. NO ECHO OF "PRESENT" from the Regt CDR's. The Brigade will execute.
- STAFF, PRESENT SWORDS** Brig CDR: commands.
- COLORS DIP WHEN BRIGADE STAFF EXECUTES PRESENT SWORDS. THE BAND AND SALUTING BATTERY RENDER HONORS.*
- SIR/MA'AM, THE BRIGADE OF MIDSHIPMEN** Brig CDR: once the reviewing officer/official has taken their reviewing position will report.
- STAFF, ORDER SWORDS CARRY SWORDS COUNTERMARCH,** Brig CDR: commands.

MARCH

STAFF, HALT Brig CDR: halts the staff when he/she reaches the 2nd block.

BRIGADE Brig CDR: commands.

REGIMENT ORDER Regt CDR's: command "REGIMENT".
Brig CDR: commands. Regt CDR's ECHO.

ARMS Brig CDR: commands. The Brigade executes.

21. Pass in review.

PASS IN REVIEW Brig CDR: commands.

D&B WILL STEP OFF AT THE APPROPRIATE TIME.

Bn, RIGHT SHOULDER ARMS Bn CDR: commands. WHEN REGT STAFF MARCHES IN FRONT 1st Regt. Once the Brig Staff has marched in front of the Regt Staff. All sword bearers will execute carry sword. Guide-on bearers will execute carry guide-on.

COLUMN OF COMPANIES, RIGHT COMPANY, RIGHT TURN Bn CDR: commands when D&B is clear.

Co CDR's will command "right turn march" to maintain the appropriate distance from the unit in front of them.

COMPANIES WILL EXECUTE A RIGHT TURN APPROX THREE PACES IN FRONT OF THE BOUNDARY FLAGS, WHICH ARE ON THE FAR RIGHT-HAND SIDE OF WORDEN FIELD.

BN STAFFS WILL NOT MARCH ON LINE OF TROOPS HOWEVER, WILL EXECUTE A RIGHT TURN AND CONTINUE MARCHING UNTIL THEY ARE ON THE LINE OF MARCH WITH THE UNITS WHICH PROCEEDS THEM.

COLOR GUARD PASSES IN REVIEW BEHIND 15th Co. AND IN FRONT OF 4th Bn Staff.

ALL UNITS WILL MARCH PAST THE EXIT TURN MARKER BEFORE THEY TURN TO EXIT THE FIELD.

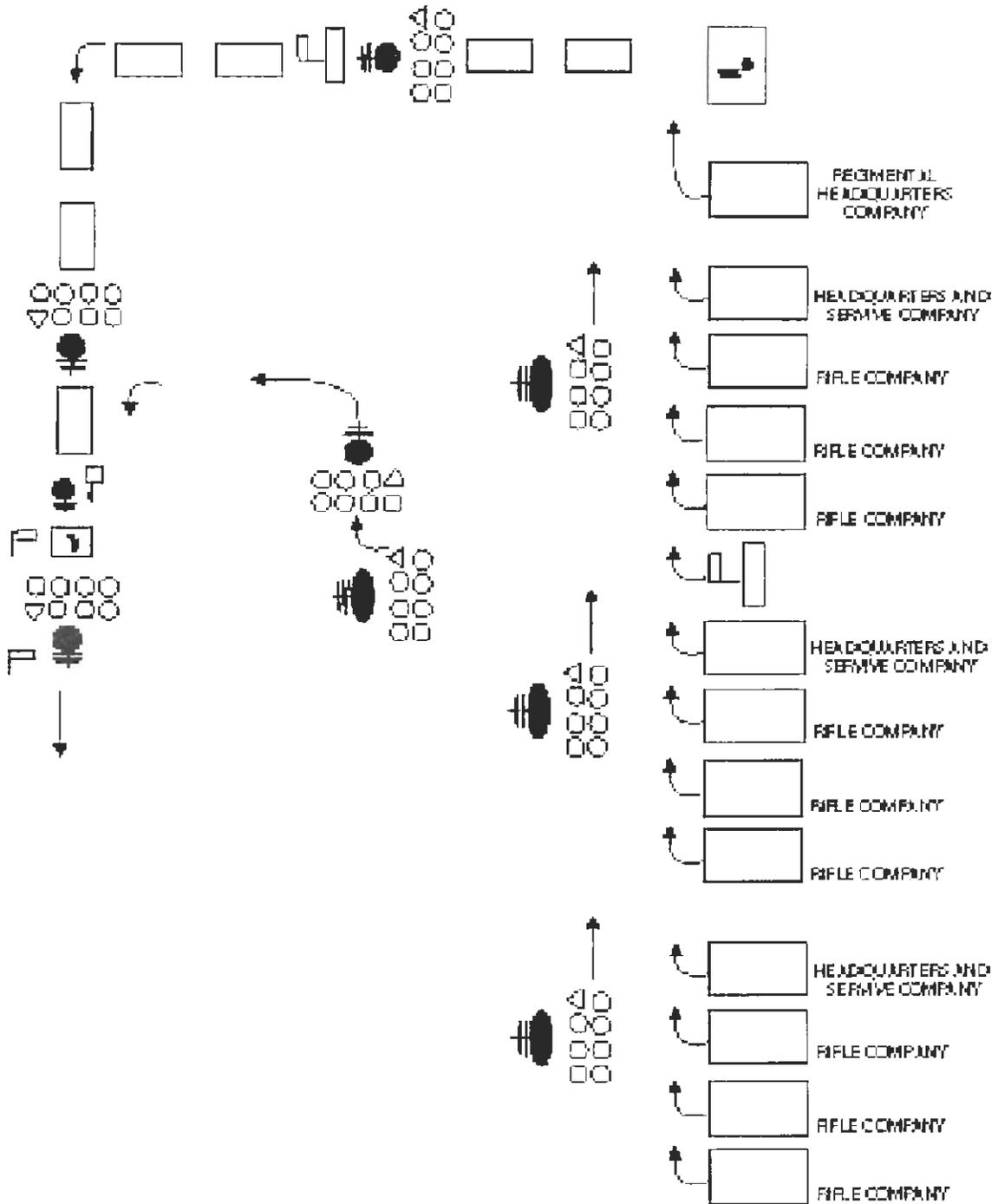


Figure 9.1.--Regimental March in Review.

9.5 FORMAL PARADE GRADING SHEET

1. General. Formal parades are graded and included in the companies overall Color Points. Each company will be graded by a Company Drill Officer (primary) or Company Drill Sergeant (alternate).

2. Rules.

a. Company graders will be assigned by the Brigade Drill Staff.

b. Company Drill Staff will not grade their own company.

c. Company Drill Officer/Sgt's are responsible for knowing which company they will be grading.

d. Company Drill Officer/Sgt fails to grade their assigned company. The score from the company that the Drill Officer/Sgt belongs to will be given to the company that had not been graded and the company to whom the Drill Officer/Sgt's belong to will receive a zero.

e. Grading sheets will be turned into the Battalion Drill Staff immediately after the dismissal of the company being graded.

3. Results. The results will be compiled by the Drill Master and the Brigade Drill Staff. Upon completion, the scores will be forwarded to the following personnel;

- Commandant of Midshipmen
- Deputy Commandant of Midshipmen
- Operations Officer
- Battalion Officers
- Company Officers
- Company Senior Enlisted Leader
- Midshipmen Activities Officer.

4. Action.

a. The Midshipmen Activities Officer will included the results into the overall Color Company Competition.

b. The Drill Master will ensure that Company Drill Staff's have received proper training in order to grade a Formal Parade. All discrepancies will be addressed to the Drill Master.

FORMAL PARADE GRADING SHEET

Company: _____ Total Present: _____ Date: _____

MARCH OVER TO WORDEN

<u>AREA</u>	<u>POINTS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
1. Distance (C.C., Plt Cmdrs)	0 1 2	_____
2. Alignment (A2B, dist)	0 1 2	_____
3. Weapons Carriage (Hi/lo4's, cants)	0 1 2	_____
4. Etiquette (Talking, Improper marching)	0 1 2	_____

MARCH ON OF THE BRIGADE

<u>AREA</u>	<u>POINTS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
5. Entrance to Worden Field (Company) (Dist, A2B, In step, Arm swing, Rifle carriage)	2 4 6 8 10	_____
6. Left Turn on Designated Block (Pivot Sequence, March straight to Block , Rifle Carriage, Cover)	2 4 6 8 10	_____
7. Company on Line (Rifle carriage, Cover)	0 1 2	_____
8. Mark Time March (No rolling mark time, Arm swing, Cover, Rifle cover)	0 1 2 3 4	_____

FORMING THE BRIGADE

<u>AREA</u>	<u>POINTS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
9. Dress Right Dress (Execution, Head angle, Excess mvmt,)	0 1 2 3	_____
10. Platoon Commander Movement (Carry sword, Appr steps, Exec)	0 1 2 3	_____

PRESENTATION OF COLORS/BRIGADE

<u>AREA</u>	<u>POINTS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
11. Present Arms (Staff) (Sword exec, Guidon exec, Excess mvmt, Guidon parallel)	0 1 2 3 4	_____
12. Present Arms (Co) (Hi/Lo 4's, Wpn cntr on body, Excess mvmt)	0 1 2 3 5	_____
13. Parade Rest (Execution,, Excess mvmt, Wpns straight out)	0 1 2 3	_____
14. Present Arms (Hi/Lo 4's, Wpn cntr body, Excess mvmt)	0 1 2 3 5	_____

MANUAL OF ARMS

<u>AREA</u>	<u>POINTS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
15. Port (Hi/Lo 4's, Wpn angle, Timing, Excess mvmt)	2 4 6 8	_____
16. Right Shoulder (Head Mvmt , Hi/Lo 4's, Cuts, Rifle Cover, Excessive Mvmt)	2 4 6 8 10	_____
17. Port (Hi/Lo 4's, Wpns Angle, Timing, Excessive Mvmt)	2 4 6 8	_____
18. Left Shoulder (Head mvmt, Hi/Lo 4's, Rifle cover, Cuts, Excess mvmt)	2 4 6 8 10	_____
19. Port (Hi/Lo 4's, Wpns angle, Timing, Excess mvmt)	2 4 6 8 10	_____
20. Order (Grasp of wpns, Cuts, Wpns hitting deck, Excess mvmt)	2 4 6 8	_____

PRESENTATION OF BRIGADE TO REVIEWING OFFICER

<u>AREA</u>	<u>POINTS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
21. Present Arms (Staff) (Sword exec, Guidon exec, Excess mvmt, Guidon parallel)	0 1 2 3 4	_____
22. Present Arms (Co) (Hi/Lo 4's, Wpns cntr on body, Excess mvmt)	0 1 2 3	_____

- 23. Left Turn to Pass in Review (Repeat) 0 1 2 3 4 _____
(A2B, Pivot Seq, In step, Wpns carriage)
- 24. Eyes Right (Staff) 2 4 6 _____
(Distance, Commands, Sword/Head exec)
- 25. Eyes Right (Co) 2 4 6 8 10 _____
(Distance, A2B, In step, Head angle, Wpns carriage)
- 26. Exit Worden Field to McNair Road 0 1 2 3 4 _____
(Distance, In step, Wpns carriage, Exit at turn flag)

MARCH OVER TO BANCROFT HALL

<u>AREA</u>	<u>POINTS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
27. Distance (C.C., Plt Cmdrs)	0 1 2 _____	
28. Alignment (A2B, Dist)	0 1 2 _____	
29. Rifle Carriage (Hhi/lo4's, Cants)	0 1 2 _____	
30. Etiquette (Talking, Marching)	0 1 2 _____	
31. Dismissal (Command, Exec)	0 1 2 _____	
32. General Appearance (Co sized, Uniforms, Equipment, Bearing)	2 4 6 8 _____	

TOTAL POINTS _____/160

Additional Comments: _____

Graders name: _____
Alpha code: _____
Company: _____

CHAPTER 10

INSPECTIONS

<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
10.0	General
10.1	Company Formations
10.2	Inspecting officer other than Company Commander
10.3	Battalion inspections
10.4	Regimental inspection

10.0. GENERAL. The company is the basic unit for inspection. Battalion, Regimental, and higher commanders or inspecting officers inspect each company in its own area, or have it march to a specified place at a designated time for inspection. Under special conditions, an entire battalion or regiment may be inspected in one large formation.

10.1. COMPANY FORMATIONS.

1. General. The company forms in line or in column of platoons in line as prescribed in chapter 7.

2. Procedure. (Figure 10.1)

a. When ready to inspect, the company commander commands “**PREPARE FOR INSPECTION.**” At this command, the platoon commanders open ranks by platoons. The right platoon executes the initial movement. The second platoon, as described in paragraph 6.11 opens ranks when the front rank of the first platoon has been aligned. The third and subsequent platoons do not begin to open ranks until the front squad of the platoon to its right has been aligned. All platoon commanders align their squads on the corresponding squad of the platoon to their right. (See figure 10.1.) When the formation is a column of platoons in line, platoon commanders open ranks successively from front to rear without awaiting the alignment of the platoon to their front. They cause their units to cover the corresponding files to their front. In opening ranks and aligning their platoons, platoon commanders comply with the procedures prescribed for platoon drill. After verifying the alignment of the rear rank, each platoon commander faces to the right in marching, moves 3 paces beyond the front rank, faces the left, and commands “**Ready, FRONT**” and “**COVER.**” After giving the command “**COVER,**” each platoon commander takes one step forward and faces to the front, thereby being in a position 3 paces in front of the right file of the front rank of their respective platoon. It is at this post that the platoon commander receives the inspecting officer.

b. When all ranks have been opened, the company commander commands “**AT EASE.**” He/she then inspects the company. During the inspection, midshipmen not in ranks, come to attention at order arms as the company commander approaches. After being inspected, they resume at ease. The company commander may direct the first sergeant to accompany him/her for the purpose of taking notes. The inspection begins at the head of the column or the right of the line. The company commander inspects the arms, equipment, dress, and appearance of the

personnel. As he/she approaches each platoon, its commander brings his/her unit to attention and salutes. After being personally inspected, the platoon commander returns sword (if so armed) and places himself/herself on the right of the company commander. He/she precedes the company commander during the entire inspection, down the front and rear of each squad. The company commander may direct that squads having been or not yet inspected be given at ease while he/she inspects others. In this case, the platoon commander complies and brings them to attention for inspection at the proper time.

c. The inspection is made from right to left in the front and from left to right in the rear of each rank. After inspecting the platoon commander, the company commander moves around the platoon commander's left to a position in front of the right flank midshipman in the first rank. He/she moves from Midshipman to Midshipman by stepping off to the right in marching, taking one and one half steps, halting, and executing a left face. The platoon commander must move in the same manner so as not to be in the company commander's way.

d. Each Midshipman executes the movements to inspection arms for his/her weapon immediately after the company commander has completed the left face movement and is facing him/her.

e. The company commander takes all individual weapons from the individual being inspected. He/she takes the rifle by grasping the hand-guard with his/her right hand. The Midshipman whose rifle is being inspected immediately drops his/her hands to the sides. After inspecting the weapon, the company commander hands it back with his/her right hand in the same position. The Midshipman smartly takes his/her weapon by grasping at the balance with his/her left hand, closes the bolt, pulls the trigger, and returns the weapon to order arms as soon as he/she receives it. The company commander takes and returns other weapons in the most convenient manner. A detailed inspection will include bayonets and other equipment carried.

f. Bayonets will be inspected when the company commander is in the rear of the rank. He/she will take and replace them without assistance from the Midshipman being inspected. The Midshipman will merely raise his/her left arm when the company commander takes and replaces the bayonet.

g. Upon completion of the inspection of his/her platoon, the platoon commander, having led the company commander down the rear of the last squad, executes a column left and halts when 3 paces beyond the right flank member of the first rank. He/she faces left, calls the entire platoon to attention, and then resumes his/her post, (see paragraph 10.2a) the company commander passes to his/her right, faces to the left in marching, halts, and executes a left face. He/she then gives the platoon commander any instructions necessary. The platoon and company commanders exchange salutes and the latter proceeds to the next platoon.

h. Upon completion of the inspection of each platoon, its commander faces to the left and orders "**Close Ranks, MARCH.**" At the command "**MARCH,**" the platoon commander moves by the most direct route and takes his/her post 6 paces in front of and centered on his/her platoon.

i. The company commander may direct the platoon commanders to make the detailed inspection by ordering **“Platoon Commanders, INSPECT YOUR PLATOONS.”** In this case, each platoon commander complies. They may direct their platoon sergeants to accompany them for the purpose of taking notes. The company commander will normally spot check individuals while platoon commanders are inspecting their platoons. In this case, Midshipman at ease will automatically come to attention upon the company commander’s approach, and to inspection arms if the company commander stops in front of them, regardless of whether they have been previously inspected.

10.2. INSPECTING OFFICER OTHER THAN COMPANY COMMANDER. Should the inspecting officer be other than the company commander, the latter will face the original front of Marine’s company after commanding **“AT EASE.”** Upon the approach of the inspecting officer, the inspection proceeds as previously explained. The company commander follows the inspecting officer.

10.3. BATTALION INSPECTIONS.

1. The battalion is formed in column of companies with companies in line or battalion in line with companies in line, as prescribed in appendix B.
2. When the companies are in position, the battalion commander commands **“PREPARE FOR INSPECTION.”** At this command, all companies prepare as described in paragraph 6.7.
3. The battalion commander then commands **“REST,”** returns sword if so armed, and inspects the battalion staff. The staff members come to attention without command, upon the battalion commander’s approach, and execute order sword. After inspecting the staff, the staff members return sword and accompanies the battalion commander.
4. The battalion commander, beginning at the right of the line or at the head of the column, inspects the arms, equipment, dress, and appearance of the personnel in each company.
5. As the battalion commander approaches each company, its commander calls it to attention, faces the front, and salutes. As soon as the company commander has been inspected, the company commander gives the unit **“REST,”** returns sword if so armed, and accompanies the battalion commander during the inspection. The inspection proceeds as described in paragraph 10.2.
6. The battalion commander may direct the company commanders to make the detailed inspections of their own companies, in which case the battalion commander will usually spot check individuals throughout the battalion. The battalion commander may also direct members of the battalion staff to inspect individual companies, in which case company commanders react as described in paragraph 10.1.
7. After a company has been inspected, unless otherwise directed it may be marched from the inspecting area and dismissed.

so instructed must fall their midshipmen in and prepare for inspection in time so as not to delay the entire inspection.

9. If the inspecting officer is other than the battalion commander, the latter prepares the battalion for inspection in the same manner. Upon the approach of the inspecting officer, the battalion commander brings the battalion to attention, faces the front, and salutes. After being personally inspected, the commander gives the battalion "**REST,**" returns sword if so armed, and accompanies the inspecting officer. The inspecting officer proceeds as previously prescribed for the battalion commander.

10.4. REGIMENTAL INSPECTION. When held, the principles are the same as for the battalion. The regiment may be formed in any manner suitable to the available space and ground. Battalions are prepared for inspection as described in paragraph 10.3. Upon the approach of the inspecting officer, each battalion commander brings their unit to attention and salutes. Battalion inspections then follow.

CHAPTER 11

NATIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL COLORS

<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
11.0	General
11.1	Color Salutes
11.2	Hoisting, Lowering, and Folding the National Ensign
11.3	Salutes and honors to the National Flag
11.4	Composition of the Color Guard
11.5	Movements utilized by the joint Color Guards (JCG)
11.6	Right (Left) Wheel
11.7	Left about
11.8	Casing and uncasing the Colors
11.9	Trooping the Colors
11.10	Indoor ceremonies involving the Color Guard
11.11	Instructions for executing morning/evening colors

11.0. GENERAL

1. When flown from ships or crafts of the Navy or from a flagstaff at commands ashore, the national flag will be displayed per the provisions of *U.S. Navy Regulations*. The national flag is also called the “national ensign” or “ensign.”
2. The Brigade of Midshipmen is equipped with a national flag and an organizational flag. The organizational flag is an official flag that is authorized to be displayed.
3. When mounted on a staff (pike) and carried by an individual on foot, or displayed or cased in a fixed location, the national flag is called the “national colors” and the organizational flag is called the “organizational colors.” The term “colors” means either or both the national colors and the organizational colors.
 - a. The use of the plural form of the word color (colors) to designate a single flag, ensign, standard, or pennant comes from the ancient tradition of referring to the multiple colors found on these types of standards. This tradition is carried on today when we refer to the national colors; red, white, and blue, the Marine Corps colors; scarlet and gold, and the Navy blue and gold. The plural form is also used when referring to the types of movements, ceremonies or musical accompaniment involving the colors, i.e., carry colors, morning colors, “To the Colors” etc.
 - b. When designating personnel or units as part of color details then the appropriate singular or plural form of the word will be used, i.e., color guard, color company, etc.
4. When mounted on a vehicle, the national flag is called the “national standard” and the organizational flag is called the “organizational standard.” The term “standard” means the national standard only. The term “standards” means both the national standard and the organizational standard.

5. In garrison or on board ship, the colors of an organization, when not in use, are kept by the commanding officer. Whenever practicable, colors should be kept uncased and displayed in the office of the commanding officer, or other appropriate place. They may be cased, however, by placing them within a protective covering. Colors that are kept cased and not used often should be unfurled and aired frequently.
6. The colors (standards) may be carried in any formation in which two or more companies participate, and in escorts and honor guards when ordered. Separate companies and detachments, who are authorized organizational colors, may carry colors when two or more platoons participate. Unless otherwise directed for special ceremonies, the national colors will always be carried when the organizational colors are carried, but the national colors may be carried alone.
7. In battalion formations, the colors (standards) will be posted with a designated color company and in regimental formations with a designated color battalion. The color company (battalion) is posted in the formation so that the color guard is in the approximate center of the formation (right or forward of center if this is impossible).
8. In most regimental formations, only the colors (standards) of the regiment will be carried. When two or more separate battalions are formed as a regiment, only the colors (standards) of one battalion will be carried for the regiment. When authorized by the commander, however, the organizational colors of subordinate organizations may be carried in ranks (massed color guard) arranged behind the parent organization's color guard.
9. When the organizational colors are draped in mourning, the mourning streamer shall consist of a black crepe streamer 7 feet long and about 12 inches wide. A bowknot, the loops of which are 6 inches long, is tied in the center. This knot attaches the streamer to the upper ferrule, just below the spearhead. If a streamer attachment set is used, the bowknot will be tied on the upper ferrule below the streamer attachment set in a manner so as not to disturb the natural hang of the unit's battle streamers.
10. Uncased colors will be treated with dignity and formality. When moved while outdoors, they will be marched by a color guard. Whenever possible, they will be escorted by a color company (battalion) from the organizational headquarters to the place of the ceremony. If it becomes necessary to case or uncase the colors outdoors, it will be accomplished with proper ceremony as described in paragraph 11.3.
11. Whenever the colors are brought forward of the line of troops (e.g., trooping the colors, for retirements, awards, etc.) the command must present arms. If a band is present, then the appropriate music, e.g., "*National Anthem*," "*To the Colors*," or "*Retreat*" is played.
12. During training and rehearsals (except full dress rehearsals), colors will be cased.
13. Colors (standards) are never allowed to touch the deck.
14. Color guards do not fix bayonets.

15. The standard weapon used for the USNA color guard is the M14 rifle.
16. The use of gold fringe on the U.S. Flag is expressly forbidden for the USNA.
17. The U.S. Flag, when displayed or carried on a staff (pike) is adorned with a red, white, and blue rope and tassel. The organizational color is adorned with a gold rope and tassel. The Marine Corps color is adorned with a scarlet and gold rope and tassel. The Navy color is adorned with a gold rope and tassel. However, once a unit has been awarded a streamer the rope and tassel is removed from the organizational color and a streamer attachment set added between the upper ferrule and the spearhead. Ropes and tassels are affixed to the top of the staff between the two ribs of the upper ferrule using a girth hitch knot. (See figure 11.5.)
18. The national and organizational colors are only destroyed when; they have become soiled beyond cleaning, torn beyond repair and to keep them from falling into enemy hands.
19. National and organizational colors will only be carried on wooden 9 1/2-foot flagstaffs.
20. For further information concerning flags, streamers and guide-ons refer to MCO P10520.3.

11.1. COLOR SALUTES

1. By the National Colors (Standard). The national colors (standard) renders no salute, except as specified in *U.S. Navy Regulations*, paragraph 1263.1.
2. By the Organizational Colors. In military ceremonies, the organizational colors salutes while the "*National Anthem*," "*To the Colors*," "*Retreat*," or "*Hail to the Chief*" is being played, and when rendering honors to the organizational commander, individual of higher rank, or the dead, but in no other case. (See par. 11.3.)
3. By the Organizational Standard. The organizational standard renders no salutes as it is mounted on a vehicle.

11.2. HOISTING, LOWERING, AND FOLDING THE NATIONAL ENSIGN

1. General

a. The ceremonial hoisting and lowering of the national ensign at 0800 and sunset, respectively, shall be accomplished ashore per the provisions of *U.S. Navy Regulations* and this paragraph. National Ensigns are authorized in three sizes, as follows:

(1) The Post Flag, 10 feet on the hoist by 19 feet on the fly will be displayed in pleasant weather, except on Federal Holidays.

(2) The Storm Flag, 5 feet on the hoist by 9 feet 6 inches on the fly will be displayed in inclement weather.

(3) The garrison flag (Holiday Flag), 20 feet on the hoist by 38 feet on the fly, except during inclement weather and as noted below, will be displayed on Sundays, and on the holidays and other national occasions listed below:

- (a) New Years Day, 1 January
- (b) Inauguration Day, 20 January every fourth year
- (c) Martin Luther King, Jr's Birthday, third Monday in January
- (d) Lincoln's Birthday, 12 February
- (e) Washington's Birthday, 22 February
- (f) Easter Sunday
- (g) Thomas Jefferson's Birthday, 13 April
- (h) Loyalty Day and Law Day, USA, 1 May
- (i) Mother's Day, second Sunday in May
- (j) Armed Forces Day, third Saturday in May
- (k) National Maritime Day, 22 May
- (l) Memorial Day, last Monday in May
- (m) Flag Day, 14 Jun
- (n) Father's Day, third Sunday in June
- (o) Independence Day, 4 July
- (p) National Aviation Day, 19 August
- (q) Labor Day, first Monday in September
- (r) Constitution Day and Citizenship Day, 17 September
- (s) Gold Star Mother's Day, last Sunday in September
- (t) Columbus Day, second Monday in October
- (u) Veterans Day, 11 November

(v) Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday in November

(w) Christmas Day, 25 May

(x) Important occasions as designated by Presidential proclamation b. A detail consisting of the Midshipman Officer of the Watch (MOOW) and six midshipmen of the watch will hoist and lower the ensign and the brigade of midshipman flag. This detail will wear white gloves and watch belts.

c. The Officer of the Watch will see that the proper ensign is flown at the appropriate time and under all weather conditions. Sizes of the National Ensigns. (See figure 11.1.) Any member of the guard who observes any hazard to the ensign, such as loosened halyards, fouling, etc., will immediately report them to the commander of the guard.

2. Positions of the Ensign. The ensign is flown from the peak or truck of the mast, except when directed to be flown at half-mast. The ensign at half-mast is flown, when possible, with the middle point of its hoist opposite the middle point of the mast. The middle point of a guyed mast is midway between the peak of the mast and the point of attachment of the guys. The middle point of a mast with a yardarm is midway between the peak of the mast and the yardarm. Technically, an ensign at any position other than at the peak of the mast is half-mast. Local conditions may require other positions. To half-mast the ensign, it is first hoisted to the peak and then lowered to the half-mast position.

3. Hoisting the Ensign. The detail assigned to hoist the ensign is formed in line in the Rotunda of Bancroft Hall with a member of the watch carrying the folded ensign in the center. The detail is then marched to the flagstaff, halted, and the ensign attached to the halyards. The halyards are manned by the two members of the watch, who take positions on opposite sides of the staff, facing it, so they will be able to hoist the ensign without fouling it. The flag should be clearly marked so that the blue field is raised first. Additionally, the ensign should be pulled sufficiently, prior to the beginning of colors, to insure the blue field is hoisted first. This action precludes the embarrassment of hoisting the ensign upside down. The center midshipman continues to hold the ensign until it is hoisted clear of his grasp to prevent it from touching the deck. When the ensign is clear, the center midshipman executes a hand salute. After the ensign is hoisted, the other members of the detail grasp the halyard in their left hand and execute a hand salute. On the last note of the "*National Anthem*" or "*To the Colors*," all members of the detail terminate their hand salutes. If the ensign is to be flown at halfmast, it is then lowered slowly to that position. (See figure 11.2.) The halyards are then secured to the cleat of the mast. The detail is again formed, marched to the guardhouse, and dismissed.

4. Lowering the Ensign. The detail is formed in the Rotunda of Bancroft Hall, marched to the flagstaff, and the halyards manned in the same manner as for hoisting the ensign. On the first note of the "*National Anthem*" or "*Retreat*," the ensign is slowly lowered. If at half-mast, it is first hoisted smartly to the peak on the first note of the music, and then slowly lowered.

The center midshipman catches it at the last note of the music. The ensign is detached from the halyards and folded as prescribed below. The halyards are secured to the mast; the detail is formed and marched into the Rotunda, where the ensign is turned over to the MOOW.

5. Replacing an Ensign Already Hoisted. There may be times when it is necessary to replace the ensign after morning colors but prior to evening colors. Some examples are, changing to a storm flag due to inclement weather; the ensign becomes fouled in the halyards; the ensign is raised upside down; etc.

a. If the flagstaff is double rigged, i.e., has two sets of halyards, the new ensign is hoisted to the peak or truck and then the ensign being replaced is slowly lowered, folded and returned to the Main Office.

b. If the flagstaff has only one halyard, two color details are used to replace the ensign. The first color detail slowly lowers the ensign, and then quickly moves from the flagstaff to fold the old ensign. The second color detail, with the replacement ensign, then moves to the flagstaff and hoists the new ensign to the peak or truck. Both details salute as the replacement ensign is hoisted. Both color details then return to the Rotunda.

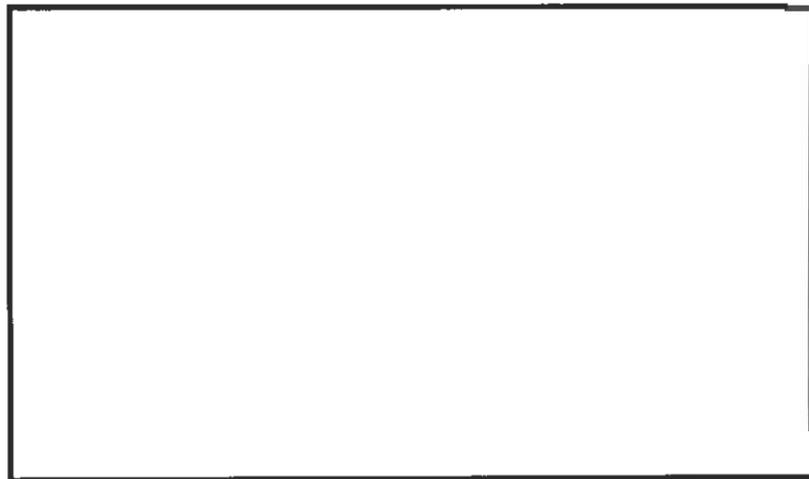
6. Folding the Ensign. The ensign is folded in half the long way so the crease parallels the red and white stripes. It is folded in half again so the new crease also parallels the red and white stripes with the blue field on the outside of the fold. The lower corner of the fly end (away from the blue field) is folded up to the top so the single (folded) edge lays perpendicular across the stripes. By repeatedly folding along the inboard edge of the triangle, the ensign is folded into the shape of a cocked hat. (See figure 11.3.)



5X9 feet
Storm flag flown during stormy or windy weather, etc.



10X19 feet
Post flag flown on normal weekdays.



20X38 feet
Garrison flag flown Sundays, holidays, etc.

Figure 11.1.--Different Types and Nomenclature of Ensigns.

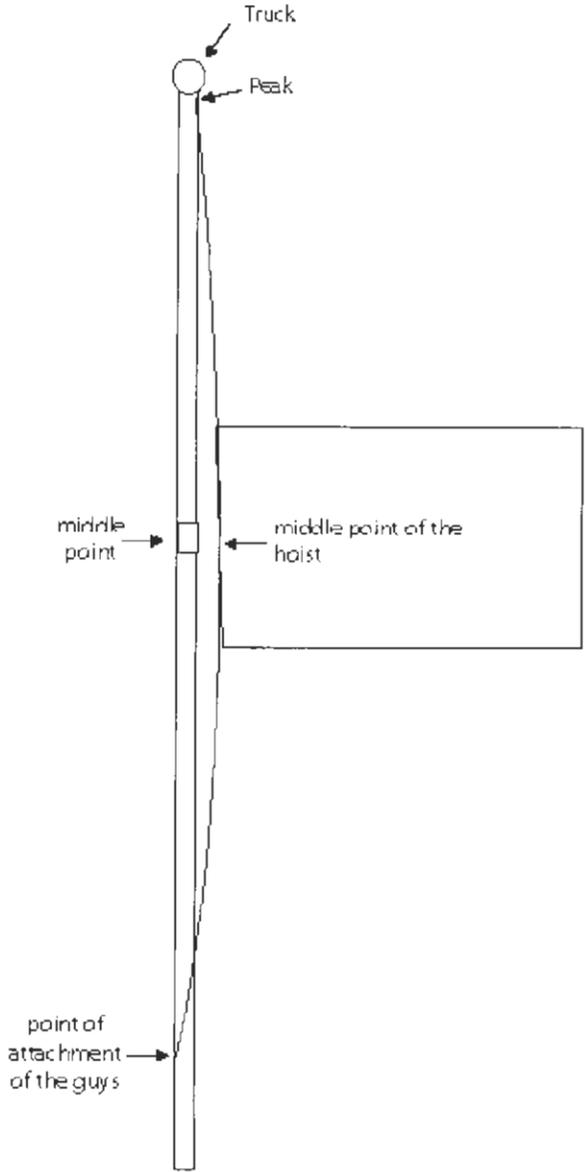


Figure 11.2.--Position of National Ensign at Half-Mast.

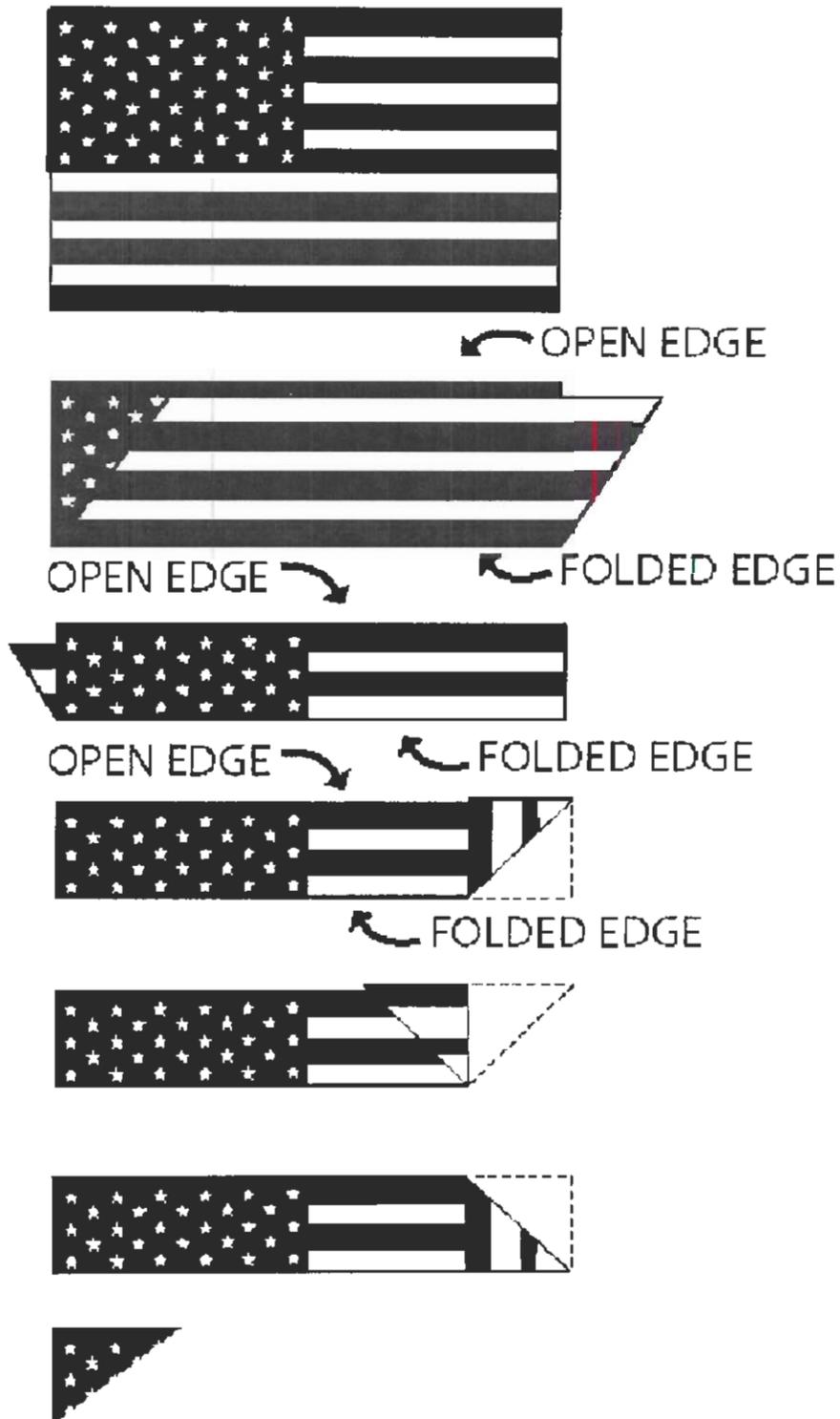


Figure 11.3.--Folding the Ensign.

11.3. SALUTES AND HONORS TO THE NATIONAL FLAG

1. General. Salutes to the national flag are rendered per *U.S. Navy Regulations*. (See chapter 12, section 2.)

2. By Individuals. Individuals in the Navy, when in uniform and covered will render the appropriate salute (hand, rifle, etc.) as indicated below. Persons not in uniform will stand at attention, face the flag and place the right hand over the heart. Gentlemen, if covered, remove their headdress with the right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, so that the right hand is over the heart.

a. During morning colors and evening colors individuals stop and face the flagstaff, or in the direction of the music, when "*Attention*" is sounded. Salutes are rendered by individuals on the first note of the "*National Anthem*," "*To The Colors*," or "*Retreat*," and terminated on the last note. Individuals would remain at attention facing the flagstaff/music until "*Carry On*" is sounded, and then continue about their duties.

b. When being passed by or passing the national colors (standard) uncased.

c. Small flags carried by individuals and flags flying from flagstaffs, either stands alone or affixed to a building, (except during morning and evening colors) are not saluted.

d. A folded flag being carried to morning colors, or from evening colors, by a color detail is considered cased and not saluted.

3. By Persons in Formation.

a. During morning colors and evening colors the formation commander stops the formation and causes it to face the flagstaff, or in the direction of the music, when "*Attention*" is sounded. The formation commander salutes for the formation on the first note of the "*National Anthem*," "*To The Colors*," or "*Retreat*," and terminate the salute on the last note. The formation is kept at attention facing the flagstaff/music until "*Carry On*" is sounded at which time the formation commander would move the formation to its destination or dismiss the formation.

b. When being passed by or passing the national colors (standard) uncased, persons in formation are brought to attention and order arms if halted, or attention if marching. The formation commander shall render the salute for his unit, facing the colors if the formation is halted. Persons in formation participating in a ceremony shall, on command, follow the procedure prescribed for the ceremony.

c. Small flags carried by individuals and flags flying from flagstaffs, either stands alone or affixed to a building, (except during morning and evening colors) are not saluted.

d. A folded flag being carried to morning colors, or from evening colors, by a color detail is considered cased and not saluted.

4. By Occupants of Vehicles. During morning colors or evening colors or when being passed by or passing an uncased national colors, all vehicles in motion will be brought to a halt. Persons riding in such vehicles shall remain seated at attention until colors are over or the color has passed.

11.4. COMPOSITION OF THE COLOR GUARD

1. Color guards carrying the Navy and Marine Corps service colors will consist of five members, three Marines and two Navy members. The national color bearer and commander of the color guard will be a Marine. (See figure 11.4a.). The senior color bearer carries the national colors and commands the color guard. The junior color bearer carries the organizational colors, which is always on the left of the national colors. (See figure 11.4a.) If a female is part of the color guard she wears trousers, and not a skirt, for uniformity. The color bearers should not wear medals or ribbons and badges because the slings will destroy them. Slings are adjusted so that the colors are the same height when at the carry or, if this isn't possible, the national colors are slightly higher than the organizational colors. If necessary, have the senior color bearer slightly taller than the organizational color bearer. All members of the color guard wear the watch belt; the color bearers wear the watch belt over the sling to keep the sling firmly in place. If the color guard is wearing the service cover, then they use two chin-straps. One is worn normally and the second one is worn under the chin. When only the national colors is carried, the color guard will include only one color bearer.

2. The Brigade of Midshipmen Color Guard consist of six members. (See figure 11.4b).

3. A Joint Armed Forces Color Guard will consist of eight members; three Army, two Marine, one Navy, one Air Force, and one Coast Guard. The national color bearer and commander of a joint color guard will be a soldier. The respective service colors are aligned to the left of the national colors per DoD directives. (See figure 11.4c.).

4. The national colors of foreign countries will not be carried by the same color guard carrying the United States colors. When necessary, a separate color guard, consisting of one noncommissioned officer and two enlisted, will be formed to carry foreign colors.

5. The flags or banners of non-U.S. military organizations (e.g., Boy Scouts, Kawanas Club, etc.) are not carried in the color guard.

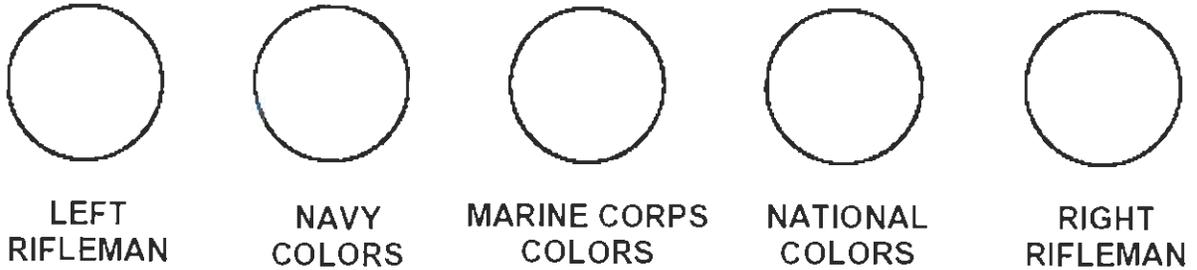
6. The color guard is formed and marches in one rank at close interval with the color bearers in the center. While marching, members of the color guard do not swing their free arms. The color guard does not execute to the rear march, about face, flanking movements or fix bayonets. When the unit to which the color guard is attached executes any such commands, the senior color bearer orders a movement appropriate for the color guard.

7. The color bearers are unarmed, but the color guards carry rifles (except when inside a chapel). When participating in a ceremony inside a chapel, the color guard will be unarmed and uncovered.

a. Navy and Marine Corps Color Guard.

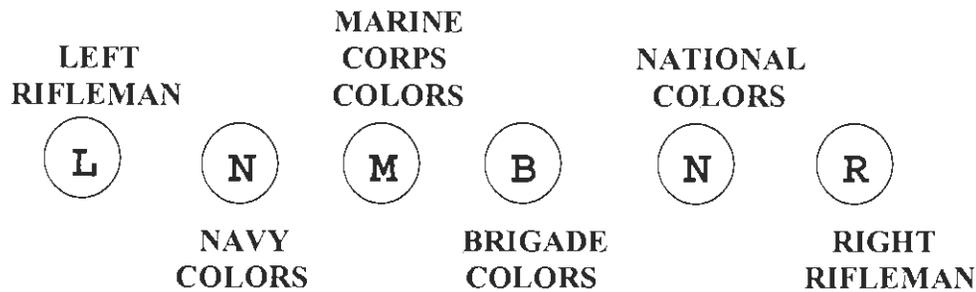
b. USNA Color Guard.

c. Joint Armed Services Color Guard.



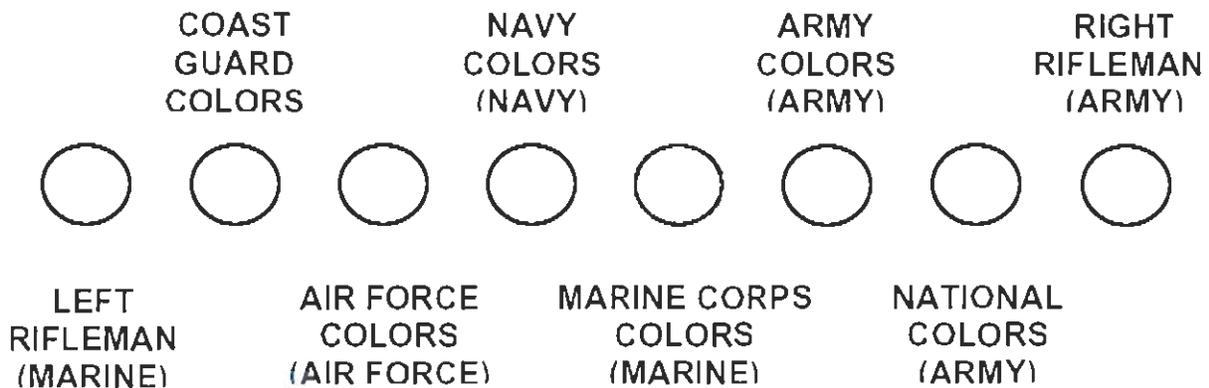
a. Navy and Marine Corps Color Guard.

Figure 11.4.--Color Guard Composition.



b. USNA Color Guard.

Figure 11.4.--Color Guard Composition.



c. Joint Armed Services Color Guard.

Figure 11.4.--Color Guard Composition--Continued.

8. All colors carried by the color guard are attached to staffs of equal height. The standard color staff consists of a 9 1/2-foot, hardwood pole capped at each end by metal ferrules. A metal spearhead screws into the top of the staff and a streamer attachment device may also be affixed to display an organization's award streamers. (See figure 11.5.) Streamers are placed with the senior streamer at the front of the staff. Subsequent streamers are then placed clockwise, around the staff, as symmetrically as possible.

11.5. MOVEMENTS UTILIZED BY JOINT COLOR GUARDS (JCG). JCGs use two basic movements to turn the color guard 90 or 180 degrees. These are the “**Right (Left) Wheel, MARCH**” and the “**Left About, MARCH.**”

11.6. RIGHT (LEFT) WHEEL. This movement is used to turn the JCG 90 degrees right or left and may be executed either from the halt, mark time, or quick time. In JCGs with an even number of members, the pivot point will be between the two, center color bearers. In JCGs with an odd number of members, the pivot point will be the spot occupied by the center color bearer.

1. On the command of execution “**MARCH,**” the JCG will start marking time. At the same time, they will begin to turn slowly to the right/left while maintaining their alignment. For “**Right Wheel,**” those to right of the pivot back step and those to the left half step until facing the new direction. This procedure is reversed for “**Left Wheel.**”

2. Once facing the new direction of march (90 degrees), the JCG will either halt or step off in the new direction, depending on commands by the senior color bearer.

a. Pivot with Even Number. (See figure 11.5a).

b. Pivot with Odd Number. (See figure 11.5b).

11.7. LEFT ABOUT. This movement is used to turn the JCG 180 degrees, and it may also be executed while halted, marking time, or quick time. On the command of execution “**MARCH**” it is executed in the same manner as above. The only exceptions are the pivot point; the degree of turn and it is only executed to the left. (Figure 11.6.--Left About).

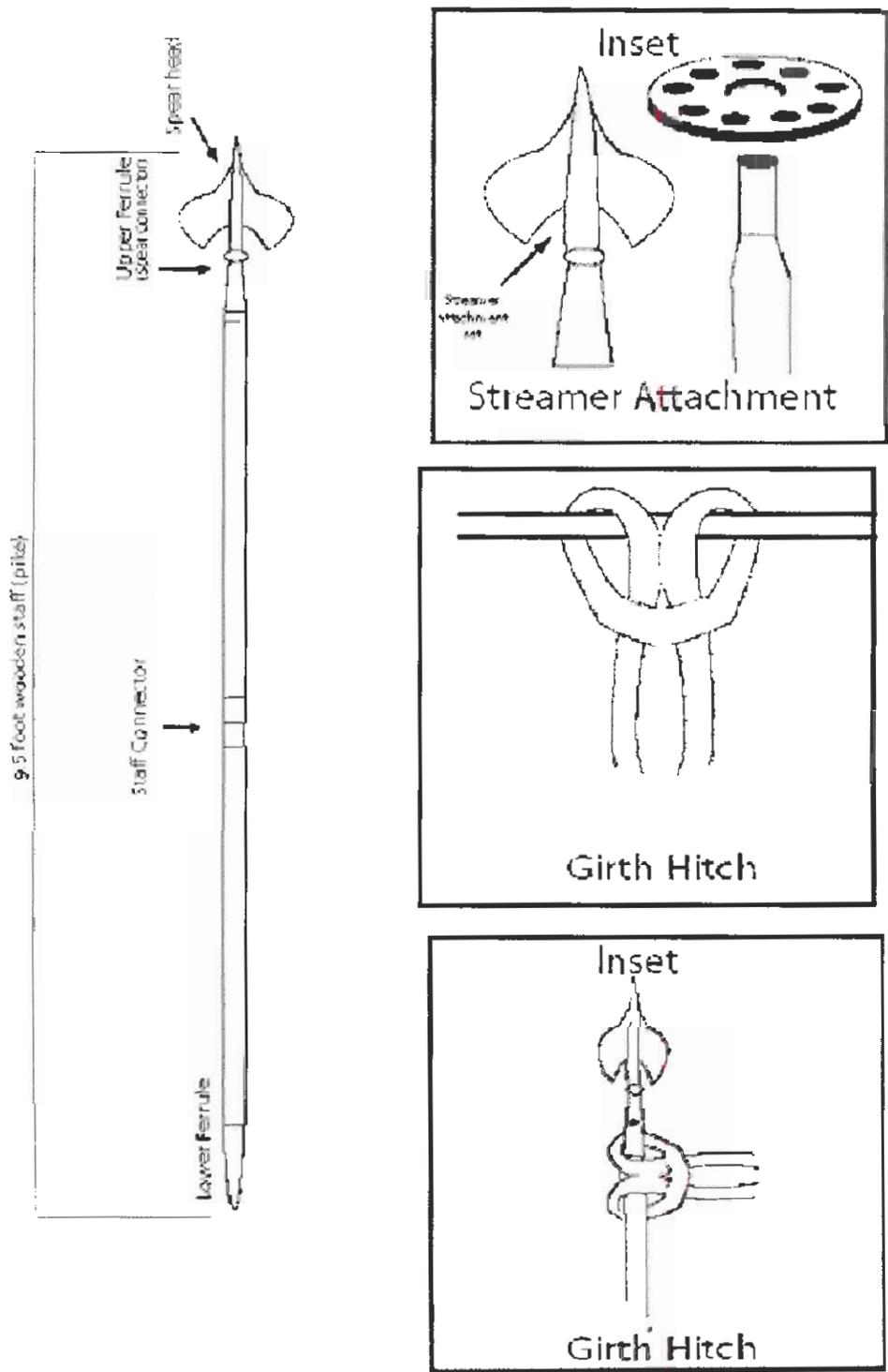
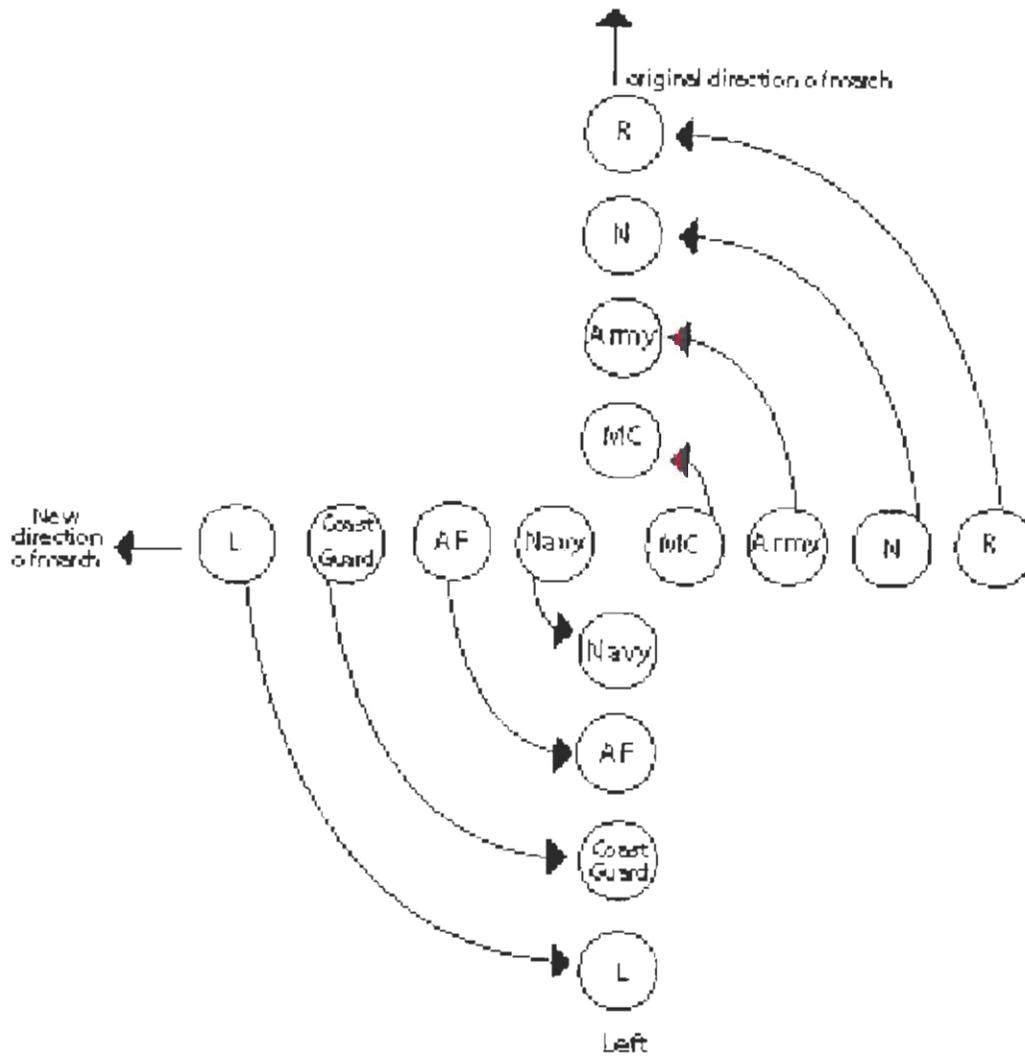
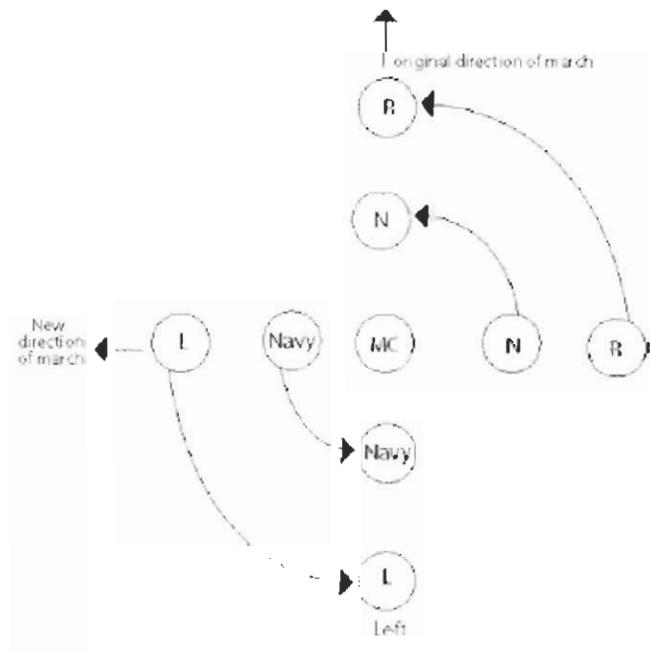


Figure 11.5.--The Color Staff.



a. Pivot with Even Number.

Figure 11.5.--Right (Left) Wheel About.



b. Pivot with Odd Number.

Figure 11.5.--Right (Left) Wheel About--Continued.

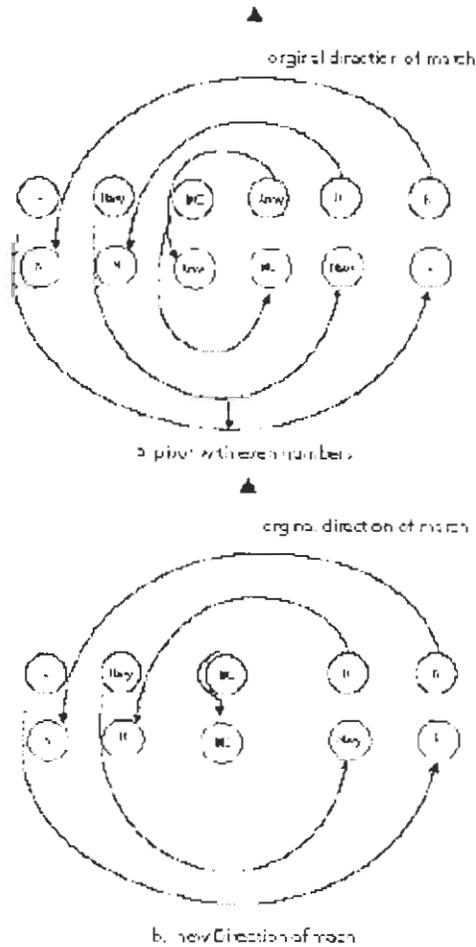


Figure 11.6.--Left About.

11.8. CASING AND UNCASING THE COLORS.

1. While it is not a precision movement, casing and uncasing the colors should be accomplished with appropriate dignity and ceremony.
2. To uncasing the colors, the color guard will be formed at carry colors. The supernumerary or other designated individual(s) will center on the color guard. First the national color bearer and then the organizational color bearer will lower their staffs so that the cases may be removed. The individual(s) removing the cases will then step back and salute the national colors before retiring.
3. To casing the colors, the color guard will be formed at carry colors. The individual(s) with the cases will center on the color guard and salute the national colors. The organizational color bearer followed by the national color bearer will lower their staffs so that their colors may be furled and cased. Rather than wrapping the colors around the staff, the colors should be folded on top of the staffs and held until the cases are slipped on.

The rope and tassel and streamers, if any, are kept clear until the colors are folded onto the staff, and then are placed as flat as possible, on the colors. This may require two persons to accomplish. Care should be taken to ensure that color cases fit easily over the colors. Cases constructed with too narrow of a diameter cause undue wrinkling and may even damage the colors.

11.9. TROOPING THE COLORS.

1. When it is desired to highlight the unit colors and have them formally received by the entire battalion (or regiment) while forming for a review, parade, or any other ceremony, the ceremony for trooping the colors may be conducted. It is particularly appropriate to include trooping the colors as a part of ceremonies conducted to coincide with an important event in the unit's history. However, if the colors are to be brought forward for a retirement, promotion, awards or other similar type ceremony the colors should not, but may, be trooped since this would cause the command to present arms to the colors twice. (Once when the colors are trooped and once when they are brought forward for the awards or other ceremony)

2. Procedures for Trooping the Colors

a. After forming at "*Assembly*," the color guard may take its position on the battalion (regimental) parade deck independently. Coincidental with "*Adjutant's Call*," the color guard initially marches on with the color company then breaks out of formation so as to take post on the left flank of the line of troops. In the latter case, the color guard marches independently on the parade ground and takes post on the left flank of the line of troops at "*Adjutant's Call*," or prior to "*Adjutant's Call*," as appropriate. (See figure 11.8.) Regardless, after taking post on the left flank, the color guard goes to order colors.

b. The troops form at "*Adjutant's Call*" according to the commands and procedures prescribed for forming a battalion (regiment) for ceremonies, up to the point where the units complete dressing to the right, the guides are posted (if units marched on), and bayonets are fixed (if so prescribed). Then, the adjutant facing the command and posted midway between the line of company (battalion) commanders and the battalion (regimental) commander, commands "**MARCH ON THE COLORS.**" The band plays appropriate music while the color guard, coming to the carry, marches from its position on the left flank, across the front of the battalion (regiment) along a line parallel to the line of troops and midway between the adjutant and line of company (battalion) commanders. Company (battalion) commanders and the company guide (battalion staff) salute the colors as they pass their front. Those company (battalion) commanders who are not passed by the colors will not salute. On reaching a point in front of the adjutant, the color guard executes a left turn to face the adjutant and halts, remaining at the carry. The adjutant then commands "**Present, ARMS**" and salutes the colors. The unit presents arms. The color guard executes present arms from the carry. The band plays either "*To the Colors*" or the "*National Anthem*." The battalion (regimental) commander and staff to salute on the first note of the music and terminate the salute on the last note. After completion of the music, the adjutant commands "**Order, ARMS.**" The color guard returns to carry color on the command "**Order, ARMS.**" The adjutant then commands "**POST THE COLORS.**" The color guard

countermarches, moves to the line of troops on the left of the color company (battalion), countermarches to face the front, halts, and goes to order colors.

c. After the color guard is in position on the left of the color company (battalion), the parade or ceremony would proceed as prescribed in the appropriate chapter of this Manual.

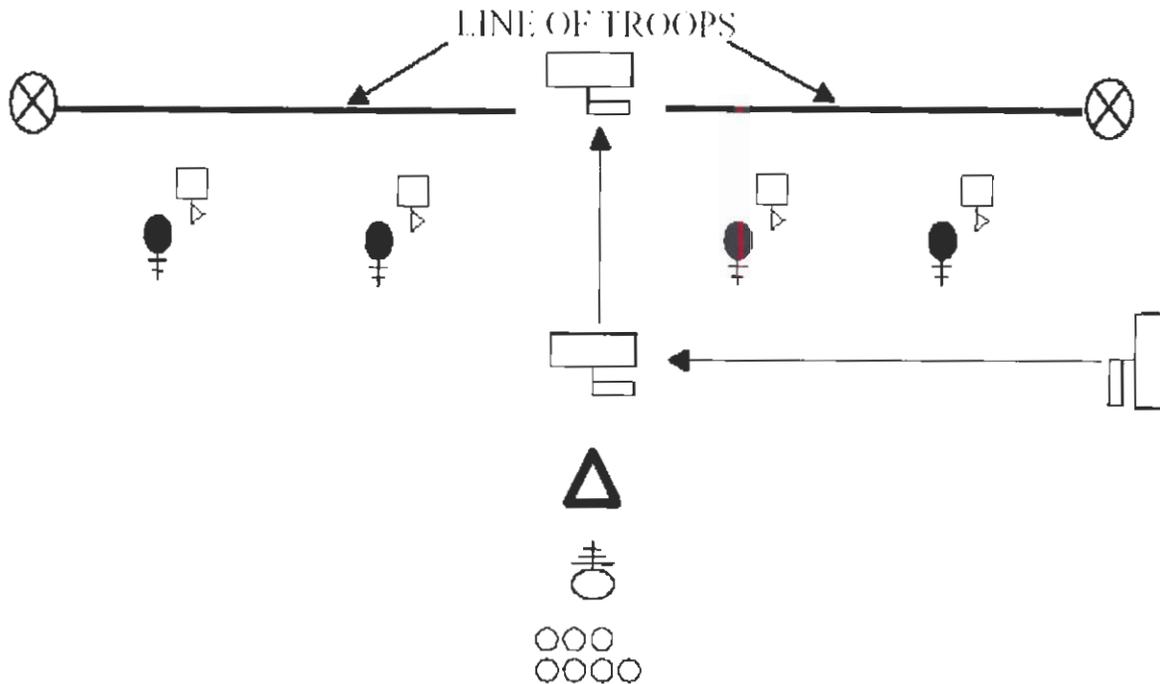


Figure 11.8.--Trooping the Colors.

11.10. INDOOR CEREMONIES INVOLVING COLOR GUARD.

1. On occasion color guards will be required for indoor ceremonies, military or civilian. Normally an indoor ceremony consists of marching on the colors, the "*National Anthem*," (or pledge of allegiance), posting the colors and retiring the colors. Close coordination with the master of ceremonies, and an on-site rehearsal (if possible) are needed to preclude confusion and misunderstandings during the ceremony.

2. The Normal Sequence of Events should be as follows;

a. The master of ceremonies asks the guests to please rise for the march on the colors and to remain standing for the "*National Anthem*" and the posting of the colors.

b. The color guard marches in from the designated entry and moves to its position, and does a right (left) turn or countermarch to face the audience and remains at the carry. The senior color bearer then gives the command "**Present, COLORS.**" The color guard executes. After the "*National Anthem*" is played the senior color bearer gives the command "**Carry, COLORS.**" The senior color bearer would then give the commands necessary to move the color guard to 3

paces in front of where the colors are to be posted, halts and gives the command to **“Order, COLORS.”** Once the color guard is at the order, the organizational color bearer then steps to the right oblique and places the organizational colors in the stand. Once the organizational color bearer is back in position the national color bearer steps to the left oblique and places the national colors into the stand. (See figure 11.10.) When the national color bearer is back in position the senior color bearer commands **“Present, ARMS.”** The riflemen execute present arms and the color bearers execute a hand salute. The senior color bearer then commands **“Order, ARMS;” “Shoulder, ARMS;”** and then using whatever commands necessary, marches the color guard from the auditorium.

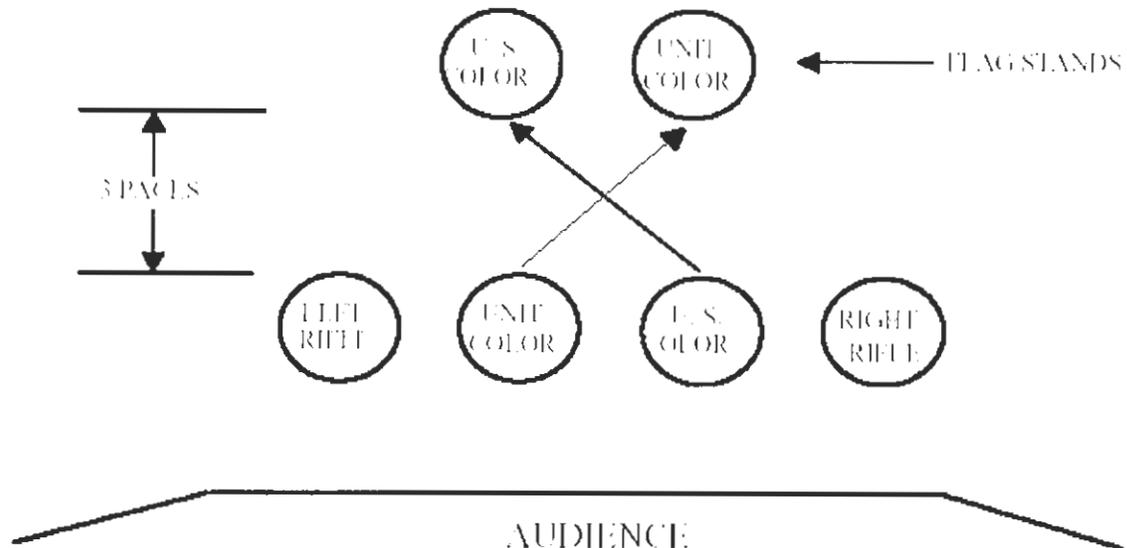


Figure 11.9.--Posting and Retrieving the Colors Indoors.

3. When it is time to retire the colors, the color guard assumes its position to re-enter the auditorium for that part of the ceremony.
 - a. The master of ceremonies would then ask for the guests to rise for the entering of the colors.
 - b. The color guard marches to a position 3 paces in front of where the colors are posted, halts and goes to the order. (See figure 11.9.) The senior color bearer then commands **“Present, ARMS,”** the riflemen execute present arms and the color bearers execute a hand salute. The senior color bearer then commands **“Order, ARMS.”** The color guard goes to the order. The national color bearer then steps to the left oblique and retrieves the national colors. When the national color bearer is back in position the organizational color bearer steps to the right oblique and retrieves the organizational colors. When the organizational color bearer is back in position the senior color bearer commands, **“Carry, COLORS”** and then, using whatever commands necessary, marches the color guard from the auditorium.

4. When performing an indoor ceremony, oddities will be encountered that will necessitate some adjustments by the color guard. Some examples are:

a. If performing in a house of worship, covers are not worn and weapons are not carried. Those portions of the ceremony requiring present arms are deleted and the riflemen may be omitted.

b. The ceiling may be too low to carry colors; march in at the trail.

c. The aisles may be too narrow for a color guard to march in normal formation. The color guard would then march in by two's (See figure 11.10) or in column of ones. (See figure 11.12.) If marching in by twos then the color bearers lead and the riflemen follow. Upon reaching the spot for presenting the colors, the riflemen would step into their normal position. If marching in a column of ones the order of march is **ALWAYS**, right color guard, national color bearer, organizational color bearer, left color guard. When reaching their spot the color guard would reform. Make sure the colors don't reform inverted. Once halted, countermarch, left or right turn, to face the audience. When marching on in single file, prior planning must be practiced. This will ensure the correct column movement is executed in order for the color guard to be facing the audience, without becoming inverted.

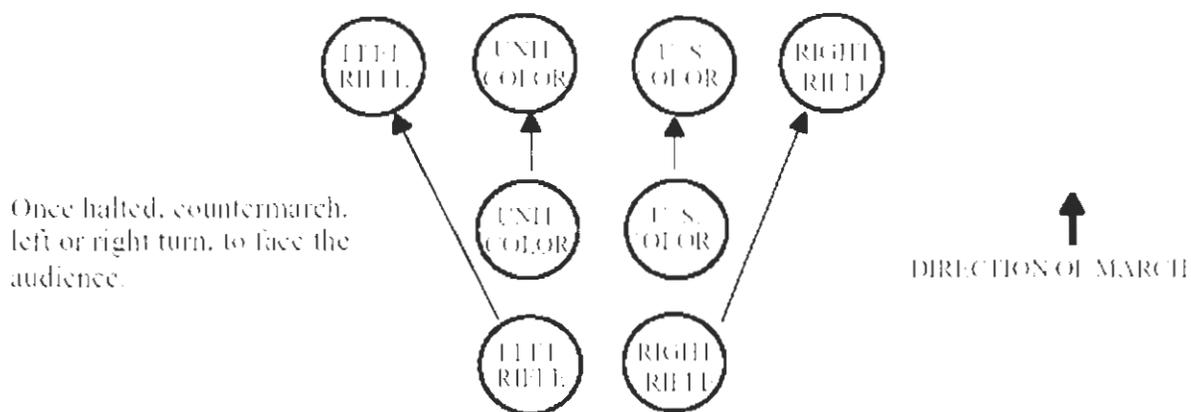


Figure 11.10.--Marching in Column of Twos and Reform.

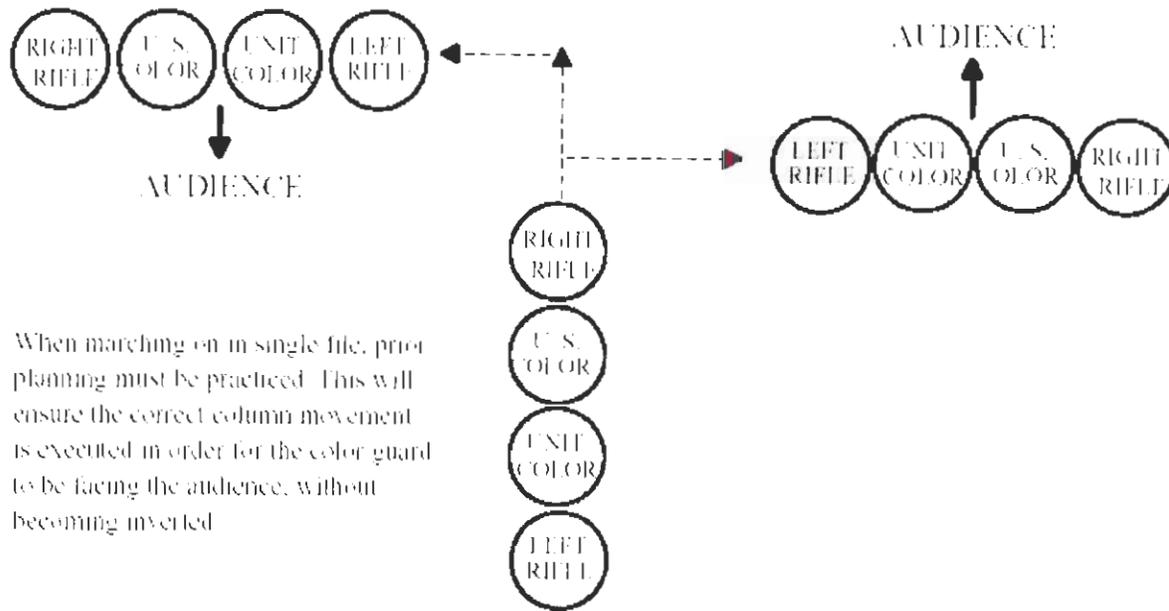


Figure 11.11.--March in Column of Ones and Reform.

d. The flag stands you will be posting the colors into may be on different sides of the stage. If this occurs, the recommended sequence is:

(1) Execute the ceremony as discussed earlier.

(2) After the "*National Anthem*" the colors countermarch and halt facing the new direction. The senior color bearer would command post the colors. The national color bearer and right rifleman step off to the left oblique and move to the flag stand and mark time. The right rifleman positions himself so as to be outboard of the national colors. After the national color bearer and right rifleman have cleared, the organizational color bearer and left rifleman step off in the right oblique and move to the flag stand and mark time. The left rifleman positions himself so as to be outboard of the organizational colors. (See figure 11.12.) Once both colors are in position the senior color bearer commands "**Colors, HALT,**" and "**Order, COLORS.**" The organizational colors is placed in the flag stand, then the national colors is placed in the flag stand. The senior color bearer then commands "**Present, ARMS.**" The riflemen execute present arms and the color bearers execute a hand salute. The senior color bearer then commands "**Order, ARMS;**" "**Center, FACE;**" and "**Forward, MARCH.**" The riflemen march at trail arms. The color guard moves to the center of the stage and marks time, slowly turning left or right towards the audience. The senior color bearer then commands, "**Colors, Halt;**" "**Shoulder, ARMS;**" and then marches the color guard from the auditorium.

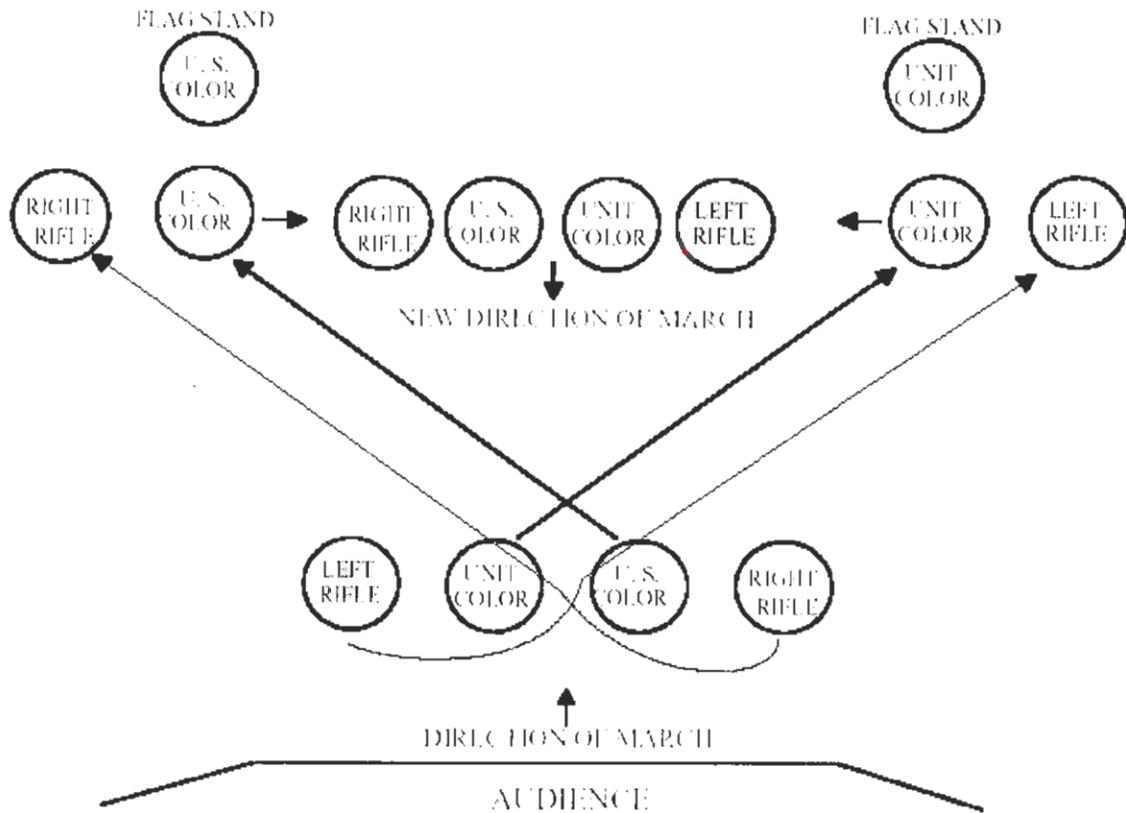


Figure 11.12.--Posting and Retrieving the Colors Indoors (Flag Stands Separated).

(3) To retire the colors from separated flagpoles, the detail is marched into position facing the colors and halts. The senior color bearer then commands **“Present, ARMS.”** The color guard riflemen execute present arms and the color bearers execute a hand salute. The senior color bearer then commands **“Shoulder, ARMS.”** The riflemen return to the shoulder. The national color bearer and right rifleman then step off to the left oblique and move to the flag stand and mark time. The right rifleman positions himself so as to be outboard of the national colors. After the national color bearer and right rifleman have cleared, the organizational color bearer and left rifleman step off in the right oblique and move to the flag stand and mark time. The left rifleman positions himself so as to be outboard of the organizational colors. (See figure 11.10.) Once all are in position the senior color bearer commands **“Colors, HALT,”** and **“Order, ARMS.”** The senior color bearer then retrieves the national colors. The organizational color bearer then retrieves the organizational colors. The senior color bearer then commands **“Center, FACE,”** and **“Forward, MARCH.”** The color guard, at trail arms, moves to the center of the stage and marks time, slowly turning left or right towards the audience. The senior color bearer then commands **“Colors, HALT;”** **“Carry, COLORS;”** and then marches the color guard from the auditorium.

e. The rule of thumb for all unusual situations not covered by this Manual is to perform in a military manner. However, never do something that would embarrass the Corps.

11.11 INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXECUTING MORNING/~~E~~VENING COLORS.

1. Morning Colors.

0730 – Commander of the Guard and National Ensign/Brigade Colors details (consisting of three midshipmen each) will view the video for proper conduct of Morning Colors.

0740 - COG/Detail will rehearse morning colors at center of T-Court.

0753 - COG will march detail out to center court and post detail for conduct of morning colors.

0755 - Five minute warning will be played or sounded, detail will connect hooks onto halyards and remain at attention. Halyards will be separated and extended by the two outside midshipmen.

0759:45 - Bell Rings in 4 sets of two rings.

0759:55 - Attention Sounded

0800 - Colors sounded, first note national ensign detail hoist colors, once colors are out of the hands of the colors bearer, he will execute a hand salute, upon completion of hoisting the colors, both outside midshipmen holding the halyards will execute a hand salute and hold salute until last note of colors has been sounded. They will terminate salute on colors bearer command “ready two” and wait for “**carry-on**” to be sounded. Colors sounded, national ensign detail will hoist colors first, immediately afterwards the brigade colors detail will hoist the brigade colors. They will execute in the same manner, however once colors are at the highest point, the colors bearer will command “**center face**” and the detail will now be facing the national flag and he will then command “hand salute.” They will terminate salute on colors bearer command “ready two” and wait for “**carry-on**” to be sounded.

0801 - Carry-on sounded, national ensign detail two outside midshipmen will step forward one step and secure the halyard to the staff and wait for the COG to command “**post march**” at which time they will execute an about face and march back to center court. Carry-on sounded, brigade color detail colors bearer will command “**center face.**” The two outside midshipmen will step forward one step and secure the halyard to the staff in the same manner as the national ensign detail, and will wait for the COG command to march back to center court with the national ensign detail. Once at center T-Court, the COG will then command “**center face**”, “**forward march**” and march the details to the lower steps of Bancroft Hall. He will give then dismiss upon completion.

b. Evening Colors

Details will march out in the same manner as morning colors. 5 minutes before evening colors, detail will be posted. Outside midshipmen will un-secure the halyard and remain at attention. Evening Colors sounded, colors will be lowered slowly. Colors bearer and outside midshipmen will salute at first note of music and will terminate salute when colors reach a point of 6 feet

from the deck. Colors bearer will then move to secure colors from touching the deck. Upon completion of evening colors, flags should be in the hands of the center midshipmen. Carry-on is played, outside midshipmen will secure halyard. They will fold the national ensign in accordance with the manual. Brigade colors will be folded in a square COG will give the command "**post march**" at which time each detail will execute an about face and march to center T-Court. . Upon completion they will form back into two details and the COG will march them back to the entrance of Bancroft Hall.

3. Posting colors at the Superintendent's and Commandant's quarters. A detail of two midshipmen will post the national/brigade colors at the houses of the Superintendent, U.S. Naval Academy and Commandant Midshipmen.

0745 – The detail will march to their positions and await for the 5 minute warning.

0800 – Colors is sounded. The color bearers will secure colors into standards located on front of Superintendent's and Commandant quarters (the Nation Ensign will be posted first). The midshipmen will execute hand salute and wait for the last note of morning colors before terminating their salute. The detail will march back to Main Office.

APPENDIX A
PLATOON EVALUATION

<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
A.0	Purpose
A.1	Drill Competition
A.2	Administration procedures

A.0. PURPOSE. To publish guidance on the standardization and conduct of close order drill instruction and evaluation for the Fourth Class (4/C) Regiment.

1. Action. The Drill Competition will be conducted as designated in the plan of the day and in accordance with this manual. In the case of inclement weather, the competition will be conducted inside Halsey Field House. The following coordinating instructions apply:

a. Platoons will be judged at the times designated by the Officer In Charge of the 4/C Regiment.

b. Platoons will be judged on the basis of their appearance and their performance of the drill sequence. Platoons will be penalized up to six points if they; (1) fail to check in at their assigned time, and (2) Do not have the correct roster.

c. Platoon Commanders will provide the coordinator with a roster of all platoon members in the same format set forth in figure A.1.

A.1. DRILL COMPETITION:

1. When directed to proceed the Platoon Commander will take his/her position on the field. Grading will commence once the Platoon Commander has drawn his/her sword. The platoon will have 10 minutes to execute, in order, those drill movements on the drill card (see fig. A.2 and A.2a). In the event the Platoon Commander goes past 10 minutes, 10 points will be deducted from his/her total score.

2. Platoon Commanders will march the platoon to the designated area for the drill competition.

3. A Marine Staff Non Commissioned Officer will be assigned to evaluate each platoon using the initial or final grading sheet (Fig A.2b/c).

4. Detailers will remain off the field during the competition until the pass and review portion of the drill sequence.

5. Upon completion of the drill sequence, platoons will exit the competition area and march back to Bancroft Hall by a squad leader of that platoon.

A.2. ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Any platoon wishing to conduct extra practice sessions may do so but will not interfere with any other required training evolution. Any platoon wanting to obtain extra assistance may contact the Drill Master.

2. Only 4/C Regiment drill personnel are allowed in the competition area during the competition.

PLATOON ROSTER Co/Plt _____ Plt Cmdr: _____

Total Strength: _____ Total Present: _____ Limited Duty: _____ Other: _____

ALPHA	NAME	REMARKS
1)		
2)		
3)		
4)		
5)		
6)		
7)		
8)		
9)		
10)		
11)		
12)		
13)		
14)		
15)		
16)		
17)		
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30)		
31)		
32)		
33)		
34)		
35)		

Company Commander: _____

Figure A.1.--Platoon Roster.

INITIAL DRILL CARD

- 1) Fall In
- 2) Side Steps
- 3) About Face
- 4) Parade Rest
- 5) Port Arms
- 6) Right Shoulder Arms
- 7) Column Right (from the halt)
- 8) Mark Time
- 9) Column Left
- 10) To The Rear
- 11) Column Half Left (Repeat)
- 12) Eyes Right
- 13) Fall Out

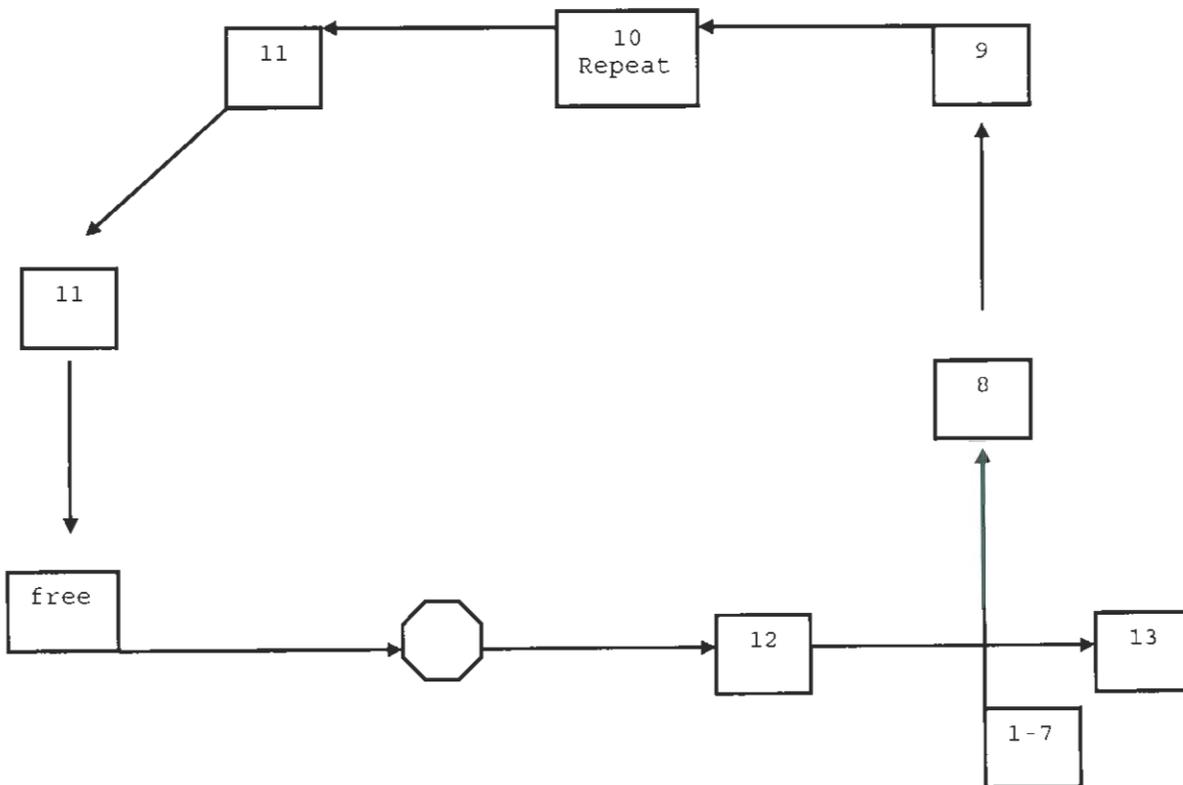


Figure A.2.--Initial Drill Card and Diagram.

Initial Platoon Drill Evaluation

Date: _____

Grader: _____

Score: _____ / **50**

Plt Cdr: _____

Co/Plt: _____ / _____

- | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Fall In | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| (Align, Cover, Sqd leaders dist., 1 st Sqd exeecution, Rifles at order) | | | | | | |
| 2. Side Steps | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| (Trail arms, 12 inch, legs straight, interval) | | | | | | |
| 3. About Face | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| (Trail arms, Bent knees, Thumb along trouser seam, Heels on line) | | | | | | |
| 4. Parade Rest | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| (Hand placement, 12 inches, Rifles straight, Hand placement on rifle) | | | | | | |
| 5. Port Arms | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| (2 Count, Hi/Lo 4's, Wpn Angle, Hand placement) | | | | | | |
| 6. Right Shoulder Arms | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| (3 Count, Hi/Lo 4's, Head Mvmt, Cuts) | | | | | | |
| 7. Column Right | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| (Pivot Seq, A2B, Distance to base, Half Steps) | | | | | | |
| 8. Mark Time | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| (Rolling Mark Time, Arm Swing, In Step, Rifle Carriage) | | | | | | |
| 9. Column Left | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| (Pivot Seq, A2B, Distance to base, Half Steps) | | | | | | |
| 10. To The Rear | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| (Foot placement, 180 to the right, Thumb along trouser seam, 30" out) | | | | | | |
| 11. Column Half Left (Repeat) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| (Pivot Seq, A2B, Distance to base, Half Steps) | | | | | | |
| 12. Eyes Right | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| (A2B, In step, Head Angle, Wpns Carriage) | | | | | | |
| 13. Fall Out | 0 | 1 | | | | |
| (execution) | | | | | | |
- Comments: _____
- _____
- _____

Figure A.2b.--Initial Platoon Drill Grading Sheet.

Platoon Evaluation Drill Card

Grader: _____
 Plt Cdr: _____

Date: _____
 Score: _____/84
 Co/Plt: _____

1. **Form the Platoon at Close Interval** 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
 (align, cover, 1st Sqd exec, order arms, Sqd ldrs distance, report)
2. **Count Off On Line** 0 1 2 3
 (head angle, quick time cadence, Plt execution)
3. **Extend on Line** 0 1 2 3 4
 (Guide exe, Sqd ldrs dist, Sqd ldrs cover, Plt exe)
4. **Open and Close Ranks** 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
 (Guide exe, 30" step, dress right, align, cover, Sqd ldrs dist)
5. **Port Arms** 0 1 2 3 4
 (rifle angle, bent wrist, hi/lo 4's, tight elbows)
6. **Right Shldr Arms and Rifle Salute** 0 1 2 3 4
 (bent wrist, hi/lo 4's, elbow tight and in line w/back, POA)
7. **Left Shoulder Arms** 0 1 2 3 4
 (bent wrist, hi/lo 4's, elbow tight and in line w/back, POA)
8. **Order Arms and Rifle Salute** 0 1 2 3 4
 (T/T align, B/B contact, bent wrist, POA)
9. **Column Right From the Halt** 0 1 2 3 4 5
 (A2B, D2B, pivot seq, 30" step in/out, ½ step)
10. **Close and Extend While Marching** 0 1 2 3 4
 (½ step, 30" in/out, cover, interval)
11. **Column Right** 0 1 2 3 4 5
 (A2B, D2B, pivot seq, 30" step in/out, ½ step)
12. **Right Flank & Return to Column** 0 1 2 3
 (30" step in/out, align, cover)
13. **Column Left and Repeat** 0 1 2 3 4 5
 (A2B, D2B, pivot seq, 30" step in/out, ½ step)
14. **Left Oblique and Mark Time** 0 1 2 3 4
 (30" step in/out, 45 ° angle, bent knee, cover, align)
15. **Change Step** 0 1 2 3
 (bent knee, foot plcmnt, skipping)
16. **March to the Rear (Repeat)** 0 1 2 3
 (30" in/out, foot plcmnt, bent knees,
17. **Column Half Left (Repeat)** 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
 (A2B, D2B, pivot seq, 30" step in/out, 2 pivots out board sqds, ½ step)
18. **Column Left** 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
 (A2B, D2B, pivot seq, 30" step in/out, ½ step)
19. **Pass in Review** 0 1 2 3 4
 (head angle, wpns carriage, in step, alignment)
20. **Fall Out** 0 1
 (execution)

Figure A.2c.--Final Platoon Drill Evaluation Grading Sheet.

APPENDIX B
MEAL FORMATIONS

<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
B.0	General
B.1	Outside Meal Formation

B.0. GENERAL

1. Events occurring in any ceremonial area or areas designated as formation areas will be approved by the Deputy Commandant of Midshipman via the Drill Master. Ceremonies, formations, and/or, parades shall not be disrupted by any personnel.
2. Areas within Tecumseh Court, Stribling Walk, and Blake Road are considered ceremonial areas. Worden Field is the formal parade field for the brigade of midshipmen. Personnel shall be in the uniform of the day or proper civilian attire when in these areas. Pet walking or physical training/sports are prohibited in any ceremonial area.
3. When practicable, the formation and movement of the subdivisions of the brigade should be made clear to subordinate commanders before starting the movement.
4. The Commandant of Midshipmen prescribes the following;
 - formation.
 - the uniform.
 - individual and unit equipment.
 - the location where the regiment is to form.
 - the direction in which it will face.
 - the hour of forming.
 - the order in column or the line of; Brigade Staff, Regiments, Battalions, and Drum and Bugle Corps.
5. The Brigade Commander gives his/her orders by voice, by signal, or in writing. They may be given directly to the officers concerned or communicated to them through his staff.

B.1. OUTSIDE MEAL FORMATION.

1. T-Court is considered a ceremonial area. Commandant's Staff, if desired will inspect their units prior to the formation sequence commencing. Once the sequence has started, Commandant's staff shall position themselves as to not distract or interfere with the conduct of the formation.
2. The First and Fourth Battalions, Drum and Bugle Corps, Regimental Staff, Honor Staff and the Brigade Staff form in Tecumseh Court (T-Court) for all outside meal formations as shown in (Figure B.1).

3. At the time of the formation bell units will be formed as shown in (Figure B.1). The Brigade Staff, Honor Staff, Drum and Bugle Corps and Color Guard will form in the Rotunda, facing and centered on the main doors with the Brigade Staff as the lead element.
4. Second Battalion will form on 3rd wing terrace and Fifth Battalion will form on 4th wing terrace as depicted in (Figure B.3). A D&B representative will be present to provide a drum cadence as required for the formation.
5. Third and Sixth Battalions will form on Mitscher terrace with Third Battalion on Port side terrace and Sixth Battalion on Starboard side terrace as depicted in (Figure B.4). A D&B representative will be present to provide a drum cadence as required for the formation.
6. Units not in T-Court will mirror the meal sequence for First and Fourth Battalions.
 - a. Meal formation sequence T-Court:

All units will fall in at close interval and on line, with the squad leaders closest to the center and facing the direction of T-Court. Personnel with swords will draw swords on their own except for staffs that execute on the Company Commander's (Co CDR) command. The Platoon Commander (Plt CDR) will be centered, 3 paces from and facing their platoon.

PLT CDRS **FALL IN**
 REPORT
 PARADE REST

The Plt CDR will receive the report from the squad leaders, command their platoon to parade rest, about face and assume parade rest.

CO CMDR **COMPANY, ATTENTION**
 REPORT
 PARADE REST
 STAFF PARADE REST

The Co CDR will be 3 paces in front and centered, facing the company and will command, Company, ATTENTION. The Co Cdr will receive the report from each Plt CDR. Once the report has been received, the Co CDR will command Parade, REST, execute an about face and command, Staff, Parade, Rest.

The Drum and Bugle Corps (D&B) will be in position in front of the steps of the Rotunda.

The Honor Staff (1D) will be 6 PACES in position in front of D&B.

The Regimental Staff's will be in position as designated in (Figure B.1. 1B and 1C). The Regimental Staffs will begin their sequence. The designated Regimental Commander (Regt CDR) will give all stationary commands for both staff's.

12:05 OR DESIGNATED FORMATION TIME

Regt CDR Staff, ATTENTION, Draw, SWORDS.

Regt CDR _____ Regiment, ATTENTION

Both Regt CDR's will execute an about face and command, Regiment, ATTENTION. They will then command their Regimental Adjutant (Regt Adj) to "receive the report Sir/Ma'am" the Regt Adj. steps to the front 3 paces and centered on the staff, about faces and commands, "REPORT."

Regt CDR Receive the report Sir/Ma'am

Regt ADJ REPORT

After the report is taken, the Regt Adj. will report to the Regt CDR "Sir/Ma'am, all present or accounted for". The Regt CDR will order the Regt Adj. "Take your post, Sir/Ma'am". The Regt Adj will take his/her position in the staff.

Regt CDR _____ Regiment, Parade, REST

Both Regimental CDR's will command, Parade, REST", execute an about face and command, "Staff, Parade, REST" (this will be done sequentially).

When both Regiments are at parade rest the Brigade Commander will assume his/her position at the entrance of the Rotunda.

Brig CDR STAFF, FALL IN

Staff members will fall in at their perspective positions in the formation. And await for the command "staff, draw, swords".

Brig CDR STAFF, DRAW, SWORDS
Officers, Forward, MARCH

The Brigade Staff followed by the Honor Staff, and the D&B, will proceed down the center steps to their position as shown in (Figure B-1). The brigade staff will be centered between the two cannons at the entrance of T-Court. The D&B wil provide a straight cadence during the march.

Once in position and the cadence has stopped.

Brig CDR Brigade (Regt CDR's echo, Regiment),
ATTENTION, OFFICERS, CARRY, SWORDS

The Color Guard Commander will command forward march and stop at the bottom of the first landing. Once the Color Guard (1E) has stopped. The Brig CDR will order the Regt Adj. to **“Receive the report Sir/Ma’am”**. The Brig Adj. will then step off to 3 paces and centered on the Brigade Staff.

Brig CDR Receive the report Sir/Ma’am

Brig ADJ REPORT

The Brig Adj. will receive the report from 1st Regt CDR, 2nd Regt CDR, Honor Chair Cdr and the D&B CDR. The Brig Adj. then executes an about face and reports to the Brig CDR **“Sir/Ma’am, all present or accounted for.”** The Brig CDR acknowledges and orders the Brig Adj. **“Take your Post, Sir/Ma’am.”** The Brig Adj. returns to his/her post back in the staff.

b. Inspections during noon meal.

After the Brig. Adj. takes his/her post, the Brig CDR will command Co Cdr’s to form their companies for inspection.

Brig CDR Company Commanders form your companies for inspection.

Company Commanders will acknowledge by executing present arms with the sword then reply with Aye, Aye, Sir/Ma’am. Wait for the Brig CDR to terminate their salute (4 count). The Co CDR will execute order sword and come to carry sword, execute and about face and command, Plt CDR’s form their platoon’s for inspection.

Co CDR’S Aye, Aye Sir/Mam. Plt Cdr’s form your platoons for inspection.

Platoon Commanders will acknowledge by executing present arms with the sword then reply with Aye, Aye, Sir/Ma’am. Wait for the Co Cdr to terminate their salute (4 count). Plt CDR’s will execute order sword and come to carry sword, execute and about face and form the platoon for inspection.

Plt CDR’S Open Ranks, MARCH

The D&B will provide two drum rolls. The first will signal 10-minutes until completion of the inspection. The second drum roll will signal 5-minute until completion of the inspection.

All inspectors must be clear from all units within 5 minutes of the last drum roll. Noon meal sequence will proceed in the normal sequence.

**Brig CDR Brigade (Regt CDR’s will echo “Regiment,”)
Center (Regt CDR’s will echo “Center,”)
FACE**

D&B will start a straight cadence until all unit leaders are in front of their perspective units.

The Brig Cdr will pause until all unit leaders have taken their position in front of their units or the straight cadence is complete.

Brig CDR Close (Regt CDR's will echo, "**Close,**")
MARCH

Squads will close the interval bay taking the appropriate side steps towards Bancroft Hall. Once the units have closed their interval the Brig CDR commands,

Brig CDR Forward (Regt CDR's will echo "**Forward,**")
MARCH

D&B will provide marching music upon the command of execution. Unit leaders will maintain the proper distance to the unit in front (4 paces between platoons and 12 paces between companies). All units will stay in step with the drumbeat. Units will enter Bancroft Hall per enclosure (1).

Note: 5th Company will follow 4th Company. 20th Company will follow 19th Company.

D&B will depart T-Court (Figure B-2) at their designated time as their avenue of march is clear. Once the D&B is clear the brigade commander will execute the following,

Brig CDR Officer's, Forward, MARCH

Both regimental staff's and the Honor staff will depart "T" Court in accordance with (Figure B-2) The Brig CDR will wait until D&B has started to enter Bancroft Hall.

Brig CDR Staff, Forward, MARCH

The Brigade Staff will enter Bancroft Hall (Figure B-2) via the main doors to the Rotunda.

1. Personnel armed with swords will render a sword salute to all appropriate personnel, the unit commander for staffs, will render the salute for their staff.

2. Units will enter King Hall in accordance with enclosure (2). All sword bearers will return sword inside of Bancroft Hall once their units have entered the assigned hatches. Sword bearers will not impede the forward progress of their units. Safety will be adhered to when returning sword. Squad Leaders will ensure that their unit's enter King Hall and proceed to their assigned seating areas.

3. The Brig CDR with approval from the Deputy Commandant will determine inclement weather. In such case of inclement weather, formations will be conducted inside at company areas.

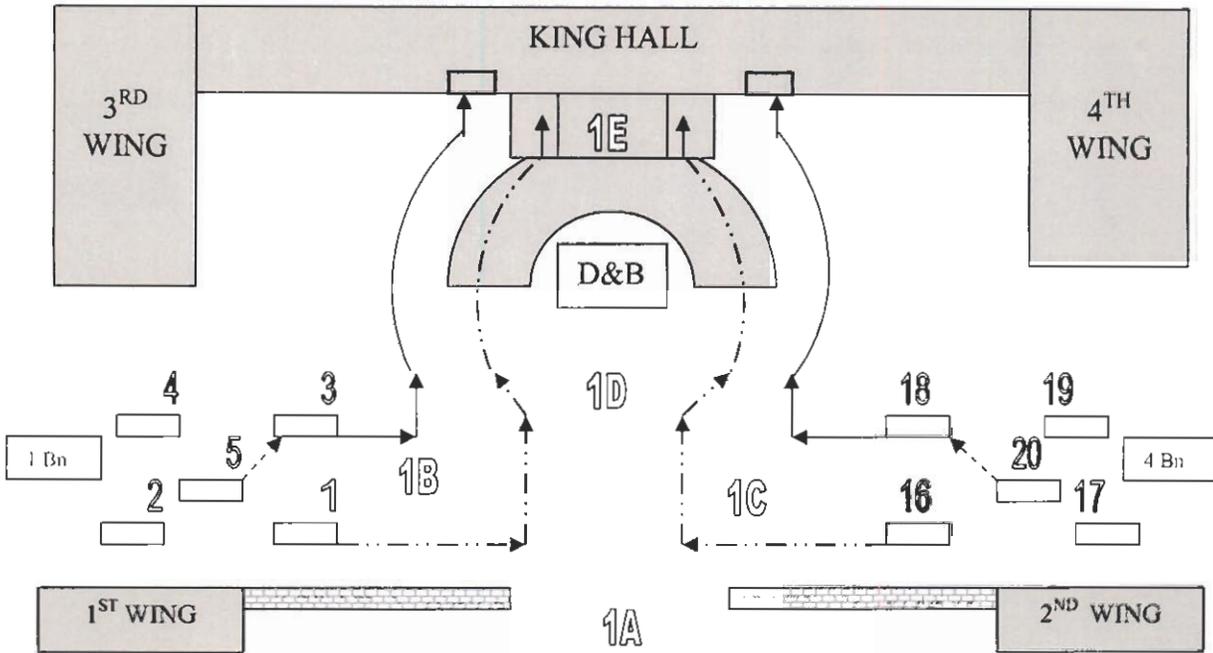


Figure B.1.--First and Fourth Battalions meal formation diagram.

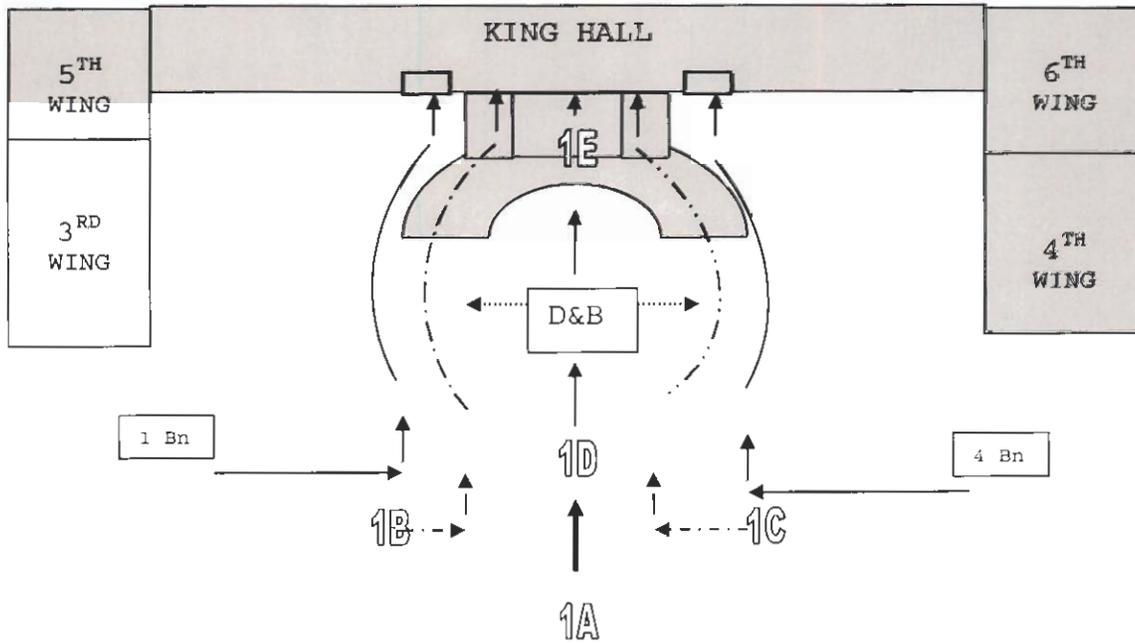


Figure B.2.--Staff exit from T-Court.

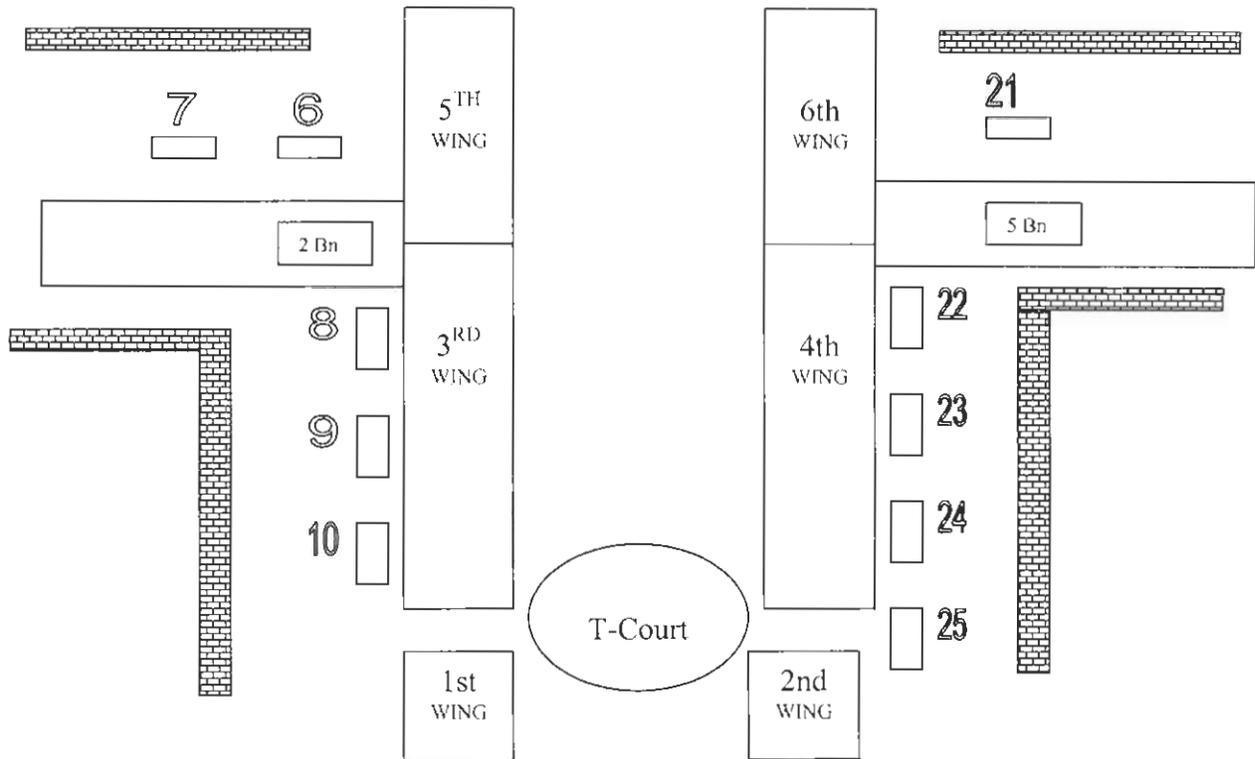


Figure B.3.--Second and Fifth Battalions meal formation diagram.

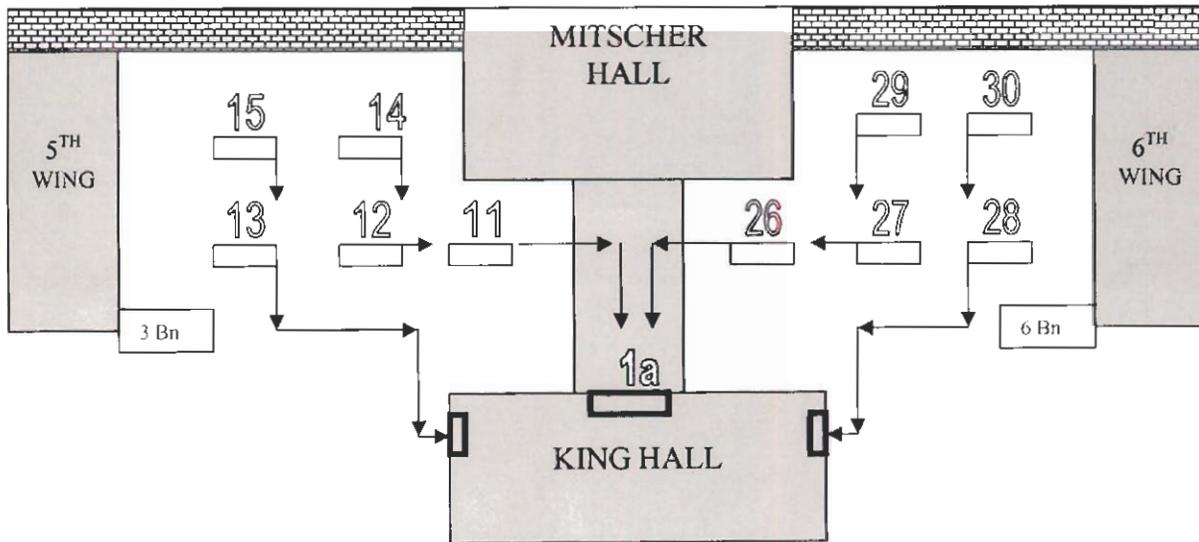


Figure B.4.--Third and Sixth Battalions meal formation diagram.

APPENDIX C
MARCH-ON'S

<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
C.0	General
C.1	Assembly/Formation area
C.2	Order of March
C.3	Route of March
C.4	Signal flags
C.5	March on Procedures
C.6	Hat trick
C.7	Evacuation Procedures
C.8	Service Academy Exchange

C.0. GENERAL. March ons are a part of the history and traditions of the Brigade of Midshipmen. It provides the opportunity for the City of Annapolis and the visitors to the academy to view the brigade march through town to the Navy and Marine Corps Stadium for home football games. It also provides to opportunity for the brigade to display teamwork, professionalism, and esprit de corps.

C.1. ASSEMBLY/FORMATION AREA.

a. Units will assemble per appendix B.

b. Limited Duty/Restricted Duty personnel will muster at the soccer stadium for transportation to the Navy and Marine Corps Stadium.

C.2. ORDER OF MARCH.

- a. DOD police.
- b. Navy Band.
- c. Brigade Staff.
- d. 1st Regt Staff.
- e. 1st Regt.
- f. 2nd Regt. Staff.
- g. 2nd Regt.
- h. D&B.

C.3. ROUTE OF MARCH.

I. The route of march will be dictated by the Commandant of Midshipmen. The following options are provided;

a. Via USNA Gate 8.

- Formation in "T" Court: 10:50
- Step off from "T" Court: 11:05
- Arrival at Gate 8: 11:20
- Arrival at Taylor Ave: 11:25
- Arrival at Rowe Blvd: 11:28
- Arrival at Stadium: 11:35
- March on: 11:39

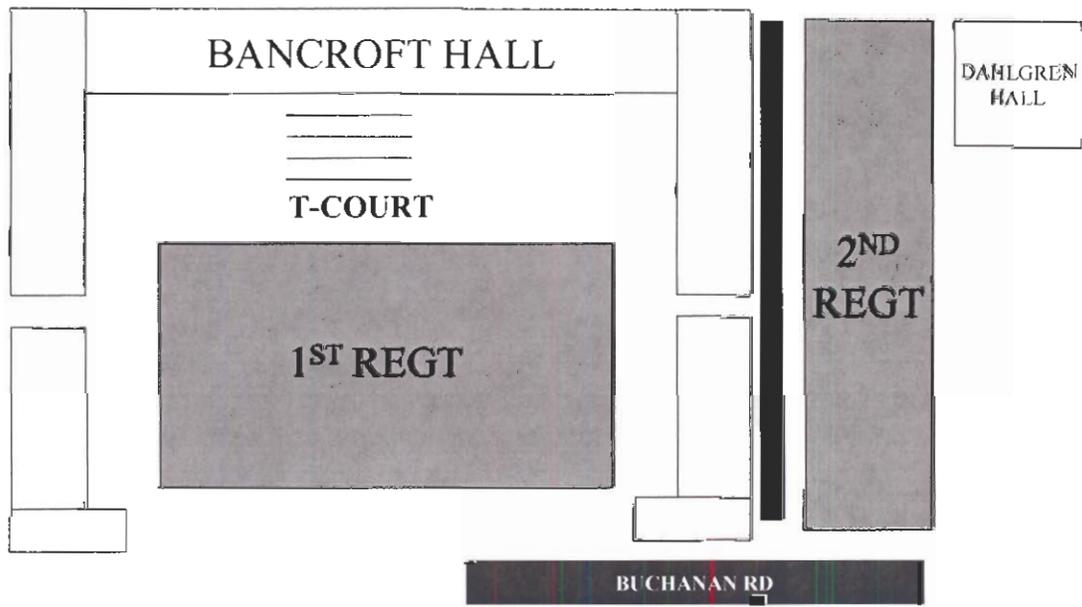


Figure. C.1.--Assembly/Formation area.

b. Via USNA Gate 1.

- Formation along Turner Joy Rd (Sea Wall): 12:15:00.
- Step off from sea wall: 12:30:00
- Gate 1 and Left onto Randall St: 12:32:00
- Right onto Main St.: 12:36:10
- Church Circle (bear right): 12:41:20
- Right onto College Ave: 12:42:25
- Left onto Bladen St. (Rowe Blvd): 12:43:15
- Left onto Herbert M. Sachs St (Court of appeals Bldg): 12:55:45
- Left onto Taylor Ave: 13:01:55
- Right into stadium: 13:03:30
- Entrance into stadium south end zone: 13:04:40
- March on: 13:08:00

C.4. SIGNAL FLAGS. The signal flags will be manned by two appointed midshipmen with radio communication with the Drill Master. Each signal flag will be positioned centered on the second level (home and visitors side) of the stadium

C.5. MARCH ON PROCEDURES.

1. March on (see figure C.5).

a. Companies will have a nine man front when facing the home side. Duty companies should make every effort to place all fourth class midshipmen in the rear of the company to facilitate their falling out to form the Spirit Tunnel.

b. On the signal from the Drill Master, the Brigade Staff will march onto to the field and march down the visitors sidelines until they reach the 50 yard line and turn left and stop on the Navy's sideline.

c. 1st Regimental Staff will follow in-trace of the brigade staff and turn left between the North 45 yard line and the 50 yard line. They will stop abreast of the numbers 50 on the Navy side line.

d. 2nd Regimental Staff will follow in-trace of the Color Guard and turn left between the 50 yard line and the South 45 yard line. They will stop abreast of the number 50 on the Navy side line.

e. Battalion Staffs should halt on the 22 yard line of each side to be centered on their units.

f. Company Commanders will turn left on their designated yard lines and send out their running guides to facilitate alignment. Companies will mark time until the company is inside of their perspective 5 yard position and halt facing the Navy side line.

g. The Color Guard will step off when 3d Battalion Staff passes in front of the Colors. The Color Guard will march along the visiting sidelines and will turn up the 50 yard line and stop at midfield.

h. The D&B will stop on the visitors sideline near the south end zone facing the north end zone. The D&B commander will wait for the cue to start playing during the march off.

2. National Anthem.

a. The first flag signal will be for the brigade to execute "**Present Arms**," only staff members, company commanders, executive officers and guide-on bearers will execute, the second flag signal next cue will be the command "**Order Arm**" they will execute order arms.

b. The next cue will be the command "**About Face**," the entire brigade will execute facing the visitors side. They will spell out the opponents name on cue from the flag personnel, execute the Hat Trick, and execute an about face on cue from flag personnel.

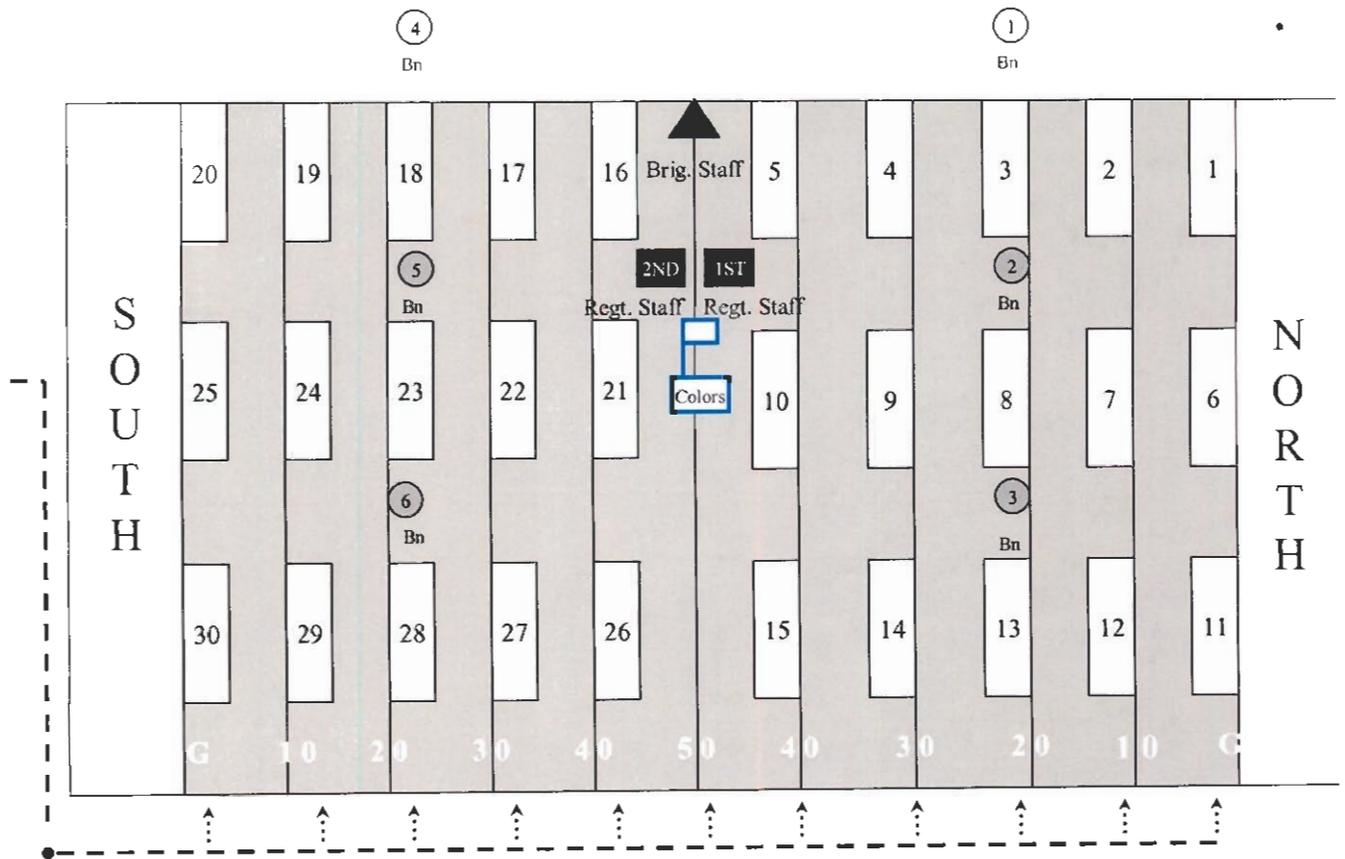


Figure C.5.--Brigade March on.

C.6. HAT TRICK. The hat trick is conducted by the Brigade of Midshipmen while on the field in which they recognize the visiting school.

1. Hat trick for the visiting team.

a. At the conclusion of announcers remarks, signals for an about face will be executed In order for the brigade to face the visitors side. Once the brigade has faced, a flag signal to start the hat trick which will be cued from the Drill Master. The signalman will wave a flag for each letter of the name of the visiting school and then will say "GO" followed by the schools mascot. The brigade will then grasp their brim of their covers with their right hand and uncover by extending the right arm fully in the air say "FIGHT".

EXAMPLE: *A-R-M-Y- GO- BLACK NIGHTS- FIGHT*

b. The brigade will then place their covers back on their heads and go back to the position of attention and will wait for the next flag signal. The next signal will be for an about face.

2. Navy cheer for home side.

a. The Navy cheer is similar to the visiting teams cheer with the exception of the brigade cheering Navy.

EXAMPLE: *N-A-V-Y-GO-NAVY-FIGHT*

3. Departure off of the field by the brigade. (See figure C.6) There will be one signal per wave (3 waves total) in order to have the brigade depart the field. The signals will be cued by the Drill Master. Once a wave has received their signal, they will not cross over into the Navy's team bench area.

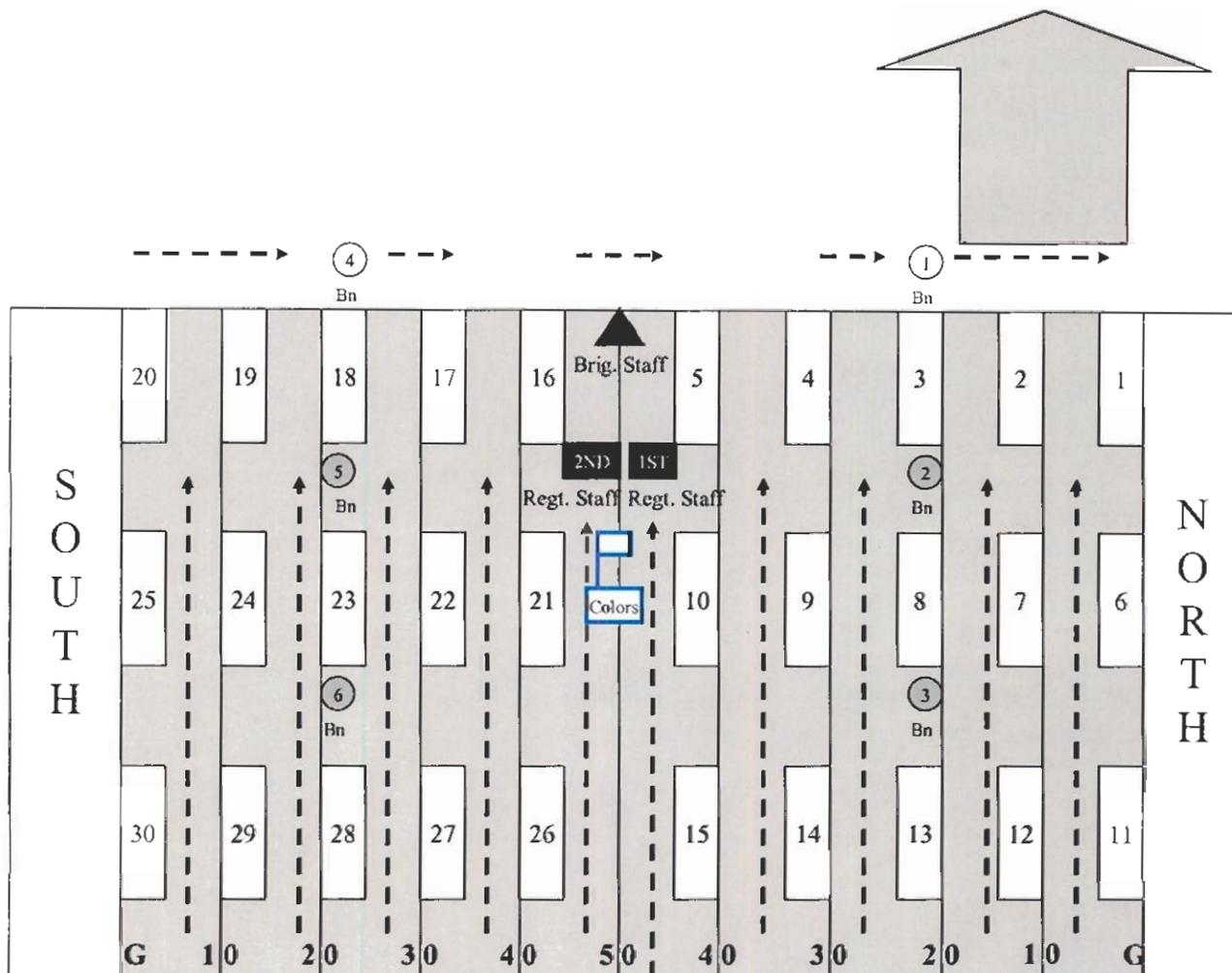


Figure C.6.--Brigade March off.

C.7. EVACUATION PROCEDURES. In the event that the Navy and Marine Corps Stadium should be evacuated, the task force will take control of the mustering of the brigade (See figure C.7). The following procedures are provided.

1. Brigade will be mustered in assigned Battalion areas by Plt Sgts – report given to Brigade Staff via Regt Staff.
2. BnOs, COs, & SELs will muster with respective units.
3. On-duty Task Force members report to assigned area.
4. On Commandants order, each regiment will return to USNA
 - a. 1st Regt via Taylor Ave, MD 435, MD 450 to Gate 8
 - b. 2nd Regt via Rowe Blvd, College Ave, King George St. to Gate 3
5. Re-muster in company areas

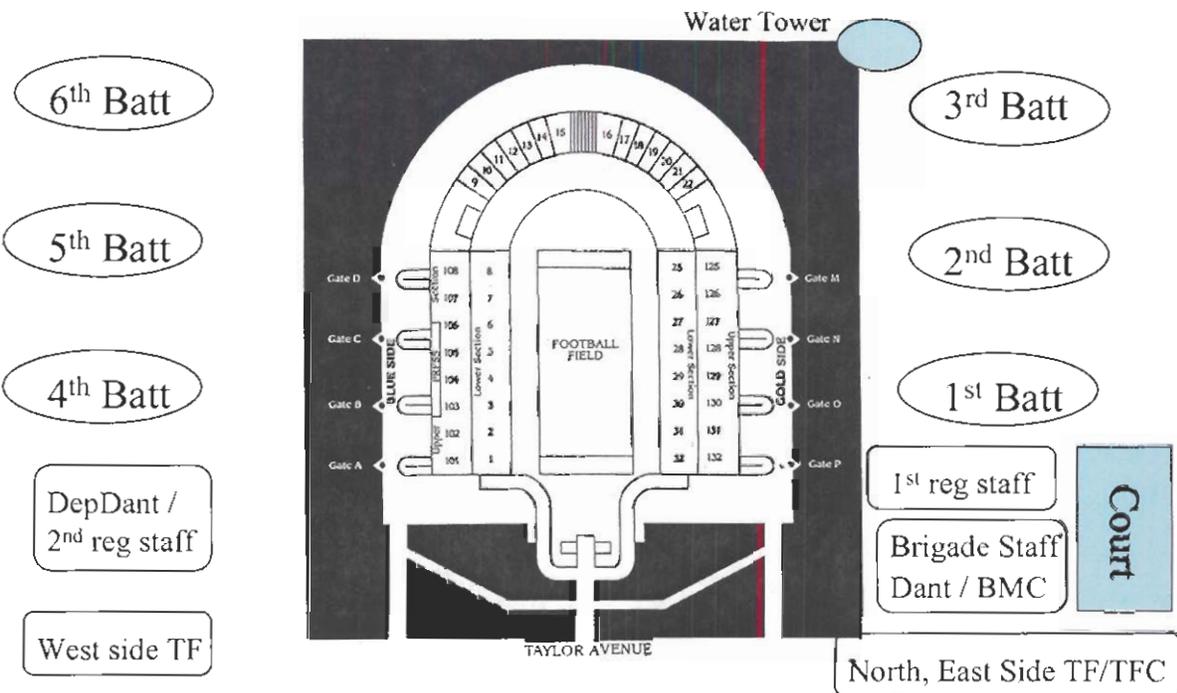


Figure C.7.--Muster points for the brigade.

C.8. SERVICE ACADEMY EXCHANGE. The Service Academy Exchange is part of the pre-game and is part of the traditions of each service academy.

1. Pre-stage of Detail. (See figure (C.8a). The commanders, exchange students, and color guards will be positioned on the sidelines at the 50 yard line. The Brigade Commander and the First Captain will give all commands necessary to march their details onto the field. The First Captain will cue off of the Brigade Commander to step off. The Brigade Commander and the First Captain will lead the detail followed by the Prisoners and then the Color Guard.

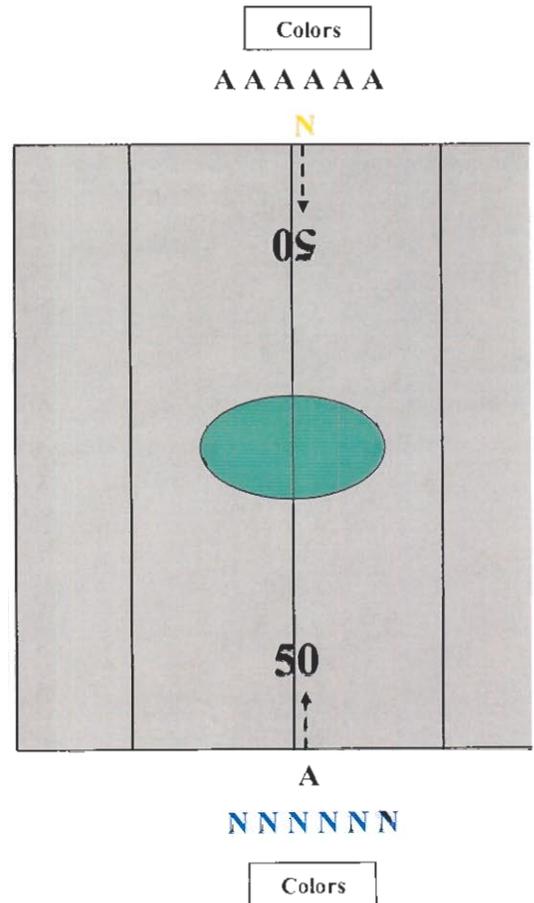
➤ The formation will consist of;

- Unit Commanders
- Exchange students
- Color Guards

There will be four paces between each element.

➤ The Brigade Commander will command **Forward March**, The First Captain will cue off of the Brigade Commander.

➤ The Army/Navy Band will play a straight cadence until both units have halted.

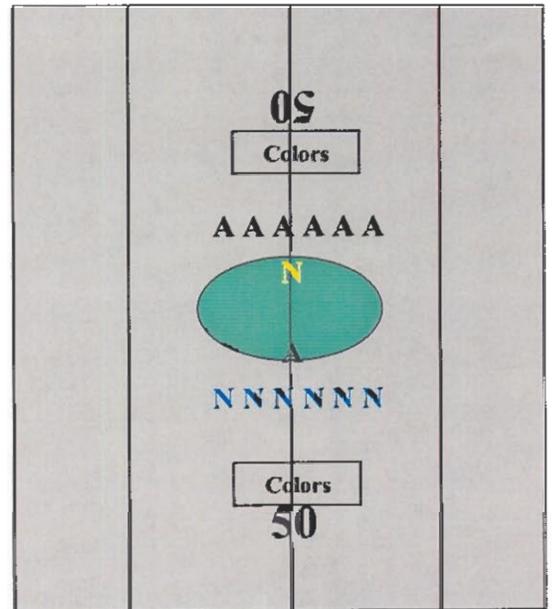


a. Pre-stage of detail.

Figure C.8.--Service Academy Exchange.

2. March-on. (See figure C.8b). The Brigade Commander and First Captain will mark-time and halt their units at approximately 3 paces from the center of the field. The Color Guard Commanders will halt their Color Guards. Once units have halted the Brigade Commander and First Captain will salute each other and move forward to shake hands and move back to position. The Brigade Commander commands: **Hand, Salute.**” (all will salute except the Color Guards).

- Unit Commanders will halt at mid field.
 - Exchange Students will halt on the hash marks.
 - Color Guards will halt at the top of the numbers (50).
- Unit Commanders will command:
“Mark-time, MARCH...Detail, HALT.”
 - Once the music has stopped, ONLY Unit Commanders will execute a hand salute, terminate, shake hands, and return to their positions.



b. March on.

Figure C.8.--Service Academy Exchange.

3. **Exchange.** (See figure C.8c). The Brigade Commander commands: “**Right, Face...Forward, MARCH**”. The lead prisoner will march to the 45 yard line and pivot to left as in marching. All prisoners will remain on the 45 yard line until they have reached the opposite hash marks. Once on the hash marks the lead prisoner will pivot to the left as in marching. All prisoners will halt at approximate intervals while remaining in column behind their respective commanders. The Brigade Commander will command “**Mark-time, MARCH,**” when the lead prisoner is directly behind the First Captain. Once all prisoners have established approximate interval, the Brigade Commander will command: “**Detail, HALT... Left, FACE**”. The Brigade Commander will command: “**Hand, Salute...Ready, TWO.**”

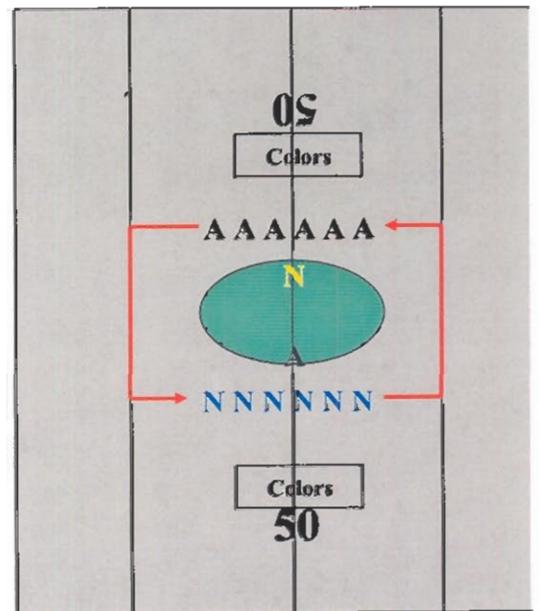
CUE: Unit Commanders have assumed their original positions.

- The Brigade Commander commands: “**Hand Salute, Ready Two., Right, FACE., Forward, MARCH**”.

- On the command **MARCH**, students will step off as in marching and will pivot to the left on the 45 yard line, and pivot to the left again on the hash marks. The students will commence to “**Mark-Time**” when they are behind the Commanders.

- The Brigade Commander then commands: “**Detail, HALT**”. “**Left, FACE**”.

- The Army/Navy Band will play a straight cadence until the students have halted.



c. Exchange.

Figure C.8.--Service Academy Exchange.

4. March-off. (See figure C.8d). The Brigade Commander will command: **“Detail, Post...MARCH.”** On the command **“Post”** all will execute a left or right face as to face the designated end zone. On the command **“March”** all will step off as in marching towards the end zone. Once in the end zone the Brigade Commander commands: **“Detail, HALT...About, FACE”**. Once the details begin to move off the field, the USMA/USNA band will play marching music. The Color Guards will counter-march to face the side lines and stand-by for the National Anthem.

CUE: The students have executed a left face.

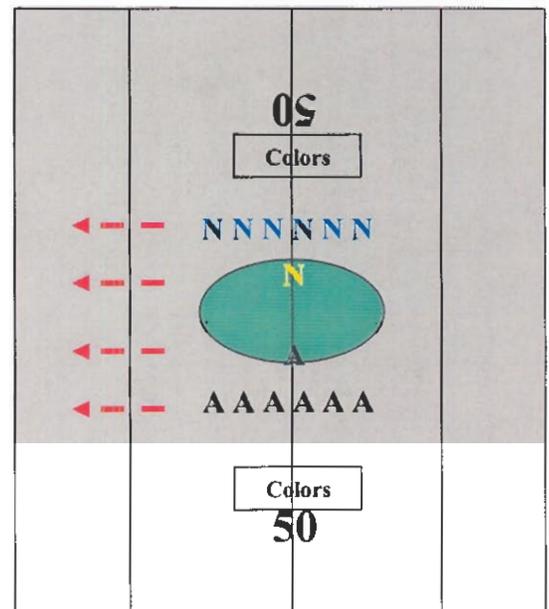
- The Brigade Commander commands: **“Detail..., Post, MARCH”**.

- On the command **Post:** Unit Commanders and Students will face the North end zone.

- On the command **MARCH:** Unit Commanders and students will step off as in marching towards the North end zone.

- Color Guards will **Countermarch** and return to their teams sidelines.

- Army/Navy Band will play marching music until the detail has reached the North end zone.



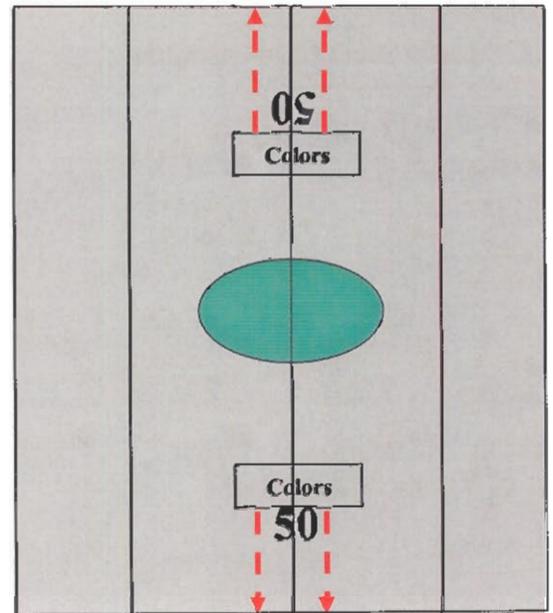
d. March off.

Figure C.8.--Service Academy Exchange.

5. USMA/USNA Band. Will provide a straight cadence and/or marching music for the entire sequence.

6. Color Guards March off. (See figure C.8e). On the last note of the National Anthem, the Color Guard Commanders command: "**Forward, MARCH.**" The Color Guards will march towards their sidelines and exit the field immediately.

- Unit Commanders with their detail will exit via the North tunnel and proceed to their seating areas.
- Color Guards will march to their teams sidelines and stand by for the National Anthem.



e. Color Guards March off.

Figure C.8.--Service Academy Exchange.

APPENDIX D

CHANGE OF COMMAND

<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
D.0	General
D.1	Occasion
D.2	Formation
D.3	Sequence of Events

D.0. GENERAL. Changes of command shall be conducted as prescribed in this Appendix.

D.1. OCCASION. When practicable, the ceremony set forth below will be held upon the change of command for the 1st and 2nd Set Brigade Commanders. The ceremony will be conducted in conjunction with noon meal formation (see appendix B),

D.2. FORMATION.

1. The brigade will be formed for noon meal formation per appendix B. When the selected ceremony reaches the point in time when the brigade is presented to the outgoing commander the sequence of events for the change of command as outlined in this Appendix will be followed.

2. The color guard (1E) will take their position in front of the Honor Staff (See figure D.1).

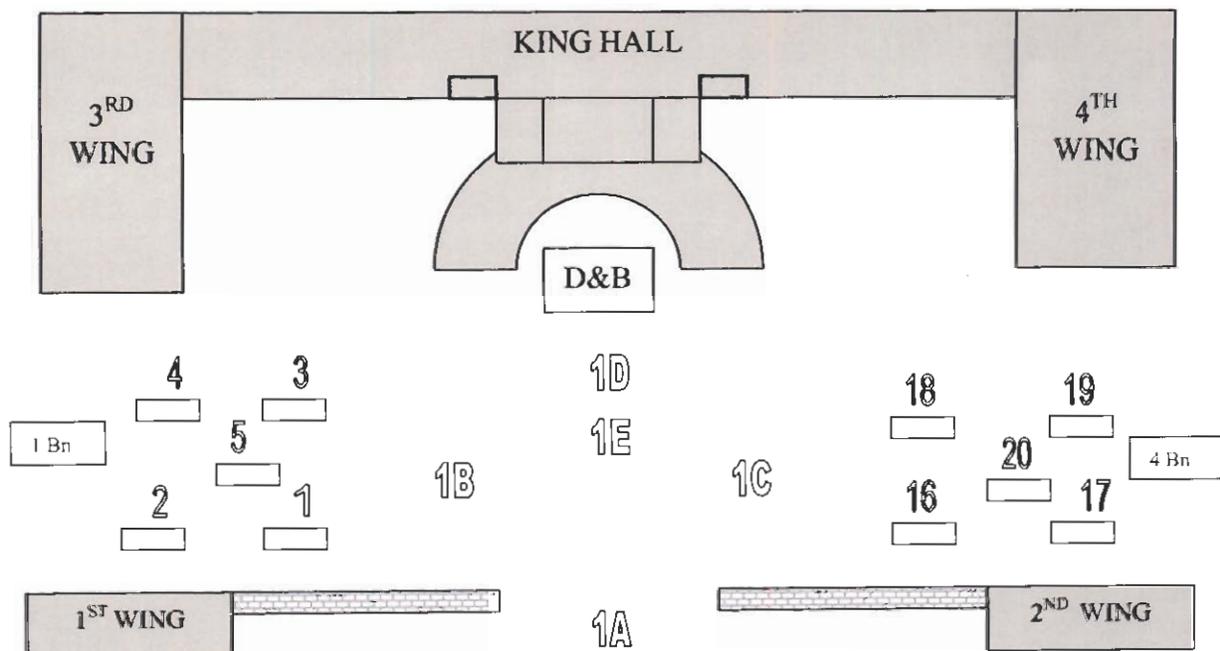


Figure D.1.--Formation.

D.3. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS.

1. The standard sequence for a change of command will begin after the commander of troops has received the report.

2. The commander of troops, having placed the command at attention, faces the reviewing area. The incoming commander then takes the designated post in the reviewing area to the left and abreast of the outgoing commander. (See figure D.2.)

3. Commander of troops commands **“Sergeant Major, Deliver the Colors to the Brigade Commander.”**

4. The sergeant major, who is positioned to the left of the reviewing area, moves by the most direct route to the color guard, passing the commander of troops and staff on his/her own right.

a. The sergeant major halts 1 pace in front of and centered on the color guard, and salutes the national colors. Once rendered, the Marine then takes one right step, while at the same time the organizational color bearer removes the organizational colors from the socket. The sergeant major grasps the organizational colors, (left hand at the base near the ferrule, right hand on the staff approximately eye level) and steps off to the right in marching.

b. The color guard remains at carry colors.

c. The sergeant major then marches to the reviewing area carrying the colors as close to the “carry colors” position as possible without a sling. The sergeant major halts approximately 2 paces in front of the outgoing commander. (See figure D.1.)

5. Commander of troops commands **“Brigade, Present, ARMS,”** as the sergeant major is approaching the staff, the commander of troops then faces the reviewing area.

6. Commander of troops commands **“Staff, Present, SWORD.”**

a. The staff executes. At this time the narrator will read the orders of the outgoing commander. The sergeant major then delivers the colors to the outgoing commander (the colors remaining in its most upright position), then executes one right step and salutes.

b. On the sergeant major's salute, the outgoing and incoming commanders face each other. At this time the narrator will read the orders of the incoming commander. The outgoing commander passes the colors to the incoming commander.

c. Both commanders then face front. The sergeant major cuts his/her salute and executes one right step. The incoming commander then returns the colors to the sergeant major.

d. The sergeant major then steps off to the right as in marching and returns the colors to the color guard. When arriving at the color guard the sergeant major halts centered on the color guard and returns the organizational colors. The sergeant major salutes steps to the right as in

marching and moves by the most direct route from T-Court, passing the staff on his/her own right. (See figure D.1.)

7. Commander of troops commands **“Staff, Order, SWORD,”** as the sergeant major is moving to return the organizational colors, the commander of troops and staff execute. The commander of troops faces the line of troops.

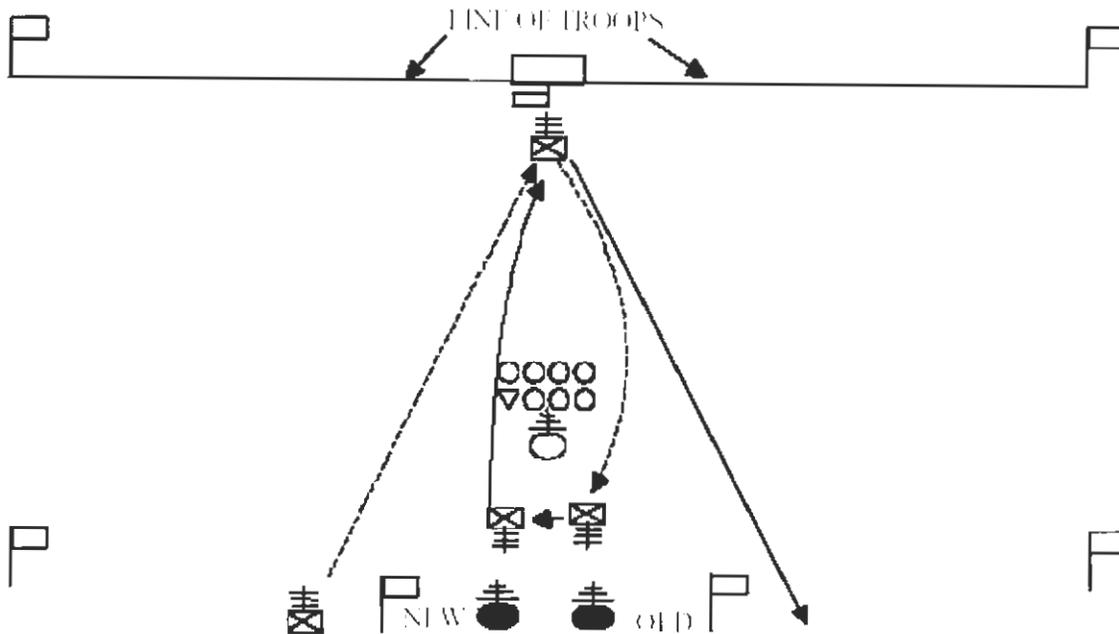


Figure D.2.--Delivering and Returning the Colors.

8. Commander of troops commands **“Brigade, Order, ARMS.”** The unit executes order arms and/or carry sword.

a. After the sergeant major has cleared the parade field the commander of troops will face the line of troops.

9. Commander of troops commands **“Officers Post, MARCH.”**

a. On the command “Post,” the 1st set stripers will face the direction of their battalion staff. On the command “MARCH,” all 1st set stripers will depart to the formation areas for 2nd and 5th battalion’s. The regimental staff will follow in trace of their battalions.

b. 2nd set striper will be positioned behind their units until the command “Post”. On the command “post” they will face (right/left). On the command “MARCH” they will take their positions in front of their units. In coming regimental staffs will be positioned to the left or right of the ramp of the Rotunda.

c. The commander of troops will then dismiss his/her staff. **“Staff DISMISSED.”**

10. Once the outgoing staff has cleared, the outgoing and incoming commanders then face each other, exchange salutes and state the following;

a. In coming commander: **“I relieve you sir/ma’am.”**

b. Out going commander: **“I stand relieved, sir/ma’am.”**

c. They will then shake hands, and exchange positions (right shoulder to right shoulder).

d. The Commandant of Midshipmen will take his position three paces in front of the outgoing and incoming commanders. Once the Commandant of Midshipmen has halted the outgoing and incoming will salute and state the following;

e. Out going, **“Sir, I have been properly relieved as the Brigade Commander by:**
_____.”

f. In coming, **“Sir, I have relieved: _____ as the Brigade Commander.”**

g. The Commandant of Midshipmen will then return the salutes and if desired congratulate the outgoing and incoming commanders. The Commandant of Midshipmen and the outgoing will depart the reviewing area.

h. The in coming commander will assume the duties as the commander of troops.

11. Commander of troops commands **“Staff Fall-In.” “Staff, Draw, SWORDS.”**

a. The Commander of Troops will then command **“Officers, Draw, SWORDS.”**

b. The noon meal sequence will carry on as prescribed in appendix B.

12. The Color Guard will depart T-Court following the Honor Staff into the Rotunda.