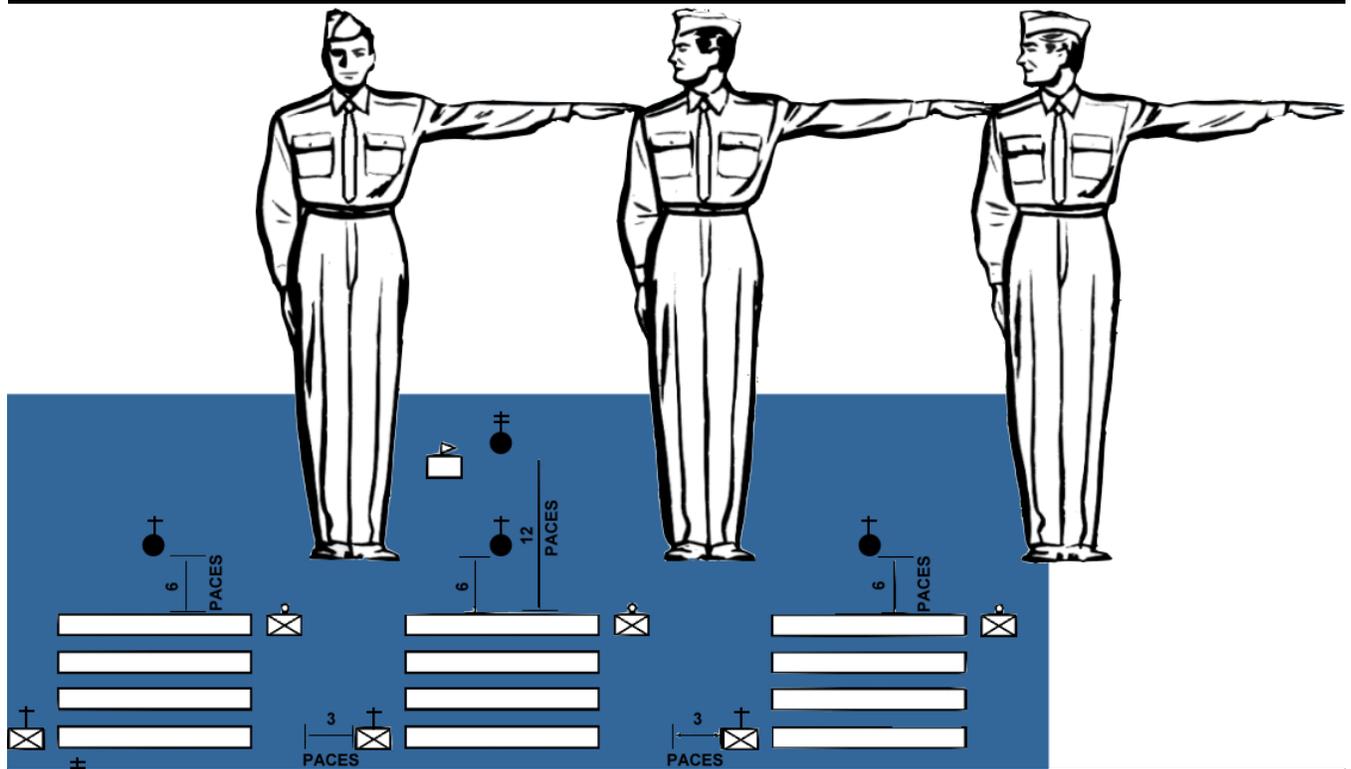


Chapter II

COMMUNICATIONS



Drill is an organized movement of mass. The military uses drill to move large groups of personnel (a formation) in an organized fashion. This movement can be either to join or split a formation or to move a formation from one point to another. In order to coordinate these movements, the person in charge of a formation will give verbal drill commands.

Types of Drill Commands

A drill command is an oral order. There are four types of commands, the preparatory command, command of execution, the supplementary command and the instructional command. Each command type has a specific purpose, however as follower of these command, you will find it easy to learn each.

Preparatory Command and Command of Execution

The preparatory command and command of execution go hand in hand. Most commands begin with a preparatory command which informs you as to what the movement will be. In this text, the preparatory command will be shown with the first letter capitalized and in bold type (**Forward**). The preparatory command is clearly pronounced. An example may be the word **Forward** in the command **Forward, MARCH**.

The second part of the command is the command of execution. The command of execution explains when the movement will be carried out. In this text, the command of execution will be in all capitals and in bold type (**MARCH**). When the command of execution is given, the airman will execute the movement immediately with snap. Think of it this way, when you are at the start of a foot race and you hear "GO!", you move immediately without hesitation. This is snap.

In some cases, the preparatory command and command of execution are combined. This means that the command given both tells you what the movement will be and when to execute it. An example of a combined command is **AT EASE** or **REST**.

Other Command Types

The two other command types, Supplementary Commands and Instructional Commands are used with advanced commands. This text will not review advanced commands, however we briefly discuss the two command types.

Supplementary commands are given when one unit of the element must execute a movement different from the other units or must execute the same movement at a different time. Two examples are "CONTINUE THE MARCH" and "STAND FAST".

Informational commands have no preparatory command or command of execution, and they are not supplementary. Two examples are "PREPARE FOR INSPECTION" and "DISMISS THE SQUADRON".

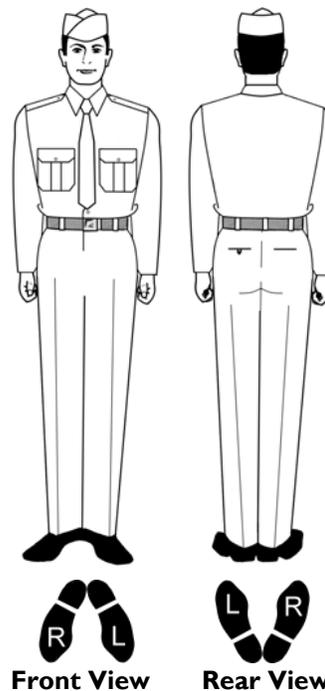
Basic Commands

This text is not intended to teach all the drill commands. Rather it 's intended to give you a head start with some basic movements and the commands associated with those movements. All members must know the most basic of movements. Because cadets will be participating in large drill formation, more advanced commands will be taught as part of their regular curricular instruction. In all cases, formal instruction will be given by a qualified drill instructor.

The Position of Attention

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

CADENCE			
1	2	3	4
			HUT



Rest Positions

There are three resting positions: Parade Rest, At Ease, and Rest.

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

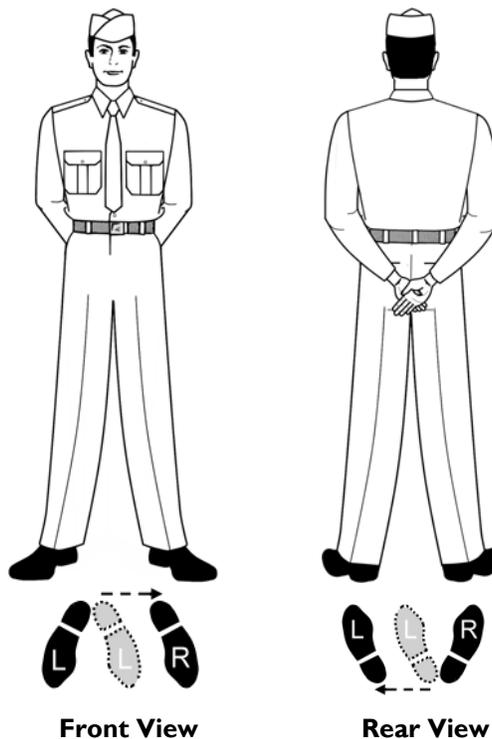
At Ease: The command is **AT EASE**. On the command **AT EASE**, airmen may relax in a standing position, but they must keep the right foot in place. Their position in the formation will not change, and silence will be maintained.

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

Speaking Voice	PITCH	CADENCE			
		1	2	3	4
Highest → ← ↓	→ ← ↓				

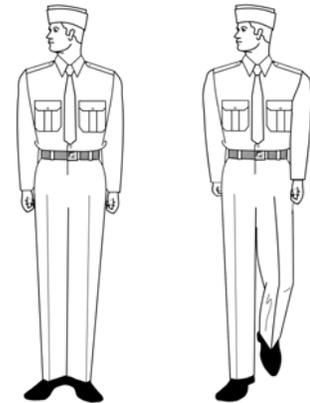
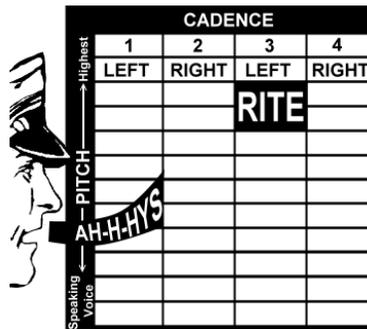
Speaking Voice	PITCH	CADENCE			
		1	2	3	4
Highest → ← ↓	→ ← ↓				

Speaking Voice	PITCH	CADENCE			
		1	2	3	4
Highest → ← ↓	→ ← ↓				



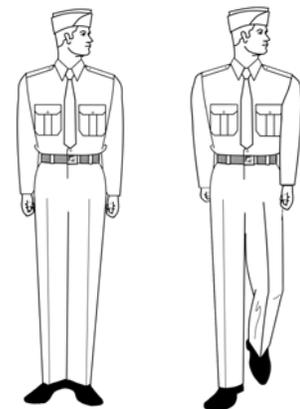
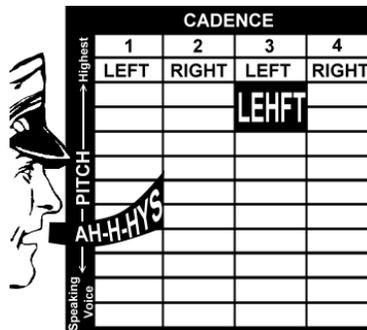
Head Movement

Eyes Right (Left): The command is **Eyes, RIGHT (LEFT)**. This command may be given from the position of a halt or while marching. The preparatory command and command of execution are given on the right (left) foot while marching. On the command **RIGHT (LEFT)**, all persons, except those on the right (left) flank, turn their heads and eyes smartly 45 degrees to the right (left). Note: Flanks are discussed later in this chapter.

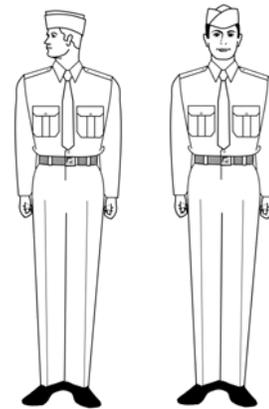
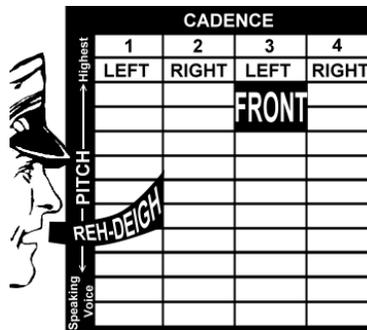


At the Halt At the March

Ready Front: The command is **Ready, Front**. To return the head and eyes back to the front, the command **Ready, FRONT** is given as the left (right) foot strikes the ground. On the command **FRONT**, heads and eyes are turned smartly to the front.



At the Halt At the March



1 2

Section Definitions

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

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

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

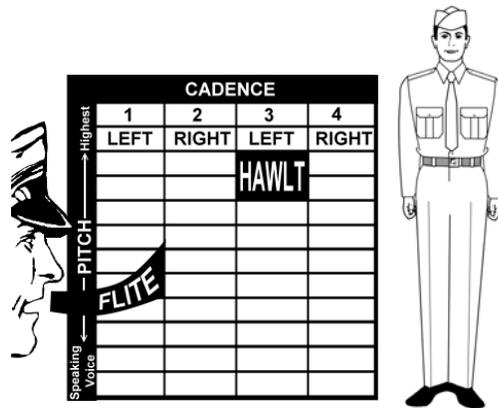
Pace - A step of 24 inches. This is the length of a full step in quick time.

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

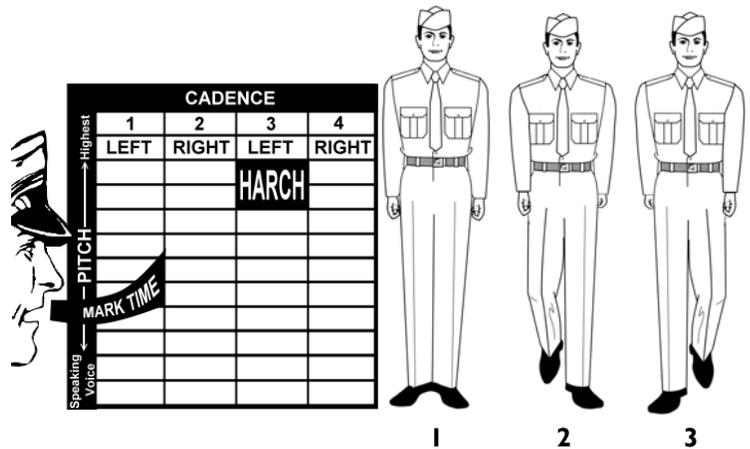
Slow Time - The rate of marching at 60 steps per minute (used in funeral ceremonies).

Step - The distance measured from heel to heel between the feet of an individual marching.

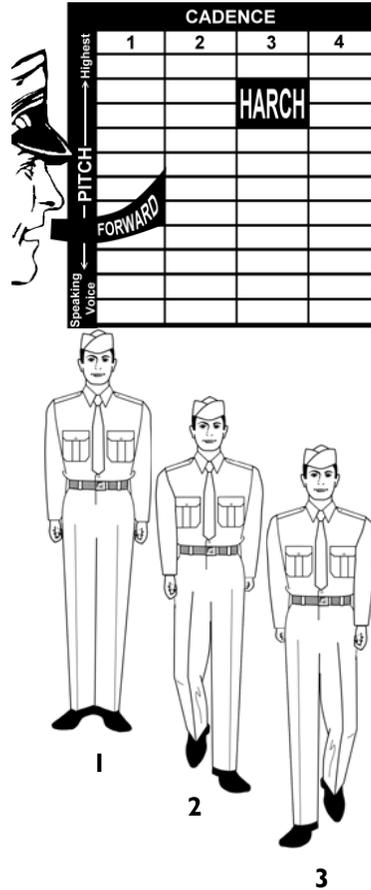
Halt: To halt from quick time, the command is **Flight, HALT**, given as either foot strikes the ground. On the command HALT, the airman will take one more 24-inch step. Next, the trailing foot will be brought smartly alongside the front foot. The heels will be together, on line, and form a 45-degree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



Mark Time March: The command is **Mark Time, MARCH**. Form the position of a halt, on the command **MARCH**, the airman raises and lowers first the left foot and then the right. Mark time is executed in quick time only. The halt executed from mark time is similar to the halt from quick time. When marching, the command **MARCH** is given as either foot strikes the ground. The airman takes one more 24-inch step with the right (left) foot. He or she then brings the trailing foot to a position so both heels are on line. The cadence is continued by alternately raising and lowering each foot. The balls of the feet are raised 4 inches above the ground. Normal arm swing is maintained. To resume marching, the command **Forward, MARCH** is given as the heel of the left foot strikes the ground. The airman takes one more step in place and then steps off in a full 24-inch step with the left foot.



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



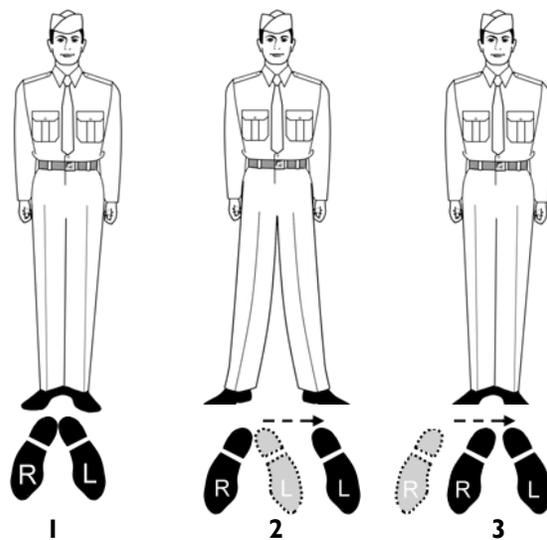
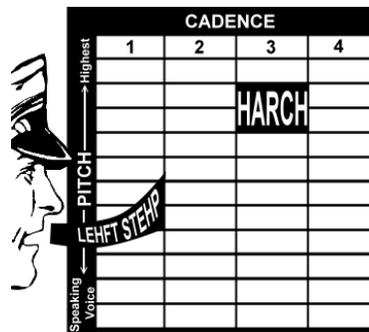
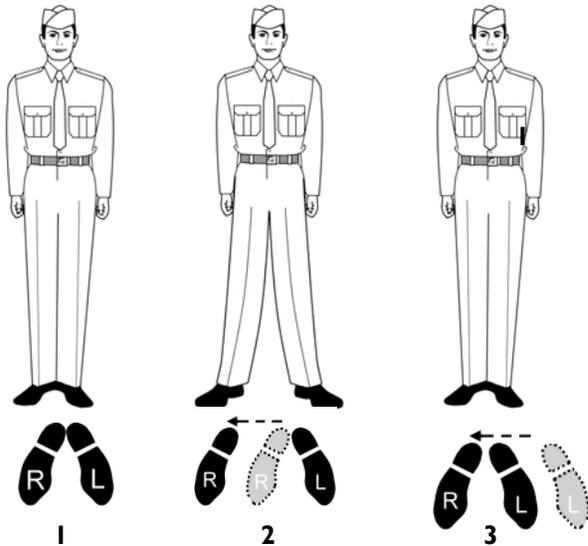
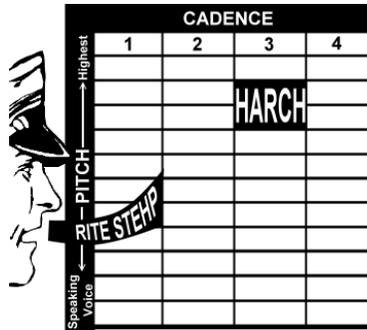
Double Time: To march in double time from a halt or when marching in quick time, the command is **Double Time, MARCH**. When halted and on the command **MARCH**, the airman begins with the left foot, raises the forearms to a horizontal position along the waistline, cups the hands with the knuckles out, and begins an easy run of 180 steps per minute with 30-inch steps, measured from heel to heel. Coordinated motion of the arms are maintained throughout. When marching in quick time and on the command **MARCH** (given as either foot strikes the ground), the airman takes one more step in quick time and then steps off in double time. To resume quick time from double time, the command is **Quick Time, MARCH**, with four steps between commands. On the command **MARCH** (given as either foot strikes the ground), the airman advances two more steps in double time, resumes quick time, lowers the arms to the sides, and resumes coordinated arm swing. To halt from double time, the command **Flight, HALT** is given as either foot strikes the ground, with four steps between commands. The airman will take two more steps in double time and halt in two counts at quick time, lowering the arms to the sides. The only commands that can be given while in double time are **Incline To The Right (Left); Quick Time, MARCH; and Flight, HALT**.



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

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

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



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

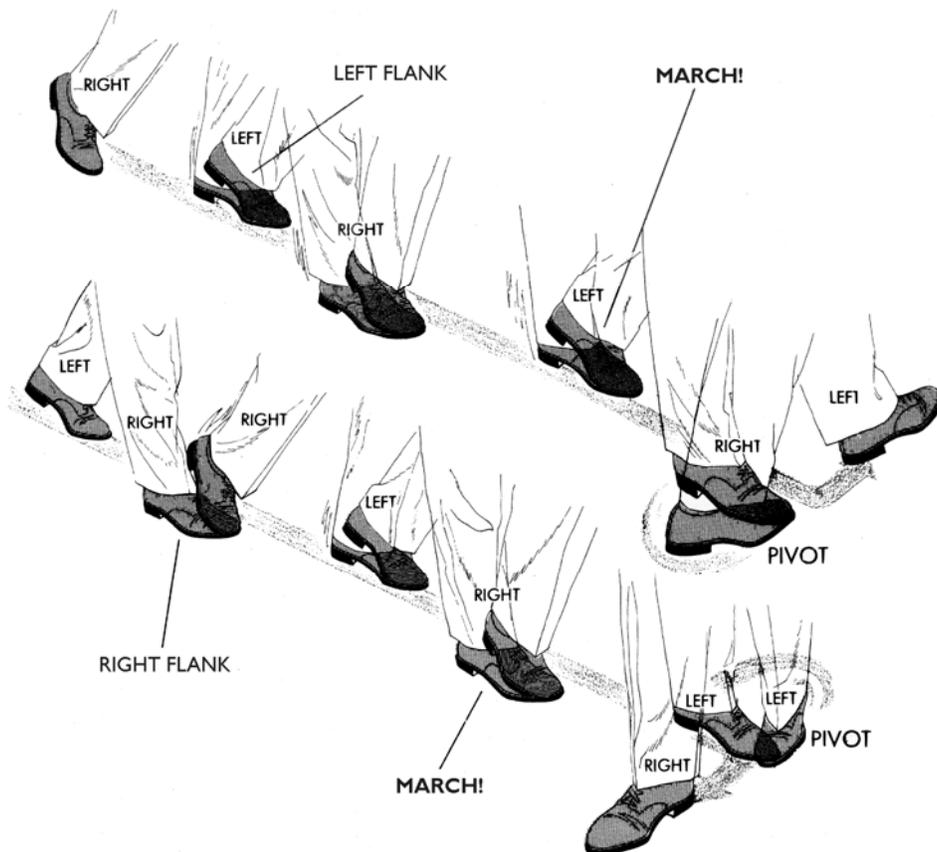


CADENCE			
1	2	3	4
LEFT	RIGHT	LEFT	RIGHT
		MARCH	

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

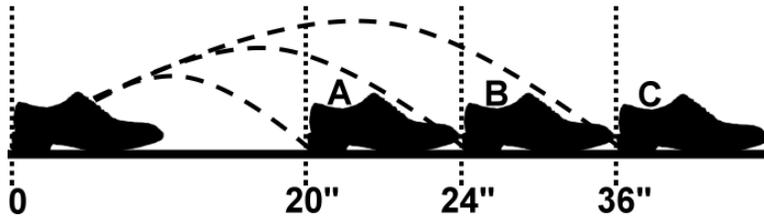


CADENCE			
1	2	3	4
LEFT	RIGHT	LEFT	RIGHT
		MARCH	



SUMMARY EXERCISE

1. How many inches are there in a pace?



2. Which part of a command comes first, command of execution or the preparatory command?

3. How many positions of rest are there? Name them.

4. During the position of attention, you must always lock your knees.

- a. True b. False

5. The command “Hand, SALUTE” is used for what purpose?

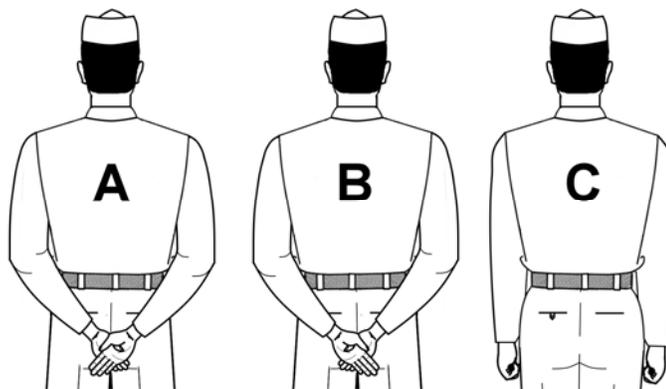
6. How many steps per minute are in the following:

Quick Time: _____ Slow Time: _____ Double Time: _____

7. What is a pace?

8. When executing the commands, “Right Step (Left Step), MARCH”, how far apart do you feet move?

9. Which of the following is the proper hand position when the command “Parade, REST” is given?



NOTES
