



# THE CANADIAN FORCES MANUAL OF DRILL AND CEREMONIAL

(The following document is based on the A-PD-201-000/PT-000. Some sections have been removed if not relative to the Air Cadet Drill Sequence for the current training year. Nothing in this document has been altered from the current A-PD-201-000/PT-000 manual. Refer to the A-PD-201-000/PT-000 document for a complete and detailed instruction on Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial).

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## FOREWORD

1. A-PD-201-000/PT-000, Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial, is issued on authority of the Chief of the Defence Staff.
2. This publication is effective on receipt, and supersedes:
  - a. the edition of 15 June 1992 (change 1 of 1993-10-27); and
  - b. corresponding Canadian Forces Administrative Orders dealing with military honours and gun salutes. These will be cancelled by a separate message once distribution of this manual is complete.
3. Suggestions for changes shall be forwarded through normal channels to National Defence Headquarters, Attention – Director History and Heritage.

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**CHAPTER 1**  
**INTRODUCTION**  
**SECTION 1**

**GENERAL**

**PURPOSE**

1. This publication provides guidance and establishes uniformity for drill and ceremonial throughout the Canadian Forces (CF).

**AIM**

2. The aim of drill and ceremonial is to contribute to the operational effectiveness of the CF by:
- a. ensuring that the CF efficiently march and manoeuvre together as one in duty and routine; and
  - b. promoting discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and the cohesion necessary for success.
3. **Drill is the basis of all teamwork.**

**ORIGINS**

4. At one time, drill and tactics were the same, much of the former being movements needed on the battlefield. Battle drills have existed since ancient times. The Romans are reputed to have used cadence marching for tactical formations. Although infantry supremacy and precise drills were eclipsed after the fall of the Roman Empire, and during the feudal era mounted knights ruled combat, infantry drills were resurrected in the 14th Century and slowly developed and improved thereafter. Separate drill procedures for cavalry, artillery, infantry and others (except for equipment drill) were replaced by all arms drill early in the 20th Century as the changed conditions of war gradually divorced tactics from barrack routine.
5. The foot and arms drill of the Royal Canadian Navy, Canadian Army and Royal Canadian Air Force were generally similar, being derived from the same tactical practices. When the three services were unified in 1968, evolution continued by blending the drill detail back into one.
6. Drill is still used routinely to move troops in an orderly and efficient manner. It also forms the basis of the precise manoeuvres used in military displays and ceremonies.

**TERMINOLOGY**

7. In this manual, “shall”, “will”, “is” and “are” are to be construed as imperative, and “may” as permissive (see Annex A for definitions).
8. The term “officer” includes all personnel holding a commissioned rank. The term “non-commissioned member” denotes personnel from the rank of private up to and including chief warrant officer.
9. Throughout this manual, words importing masculine gender include the feminine one. Where appropriate, the female address “Ma’am”, “Ms” or “Miss” shall be used in place of the male address “Sir”.
10. For ease of reference, this manual standardizes organizational terminology to include “battalion”, “company”, “platoon” and “section”. Parade commanders shall actually use the correct term for the organization under their command; e.g., flight or troop in place of platoon.

**GENERAL**

11. The recruit and junior officer first observe unit organization and the chain of command on the parade square. Here, the officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers all have their own duties and functions to perform.

12. Officers cannot delegate their parade duties to non-commissioned officers. Officers should not be drilled by Warrant Officers or non-commissioned officers, except in the case of the initial training of junior officers and refresher instruction under the actual supervision of the commanding officer or adjutant. Officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers ensure the respect due them by their parade appointments by maintaining a command presence and individual drill standard of the highest order.

13. The parade ground provides an excellent opportunity for warrant officers and non-commissioned officers to display initiative and gain command experience, provided they are permitted freedom of action. Superiors who undermine a subordinate's authority fail in their own exercise of command.

## **DRILL AND PROCEDURE**

14. **Drill.** Drill is composed of standard postures, movements and evolutions completed in response to particular words of command; e.g., "ATTEN – TION" and "PRESENT – ARMS". No deviations are allowed unless specifically mentioned in this manual to ensure that the CF marches and manoeuvres as one.

15. **Procedure.** Procedures are the combinations of drill movements carried out for the ceremony or duty involved. Commanders may adjust procedures to suit parade circumstances and location, so long as the essential ingredients and customary sequence of traditional parades are recognized. Guidelines are provided in subsequent chapters as required.

16. **Exhibitions and Displays.** Special drill sequences, using standard drill movements, may be performed during displays such as tattoos or military pageants, often to memorized routines and without the normal sequence of commands.

## **DRILL STANDARDS**

17. The hallmarks of CF drill are efficiency, precision and dignity. These qualities are developed through self-discipline and practice. They lead to unit pride and cohesion.

18. Exaggerated or modified drill movements and idiosyncrasies demonstrate inefficient and undisciplined training, and a failure of the unit to focus on the purpose and use of drill in a modern armed force.

19. Military troops which display constant competence in drill are recognized universally as highly trained, well-disciplined and professional. Drill that is well taught and executed develops individual pride, mental alertness, precision and esprit-de-corps which will assist the individual service member to carry out orders instinctively at all times.

20. Good drill, well-rehearsed, closely supervised and precise, is an exercise in obedience and alertness. It sets the standard for the execution of any duty, both for the individual and the unit, and builds a sense of confidence between commander and subordinate that is essential to high morale.

21. The personal qualities developed on the parade ground must be maintained in all aspects of military life. Commanders must insist on the same high standards both on and off parade to instill these qualities strongly enough to endure the strain of military duty in peace or war. The systematic correction of minor errors strengthens these characteristics and improves both individual and unit standards.

21A. Canadian Forces personnel, whether as individuals or formed contingents, are forbidden to use the drill movement of a foreign military or domestic organization. Only the CDS can personally, in writing, waive this direction. Requests for waivers must be staffed through the chain-of-command to DHH.

## **SYMBOLS**

22. The appointment symbols used in this manual are illustrated in Figure 1-1-1.

## **INSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES**

23. **General.** The instructor must continually work to improve the standard of instruction. The techniques in this article shall be adhered to, thus ensuring the success of the drill instruction.

	Reviewing Officer Dignitaire		Drill Sergeant Major Sergent-major d'exercice
	Battalion Commanding Officer (Bn CO) Commandant de bataillon (cmdt bon)		Master Warrant Officer (MWO) Adjudant-maître (adjum)
	Battalion Deputy Commander (Bn DComd) Commandant adjoint de bataillon (cmdtA bon)		Warrant Officer Adjudant (adj)
	Adjutant (Adjt) Capitaine-adjutant (Capt Adjt)		Platoon Warrant Adjudant de peloton
	Company Commander (Coy Comd) Commandant de compagnie (Cmdt cie)		Supernumerary Warrant Officer and Senior NCO Adjudant et s/off surnuméraires
	Company Deputy Commander (Coy DComd) Commandant adjoint de compagnie (cmdtA cie)		Corporal Caporal
	Platoon Commander (Pl Comd) Commandant de peloton (Cmdt Pon)		Serviceman Militaire
	Supernumerary Officer Officier surnuméraire		Drum Major Tambour-major
	Senior Colour Officer Porte-drapeau principal		Musician Musicien
	Junior Colour Officer Porte-drapeau subalterne		Marker Guide
	Chaplain Aumônier		Front Rank Rang avant
	Conductor Chef de musique		Centre Rank Rang du centre
	Chief Warrant Officer (CWO) Adjudant-chef (adjuc)		Rear Rank Rang arrière

Figure 1-1-1 Appointment Symbols

24. **Instructor's Appearance and Bearing.** Since example is imitated, the instructor's appearance and bearing must be of the highest standard. When conducting drill instruction, the instructor shall stand at attention unless it is necessary to demonstrate or to check an individual. The instructor shall execute all movements correctly and smartly.

25. **Demonstrations.** Demonstrations shall be planned so that the squad can see the position or movement. All demonstration shall be correct. Excessive demonstration is a common fault and shall be avoided. Arms drill shall be demonstrated using the appropriate weapon.

26. **Checking.** Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

27. **Vocabulary.** The instructor shall develop and use a vocabulary of short, concise words to impress on the squad that the movement must be performed smartly. For example, the words "crack", "drive", "seize" and "grasp" suggest the degree of smartness required. Profanity or personal sarcasm shall never be used.

28. **Manhandling.** An instructor shall not strike or push members of the squad. This does not preclude the instructor, without being offensive, from assisting in the correction of a squad member's position.

29. **Rest Periods.** In the early stages of recruit training, short rest periods shall be given during drill instruction by standing the squad easy. During these rest periods, the squad may be questioned on subjects previously taught. The squad shall not be kept in any one position long enough to produce strain and fatigue. Periods of drill at the halt shall be interspersed with movements on the march, with or without arms, at appropriate intervals to keep the squad alert, exercise the muscles, and, as a result, produce a high standard of drill.

30. **Formation for Instruction.** The instructor shall select the most effective squad formation for the lesson being taught. A squad may be in a single rank, hollow square or semi-circle for elementary drill instruction.

31. **Instructor Faults.** Faults made by an instructor and noted by a superior shall be corrected as soon as possible. The instructor shall not be corrected within earshot or sight of the squad.

## CONDUCT OF A DRILL LESSON

32. **Preliminaries.** Before commencing the lesson, the instructor shall:

- a. review any appropriate previous lesson;
- b. order the squad into a suitable formation, e.g., hollow square;
- c. state the movement to be taught and the reason for learning; and
- d. state the requirement of the performance check or standard.

33. **Lesson.** The lesson shall be taught in the following stages:

a. Stage 1: Demonstration and Walk-Through.

- (1) Demonstrate the complete movement, calling out the time.
- (2) Demonstrate the first part of the movement.
- (3) Explain how the first part of the movement is done.
- (4) Give the squad the opportunity to ask questions.
- (5) Practice the squad on the first movement (collectively, individually, collectively).
- (6) Teach the second and each subsequent movement following the sequence described above.
- (7) Give two complete and final demonstrations.

b. Stage 2: Practice the Complete Movement.

- (1) Practice the complete movement, with the instructor calling the time.
- (2) Practice the complete movement, with the squad calling the time.
- (3) Practice the complete movement, with the squad judging the time.

## NOTE

On difficult movements or movements with several stages, a further demonstration may be given prior to practising the complete movement.

34. **Performance Check/Test.** Conduct the test.

35. **Conclusion.** The lesson shall be summarized as follows:

- a. restate the movement taught and the reason for learning;
- b. state the level of achievement; and
- c. state the next lesson.

## **WORDS OF COMMAND**

36. Good drill depends on properly delivered words of command. They are to be pronounced clearly and distinctly, with confidence and determination, since they convey an order which is to be promptly obeyed.

37. Words of command are divided into:

- a. cautionary commands; and
- b. executive commands.

38. The cautionary command warns of the movement to be performed and shall be given first. The cautionary command may include additional instructions such as "ADVANCE", "RETIRE", etc. The executive command serves as the signal for the movement to be carried out. Throughout this manual, words of command are printed in capital letters. A dash separates the cautionary from the executive portion of the command, e.g., RIGHT IN – CLINE.

39. As a guide, the cautionary command should be drawn out over at least two paces of quick time and the interval between the cautionary and executive commands should be two paces. The pause will be as consistent as possible.

40. AS YOU WERE shall only be ordered when another word of command cannot be used to have a squad adopt a previous position or to cancel an incorrect order before it has been completed.

41. The following are examples of correct words of command:

- a. SQUAD, MOVE TO THE RIGHT IN THREES, RIGHT – TURN, BY THE LEFT, QUICK – MARCH;
- b. PLATOON, GENERAL SALUTE, PRESENT – ARMS;
- c. NO. 1 PLATOON, AT THE HALT, ON THE LEFT, FORM PLA – TOON;
- d. COMPANY, ON THE LEFT, INTO CLOSE COLUMN, FORM PLA – TOONS; and
- e. BATTALION, MOVE TO THE RIGHT IN COLUMN OF ROUTE, RIGHT – TURN.

42. Troops fall in on parade in line, with their front rank remaining the same until dismissed. The cautionary commands ADVANCE and RETIRE indicate a turn or movement in the direction of the front or rear rank (see also Chapter 3, paragraphs 9 to 11 and Chapter 7, paragraph 1). Thus:

- a. SQUAD RETIRE, RIGHT – TURN, for a squad halted or moving to the right in threes and required to turn to the right;
- b. SQUAD ADVANCE, RIGHT – TURN, for a squad halted or moving to the left in threes and required to turn to the right;
- c. SQUAD RETIRE, ABOUT – TURN, for a squad advancing and required to turn about; and
- d. SQUAD, MOVE TO THE LEFT, RIGHT – TURN, for a squad retiring and required to turn to the left flank.

43. SQUAD ADVANCE (RETIRE) is used whenever turning into line. After every turn, the directing flank is given BY THE LEFT (RIGHT).

44. Light infantry (less Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, which drills as a line regiment) and rifle regiments, which maintain traditions of special agility and alertness on the battlefield, may use combined orders when addressing only their own troops or like units; e.g., SQUAD WILL TURN AND MOVE TO THE RIGHT IN THREES. AT THE SHOULDER, QUICK – MARCH. The squad will carry out each order in sequence.

## STANDARD PAUSE

45. The standard pause between each drill movement is two beats of quick time.
46. In the early stages of training, the squad shall call out the time when executing drill movements.
47. To warn the squad that the time is to be called out, the instructor will precede the command for the movement with the cautionary command CALLING OUT THE TIME. For example, on the command CALLING OUT THE TIME, RIGHT – TURN, the squad:
- a. executes the first movement of the turn on the executive order and simultaneously calls out “One”;
  - b. after completing the first movement, calls “Two”, “Three” while observing the standard pause; and
  - c. when executing the final movement, calls out “One”.
48. After completing a movement on the march, a recruit squad shall call the step for three paces; e.g., on quick march, “Left-Right-Left”.

## MECHANICAL TRAINING AIDS

49. **Drums.** A drum may be used to sharpen the execution of foot drill and rifle exercises at the halt, to beat the time for troops who are learning to judge correct timings and to beat the cadence.
50. **Metronome.** A metronome is an instrument that emits an audible sound and can be adjusted to indicate the cadence for various movements. It may be used by the instructor to establish and maintain the correct cadence. It is especially useful when used in conjunction with the drum. The accuracy of the metronome should be checked frequently with a watch.
51. **Pace Sticks.** A pace stick is used by a drill instructor or monitor to measure distance; interval and length of pace on the march (see Chapter 6).

## INSPECTION

52. Inspections shall be carried out at the open order.
53. Ranks shall be dressed after completing the move to open order and before the inspection. They may also be dressed after moving to close order.
54. The inspecting officer or NCO will normally inspect the front and rear of each rank, commencing at the right flank of the front rank and proceeding in an anti-clockwise direction around each rank in turn. A supernumerary rank should normally not be inspected.
55. If a band is in attendance it may be inspected, though this is not usual unless it is an integral part of the unit on parade.
56. Ranks are inspected in the position of attention. Ranks not under inspection at the time may be ordered to stand at ease. Similarly, during the inspection of one unit or sub-unit, other units or sub-units not under inspection at the time may be ordered to stand at ease.
57. During an inspection, an individual ordered to adjust clothing or equipment shall do so immediately, maintaining position within the ranks. After the adjustment is finished, the position of attention will be resumed.
58. The inspection of an individual shall commence at the head and work down to the feet to ascertain that the service member:
- a. is properly equipped for the parade, with clothing and equipment clean and in good repair;
  - b. is properly dressed, with all clothing, badges, ribbons, etc., worn correctly; and
  - c. has high standards of personal hygiene and grooming, e.g., hair at correct length, shaved and washed.

## FUNDAMENTALS OF FOOT DRILL

59. The individual who consistently maintains perfect balance on the completion of movements demonstrates:

- a. quick reflexes;
- b. steadiness;
- c. physical control of the body;
- d. mental alertness; and
- e. mastery of the basic skills...

60. Constant checking during all phases of training must be stressed to ensure the individual's attention to proper bearing.

## BASIC SKILLS

61. The basic movements of foot drill are performed as follows:

**a. "Bend the \_\_\_ knee."** One leg is kept braced with the foot firm and flat on the ground by applying pressure to the toe and the ball of the foot. The opposite knee is bent to the front of the body so that the toes hang directly below at a natural angle. The foot is raised 15 cm clear of the ground in quick time and during movements at the halt; the thigh is raised parallel to the ground for all movements executed in slow time (see also special procedures for foot drill on a floating vessel in Chapter 13).

**b. "Straighten the \_\_\_ leg."** The leg is straightened to the ground by forcing the toe down so that the impact is taken on the ball of the foot.

**c. "Shoot the \_\_\_ foot forward."** One leg is kept braced with the foot on the ground. The other foot is shot forward with the knee braced, ready to carry the weight of the body forward.

**d. "Shift the weight to the \_\_\_\_."** Body weight is shifted by transferring the weight onto the ball of the foot being straightened to the ground and the balance is maintained by placing the foot flat and firm.

62. The phrase "Place the foot flat on the ground" means place the foot naturally on the ground without slapping or exaggeration.

## SECTION 2

### COMPLIMENTS

#### GENERAL

1. Compliments are formal marks of respect and courtesy, i.e., salutes.
2. The military salute is a traditional demonstration of trust and respect. Although the method of saluting varies with circumstances, the paying of compliments is a fundamental requirement that is indispensable to service discipline.
3. In Canada, military compliments are only paid to the Sovereign; the Governor General; members of the Royal Family; recognized foreign royalty; foreign heads of state or government; the Prime Minister; the Minister and Associate Minister of National Defence; lieutenant-governors; and commissioned officers. Exceptions, such as compliments paid to deceased service members, are as detailed in paragraphs 20 to 23 and paragraphs 25, 26, 28, 29 et 41.
4. Service individuals receiving a compliment shall acknowledge it.
5. Detailed instructions on the techniques of paying individual compliments are found elsewhere in this publication as follows:
  - a. at the halt – Chapter 2;
  - b. on the march – Chapter 3;
  - c. When bearing arms:
    - (1) Rifle – Chapter 4,
    - (2) Carbine – Chapter 5, and
    - (3) Sword – Chapter 6; and
  - d. when carrying pace stick or cane– Chapter 6.

#### FORMED MILITARY GROUPS

6. Compliments on behalf of a formed military group are normally given by the person in command of the group.
7. At the halt:
  - a. The person in command will order the group to attention before saluting.
  - b. When the group is armed, it shall be brought to attention and then may be brought to the shoulder arms position before the person in charge gives the appropriate salute.
8. On the march:
  - a. The person in charge of a formed military unit shall personally salute when passing junior officers (Captains and Lieutenants) superior to himself in rank. When passing senior officers superior to himself in rank, the person in charge shall order EYES RIGHT/LEFT and salute with the hand while turning head and eyes in the required direction.
  - b. When bearing arms at the trail, the person in command shall shoulder arms before proceeding as detailed in subparagraph a. above.

#### INDIVIDUAL

9. Officers shall salute all officers of higher rank and shall return all compliments paid them. Senior officers receiving compliments from marching troops on a ceremonial parade shall hold the salute as each individual component passes directly by in review.
10. Non-commissioned members shall salute all commissioned officers.
11. Officers and non-commissioned members not part of a formed military group shall pay individual compliments to an approaching higher ranking officer (see also paragraph 12). The senior officer receiving the salute shall return the compliment, while military persons accompanying that officer give an eyes right/left in the same manner as saluting without headdress (paragraph 15) during the exchange of compliments or greetings.

12. When an officer approaches a group of non-commissioned members, the senior of the group or the person who recognizes the officer first shall take command and call the group to attention: the senior or person in charge shall then alone salute. Junior members shall draw their senior's attention to approaching officers if the circumstances require and allow.

13. Individual compliments to a formed military group on the march and under the command of an officer shall be paid by halting, turning to face the group and saluting. The salute should be maintained until the entire group has passed.

14. While bearing arms, individuals shall pay compliments to officers by saluting at the shoulder arms position. Sentries shall pay compliments in accordance with Chapter 10, Section 4.

15. When in uniform and not wearing headdress, compliments shall be paid by standing at attention. If on the march, arms shall be swung and the head turned to the left or right as required.

16. D E L E T E D

## **CIVILIAN DRESS**

17. Appropriate compliments shall be paid when recognizing an officer dressed in civilian clothing.

18. When dressed in civilian clothes, all members shall stand at attention and male members (less Sikhs) shall remove headdress, on any occasion when a salute would be correct in uniform and extreme winter weather conditions allow. On the march, the headdress is raised or removed, if applicable, and the head turned right or left. When headdress is not worn, it is correct to turn the head as required and offer a polite greeting.

## **SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES**

19. **Buildings.** Salutes are not given indoors in either public or service buildings except on parades, ceremonial occasions, in areas so designated by commanders, or when entering or leaving the office of an officer who should be paid compliments by virtue of his rank or appointment. Further:

- a. it is correct to turn the head and offer a polite greeting when meeting an officer in the common area of a public or service building; and
- b. it is not customary for those other than Sikhs working in a building to wear headdress when visiting another office in the same building. In this circumstance, compliments are paid by briefly coming to attention at the office door.

20. **Cenotaphs.** Officers and men shall salute individually and formed military groups shall pay compliments when passing the National War Memorial and cenotaphs to military dead.

21. **Colours.** Individuals and formed military groups shall pay compliments to uncased Colours, except when the Colour is part of an escort to the deceased during a funeral (see subparagraph 23a.).

- a. Halted armed groups shall present arms.
- b. Military groups marching past uncased Colours shall give eyes right/left.
- c. See also paragraph 30.

22. **Religious Services and Buildings.** Conventional marks of respect and courtesy shall be observed during religious services and in places of worship, depending on the customs of the religion involved and the faith of the member (see A-AD-265-000/AG-001, CF Dress Instructions, Chapter 2, Section 3 for further explanation).

23. **Funerals.** The following compliments shall be paid at state, military and civilian funerals:

- a. The remains of the deceased take seniority and alone receive compliments during a funeral.
- b. Members shall wear headdress and pay respects by saluting when passing the casket at a vigil.
- c. Formed military groups shall be halted and turned to face a passing funeral procession and the officer or member in charge will salute the deceased while passing. Individual compliments shall be paid in a similar fashion.
- d. Individuals and formed military groups bearing arms shall salute a passing funeral procession by presenting arms.
- e. Salutes, as above, shall be accorded the casket during interments.

- f. At the end of a Service funeral, the officiating chaplain will proceed to the foot of the grave to pay his respects. Service members should then proceed to the foot of the grave, in order of seniority, to pay individual respects by saluting. When numbers warrant, members may approach in small informal groups.
- g. See also paragraph 26.

24. **Guards and Sentries.** Detailed instructions for paying compliments by guards and sentries are found in Chapter 10.

#### 25. **Courtesy Salutes**

- a. Foreign officers shall be saluted in the same manner as Canadian officers unless the circumstances clearly dictate otherwise.
- b. Service members may express their respect for individual civilians by using a salute as a formal means of greeting or farewell.

26. **Memorial Services and Funerals.** Compliments to the dead shall be paid during the sounding of the calls "Last Post" and "Rouse" when they are used in memorial services and funerals. Compliments will commence on the first note and terminate on the last of each call when sounded. Compliments shall be paid as follows:

- a. All ranks who are not part of a formed military group shall salute.
- b. Formed military groups will be brought to attention and all officers shall salute. A Royal or General Salute will be ordered if appropriate. The funeral guard will present arms, the escort will remain at the order, and officers that form part of the escort will salute with the hand. In the latter case the salute shall be held for the silent interval between "Last Post" and "Rouse".
- c. On defence establishments, all vehicles in the vicinity shall be stopped and the occupants shall dismount and pay compliments.

#### 27. **Lecture Rooms**

- a. When a visiting officer or dignitary senior to the instructor enters a lecture room, theatre, etc., the instructor or senior member present shall call the group to attention. All members of the class shall sit at attention, arms straight at the side, head and eyes to the front and heels together.
- b. Where it may be impracticable or hazardous to call the group to attention, the order, STAND FAST, will be given. Members of the group shall suspend all possible action, without causing physical danger to themselves or others, or damage to equipment, until the order CARRY ON is given.

28. **Anthems and Salutes** (see also paragraph 30). When the Royal Anthem, Royal Salute, Vice-Regal Salute, National Anthem (see A-AD-200-000/AG-000, Honours, Flags and Heritage Structure of the Canadian Forces) or the national anthem of a foreign country is played, all shall stand and:

- a. all ranks who are not part of a formed military group shall salute. The salute shall commence with the playing of the first note of music and shall be cut away at the end of the last note;
- b. formed military groups shall be called to attention and all officers or the person in charge shall salute; formed military groups bearing arms shall present arms;
- c. on defence establishments, all vehicles within hearing distance shall be stopped and the occupants shall dismount and pay compliments; and
- d. anthems are not sung when played as part of a salute, or on a parade other than a church parade (remembrance or commemorative service/ceremony). If ordered to sing on a drumhead or remembrance ceremony, the parade will be brought to attention and all will join in the singing of the National Anthem, officers do not salute.

29. **National Flag.** When the National Flag is hoisted or lowered at defence establishments, all ranks in or out of uniform within view shall face the flagpole or mast, stand at attention and pay compliments as follows:

- a. All who are not part of a formed military group shall salute.
- b. Unarmed military groups shall be halted facing the flagpole and the officer or non-commissioned member in charge of the group shall salute;
- c. Armed parties shall present arms.
- d. Motor vehicles in view shall be stopped and the occupants shall dismount and pay compliments.

30. **Parades.** CF members who are spectators at a parade shall:

- a. stand at the arrival and departure of a reviewing officer or dignitary. When troops on parade are armed, the signal to stand at the arrival shall be the parade commander's order to SHOULDER – ARMS. At the departure, all ranks will remain standing after the last Royal/General Salute until the reviewing officer or dignitary leaves the parade area;
- b. salutes when uncased Colours pass directly in front of them. Guns are the Colours of formed artillery units and will be treated as such when they roll past in review on formal ceremonial parades;
- c. salute during the playing of National Anthems and Royal Salutes; and
- d. stand at attention during the playing of the General Salute.

31. **Personal Attendants.** Officers in personal attendance on a dignitary shall not salute during a Royal or General Salute to that dignitary or when a National Anthem is played as a salute for that dignitary. Those in personal attendance are defined as aides, equerries and the like closely accompanying a dignitary on a podium or parade, etc.

### 32. Reporting

- a. When reporting to an officer or dignitary, the following procedure shall be observed:
  - (1) march forward; halt two paces in front of the officer or dignitary;
  - (2) salute, remain at attention, await acknowledgement;
  - (3) deliver the message, receive instructions, etc. (see subparagraph b. below);
  - (4) salute, await acknowledgement; and
  - (5) turn right and march off.
- b. At an investiture or when receiving a decoration, take one pace forward to receive the award and one pace back following the presentation.
- c. When a non-commissioned member reports to someone senior, other than an officer, the procedure outlined above shall be followed without the salute.

### 33. Vehicles

- a. Compliments shall be paid to passengers in staff cars bearing distinguishing flags or general officer car plates.
- b. When wearing headdress, the senior passenger in a staff car and the passenger in the front seat of other vehicles shall salute. When not wearing headdress they shall return compliments by sitting at attention (see also A-AD-265-000/AG-001, CF Dress Instructions, Chapter 2, Section 3, paragraph 12).
- c. Service personnel driving a vehicle, motorcycle or bicycle shall not salute or return a salute.
- d. Passengers riding in the rear of trucks shall pay compliments by sitting at attention.

34. **Other Occasions.** Compliments shall be paid on other occasions as notified from time to time in the appropriate regulations, orders and instructions.

## MILITARY HONOURS AND GUN SALUTES

35. Further information on this subject is contained in A-AD-200-000/AG-000, Honours, Flags and Heritage Structure of the CF.

36. Gun salutes are normally paid independent of other honours, and need not accompany or be accompanied by other honours.

37. Gun salutes shall normally commence at an appropriate time so as to terminate with the receiving dignitary's arrival in location.

38. If the location is one in which troops have been drawn up for review or a guard of honour has been mounted, the point of arrival is normally the podium.

39. When gun salutes and arms drill salutes are connected in the same ceremonial event, the event commander can coordinate the two, as well as the musical salute, for best effect. When circumstances prevent adequate warning of the dignitary's approach, it may be most effective to render the gun and arms drill salutes together. On these occasions, the gun salute shall normally commence on the final movement of the present arms, and the arms salute shall be concluded in the normal manner and the parade continued regardless of the fact that the gun salute may still be underway.

40. Gun salutes shall not be fired so as to cause aural discomfort to the receiving dignitary.

## COMMISSIONED WARSHIPS AND BOATS

41. Service personnel shall salute when:

- a. boarding or leaving a commissioned warship; and
- b. mounting the quarter deck.

42. Compliments in boats shall be paid as follows:

- a. The officer in charge of a boat or the coxswain shall salute. One member of the boat's crew shall be detailed to salute if the design of the boat places the officer or coxswain in an inconspicuous position.
- b. In service whalers under oars, compliments are paid by giving the order OARS. One stroke after the order is given; the crew sit to attention with their oars horizontal and at right angles to the fore and aft line of the boat with blades feathered. In service boats under sail, the sheets are let fly. In service boats under power, engines are throttled down to idle and the propeller drive disengaged to take way off the boat.
- c. When a boat is alongside a landing place or accommodation ladder or is made fast, the boat keepers shall sit to attention and the senior occupant shall salute. All passengers and crew who are not engaged in keeping the boat alongside shall:
  - (1) in a decked-in power boat, stand at attention facing the officer or dignitary being saluted; and
  - (2) in an open boat, sit at attention.
- d. Salutes shall not be exchanged when boats carrying officers of equal rank pass each other.
- e. All compliments paid by or in boats shall be discretionary having due regard to safe seamanship practices.

43. The Side shall be piped when the following personnel board Her Majesty's Canadian ships between the hours of colours and sunset:

- a. the Sovereign;
- b. member of the Royal Family of equivalent rank of captain (N) or above when in naval uniform;
- c. the Governor General of Canada and the Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces within their areas of responsibility;
- d. Canadian and Commonwealth officers of the rank of commodore or Brigadier-General and above when in uniform;
- e. all officers in uniform holding an appointment in command of a formation or group of ships, or an officer in command of a single ship;
- f. members of a court martial attending or leaving the court;
- g. the officer of the guard when flying his pennant;
- h. all naval officers of other than Commonwealth nations in uniform at all hours; and
- i. a body when being brought aboard or sent out of ship, at all times.

44. The Side is normally piped for an officer entitled to it even though accompanying an officer holding a senior rank or appointment who is not so entitled.

## ANNEX A

### DEFINITIONS

**advance** - A unit is advancing when it is moving in the direction the front rank would face in line.

**alignment** - A straight line on which a body of troops is formed or is to form.

**appointment** - Positions of command within units and sub-units, e.g., company commander, division commander or platoon commander.

**battalion** - A military formation consisting of two or more companies.

**battery** - An artillery formation approximately the size of a company.

**brigade/air group** - A military formation consisting of two or more battalions/wings and supporting formations.

**cadence** - The number of beats to the minute.

**changing direction** - To form a new front, i.e., to change the front of the unit, but not its formation, to face to the right or left.

**close order** - The normal distance (one pace) between ranks in line.

**colours** - When used alone, or unless otherwise specified, Standards, Guidons, Queen's, and Command/College/Regimental Colours, and Air Squadron Standards. The English term "colours" is also used within Maritime Command to indicate the time (normally 0800 hours) when the National Flag and ships' ensigns are raised.

**column** - Sub-units one behind the other on parallel and successive alignments, at such a distance from one another that, when formed at an angle of 90 degrees to either flank, they will be brought into line with a seven-pace interval between platoons and a ten-pace interval between companies.

**column, close** - A column with distance reduced to suit requirements, with a minimum distance of 12 paces between platoons and 15 paces between companies.

**column of route** - A unit turned to the right or left out of line, flank file leading, with officers and supernumeraries positioned to lead or follow the formation.

**column of threes** - A unit in threes turned to the right or left out of line, flank file leading, but with officers and supernumeraries in their normal positions as in line.

**company** - A military formation consisting of two or more platoons.

**covering** - The act of aligning one person or group directly in rear of another.

**depth** - The extent of ground occupied by a body of service personnel from front to rear.

**distance** - The space between service personnel or bodies of service personnel from front to rear.

**division** - Two or more brigades.

– A sub-unit of a ship's company.

–A sub-unit of a guard of honour or of another guard.

**dress** - The act of taking up correct alignment and covering.

**file, moving to a flank in** - A unit in two ranks moving to a flank.

**file, single** - Service personnel, one behind the other on a frontage of one person.

**file, blank** - A blank file is the second single file from the left, when:

–in three ranks, this single file is without a centre and/or rear rank person; and

–in two ranks, this single file is without a rear rank person.

**flank** - Either side of a body of service personnel, as opposed to its front and rear. Designated as either the right or the left flank.

**flank, directing** - The flank by which units march or dress.

**flank, inner** - The directing flank serving as a pivot when a body of service personnel changes direction.

**flank, outer** - The flank opposite the directing flank.

**flight** - A military formation approximately the size of a platoon.

**form** - The method of changing direction but not formation.

**form squad** - The method of changing formation but not direction.

**front** - The direction in which troops are facing or moving.

**frontage** - The extent of ground covered laterally by a body of service personnel. As a general rule distances are 1.5 paces per file at the full arm dressing and 1 pace per file for all other intervals of dressing.

**guides, right or left** - Individuals on the right and left of the front rank, whose specific duties are to maintain correct distances, intervals from other units when on the march and on whom the remainder of the members in their unit march, take up and maintain dressing. The guides are not to be covered off (see 'covering'). Guides may be used to indicate unit and sub-unit parade square positions for fall-in.

**incline** - To face, and if on the march to move, in a direction of 45 degrees from the front to the indicated flank in a new direction.

**interval** - The space between individuals or bodies of service personnel on the same alignment.

**line** - Bodies of service personnel formed up on the same alignment.

**marker** - An individual placed to indicate the position which a body of service personnel will occupy when covering and falling in.

**open order** - A standard increased distance (two and one-half paces) between ranks in line.

**pace** - The length of a standard stride measured from heel to heel.

**platoon** - A basic military formation of approximately 30 service personnel, normally formed in three ranks, having a right marker, a platoon commander and a platoon warrant officer.

**rank** - A line of service personnel, side by side, on one alignment, separated by an interval.

**rank, front** - The rank which is leading when a unit is advancing.

**rank, leading** - The rank in front whether retiring or advancing.

**rank, rear** - The rank which is in the rear when the unit is advancing.

**retiring** - A unit is retiring when it is moving in the direction opposite to that which the front rank would face in line.

**ship's company** - The officers and crew of a ship.

**standard pause** - The pause between movements of drill. The standard pause for drill at the halt is based on two beats of quick time. The standard pause for drill on the march is the period of time required to take two paces.

**squad** - A small military formation of less than platoon size which is adopted to teach drill movements.

**squadron** - A military formation approximately the size of a company.

**sub-unit** - One of the component bodies forming a unit; i.e., a platoon is a sub-unit of a company.

**supernumeraries** - Officers who form in front of and warrant officers and senior non-commissioned officers who form in rear of their respective formations without filling a parade appointment.

**troop** - A military formation approximately the size of a platoon.

**wheel** - A movement by which a body of service personnel facing a flank changes direction without changing formation.

**wing** - A military formation approximately the size of a battalion.

## CHAPTER 2

### SQUAD DRILL AT THE HALT WITHOUT ARMS

#### FORMATION OF A SQUAD

1. As soon as practicable after arrival at the recruit training establishment, recruits shall be instructed on squad formations. These formations are essential to maintain control and ensure uniformity throughout recruit training.
2. On the command FORM UP IN SINGLE (TWO) (THREE) RANKS – MOVE, all persons so ordered will:
  - a. assume the position of attention;
  - b. observe the standard pause;
  - c. stepping off with the left foot, march forward towards the instructor; and
  - d. the first individual approaching the instructor will halt three paces directly in front, and the remainder will cover him and/or fall in on his left at arm's length intervals in accordance with Figure 2-1.
3. The instructor shall decide what formation to use. As a guide, a squad of:
  - a. five or fewer form a single rank;
  - b. six to nine form up in two ranks; and
  - c. ten or more form up in three ranks.

#### POSITION OF ATTENTION

4. The position of attention is one of readiness for a word of command. Alertness and exactness in this position is important, and therefore personnel should not be kept at attention longer than necessary.
5. The position of attention is the position adopted by all when addressing a superior.

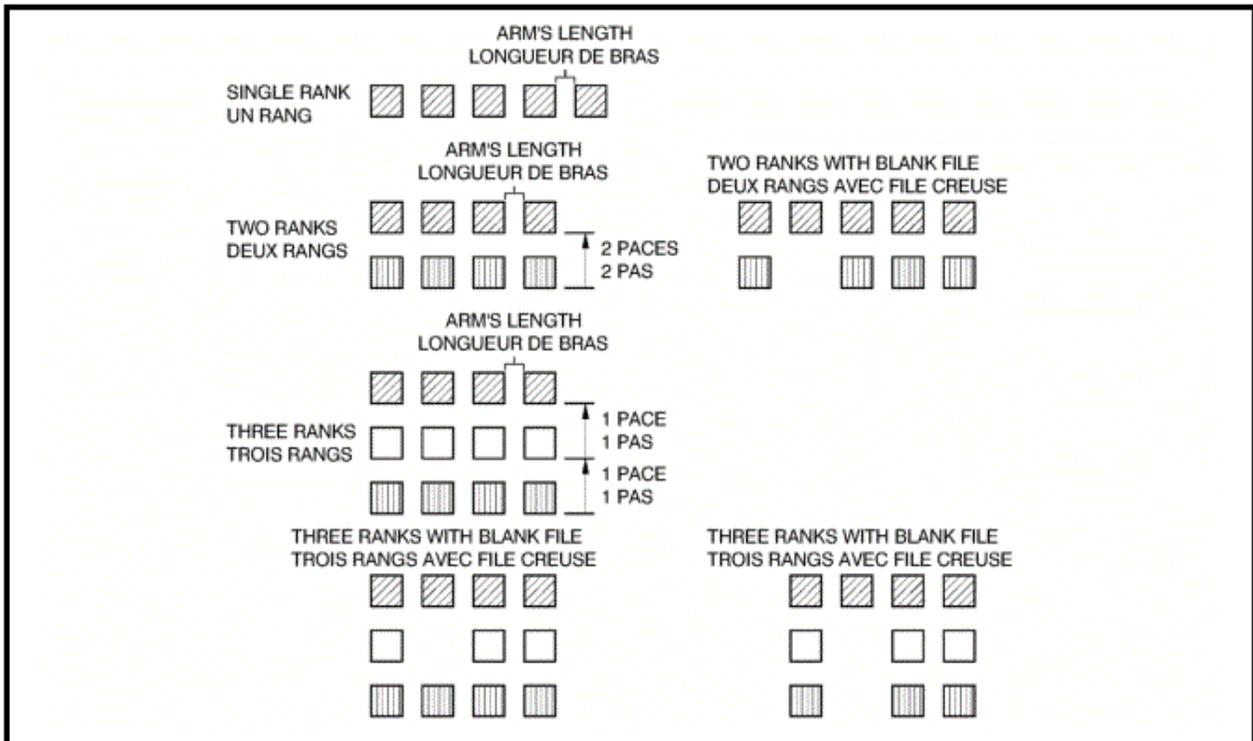


Figure 2-1 Squad Formations

6. The position of attention is as follows (Figure 2-2):

- a. heels together and in line;
- b. feet turned out to form an angle of 30 degrees;
- c. body balanced and weight distributed evenly on both feet;
- d. shoulders level, square to the front;
- e. arms hanging as straight as their natural bend will allow, with elbows and wrists touching the body;
- f. wrists straight, the back of the hands outwards;
- g. fingers aligned, touching the palm of the hand, thumbs placed on the side of the forefinger at the middle joint with the thumbs and back of the fingers touching the thighs lightly and the thumbs in line with the seam of the trousers; and
- h. head held erect, neck touching the back of the collar, eyes steady, looking their height and straight to the front.

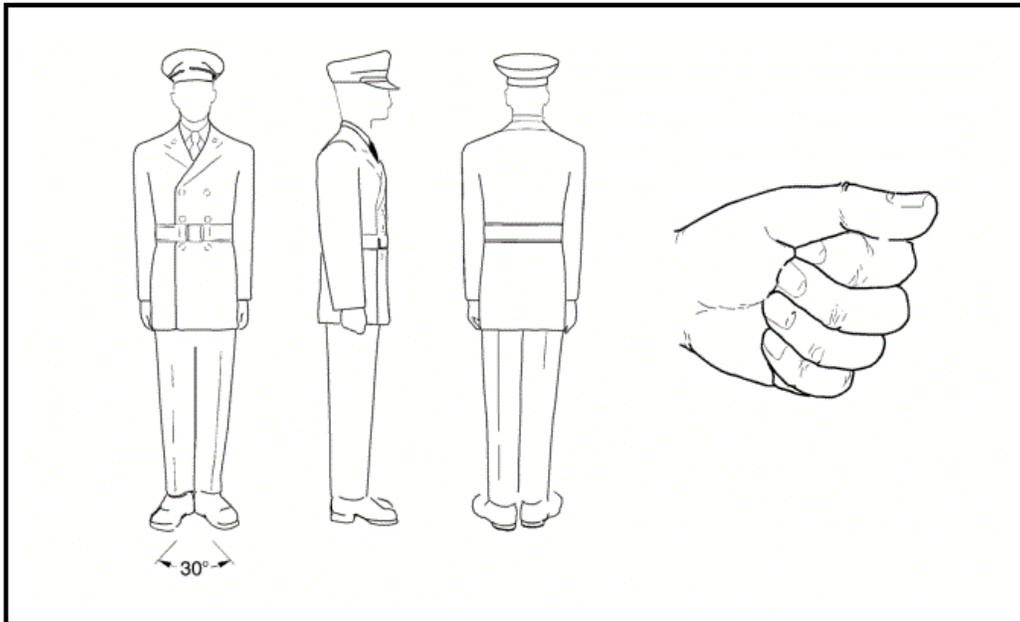


Figure 2-2 Position of Attention

7. No part of the body should be strained.

### **POSITION OF STAND AT EASE**

8. The position of standing at ease is an intermediate position between attention and standing easy. It allows no relaxation but can be maintained without strain for a longer time than the position of attention.

### **STAND AT EASE FROM ATTENTION**

9. On the command STAND AT EASE BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE, squad members bend the left knee (Figure 2-3).

10. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall:

- a. carry the left foot to the left, straightening it in double time, and place it smartly flat on the ground with the inside of the heels 25 cm apart;
- b. simultaneously, with a quick motion, bring the arms behind the back, stretched to their full extent, and place the back of the right hand in the palm of the left, with thumbs crossed right over left, the fingers together and extended; and
- c. balance the body with the weight evenly distributed on both feet.

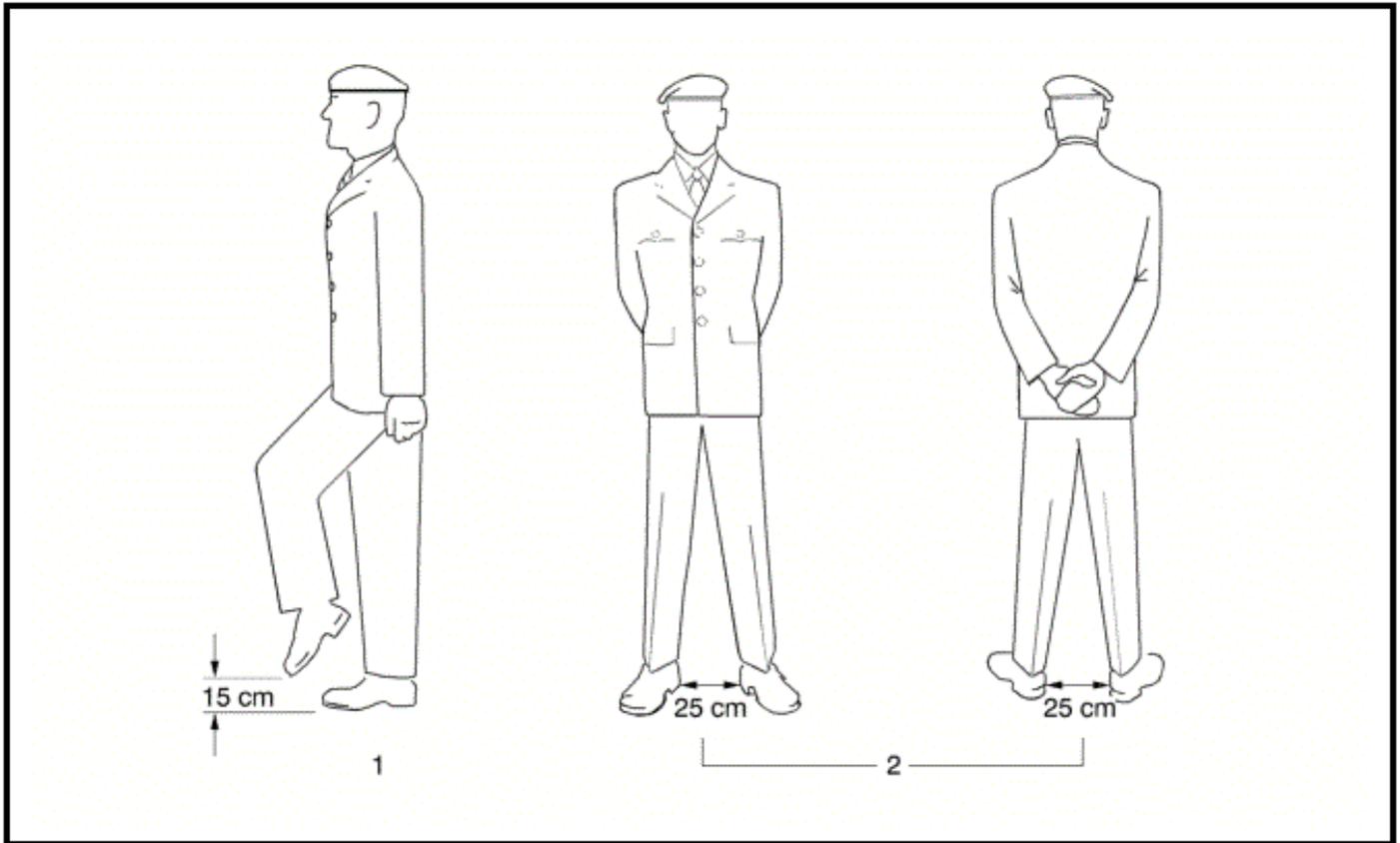


Figure 2-3 Position of Stand at Ease from Attention

11. On the command STAND AT – EASE, the two movements are combined.

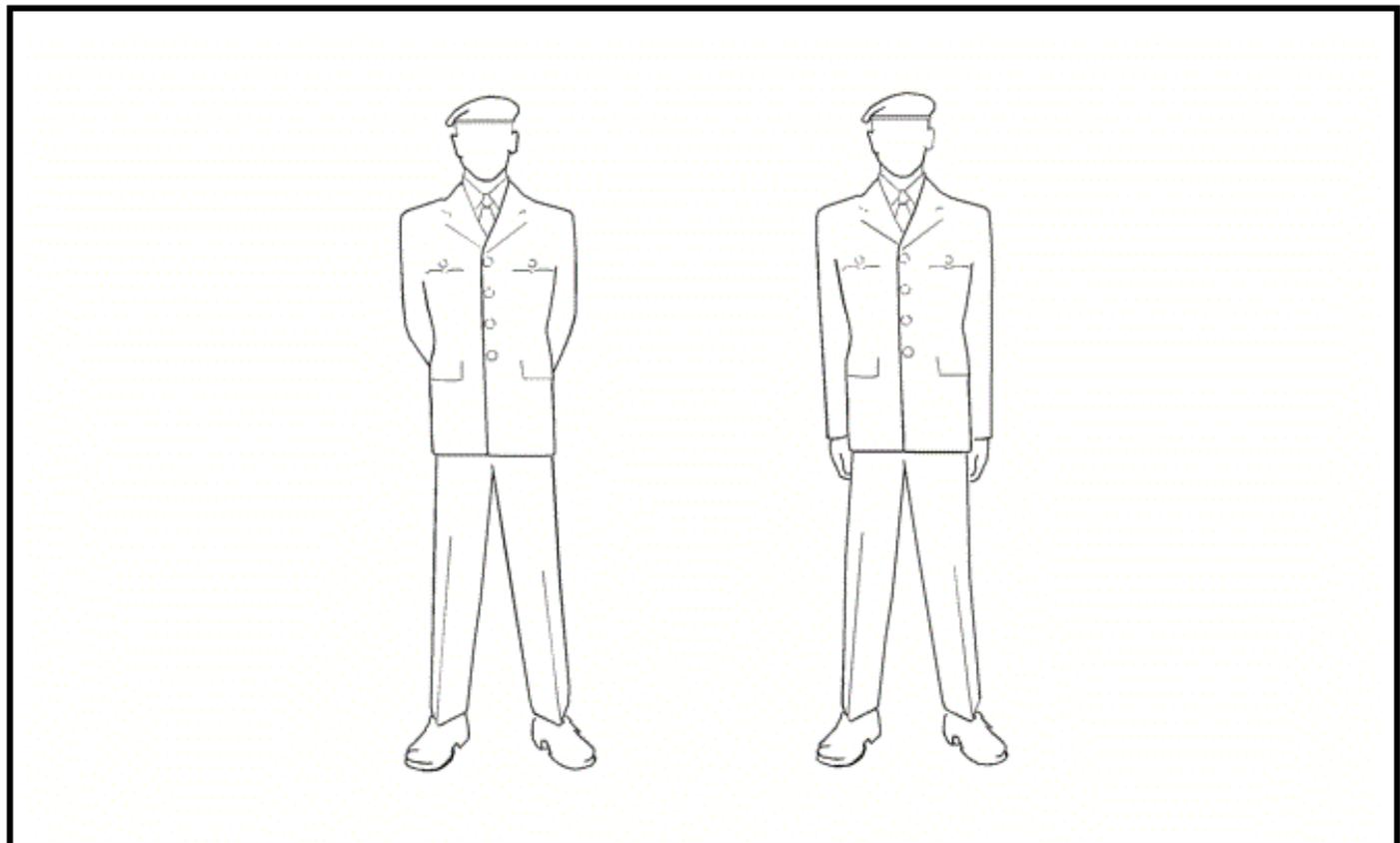


Figure 2-4 Position of Stand Easy

## STAND EASY

12. The position of stand easy is ordered when it is desirable to permit troops to relax. This command is only given when the squad is in the position of stand at ease.

13. On the command STAND – EASY, squad members shall (Figure 2-4):

- a. close the hands and bring the arms to the position of attention;
- b. observe a standard pause; and
- c. relax.

14. When standing easy, squad members may, with permission, move all but their feet and adjust clothing and equipment, but they shall not smoke or talk.

## STAND AT EASE FROM STAND EASY

15. On the cautionary command SQUAD, squad members shall assume the position of stand at ease.

## ATTENTION FROM STAND AT EASE

16. On the command ATTENTION BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE, squad members shall bend the left knee and shift their balance to the right foot.

17. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall:

- a. straighten the left leg in double time, place the foot smartly on the ground, toe touching first, followed by the heel, and with heels aligned; and
- b. simultaneously, with a quick motion, bring the arms and hands to the position of attention.

18. On the command ATTEN – TION, the two segments of the movements are combined as one.

## CARRYING OF ARTICLES

19. If any one article is carried, such as a briefcase, umbrella or raincoat, it shall be carried in the left hand. If an article is carried when marching, the left arm is not swung.

20. Articles shall be carried in the manner illustrated in Figure 2-5.

21. In all positions at the halt, the free arm shall be maintained at the side as for the position of attention.

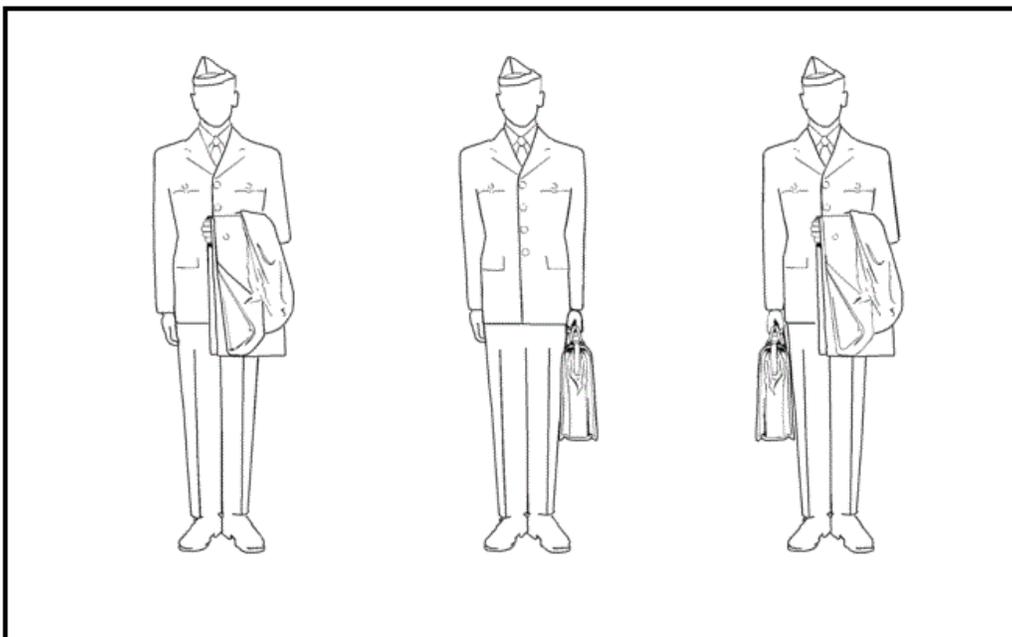


Figure 2-5 Carrying of Articles

## REMOVE HEADDRESS

22. The order to remove headdress is customarily given on such occasions as outdoor church parades, during the consecration of colours and whenever it is desirable to honour a dignitary by giving three cheers. When ordered in connection with a religious event, it is optional for a CF member to remove or not to remove his or her headdress for religious or spiritual reasons.

23. When ordered, all ranks on parade shall remove their headdress with the exception of:

- a. adherents of faiths for whom this is not permitted or acceptable (e.g. Sikhs).
- b. musicians when on parade with instruments.
- c. when ordered in connection with a religious event, it is optional for members to remove or retain his or her headdress in accordance with his or her belief.

24. On the command REMOVE HEADDRESS BY NUMBERS SQUAD – ONE, squad members shall bring the right hand to the front of the headdress by the shortest route and grasp it in the front between the thumb and fingers, with the fingers aligned and parallel to the shoulders as much as practicable (Figure 2-6).

25. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall maintain the bend in the right arm, cut the upper arm to the right side of the body and the forearm parallel to the ground, and bring the right hand to the centre of the body. Maintaining the grasp on the peak of the headdress, squad members shall hold the headdress above the hand and in the centre of the chest.

26. On the command REMOVE – HEADDRESS, the two movements are combined. The standard pause shall be observed between the movements.

27. When a unit is carrying arms, all action is carried out with the left hand when the command REMOVE – HEADDRESS is ordered.

28. Religious tenets, including those which are sexually based, shall be respected in a place of worship (see also A-AD-265-000/AG-001, CF Dress Instructions).

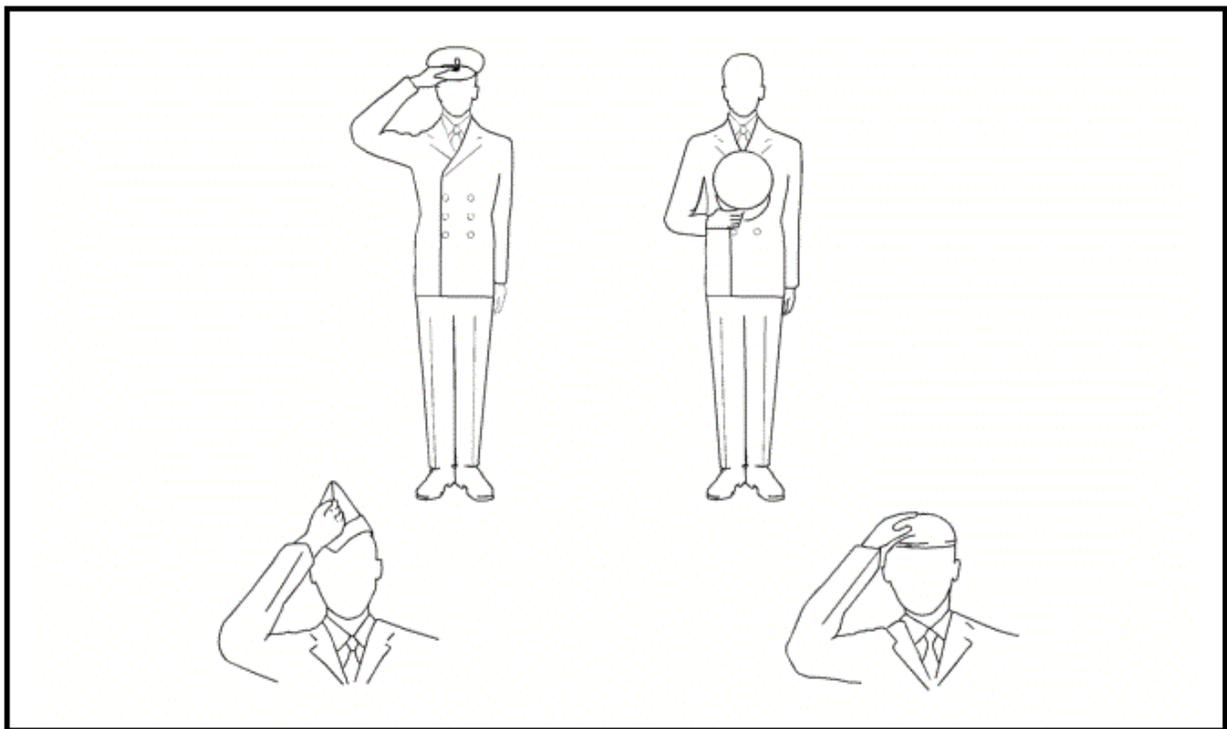


Figure 2-6 Remove Headdress

## **STAND AT EASE WITH HEADDRESS REMOVED**

29. On the command STAND AT – EASE, squad members shall assume the position for standing at ease when carrying articles, except that the right arm and hand will maintain the headdress in the position as detailed in paragraph 24.

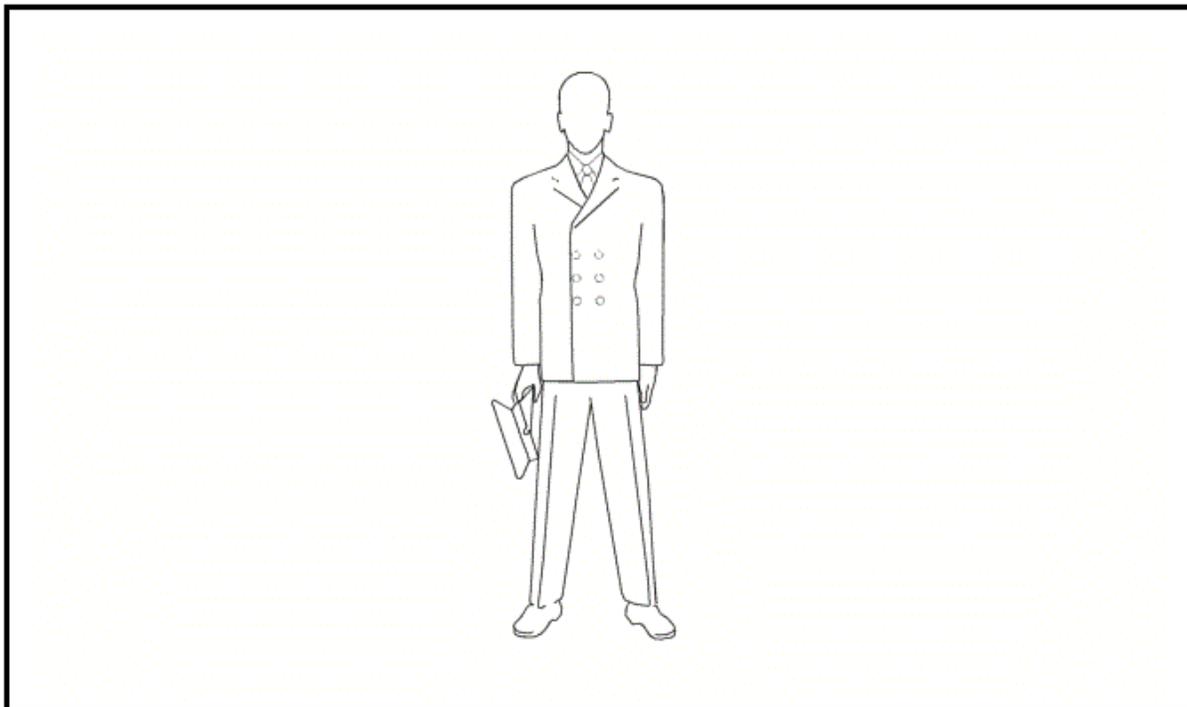


Figure 2-7 Stand Easy with Headdress Removed

## **STAND EASY WITH HEADDRESS REMOVED**

30. On the command STAND – EASY, squad members shall extend the right arm down the side with headdress held below the hand and, after a standard pause, relax (see Figure 2-7).

## **REPLACE HEADDRESS**

31. On the command REPLACE HEADDRESS BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE, squad members shall replace the headdress with the right hand. When wearing other than a service or wedge cap, two hands shall be used.

32. On the command SQUAD – TWO, resume the position of attention by cutting the right arm or arms to the side.

33. On the command REPLACE – HEADDRESS, the two movements are combined. The standard pause shall be observed between movements.

34. Once the headdress has been adjusted, the arms are held by the side and the command ATTEN – TION, shall be given and actioned in three movements as for unfixed bayonets (Chapter 4). If personnel carrying arms wearing headdress that requires the use of both hands to place it on the head, on the command REPLACE – HEADDRESS, the weapon shall first be placed between and gripped with the knees as for unfixed bayonets (Chapter 4), thus freeing both hands, after a standard pause, to complete the activity.

35. Officers carrying swords shall be ordered to return swords prior to removing headdress and shall draw swords upon the executive command ATTEN – TION following the command REPLACE – HEADDRESS, observing a standard pause between movements.

## SALUTING, AT THE HALT, WITHOUT ARMS

36. The salute is given with the right hand. When physical incapacity or carrying of articles makes a salute with the right hand impracticable, compliments will be paid by turning the head and eyes to the left or right or standing to attention, as appropriate (see also Chapter 1, Section 2).

37. On the command TO THE FRONT SALUTE BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE, squad members shall:

- a. bend the right elbow and open the palm of the right hand as it passes the shoulder; and
- b. force the right hand by its shortest route to the front of the headdress (Figure 2-8) so that:
  - (1) the palm of the hand is facing down,
  - (2) the thumb and fingers are fully extended and close together,
  - (3) the tip of the second finger is in line with the outside of the right eyebrow and touching the outside edge of the headdress or arm of glasses, if worn,
  - (4) the hand, wrist and forearm are in a straight line and at a 45 degree angle to the upper arm,
  - (5) the elbow is in line with the shoulders, and
  - (6) the upper arm is parallel to the ground.

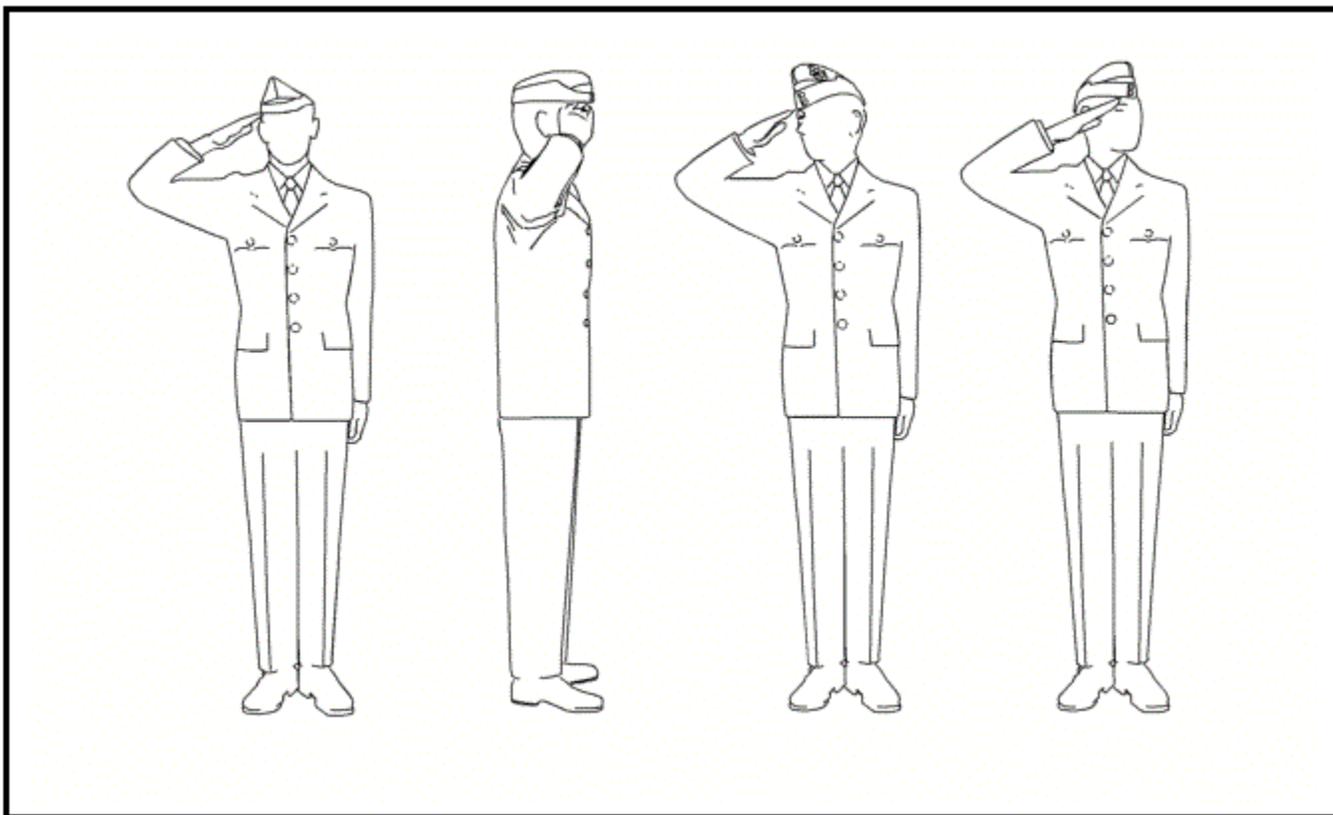


Figure 2-8 Saluting, at the Halt, without Arms

38. On the command SQUAD – TWO, the hand is brought sharply to the position of attention by the shortest route, without slapping the thigh. The hand is closed after the forearm is lowered below shoulder level.

39. On the command TO THE FRONT – SALUTE, the two movements are combined. The standard pause shall be observed between movements.

40. On the command TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) SALUTE BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE, saluting shall be executed as detailed in paragraph 37, except that:

- a. the head and eyes shall be turned smartly to the right (left) as far as possible without straining;
- b. when saluting to the left, the right hand, wrist and arm are brought further over to the left to the correct position in line with the outside edge of the right eyebrow; and
- c. when saluting to the right, the arm is moved to the rear, with the tip of the second finger remaining in line with the outside edge of the right eyebrow.

41. On the command SQUAD – TWO, the hand is brought sharply to the position of attention, and simultaneously the head and eyes are turned smartly to the front.

42. On the command TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) – SALUTE, the two movements are combined. The standard pause shall be observed between movements.

43. When wearing headdress other than a cap with a peak, the second finger is 2 cm above and in line with the outer tip of the right eyebrow.

### **TURNING AND INCLINING AT THE HALT**

44. Turns and inclines are made to change direction: right or left turns change direction by 90 degrees, about turns by 180 degrees, and right and left inclines by 45 degrees.

45. On the command RIGHT TURN BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE, squad members shall turn 90 degrees to the right by pivoting on the right heel and left toe and raising the left heel and right toe simultaneously. Both knees will be kept braced during the turn, arms at the sides and body erect. On the completion of the movement, the weight of the body is placed on the right foot and the left leg is braced with the heel off the ground as illustrated in Figure 2-9.

46. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall bend the left knee, straighten it in double time and smartly place the left foot beside the right to assume the position of attention.

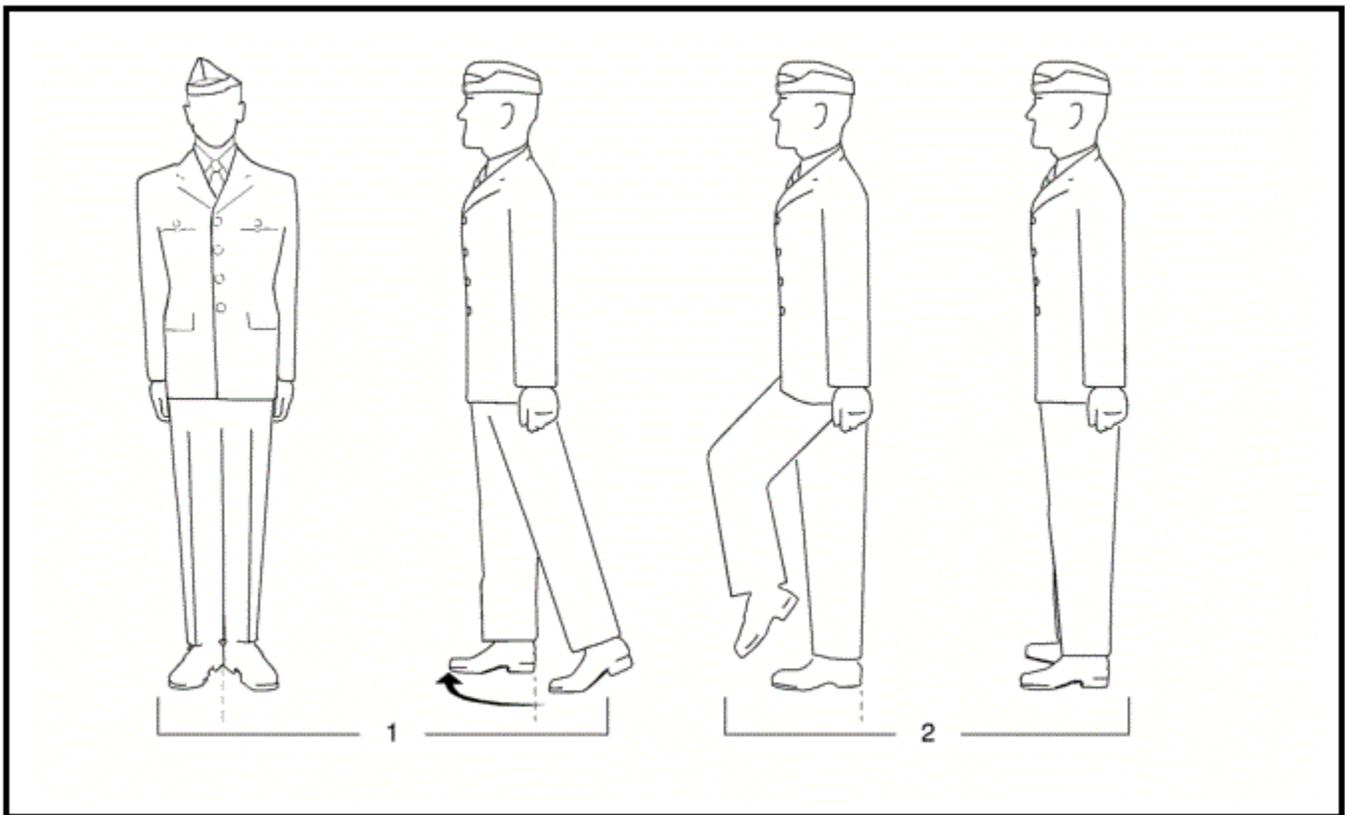


Figure 2-9 Right Turn

47. On the command RIGHT – TURN, the two movements are combined. The standard pause shall be observed between the movements.

48. On the command RIGHT IN – CLINE, the drill as described for a right turn is followed, but the turn is only made through 45 degrees.

49. On the command LEFT – TURN, the drill as described for the right turn is followed, except that the details of moving the feet and direction are reversed.

50. On the command LEFT IN – CLINE, the drill as described for a left turn is followed, but the turn is only made through 45 degrees.

51. On the command ABOUT – TURN, the drill as described for the right turn is followed, except that the pivot to the right is made through 180 degrees. Balance is maintained by bracing the legs and locking the thighs (Figure 2-10).

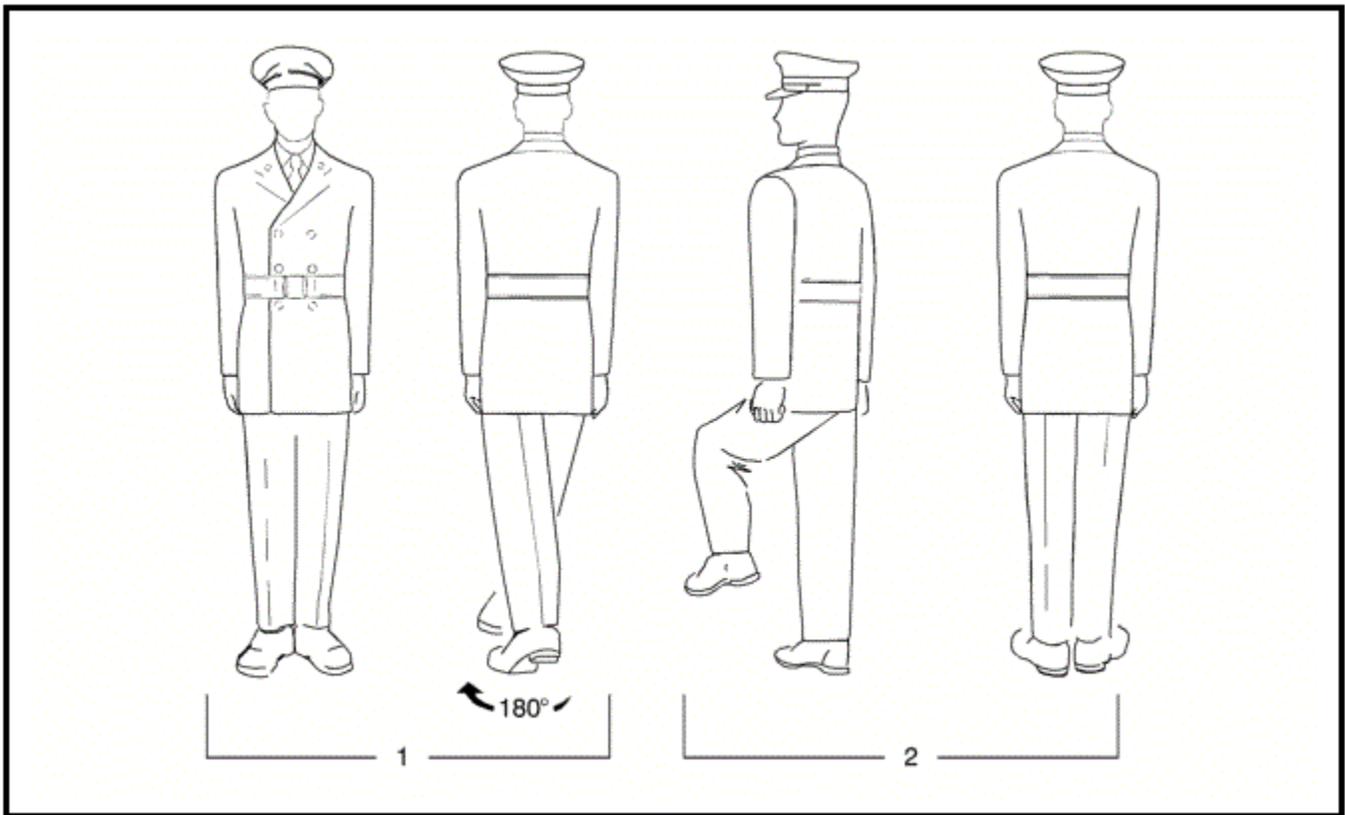


Figure 2-10 About Turn

### **CLOSING TO THE RIGHT (LEFT)**

52. Close march paces to the right (left) shall not be ordered when the distance required to move exceeds eight paces. When the distance is greater, the squad shall be turned and marched the required distance.

53. On the command ONE PACE RIGHT CLOSE MARCH BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE, squad members shall:

- a. bend the right knee, carry the foot to the right and place it smartly on the ground with the inside of the heels one side pace 25 cm apart;
- b. balance the weight of the body evenly on both feet; and
- c. keep the arms still at the sides.

54. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall shift the weight of the body to the right foot, bend the left knee and place the left foot smartly by the right to assume the position of attention.

55. On the command ONE PACE LEFT CLOSE MARCH BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE, the drill as outlined above in paragraphs 53 and 54 is followed except that the details of moving the feet and the direction are reversed.

56. On the command ONE PACE RIGHT (LEFT) CLOSE – MARCH, the two movements are combined, observing the timing noted in paragraph 57.

57. The timings for the above movements are counted as follows:

- a. for one pace, “one-one”;
- b. for two paces, “one-one, pause, one-two”;
- c. for three paces, “one-one, pause, one-two, pause, one-three”; and
- d. etc.

## **CALLING THE ROLL**

58. On the command ATTEN – TION, ANSWER TO YOUR NAME, STAND AT – EASE, each squad member shall come to attention as his name is called and answer in one of the following ways:

- a. "Sir" or "Ma'am" if the person calling the roll is an officer or a chief warrant officer;
- b. "Warrant" when the roll is called by a warrant officer;
- c. "Sergeant", "Master Corporal" or "Corporal" or equivalent when the roll is called by a member holding these ranks; or
- d. "Present" if the person calling the roll is below the rank of Corporal.

59. When the roll-call is supervised by a person senior in rank to the person calling the roll, each squad member shall answer to his name with the correct response for the rank of the supervisor.

60. When a senior is in the ranks and the roll is called by a junior with no senior rank supervising the roll-call, both shall use the other's rank title in calling and answering the name.

61. Each squad member shall stand at ease after answering his name.

## **NUMBERING**

62. Numbering is used to:

- a. designate individuals in the squad; and
- b. determine the number of persons on parade.

63. On the command SQUAD – NUMBER, the front rank only shall count off from right to left, the right-hand member calling out ONE and the next, TWO, and so on. The head and eyes remain still. There is no pause between numbers.

64. Each individual in the centre and rear rank takes the number of the front rank individual being covered.

65. When an error in numbering occurs, the command AS YOU WERE, may be ordered followed by the last correct number called out. The squad member so designated repeats his number and the numbering drill continues. If the command AS YOU WERE, SQUAD – NUMBER is ordered, the squad will renumber from the beginning.

## **PROVING**

66. Proving is used to identify the flank man when the squad is being divided into several groups. It may also be used by members of the squad to identify themselves. It may be necessary to number the squad prior to proving.

67. On the command NUMBERS\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_– PROVE, the members designated raise their left forearm parallel to the ground, keeping their left elbow close to the body and the hand closed as for the position of attention.

68. On the command ATTEN – TION, the members who proved adopt the position of attention.

## **PACES FORWARD AND TO THE REAR**

69. When taking paces forward and to the rear:

- a. the cadence shall be in quick time;
- b. the length of each step shall be one half pace (35 cm); and
- c. the arms shall be kept still at the sides.

70. A group shall not be moved forward or back more than three paces by this method. When the distance is greater the squad will be marched the required distance.

71. On the command ONE PACE FORWARD MARCH BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE, squad members shall:

- a. shoot the left foot forward one half pace, forcing the weight forward on the left foot, with the right heel raised; and
- b. keep the arms still at the sides.

72. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall bend the right knee, straighten it in double time, place the right foot smartly on the ground beside the left and assume the position of attention.

73. On the command ONE PACE FORWARD – MARCH, the movements are combined, observing the timing noted in paragraph 77.

74. On the command ONE PACE STEP BACK MARCH BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE, squad members shall:

- a. shoot the left foot to the rear one half pace with the weight forward on the right foot and the left heel raised; and
- b. keep the arms still at the sides.

75. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall bend the right knee, straighten it in double time, place the right foot smartly on the ground beside the left, and assume the position of attention.

76. On the command ONE PACE(S) STEP BACK – MARCH, the two movements are combined, observing the timing noted in paragraph 77.

77. The timings for the above movements are counted as follows:

- a. for one pace, “one-two”;
- b. for two paces, “one, one-two”; and
- c. for three paces, “one, one, one-two”.

78. On the command TWO PACES FORWARD (STEP BACK) – MARCH, the movement shall be carried out as detailed above, except that the left foot shall be brought in to the right to assume the position of attention.

#### **DRESSING A SQUAD**

79. On the command RIGHT DRESS BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE:

- a. the right-hand individual of the front rank stands fast; and
- b. the remainder take a half pace forward by shooting the left foot forward, bending the right knee and adopting the position of attention.

80. On the command SQUAD – TWO:

- a. the right file stands fast;
- b. the remainder turns head and eyes to the right as far as possible without straining; and
- c. simultaneously, the front rank, except the right-hand individual, shoots the right arm its full extent behind the shoulder of the one on the right. The hand is closed as in the position of attention, back of the hand uppermost and arm parallel to the ground.

81. On the command SQUAD – THREE:

- a. the right-hand individual of the front rank stands fast; and
- b. the remainder takes up correct alignment, distance and covering by taking short, quick paces until they are in the correct position. Movement starts with the left foot (see Figure 2-11).

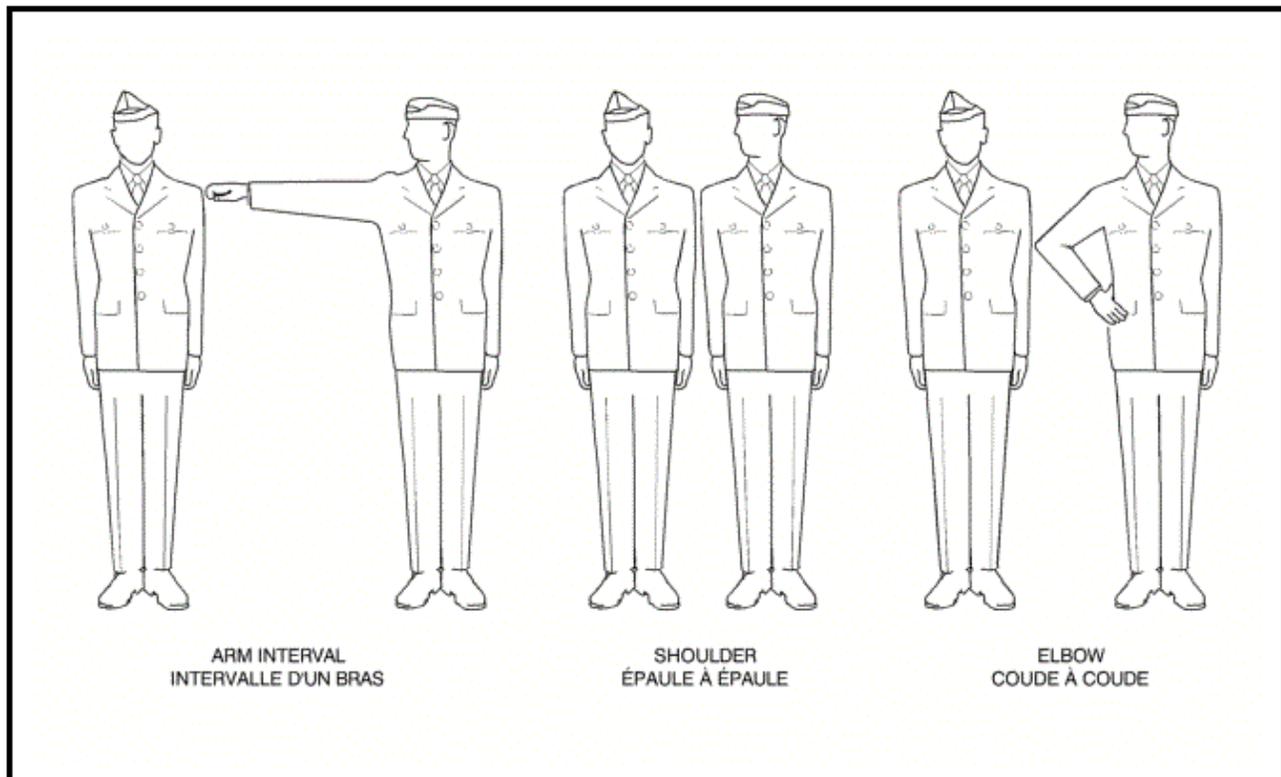


Figure 2-11 Dressing a Squad

82. As a guide to taking up correct alignment, each member of the squad except those in the right file moves to a position from which the lower portion of the face of the second person to the right can just be seen. Correct covering is taken up by glancing to the front without moving the head. The interval is correct when the closed hand is touching the left shoulder of the person on the right.

83. On the command **RIGHT – DRESS**, the three movements are combined. The standard pause shall be observed between the movements.

84. On the command **EYES – FRONT**, squad members shall snap the head and eyes to the front and cut the right arm smartly to the rear of the individual on the right and to the position of attention without slapping the thigh.

85. On the command **SHOULDER DRESSING, RIGHT – DRESS**, dressing is carried out as for the right dress, except that the arms are not raised and dressing is taken up without arm's length interval. Enough lateral space is left between the shoulders of each person in the rank to manipulate weapons.

86. On the command **ELBOW DRESSING, RIGHT – DRESS**, dressing is carried out as for the right dress except:

- a. the right hand is placed on the hip or belt as applicable;
- b. fingers closed, pointed down and extended forward;
- c. thumbs to the rear; and
- d. the point of the elbow forced forward and touching the individual's arm on the right.

87. When dressing by the left, the same drill is followed except the head and eyes are turned left and the left arm is raised. The left-hand individual stands fast, looks to the front, and those in the file behind adopt the appropriate distance between ranks.

88. Dressing may be ordered by the centre when required if more than one squad is on parade in line or mass. The command is **INWARD – DRESS** and flanking squads shall dress by their left or right as appropriate.

89. When a squad is formed with only one person in the blank file, that individual shall dress with the front rank when the squad is advancing and with the rear rank when the squad is retiring. When the squad is moving to a flank, the individual shall dress with the directing flank.

90. When bearing arms, dressing is completed by raising the left arm rather than the right arm.

## OPEN ORDER MARCH

91. The open order is executed as follows:

- a. the front rank shall move forward three half paces, the rear rank shall step back three half paces and the centre rank shall stand fast;
- b. the cadence shall be in quick time; and
- c. the arms shall be kept still at the sides.

92. On the command OPEN ORDER – MARCH, the movements will be executed as for three check paces forward and to the rear, the final movement being executed by bending the right knee, straightening it in double time and placing the right foot smartly on the ground by the left and assuming the position of attention.

93. The timing for the movements is counted as one, one, one-two.

94. When formed in two ranks, the front rank stands fast and the rear rank steps back three half paces (see figures 2-12 and 2-13).

## CLOSE ORDER MARCH

95. On the command CLOSE ORDER – MARCH, the squad shall reverse the movements in paragraphs 91 to 94.

## ORDERING A SQUAD ON PARADE

96. Prior to being fallen in on parade, the squad shall form itself up in three ranks at the edge of the parade ground and stand at ease. When the squad is formed up, the instructor may detail one person to act as marker, the marker shall then take up the position of the right-hand person of the front rank and stand at ease. If the instructor does not detail a marker, the right-hand person shall assume this duty. The instructor shall then proceed onto the parade ground and halt three paces in front of where he wishes the marker to fall in.

97. On the command MARKER, the person detailed as marker shall:

- a. come to attention and observe the standard pause;
- b. march in quick time to a position three paces in front of, and facing the instructor and halt; and
- c. remain at attention.

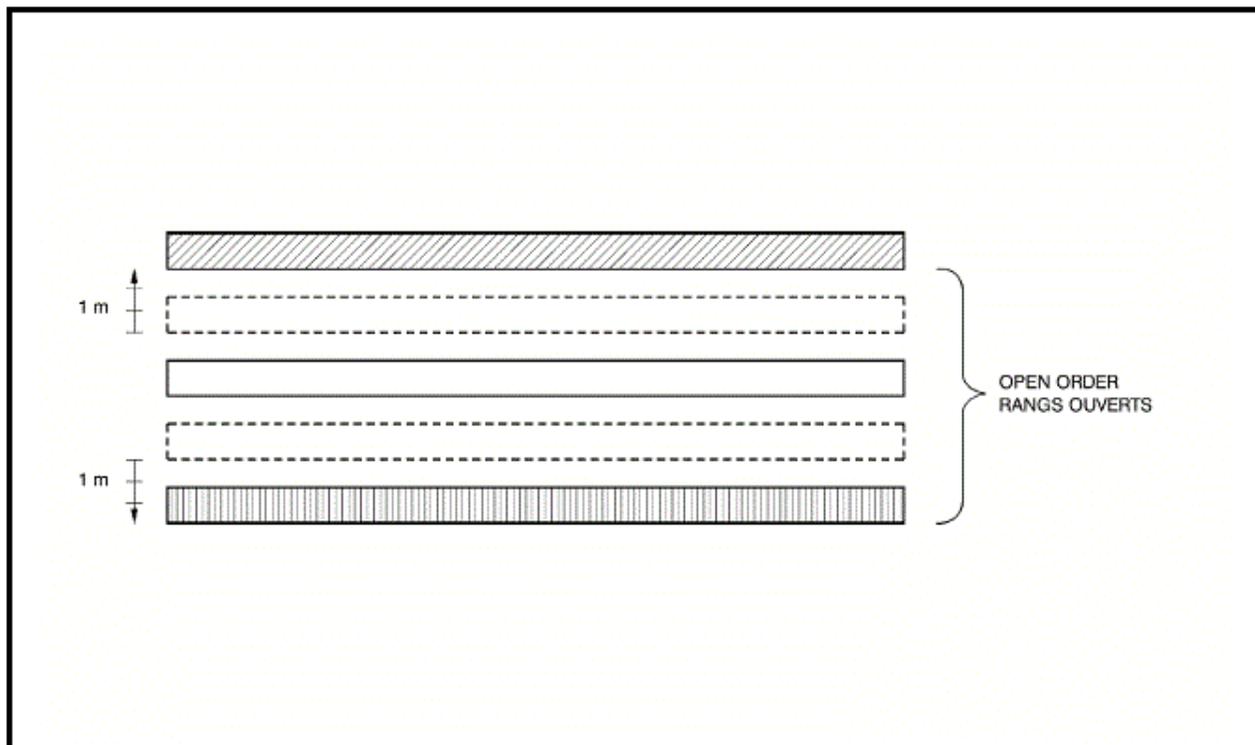


Figure 2-12 Open Order – March (Three Ranks)

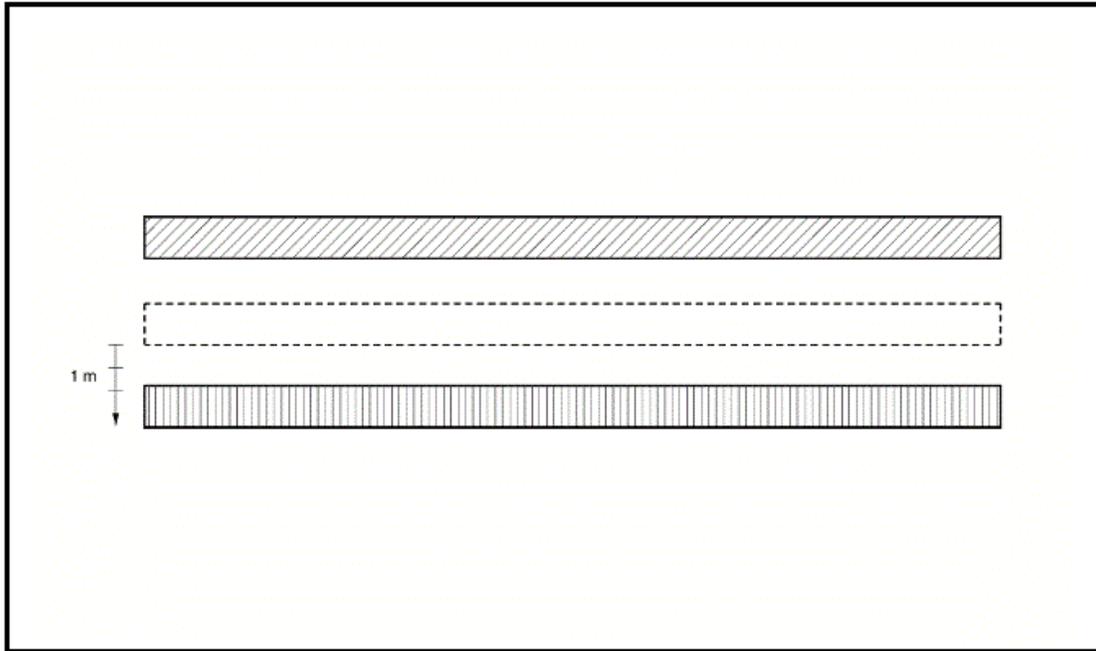


Figure 2-13 Open Order – March (Two Ranks)

98. The instructor then turns right and marches to a position three paces in front and centre of where the squad will fall in.

99. On the command FALL-IN, squad members shall:

- a. come to attention;
- b. observe the standard pause;
- c. march onto the parade ground, and halt on the left of and covering off the marker; and
- d. remain at attention.

100. The instructor shall then proceed as required, e.g., OPEN ORDER – MARCH; RIGHT – DRESS; EYES – FRONT; and STAND AT – EASE.

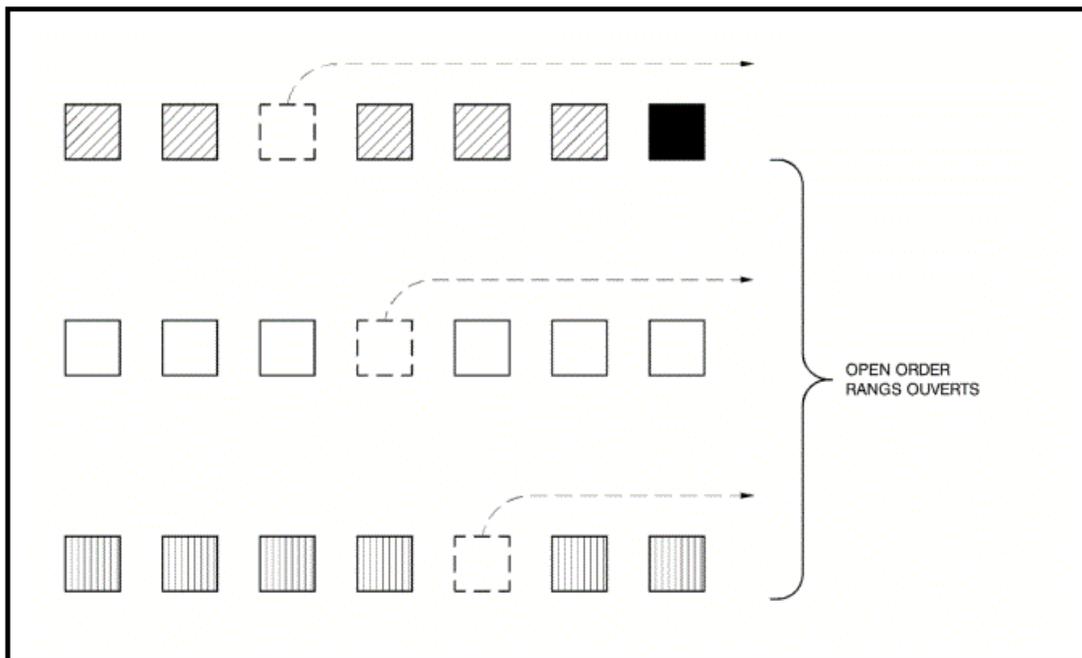


Figure 2-14 Falling out of Individuals

## DISMISSING A SQUAD

101. The command DIS – MISS signifies the end of a parade, period of instruction, etc. The squad shall be in line and at attention when dismissed.

102. On the command DIS – MISS, squad members shall:

- a. turn right;
- b. observe the standard pause;
- c. salute, if an officer is on parade;
- d. observe the standard pause; and
- e. march off independently, in quick time, from the place of parade.

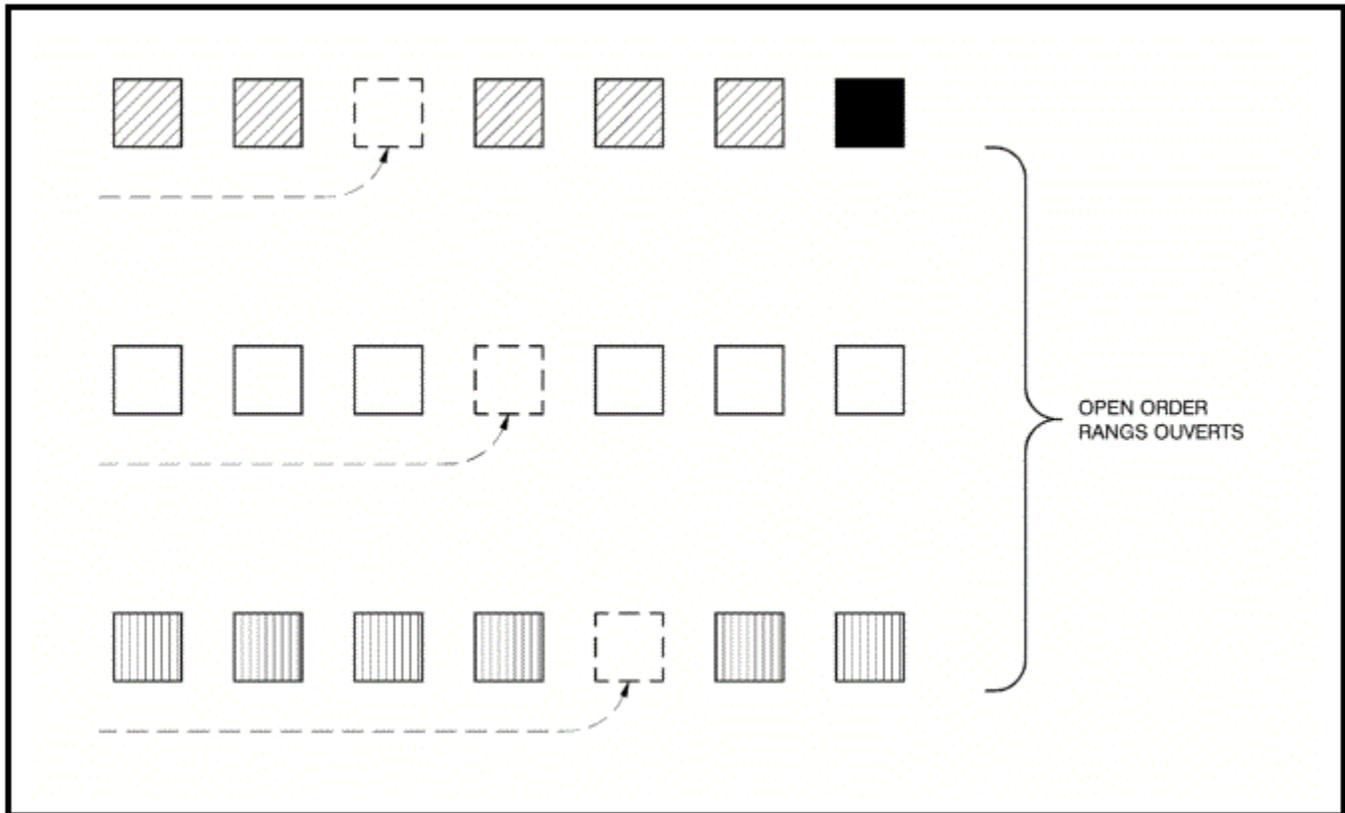


Figure 2-15 Falling in of Individuals

## FALLING OUT OF RANKS

103. The squad shall be at the open order when it is required to fall individuals out.

104. The command FALL – OUT shall be used when an individual is called out of the squad.

105. On the command FALL – OUT, the person ordered shall come to attention, and, after a standard pause, march, wheeling immediately, to the right flank of his rank and then proceed in the required direction, ensuring that he does not proceed in front of or with the ranks of another sub-unit (see Figure 2-14).

## FALLING INDIVIDUALS IN

106. On the command FALL – IN, the individual ordered marches to the left rank of the squad and returns to his position by marching in rear of his rank, wheeling into his original position and halting. The individual shall pick up his dressing and either remain at attention or stand at ease as required (see Figure 2-15).

## SIZING IN THREE RANKS

107. A squad is sized to align individual member's heights for aesthetic balance and give the best general impression to a spectator.

108. On the command **TALLEST ON THE RIGHT, SHORTEST ON THE LEFT, IN THREE RANKS – SIZE**, the squad shall turn right, observe the standard pause, then arrange themselves according to height, with tallest on the right and shortest on the left in three ranks, shoulder to shoulder dressing and covering off front to rear.

109. The instructor shall give the commands **OPEN ORDER – MARCH**; and **SQUAD – NUMBER**.

110. On the command **EVEN NUMBERS ONE PACE STEP BACK – MARCH**, the even numbers shall step back one half pace.

111. On the command **NUMBER ONES STAND FAST; ODD NUMBERS RIGHT, EVEN NUMBERS LEFT – TURN**, the squad shall act as ordered.

112. On the command **REFORM THREES, QUICK – MARCH** (Figure 2-16):

- The right file shall stand fast.
- The remainder of the odd numbers shall march forward and form up on the left of the number one of each rank.
- The even numbers of each rank shall wheel around to the right and follow the odd numbers of their respective rank.
- When each member arrives in his new position, he shall halt at arm's-length interval, observe the standard pause, turn left and remain at attention.

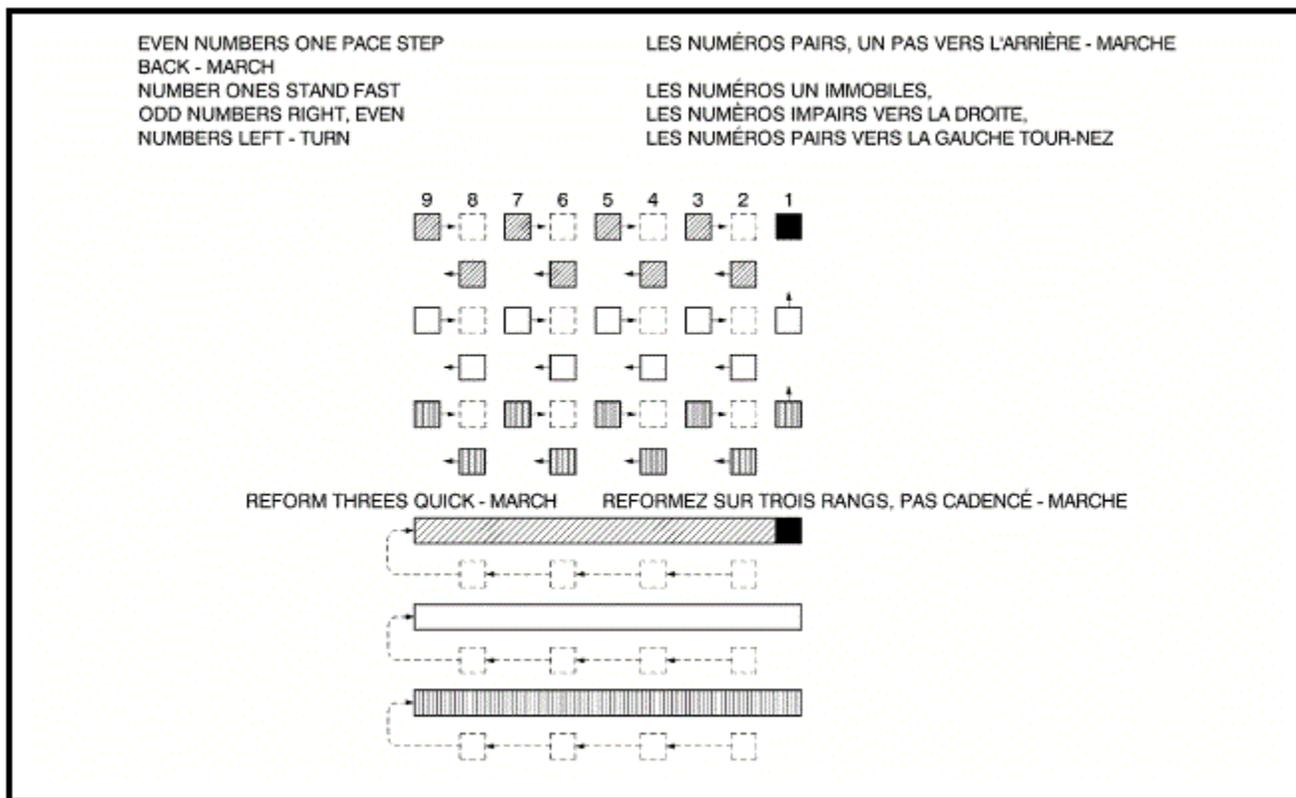


Figure 2-16 Sizing in Three Ranks

## SIZING IN TWO RANKS AND REFORMING THREES

113. On the command **TALLEST ON THE RIGHT, SHORTEST ON THE LEFT, IN TWO RANKS – SIZE**, the squad shall turn right, observe the standard pause, then arrange themselves according to height, with tallest on the right and shortest on the left in two ranks, shoulder to shoulder dressing and covering off front to rear.

114. On the command MARKER STAND FAST, FRONT RANK RIGHT, REAR RANK LEFT – TURN, the ranks shall act as ordered.

115. On the command REFORM THREES, QUICK – MARCH, the squad reforms three ranks as follows:

- a. The marker remains the right-hand person of the front rank.
- b. The second member of the front rank becomes the right-hand person of the centre rank.
- c. The third member of the front rank becomes the right-hand person of the rear rank.
- d. The rear rank wheels right following the front rank and as each member closes up towards his new position, he shall follow the procedure as detailed in subparagraphs a., b. and c.
- e. When each member arrives in his new position, he shall halt at arm's-length interval, observe the standard pause, turn left and remain at attention.

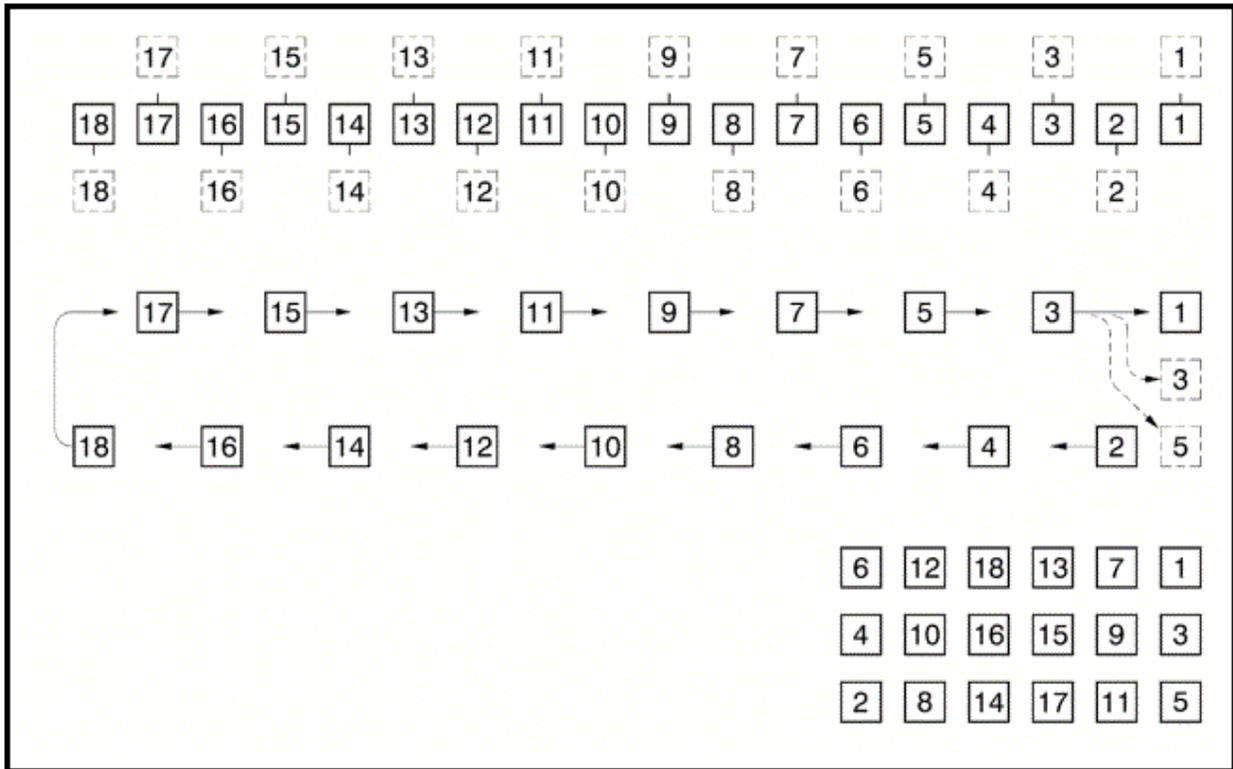


Figure 2-17 Sizing in Single Rank

### SIZING IN SINGLE RANK AND REFORMING THREES

116. On the command TALLEST ON THE RIGHT, SHORTEST ON THE LEFT, IN A SINGLE RANK – SIZE, the squad shall turn right, observe the standard pause, then arrange themselves according to height, with tallest on the right and shortest on the left in one single rank, shoulder to shoulder dressing and covering off front to rear.

117. On the command SQUAD – NUMBER, the squad shall act as ordered.

118. On the command ODD NUMBERS ONE PACE FORWARD, EVEN NUMBERS ONE PACE STEP BACK – MARCH, the squad shall act as ordered.

119. On the command NUMBER ONE STAND FAST, ODD NUMBERS RIGHT, EVEN NUMBERS LEFT – TURN, the squad shall act as ordered.

120. On the command REFORM THREES, QUICK – MARCH, the squad reforms three ranks (Figure 2-17) as follows:

- a. Number one remains the right-hand person of the front rank.
- b. Number three becomes the right-hand person in the centre rank.
- c. Number five becomes the right-hand person in the rear rank, and so on.
- d. When each person arrives in his new position, he shall halt, at arm's-length interval, observe the standard pause, turn left and remain at attention.

## **FORMING TWO RANKS FROM THREE**

121. Prior to forming two ranks from three ranks, the squad shall be in close order, dressed at arm's length interval and numbered.

122. On the command FORM TWO RANKS BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE, the centre rank takes one pace left.

123. On the command SQUAD – TWO:

- a. The odd numbers of the centre rank take two half paces forward toward the front rank and assume the position of attention.
- b. The even numbers of the centre rank take two half paces to the rear into the rear rank and assume the position of attention.

124. On the command FORM TWO – RANKS, the two movements are combined. A standard pause shall be observed between the movements.

125. After forming two ranks, the squad shall be dressed.

126. When there is a blank file, the left-hand person of the centre rank moves in the opposite direction to that indicated. An exception occurs in the case of a one-person blank file and an even numbered frontage. In this case, the left-hand person of the centre rank acts according to the standard rule.

## **REFORMING THREE RANKS FROM TWO**

127. Prior to reforming three ranks, the squad shall be in close order.

128. On the command REFORM THREE RANKS BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE:

- a. The original odd numbers of the centre rank take two half paces to the rear.
- b. The original even numbers of the centre rank take two half paces forward.

129. On the command SQUAD – TWO, the centre rank takes one half pace right close march.

130. On the command REFORM THREE – RANKS, the two movements are combined. A standard pause shall be observed between the movements.

131. After reforming three ranks the squad shall be dressed.

## **FORMING FOUR OR MORE RANKS**

132. If required, squads may be formed into more than three ranks. For a single squad, this is most simply done when originally assembled. For more than one squad, a single multiple-ranked formation can be assembled by ordering squads together.

133. Common multiple-ranked formations are those with six, nine and twelve ranks.

134. The number of ranks formed shall normally be greater than the number of files.

## CHAPTER 3

### SQUAD DRILL ON THE MARCH WITHOUT ARMS

#### FUNDAMENTALS

1. The Canadian Forces (CF) march and manoeuvre on foot in quick, slow and double time at the cadences and pace lengths described in paragraphs 5 to 8.
2. The quick march can be maintained for long periods of time and is the standard for routine duty.
3. The slow march is derived from the normal cadence used by former soldiers, who had to manoeuvre over uneven battlefields, and from formal parade steps. The slow march is now used only on ceremonial occasions and its style has evolved slightly to emphasize dignity and stateliness.
4. Double time is used to move troops rapidly from one point to another.

#### PACE LENGTH AND CADENCES

5. The standard lengths of pace are:
  - a. quick and slow time – 75 cm;
  - b. stepping out in quick and slow time – 85 cm;
  - c. stepping short in quick time and slow time – 55 cm;
  - d. double time – 1 m;
  - e. half pace in quick time (used for marching forward and back three paces or less, see Chapter 2, paragraphs 69 and 70) – 35 cm; and
  - f. side pace – 25 cm.
6. When marching the cadence is:
  - a. in quick time, 120 paces per minute;
  - b. in slow time, 60 paces per minute; and
  - c. in double time, 180 paces per minute.
7. During recruit training, the cadence in quick time may be increased to 140 paces per minute to encourage agility and alertness.
8. All units shall practice and be prepared to march and manoeuvre with other elements of the CF at the standard cadences. However, two other traditional quick march cadences may be ordered by parade commanders of units parading alone or with others sharing these customs:
  - a. for Scottish and other units parading with a pipe band, 110 paces per minute; and
  - b. for light infantry (less Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, which drills as a line regiment) and rifle regiments, which have traditions of maintaining special agility and alertness on the battlefield, 140 paces per minute.

#### WORDS OF COMMAND

9. Except for certain commands used in sentry drill, all commands to commence marching are given when personnel are at the position of attention.
10. On the march, executive commands are given as the foot, specified in the following list, is forward and on the ground, unless otherwise directed:

Word of Command	Foot
HALT - except when marching in slow) time, when the command will be given "on the right foot")	Left
STEP OUT, or STEP SHORT	Left
CHANGE TO QUICK (SLOW or DOUBLE) TIME	Right
MARK TIME (when marching)	Right
FORWARD	Left
ABOUT TURN	Right
RIGHT TURN, RIGHT INCLINE, RIGHT FORM, or ON THE RIGHT FORM SQUAD	Left
LEFT TURN, LEFT INCLINE, LEFT FORM, or ON THE LEFT FORM SQUAD	Right
CHANGE STEP	Right
SALUTE (on the march)	Left
EYES RIGHT, or EYES FRONT	Left
FORM SINGLE FILE (on the march)	Right
REFORM RANKS FROM SINGLE FILE (on the march)	Right
Commands for arms movements on the march	Left

11. As illustrated in Figure 3-1, unless the directing flank is changed for a special movement, it is always:
- when advancing in line, the right flank;
  - when retiring in line, the left flank; and
  - when in threes, the original front rank, i.e., when moving to the right flank, the dressing is by the left; when moving to the left flank, the dressing is by the right.

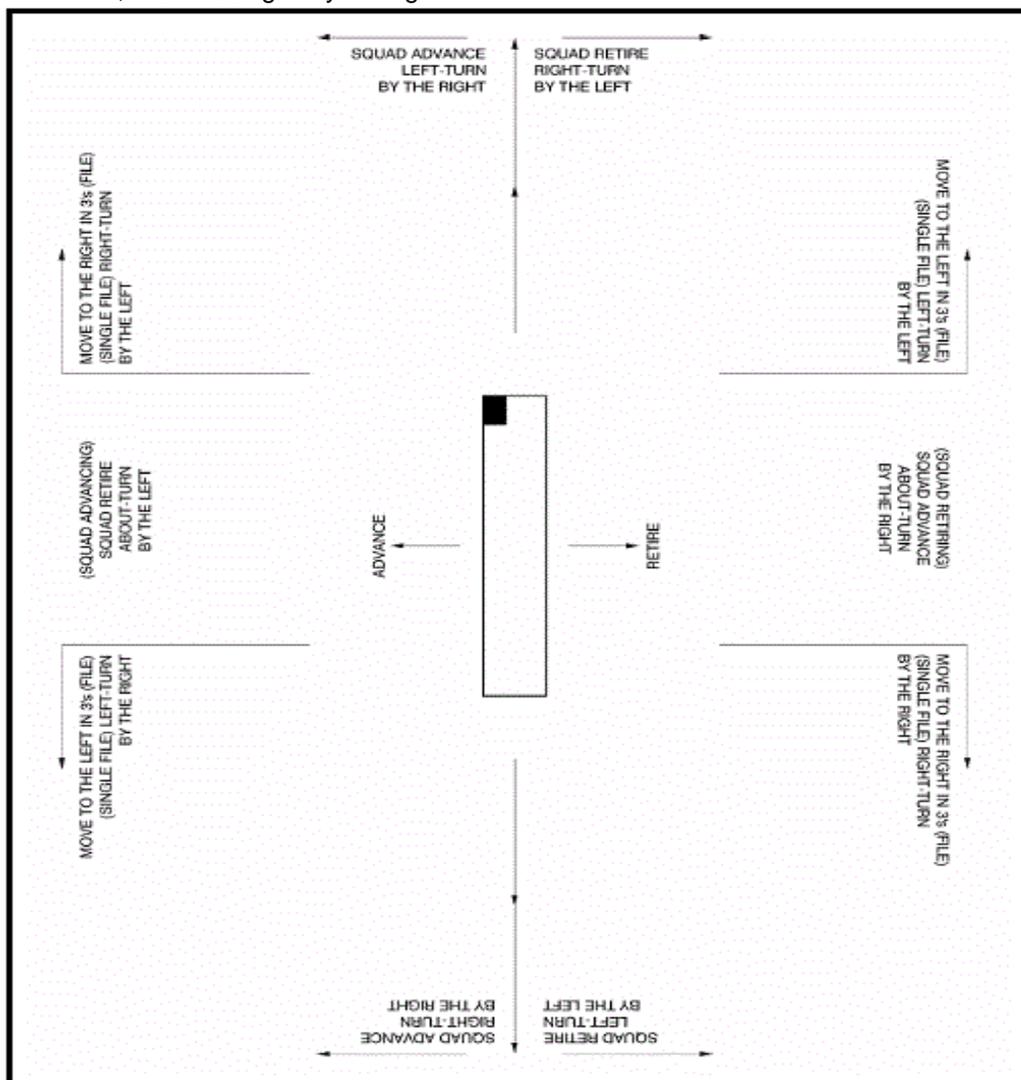


Figure 3-1 Advance/Retire and Directing Flanks

## MARCHING AND HALTING IN QUICK TIME

12. As illustrated in Figure 3-2, on the command QUICK MARCH BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE, squad members shall:

- a. shoot the left foot forward one half pace, toe up;
- b. strike the heel on the ground first and keep the toe pointed directly forward; and
- c. simultaneously, swing the right arm straight forward and the left arm straight to the rear, waist high.

13. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall:

- a. continue marching with subsequent paces of standard length;
- b. bring the legs forward successively in a straight line;
- c. swing the arms forward successively in a straight line from the shoulder, front to rear, with hands closed as in the position of attention; and
- d. maintain dressing by the directing flank.

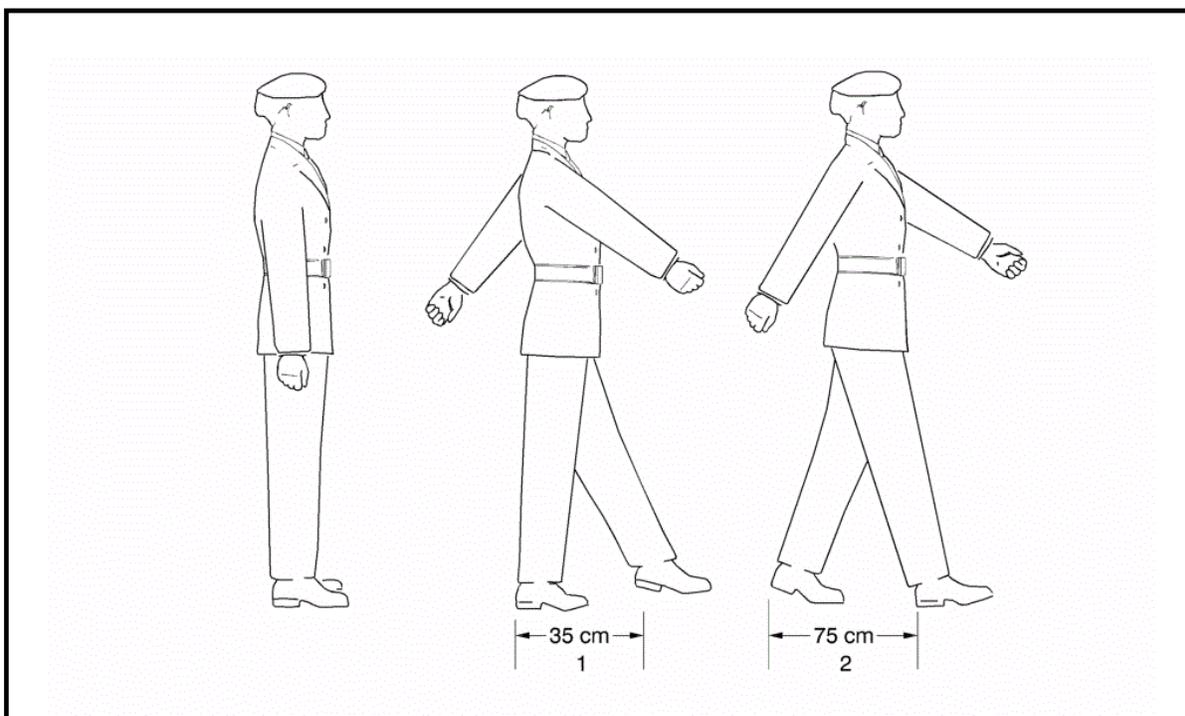


Figure 3-2 Marching in Quick Time

14. During basic training, recruits shall be directed to swing arms breast-pocket high in order to build agility. Commanding officers may continue this direction at their discretion.

15. On the command QUICK – MARCH, the two movements are combined.

16. As illustrated in Figure 3-3, on the command HALT BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE given as the left foot is forward and on the ground, squad members shall:

- a. check the forward movement by placing the right foot flat on the ground naturally, using the heel as a brake; and
- b. swing the left arm forward and the right arm to the rear.

17. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall:

- a. take a half pace with the left foot, placing it flat on the ground; and
- b. swing the right arm forward and the left to the rear.

18. On the command SQUAD – THREE, squad members shall:

- a. bend the right knee, straightening it in double time; and
- b. simultaneously, cut the arms to the side as quickly as possible and assume the position of attention.

19. On the command SQUAD – HALT, the three movements are combined in quick time. The timing is called as “one, one-two”.

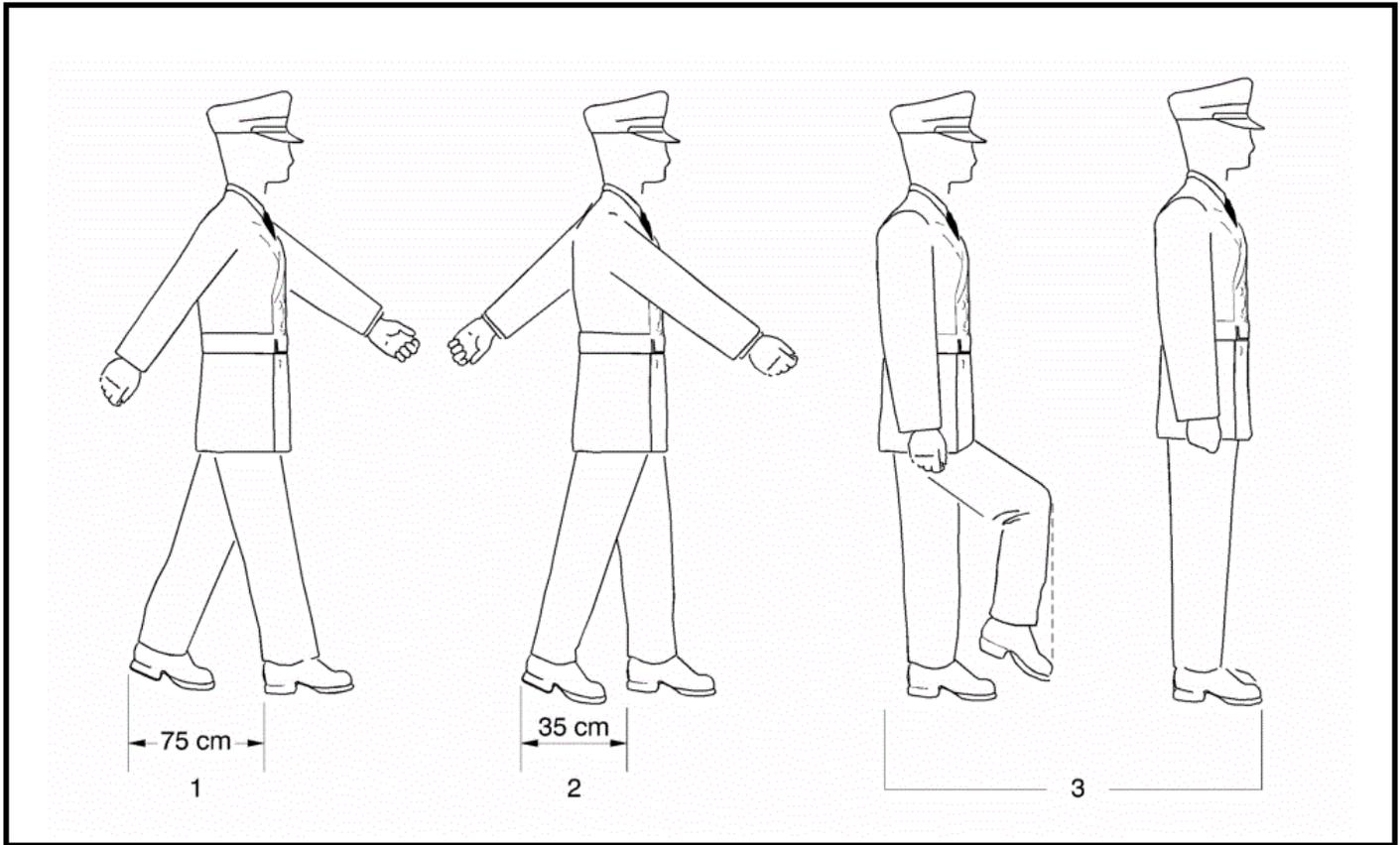


Figure 3-3 Halting in Quick Time

20. The command QUICK – MARCH shall always be given to ensure that troops step off in time with a band or another body of troops which is already on the march. It is given on successive right feet of the group which is already moving, i.e., QUICK on the right foot of the marching troops and MARCH on the next right foot.

21. The quick march is performed in a brisk and forceful manner. It may be desirable when marching long distances out of the general public eye to permit the troops to relax. If so, the commander may order MARCH AT – EASE. The cadence and pace length remain unchanged, but the troops may otherwise relax. The command to return to normal marching style is MARCH AT ATTEN – TION. Commanders shall not permit troops to march at ease in public parades, ceremonies or when entering or leaving barracks.

### **MARCHING AND HALTING IN DOUBLE TIME**

22. As illustrated in Figure 3-4, on the command DOUBLE – MARCH, squad members shall:

- a. step off with the left foot and double on the balls of the feet with easy swinging strides, inclining the body slightly forward;
- b. raise the feet clear of the ground at each pace;
- c. bend the arms at the elbow and, with the hands closed, swing the arms naturally from the shoulder; and
- d. maintain dressing by the directing flank.

23. On the command SQUAD – HALT given as the left foot is forward and on the ground, squad members shall:

- a. complete two forward paces; and
- b. bring the right foot to the left after the second pace and simultaneously cut the arms to the sides and assume the position of attention.

24. It is normal to change into quick time before ordering HALT from double time.

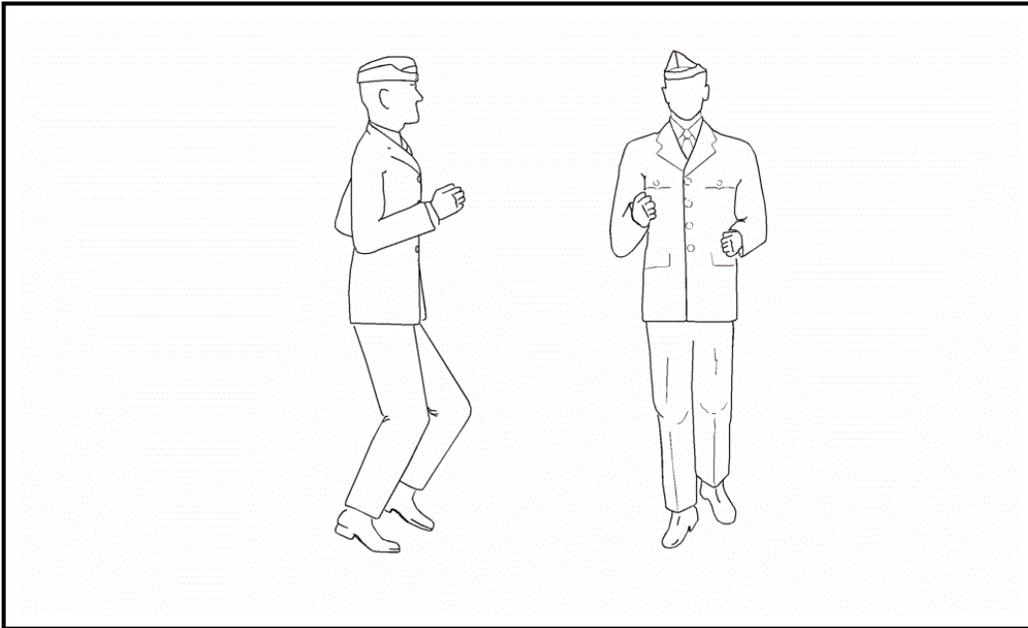


Figure 3-4 Marching in Double Time

### MARCHING AND HALTING IN SLOW TIME

25. The slow march develops balance and good carriage and is traditionally part of CF ceremonial.

26. As illustrated in Figure 3-5, on the command SLOW – MARCH, squad members shall:

- a. Maintain the head and body erect and square to the front, arms steady at the sides, the neck firmly in the back of the collar.
- b. Shoot the left foot forward smoothly, with the toes just clear of the ground turned out slightly and pointing downwards. Then, without hesitation, complete a gliding half pace, with the ball of the left foot coming to the ground first. All subsequent paces are of standard length and accomplished in the same manner as above. There is no hesitation between the shooting and gliding motions.
- c. The leg that is forward is straightened as much as possible.

27. Until balance and coordination are achieved, the slow march may be taught initially by having the squad stroll along at a rate of 60 paces to the minute, arms held behind the back and with the toe pointed down, making sure consecutive movements of the feet are smooth and without hesitation. After further practice, the arms shall be held at the sides until the slow march is perfected.

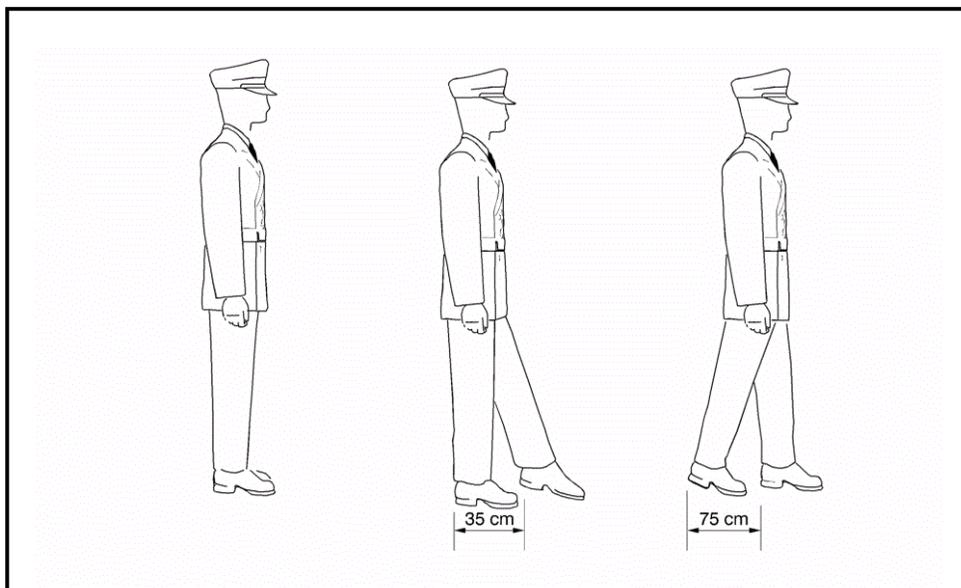


Figure 3-5 Marching in Slow Time

28. As illustrated in Figure 3-6, on the command SQUAD HALT BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE, given as the right foot is forward and on the ground, squad members shall take a further half pace with the left foot in slow time.

29. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall bend the right knee and bring the right foot forward in quick time and assume the position of attention.

30. On the command SQUAD – HALT, the two movements are combined. The timing is counted as “one-two”.

31. The slow march is tiring over long distances and is therefore only used during the most important parts of ceremonies. During some funerals the circumstances may require marching in slow time for long distances without the normal change to quick time. The commander may then order FUNERAL – PACE. Cadence, pace and body posture remain unchanged, but the troops may change the formal gliding motion of the feet to a more relaxed walking motion. Care must be taken to keep ankles relaxed and avoid pointing toes up. Formal foot motion is resumed on the command ATTEN – TION.

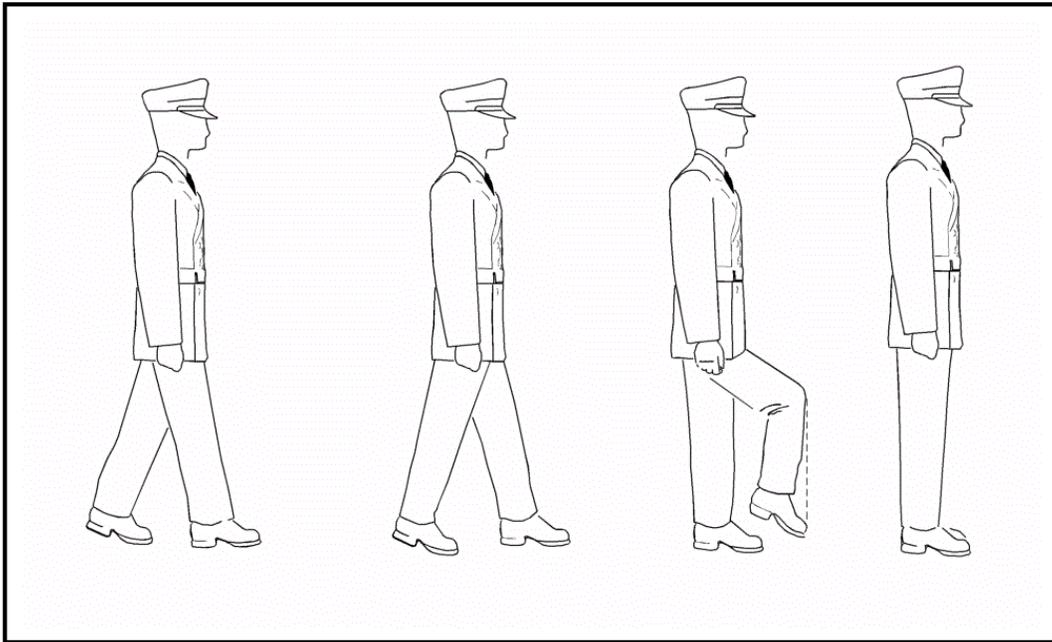


Figure 3-6 Halting in Slow Time

### STEPPING OUT AND STEPPING SHORT

32. Stepping out is used to increase the distance to be covered without altering the cadence, and stepping short to decrease the distance to be covered without altering the cadence.

33. On the command STEP – OUT given as the left foot is forward and on the ground:

- a. the pace shall be lengthened by about 10 cm on the next left foot; and
- b. the squad shall continue to step out until the command QUICK – MARCH is ordered.

34. On the command QUICK – MARCH given as the left foot is forward and on the ground, the pace will be shortened to the normal length on the next left foot.

35. On the command STEP – SHORT given as the left foot is forward and on the ground:

- a. the pace shall be shortened by about 20 cm on the next left foot; and
- b. the squad shall continue to step short until the command QUICK – MARCH is ordered.

36. On the command QUICK – MARCH given as the left foot is forward and on the ground, the pace will be lengthened to the normal length on the next left foot.

## MARK TIME, FORWARD AND HALT IN SLOW TIME

37. As illustrated in Figure 3-7, marking time is carried out at the same cadence as for marching. Only the legs are moved and the upper portion of the body remains in the position of attention with arms at the side.

38. On the command MARK TIME BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE given as the right foot is forward on the ground, squad members shall:

- a. take a half pace with the left foot, placing the foot flat on the ground naturally; and
- b. maintaining the same cadence, bring the right foot into the left in a straight leg manner, not scraping the ground, and assume the position of attention.

39. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall:

- a. bend the left knee so that the thigh is parallel to the ground and the foot at a natural angle;
- b. place the toe on the ground before the heel as the leg is lowered;
- c. continue to mark time until the command FOR – WARD or HALT is given.
- d. avoid stamping feet.

40. On the command MARK – TIME, the two movements are combined.

41. The timing is:

Count: LEFT – IN – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT

Foot: LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT

42. On the command FOR – WARD given as the left foot is on the ground, squad members shall:

- a. maintaining the same cadence, straighten the right leg and assume the position of attention; and
- b. shoot the left foot forward in a half pace, with the toe just clear of the ground, and continue marching in slow time.

43. On the command SQUAD – HALT given as the left foot is on the ground, squad members shall straighten the right leg in quick time and assume the position of attention.

44. The timing for the halt is counted as one in quick time.

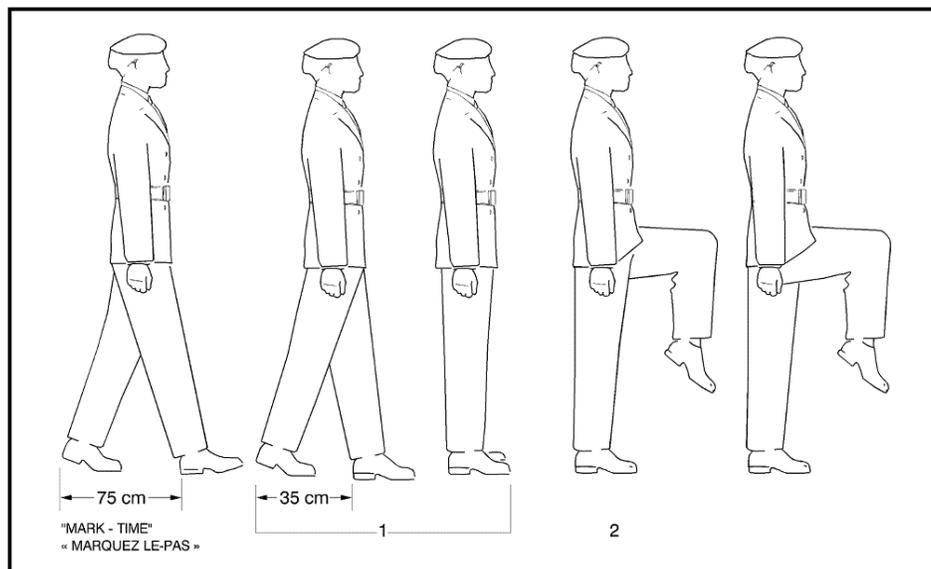


Figure 3-7 Marking Time in Slow Time

45. To mark time from the halt the command shall be, SLOW MARK – TIME.

## MARK TIME, FORWARD AND HALT IN QUICK TIME

46. Marking time in quick time is carried out at the same cadence as for marching (Figure 3-8).

47. On the command MARK TIME BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE given as the right foot is on the ground, squad members shall:

- a. take a half pace with the left foot, placing the foot flat on the ground naturally;
- b. bring the right foot into the left in a straight leg manner, not scraping the ground;
- c. simultaneously, cut the arms to the sides and assume the position of attention; and
- d. maintain the same cadence.

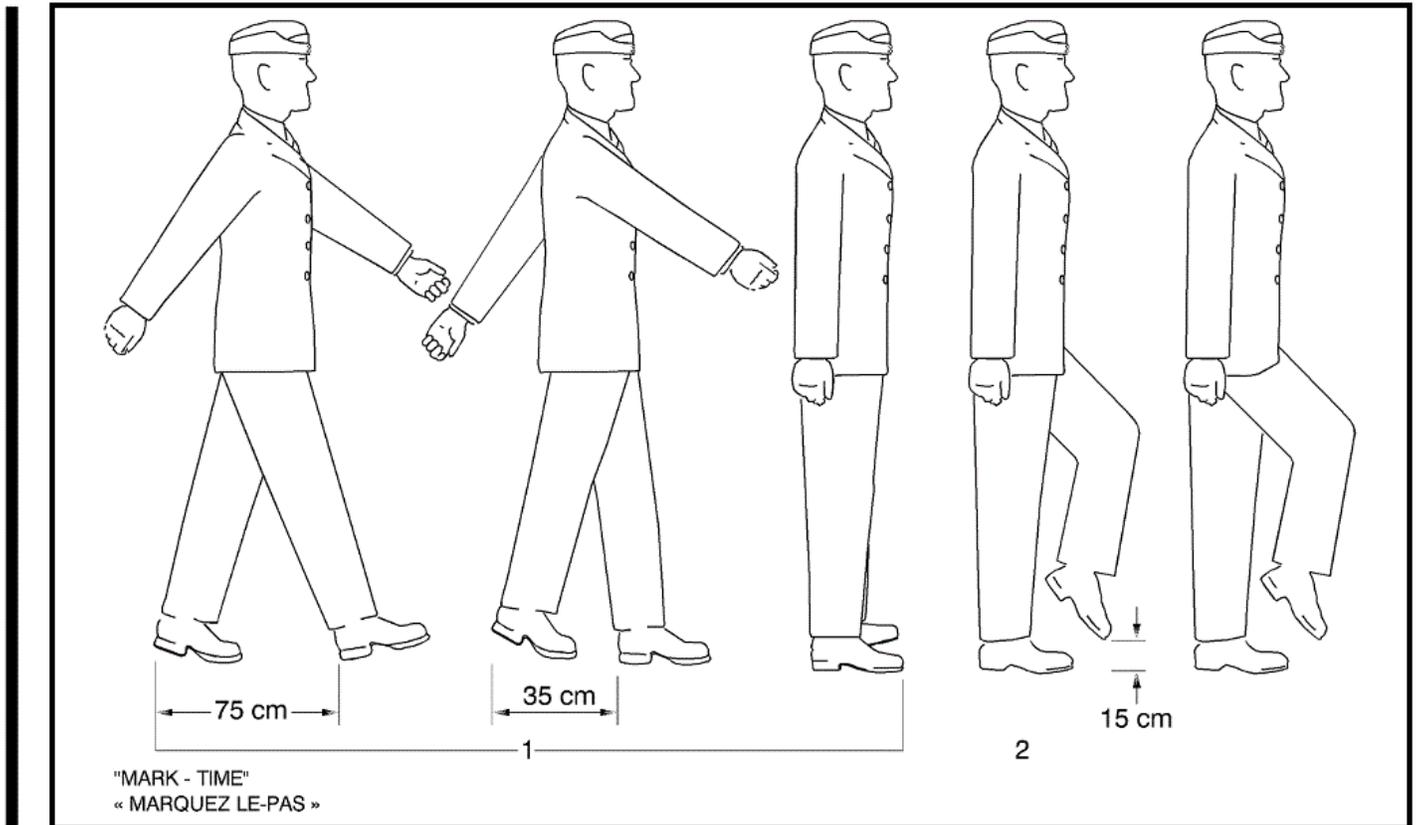


Figure 3-8 Marking Time in Quick Time

48. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall:

- a. bend the left knee;
- b. place the toe on the ground before the heel as the leg is lowered; and
- c. continue to mark time until the command FOR – WARD or HALT is given.

49. On the command MARK – TIME, the two movements are combined.

50. The timing is:

Count: LEFT – IN – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT

Foot: LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT

51. On the command FOR – WARD given as the left foot is on the ground, squad members shall:

- a. straighten the right leg and assume the position of attention;
- b. shoot the left foot forward in a half pace; and
- c. continue marching in quick time, swinging the right arm forward and the left to the rear.

52. On the command SQUAD – HALT given as the left foot is on the ground, squad members shall:

- a. take a further mark time pace with the right foot;
- b. take a further mark time pace with the left foot; and
- c. straighten the right leg in double time and assume the position of attention.

53. The timing for the halt is counted “one, one-two”.

54. To mark time from the halt the command shall be, QUICK MARK – TIME.

## WHEELS

55. As illustrated in Figure 3-9, on the command RIGHT (LEFT) – WHEEL, the leading file of threes wheels around one quarter of the circumference of a circle having a radius of 1.25 m, changing direction by 90 degrees.

56. The inner rank shall step short, the center rank shall maintain the length of pace and the outside rank shall step out, without altering the cadence, to enable the file to wheel in line.

57. Dressing is maintained by the inner flank while wheeling. The head will be kept to the front.

58. When the leading file has wheeled 90 degrees, it shall march in the new direction, resuming the normal pace. On completion of the wheel, the directing flank shall be confirmed or indicated by order, BY THE RIGHT (LEFT), normally maintaining the directing flank noted in paragraph 11.

59. The remaining files shall follow the lead file, wheeling at exactly the same point.

60. If the squad is ordered to halt or mark time, and only part of the squad has completed the wheel, the squad shall remain in this position unless the command REAR FILES – COVER is ordered. On the command REAR FILES – COVER, by taking short quick paces with the left foot first, the files at the rear cover off the files that are facing the new direction.

61. When it is desired to wheel less than an angle of 90 degrees, the command FOR – WARD is ordered when the leading file is facing the required direction.

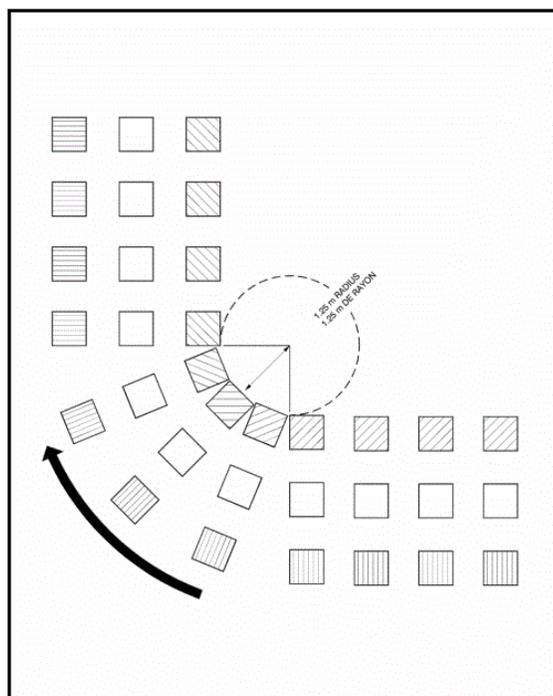


Figure 3-9 Wheeling

## CHANGE STEP ON THE MARCH

62. In slow time, on the command CHANGE STEP BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE given as the right foot is forward and on the ground, squad members shall:

- a. complete a half pace with the left foot;
- b. force the weight forward on the left foot; and
- c. raise the right heel off the ground.

63. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall:

- a. bring the right foot forward in quick time by bending the right knee;
- b. straighten the right leg in quick time and place the right foot smartly beside the left; and
- c. as the right foot strikes the ground, shoot the left foot forward in a half pace just above the ground with the toe pointed down as in slow time.

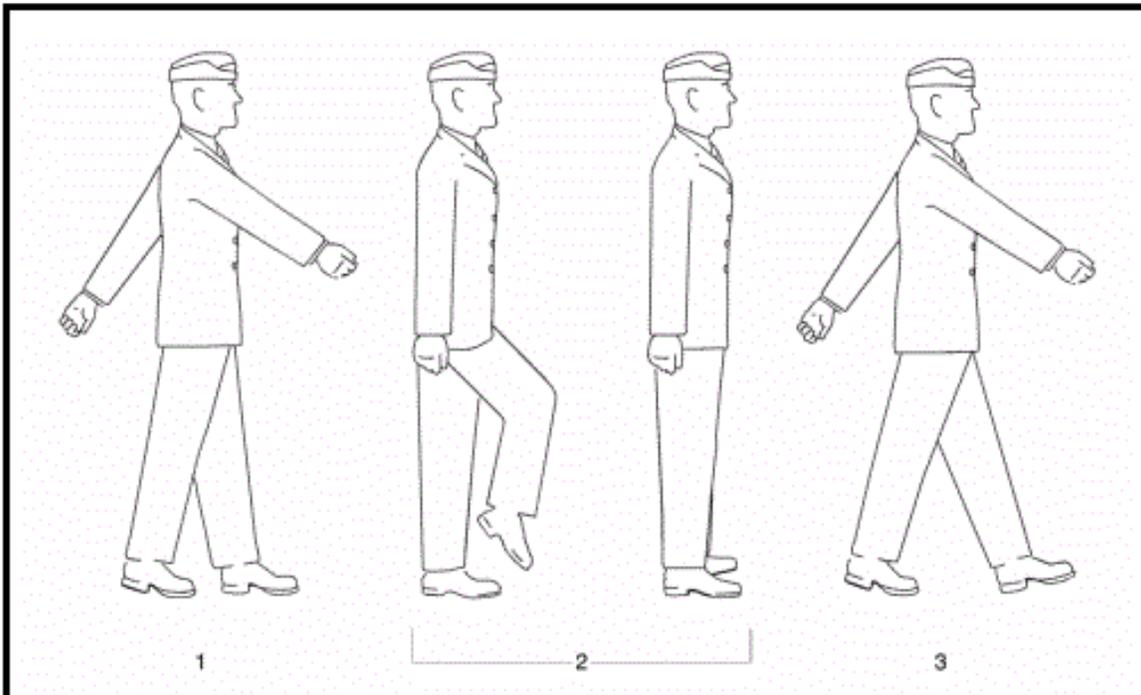


Figure 3-10 Change Step on the March in Quick Time

64. On the command SQUAD – THREE, squad members shall complete the glide pace with the left foot and carry on slow marching.

65. On the command CHANGE – STEP, the three movements are combined. The timing is counted as “left, right, left” in quick time, thus maintaining slow march cadence while changing the step.

66. In quick time (Figure 3-10), on the command CHANGE STEP BY NUMBERS SQUAD – ONE given as the right foot is forward and on the ground, squad members shall:

- a. complete a half pace with the left foot;
- b. swing the right arm forward;
- c. swing the left arm to the rear;
- d. force the weight forward on the left foot; and
- e. raise the right heel off the ground.

67. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall:

- a. cut the arms to the side as in the position of attention;
- b. bring the right foot forward in double time by bending the right knee;
- c. straighten the right leg in double time and place the right foot smartly beside the left; and
- d. as the right foot strikes the ground, shoot the left foot forward in a half pace, landing on the heel with the toe up.

68. On the command SQUAD – THREE, squad members shall:

- a. swing the right arm forward;
- b. swing the left arm to the rear; and
- c. continue marching in quick time.

69. On the command CHANGE – STEP, the three movements are combined. The timing is counted, as “left, right, left” in double time, thus maintaining quick mark cadence.

### CHANGE STEP WHEN MARKING TIME

70. In slow time or quick time, on the command CHANGE – STEP given as the right foot is on the ground, squad members shall:

- a. take two successive mark time paces with the left foot; and
- b. continue marking time.

71. The timing is counted as “left, left-right” in the same cadence as marking time.

### FORM HOLLOW SQUARE

72. The squad shall be in line in three ranks prior to forming hollow square (Figure 3-11).

73. On the command FORM HOLLOW SQUARE, CENTRE RANK RIGHT, REAR RANK LEFT – TURN, the squad acts as ordered.

74. On the command CENTRE RANK LEFT WHEEL, REAR RANK RIGHT WHEEL, QUICK – MARCH, the squad acts as ordered.

75. The command MARK – TIME shall be given when the rear individuals of the centre and rear ranks are one pace in front of the front rank.

76. On the command SQUAD – HALT, the squad acts as ordered.

77. On the command CENTRE RANK LEFT, REAR RANK RIGHT – TURN, the squad acts as ordered.

78. The reverse procedure is used to reform the squad into three ranks.

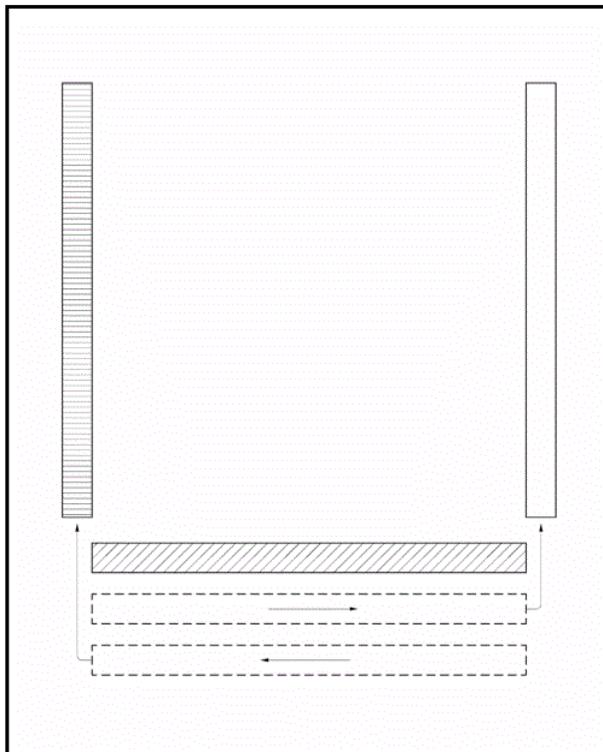


Figure 3-11 Forming Hollow Square

## SALUTE ON THE MARCH WITHOUT ARMS

79. The movements of the salute to the front and to a flank shall be executed as described in Ch 2, paragraphs 36 to 43.

80. When a service member salutes on the march, he shall commence the drill movement five paces before reaching an officer, look directly into the officer's eyes by turning his head in the required direction on the commencement of the salute, and complete the salute one pace beyond him. This permits the officer to return the salute before the member has passed (Figure 3-12).

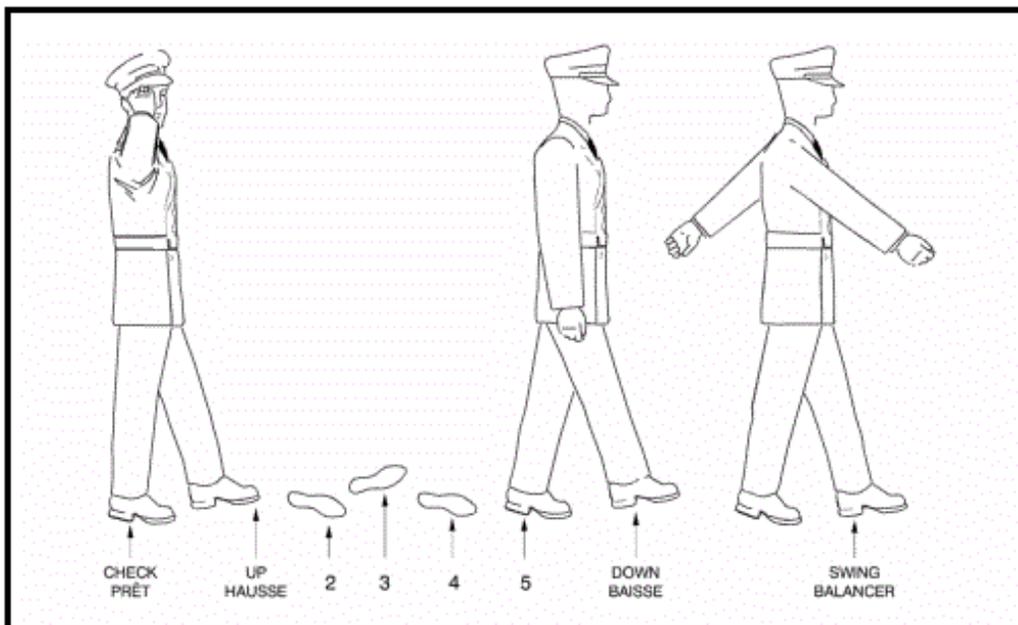


Figure 3-12 Saluting on the March without Arms

81. On the command TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) SALUTE BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE given as the left foot is forward and on the ground, squad members shall:

- a. complete the next pace with the right foot; and
- b. swing the left arm forward and the right arm to the rear normally.

82. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall:

- a. complete the next pace with the left foot;
- b. cut the left arm to the side; and
- c. cut the right arm forward to the side and then up into the salute in one continuous movement. While saluting, the head is turned right (left) as far as possible without straining as appropriate.

83. On the command SQUAD – THREE, squad members shall complete four paces in quick time, ending with the left foot forward.

84. On the command SQUAD – FOUR, squad members shall:

- a. complete a pace with the right foot; and
- b. cut the right arm to the side.

85. On the command SQUAD – FIVE, squad members shall continue marching.

86. On the command TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) – SALUTE, the movements are combined.

87. The timing for the salute is counted as follows:

Count: CHECK – UP – TWO – THREE – FOUR – FIVE – DOWN – SWING  
Foot: RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT

88. When marching by numbers, on all commands the weight of the body is on the forward foot with the rear heel off the ground; however on the command SQUAD – TWO, the weight is on the rear foot with the toe up. The squad shall call the time in accordance with paragraph 87.

**PAYING UNIT COMPLIMENTS WITH A SQUAD ON THE MARCH**

89. As illustrated in Figure 3-13, on the command EYES – RIGHT (LEFT), given as the left foot is forward and on the ground:

- a. squad members shall complete the next pace forward with the right foot and, as the left foot comes forward again and strikes the ground, turn the head and eyes to the right (left) as far as possible without straining and look directly into the eyes of the personage being saluted;
- b. squad members shall continue swinging arms;
- c. the leading person on the directing flank shall maintain head and eyes to the front to keep direction; and
- d. the person in command of the squad salutes.

90. On the command EYES – FRONT given as the left foot is forward and on the ground:

- a. squad members shall complete the next pace forward with the right foot and, as the left foot comes forward again and strikes the ground, cut the head and eyes smartly to the front; and
- b. the person in command of the squad completes the salute on the right foot by checking his arms to his sides and commences to swing his arms on the following pace with the left foot.

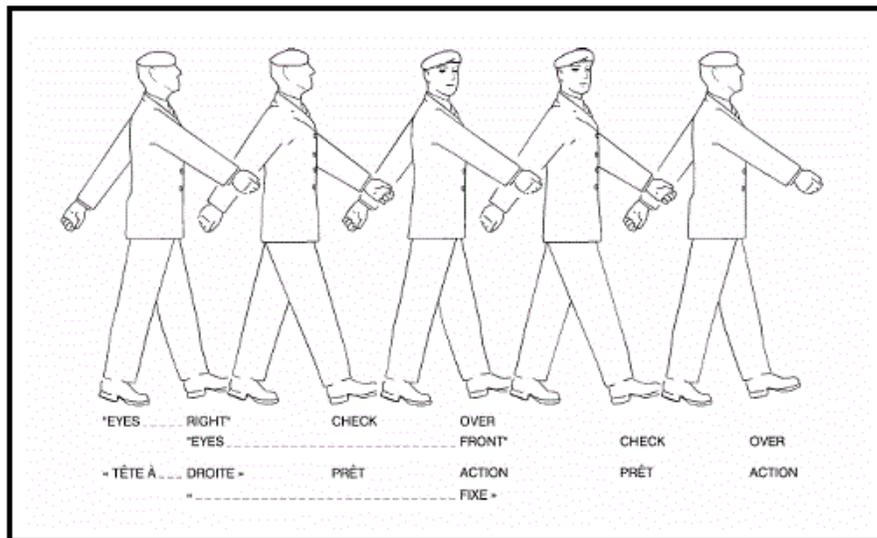


Figure 3-13 Eyes Right on the March without Arms

**TURNS AND INCLINES ON THE MARCH IN SLOW TIME**

91. Turns and inclines on the march are executed to change direction (see Figure 3-14).

92. On the command LEFT TURN BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE given as the right foot is forward and on the ground, squad members shall complete a half pace with the left foot and freeze.

93. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall:

- a. bend the right knee so the upper leg is parallel to the ground;
- b. using the momentum of the knee, force the shoulders 90 degrees to the left to face the new direction, while simultaneously pivoting on the ball of the left foot 90 degrees to the left;
- c. straighten the right leg as in the position of attention;
- d. immediately shoot the left foot forward in a half pace with the toe just clear of the ground;
- e. keep the body and head held up; and
- f. keep the arms, body and head steady.

94. On the command SQUAD – THREE, squad members shall complete the half pace with the left foot and continue marching.

95. On the command LEFT – TURN, the three movements are combined into one continuous movement and the cadence is maintained.

96. The timing is:

Count: CHECK – PIVOT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT  
Foot: LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT

97. On the command LEFT IN – CLINE, the drill described for turning to the left is followed except that the turn is made through 45 degrees.

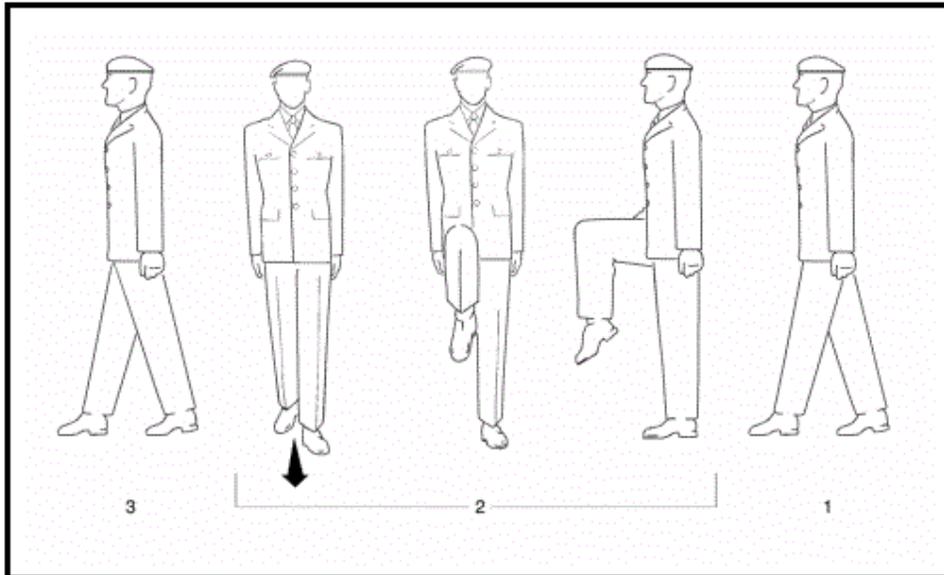


Figure 3-14 Turns in Slow Time

98. On the command RIGHT TURN BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE given as the left foot is forward and on the ground, squad members shall complete a half pace with the right foot.

99. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall:

- bend the left knee so the upper leg is parallel to the ground;
- using the momentum of the knee, force the shoulders 90 degrees to the right to face the new direction, while simultaneously pivoting on the ball of the right foot 90 degrees to the right;
- straighten the left leg as in the position of attention;
- immediately shoot the right foot forward in a half pace with the toe just clear of the ground;
- keep the body and head held up; and
- keep the arms, body, and head steady.

100. On the command SQUAD – THREE, squad members shall complete the half pace with the right foot and continue marching.

101. On the command RIGHT – TURN, the three movements are combined into one continuous movement and the cadence is maintained.

102. The timing is:

Count: CHECK – PIVOT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT  
Foot: RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT

103. On the command RIGHT IN – CLINE, the drill described for turning to the right is followed except that the turn is made through 45 degrees.

## URNS AND INCLINES ON THE MARCH IN QUICK TIME

104. Turns and inclines on the march are executed to change direction (see Figure 3-15).

105. On the command LEFT TURN BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE, given as the right foot is forward and on the ground, squad members shall complete a half pace with the left foot with the right arm swung forward and the left to the rear.

106. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall:

- a. cut the arms to the side as in the position of attention;
- b. bend the right knee;
- c. using the momentum of the knee, force the shoulders 90 degrees to the left to face the new direction, while simultaneously pivoting on the ball of the left foot 90 degrees to the left;
- d. straighten the right leg as in the position of attention;
- e. immediately shoot the left foot forward in a half pace with the toe just clear of the ground;
- f. keep the body and head held up; and
- g. keep the arms, body and head steady.

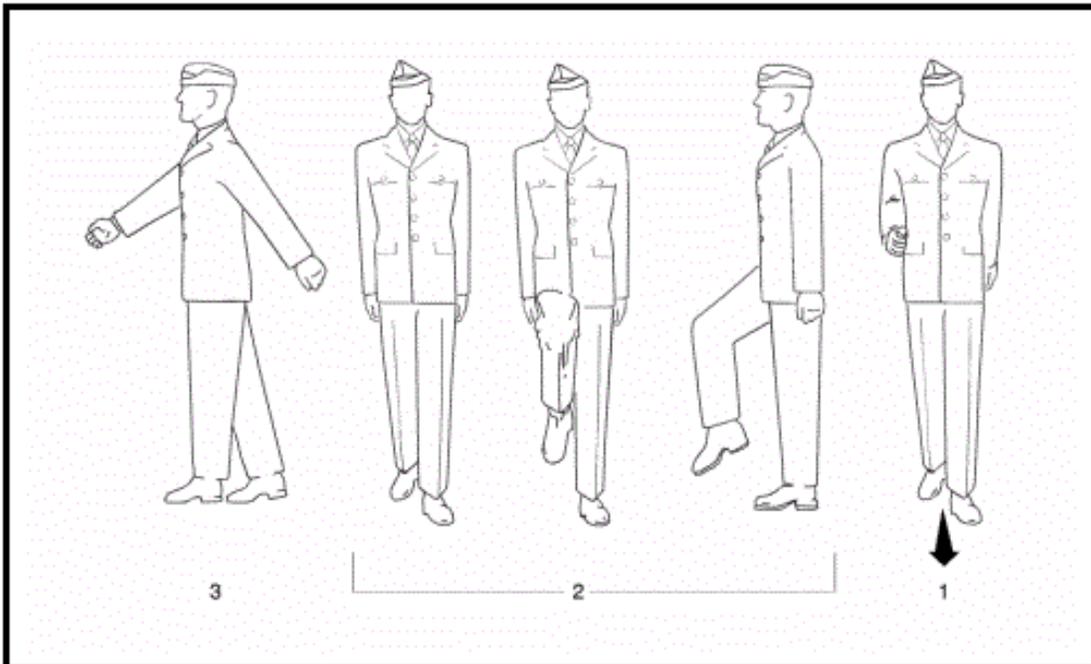


Figure 3-15 Turns in Quick Time

107. On the command SQUAD – THREE, squad members shall complete the half pace with the left foot and continue marching (swinging the arms).

108. On the command LEFT – TURN, the three movements are combined into one continuous movement and the cadence is maintained.

109. The timing is:

Count: CHECK – PIVOT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT  
Feet: LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT

110. On the command LEFT IN – CLINE, the drill described for turning to the left is followed except that the turn is made to 45 degrees.

111. On the command RIGHT TURN BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE given as the left foot is forward and on the ground, squad members shall complete a half pace with the right foot, swing the left arm forward and the right to the rear.

112. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall:

- a. cut the arms to the side as in the position of attention;
- b. bend the left knee;
- c. using the momentum of the knee, force the shoulders 90 degrees to the right to face the new direction, while simultaneously pivoting on the ball of the right foot 90 degrees to the right;
- d. straighten the left leg as in the position of attention;
- e. immediately shoot the right foot forward in a half pace with the toe just clear of the ground;
- f. keep the body and head held up; and
- g. keep the arms, body and head steady.

113. On the command SQUAD – THREE, squad members shall complete the half pace with the right foot and continue marching.

114. On the command RIGHT – TURN, the three movements are combined into one continuous movement and the cadence is maintained.

115. The timing is counted as:

Count: CHECK – PIVOT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT  
Feet: RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT

116. On the command RIGHT IN – CLINE, the drill described for turning to the right is followed, except that the turn is made to 45 degrees.

#### **ABOUT TURN ON THE MARCH IN SLOW TIME**

117. On the command ABOUT TURN BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE given as the right foot is forward and on the ground (Figure 3-16), squad members shall:

- a. take a half pace with the left foot placing the foot flat on the ground naturally;
- b. bring the right foot in to the left, in a straight- leg manner without scraping the ground, to the position of attention;
- c. maintain the same cadence; and
- d. keep the arms to the side.

118. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall:

- a. maintain the arms at the sides;
- b. pivot on the ball of the right foot to force the body through a turn of 90 degrees to the right;
- c. simultaneously, bend the left knee so that the thigh is parallel to the ground; and
- d. lower the leg smartly to the ground to assume the position of attention.

119. On the command SQUAD – THREE, squad members shall:

- a. maintain the arms at the sides;
- b. pivot on the ball of the left foot to force the body through a turn of 90 degrees to the right;
- c. simultaneously, bend the right knee so that the thigh is parallel to the ground; and
- d. lower the leg smartly to the ground to assume the position of attention.

120. On the command SQUAD – FOUR, squad members shall step off in slow time with a half pace with the left foot in the new direction.

121. On the command ABOUT – TURN, the four movements are combined and the cadence is maintained.

122. The timing is:

Count: LEFT – IN – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT  
Feet: LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT

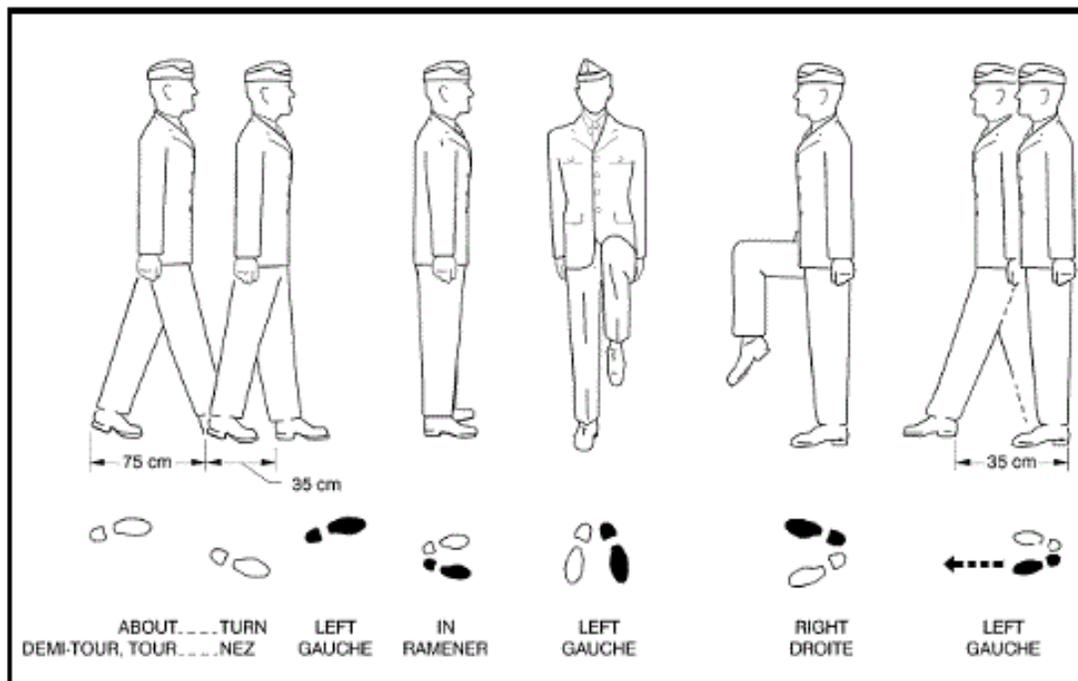


Figure 3-16 About Turn in Slow Time

### ABOUT TURN ON THE MARCH IN QUICK TIME

123. On the command ABOUT TURN BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE given as the right foot is forward and on the ground (Figure 3-17), squad members shall:

- take a half pace with the left foot, placing the foot flat on the ground naturally;
- bring the right foot in to the left, in a straight-leg manner above the ground, to the position of attention;
- simultaneously, cut the right arm down and the left in from the rear as the right foot comes in; and
- maintain the cadence.

124. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall:

- maintain the arms at the sides;
- pivot on the ball of the right foot to force the body through a turn of 90 degrees to the right;
- simultaneously, bend the left knee; and
- lower the leg smartly to the ground to assume the position of attention.

125. On the command SQUAD – THREE, squad members shall:

- maintain the arms at the sides;
- pivot on the ball of the left foot to force the body through a turn of 90 degrees to the right;
- simultaneously, bend the right knee; and
- lower the leg smartly to the ground to assume the position of attention.

126. On the command SQUAD – FOUR, squad members shall step off in quick time with a half pace with the left foot in the new direction.

127. On the command ABOUT – TURN, the four movements are combined and the cadence is maintained.

128. The timing is:

Count: LEFT – IN – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT  
 Feet: LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT

129. When a blank file of one person exists in a squad which is in line, the person shall commence to step short on the cautionary word of command RETIRE (ADVANCE), and execute the about turn with the new leading rank on the executive word TURN.

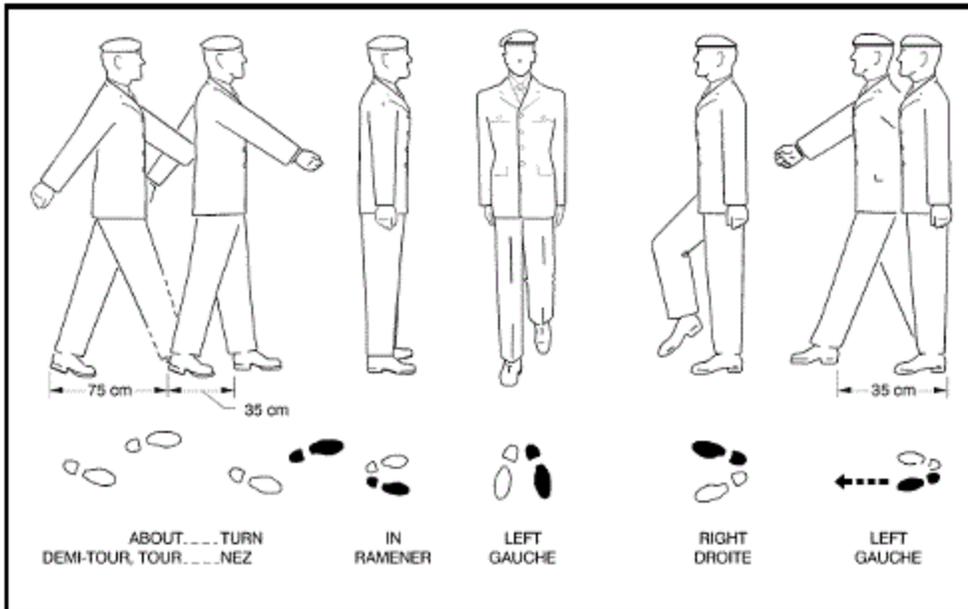


Figure 3-17 About Turn in Quick Time

### CHANGE TO QUICK TIME FROM SLOW TIME

130. On the command CHANGE TO QUICK TIME, QUICK – MARCH given as the right foot is forward and on the ground, squad members shall step forward with the left foot in quick time, swinging the right arm forward and the left arm to the rear.

### CHANGE TO DOUBLE TIME FROM QUICK TIME

131. On the command CHANGE TO DOUBLE TIME, DOUBLE – MARCH given as the right foot is forward and on the ground, squad members shall step forward with the left foot in double time and with the arms in the position for marching in double time.

### CHANGE TO QUICK TIME FROM DOUBLE TIME

132. On the command CHANGE TO QUICK TIME, QUICK – MARCH given as the right foot is forward and on the ground, squad members shall shorten the pace to the standard quick march length while completing four more paces in double time and then break into quick time.

### CHANGE TO SLOW TIME FROM QUICK TIME

133. On the command CHANGE TO SLOW TIME, SLOW MARCH BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE given as the right foot is forward and on the ground, squad members shall complete a half pace with the left foot, with the right arm swung forward and the left arm to the rear.

134. On the command SQUAD – TWO, squad members shall cut the arms to the sides as in the position of attention. The right foot is brought forward in double time, the right knee is bent and the right foot placed smartly beside the left. As the right foot strikes the ground, the left foot is shot forward in a half pace just above the ground with the toe pointing down as in slow time.

135. On the command SQUAD – THREE, squad members shall complete the half pace with the left foot and carry on marching in slow time.

136. On the command CHANGE TO SLOW TIME, SLOW – MARCH, the three movements are combined. The timing is counted as “left, right, left” in double time.

### CHANGE DIRECTION BY FORMING FROM THE HALT

137. A form changes the direction faced by a squad in line, while maintaining its formation (see Figure 3-18).

138. To change direction by forming from the halt to the halt, on the command AT THE HALT, CHANGE DIRECTION RIGHT, RIGHT – FORM:

- a. the leading person on the directing flank turns right;
- b. the remainder of the front rank makes a right incline; and
- c. the centre and rear rank stand fast.

139. On the command QUICK – MARCH:

- a. the leading person of the directing flank marches forward five paces and halts; and
- b. the remainder of the squad steps off, wheeling as necessary to regain their original position to the left of the directing flank, with each successive file halting in succession from right to left, facing the new direction.

140. To change direction by forming, from the halt to the mark time, on the command CHANGE – DIRECTION RIGHT, RIGHT – FORM:

- a. the leading person of the directing flank turns right;
- b. the remainder of the front rank makes a right incline; and
- c. the centre and rear rank stand fast.

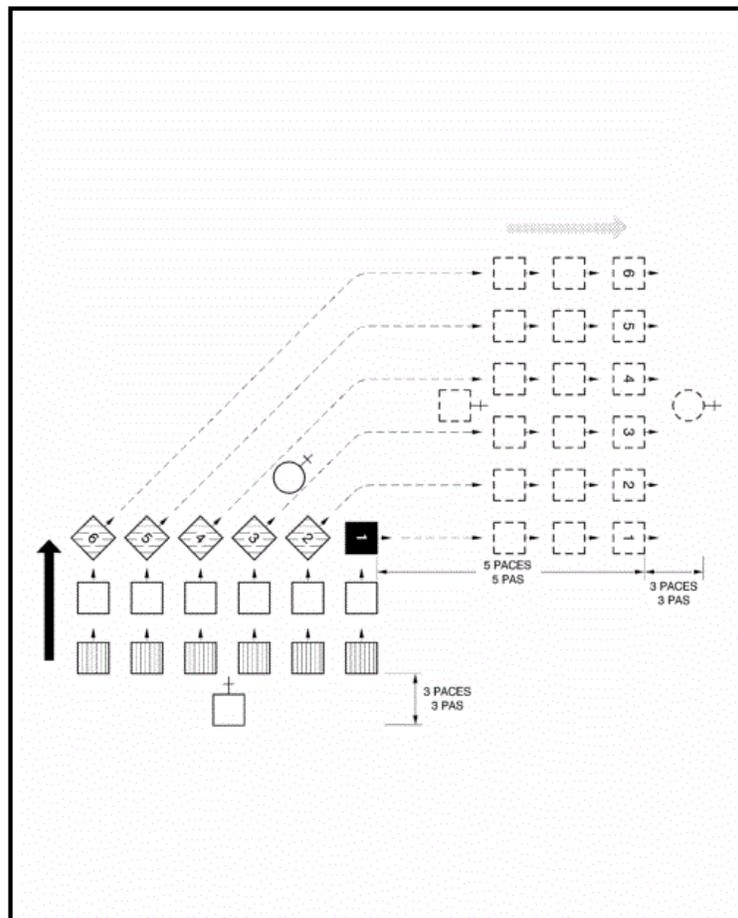


Figure 3-18 Forming from the Halt

141. On the command QUICK – MARCH:

- a. the leading person of the directing flank marches forward five paces and begins marking time on the fifth pace;
- b. the remainder of the squad steps off, wheeling as necessary to regain their original position to the left of the directing flank, with each successive file marking time, in succession from right to left, facing the new direction.

142. On the command FOR – WARD or SQUAD – HALT, the squad acts as ordered.

143. Changing direction by forming to the left is executed as outlined above, except for “right” read “left”.

## **CHANGE DIRECTION BY FORMING ON THE MARCH**

144. On the command AT THE HALT, CHANGE DIRECTION RIGHT, RIGHT – FORM given as the left foot is forward and on the ground:
- a. the leading person on the directing flank turns right, takes six paces forward and halts;
  - b. simultaneously, the remainder of the front rank makes a right incline and steps off toward the new position in line with the right marker; and
  - c. the centre and rear ranks wheel right to follow the leading individual in each file. Each file, as it reaches its position on the left of the directing flank facing the new direction, shall halt together in succession from the right.
145. On the command CHANGE DIRECTION RIGHT, RIGHT – FORM given as the left foot is forward and on the ground:
- a. the leading person of the directing flank turns right, takes five paces forward and marks time;
  - b. simultaneously, the remainder of the front rank makes a right incline and marches toward its new position; and
  - c. the centre and rear ranks wheel right, following the leading individual in each file. Each file, as it reaches its position on the left of the directing flank facing the new direction, shall mark time together in succession from the right.
146. On the command FOR – WARD or SQUAD – HALT, the squad acts as ordered.
147. Changing direction by forming to the left is executed as outlined above, except that the initial command is given as the right foot is forward and on the ground, and the movement is executed to the left.
148. The number of paces moved forward in the new direction on a form is governed by the direction in which the form is to be made. Five paces shall be taken when the form is executed to the left and six paces when the form is made to the right on the march so that the last pace forward is taken with the left foot.

## **FORM SQUAD IN LINE FROM THE HALT**

149. The drill for forming a squad changes the formation of a squad marching in column (etc.) to that of line, while maintaining the squad's direction (see Figure 3-19).
150. To form a squad on its left, from the halt to the halt, on the command AT THE HALT, ON THE LEFT, FORM – SQUAD:
- a. the front left-hand person (the marker) stands fast; and
  - b. the remainder of the squad makes a left incline.
151. On the command QUICK – MARCH:
- a. the front left-hand person (the marker) marches forward five paces and halts; and
  - b. the remainder of the squad steps off, wheeling as necessary, each file taking up its new position to the left of the leading file, facing the same direction and halting together in succession from right to left.
152. To form a squad on its left from the halt to the mark time, on the command ON THE LEFT, FORM – SQUAD:
- a. the front left-hand person (the marker) stands fast; and
  - b. the remainder of the squad makes a left incline.
153. On the command QUICK – MARCH:
- a. the front left-hand person (the marker) marches forward five paces and commences marking time; and
  - b. the remainder of the squad steps off, wheeling as necessary, each file taking up its new position to the left of the leading file, facing the same direction and marking time together in succession from right to left.
154. On the command FOR – WARD or SQUAD – HALT, the squad acts as ordered.



## SQUAD IN THREES FORMING SINGLE FILE FROM THE HALT

158. On the command SINGLE FILE FROM THE LEFT (RIGHT), QUICK – MARCH:

- a. the directing flank marches off in single file in quick time (Figure 3-20); and
- b. the remainder mark time. The leading person of the centre and non-directing flank execute a left (right) incline and lead off in single file when the file on their left (right) is clear.

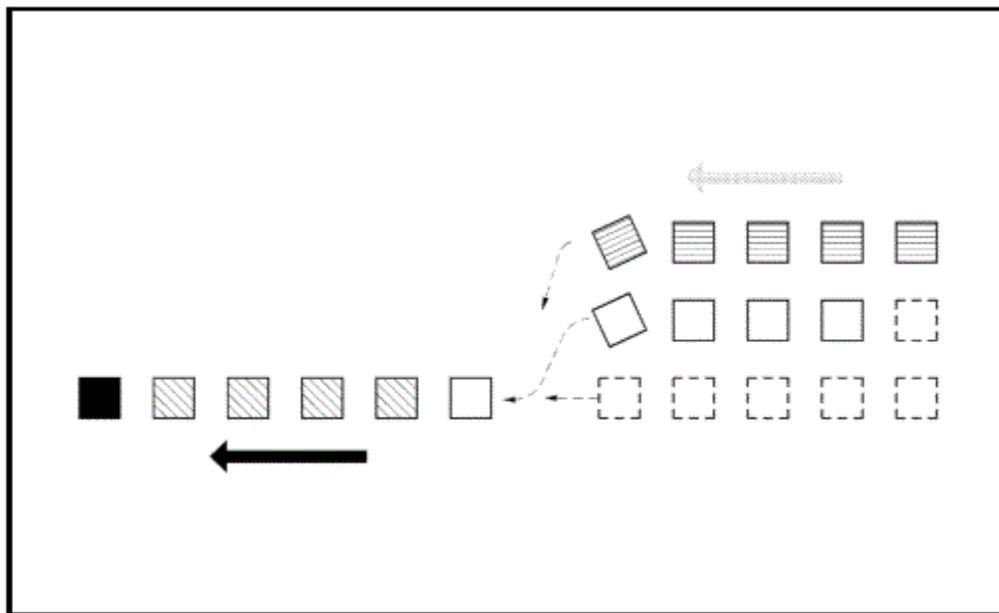


Figure 3-20 Squad in Threes Forming Single File

## SQUAD IN THREES FORMING SINGLE FILE ON THE MARCH

159. On the command SINGLE FILE FROM THE LEFT (RIGHT), REMAINDER MARK – TIME given as the right foot is forward and on the ground:

- a. the directing flank continues marching forward;
- b. the remainder mark time; and
- c. the leading person of the centre and non- directing flank execute a left (right) incline and lead off in single file when the file on their left (right) is clear.

## SQUAD IN SINGLE FILE REFORMING THREES FROM THE HALT

160. On the command ON THE RIGHT (LEFT) REFORM THREES, REMAINDER QUICK – MARCH:

- a. the rank leading the single file stands fast; and
- b. the remainder step off, reform three ranks and halt.

## SQUAD IN SINGLE FILE REFORMING THREES ON THE MARCH

161. On the command ON THE RIGHT (LEFT), REFORM THREES, FRONT RANK MARK – TIME given as the right foot is forward and on the ground:

- a. the leading rank marks time; and
- b. the remainder reform threes and mark time.

162. On the command FOR – WARD or SQUAD – HALT, the squad acts as ordered.

## SQUAD IN LINE FORMING SINGLE FILE FROM THE HALT

163. On the command SINGLE FILE FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), QUICK – MARCH:

- the file on the directing flank marches forward in single file in quick time (Figure 3-21); and
- the remainder mark time, lead off and wheel in single file following the file on their right (left).

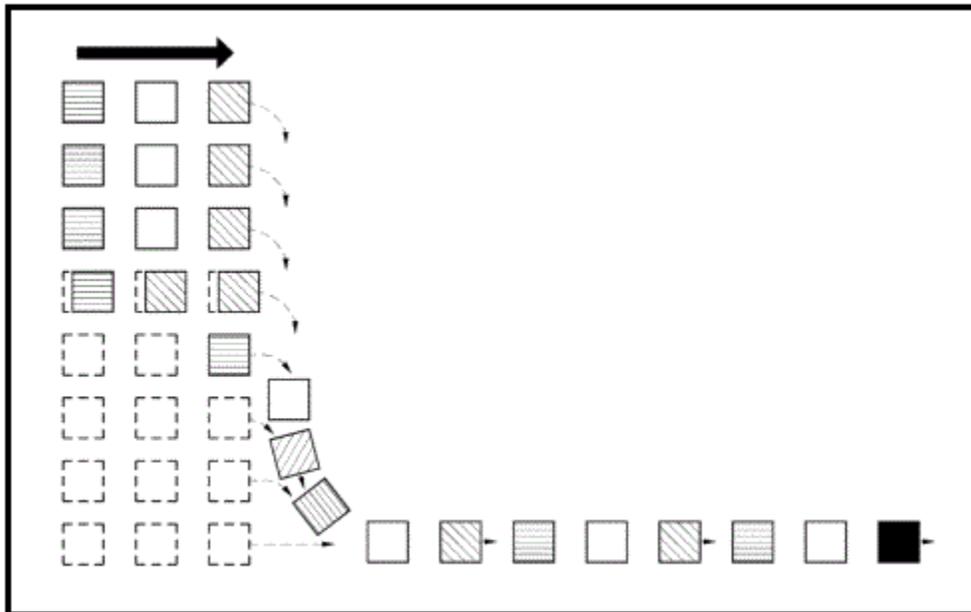


Figure 3-21 Squad in Line Forming Single File

## SQUAD IN LINE FORMING SINGLE FILE ON THE MARCH

164. On the command SINGLE FILE FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), REMAINDER MARK – TIME given as the right foot is forward and on the ground:

- the file on the directing flank continues marching forward; and
- the remainder mark time and then lead off in single file, stepping off with the left foot, when the file on their right (left) is clear.

## SQUAD IN SINGLE FILE REFORMING LINE FROM THE HALT

165. On the command ON THE LEFT (RIGHT), REFORM LINE, REMAINDER QUICK – MARCH:

- the leading file stands fast (Figure 3-22); and
- the remainder step off, reform line and halt

## SQUAD IN SINGLE FILE REFORMING LINE ON THE MARCH

166. On the command ON THE LEFT (RIGHT), REFORM LINE, REMAINDER MARK – TIME given as the right foot is forward and on the ground:

- the leading file marks time; and
- the remainder reform line and mark time.

167. On the command FOR – WARD or SQUAD – HALT, the squad acts as ordered.

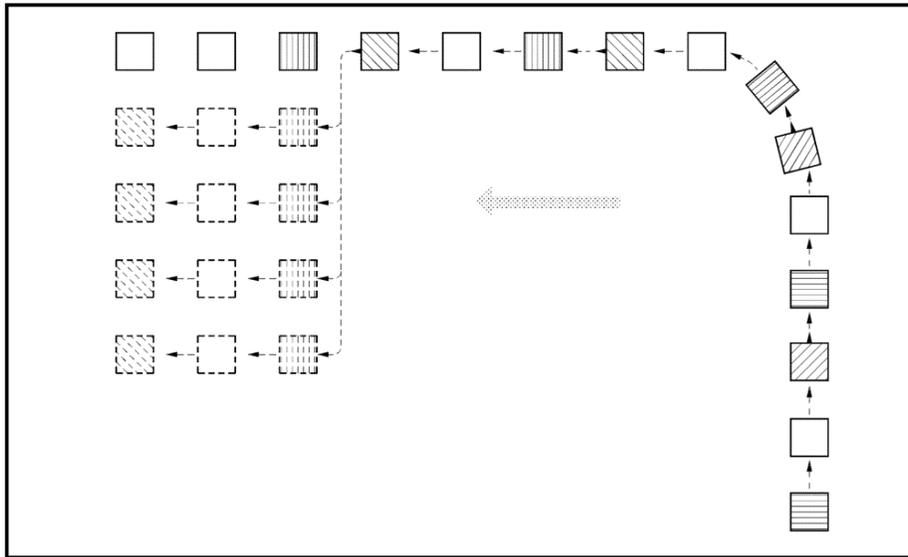


Figure 3-22 Squad in Single File Reforming Line from the Halt

### OPEN ORDER ON THE MARCH IN SLOW TIME

168. On the command OPEN – ORDER given as the right foot is forward and on the ground, squad members shall act as follows:

- a. when in two ranks:
  - (1) the front rank continues marching forward, and
  - (2) the rear rank marks time for two paces and then steps off with the left foot; and
- b. when in three ranks:
  - (1) the front rank continues marching forward,
  - (2) the centre rank marks time for two paces, and
  - (3) the rear rank marks time for four paces.

### CLOSE ORDER ON THE MARCH IN SLOW TIME

169. On the command CLOSE – ORDER given as the right foot is forward and on the ground, squad members shall act as follows:

- a. when in two ranks:
  - (1) the front rank marks time for two paces and then steps off with the left foot, and
  - (2) the rear rank continues marching forward; and
- b. when in three ranks:
  - (1) the front rank mark time for four paces,
  - (2) the centre rank mark time for two paces, and
  - (3) the rear rank continues marching forward.

## CHAPTER 7

### PLATOON, COMPANY AND BATTALION DRILL

#### SECTION 1

#### INTRODUCTION

##### GENERAL

1. Once service personnel have learned individual and squad drill as described in previous chapters, they can function effectively as part of a formed unit on parade.
2. The drill detailed in this chapter allows units to manoeuvre as one in order to carry out any routine or ceremonial task. It is derived from the marching and battle drills formerly used in combat. Thus:
  - a. Units in line once presented their maximum frontage and brought all weapons to bear. Now they use line to show themselves to best advantage to reviewing officers and spectators. It is the most difficult formation to control on the march and units still demonstrate their high standards of drill and training by manoeuvring and marching past with sub-units in line.
  - b. Troops in column reduced their frontage for ease of control or to pass through defiles and along roads.
  - c. Manoeuvres such as changing direction by form and forming platoons (companies) allowed units and sub-units to change their formation in order to present their maximum frontage toward the designated directions.
  - d. The use of advance and retire in line and the positions maintained by officers and non-commissioned officers relative to the ranks ensured that all were aware of the important direction being faced by the sub-unit concerned.
3. As in the past, commanders order the movements their unit is to perform, and non-commissioned officers assist in control. Thus the former take post before their troops, and the latter on the flanks and in the rear. During dressing, non-commissioned officers control the exactness of the drill.

##### PLATOON DRILL

4. The aim of platoon drill is to enable the platoon, when it takes its place in the company, to carry out any sequence of drill movements which the company commander orders.

##### COMPANY DRILL

5. The aim of company drill is to manoeuvre the company together as one.

##### BATTALION DRILL

6. The aim of battalion drill is to manoeuvre the battalion together as one unit.

##### FORMATION DRILL

7. Larger formations, such as brigades, can manoeuvre together by applying the principles of battalion drill. Thus a brigade can parade with its component units in line, in column (or close column) of battalions, etc. Because of space limitations, formations most commonly parade in mass, that is with its component battalions in line, each battalion being in close column of companies.
8. Control is difficult in large formations. Words of command are most often executed in succession by battalions or on an executive command sounded by trumpet or bugle.
9. Since parade commanders order formation manoeuvres and ceremonial based on an extension of the principles discussed in this chapter, formation drill is not otherwise described in this manual.

## SECTION 2

### PLATOON DRILL

#### INTRODUCTION

1. Although the words of commands and detail in this section specifically refer to movements executed in quick time, platoon drill may also be executed in slow and double time.
2. Movements will be executed using either flank as the directing flank except during a wheel when dressing is taken from the inner flank.
3. Details for exercising a squad with and without arms contained in previous chapters are applicable to platoon drill.
4. When changing positions during platoon drill at the halt or on the march in slow time, persons in appointed positions and supernumerary ranks will move in quick time. While marching in quick time, changes will be made in double time.
5. When on parade with arms, the platoon warrant officer may hand the platoon over to the platoon commander with the platoon at the shoulder arms or order arms positions. However, he shall adopt the shoulder arms positions himself. Similarly, whenever the platoon warrant officer is giving orders to the platoon and he is carrying arms, he shall adopt the shoulder arms position.
6. When on parade with arms, it is normal to shoulder arms before moving off.

#### PLATOON IN LINE

7. Regardless of its frontage, when a platoon is formed up in line, the platoon commander shall position himself three paces in front and centre of the platoon and the platoon warrant officer three paces in rear and centre of the platoon.

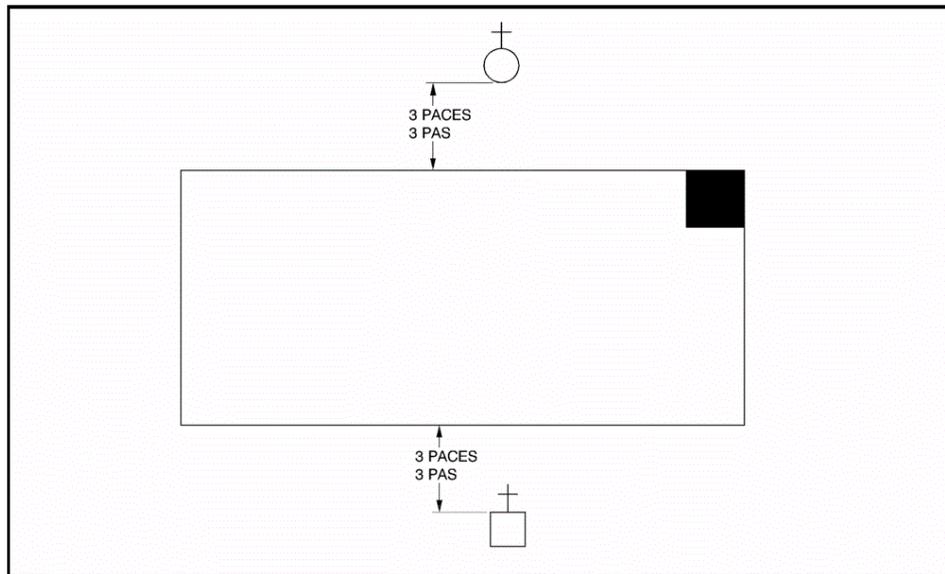


Figure 7-2-1 Platoon in Line

## PLATOON IN COLUMN OF THREES

8. A platoon in column of threes is in the same formation as when in line, but facing a flank (Figure 7-2-2). Column of threes is the formation used by a platoon second in command to move platoons on the march.

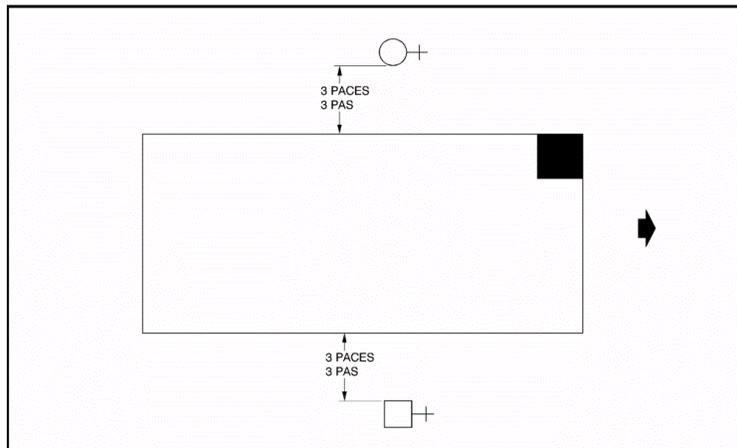


Figure 7-2-2 Platoon in Column of Threes

## PLATOON IN COLUMN OF ROUTE

9. Column of route is similar to column of threes, except that the platoon commander is two paces in front of the centre single file of the platoon and the platoon warrant officer is two paces in rear of the centre single file of the platoon (Figure 7-2-3). Column of route is the formation most commonly used by platoon commanders to move platoons on the march.

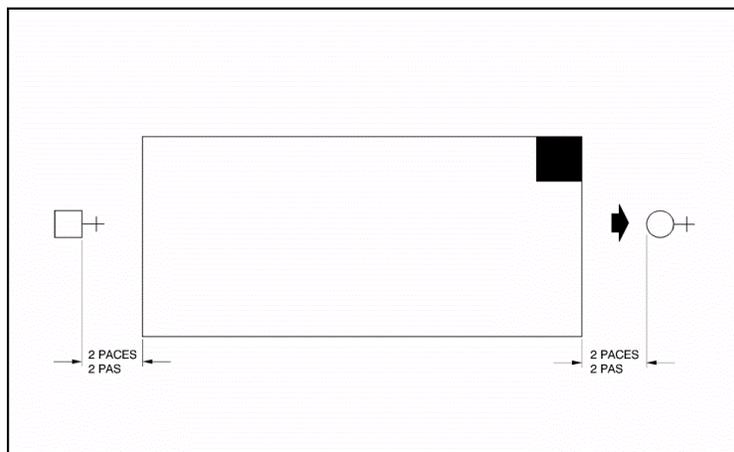


Figure 7-2-3 Platoon in Column of Route

## DRESSING A PLATOON

10. When the platoon commander wishes to dress the platoon at the halt, he shall face the platoon and order **SHOULDER (ELBOW) DRESSING, RIGHT (LEFT) – DRESS:**

- a. The platoon then acts as ordered.
- b. The platoon warrant officer:
  - (1) steps off, wheels to the right and marches six paces to the right of the right flank, wheels to the left and halts, facing and in line with the front rank;
  - (2) turns left and dresses the front rank.  
When the front rank is dressed, he orders **FRONT RANK – STEADY;**
  - (3) turns left, and, keeping his arms at the side, paces off the interval, halts, turns right, and dresses the centre rank. He then orders **CENTRE RANK – STEADY;** and

11. When the platoon warrant officer is in command of the platoon and orders the right dress, the procedure above is followed. The command **EYES – FRONT** is ordered by the platoon warrant officer after he returns to his position in front of the platoon.

## ORDERING A PLATOON ON PARADE

12. A platoon is ordered on parade in a similar manner to falling in a squad (see Chapter 2).
13. The platoon warrant officer may then call the roll, size the platoon, etc.
14. Supernumerary officers, warrant officers and senior non-commissioned officers act as follows:
  - a. The warrant officers and senior non-commissioned officers will form up in a supernumerary rank, three paces behind the rear rank, evenly spaced across the platoon frontage. They will act on the orders of the platoon warrant officer.
  - b. Supernumerary officers will be ordered to fall in by the platoon commander after he has taken over command as in company drill, Section 3, paragraph 24.
15. The platoon shall be handed over to the platoon commander in the following manner:
  - a. The platoon warrant officer calls the platoon to attention as the platoon commander approaches.
  - b. The platoon commander halts two paces in front of the platoon warrant officer, who salutes and, when his salute has been acknowledged, reports the strength, condition, etc., of the platoon.
  - c. Upon being ordered to fall in, the platoon warrant officer salutes and, after the salute has been acknowledged, turns right and proceeds by a series of wheels around the right flank to take up his position in rear of the platoon.
  - d. The platoon commander marches forward two paces to take up his position.

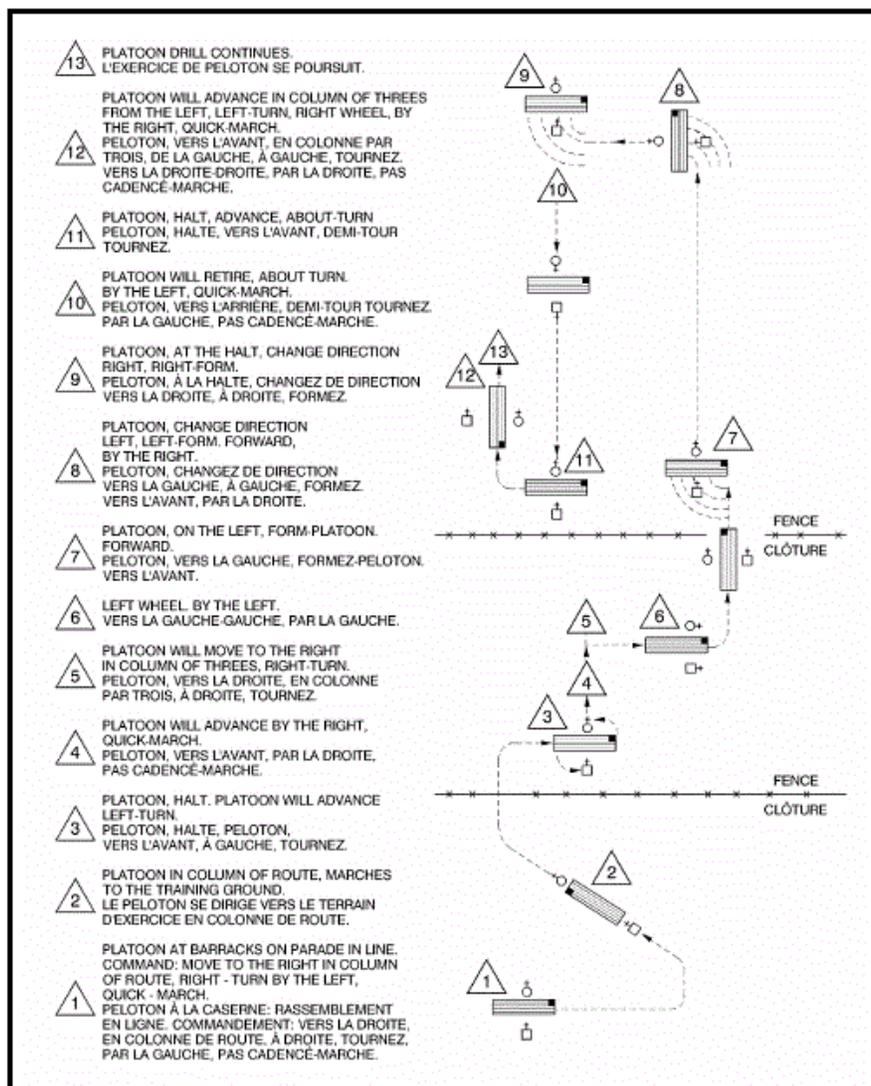


Figure 7-2-4 Platoon Drill

## **PLATOON IN LINE ADVANCING AND RETIRING**

16. In line, the platoon is advancing when the original front rank is leading, and retiring when the original rear rank is leading ([Figure 7-2-1](#)).

17. To advance, the command shall be PLATOON WILL ADVANCE BY THE RIGHT, QUICK – MARCH. The platoon commander and platoon warrant officer maintain their relative positions.

18. On the command PLATOON WILL RETIRE, ABOUT – TURN, the platoon turns about. The platoon commander and platoon warrant officer maintain their position.

## **PLATOON MOVING TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT IN COLUMN OF THREES**

19. On the command PLATOON WILL MOVE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) IN COLUMN OF THREES, RIGHT (LEFT) – TURN, the platoon acts as ordered. The platoon commander and platoon warrant officer turn in the appropriate direction and maintain their positions.

## **PLATOON MOVING TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT IN COLUMN OF ROUTE**

20. On the command PLATOON WILL MOVE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) IN COLUMN OF ROUTE, RIGHT (LEFT) – TURN:

- a. the platoon will act as ordered; and
- b. the platoon commander and platoon warrant officer will turn in the appropriate direction, observe the standard pause and move to their positions in front and rear of the platoon.

## **PLATOON ADVANCING AND RETIRING IN COLUMN OF THREES**

21. The cautionary command ADVANCE (RETIRE) IN COLUMN OF THREES, warn the platoon of a turn, followed immediately by a wheel in the indicated direction.

22. The command shall be PLATOON WILL ADVANCE IN COLUMN OF THREES FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), RIGHT (LEFT) – TURN.

23. This command shall be followed by, LEFT (RIGHT) WHEEL BY THE LEFT (RIGHT), QUICK – MARCH. The platoon wheels as it steps off.

24. To retire, the commands are:

- a. PLATOON WILL RETIRE IN COLUMN OF THREES FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), RIGHT (LEFT) – TURN;
- b. RIGHT (LEFT) WHEEL, BY THE RIGHT (LEFT), QUICK – MARCH; and
- c. on completion of the wheel, the platoon commander normally orders, BY THE LEFT (RIGHT) to ensure dressing by the original front rank.

## **PLATOON ADVANCING AND RETIRING IN COLUMN OF ROUTE**

25. The cautionary command ADVANCE (RETIRE) IN COLUMN OF ROUTE warns the platoon of a turn, followed immediately by a wheel in the indicated direction.

26. The command shall be PLATOON WILL ADVANCE IN COLUMN OF ROUTE FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), RIGHT (LEFT) – TURN.

27. After the platoon commander and platoon warrant officer take up their new positions, this command shall be followed by LEFT (RIGHT) WHEEL, BY THE LEFT (RIGHT), QUICK – MARCH. The platoon wheels as it steps off.

28. To retire, the commands are:

- a. PLATOON WILL RETIRE IN COLUMN OF ROUTE FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), RIGHT (LEFT) – TURN;
- b. RIGHT (LEFT) WHEEL, BY THE RIGHT (LEFT), QUICK – MARCH; and
- c. on completion of the wheel, the platoon commander normally orders BY THE LEFT (RIGHT) to ensure dressing by the original from rank.

## **PLATOON MOVING TO A FLANK, REQUIRED TO TURN ABOUT**

29. On the command PLATOON MOVE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) IN THREES (COLUMN OF ROUTE), ABOUT – TURN:
- a. The platoon will act as ordered.
  - b. If in column of threes and remaining in column of threes, the platoon commander and platoon warrant officer shall turnabout and maintain their relative positions.
  - c. If column of route is ordered, the platoon commander and platoon warrant officer shall turnabout, change into double time, and double to their new positions two paces in front and rear of the centre file (the platoon commander doubling past the front rank and the platoon warrant officer past the rear rank), where they will change back into quick time.

## SECTION 3

### COMPANY DRILL

#### INTRODUCTION

1. A company consists of two or more platoons. It is commanded by a company commander, assisted by a deputy company commander and a master warrant officer. Other officers, warrant officers and senior non-commissioned officers not directly involved with the platoons shall be supernumeraries and form supernumerary ranks as directed by the company commander.
2. Whenever space is limited, intervals and distances between units or sub-units may be decreased.
3. When a company is formed on parade and arms are carried, the platoons and company themselves may be handed over to their respective commanders at either the shoulder or order arms position, except that the master warrant officer and the platoon warrant officer shall adopt the shoulder arms position upon the approach of their respective officers.
4. For simplicity and as an example, this section uses "A" Company, consisting of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Platoons.

#### COMPANY FORMATIONS

5. **General.** Company formations are:

- a. line;
- b. column of threes;
- c. column of route;
- d. column of platoons (only used as part of battalion drill but must be practised at company level); and
- e. close column of platoons (only used as part of battalion drill but must be practised at company level).

6. **Company in Line.** When a company is formed in line (Figure 7-3-1):

- a. the platoons are side-by-side on the same alignment, with a seven pace interval between platoons;
- b. each platoon is formed as in platoon drill;
- c. the company commander is centred three paces in front of the line of platoon commanders;
- d. the deputy commander is in line with the platoon commanders and three paces in front of the second single file from the right flank of the company;
- e. the master warrant officer (right guide) is one pace to the right of the No. 1 Platoon marker, in line with the front rank;
- f. the warrant officer (left guide) is one pace to the left of the left flank of the company, in line with the front rank;
- g. any supernumerary officers are evenly distributed across the frontage of the platoons, in line with the platoon commanders; and
- h. any supernumerary warrant officers and senior non-commissioned officers are evenly distributed across the rear of the platoons, in line with the platoon warrant officers.



8. **Company in Column of Route.** A company in column of route (Figure 7-3-3) is similar to one in threes, except that:

- the company commander is centred two paces in front of the leading platoon commander;
- the deputy commander is centred two paces behind the rear platoon warrant officer;
- the master warrant officer (right guide) is one pace in front of the directing flank of the leading platoon;
- the warrant officer (left guide) is one pace in rear of the directing flank of the last platoon;
- if supernumerary officers are present, they are two paces in front of their respective platoons and the company commander and platoon commanders concerned are one pace further forward than normal to provide room;
- if supernumerary warrant officers and senior non-commissioned officers are present, they are one pace in rear of their respective platoons, while the warrant officer left guide and the platoon warrant officer concerned are one pace in rear of their normal positions to provide room.

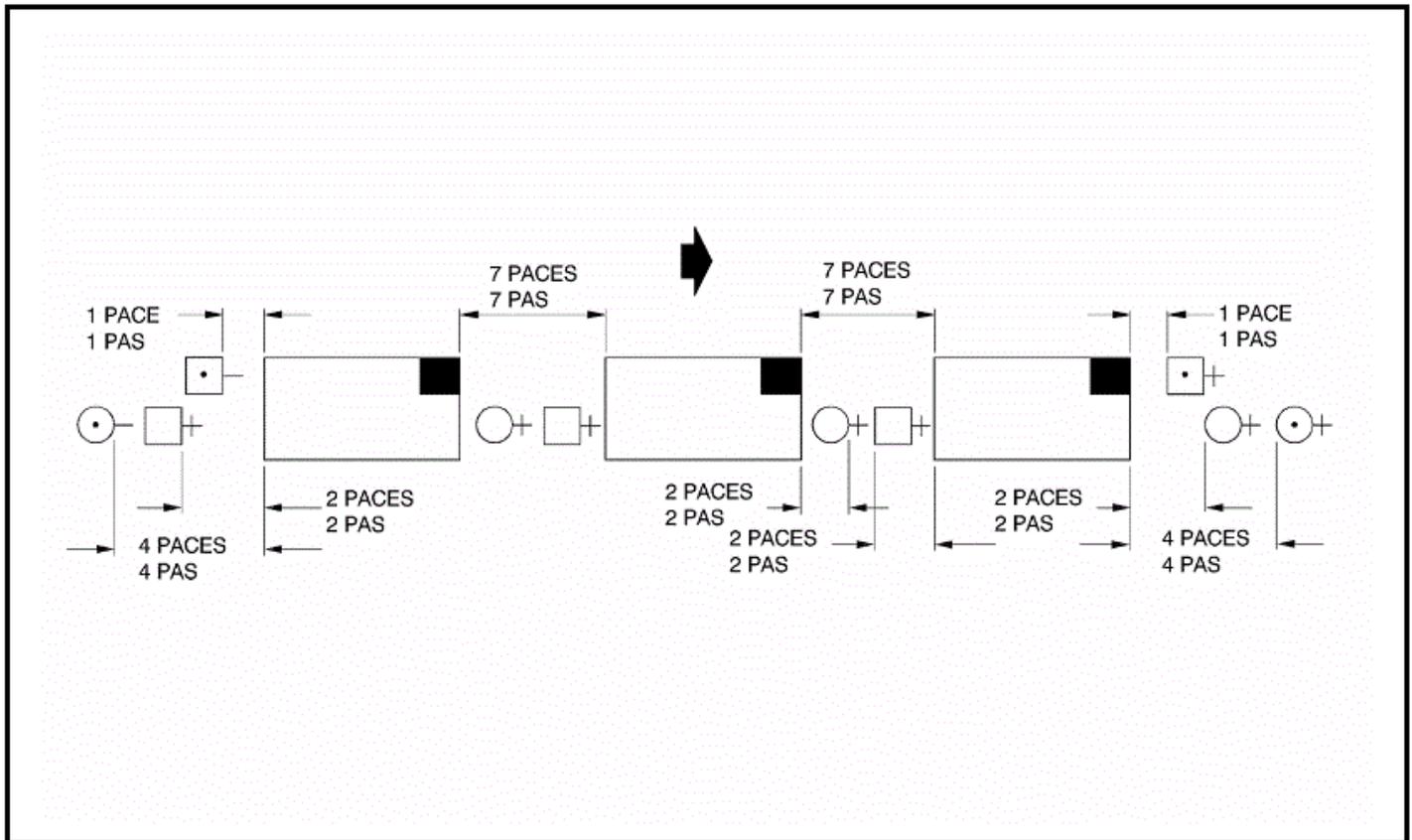


Figure 7-3-3 Company in Column of Route

9. **Company in Column of Platoons.** A company in column of platoons is formed with each platoon in line, one behind the other (Figure 7-3-4). If the platoons are of unequal strength, the leading platoon will be the strongest. The distance between platoons is the frontage of the leading platoon, plus seven paces, the minimum distance is 12 paces (i.e., the distance for close column, see paragraph 10):

- The company commander is centred three paces in front of the leading platoon commander.
- The deputy commander is centred three paces in rear of the rear platoon warrant officer.
- The master warrant officer is one pace to the right and in line with the front rank of the leading platoon.
- The warrant officer is one pace to the right and in line with the front rank of the rear platoon.
- Supernumerary officers are evenly spaced three paces in front of the platoon, in line with the platoon commanders.
- Any supernumerary warrant officers and non-commissioned officers are three paces in rear of the platoon with which they are parading, in line with the platoon warrant officers.

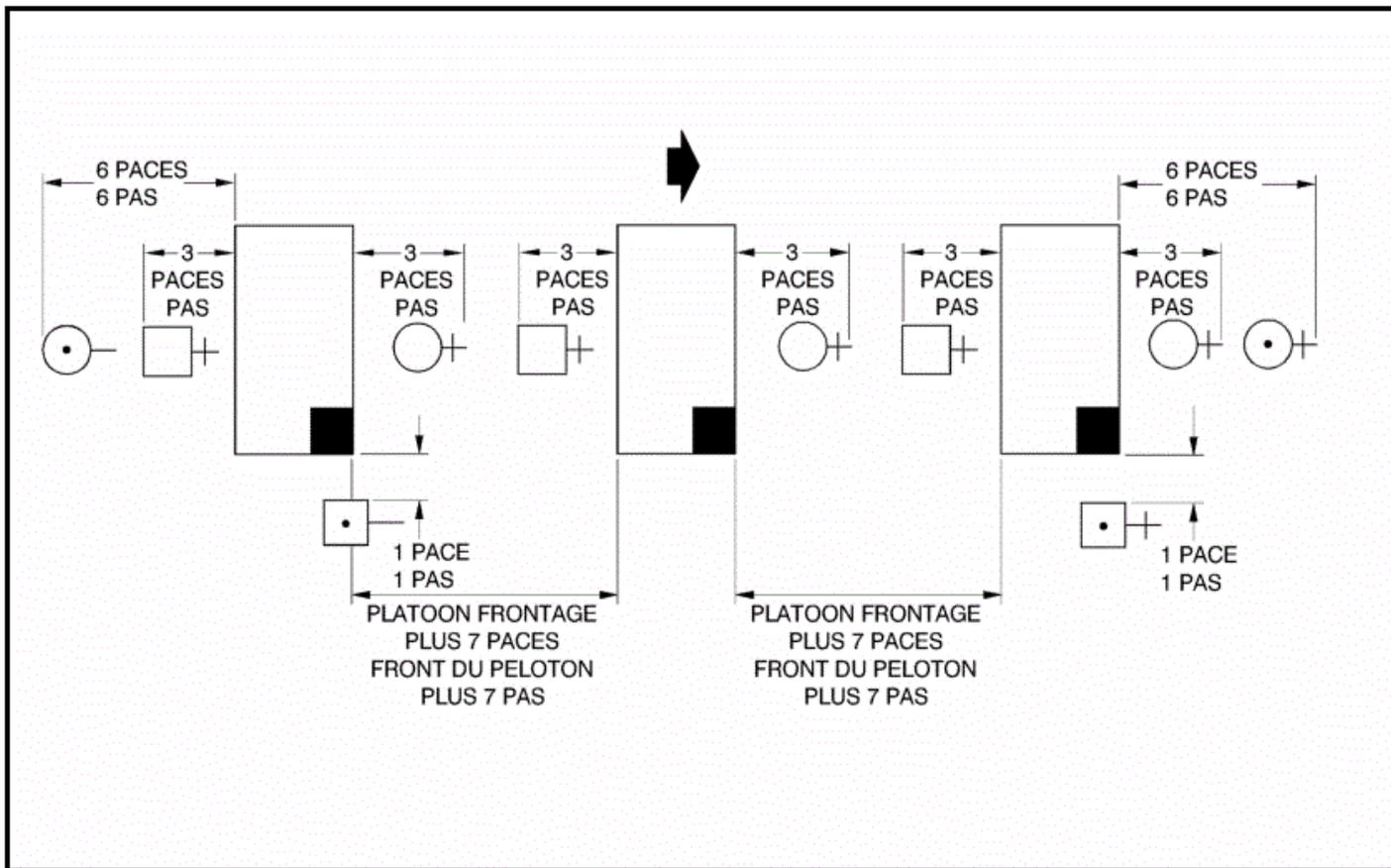


Figure 7-3-4 Company in Column of Platoons

10. **Company in Close Column of Platoons.** A company formed in close column of platoons maintains the same formation in all detail as for column of platoons except that the minimum distance between platoons is 12 paces, however, the distance between platoons may be reduced to suit the circumstances, but remains the same between each platoon.

#### TELLING OFF A COMPANY

11. If troops are not part of a formally established unit and do not parade together regularly, it may be necessary to organize and identify individual platoons. For newly assembled troops, they will normally first be divided into equal groups, often after being sized.

12. The master warrant officer shall assemble the platoons in a convenient order. On the master warrant officers command TELL OFF BY PLATOONS, the platoon warrant officers call out in succession:

- a. No. 1 PLATOON;
- b. No. 2; and
- c. No. 3 PLATOON.

13. The master warrant officer then orders, 1, 2 and 3 PLATOONS SHALL FORM "A" COMPANY.

14. Only the first and last sub-units use the word "platoon". Thus this word indicates the start of the telling off and that all have replied.

## **DRESSING A COMPANY IN LINE**

15. At the completion of all company drill movements, when a company is halted in line, the company shall be dressed.

16. On the command RIGHT – DRESS, by the company commander:

- a. The officers about turn, turn their head and eyes to the left and dress on the second in command, then turn their head and eyes back to supervise the dressing of those under their command.
- b. The platoon warrant officer and supernumerary warrant officers and non-commissioned officers turn their head and eyes to the right and dress on the non-commissioned officer on the right flank, who looks straight to the front.
- c. The members in the ranks dress by the right; the right hand single file of the company look straight to their front.
- d. The platoon warrant officers of No. 2 and 3 Platoons shall pace off the proper interval between the platoon on their right and their own platoon and position their markers accordingly. Upon completion, they shall return to their normal positions in line and dress by their right.
- e. The master warrant officer turns right and marches five paces to the right of the company, about turns and dresses each rank in succession in a similar manner to dressing a platoon as detailed in Section 2, paragraph 11.
- f. When the master warrant officer orders REAR RANK – STEADY, the company commander shall give the command EYES – FRONT.

17. On the command EYES – FRONT:

- a. officer's about turn;
- b. the master warrant officer returns to his original position; and
- c. the remainder of the company act as ordered.

18. When the master warrant officer is in charge of the company and orders right dress, the platoon warrant officer of the right hand platoon will act as detailed in Section 2, paragraph 11 and dress the company.

## **DRESSING A COMPANY IN COLUMN AND CLOSE COLUMN OF PLATOONS**

19. At the completion of all company drill movements, when a company has been halted in column or close column of platoons, the company shall be dressed.

20. On the command RIGHT – DRESS by the company commander:

- a. All officers about turn and supervise the dressing, at the same time taking up their proper distance and dressing.
- b. The platoons act as ordered
- c. The platoon warrant officers take up their positions six paces to the right of their front ranks as detailed in Section 2, paragraph 11.
- d. The master warrant officer marches forward to a position six paces in front of the right marker of the leading platoon, halts, turns about and ensures that the right hand file of each platoon is covered correctly and then orders RIGHT FLANK – STEADY.

21. On the command RIGHT FLANK – STEADY, the platoon warrant officers dress their platoons normally. When the dressing has been completed, the platoon WOs shall, in succession, order NO. 1 PLATOON – STEADY; NO. 2 – STEADY; NO. 3 PLATOON – STEADY.

22. On the command NO. 3 PLATOON – STEADY, the company commander orders "A" COMPANY, EYES – FRONT.

23. On the command "A" COMPANY, EYES – FRONT:

- a. officer's about turn;
- b. the master warrant officer returns to his original position;
- c. the platoon warrant officers return to their normal positions; and
- d. the remainder of the company acts as ordered.

## FORMING UP A COMPANY

24. Prior to forming the company, the platoon warrant officers call the roll and inspect their platoons. They then position their platoons (sized, if so ordered) as directed by the master warrant officer, normally at the edge of the parade ground. They shall report their platoon strengths to the master warrant officer prior to the markers being called.

25. A company may be formed up in one of the following formations:

- a. line;
- b. column of platoon; and
- c. close column of platoons.

26. The company is normally formed up in the centre of the allotted parade ground. Knowing the company's strength and frontage, the master warrant officer selects the position to fall in the markers, by:

- a. dividing the frontage of the company's leading (and largest) platoon by two and marching off an equal number of paces to the right flank from where the company will be centred, for column or close column of platoons, and
- b. dividing the company's frontage, including intervals, in two and marching the appropriate number of paces to the right flank, for line.

27. The words of command and the action taken to form up a company are detailed in Table 7-3-1.

No.	Command	By	Action	Remarks
1			The MWO marches to and halts in a position three paces to the left of and facing the position to be occupied by the marker of No. 1 Platoon.	The platoons are normally positioned at the edge of the parade ground, standing easy. The MWO shall face the future position of the front rank if the company is to form up in line, and the right flank if the company is to form up in (close) column of platoons.
2	MARKERS	MWO	The platoon markers come to attention, shoulder arms, and march onto the parade ground. The marker of No. 1 Platoon halts three paces in front of and facing the MWO. The remainder halt on the left of the No. 1 Platoon marker and dress to the right at shoulder dressing. Upon completion of dressing they look to the front in succession from the right. The markers remain at the shoulder arms.	Platoons formed on the edge of the parade ground adopt the stand at ease position. Standard pauses are observed between drill movements.
3	MARKERS – NUMBER	MWO	Markers number in succession from the right, e.g. “one”, “two”, etc.	
4	NO. 1 PLATOON, RIGHT, REMAINDER LEFT – TURN	MWO	No. 1 Platoon marker turns right, the remainder turn left.	The MWO specifies the number of paces to be taken by Nos. 2 and 3 Platoon markers after completion of the left turn.
5	NO. 1 PLATOON, STAND FAST, REMAINDER, QUICK – MARCH	MWO	No. 1 Platoon marker stands fast, the remainder quick march the required distance and halt.	
6	NO. 1 PLATOON, STAND FAST, REMAINDER ABOUT – TURN	MWO	No. 1 Platoon marker stands fast, the remainder about turn and cover off the No. 1 Platoon marker.	The MWO by wheeling, marches out six paces in front of No. 1 Platoon marker and ensures the markers are covered off.
7	MARKERS – STEADY	MWO	The markers stand fast.	If the company is being formed up in line, the MWO shall proceed as detailed in No. 7a. If in column or close column, the MWO turns right, marches to and halts in a position six paces in front and centre of where the front platoon will be and turns left, facing the future company position. The MWO then proceeds as detailed in No 8.
7a	MARKERS, LEFT – TURN	MWO	The markers turn left.	This order places the markers in line. The MWO then, by wheeling, positions himself six paces in front of and facing the future centre of the company.
8	COMPANY, FALL – IN	MWO	The platoon WOs come to attention, about turn, facing their respective platoons together.	
9	NO. 1 PLATOON, ATTEN – TION	No. 1 PI WO	The platoon acts as ordered.	Nos. 2 and 3 Platoon WOs order their platoons to attention in succession, following No. 1 Platoon.
10	NO. 1 PLATOON, SHOULDER – ARMS	No. 1 PI WO	The platoon acts as ordered.	Nos. 2 and 3 Platoon WOs similarly order their platoons in succession following No. 1 Platoon.
11	NO. 1 PLATOON, (RIGHT – TURN;) QUICK – MARCH	No. 1 PI WO	The platoon acts as ordered and marches.	As above.

12	NO. 1 PLATOON – HALT	No. 1 PI WO	The platoon halts on its marker.	As above. As the platoons fall in, the officers move to the parade ground and begin the promenade, normally on the flank.
13	NO. 1 PLATOON, ADVANCE, LEFT – TURN	No. 1 PI WO	The platoon acts as ordered.	As above. As the No. 3 Platoon WO gives the command LEFT – TURN, all three WOs will turn about and face the front together.
14	COMPANY, ORDER – ARMS	MWO	The company acts as ordered.	
15	COMPANY, OPEN ORDER – MARCH	MWO	The company acts as ordered.	
16	COMPANY, RIGHT – DRESS	MWO	The company acts as ordered.	The MWO and platoon WOs dress the company.
17	COMPANY, EYES – FRONT	MWO	The company acts as ordered.	
18	REPORT YOUR – PLATOONS	MWO	Platoons WOs report their platoons.	Platoons WOs, when indicating their platoons, shall use the procedure for telling off platoons. Meanwhile, the officers position themselves ready to fall in. The deputy company commander (DComd) shall position himself two paces behind the MWO.
19			The MWO turns about, salutes and reports the company to the DComd. The DComd orders the MWO to fall in. The MWO salutes, turns right and marches to his position on parade. The DComd takes two paces forward to assume MWO's former position.	All salutes are acknowledged. The DComd shall wait until the MWO has adopted his new position before giving any further commands.
20	OFFICERS, FALL – IN	DComd	The officers acts as ordered.	Platoon WOs report their platoons and, after being ordered to fall in, turn right and march to their new positions. The company is now ready, at the appointed time, to receive its company commander (Coy Comd). The latter marches onto the parade ground and positions himself two paces from the DComd. The DComd turns about and calls the company to attention as the Coy Comd approaches.
21	— COMPANY, ATTEN – TION	DComd	The DComd salutes and reports the company to its commander. The Coy Comd orders the DComd to fall in. The DComd salutes, turns right and by a succession of wheels marches to his position on parade. The Coy Comd steps forward two paces adopting the position formerly occupied by the DComd.	All salutes are acknowledged. The Coy Comd waits until the DComd has adopted his new position before issuing any further orders.
22	— COMPANY, STAND AT – EASE	Coy Comd	The company acts as ordered.	The Coy Comd carries on by inspecting the platoons, having the platoon commanders inspect their own platoons, or proceeding with training or ceremonial.

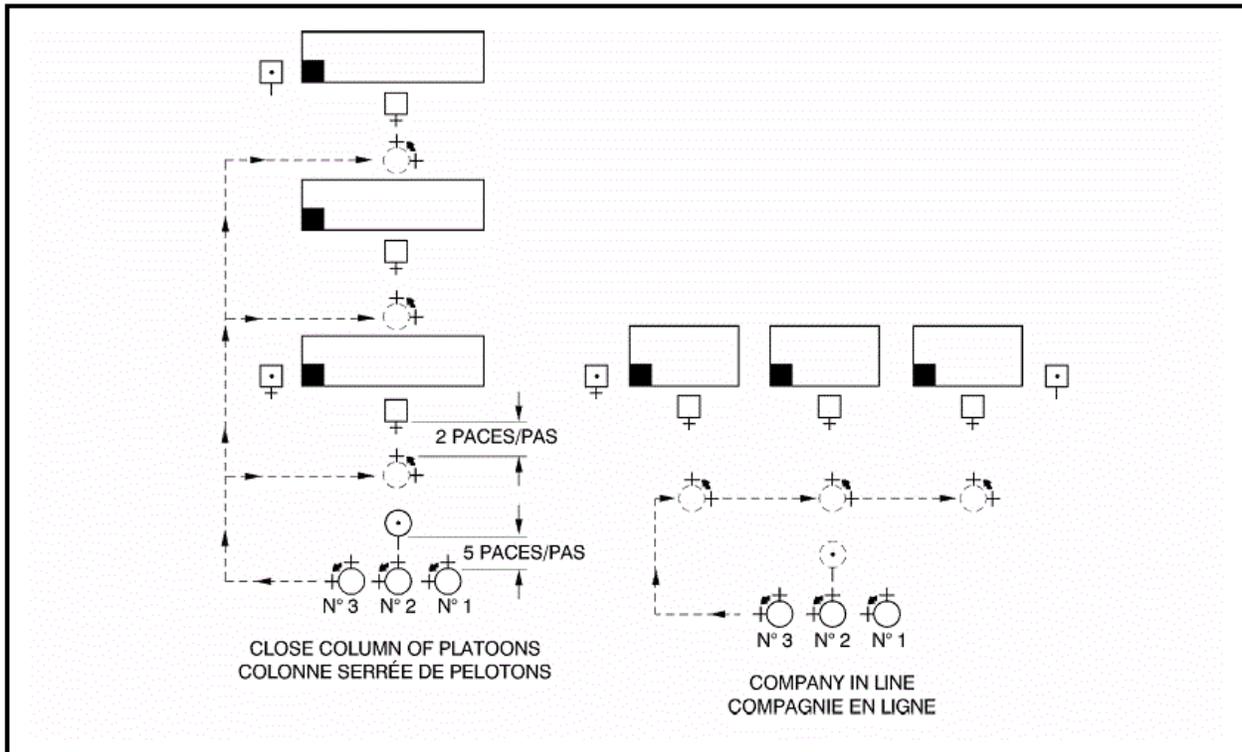


Figure 7-3-5 Officers Fall in

28. The officers may commence promenading after the platoons have fallen in (Table 7-3-1, Item 12; see also Chapter 9, Section 1, paragraph 7). They continue until the deputy commander is ready to assume command of the company from the master warrant officer.

29. The platoon commanders and supernumerary officers position themselves five paces in rear of and centred on the deputy commander. Dressing is automatic and officers stand at ease in succession from the right.

30. After the deputy commander has ordered the master warrant officer to fall in and has moved to the master warrant officer's former position, he will turn about and order the officers to fall in.

31. On the command OFFICERS FALL – IN by the deputy commander, the officers come to attention, salute, turn left and march to their respective platoons, approaching their platoon warrant officers from the right flank front (Figure 7-3-5).

32. Each platoon is handed over to its commander following the same procedure as for a platoon parading independently. Once the platoon warrant officers are in their new positions, the platoons are stood at ease by their commanders in succession from the front (right). On the executive word of command of the last platoon commander ordering his platoon to stand at ease, platoon commander's turnabout and stand at ease together.

### COMPANY COMMANDER'S INSPECTION

33. Inspections are carried out at the open order.

34. When company commanders wish to inspect their companies, they do so one platoon at a time, normally accompanied by the appropriate platoon commanders and the deputy company commanders and master warrant officers. The company commander orders NO. 1 PLATOON, STAND FAST, REMAINDER STAND AT – EASE and then inspects the company, commencing with the platoon ordered to stand fast.

35. As the company commander approaches the platoon that has been ordered to stand fast, the platoon commander turns right and moves to a position three paces in front of his platoon marker, where he shall salute the company commander and report his platoon (Figure 7-3-6). The remaining platoon commanders will observe the company commander, and as he commences inspecting the rear rank of the preceding platoon, they shall turnabout to face their platoon, order their platoon to attention, turn left, and move to a position three paces in front of their respective markers, where they shall salute the company commander on his arrival and report their platoons.

36. When the company commander does not wish to inspect the company personally, he may order the platoon commanders to carry on with the inspection. Platoon commanders then inspect their platoons, accompanied by the platoon warrant officers.

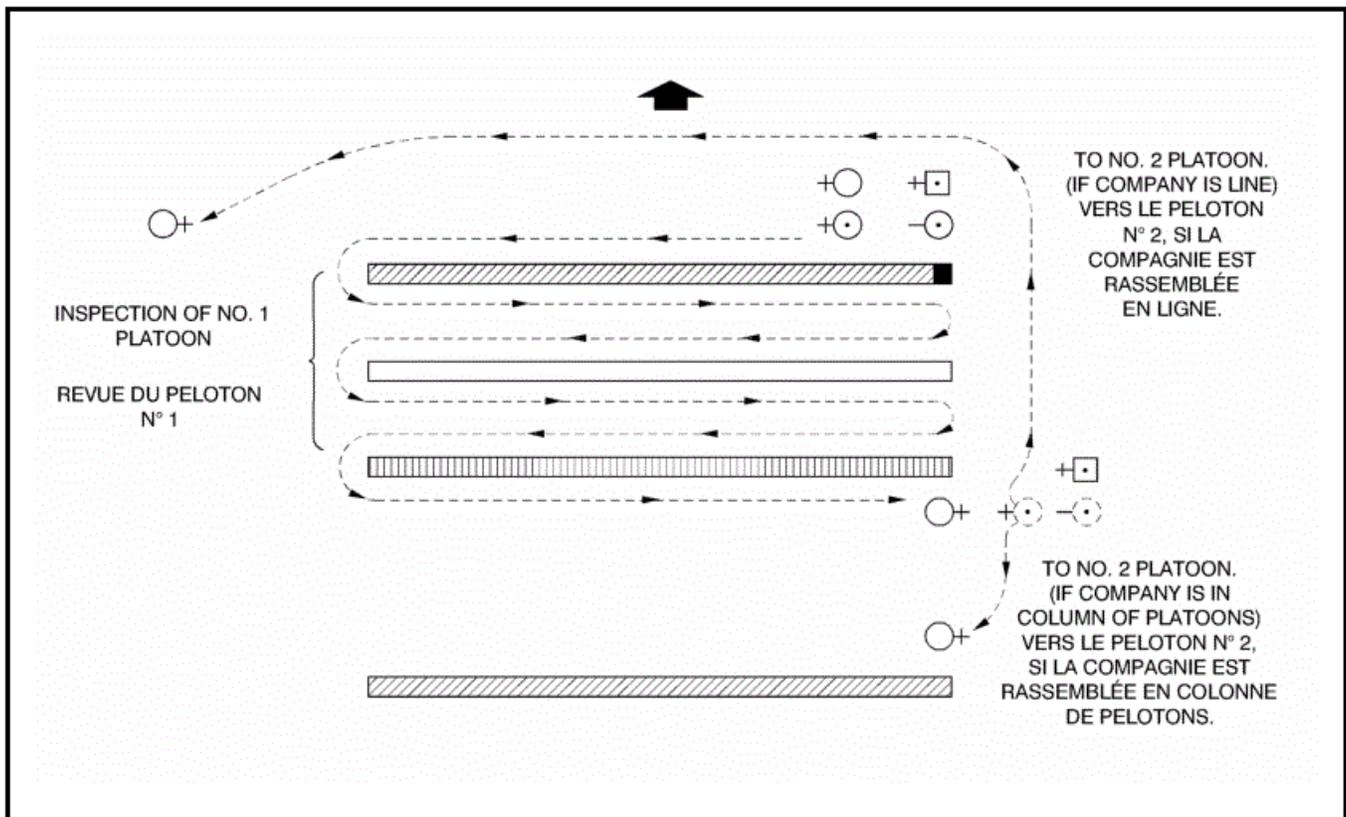


Figure 7-3-6 Company Commander's Inspection: Company in Line, Column or Close Column of Platoons

37. When the inspection of a platoon is completed, the platoon commander shall return to the platoon's centre front, order close order march and stand at ease, following which the platoon commander will turn about to face the front, stand at ease, and await further orders from the company commander.

38. When the inspection of the company is completed the company commander orders "A" COMPANY, ATTENTION, and then:

- exercises the company in drill or otherwise carries on with the purpose of the parade (Figure 7-3-7 and subsequent articles);
- turns the company over to the deputy commander;
- falls out the officers and turns the company over to the master warrant officer; or
- falls out the deputy commander, the master warrant officer and the warrant officer (left guide) and orders platoon commanders to carry on with platoon duties.

### FALLING OUT THE OFFICERS

39. Prior to giving the order for officers to fall out, the company commander positions himself so that officers may halt at the required distance in front of him, with sufficient space left for the platoon warrant to occupy the position vacated by the platoon commander of the first platoon when in column, or the centre platoon when in line.

40. The command OFFICERS, FALL – OUT is given by the company commander when the company is at attention.

41. The officers march by the most direct route and form up in a line, five paces in front of, centred on and facing, the company commander, at arm's length interval (without raising the arm), the deputy commander on the right. When all are present and in line, the deputy commander shall take a half pace forward. As his right foot completes the movement, all officers will observe a standard pause and salute. When ordered by the company commander to DIS – MISS, the deputy commander will step back one half pace. All officers will observe the standard pause, salute and march straight forward off the parade ground.

42. On the command OFFICERS, FALL – OUT, the platoon warrant officers march around the left flank of their platoons and occupy the positions vacated by the platoon commanders. If arms are being carried, the platoon warrant officers shall shoulder arms prior to moving around the left flank and, upon arriving at their new position, they shall order arms.

43. When the platoon warrant officers are in position and the officers have been dismissed, the company commander orders “A” COMPANY, STAND AT – EASE.

44. After the company has been stood at ease, the company commander will call the master warrant officer forward. On arrival, the master warrant officer shall salute, receive instructions and salute again. The company commander then turns and marches off the parade ground. The master warrant officer shall call the company to attention as the company commander departs. The master warrant officer then carries on as instructed.

**COMPANY IN (CLOSE) COLUMN OF PLATOONS FORMING COLUMN OF THREES (COLUMN OF ROUTE)**

45. On the command “A” COMPANY, MOVE TO THE RIGHT IN COLUMN OF THREES, RIGHT – TURN:

- a. the company turns right; and
- b. the deputy commander moves to the position for column of threes.

46. After the deputy commander takes up the new position, the leading platoon commander orders NO. 1 PLATOON, BY THE LEFT, QUICK – MARCH (Figure 7-3-7).

47. The platoon commanders of the second and third platoons, in succession, order NO. 2 (3) PLATOON, LEFT WHEEL, BY THE LEFT, QUICK – MARCH. This command is given in time to obtain the correct distance in column of threes. When reaching a position in line with the leading platoon they order NO. 2 (3) PLATOON, RIGHT – WHEEL, and upon the platoon completing the wheel, order BY THE LEFT.

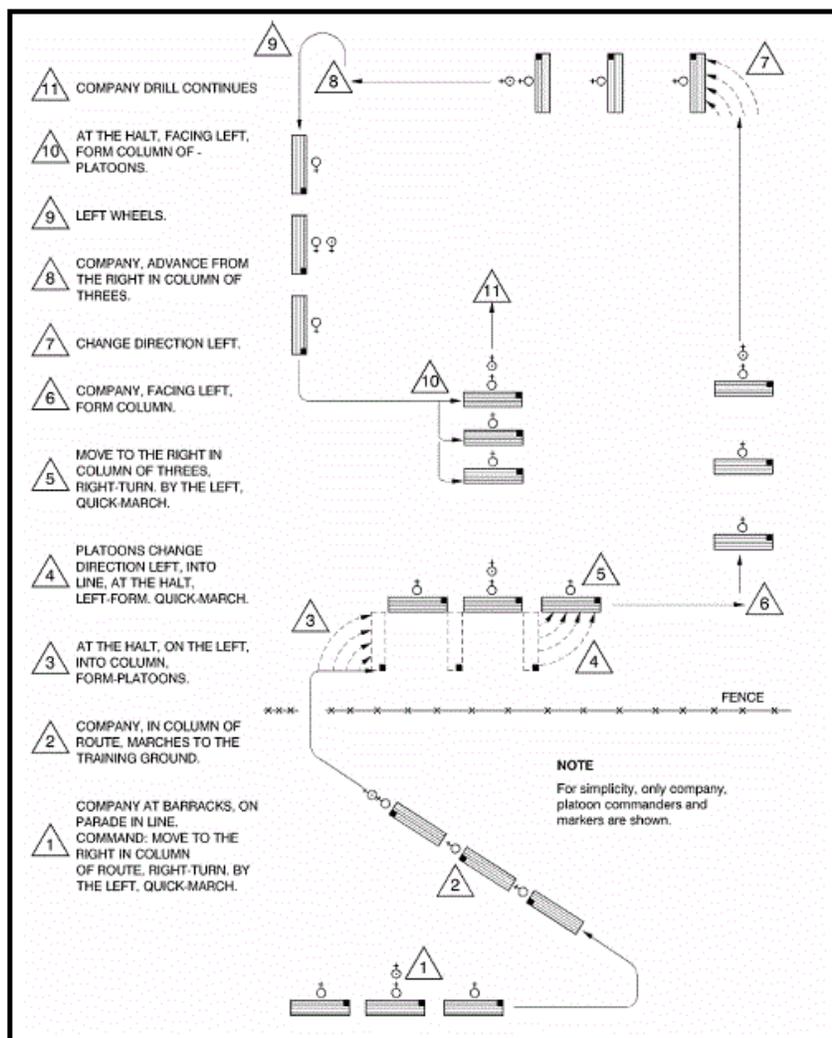


Figure 7-3-7 Company Drill

48. For a company on the march in column of platoons, the command shall be IN SUCCESSION BY PLATOONS, MOVE TO THE RIGHT IN COLUMN OF THREES, after which:

- a. the leading platoon commander orders NO. 1 PLATOON, RIGHT – TURN;
- b. the commanders of the second and third platoons order their platoons to turn right when their platoons arrive at the position formerly occupied by the leading platoon when turning; and
- c. the company deputy commander moves directly to intercept the leading platoon and move to his new position.

49. A company may move to the left in column of threes in a similar manner by exchanging the right and left directions noted above. A company may also be ordered to advance or retire in column of threes from the right or left, platoons wheeling as directed after turning.

50. Similarly, a company may be ordered to move to the right or left IN COLUMN OF ROUTE. When at the halt, the leading platoon commander waits for all officers and warrant officers to take up their new positions before ordering NO. 1 (2) PLATOON, BY THE LEFT (RIGHT), QUICK – MARCH. It is unusual to order a company on the march in column of platoons to move to column of route; if the order is given, officers and warrant officers will double to their new positions.

**COMPANY IN COLUMN OF THREES (COLUMN OF ROUTE) FORMING (CLOSE) COLUMN OF PLATOONS AT THE HALT FACING A FLANK**

51. On the command “A” COMPANY AT THE HALT, FACING LEFT, FORM (CLOSE) COLUMN OF PLATOONS:

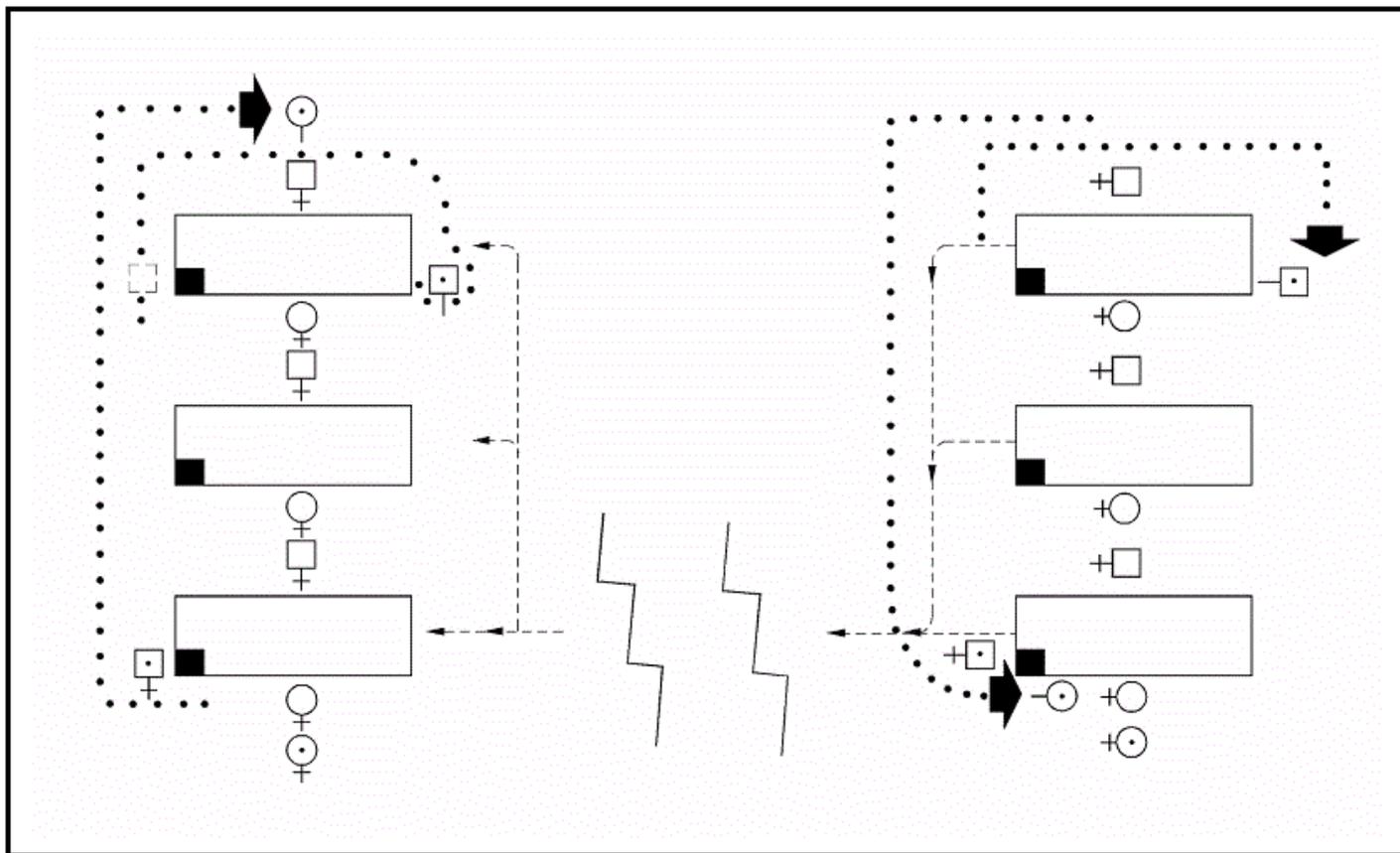


Figure 7-3-8 Company Drill: Column of Platoons to Column of Threes and Vice Versa

- a. The leading platoon commander orders NO. 1 PLATOON – HALT. Upon completion of the halt, the platoon commander will, if necessary, march to his position in line, and face the platoon.
- b. The master warrant officer, after halting on the command of the platoon commander, turns right and paces the distance required between No. 1 and No. 2 Platoon and halts.

52. The second platoon commander orders NO. 2 PLATOON, RIGHT – WHEEL, ensuring there is sufficient clearance from the left flank of No. 1 Platoon. The third platoon commander wheels his platoon right on the same ground on which the second platoon wheeled (Figure 7-3-8).

53. When the marker of the second platoon is opposite the master warrant officer, the platoon commander orders NO. 2 PLATOON, LEFT – WHEEL. The platoon is halted one pace short of where the master warrant officer is standing and the platoon commander moves to his position in line if necessary and faces the platoon.

54. After the second platoon halts, the master warrant officer paces to distance required between No. 2 and 3 Platoons and halts. When the marker of No. 3 Platoon is opposite the master warrant officer, the platoon commander orders a LEFT – WHEEL and halts the platoon one pace short of where the master warrant officer is standing. The platoon commander moves to his position in line if necessary and faces the platoon, while the master warrant officer moves to his position for close column of platoons.

55. Once the master warrant officer halts in his position for close column of platoons, the platoon commanders in succession from the front shall order NO. 1 (2) (3) PLATOON ADVANCE, LEFT – TURN. Upon the rear platoon commander's executive word of command, the three platoon commanders will turn about together.

56. The following personnel will move to their appropriate new locations:

- a. The company commander, upon giving his order to form column of platoons will continue to march forward, halt in time with the leading platoon commander and then move to his new position in the front and centre of the leading platoon, facing the company.
- b. The deputy commander will halt in conjunction with the leading (in column of threes) or rear (column of route) platoon, march to his right to his new position in column of platoons.
- c. The warrant officer, after halting and turning left with the rear platoon, will march and, by a series of wheels, proceed around the rear of No. 3 Platoon to his new position in column of platoons.
- d. The platoon warrant officers will turn left upon their respective platoon commander's

57. The left and right directions noted above are exchanged if the company is ordered to halt and form column of platoons facing the right.

#### **COMPANY IN CLOSE COLUMN OF PLATOONS FORMING COLUMN OF PLATOONS**

58. **At The Halt.** On the command AT THE HALT, ON NO. \_\_\_\_ PLATOON, FORM COLUMN:

- a. **To Form Column on the Rear Platoon.** The rear platoon stands fast. The platoons in front are marched by the platoon commanders and halted at the column distance, the master warrant officer having paced the required distance.
- b. **To Form Column on the Leading Platoon.** The leading platoon stands fast. The remainder about turn, march the column distance, halt, and about turn, the master warrant officer having paced the required distance.
- c. **To Form Column on the Centre Platoon.** The leading platoon is marched by the platoon commander and halted at column distance. The centre platoon stands fast and the rear platoon about turns, marches to column distance, halts, and about turns, the master warrant officer having paced the required distance.

59. **Upon Stepping Off.** On the command "A" COMPANY ADVANCE IN COLUMN:

- a. the leading platoon commander orders NO. 1 PLATOON ADVANCE, BY THE RIGHT, QUICK – MARCH; and
- b. the platoon commanders in the rear step off their platoons in succession at column distance, in step with the leading platoon.

60. **On the March.** The company can move from close column to column of platoons based on either the rear or leading platoon:

- a. **On the Rear Platoon.** On the command "A" COMPANY, ON NO. 3 PLATOON, FORM COLUMN, REMAINDER, DOUBLE – MARCH, the company will form column on the rear platoon. The platoon commanders of the centre and leading platoon will order CHANGE TO QUICK TIME, QUICK – MARCH, when their platoons are at column distance.
- b. **On the Leading Platoon.** On the command "A" COMPANY, ON NO. 1 PLATOON, FORM COLUMN, REMAINDER, MARK – TIME, the company will form column on the leading platoon. The platoon commanders of the centre and rear platoons will order FOR – WARD, when their platoons are at column distance.

## COMPANY IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS FORMING CLOSE COLUMN OF PLATOONS

61. **At the Halt.** On the command NO. \_\_\_ PLATOON, CLOSE COLUMN, REMAINDER, QUICK – MARCH, the platoons required to close on the directing platoon are halted by their platoon commanders, when at close column distance. The master warrant officer paces the required distance.

### 62. On the March

- On the command ON NO. \_\_\_ PLATOON FORM CLOSE COLUMN, REMAINDER DOUBLE – MARCH, the platoons required to close on the designated platoon are given the order, CHANGE TO QUICK TIME, QUICK – MARCH, by their respective platoon commanders, when at close column distance.
- On the command AT THE HALT, FORM CLOSE – COLUMN, the leading platoon commander halts his platoon and the remaining platoon commanders halt their platoons when at close column distance.

## COMPANY IN (CLOSE) COLUMN OF PLATOONS AT THE HALT MOVING TO A FLANK IN THREES

63. On the commands “A” COMPANY WILL MOVE TO THE RIGHT IN (CLOSE) COLUMN OF PLATOONS IN THREES, RIGHT – TURN; and “A” COMPANY, QUICK – MARCH, the company turns right and steps off in quick time. The company commander then designates the direction flank.

## COMPANY IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS FORMING LINE FACING A FLANK

### 64. At the Halt

- On the command PLATOONS CHANGE DIRECTION LEFT, INTO LINE, LEFT – FORM; and QUICK – MARCH, the platoons act as in squad drill. The company marks time until the command FOR – WARD or HALT is given.
- On the command PLATOONS, AT THE HALT, CHANGE DIRECTION LEFT, INTO LINE, LEFT – FORM; and QUICK – MARCH, the platoons act as in squad drill, halting when the movement has been completed.

### 65. On the March

- On the command PLATOONS, AT THE HALT, CHANGE DIRECTION LEFT, INTO LINE, LEFT – FORM, the platoons act as in squad drill, halting when the movement has been completed.
- On the command PLATOONS CHANGE DIRECTION LEFT, INTO LINE, LEFT – FORM, the platoons act as in squad drill. The company marks time until the command FOR – WARD or HALT is given.

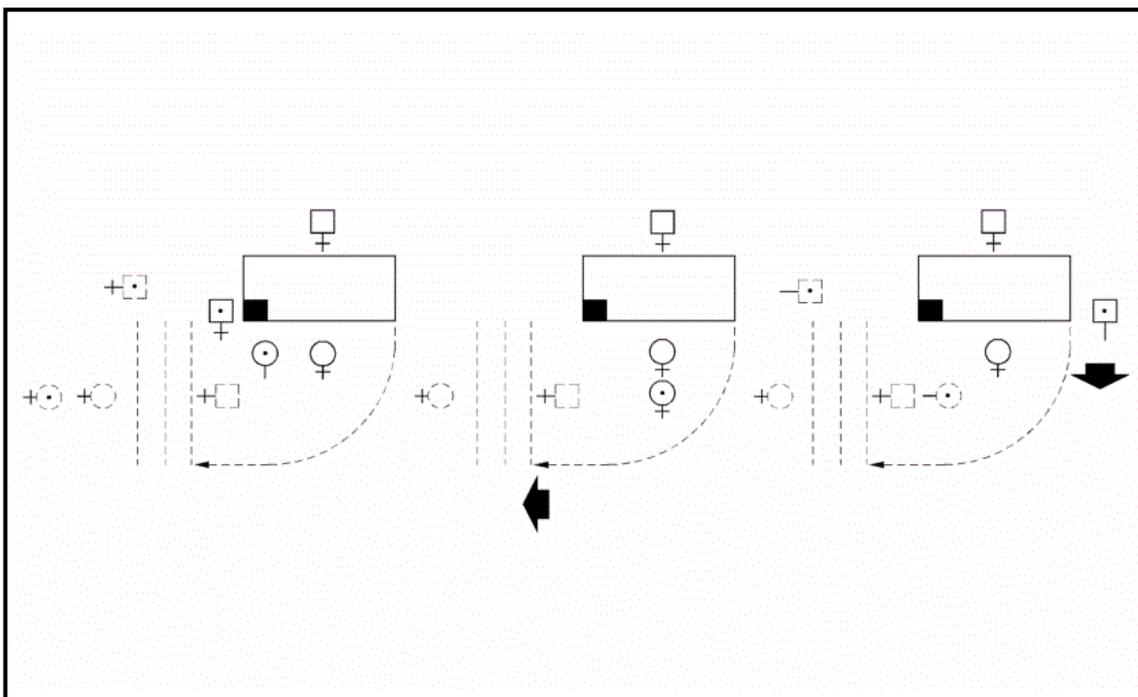


Figure 7-3-9 Company in Line Forming Column of Platoons Facing a Flank

## COMPANY IN LINE FORMING COLUMN OF PLATOONS FACING A FLANK

### 66. At the Halt

- On the command PLATOONS, AT THE HALT, CHANGE DIRECTION RIGHT, INTO COLUMN, RIGHT FORM; QUICK – MARCH, the platoons act as in squad drill, halting when the movement has been completed (Figure 7-3-9).
- On the command PLATOONS, CHANGE DIRECTION RIGHT, INTO COLUMN, RIGHT FORM; QUICK – MARCH, the platoons act as in squad drill. The company marks time until the command FOR – WARD or HALT is given.

### 67. On the March

- On the command PLATOONS, AT THE HALT, CHANGE DIRECTION RIGHT, INTO COLUMN, RIGHT – FORM, the platoons act as in squad drill, halting when the movement has been completed.
- On the command PLATOONS, CHANGE DIRECTION RIGHT, INTO COLUMN, RIGHT – FORM, the platoons act as in squad drill. The company marks time until the command FOR – WARD or HALT is given.

## COMPANY IN COLUMN OF THREES ON THE MARCH FORMING COLUMN OF PLATOONS FACING A FLANK

68. On the command “A” COMPANY, FACING LEFT, ADVANCE IN COLUMN:

- the leading platoon commander orders NO. 1 PLATOON, LEFT – TURN; and
- the commanders of the second and third platoons order their platoons to turn left when their platoons arrive at the position formerly occupied by the leading platoon (Figure 7-3-10).

69. After each platoon turns, the platoon commander designates the directing flank.

70. In conjunction with No. 1 and No. 3 Platoon Commander’s orders, the deputy commander and warrant officer move to their respective positions in column.

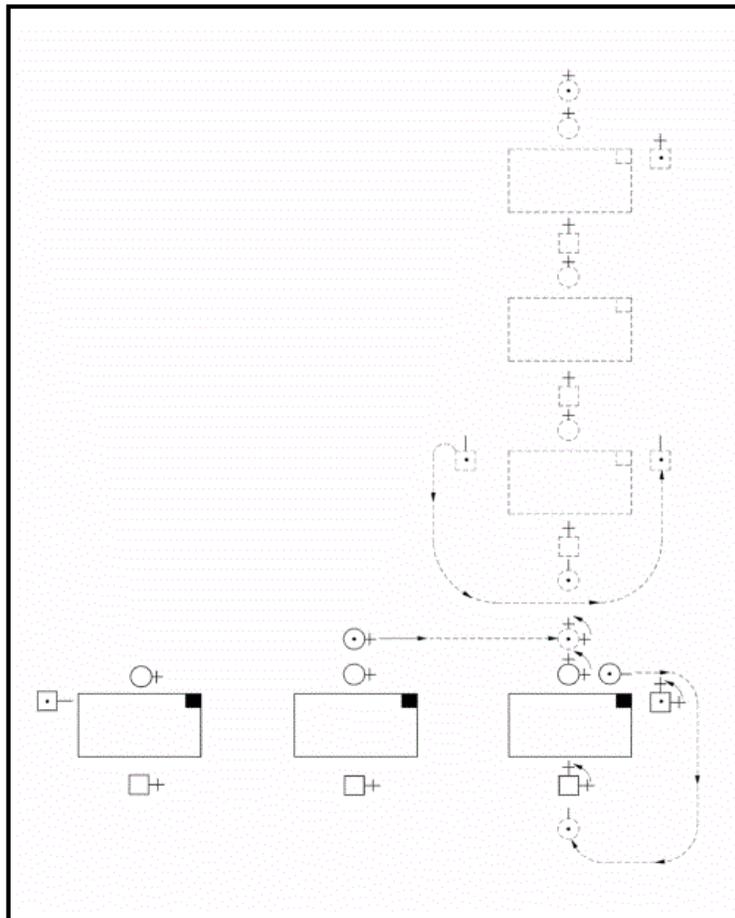


Figure 7-3-10 Company in Column of Threes Forming Column of Platoons Facing a Flank

## **COMPANY IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS FORMING LINE FACING THE SAME DIRECTION**

### **71. At the Halt**

- a. On the command AT THE HALT, ON THE LEFT, FORM LINE, REMAINDER LEFT IN – CLINE; QUICK – MARCH:
  - (1) the leading platoon stands fast; and
  - (2) the remainder left incline and then, on the second command, commence marching.
- b. Platoon commanders order RIGHT IN – CLINE as their platoons reach a position opposite their place in line and halt their platoons when they come into position in line.

### **72. On the March**

- a. On the command AT THE HALT, ON THE LEFT, FORM LINE; REMAINDER LEFT IN – CLINE:
  - (1) the leading platoon commander orders HALT; and
  - (2) the remaining platoon commanders order RIGHT IN – CLINE as their platoons reach a position opposite their place in line and halt their platoons when they come into position in line.
- b. If the command AT THE HALT is not given, the leading platoon continues marching in quick time and remainder advance at the double. In this case the order after LEFT IN – CLINE would be RIGHT INCLINE, CHANGE TO DOUBLE TIME, DOUBLE – MARCH. When the second and third platoons reach their positions, the platoon commanders order CHANGE TO QUICK TIME, QUICK – MARCH.

## **COMPANY IN LINE FORMING (CLOSE) COLUMN OF PLATOONS FACING THE SAME DIRECTION**

**73. At the Halt.** On the command AT THE HALT, ON NO. 1 PLATOON, FORM (CLOSE) COLUMN, REMAINDER, RIGHT TURN; QUICK – MARCH:

- a. the designated platoon stands fast: and
- b. the remainder of the company turns right, steps off in quick time and forms (close) column of platoons to the rear of the designated platoon in the same manner as forming column of platoons from column of threes (see paragraphs 51 to 57).

**74. On the March.** On the command ADVANCE IN COLUMN, REMAINDER RIGHT – TURN, the right platoon continues to march to its front, the remainder of the company turns right (the company commander moving directly to his new position) and the commanders of the other platoons order LEFT – TURN as their platoons reach their positions in column.

## **COMPANY IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS MOVING TO A FLANK, FORMING COLUMN OF THREES BY WHEELING**

75. On the command ADVANCE IN COLUMN OF THREES, PLATOONS, LEFT – WHEEL, each platoon wheels to the left immediately.

## **COMPANY IN COLUMN OF THREES FORMING COLUMN OF PLATOONS MOVING TO A FLANK BY WHEELING**

76. On the command MOVE TO THE RIGHT IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS, IN THREES, PLATOONS, RIGHT – WHEEL, the platoons wheel immediately.

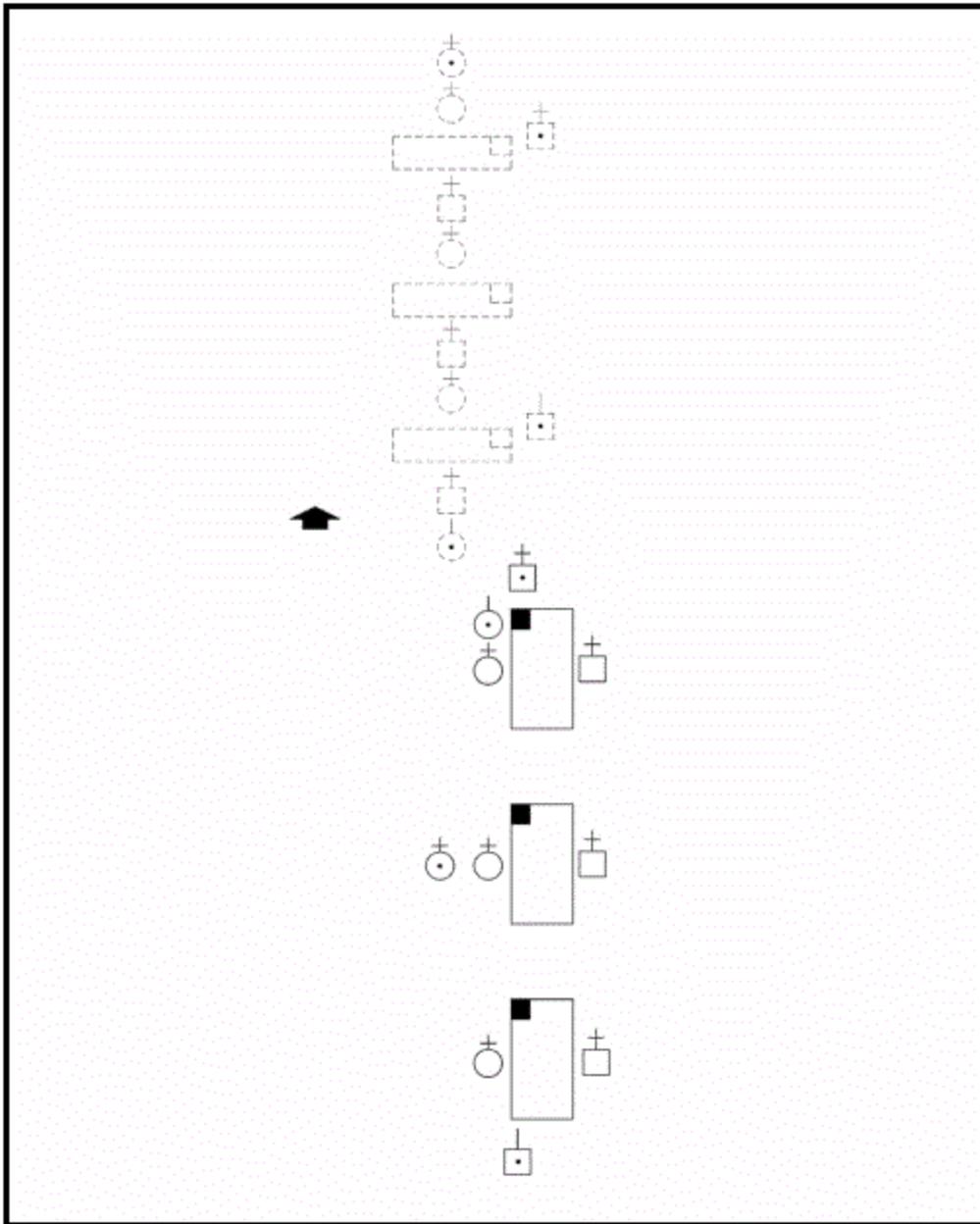


Figure 7-3-11 Company in Column of Threes Forming Column of Platoons Facing the Same Direction

## COMPANY IN COLUMN OF THREES FORMING COLUMN OF PLATOONS FACING THE SAME DIRECTION

### 77. At the Halt

- a. On the command AT THE HALT, ON THE LEFT, INTO COLUMN, FORM PLATOONS; QUICK – MARCH, the platoons act as ordered.
- b. The same procedure is used to form close column of platoons with the following exceptions:
  - (1) the company commander shall order ON THE LEFT, INTO CLOSE COLUMN, FORM PLATOONS; QUICK – MARCH;
  - (2) the leading platoon shall act to form platoon normally;
  - (3) as the centre and rear platoons complete the form, the platoon commanders shall order, NO. \_\_\_ PLATOON, FOR – WARD, and as each platoon arrives at close column distance they shall order, NO. \_\_\_ MARK – TIME; and PLATOON,
  - (4) the company commander then shall order “A” COMPANY, FOR – WARD or HALT.

## 78. On the March

- a. On the command ON THE LEFT, INTO COLUMN, FORM – PLATOONS, the platoons act as ordered (Figure 7-3-11).
- b. The same procedure is used to form close column of platoons with the following exceptions:
  - (1) the company commander shall order ON THE LEFT, INTO CLOSE COLUMN, FORM – PLATOONS;
  - (2) the leading platoon shall act to form platoon normally;
  - (3) as the centre and rear platoons complete the form, the platoon commanders shall order, NO. \_\_\_ PLATOON, FOR – WARD, and as each platoon arrives at close column distance they shall order NO. \_\_\_ MARK – TIME; and PLATOON,
  - (4) the company commander shall then order “A” COMPANY, FOR – WARD or HALT.

### COMPANY IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS CHANGING DIRECTION BY FORMING

79. On the command BY THE RIGHT, CHANGE DIRECTION RIGHT, the leading platoon commander orders NO. 1 PLATOON RIGHT – FORM and then FOR – WARD. The remaining platoons conform on reaching the same ground (Figure 7-3-12).

### COMPANY IN CLOSE COLUMN OF PLATOONS ON THE MARCH FORMING LINE FACING A FLANK

80. On the command AT THE HALT, FACING LEFT, FORM – LINE, the rear platoon commander orders NO. 3 PLATOON, LEFT – FORM. The remaining platoon commanders give the same order so as to reach their positions in line.

81. If the cautionary command AT THE HALT is not given, the company marks time until the order FOR – WARD or HALT is given.

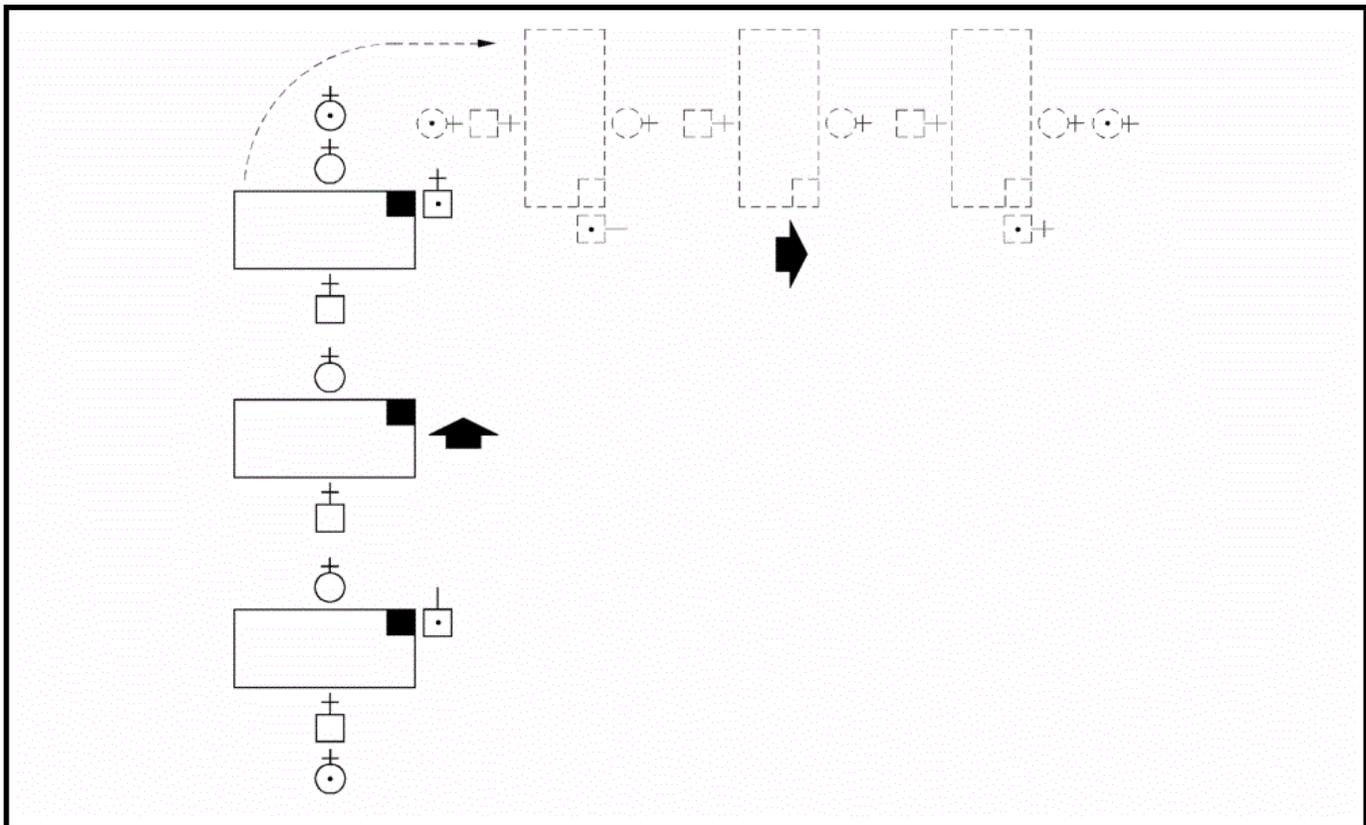


Figure 7-3-12 Company in Column of Platoons Changing Direction by Forming

### COMPANY IN CLOSE COLUMN OF PLATOONS HALTED, FORMING LINE FACING THE SAME DIRECTION

82. On the command ON THE LEFT FORM LINE, REMAINDER LEFT TURN; QUICK – MARCH, the rear platoons wheel right and then left to arrive at their positions in line. Keeping the correct order of platoons, the platoon commanders halt and advance their platoons.

## SECTION 4

### BATTALION DRILL

#### INTRODUCTION

1. Detail for exercising a squad, platoon and company with and without arms is applicable to battalion drill.
2. A battalion consists of two or more companies. It is commanded by a commanding officer, assisted by a deputy commander, an adjutant and a chief warrant officer. Their positions on parade are summarized in Figure 7-4-5. Other officers, warrant officers and senior non-commissioned officers not directly involved with the companies shall be supernumeraries and form supernumerary ranks as directed by the commanding officer.
3. The intervals and distances between units and sub-units, may be altered to suit available parade ground space.
4. For simplicity, the battalion described in this section consists of "A", "B" and "C" companies, and its headquarters personnel occupy parade positions or are distributed among the companies on parade. If an actual unit's headquarters is large enough to parade as a separate company, and it is to be maintained as such, it will take post on the right of the line.

#### BATTALION FORMATIONS

5. **General.** Battalion formations are:

- a. line;
- b. column of threes;
- c. column of route;
- d. column of companies;
- e. close column of companies; and
- f. mass.

6. **Battalion in Line.** When a battalion is formed in line (see Figure 7-4-1):

- a. the companies are in line, side-by-side on the same alignment, with a 10 pace interval between companies;
- b. each company is formed in line as in company drill;
- c. the commanding officer is in the centre of the battalion 15 paces in front of the front rank;
- d. the deputy commander is in line with the company commanders and six paces in front of the second single file from the left of the left flank platoon of the battalion;
- e. the adjutant is in line with the company commanders and six paces in front of the second single file from the right of the right flank platoon of the battalion; and
- f. the chief warrant officer is one pace to the right of the leading company master warrant officer, in line with the front rank.

7. **Battalion in Column of Threes.** A battalion formed in column of threes is in the same formation as when in line, but facing a flank (see Figure 7-4-2).

8. **Battalion in Column of Route.** A battalion in column of route (see Figure 7-4-3) is similar to one in column of threes, except that:

- a. the commanding officer is in the front of the battalion, eight paces in front of the centre single file;
- b. the deputy commander is six paces in rear of the centre single file;
- c. the adjutant is six paces in front of the right single file; and
- d. the chief warrant officer is six paces in front of the left single file.

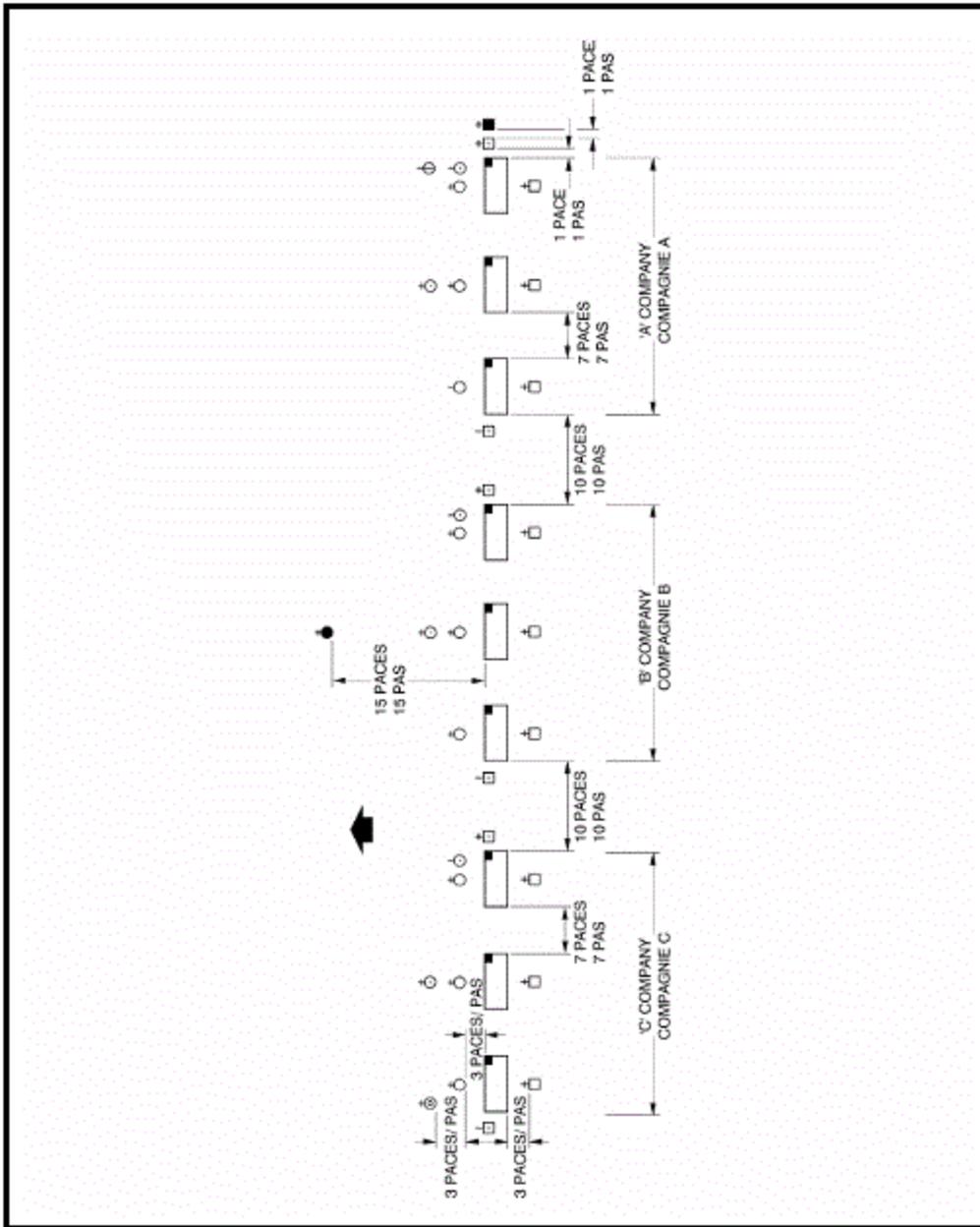


Figure 7-4-1 Battalion in Line

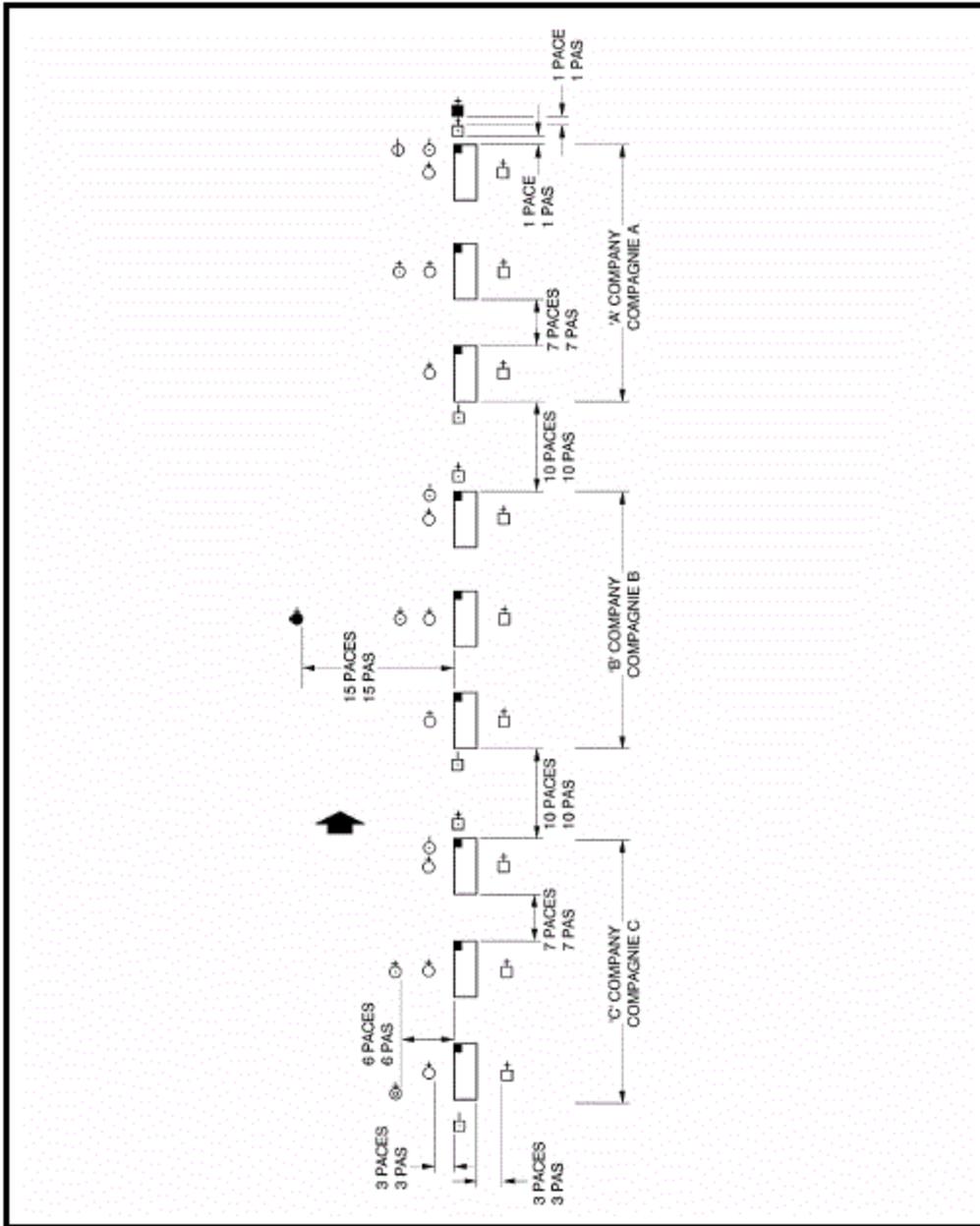


Figure 7-4-2 Battalion in Column of Three

**9. Battalion in Column of Companies.** A Battalion in column of companies is formed with each company in line, one behind the other (see Figure 7-4-4). If the companies are of unequal strength, the front company shall be the strongest. The distance between companies is the frontage of the strongest company plus 10 paces. In column of companies:

- the commanding officer is 15 paces in front of the front rank and at the centre of the leading company;
- the deputy commander is six paces in front of the second single file from the left of the left flank platoon of the front company of the battalion;
- the adjutant is six paces in front of the second single file from the right, of the right flank platoon of the front company of the battalion; and
- the chief warrant officer is one pace to the right of the leading company master warrant officer, in line with the front rank.

**10. Battalion in Close Column of Companies.** A battalion formed in close column of companies maintains the same formation in all detail as for column of companies (see Figure 7-4-4) except that:

- the distance between companies may be reduced to suit the circumstances, but remains the same between each company; and
- the minimum distance between companies is 15 paces.

11. **Battalion in Mass.** When a battalion is in mass (Figure 7-4-5):

- the companies are formed in close column of platoons on the same alignment;
- there is a 10-pace interval between companies;
- the commanding officer is in the centre of the battalion, 15 paces in front of the front rank of the battalion;
- the deputy commander is six paces in front of the second single file from the left of the front platoon of the left flank company;
- the adjutant is six paces in front of the second single file from the right of the front platoon of the right flank company; and
- the chief warrant officer is one pace to the right of the leading company master warrant officer, in line with the front rank.

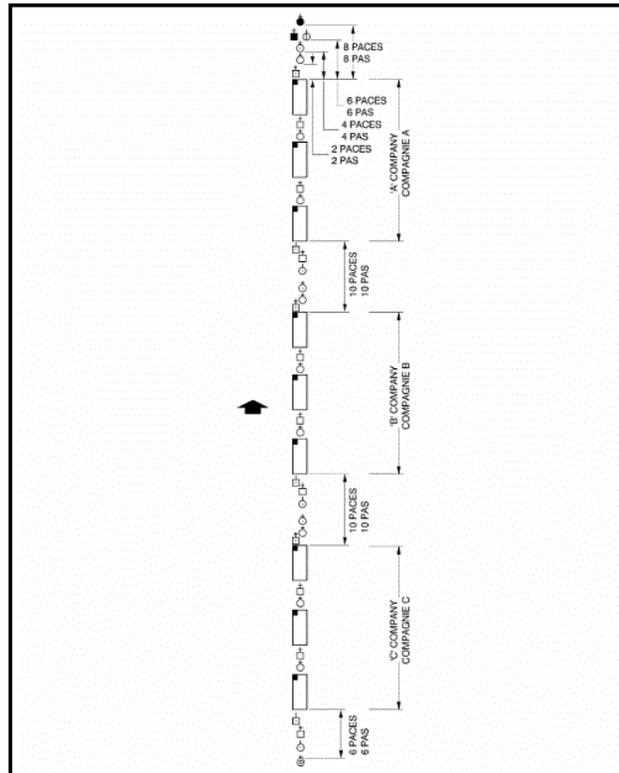


Figure 7-4-3 Battalion in Column of Route

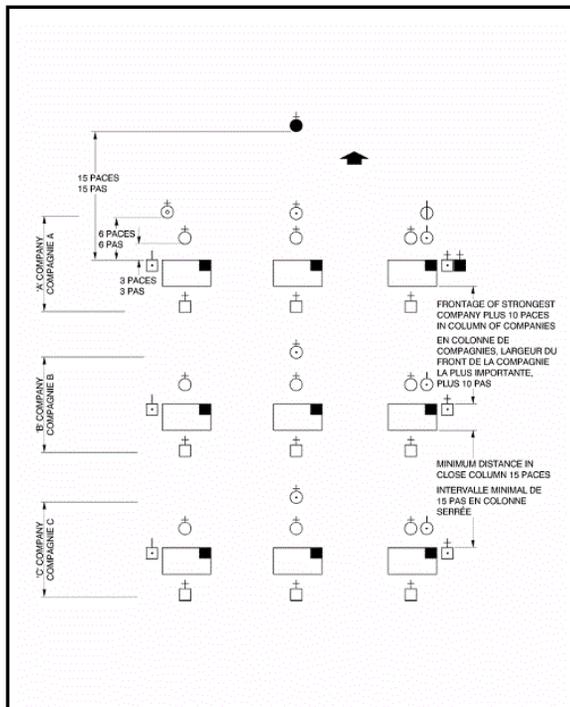


Figure 7-4-4 Battalion in Column (Close Column) of Companies

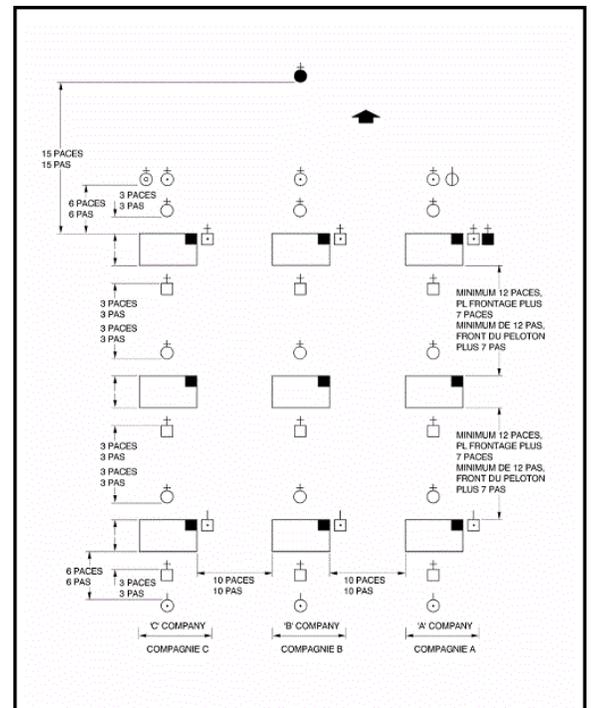


Figure 7-4-5 Battalion in Mass

## **TELLING OFF A BATTALION**

12. When troops do not parade together regularly, it may be necessary to organize and identify companies and platoons. The troops will be assembled in groups, often after being sized.

13. If the groups are platoons or platoon-sized units, the chief warrant officer shall assemble them in a convenient order and command TELL OFF BY PLATOONS. The platoon warrant officers shall call out their number in succession as noted in Section 3, paragraph 11. The chief warrant officer then orders:

- a. 1, 2 AND 3 PLATOONS SHALL FORM "A" COMPANY; and
- b. 4, 5 AND 6 PLATOONS SHALL FORM "B" COMPANY, etc.

14. If the groups are companies or company-sized units, the chief warrant officer will command TELL OFF BY COMPANIES and the master warrant officer's shall reply in succession:

- a. "A" COMPANY;
- b. "B"; and
- c. "C" COMPANY.

15. Only the first and last companies shall be identified by use of the word "company", thus indicating that all companies have answered the order.

16. The chief warrant officer then confirms these designations by ordering "A", "B" and "C" COMPANIES WILL FORM THE BATTALION.

## **DRESSING A BATTALION IN LINE**

17. At the completion of all battalion drill movements, when a battalion is halted in line, the battalion shall be dressed.

18. On the command RIGHT – DRESS by the commanding officer:

- a. all officers turnabout;
- b. the battalion deputy commander and the company commanders dress on the adjutant;
- c. the platoon commanders, company deputy commanders and supernumerary officers dress on the company deputy commander of "A" Company;
- d. the platoon warrant officers, supernumerary warrant officers and non-commissioned officers dress on the warrant officer or non-commissioned officers on the right flank, who looks to the front;
- e. the members in the ranks dress by the right, while the file on the right flank looks to the front;
- f. the chief warrant officer turns right and marches five paces to the right of the battalion, about turns and dresses each rank in succession in a similar manner to dressing a platoon as detailed in Section 2, paragraph 11; and
- g. when the chief warrant officer orders REAR RANK – STEADY, the commanding officer orders BATTALION, EYES – FRONT.

19. On the command BATTALION, EYES – FRONT:

- a. officer's about turn;
- b. the chief warrant officer returns to his original position; and
- c. the remainder of the battalion act as ordered.

20. If it is necessary to have the interval between platoons and companies paced off, it shall be done by the master warrant officers of "B" and "C" companies.

21. When the chief warrant officer is in charge of the battalion and orders RIGHT – DRESS, the master warrant officer of the right flank company will carry out the instructions detailed for the chief warrant officer above.

## **DRESSING A BATTALION IN COLUMN AND CLOSE COLUMN OF COMPANIES**

22. At the completion of all battalion drill movements, when a battalion is halted in column and close column of companies, the battalion shall be dressed.

23. On the command RIGHT – DRESS, by the commanding officer:

- a. all officers about turn, and the battalion deputy commander and the “A” company commander dress on the adjutant;
- b. the remainder act as for company drill; and
- c. the chief warrant officer marches forward to a position six paces in front of the right hand marker of the leading company, halts, about turns, and ensures that the right hand file of each company is covered correctly and then orders RIGHT FLANK – STEADY.

24. On the command RIGHT FLANK – STEADY, the master warrant officers dress their companies normally. When the dressing has been completed the master warrant officers shall, in succession, order \_\_\_COMPANY, REAR RANK – STEADY.

25. After the master warrant officer of the rear company orders REAR RANK – STEADY, the commanding officer orders BATTALION, EYES FRONT.

26. On the command BATTALION, EYES – FRONT:

- a. all officers about turn;
- b. the chief warrant officer returns to his original position;
- c. the master warrant officers return to their original positions; and
- d. the remainder of the battalion acts as ordered.

27. If it is necessary to have the interval between platoons paced off, it shall be done by the platoon warrant officers of the second and third platoon of each company.

28. When the chief warrant officer is in charge of the battalion and orders RIGHT – DRESS, the master warrant officer of the front company will carry out the duties of the chief warrant officer and the No. 1 Platoon warrant officer will carry out the duties of the front company master warrant officer.

### **DRESSING A BATTALION IN MASS**

29. At the completion of all battalion drill movements, when a battalion is halted in mass, the battalion shall be dressed.

30. On the command RIGHT – DRESS by the commanding officer:

- a. all officers about turn, dressing on the officers on the right flank;
- b. the platoon warrant officer and supernumerary warrant officers and non-commissioned officers dress on the non-commissioned officers on the right flank, who look straight to the front;
- c. the members in the ranks dress by the right, with the file on the right flank looking straight to the front;
- d. the chief warrant officer marches to a position six paces in front of and facing the right front marker and dresses the right flank of the battalion;
- e. the platoon warrant officers of the right hand company take up normal positions six paces to the right of their front ranks as for platoon drill and dress the battalion after the chief warrant officer has given the command RIGHT FLANK – STEADY;
- f. the platoon warrant officers order each rank STEADY in succession from the front before moving as a group, acting on the rear platoon warrant officer’s order of STEADY, to the next rank; and
- g. after the rear platoon warrant officer orders REAR RANK – STEADY, the commanding officer orders BATTALION, EYES – FRONT.

31. On the command BATTALION, EYES – FRONT:

- a. all officers about turn
- b. the chief warrant officer and the platoon warrant officers return to their original positions; and
- c. the remainder of the battalion acts as ordered.

32. If it is necessary to have the interval between companies paced off, it shall be done by the master warrant officers of “B” and “C” Companies.

33. When the chief warrant officer is in charge of the battalion and orders RIGHT – DRESS, the master warrant officer of the right flank company will carry out the duties of the chief warrant officer.

## FORMING UP A BATTALION

34. Prior to a battalion parade, the companies are formed in their company area by their master warrant officer. The master warrant officers ensure that the platoon warrant officers call the roll, size and inspect their respective platoons. The strength of the platoons is reported to the master warrant officers.

35. Company markers will report to the chief warrant officer at the edge of the parade grounds, opposite the position they will occupy when fallen in. Markers shall know the frontage of their leading (largest) platoon.

36. The battalion may be formed up in mass, line or (close) column of companies.

37. The words of command and the action taken to form a battalion in mass are detailed in Table 7-4-1.

No.	Command	By	Action	Remarks
1			CWO marches to and halts three paces in front of the position to be occupied by the "A" Coy marker.	Companies are formed in a designated area, standing easy. The CWO shall face the future position of the front rank if the battalion is to form up in line or mass, and the right flank if the battalion is to form up in (close) column of companies.
2	MARKERS	CWO	The company markers come to attention, shoulder arms, and march onto the parade ground. The leading company marker halts three paces in front of and facing the CWO. The remainder halt and dress on the left of that marker at shoulder dressing. Upon completion of dressing, they look to the front in succession from the right. The markers remain at the shoulder arms.	Companies adopt the stand at ease position. Standard pauses are observed between drill movements. <b>Note:</b> On ceremonial occasions, the CWO may order or signal a bugler to sound MARKERS. The company markers act on the last note, or on an executive "G" note, depending on unit custom.
3	MARKERS – NUMBER	CWO	The markers number consecutively from right to left.	
4	NO. 1 RIGHT, REMAINDER LEFT – TURN	CWO	"A" Company marker turns right, the remainder turn left.	The CWO specifies the number of paces to be taken by each marker.
5	NO. 1 STAND FAST, REMAINDER QUICK – MARCH	CWO	"A" Company marker stands fast, the remainder march the required distance and halt.	
6	NO. 1 STAND FAST, REMAINDER ABOUT – TURN	CWO	"A" Company marker stands fast, the remainder about turn and cover off the "A" Company marker.	The CWO marches out six paces in front of "A" Company marker, halts, turns about and ensure the markers are covered off.
7	MARKERS – STEADY	CWO	The markers stand fast.	If the battalion is being formed in line or mass, the CWO shall proceed as detailed in No. 7a. If in (close) column, the CWO turns right and marches to a position 15 paces in front and centre of where the battalion will be formed. The CWO then proceeds as detailed in No. 8.
7a	MARKERS, LEFT – TURN	CWO	The markers turn left.	This order places the markers in line. The CWO marches to a position 15 paces in front and centre of where the battalion will be formed.
8	BATTALION, FALL – IN	CWO	Each company MWO comes to attention and turns about to face his company.	<b>Note:</b> On ceremonial occasions, the CWO may order a bugler to sound ADVANCE. Company MWOs act on the last note, or on an executive "G" note, depending on unit custom.

9	___ COMPANY, ATTEN – TION	MWO	The company acts as ordered.	The company commands are given by each MWO consecutively.
10	COMPANY, SHOULDER – ARMS	MWO	The company acts as ordered.	
11	___ COMPANY, MOVE TO THE RIGHT IN COLUMN OF THREES, RIGHT – TURN	MWO	The company acts as ordered.	
12	___ COMPANY, QUICK – MARCH	MWO	The company acts as ordered.	Where required, commands for wheeling will be given to bring the company to its marker. If the battalion is being formed in line or column of companies, each company will be halted on its marker, and the MWOs will act as detailed in No. 13. If the battalion is being formed in mass, each company will be manoeuvred to bring its lead platoon in line with its marker from the left, and the MWOs will act as detailed in No. 14.
13	___ COMPANY, HALT	MWO	The company acts as ordered.	Officers may begin promenading.
13a	___ COMPANY, ADVANCE, LEFT (RIGHT) – TURN	MWO	The company acts as ordered	Companies are advanced consecutively from the right (front). On the last company MWO's word of command, MWOs turnabout simultaneously to face the front. The CWO then proceeds as detailed in No. 15.
14	___ COMPANY, AT THE HALT, FACING LEFT, FORM COLUMN (CLOSE COLUMN) OF PLATOONS	MWO	The company acts as ordered, the platoon WO halting their platoons in column of platoons. The MWO marches off the required distance between each platoon as for dressing the company.	Officers may begin promenading.
14a	NO. 1 PLATOON, ADVANCE, LEFT – TURN	No. 1 PL WO	No. 1 Platoon acts as ordered, the platoon WO remains facing his platoon.	Each platoon in the company acts in sequence. The MWO and the platoon WOs, acting on the executive command TURN by the rear platoon WO, turnabout together to face the front. The sequence is repeated by successive companies. After the last company's non-commissioned officers are facing the front, the CWO proceeds as detailed in No. 15.
15	BATTALION, ORDER – ARMS	CWO	The battalion acts as ordered.	
16	BATTALION, OPEN ORDER – MARCH	CWO	The battalion acts as ordered.	
17	BATTALION, RIGHT – DRESS	CWO	The battalion acts as ordered.	The MWOs of "B" and "C" Companies pace off the interval between companies once the front rank of the platoon to their right stands firm, and then return to their original positions.
18	BATTALION, EYES – FRONT	CWO	The battalion acts as ordered.	

19	REPORT YOUR COMPANIES	CWO	The MWOs report the strength of their companies consecutively from the right.	The MWO will state “ ___Company, ___ all ranks on parade, Sir” when reporting or according to unit custom. The battalion deputy commander (DComd) moves to a position two paces in rear of the CWO at the end of this segment, while the other officers position themselves in line five paces in rear of the DComd, facing their respective companies, ready to fall in.
20			The CWO turns about, salutes, and reports the battalion to the DComd. The DComd orders the CWO to fall in. The CWO salutes, turns right, and marches to his position on parade. The DComd takes two paces forward to assume the CWO’s former position.	The DComd shall wait until the CWO has adopted his new position before giving any further commands. It is common for the DComd to exercise the battalion by ordering it to stand at ease and then back to attention before proceeding to No. 21.
21	OFFICERS, FALL – IN	DComd	Officers will act as ordered, as for company drill.	MWOs and platoon WOs will report their sub-units to their officers and, after being ordered to fall in, march to their new positions. Once the platoon WO has adopted his new position, the platoon commander will turn about facing the front.
22	COMPANY, STAND AT EASE	Coy Comd	The company acts as ordered.	Given consecutively from the right front by each company commander (Coy Comd). Upon the last Coy Comd giving the command, all Coy Comd’s turnabout and stand at ease together. The battalion is now ready, at the appointed time, to receive its commander. The CO marches on the parade ground and adopts a position two paces in rear of the DComd. The DComd turns about and calls the battalion to attention as the CO approaches.
23	BATTALION, ATTEN – TION	DComd	The DComd salutes and reports the battalion to its CO; the CO orders the DComd to fall in. The DComd salutes, turns left, and marches to his position on parade. The CO steps forward to assume the DComd’s former position.	The CO shall wait until the DComd is in position before giving further orders.
24	BATTALION, STAND AT EASE	CO	The battalion acts as ordered.	The CO then carries on by inspecting the battalion, having subordinate commanders inspect their own sub- units, or proceeding with training or ceremonial.

## FALLING OUT THE OFFICERS

38. Prior to giving the order to officers to fall out, the commanding officer positions himself so that the officers may halt at the required distance in front of him, with sufficient space left for the master warrant officers to occupy the positions vacated by the company commanders.

39. The command OFFICERS FALL – OUT is given by the commanding officer when the battalion is at attention.

40. The officers march by the most direct route and form up in a line, five paces in front of, centred on and facing the commanding officer, at arm’s length interval (without raising the arm), the deputy commander on the right.

41. When all officers are present, the deputy commander shall take a half pace forward. As his right foot completed the movement, all officers will observe a standard pause and salute. When ordered by the commanding officer to DIS – MISS, the deputy commander shall step back one half pace. All officers will observe the standard pause, salute and march straight forward off the parade ground.

42. On the command OFFICERS FALL – OUT, the master warrant officer and the platoon warrant officers, if armed, shall shoulder arms and then march to the positions vacated by the company and platoon commanders, the platoon warrant officers moving around the left flank of their respective platoons. Upon arrival in the new position, all order arms.

43. After dismissing the officers, the commanding officer orders the battalion to STAND AT – EASE.

44. After standing the battalion at ease, the commanding officer calls the chief warrant officer forward. On arrival, the chief warrant officer shall salute, receive instructions and salute again. The commanding officer then turns and marches off the parade ground. The chief warrant officer shall call the battalion to attention as the commanding officer departs. The chief warrant officer then carries on as instructed.

#### **BATTALION IN MASS MOVING OFF IN COLUMN OF THREES (COLUMN OF ROUTE)**

45. The battalion may be ordered to advance, retire or move to a flank in column of threes or column of route.

46. To advance (retire) in column of threes:

a. The commanding officer orders ADVANCE (RETIRE) FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), IN COLUMN OF THREES, \_\_\_ COMPANY LEADING, RIGHT (LEFT) – TURN. The battalion acts as ordered.

b. The leading platoon commander of the leading company orders NO. \_\_\_ PLATOON, LEFT (RIGHT) WHEEL BY THE LEFT (RIGHT), QUICK – MARCH. The remaining platoon commanders give appropriate orders to enable their platoons to follow the route taken by the first platoon of the leading company.

47. To move to a flank in column of threes:

a. The commanding officer shall order MOVE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) IN COLUMN OF THREES, \_\_\_ COMPANY LEADING, RIGHT (LEFT) – TURN.

b. The battalion acts as ordered. Upon executing the right (left) turn, the leading platoon commander shall order, NO. \_\_\_ PLATOON BY THE RIGHT (LEFT), QUICK – MARCH. The remaining platoon commanders give appropriate orders to enable their platoons to follow the route taken by the first platoon.

48. Similar commands are given to advance, retire or move to a flank in column of route. The leading platoon commander shall wait for all appointments to assume their positions in column of route before giving orders. The remaining platoon commanders give appropriate orders to enable their platoons to follow the route taken by the first platoon.

#### **BATTALION IN COLUMN OF THREES OR COLUMN OF ROUTE FORMING MASS**

49. The commanding officer orders ON \_\_\_ COMPANY, FORM – MASS. The company designated shall be the leading company.

50. The company commander of the leading company orders AT THE HALT, FACING LEFT, FORM CLOSE COLUMN OF PLATOONS. The company acts as ordered.

51. The remaining company commanders give the same order in time to enable their companies to form close column of platoons at an interval of 10 paces to the left of the leading company.

#### **BATTALION IN (CLOSE) COLUMN OF COMPANIES MOVING OFF IN COLUMN OF THREES (COLUMN OF ROUTE)**

52. The battalion may be ordered to advance, retire or move to a flank in column of threes or column of route.

53. To advance (retire) in column of threes:

a. The commanding officer orders ADVANCE (RETIRE), FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), IN COLUMN OF THREES, \_\_\_ COMPANY LEADING, RIGHT (LEFT) – TURN. The battalion acts as ordered.

b. The company commander of the leading company orders \_\_\_ COMPANY, LEFT (RIGHT) WHEEL, BY THE LEFT (RIGHT), QUICK MARCH. The remaining company commanders shall give appropriate orders to gain their correct positions in column of threes.

54. To move to a flank in column of threes:

- a. The commanding officer shall order MOVE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) IN COLUMN OF THREES, \_\_\_ COMPANY LEADING, RIGHT (LEFT) – TURN. The battalion acts as ordered.
- b. Upon executing the right (left) turn, the company commander of the leading company shall order \_\_\_ COMPANY, BY THE RIGHT (LEFT), QUICK – MARCH. The remaining company commanders shall give the appropriate order to follow the route taken by the leading company.

55. Similar commands are given to advance, retire or move to a flank in column of route. The leading company commander shall wait for all appointments to assume their positions in column of route before giving his orders. The remaining company commanders give appropriate orders to gain their correct positions in column of route.

**BATTALION IN COLUMN OF THREES OR COLUMN OF ROUTE FORMING CLOSE COLUMN OF COMPANIES AT THE HALT FACING A FLANK**

56. The commanding officer orders AT THE HALT, FACING LEFT (RIGHT), FORM CLOSE COLUMN OF COMPANIES.

57. The company commanders give orders as for platoon orders (Section 3, paragraphs 51 to 56).

**BATTALION IN COLUMN OF THREES OR COLUMN OF ROUTE FORMING CLOSE COLUMN OF COMPANIES AT THE HALT FACING THE SAME DIRECTION**

58. The commanding officer orders AT THE HALT, FACING LEFT, FORM CLOSE COLUMN OF COMPANIES.

59. The companies act as do platoons in company drill (Section 3, paragraph 78).

**CHAPTER 8**  
**COLOURS AND FLAGS**  
**SECTION 1**

**GENERAL**

**DEFINITIONS**

1. **Cased Colours.** Colours enclosed in a fabric case.
2. **Colours.** Consecrated ceremonial flags which are carried by, and mark the identity of, Canadian Forces (CF) formations and units, and include: Queen's Colours; Standards; Guidons; and Command, College and Regimental Colours.
3. **Dipping the Colours.** Rendering a salute by lowering the Colours to the entitled dignitaries detailed in A-AD-200-000/AG-000, Honours, Flags and Heritage Structure of the CF.
4. **Flags.** Pieces of bunting or other material, attachable to a staff or halyard, and used as a means of identification or for signalling. As a generic term, it includes Colours. In this chapter it specifically means only those non-consecrated flags which may be carried on parade, i.e., Commemorative (Royal) banners, the National Flag, the CF Ensign and Command Flags.
5. **Let Fly the Colours.** Releasing the Colours to fly free, either as a salute to dignitaries not entitled to the Royal Salute as detailed in A-AD-200-000/ AG-000, Honours, Flags and Heritage Structure of the CF, or to allow free identification of the flag.
6. **Uncased Colours.** Colours removed from the fabric case.

**PARADING COLOURS AND FLAGS**

7. Guidelines for when Colours and flags may be carried on parade are given in A-AD-200-000/ AG-000, Honours, Flags and Heritage Structure of the CF.
8. The Colour drill in this chapter applies equally to flags when carried on parade, unless specifically noted.

**DRAPING THE COLOURS**

9. Colours only shall be draped for funerals (see Chapter 11). The Colour is draped with a piece of black crepe 2.5 m long and 33 cm wide, tied in a bow at the base of the pikehead so that the span of the bow is 30 cm. The ends, cut on the bias, should hang half-way down the sleeve of the Colour (Figure 8-1-1).

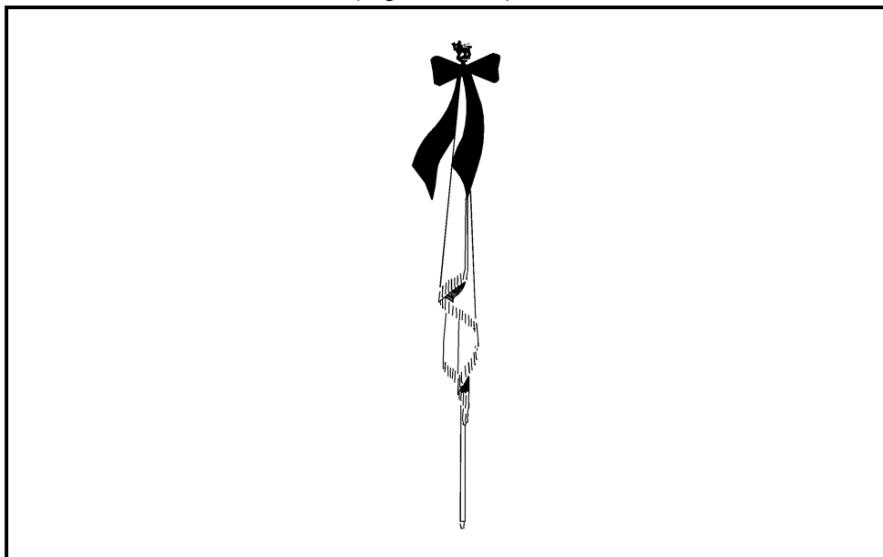


Figure 8-1-1 Draping the Colour

## SECTION 2

### THE COLOUR PARTY

#### COMPOSITION OF A COLOUR PARTY

1. The composition of a colour party carrying one colour (Figure 8-2-1) shall be:

- a. Colour Officer – one junior officer (a Guidon is carried by a master warrant officer); and
- b. Colour Escorts – two sergeants (or below, if necessary);
- c. Colour orderly (corporal, drummer or private). The colour orderly usually marches in supernumerary ranks of formations near the guard until needed to attend the Colour, or wait off parade as required.

2. The composition of a Colour party carrying two Colours (Figure 8-2-2) shall be:

- a. Colour officers – two junior officers; and
- b. Colour Escorts – one master warrant officer or warrant officer, and two sergeants (or below, if necessary);
- c. Two orderlies (corporals, drummers or privates). The colour orderlies usually march in supernumerary ranks of formations near the guard until needed to attend the Colours, or wait off parade as required.

#### 3. D E L E T E D

4. When a stand of Colours is carried, the Queen's Colour occupies the position of honour, i.e., on the right of the Colour party (on the left from the spectators point of view).

#### COMPOSITION OF A FLAG PARTY

5. When the National Flag, Canadian Forces (CF) Ensign or command flags are carried on parade, they shall normally be carried by senior non-commissioned officers.

6. Normally, the National Flag has no escort. It may be given an armed escort if the troops on parade are armed.

7. The CF Ensign and command flags by themselves are not entitled to, and shall not be attended by, an armed escort. They may have such an escort when paraded in company with the National Flag if it has an armed escort.

8. When a flag party carries the National Flag and either the CF Ensign or a command flag, the National Flag occupies the position of honour on the right (on the left from the spectators point of view).

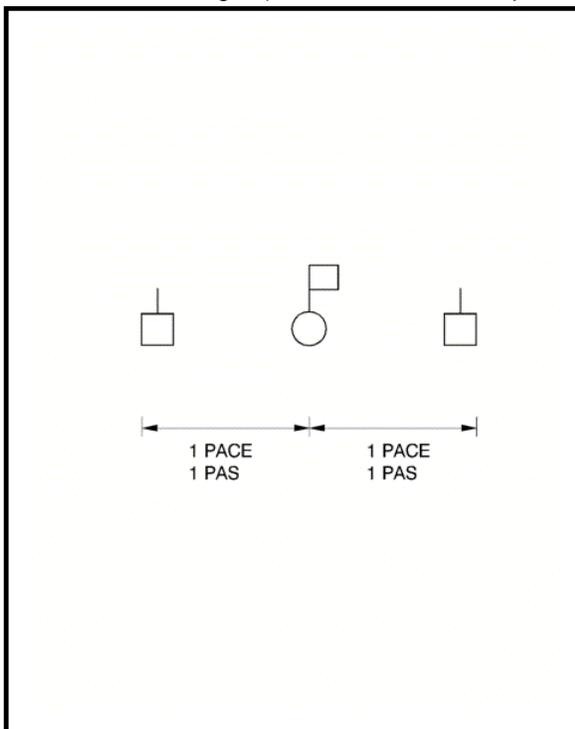


Figure 8-2-1 Colour Party for One Colour

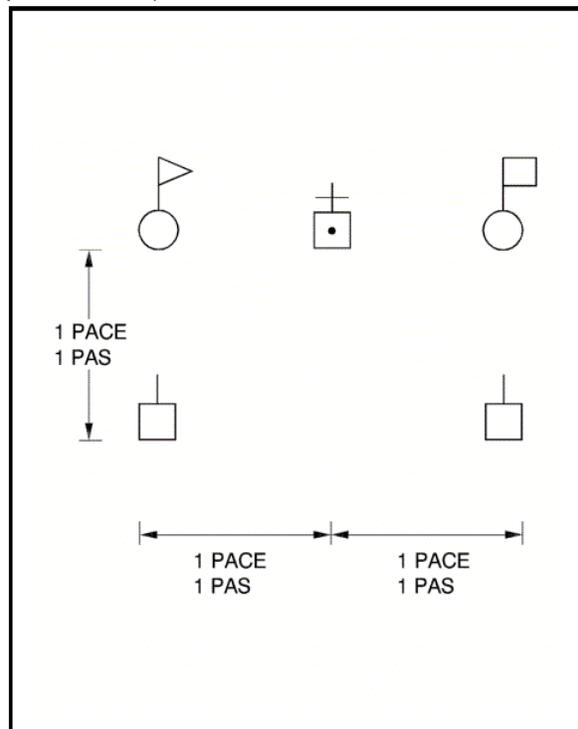


Figure 8-2-2 Colour Party for Two Colours

## DUTIES

9. **Colour Officers (master warrant officer for Guidons).** Colour officers are appointed to carry, handle and protect the Colours.

10. **Colour Escort.** The mission of Colour escorts is to safeguard the Colours. Once they have taken up their duty, they remain with the Colour, or with any armed “escort to the Colour”, until it is safely lodged again. With an “escort to the Colour”, they occupy supernumerary positions until called upon to resume their close escort duties. When Colours are ordered to take post in review order, the escorts shall stand fast.

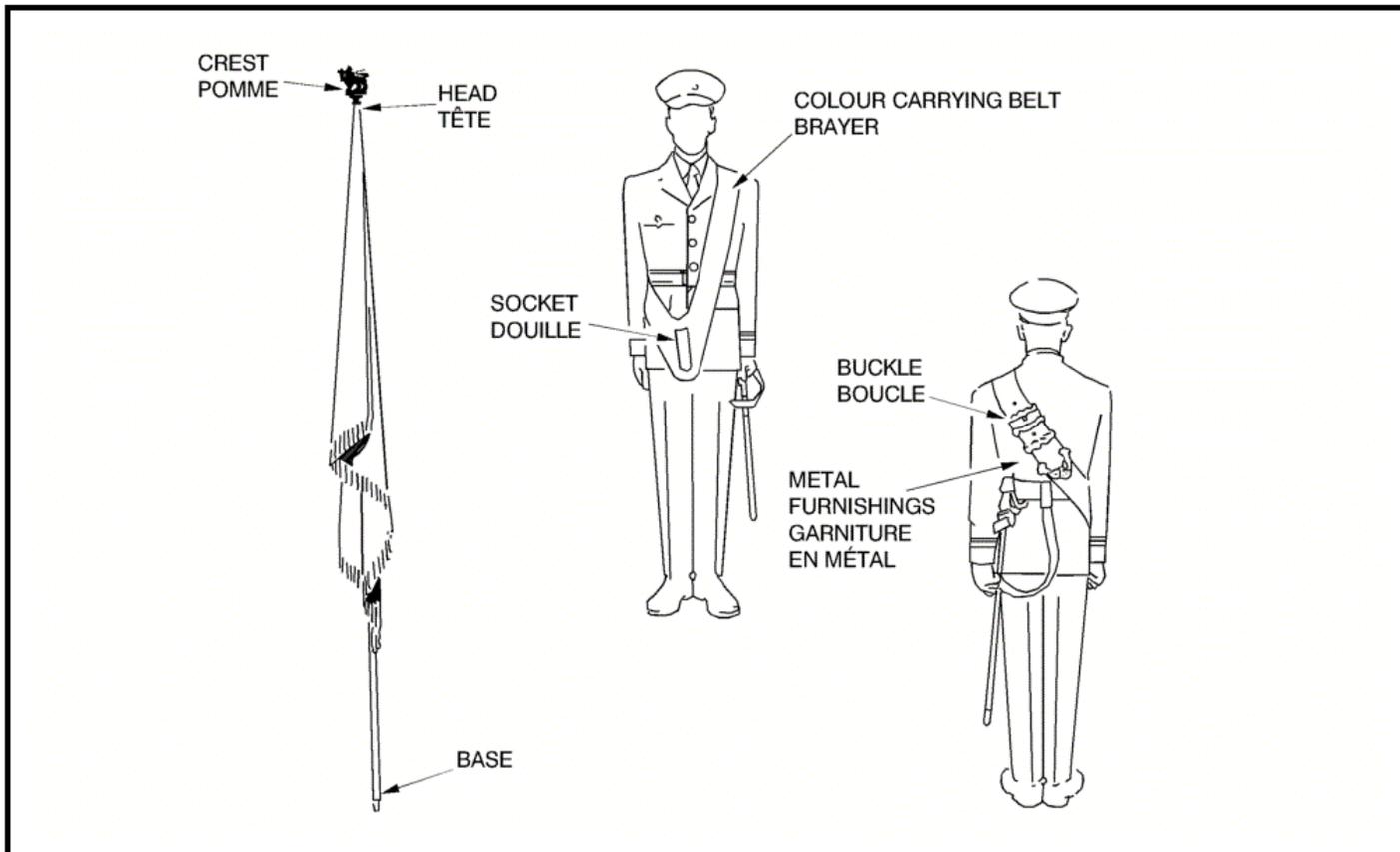


Figure 8-2-3 Details of the Colour Pike and Belt

11. **Colour Orderlies.** When Colours are to be moved cased to a ceremonial parade, a Colour orderly shall be designated for each to assist the Colour officer and take charge of the cases during the parade. In units with a corps of drums, a drummer or bugler is traditionally given this responsibility, with the drum major assisting the adjutant with ensuring that Colours and Colour belts are ready for parades. Since a drummer or bugler with Colour orderly duties is precluded from playing an instrument, any other service member may be selected in lieu.

## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT

12. The details of the Colour pike and belt are shown in Figure 8-2-3.

13. The Colour bearer wears the Colour belt over the left shoulder.

14. The Colour officer (or master warrant officer in the case of armoured regiments) shall be armed with a sword or a pistol.

15. The Colour escort shall be armed with bayonets fixed, the points of which may be covered with short sheathes, in order to avoid tearing the Colours.

## SECTION 3

### COLOUR DRILL

#### GENERAL

1. Colour drill shall be executed with a standard pause between movements in a similar manner to rifle drill.
2. A cased Colour shall be held in the order position at the halt and carried in the slope position on the march. A cased Colour is never held at the carry.
3. An uncased Colour is never sloped at the halt; it shall be at the carry or the order, according to whether arms are at the shoulder or the order.
4. On the march, an uncased Colour always shall be carried at the slope, except when on the review parade ground or when paying compliments. Then, it shall be at the carry.
5. During an inspection of personnel on parade the uncased Colour shall be at the carry.

#### POSITION OF THE ORDER

6. At the order (Figure 8-3-1):
  - a. The Colour bearer is at attention.
  - b. The pike is held vertical with the right hand, at the right side. The base of the pike is on the ground at the right side of the right foot, in line with the toe of the shoe.
  - c. The pike and Colour are held with an all-round grasp of the right hand, back of the hand outwards, at the point of the pike where the lowest corner of the Colour reaches.
  - d. The Colour shall hang naturally down the pike and shall not be stretched taut.
  - e. The right elbow is at the side.
  - f. The right wrist is directly in rear of the pike.
7. A cased Colour is held similarly except that the case is grasped in the right hand.

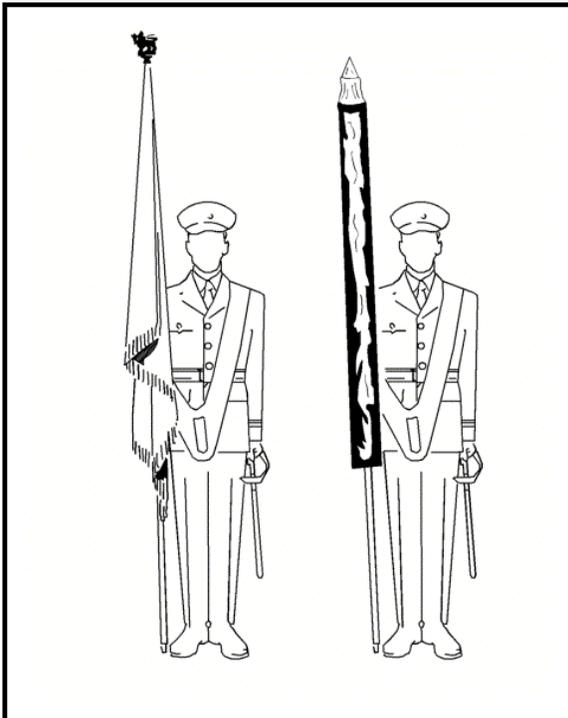


Figure 8-3-1 Position of the Order (uncased and cased)

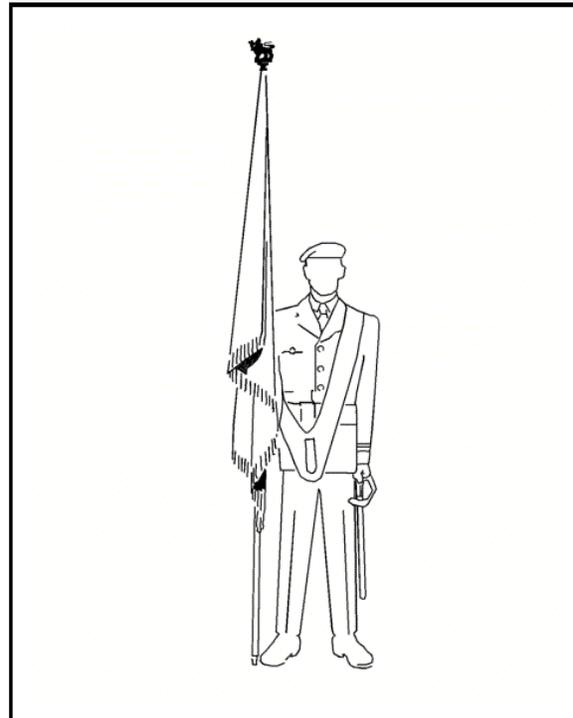


Figure 8-3-2 Stand at Ease  
Figure 8-3-2 Position en place repos

## STAND AT EASE FROM THE ORDER

8. On the command STAND AT – EASE:

- a. move the left foot in the normal manner (Figure 8-3-2); and
- b. keep the Colour and pike unmoved in the same position as described for the order.

## STAND EASY FROM STAND AT EASE

9. On the command STAND – EASY:

- a. the Colour and pike remain in the same position;
- b. the left arm is kept to the side; and
- c. the body is relaxed, but the feet and Colour are not moved.

10. The stand at ease position shall be resumed on the cautionary command SQUAD (GUARD) (etc.).

## ORDER FROM STAND AT EASE

11. On the command ATTEN – TION, move the left foot in the normal manner.

## CARRY FROM THE ORDER

12. On the command CARRY COLOUR(S) BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE;

- a. with the right hand, raise the Colour to a vertical position in front of the centre of the body, keeping the base of the pike just clear of the socket, and the right forearm alongside the pike (Figure 8-3-3); and
- b. simultaneously, bring the left hand to the socket and guide the pike into the socket.

13. On the command SQUAD – TWO:

- a. bring the left hand to the position of the order;
- b. simultaneously raise the right forearm parallel to the ground; thus

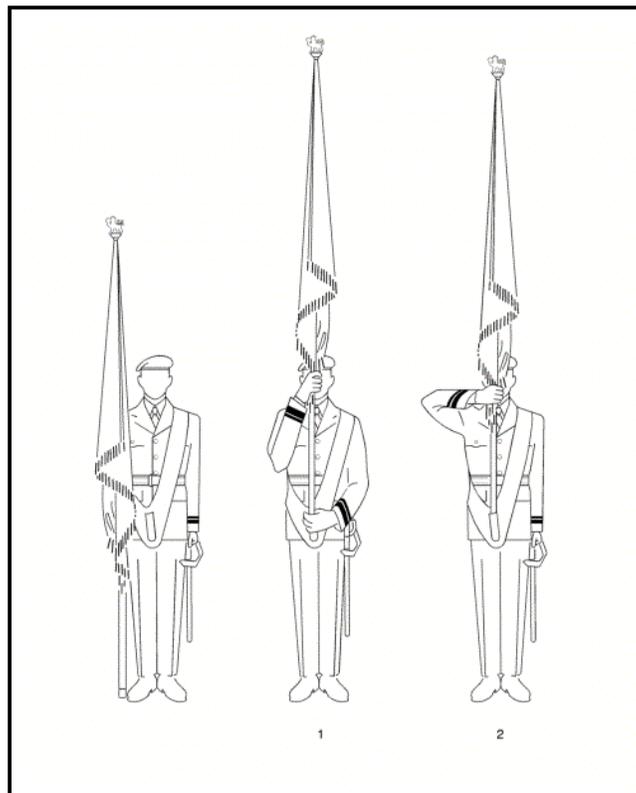


Figure 8-3-3 Carry from the Order

c. on completion of the movement:

- (1) the right hand is opposite the mouth,
- (2) the right forearm is parallel to the ground at right angles to the pike,
- (3) the wrist of the right arm is straight,
- (4) the back of the hand is outwards, and
- (5) the head and eyes are facing the front.

14. On the command CARRY – COLOUR, the two movements are combined. A standard pause shall be observed between the movements.

15. When arms are carried on a parade and the parade is given the command SHOULDER – ARMS, the Colour officer shall carry the Colour in time with the rifle movements.

### ORDER FROM THE CARRY

16. On the command ORDER COLOUR(S) BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE:

- a. with the right hand raise the pike clear of the socket, bringing the right forearm from the horizontal position to a vertical position alongside the pike (Figure 8-3-4); and
- b. simultaneously, bring the left hand to the socket to steady the pike and belt.

17. On the command SQUAD – TWO:

- a. carry the Colour with the right hand to the position of the order;
- b. move the left hand across the body to steady the pike; thus
- c. on completion of the movement:
  - (1) the back of the left hand shall be outwards,
  - (2) the fingers of the left hand are extended and pointing to the right, and
  - (3) the left forearm is parallel to the ground

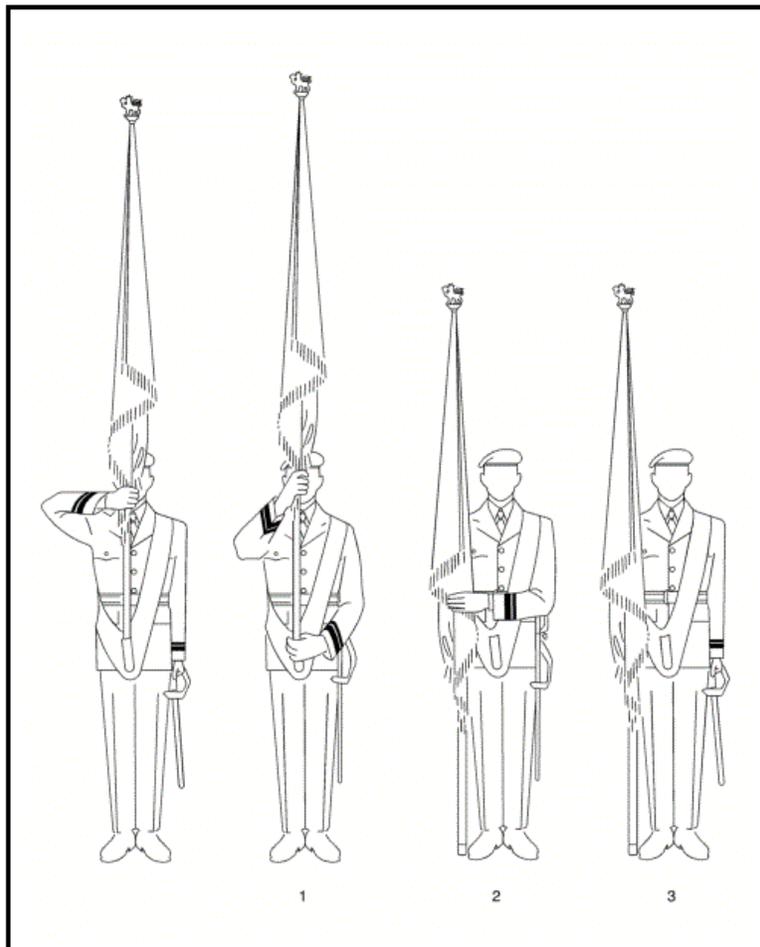


Figure 8-3-4 Order from the Carry

18. On the command SQUAD – THREE, cut the left hand to the side in the position of attention.

19. On the command ORDER – COLOUR, the three movements are combined. A standard pause shall be observed between the movements.

20. When arms are carried on a parade and the parade is given the command ORDER – ARMS, the Colour officer shall order the Colour in time with the rifle movements, unless the command is given just prior to an inspection, when the Colour officer shall remain at the carry.

### SLOPE FROM THE CARRY

21. On the command SLOPE COLOUR(S) BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE:

- a. with the right hand raise the pike clear of the socket, bringing the right forearm from the horizontal position to a vertical position alongside the pike (Figure 8-3-5); and
- b. simultaneously, bring the left hand to the socket to steady the pike and the belt.

22. On the command SQUAD – TWO:

- a. lower the Colour with the right hand to the right shoulder;
- b. simultaneously, with the left hand, grasp the pike above the right hand with an all-round grip, to steady the pike; thus
- c. on completion of the movement:
  - (1) the Colour shall be at a 45 degree angle on the right shoulder,
  - (2) the elbow shall be close to the body,
  - (3) the right forearm should be in a comfortable position parallel to the ground,
  - (4) the Colour shall hang over and cover the right shoulder and arm, and
  - (5) the pike shall not show between the hand and the shoulder and shall be covered by the Colour.

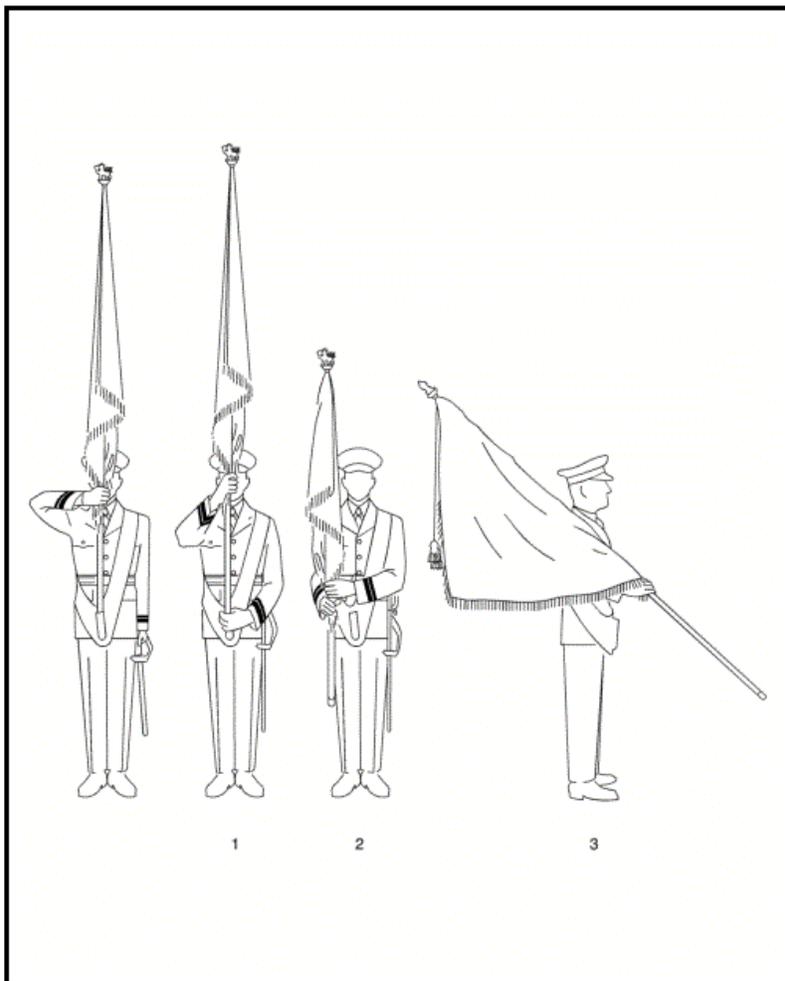


Figure 8-3-5 Slope from the Carry

23. On the command SQUAD – THREE, cut the left hand to the side assuming the position of the order.
24. On the command SLOPE – COLOUR, the three movements are combined. A standard pause shall be observed between the movements.
25. Upon departing the review parade ground or after paying compliments elsewhere, an uncased Colour normally should be returned to the slope in the following manner:
- On the command QUICK – MARCH, the Colour officer shall slope the Colour from the carry, executing the first movement on the first pace with the left foot and the remaining movements on successive paces with the left foot.
  - When the senior Colour officer gives the command SLOPE – COLOUR, after paying compliments on other than a review parade ground, the command is given on the left foot and the movements executed as above. When only one Colour is carried, the Colour officer shall carry out the movements without word of command.

### **SLOPE FROM THE ORDER (CASED COLOUR)**

26. On the command SLOPE COLOUR(S) BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE:
- with the right hand raise the pike clear of the ground and place it on the right shoulder (Figure 8-3-6); and
  - simultaneously, with the left hand grasp the pike above the right hand with an all-round grip, to steady the pike.
27. On the command SQUAD – TWO, cut the left hand smartly to the side, assuming the position of attention.
28. On the command SLOPE – COLOUR, both movements are combined, with a standard pause between movements. On the completion of the drill the Colour shall be at a 45 degree angle on the right shoulder, the right elbow close to the body and the right forearm in a comfortable position parallel to the ground.

### **ORDER FROM THE SLOPE (CASED COLOUR)**

29. On the command ORDER COLOUR(S) BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE:
- with the right hand lower the pike to the ground by straightening the right arm down the right side (Figure 8-3-7); and
  - simultaneously, bring the left arm smartly across the body, keeping the forearm parallel to the ground and steady the Colour by cupping the left hand around the case.
30. On the command SQUAD – TWO, cut the left arm smartly to the side, assuming the position of attention.
31. On the command ORDER – COLOUR, both movements are combined, with a standard pause between movements.

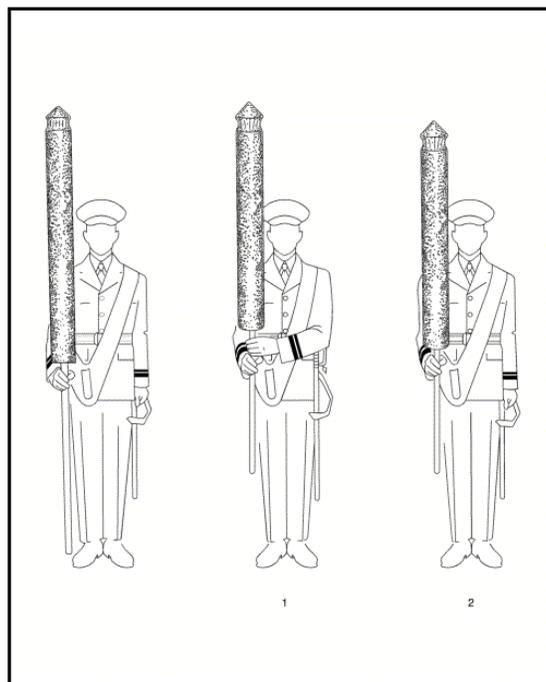


Figure 8-3-6 Slope from the Order (Cased Colour)

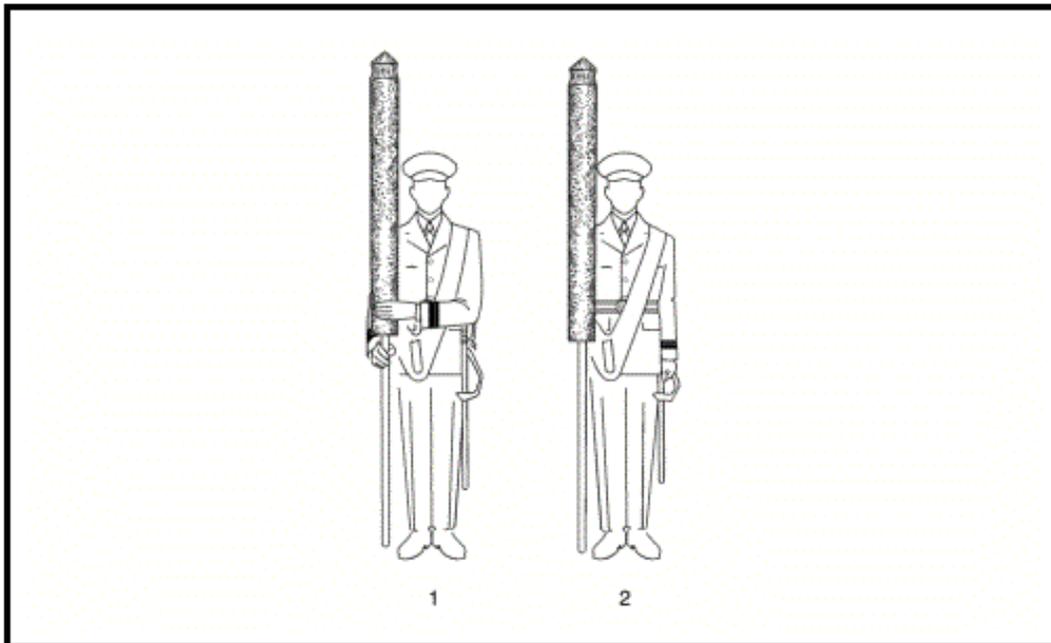


Figure 8-3-7 Order from the Slope

### CHANGING THE COLOUR AT THE SLOPE

32. On the command CHANGE COLOUR(S) BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE:

- a. grasp the pike with the left hand above the right, in an all-around grip, back of the hand to the front, and thumb to the rear (Figure 8-3-8); and
- b. keep the elbows close to the body.

33. On the command SQUAD – TWO:

- a. carry the Colour, with the pike perpendicular, to a position 10 cm in front of the centre of the body; and
- b. keep the elbows close to the body and both forearms parallel to the ground.

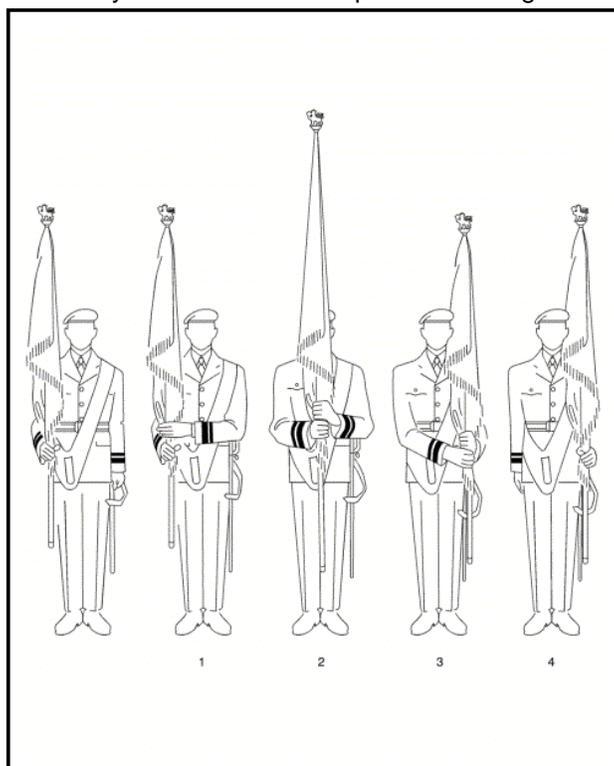


Figure 8-3-8 Changing the Colour at the Slope

34. On the command SQUAD – THREE, place the Colour on the left shoulder, retaining the grip of both hands on the pike in a similar position to that described for the first movement above, except that the back of the right hand is now to the front.
35. On the command SQUAD – FOUR, cut the right hand to the side.
36. On the command CHANGE – COLOUR, combine the four movements, observing a standard pause between the movements.
37. To change Colour from the left to the right, the drill above is reversed.

### **CARRY FROM THE SLOPE**

38. On the command CARRY COLOUR(S) BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE:
  - a. raise the Colour off the right shoulder with the right hand to the perpendicular position of the carry from the order (Figure 8-3-9); and
  - b. simultaneously, bring the left hand to the socket to guide the base of the pike into the socket.
39. On the command SQUAD – TWO, cut the left hand to the side and assume the carry position.
40. On the command CARRY – COLOUR, the two movements are combined. A standard pause shall be observed between the movements.

### **LET FLY FROM THE CARRY**

41. On the command LET FLY THE – COLOUR(S), maintaining the grip on the pike, release the Colour with a downward movement of the right hand (Figure 8-3-10).

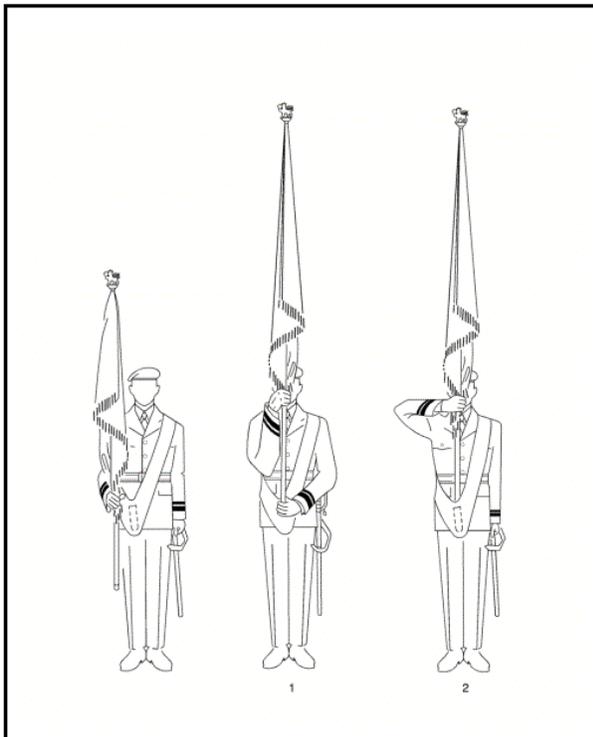


Figure 8-3-9 Carry from the Slope

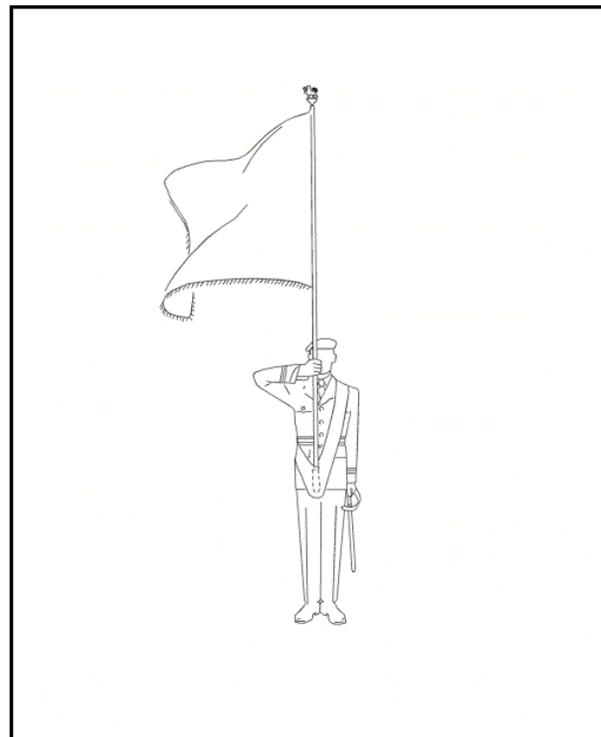


Figure 8-3-10 Let Fly from the Carry

42. When arms are carried on parade and the order GENERAL SALUTE, PRESENT – ARMS is given, the Colour shall be let fly on the first movement of the present arms.
43. During the march past in quick time, on the command EYES – RIGHT, the Colour is let fly on the next left foot.
44. On the command EYES – FRONT, the Colour is caught as detailed in paragraph 45.

## CATCHING THE COLOUR FROM THE LET FLY

45. On the command CATCH THE COLOUR(S) BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE:

- a. grasp the Colour with the left hand and bring it in to the pike (Figure 8-3-11); and
- b. simultaneously, grasp the corner of the Colour with the right hand, back of the hand outwards, at the point of the pike where the lowest corner of the Colour reached.

46. On the command SQUAD – TWO, cut the left hand to the side to the position of attention and raise the right forearm to the horizontal position.

47. On the command CATCH THE – COLOUR, the two movements are combined. A standard pause shall be observed between the movements.

48. Depending on the wind direction, the Colour may be grasped with the right hand after securing the pike in the left hand. If, because of wind strength, the Colour cannot be caught, the Colour shall be brought to the position of the order, the Colour secured and returned to the carry. The same drill is executed while marching.

49. When arms are carried on parade and the parade is ordered to shoulder arms from the present, the Colour officer shall carry out the movements in time with the rifle movements.

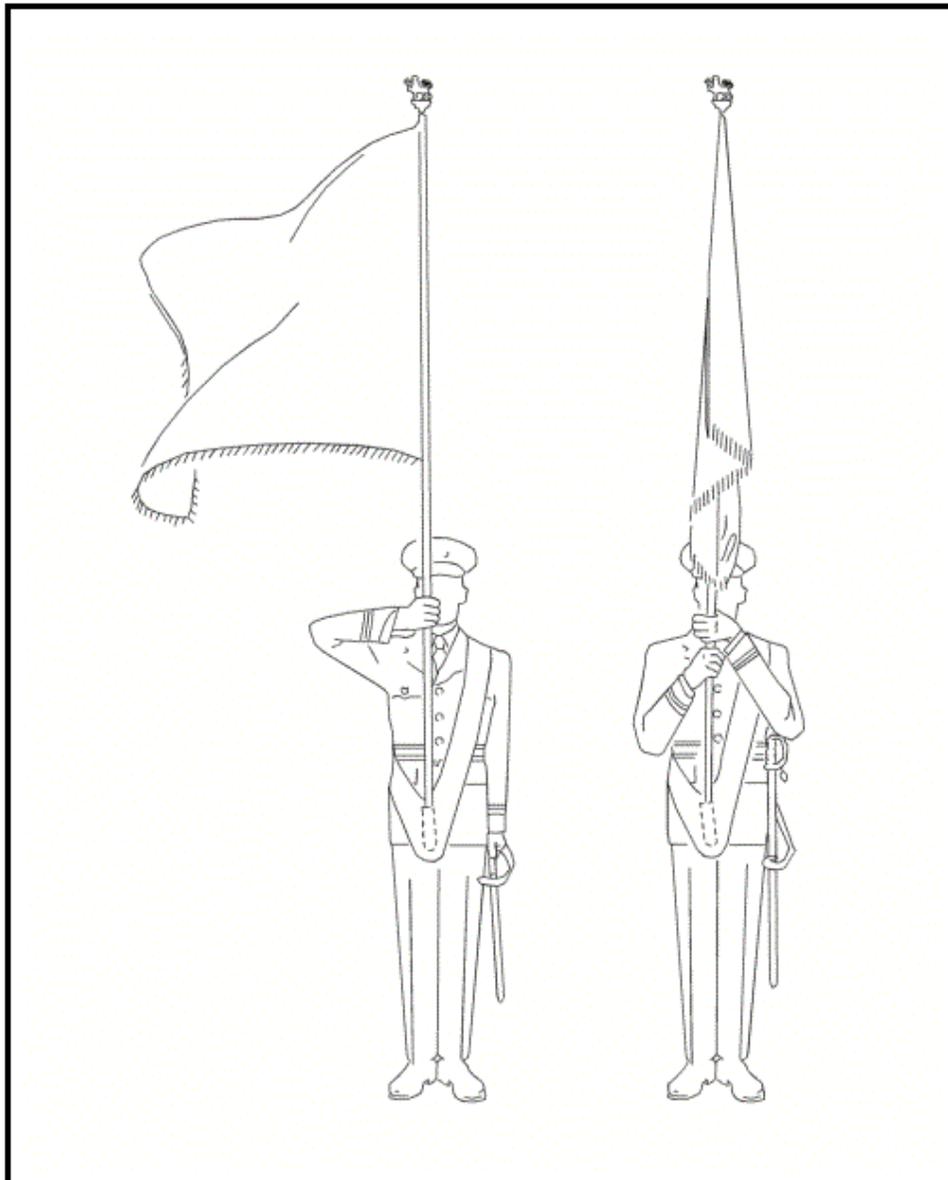


Figure 8-3-11 Catching the Colour from the Let Fly

## DIP FROM THE CARRY AT THE HALT

50. On the command DIP THE COLOUR(S) BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE:

- a. releasing the Colour from the pike, raise the pike to the full extent of the right arm (Figure 8-3-12); and
- b. simultaneously, bring the left hand across the body and grasp the socket to steady the Colour belt.

51. On the command SQUAD – TWO:

- a. maintaining control of the base of the pike with the right armpit, carry the pike well out to the right with the right hand and lower it with a sweeping motion to a position in front of the right foot;
- b. simultaneously, cut the left hand to the side to the position of attention; thus
- c. on completion of the movement:
  - (1) the pikehead shall be just clear of the ground,
  - (2) the Colour shall be spread on the ground to the right of the pike (see paragraph 54), and
  - (3) the pike shall be held under the right armpit, the back of the right hand towards the ground.

52. On the command DIP – COLOUR, the two movements are combined. A standard pause shall be observed between the movements.

53. If the ground is wet or muddy, the pikehead shall be 5 cm above the ground. The Colour shall be held in the left hand to prevent it from being soiled (Figure 8-3-13).

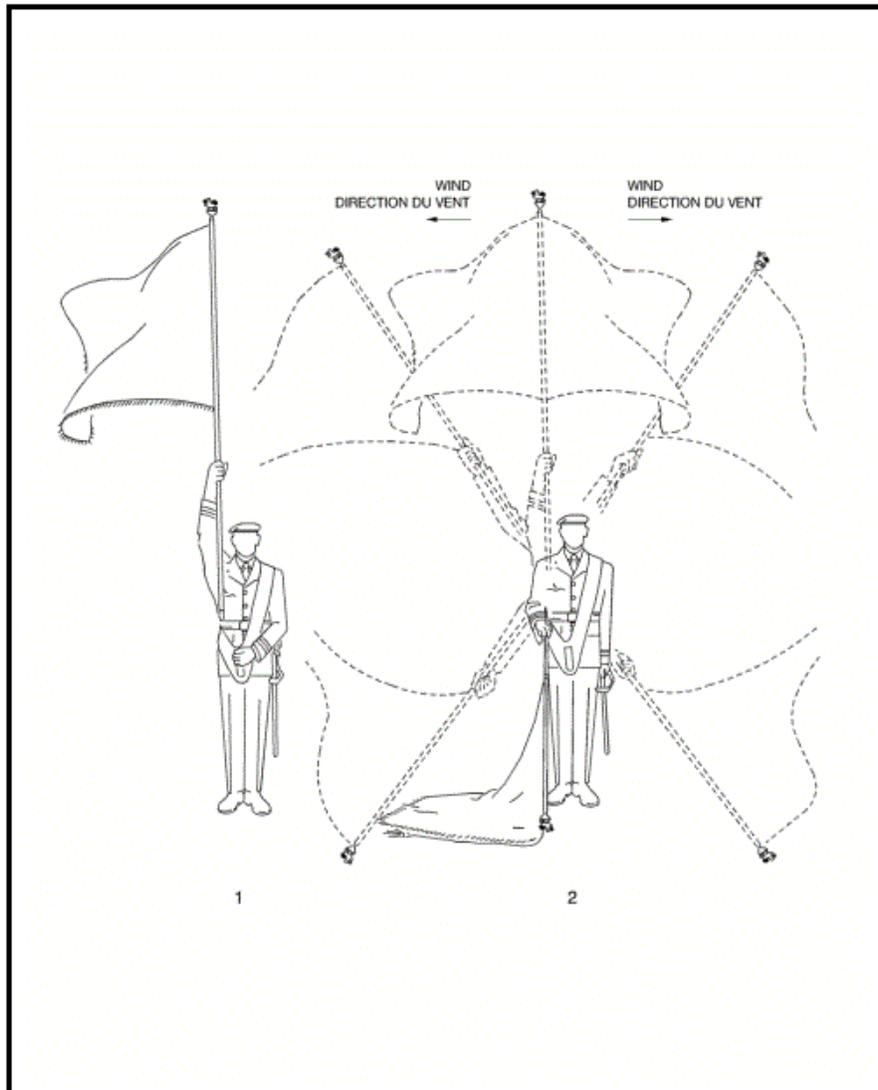


Figure 8-3-12 Dip from the Carry at the Halt

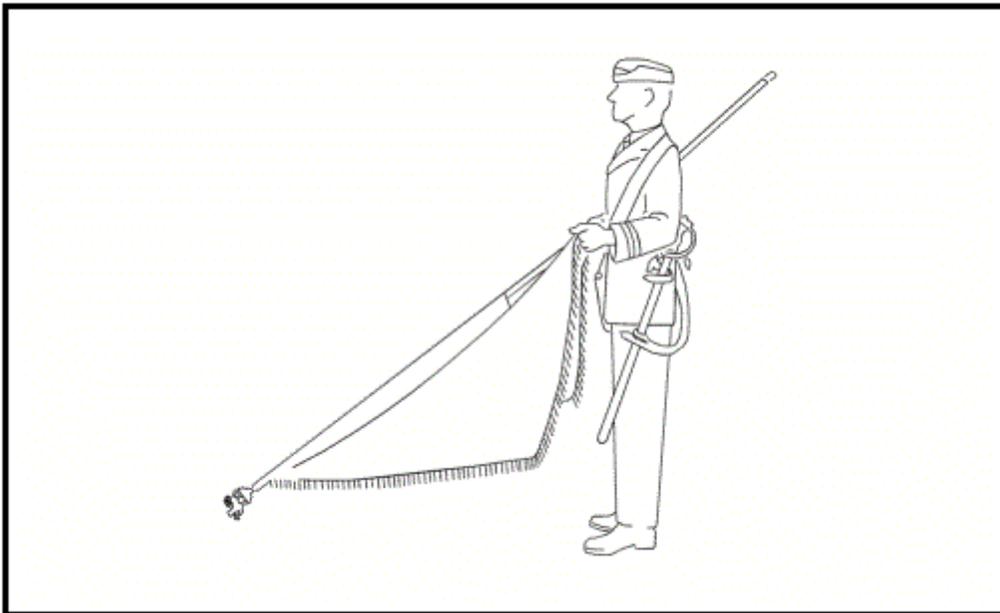


Figure 8-3-13 Dip Position – Wet Ground

54. If a strong wind is blowing from the right, the pike shall be carried with the right hand well to the left, and then lowered with a sweeping motion to the position of the dip. The Colour shall be spread to the left of the pike.

55. When arms are carried on parade and the order ROYAL SALUTE, PRESENT – ARMS is given, the Colour officer shall commence both movements of the dip in time with the rifle movements.

#### **CARRY FROM THE DIP AT THE HALT**

56. On the command CARRY COLOUR(S) BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE:

- a. raise the Colour with the right hand, to the perpendicular position of the carry; and
- b. simultaneously, bring the left hand to the socket to guide the base of the pike into the socket.

57. On the command SQUAD – TWO:

- a. grasp the Colour with the left hand and bring it in to the pike; and
- b. simultaneously, grasp the corner of the Colour with the right hand as for the carry.

58. On the command SQUAD – THREE, cut the left hand to the side and assume the position of the carry.

59. On the command CARRY – COLOUR, the three movements are combined. A standard pause shall be observed between the movements.

60. When arms are carried on parade and the parade is ordered, SHOULDER – ARMS, following the command ROYAL SALUTE, PRESENT – ARMS, the Colour officer shall execute the first two movements of the carry from the dip, at the halt, in time with the two movements of the shoulder arms.

#### **DIP FROM THE CARRY ON THE MARCH**

61. The dip is only executed on the march in slow time.

62. On the command EYES – RIGHT given as the left foot is forward and on the ground, the Colour shall be let fly on the next pace with the left foot (Figure 8-3-14).

63. On the following pace with the left foot:

- a. grasp the socket with the left hand; and
- b. raise the pike clear of the socket with the right hand.

64. On the next pace with the left foot:

- a. maintaining control of the base of the pike under the right armpit, move the Colour in a sweeping motion to the right and lower the pike to a horizontal position directly in front; and
- b. simultaneously, cut the left hand to the side.

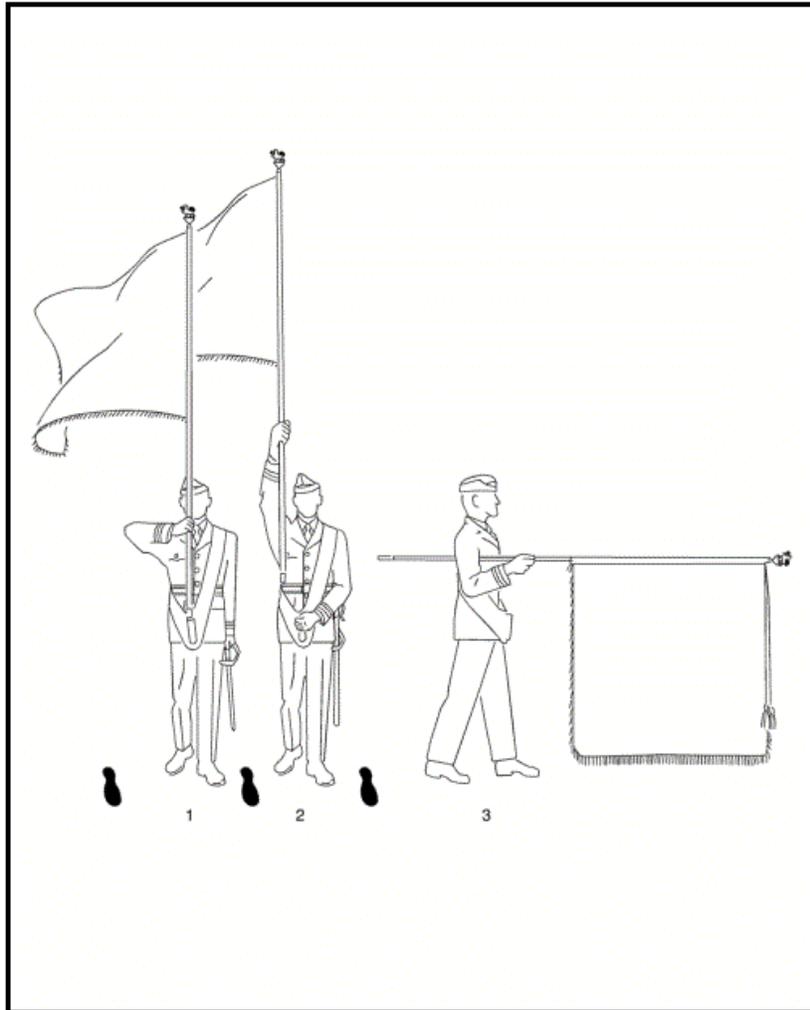


Figure 8-3-14 Dip from the Carry on the March

65. On completion of the movement:

- a. the back of the right hand shall be towards the ground;
- b. the right elbow shall be close to the side;
- c. the Colour shall hang straight down;
- d. the left arm shall be straight at the side; and
- e. the head and eyes shall be straight to the front.

#### **CARRY FROM THE DIP ON THE MARCH**

66. On the command EYES – FRONT, on the next pace with the left foot:

- a. raise the Colour with the right hand, to the perpendicular position of the carry; and
- b. simultaneously, bring the left hand to the socket to guide the base of the pike into the socket.

67. On the following pace with the left foot, the Colour shall be caught with the left hand, and the corner of the Colour shall be grasped with the right hand.

68. On the next pace with the left foot, cut the left hand to the side.

69. If the wind is strong, the Colour may be secured as noted in paragraph 45.

## SECTION 4

### REMOVING AND RETURNING THE COLOURS

#### GENERAL

1. When the Colours are removed and returned to the place where they are lodged, they shall be escorted by a Colour party.

#### REMOVING THE COLOURS

2. The procedure for removing Colours from the mess or other lodging shall be:

- a. the Colour bearers shall collect the Colours from their place of safekeeping, case them as necessary (see paragraph 3) within the lodging's shelter and wait for the arrival of the escort;
- b. the escort for the Colour shall be marched to the lodging, halted facing the place and bayonets shall be fixed;
- c. the Colour bearers shall leave the lodging and fall in, the Queen's Colour on the right; and
- d. under command of the senior Colour officer, the Colour party shall march to the parade ground, Colours cased at the slope.

3. If the lodging is next to or close by the parade ground, the Colours may be fallen in uncased. In this event:

- a. the senior member of the escort shall order PRESENT – ARMS as the Colours exit the lodging; and
- b. the senior Colour officer shall order SHOULDER – ARMS after the Colours have been fallen in.

#### RETURNING THE COLOURS

4. After the completion of the parade, when the Colours have been marched off and cased, the senior Colour officer shall march the Colour party to the place where they are to be lodged, with the Colours at the slope. The Colour officers shall enter and return the Colours for safe-keeping.

5. If the lodging is next to or close by the parade ground, they may be returned uncased. In this event:

- a. the senior Colour officer shall order the escort to PRESENT – ARMS; and
- b. the Colour officers shall carry the Colours into the lodging and, after they are in the place, the senior member of the escort shall order SHOULDER – ARMS.

6. Under the command of the senior member of the Colour escort, the escort shall then unfix bayonets and march off to the dismissal area.

## SECTION 5

### CASING AND UNCASING THE COLOURS

#### CASING THE COLOURS

1. After being marched off parade, unless the place for lodging is close-by, the Colour party moves to the side of the parade ground and takes up a position facing the flank of the unit. The Colour orderlies fall in side by side, three paces to the left of the Colour party.
2. The Colour officers come to the order and the senior orders CASE THE – COLOUR(S).
3. On this command, the Colour orderlies move to a position four paces in front of and facing their respective Colour, halt, salute, take one pace forward and raise their left forearm parallel to the ground, cupping the left hand.
4. The Colour officers lower the pikes, directly forward, to a horizontal position, as for the last movement of the dip on the march, bringing the crests to rest in the orderlies, cupped left hands (Figure 8-5-1).
5. The Colour officers, with the left hand, and the orderlies, with the right hand, grasp the bottom corner of the Colour nearest to them and together fold the bottom edge of the Colour over the pike, ensuring that the fringe also hangs over the pike. The above procedure is executed three times, ensuring that there are no creases and that the Colours are neatly rolled along the top of the pike. As the Colour is folded, successive folds are held in place by the right thumb of the Colour officer and the left thumb of the orderly. The orderlies then wrap the tasselled cords around the Colours three times along their width. The Colour officers grasp the ends of the cords and the Colour in their left hand.

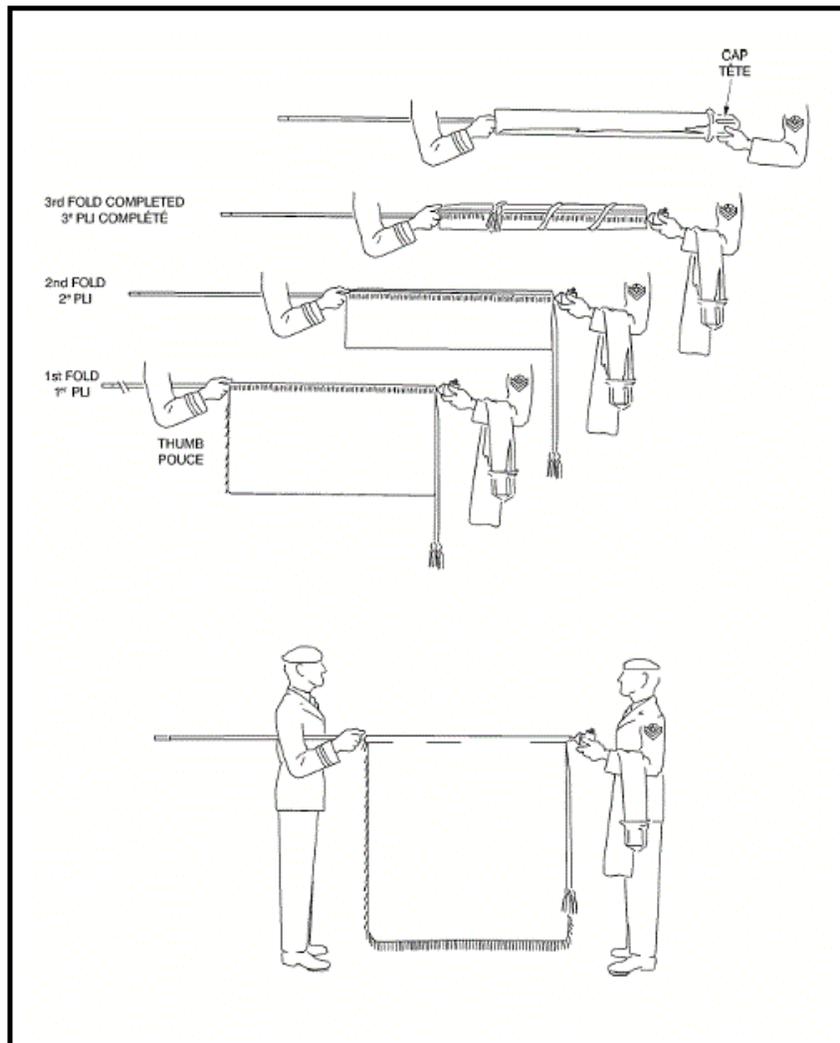


Figure 8-5-1 Casing and Uncasing the Colours

6. The orderlies remove the cases from their left forearms and carefully slide them over the Colours. As the cases are slid to the bottom of the Colours, the Colour officers, with their left hand, assist in pulling the cases fully over the Colours. The officers then tie the laces while the orderlies steady the horizontal pikes. When finished, Colour officers then cut their left arms sharply to the side.

7. When the cases are in place, the orderlies resume their original position, cupping the caps in their left hand, and, upon a signal from the Colour officers, give the pikes an upward thrust with the left hand, assisting the officers to return the Colours to the order position. The orderlies cut their left arms smartly to the side.

8. The orderlies step back to their original position, salute, turn right and march off the parade ground.

9. The Colour party, under command of the senior Colour officer, returns the Colours to their lodging.

## **UNCASING THE COLOUR**

10. On arrival at the parade ground, the Colour party positions itself on the nearest flank of the parade, the orderlies falling in three paces to the left of the Colour party.

11. The senior Colour officer, at the order position, commands UNCASE THE – COLOUR(S).

12. On this command, the Colour orderlies move to a position four paces in front of, and facing, their respective Colour. They halt, salute, take one pace forward and raise their left forearm parallel to the ground, cupping the left hand.

13. The Colour officers lower the pikes directly forward to a horizontal position, as for the last movement of the dip on the march. The caps are brought to rest in the cupped left hands of the orderlies.

14. The Colour officers untie the tapes of the case and grasp the Colours with their left hand inside the case. The orderlies carefully remove the cases and place them over their left forearm, the caps to the left.

15. The senior Colour officer shall then order COLOUR PARTY, TO THE COLOUR, PRESENT – ARMS.

16. The orderlies then unroll the cords, the Colour officers release the Colour and cut the left arms smartly to the side. The Colour orderlies then ensure that the Colours and cords hang correctly.

17. On a signal from the Colour officers, the orderlies give the pikes an upward thrust, assisting the officers to return the Colours to the order position. The orderlies then cut their arms smartly to the side.

18. The Colour officers dress the Colours to ensure that they are evenly distributed on both sides of the pike. The orderlies assist if required.

19. The orderlies step back to their original position, salute, turn right and march off the parade ground to a pre-designated location.

20. The senior Colour officer then shall order COLOUR PARTY, SHOULDER – ARMS.

## **SECTION 6**

### **MARCHING ON AND OFF THE COLOUR**

#### **MARCHING ON THE COLOUR**

1. Colours shall be held at the carry while being marched on and off parade.

2. On the command MARCH ON THE COLOUR(S), given by the parade commander, the following shall take place:

- a. the senior Colour officer shall order the cautionary COLOUR PARTY;
- b. the parade commander shall order TO THE COLOUR(S), PRESENT – ARMS; and
- c. the senior Colour officer shall order BY THE RIGHT (CENTRE), QUICK – MARCH. If a band is on parade, it shall play appropriate music.

3. The Colour party shall march to its position by a series of forms (Figure 8-6-1). Upon halting in its parade position, the senior Colour officer orders COLOUR PARTY, TO THE COLOUR(S), PRESENT – ARMS.

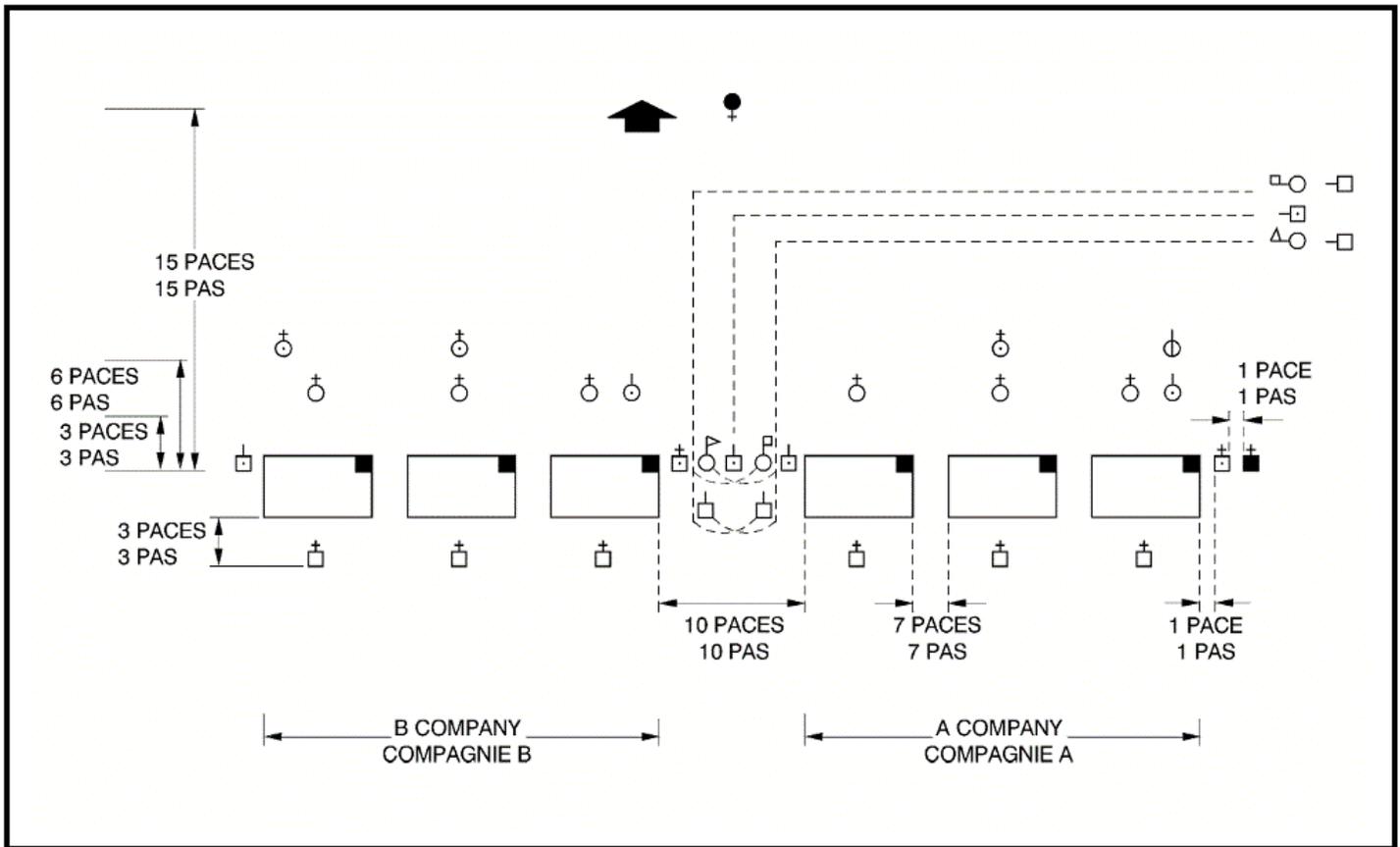


Figure 8-6-1 Marching on and off the Colour (Battalion in Line)

4. Once the Colour escort is at the present, the parade commander orders SHOULDERS – ARMS, and the parade, now including the Colour party, shoulders arms.
5. Until it is ordered off at the conclusion of the parade, the Colour party shall act normally on the parade commander's command, except in the following circumstances:
  - a. During an inspection, the Colour shall be held in the carry position.
  - b. When required to move to a flank independently, the Colour party shall do so under command of its senior Colour officer by executing forms at the halt or on the march.

### MARCHING OFF THE COLOUR

6. On the conclusion of the parade, the parade commander shall order MARCH OFF THE – COLOUR(S).
7. The senior Colour officer shall order the cautionary COLOUR PARTY.
8. The parade commander shall order TO THE COLOUR(S), PRESENT – ARMS.
9. The senior Colour officer shall order BY THE RIGHT (CENTRE), QUICK – MARCH. If a band is present, it shall play appropriate music.
10. The Colour party, by forming, shall march off the parade ground to the left or right flank (Figure 8-6-1).

## SECTION 7

### POSITION OF COLOURS ON PARADE

#### BATTALION PARADE

1. The Colours shall be positioned in the centre of the battalion as described below. If the battalion has an odd number of companies on parade, the Colours shall be positioned in the first interval between companies toward the honour side of the battalion's centre, i.e., to the right in line and mass, and to the front in column of companies.
2. **Battalion in Line.** The Colours shall be positioned between the two centre companies as follows:
  - a. **One Colour.** The Colour officer is positioned in line with the front rank and the escort in line with the rear rank.
  - b. **Two Colours.** The Colour officers and Colour warrant officer are positioned in line with the front rank and the sergeants in line with the rear rank (Figure 8-6-1).
3. **Battalion Retired.** If the battalion is ordered to retire, the Colour party will turn about, but will remain steady in its original alignment.
4. **Battalion in Column of Route/Column of Threes.** The Colours shall be positioned between the two centre companies as follows:
  - a. **One Colour.** The Colour officer covers off the centre file of the battalion and the Colour escorts cover off the flank files.
  - b. **Two Colours.** The Colour officers and the Colour escorts cover off the flank files of the battalion and the warrant officer covers off the centre file.
5. **Battalion in (Close) Column of Companies.** The Colour party shall be positioned between the centre companies, in rear of the company to its front, and when marching past, the following positioning will be observed:
  - a. **One Colour.** Alignment shall be with the supernumerary rank of the company in front.
  - b. **Two Colours.** The two sergeants shall take post by moving up on the right and left of the Colours respectively, the whole party being aligned with the supernumerary rank of the company in front (Figure 8-7-1).
6. **Battalion in Mass.** The Colour party shall be positioned between the two centre companies as follows:
  - a. **One Colour.** The Colour officer is positioned in line with the front rank of the leading platoons and the escorts in line with the rear rank of these same platoons.
  - b. **Two Colours.** The Colour officers and the Colour warrant officer are positioned in line with the front rank of the leading platoons and the sergeants in line with the rear rank of these same platoons (Figure 8-7-2).
7. **Review Order.** The Colour bearers shall advance as noted in Chapter 9, Section 2, paragraph 13 when ordered to take post in review order.

#### GUARDS OF HONOUR

8. When paraded with a guard of honour, Colours shall be positioned in review order prior to the arrival of the dignitary for whom the guard is being mounted.
9. When flags are paraded with a guard of honour, they maintain position and are not advanced in review order (see also Chapter 9, Section 2, paragraph 13).

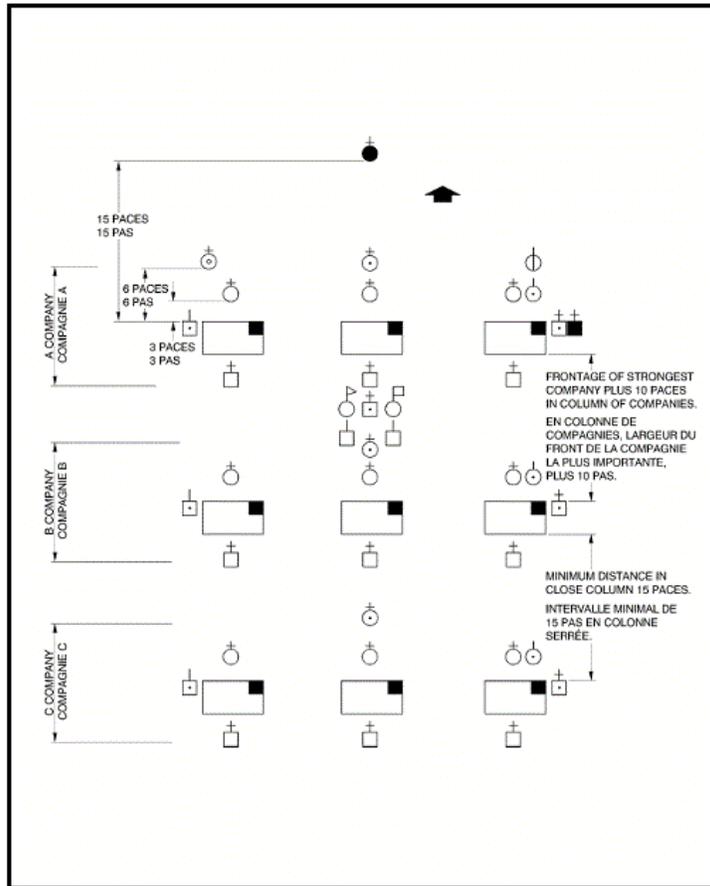


Figure 8-7-1 Colours on Parade (Battalion in Close Column)

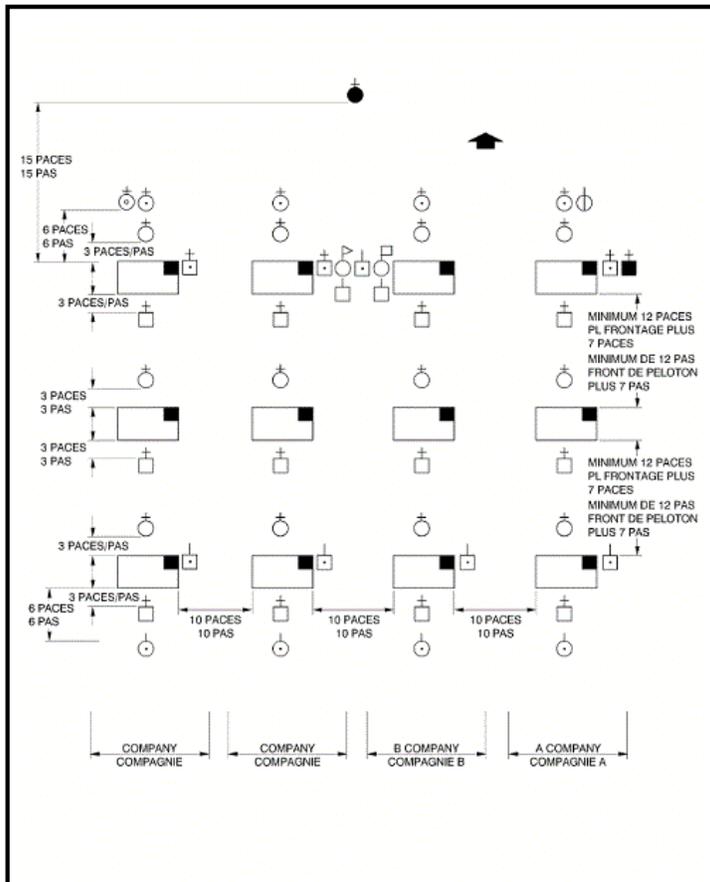


Figure 8-7-2 Position Colours on Parade (Battalion in Mass)

**CHAPTER 9**  
**BATTALION CEREMONIAL**  
**SECTION 1**

**GENERAL**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. While drill movements shall be performed the same by all so that the Canadian Forces can march and manoeuvre as one to common words of command, commanders may adjust parade procedures according to circumstances and unit customs. For example:

- a. the battalion may form up in line, column or close column of companies, or mass depending on the size and shape of the parade ground;
- b. the companies may manoeuvre around the ground by forms, turns or wheels; and
- c. the march past may be in column of companies or column of route.

2. Protocol will be observed when planning a parade. In particular:

- a. senior individuals join a parade last and leave first, accompanied, in the case of reviewing dignitaries, by their retinue (the reviewing officer is to arrive last); and
- b. units will be formed up in order of precedence.

3. Protocol may be varied if justified by unique circumstances. For example, although normal precedence within a sized battalion is alphabetical by companies, on special occasions commanding officers may parade prize-winning companies on the right of the line, the position of honour.

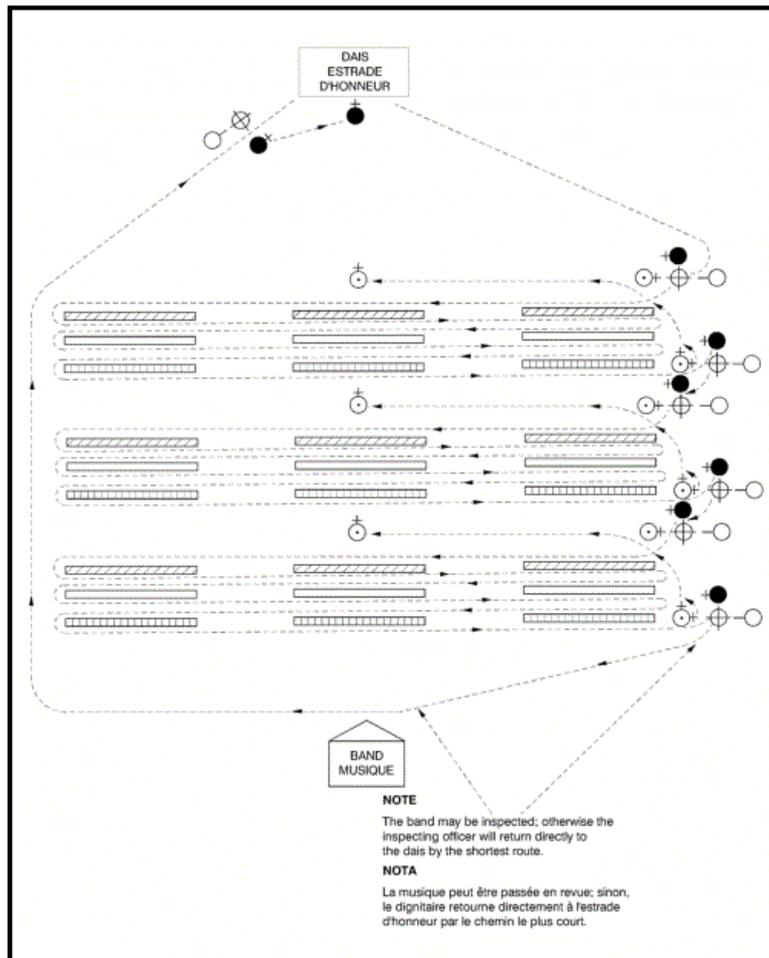


Figure 9-1-1 Inspection of Battalion in Close Column and Column

4. Parades follow a common sequence as follows:

- a. The battalion is formed on parade, the officer's fall in and the Colours are marched on. The battalion is now ready to carry out the tasks for which it has paraded.
- b. The tasks are completed.
- c. The Colours are marched off, the officers fall out and the troops are dismissed.

5. When a ceremonial parade involves specific procedures, such as those for trooping a Colour, they are detailed elsewhere in this manual.

## PROMENADING

6. A promenade is a slow, formal walk. Its origins lie in 18th Century European social customs for walking in public. It is carried out by officers waiting on duty, but off parade, prior to being fallen in. It is a procedure, not a drill movement, and officers promenading appear relaxed but attentive.

7. Officers will promenade at the edge of the parade ground near their troops singly or in groups of two or three and at a natural walking cadence, about 100 paces per minute. They shall informally watch parade activity, each group turning about together, in the direction of the troops, at the approximate boundaries of their troops' position on parade.

8. When parade activity has reached the point where the officers will soon be required, they shall take up positions on the edge of the parade ground, at ease, and await the order to fall in.

## INSPECTION

9. Personnel are inspected at the position of attention.

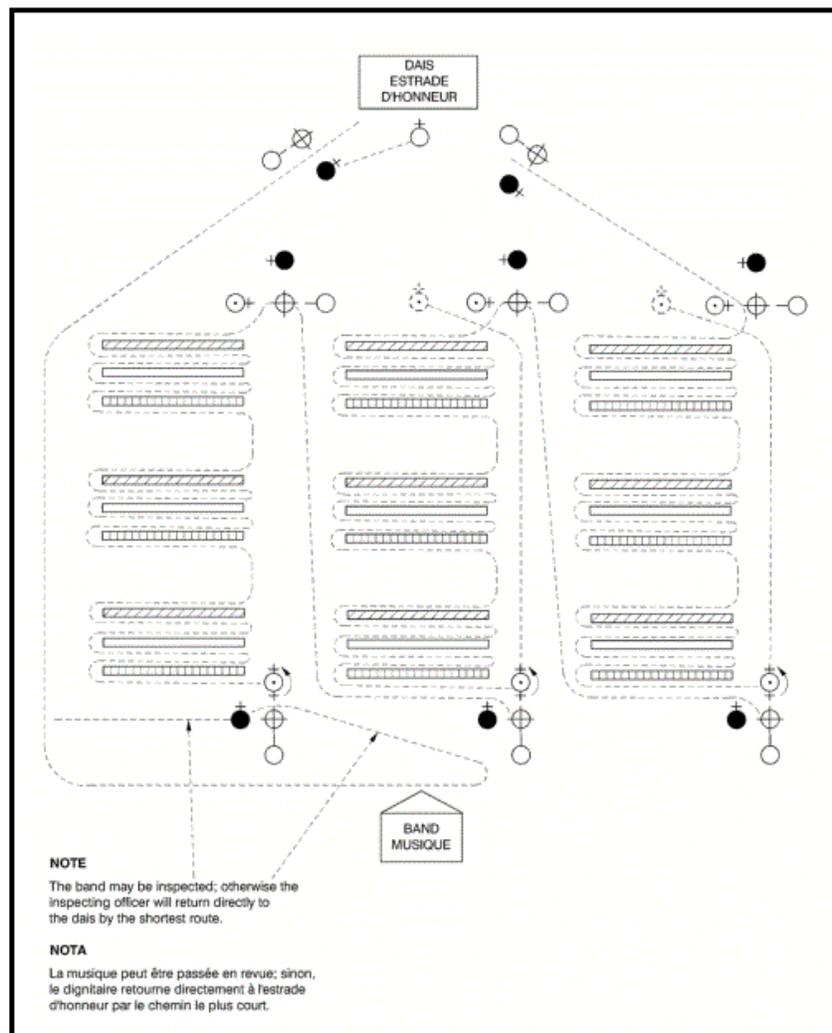


Figure 9-1-2 Inspection of Battalion in Mass

10. Battalion inspections are normally carried out by companies. The battalion commander will order all but the company being inspected to stand at ease as follows: "A" COMPANY STAND FAST, REMAINDER STAND AT – EASE. Company commanders shall thereafter call their companies to attention as the inspecting officer approaches. Each company commander shall stand his company at ease on completion of the inspection (see also Section 2 for an inspection by a dignitary during a review).

11. The routes taken by an inspecting party are outlined in figures 9-1-1 to 9-1-3.

12. As the inspecting officer approaches the company from the right flank, the company commander shall march to a position six paces in front of the company's right marker, salute the inspecting officer as the latter approaches and accompany the inspecting party during the inspection of the company. On completion of the inspection, the company commander shall salute the inspecting officer and return to his position on parade.

**PRESENTATIONS AND ADDRESSES**

13. If presentations are to take place during a ceremonial parade, the recipients will be ordered to fall out.

14. If a recipient is armed with a sword, the sword shall be returned to its scabbard before the recipient falls out. If the recipient is armed with a rifle or carbine, the weapon shall be grounded before the the recipient falls out. Pistols shall remain holstered.

15. The adjutant may be ordered to fall out to assist with the presentations.

16. On completion of the presentations, the recipients shall fall in.

17. Addresses on parade follow any presentations.

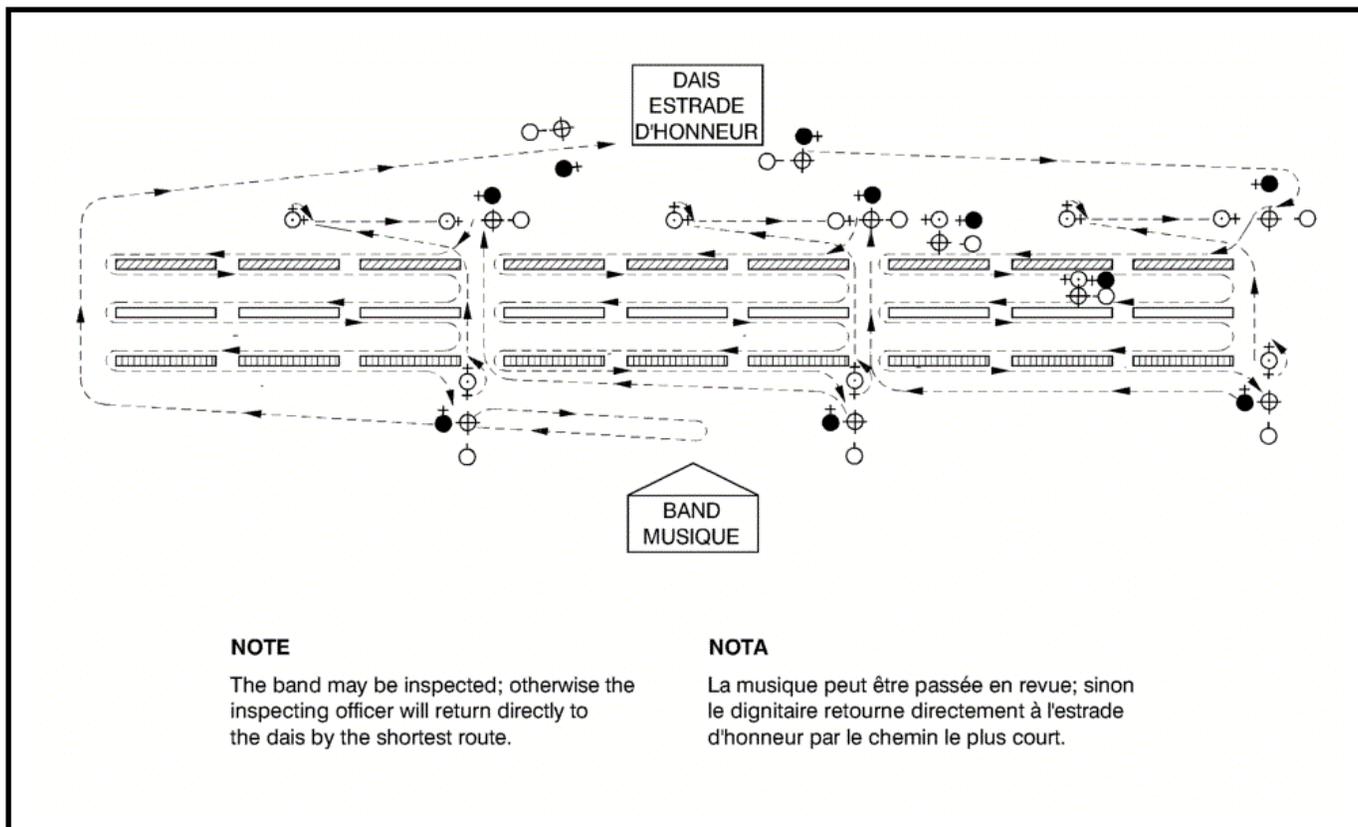


Figure 9-1-3 Inspection of Battalion in Line

18. When a large unit is paraded in line, the commanding officer may order flank sub-units to incline inwards or the whole unit to form a hollow square, in order to improve visibility or hearing for members on the flanks during the presentation or address.

## **MOUNTED PARADES**

19. Mounted parades are conducted in the same general manner as dismounted parades, with adjustments made to account for the presence of horses or vehicles and their size, turning radius, etc. (see Annex A).

## **BANDS**

20. Some of the ceremonies in this publication include specific instructions for the employment of bands. Band drills and internal procedures are described in A-PD-202-001/FP-000, CF Band Instructions, Volume 1.

21. Bands provide the musical accompaniment and regular marching cadence essential to the most successful parades and ceremonial occasions. Band manoeuvre should complement the actions of other units on parade.

22. Bands are either an integral part of the unit or formation on parade or under the operational command of the parade commander. While bands respond to the verbal commands of the parade commander, they also act on the visual signals of their conductor or drum major, thus reducing the need for separate commands to the band.

23. The battalion commander should ensure that the band is instructed on the parade format in advance. The instructions should include requirements for special salutes or traditional unit music in sufficient time for the band to acquire and rehearse the music and drills.

24. When more than one band is present, the parade commander should consider massing/ combining the bands for best musical and visual effect or dispersing them along the column of troops. The parade commander is advised in the technical aspects of these matters by the senior director of music or bandmaster.

## **NOTE**

When two bands are together on parade they are 'combined', when three or more bands are on parade together they are 'massed'.

25. Whenever possible, battalion reviews shall be attended by a band. Unless the form of the ceremony dictates otherwise, the band will lead the battalion on and off parade, be positioned in the centre rear or on a flank of the battalion on parade, and play:

- a. the battalion onto and off of the parade ground;
- b. the correct musical salutes when compliments are paid to dignitaries;
- c. appropriate music for the inspection;
- d. appropriate music for the march(s) past;
- e. the music for the advance in review order; and
- f. other music commensurate with the ceremony.

26. The conductor and drum major shall salute when marching past a dignitary, although not while simply parading in front, e.g., when performing the band "troop" during a trooping of the Colours.

## **SECTION 2**

### **THE BATTALION REVIEW**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

1. A battalion review is a military ceremony held on such occasions as:

- a. in honour of royal personages, senior officials and higher military commanders;
- b. in conjunction with the consecration, presentation, trooping and laying up of Colours;
- c. awards and presentations; and
- d. changes of command.

2. The procedures outlined in this section for a battalion may be performed by a military unit or formation of any size.

## **SEQUENCE OF A BATTALION REVIEW**

3. The sequence of a battalion review is:
  - a. the reception of the reviewing officer;
  - b. the inspection by the reviewing officer;
  - c. the march past;
  - d. presentations, if any;
  - e. the address by the reviewing officer;
  - f. the advance in review order; and
  - g. the departure of the reviewing officer.

## **REVIEW PARADE GROUND**

4. The review parade ground shall be marked by flags or markers as illustrated in Figure 9-2-1 and A-AD-200-000/AG-000, The Honours, Flags and Heritage Structure of the CF.
5. The inspection line is the line on which the front rank of the battalion is formed for inspection. The march past line is the line along which the right flank of the battalion marches during the march past. The advance line is the line at which the front rank of the battalion halts on completion of the advance in review order.
6. The length of the inspection line (G-H) depends on the frontage of the troops being inspected. Its distance from the march past line will include the greatest frontage occupied by any sub- unit when marching past, plus the depth occupied by the band or massed bands while playing the units past. Except in unusual circumstances (see paragraph 37) minimum distance from the march past line shall be 30 paces.
7. The length of the saluting base (B-E) will not be less than 120 paces nor greater than 260 paces, the distance being dependent on local conditions. The march past begins at Point B and ends at Point E. The reviewing officer will be located at the centre of the saluting base. Ten paces on each side of him, along the saluting base, are Points C and D, at which the salute will begin and finish respectively. If a march past is to take place without opening and closing order, i.e., in quick time only, Points B and E need not be marked (see paragraph 10), but Points A and F should still be located normally.
8. As a general rule, the march past line (A-F) will be the same length as the inspection line and be situated no less than five paces in front of the dais.
9. The advance line shall be the same length as the inspection line and normally be situated 15 paces forward of the inspection line (see paragraph 37).
10. All points shall be marked by flags, pennants or marker personnel. Flags may also be set up to mark the spot on which the troops are to form (Points 1 and 2) and the Inspection Line (Points G and H), or these locations may be marked by other means, e.g., chalk, whitewash, etc.
11. When large bodies of troops are to march past, it will usually be desirable to place small flags along the march past line to guide units in moving off and maintaining correct distances through to Point F.
12. Flags, appropriate to the occasion, may be flown in the vicinity of the dais (see A-AD-200- 000/AG-000, Honours, Flags and Heritage Structure of the CF).



## RECEPTION OF THE REVIEWING OFFICER

18. At the time ordered for the review, the battalion shall be formed at the open order, in review order, in mass, line, column or close column on the inspection line.

19. Guests should be seated before the battalion marches onto the parade ground or, for very senior dignitaries, accompany the reviewing officer. Under rare circumstances, a battalion might receive two parties of dignitaries, paying appropriate compliments to the senior member of each. For example, a battalion might first receive its Colonel of the Regiment so that he might be at the dais to greet the reviewing officer.

20. When the reviewing officer has taken his position on the dais, the commanding officer shall order the appropriate salute in accordance with Chapter 13 to A-AD-200-000/AG-000, Honours, Flags and Heritage Structure of the CF. If the reviewing officer is a distinguished civilian not listed in the table, the word of command will be (unit title) GENERAL SALUTE, PRESENT – ARMS. An appropriate eight bars of music may be played at the discretion of the commanding officer, chosen in the order of priority which follows:

- a. the General Salute;
- b. an appropriate excerpt from the official march of the formation/unit being inspected; or
- c. an appropriate excerpt from the official march of the formation/unit of the reviewing officer.

21. If rifles and carbines are not carried on parade, the word of command is ROYAL (GENERAL) SALUTE – SALUTE. The band plays the appropriate music and all officers on parade salute, cutting their arms to the side after a standard pause after the last note of music. If a band is not available, the salute is completed with a standard pause between movements or upon the order ATTEN – TION.

22. Upon termination of the salute and after the battalion has ordered arms, the commanding officer shall report to the reviewing officer that the battalion is ready for inspection. The commanding officer may request that the remainder of the parade be stood at ease while the reviewing officer inspects the first company. If permission is given, the commanding officer will turn about and give the appropriate order. If the battalion has received the reviewing officer in column or mass, officers and Colours shall be ordered to take post in that formation before inspection begins. The battalion commanders will then turn and accompany the reviewing officer on the inspection.

## INSPECTION

23. When the reviewing officer inspects the battalion, the positions of the inspecting party are the:

- a. reviewing officer, nearest the rank being inspected;
- b. company commander, on the right of the reviewing officer;
- c. commanding officer, in rear of the reviewing officer; and
- d. aide-de-camp, in rear of the company commander.

24. Unless specifically requested, the reviewing officer shall not be preceded by anyone.

25. The reviewing officer normally will inspect the battalion by companies, accompanied by each company commander (see Section 1, paragraph 10). On a large parade, the reviewing officer may be accompanied by the commanding officer only, with the commanding officer on the reviewing officer's right. In this event, the whole battalion will remain at attention and inspections will be by rank across the complete frontage of the battalion. If the formation to be reviewed is extremely large or the reviewing officer has difficulty walking the distance, the inspection may be by open vehicle driven in front of the unit or units on parade.

26. The reviewing officer does not normally visit or inspect the band unless it is an integral part of the unit being reviewed.

27. On completion of the inspection and after the commanding officer has accompanied the reviewing officer to the dais, the commanding officer shall order the battalion to attention and request permission to march past in review.

## MARCH PAST

28. The battalion may march past in column of route or in column or close column of companies, depending on the time and space available, the degree of training of the troops, and the formality of the occasion.

29. The simplest march past is in column of route in quick time.

30. In column or close column of companies, the march past may be in slow or quick time.

31. On the most formal of occasions, the battalion may march past twice, once in slow time in column or close column and once in quick time in column, close column or column of route.

32. Because of their traditions of agility and speed on the battlefield, rifle regiments, parading by themselves, march past in quick and double time at the trail arms.

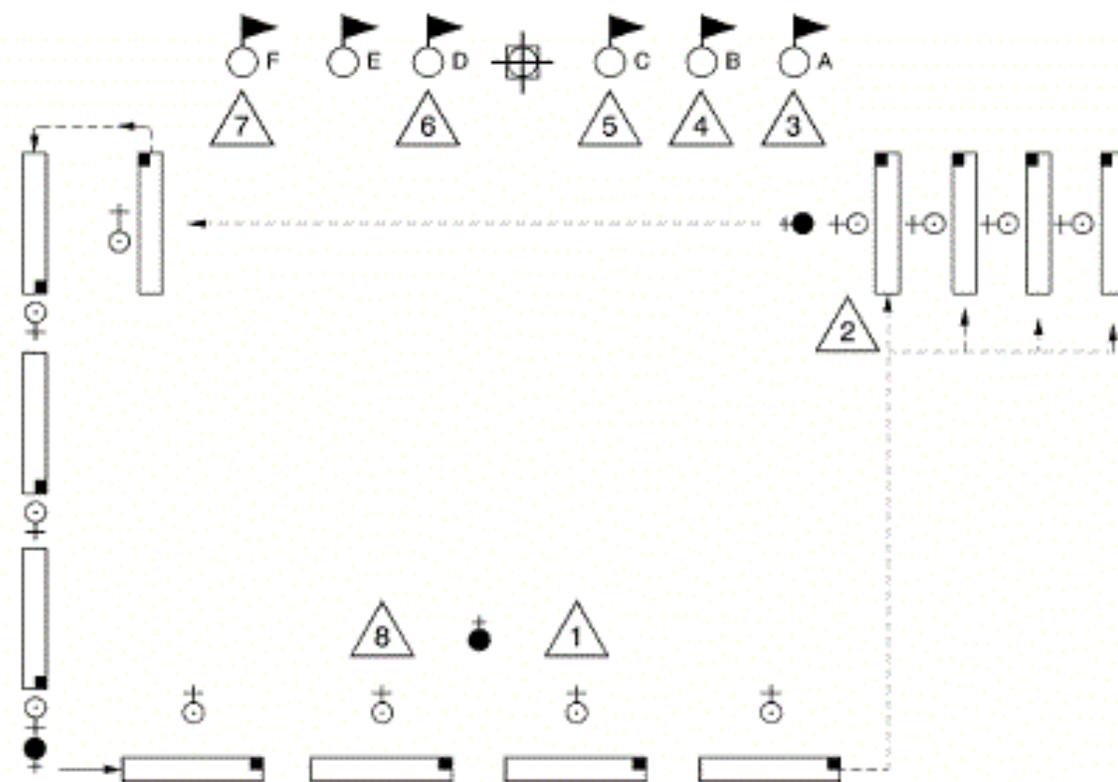
33. Units will be in the formation ordered for the march past as they pass Point A in Figure 9-2-1; i.e., in column of companies, column of route, etc. The A-B portion of the march past line should be of sufficient length to enable units to obtain their dressing before reaching the saluting base. Units will move up to Point B in close order; at that point, if in slow time and so ordered, they will open order prior to marching past. Companies shall salute as they reach Point C and shall cease their salute as they clear Point D. Upon reaching Point E, units will close order, if required, and upon reaching Point F, may change their formation, if so ordered.

34. The procedures, commands and actions required to march past are those of standard platoon, company and battalion drill. They are outlined in:

- a. Table 9-2-1, for a march past in column of route; and
- b. Figure 9-2-2 and tables 9-2-2 and 9-2-3 for a march past in column or close column of companies.

No.	Command	By	Action	Remarks
			Upon receiving permission to proceed, the commanding officer (CO) shall salute, turnabout and return to his command position. The CO shall then order CLOSE ORDER – MARCH and, if applicable, SHOULDER – ARMS. Thereafter, the CO will order BATTALION WILL MARCH PAST IN (SLOW AND) QUICK TIME.	
If Parade Formed in Mass, in Column or Close Column of Companies				
1	ADVANCE FROM THE RIGHT IN COLUMN OF ROUTE, "A" COMPANY LEADING, RIGHT – TURN	CO	Battalion turns right.	Officers, the chief warrant officer (CWO) and warrant officers take up position in column of route.
If Parade Formed in Mass				
1a	No. 1 PLATOON, BY THE LEFT, QUICK – MARCH	No. 1 PI Comd	No. 1 Platoon acts as ordered. Battalion and company officers formed up in advance of the platoon step off simultaneously and in time with the platoon.	Succeeding platoon commanders give the same command as for battalion drill.
If Parade Formed in Column or Close Column of Companies				
1b	"A" COMPANY, BY THE LEFT, QUICK – MARCH	"A" Coy Comd	"A" Company acts as ordered. Battalion officers formed up in advance of the company step off simultaneously and in time with the company.	Succeeding company commanders give the same command as for battalion drill.
If Parade Formed in Line				
2	MOVE TO THE RIGHT IN COLUMN OF ROUTE, RIGHT – TURN	CO	Battalion acts as ordered.	In accordance with Item 1.
2a	BATTALION, BY THE LEFT, QUICK – MARCH	CO	The battalion acts as ordered.	
3			At the first suitable point past point H, the CO wheels left and the battalion follows. Upon reaching the march past line, the CO wheels left and leads the battalion along the line.	
4	BY THE RIGHT	CO	The master warrant officers (MWO) (Right Markers) shall move to the right flank and lead the rear ranks of their companies along the march past line.	Given after the CO has completed the wheel.
5	IN SUCCESSION OF COMPANIES, EYES – RIGHT	CO		Given at Point B
6	IN SUCCESSION OF PLATOONS, EYES – RIGHT	"A" Coy Comd	CO and Adjutant (Adjt) salute, CWO turns head and eyes to the right.	"A" Company Commander (Coy Comd) ensures command given as CO reaches Point C.

7	NO. 1 PLATOON, EYES – RIGHT	No. 1 PI Comd	Coy Comd and platoon commander (PI Comd) salute, platoon turns heads and eyes to the right.	MWO maintains head and eyes to the front guiding No. 1 Platoon on march past line. PI Comd ensures command given as “A” Coy Comd reaches Point C. Each succeeding Coy and PI Comd repeats these commands. Platoons act as ordered.
8	IN SUCCESSION OF COMPANIES, EYES – FRONT	CO		Given after passing dais.
9	IN SUCCESSION OF PLATOONS, EYES – FRONT	“A” Coy Comd	CO and Adjt cease salute, CWO turns head and eyes to the front.	Given as CO, Adjt, and CWO have reached Point D.
10	NO. 1 PLATOON, EYES – FRONT	No. 1 PI Comd	“A” Coy Comd and PI Comd cease salute, platoon turns heads and eyes to the front.	Given as the whole of platoon has passed Point D. PI Comd’s will know their platoon frontage and the number of paces required.
11	BY THE LEFT	CO	CO wheels left at Point F, battalion follows.	Given just as wheel started by CO. Upon reaching Point G. CO wheels left leading battalion onto the inspection line.
If Parade is to be reformed in Mass				
12	ON “A” COMPANY, FORM – MASS	CO		Given as CO approaches centre of inspection line. CO wheels left and proceeds to his command position. Battalion continues along inspection line.
12a	“A” COMPANY, AT THE HALT, FACING LEFT, FORM COLUMN (CLOSE COLUMN) OF – PLATOONS	“A” Coy Comd		Given as “A” Company approaches original position.
12b	NO. 1 PLATOON – HALT	No. 1 PI Comd	No. 1 Platoon halts.	The remainder of the company proceed to form column or close column as for company drill. Remaining companies and platoons follow the same procedure at their original positions.
If Parade is to be Reformed in Column (Close Column) of Companies				
13	AT THE HALT, FACING LEFT, FORM COLUMN (CLOSE COLUMN) OF COMPANIES	CO		As for No. 12.
13a	“A” COMPANY – HALT	“A” Coy Comd	“A” Coy halts.	CWO paces off column distance. “B” and “C” companies wheel and form column of companies as for battalion drill.
After Halting in Mass or Column (Close Column) of Companies				
14	“A” COMPANY ADVANCE, LEFT – TURN	“A” Coy Comd	“A” Coy turns left.	“B” and “C” Coy Comd’s advance their company’s in succession. On “C” Coy Comd’s executive word of command, the three Coy Comd’s turnout together.
If Parade is to Reform in Line				
15	“A” COMPANY, MARK – TIME, BATTALION – COVER	CO	“A” Company marks time, remainder continue forward until arrival at original position and then mark time.	If battalion is experienced at maintaining proper distance, only the command HALT need be given as the battalion arrives at its original position.
15a	BATTALION – HALT	CO	Battalion halts.	
15b	BATTALION ADVANCE, LEFT – TURN	CO	Battalion turns left.	



- 1 BATTALION, ADVANCE FROM THE RIGHT IN COLUMN OF THREES, RIGHT-TURN; BY THE LEFT, QUICK-MARCH.  
BATAILLON, VERS L'AVANT, DE LA DROITE EN COLONNE DE TROIS, À DROITE, TOURNÉZ; PAR LA GAUCHE, PAS CADENCÉ-MARCHE.
- 2 BATTALION, AT THE HALT, FACING LEFT, FORM (CLOSE) COLUMN OF COMPANIES. BATTALION, RIGHT-DRESS. BATTALION, EYES-FRONT.  
BATAILLON, À LA HALTE, FACE À GAUCHE, FORMEZ COLONNE (COLONNE SERRÉE) DE COMPAGNIES. BATAILLON, PAR LA DROITE, ALIGNÉZ. BATAILLON-FIXE.
- 3 BATTALION WILL MARCH PAST IN (CLOSE) COLUMN OF COMPANIES.  
LE BATAILLON DÉFILERA EN COLONNE (COLONNE SERRÉE) DE COMPAGNIES.
- 4 IN SUCCESSION OF COMPANIES, EYES-RIGHT. EN SUCCESSION PAR COMPAGNIE. TÊTE À DROITE.
- 5 'A' COMPANY, EYES-RIGHT.  
COMPAGNIE A, TÊTE À DROITE.
- 6 'A' COMPANY, EYES - FRONT.  
COMPAGNIE A - FIXE.
- 7 BATTALION, ADVANCE FROM THE RIGHT IN COLUMN OF ROUTE, 'A' COMPANY, ADVANCE FROM THE RIGHT IN COLUMN OF ROUTE, RIGHT-TURN.  
BATAILLON, DE LA DROITE, AVANCEZ EN COLONNE DE ROUTE, COMPAGNIE A DE LA DROITE, AVANCEZ EN COLONNE DE ROUTE, À DROITE, TOURNÉZ.
- 8 'A' COMPANY MARK-TIME; BATTALION-COVER. BATTALION ADVANCE, LEFT-TURN.  
COMPAGNIE A MARQUEZ LE PAS, BATAILLON, COUVREZ. BATAILLON, VERS L'AVANT, À GAUCHE, TOURNÉZ.

Figure 9-2-2 March Past in (Close) Column of Companies in Quick Time

No.	Command	By	Action	Remarks
If the battalion intends to march past in column (close column) of companies, it will be formed up for review in either line, column or close column, and not in mass, with each company formed and sized as a single formation (as for one large platoon). See Figure 9-2-2 for an illustration of this procedure. The march past will commence as in Table 9-2-1, but in column of threes, until completion of Item 2. Thereafter:				
3				On stepping off or at the first suitable point past Point H, CO orders a left wheel.
4	BATTALION, AT THE HALT, FACING LEFT, FORM COLUMN (CLOSE COLUMN) OF COMPANIES	CO		Given as CO approaches Point A.
5	"A" COMPANY – HALT	"A" Coy Comd	"A" Company halts at Point A, on the march past line.	CWO paces off (close) column distance. "B" and "C" Companies wheel and form column of companies as for battalion drill.
6	"A" COMPANY ADVANCE, LEFT – TURN	"A" Coy Comd	"A" Company turns left.	"B" and "C" Coy Comd's advance their companies in succession. On "C" Coy Comd's executive word of command, the Coy Comd's turnabout together.
7	BATTALION, RIGHT – DRESS	CO	Battalion acts as ordered.	
8	RIGHT FLANK – STEADY	CWO	As per battalion drill.	MWOs dress front, centre, and rear ranks as per battalion drill.
9	BATTALION, EYES – FRONT	CO	Battalion acts as ordered.	CO turns about, facing the front.
10	BATTALION WILL MARCH PAST IN (CLOSE) COLUMN OF COMPANIES	CO		If the battalion is in the formation ordered, CO will order QUICK – MARCH. If, because of space limitations, the battalion is in close column and the march past is to be in column, order QUICK–MARCH as per # 11.
11	"A" COMPANY BY THE RIGHT, QUICK – MARCH	"A" Coy Comd	"A" Company steps off in quick time.	As "A" Coy reaches column distance, "B" Coy Comd gives same command, followed by "C" Coy when "B" Coy has reached column distance.
12	IN SUCCESSION OF COMPANIES, EYES – RIGHT	CO		Given at Point B.
13	"A" COMPANY, EYES – RIGHT	"A" Coy Comd	CO, Adjt, and company officers salute; CWO looks to the front; MWO and remainder turn head and eyes to the right.	Given as CO reaches Point C. "B" and "C" Coy Comd's give same orders to the right at Point C. MWO's of "B" and "C" Coy look to the front.
14	IN SUCCESSION OF COMPANIES, EYES – FRONT	CO		Given at Point D.
15	"A" COMPANY, EYES – FRONT	"A" Coy Comd	CO, Adjt, and company officers cease salute; MWO and remainder look to the front.	Given as company clear of Point D. "B" and "C" Coy Comd's give same command, once clear of Point D.
16	BATTALION, ADVANCE FROM THE RIGHT IN COLUMN OF ROUTE	CO		Given prior to reaching Point F. (If in close column, companies must half or open to column distance on the march after Point E prior to turning right.)
17	"A" COMPANY, ADVANCE FROM THE RIGHT IN COLUMN OF ROUTE, RIGHT – TURN	"A" Coy Comd	"A" Company executes a right turn, followed by two successive left wheels to follow the CO, who wheels toward the inspection line.	Executed at Point F. Officers and platoon warrant officers take up position as for column of route. "B" and "C" Coy Comd's give same command at Point F, and follow route of "A" Coy.
18				Upon reaching Point G, CO wheel left, and the battalion follows. The battalion will be reformed on the inspection line in the same manner as detailed in Table 9-2-1.

No.	Command	By	Action	Remarks
If the battalion intends to march past in (close) column of companies in both show and quick time, it will be formed up for review in either line, column or close column, and not in mass, with each company formed and sized as a single formation (as for one large platoon). The march past will commence as in Table 9-2-2 until completion of Item 9. Thereafter the CO will order the sequence in his cautionary command				
10	BATTALION WILL MARCH PAST IN COLUMN OF COMPANIES, IN SLOW AND QUICK TIME, "A" COMPANY LEADING	CO		
11	"A" COMPANY, BY THE RIGHT, SLOW – MARCH	"A" Coy Comd	"A" Company acts as ordered.	As "A" Company reaches column distance, "B" Coy Comd gives same command, followed by "C" Company, when "B" Company has reached column distance.
12	"A" COMPANY, OPEN – ORDER	"A" Coy Comd	Coy acts as ordered.	Given at Point B. Remaining companies also open order at Point B.
13	IN SUCCESSION OF COMPANIES, EYES – RIGHT	CO		Given immediately after "A" Company completes the open order.
14	"A" COMPANY, EYES – RIGHT	"A" Coy Comd	CO, Adjt, and company officers salute; CWO looks to the front; MWO and remainder turn head and	Given as CO reaches Point C. "B" and "C" Coy Comd's give same commands so companies are looking to the right at Point C. MWO's of "B" and "C" Company look to the front.
15	IN SUCCESSION OF COMPANIES, EYES – FRONT	CO		Given at Point D.
16	"A" COMPANY, EYES – FRONT	"A" Coy Comd	CO, Adjt and company officers cease salute, MWO and remainder look to the front.	Given as company clear of Point D. "B" and "C" Coy Comd's give same command, once clear of Point D.
17	"A" COMPANY, CLOSE – ORDER	"A" Coy Comd	"A" Company acts as ordered.	Given at Point E, "B" and "C". Coy Comd's give same command at Point E.
18	"A" COMPANY, – CHANGE DIRECTION LEFT, LEFT – FORM	"A" Coy Comd	"A" Company acts as ordered.	Given at Point 2. "B" and "C" Coy Comd's give same command on arriving at Point 2.
19	"A" COMPANY FOR – WARD	"A" Coy Comd	"A" Company acts as ordered.	"B" and "C" Coy Comd's give same command after their companies have completed the left form.
20		Coy Comd's		Nos. 18 and 19 are repeated at Point G. When "C" Company has stepped off, CO orders:
21	BATTALION, CHANGE TO QUICK TIME, QUICK – MARCH	CO	Battalion acts as ordered.	CO moved to original position following Item 20, so as to be able to observe "C" Company's movements. Following Item 21, CO takes shortest route to command position in front of "A" Company.
22		Coy Comd's		Nos. 18 and 19 are repeated at Points H and I in quick time.
23	IN SUCCESSION OF COMPANIES, EYES – FRONT	CO		Given at Point B. The parade then continues as per Table 9-2-2.

## **NOTES**

If the battalion is very highly trained and practised in ceremonial, it may carry out the entire march past in column. In this event, the companies must be sized by attachments and detachments before forming up so that each has the same frontage. After the inspection, the battalion:

- a. if in column, moves to the right in threes, advances in column after passing Point G, forms at Point 1, and continues to march past without a halt as in this table; and
- b. if in line, either:
  - (1) proceeds as in sub-paragraph a. above, or
  - (2) forms column at the halt facing the original right flank (the CO orders: CLOSE ORDER – MARCH; RETIRE, ABOUT – TURN; AT THE HALT, RIGHT – FORM; QUICK – MARCH; and ADVANCE, ABOUT – TURN [LEFT – DRESS; EYES – FRONT]), advances in slow time; left forms at Point H; and then proceeds as in sub-paragraph a. above.

### **PRESENTATIONS AND ADDRESSES**

35. If presentations are to be made, they shall follow the march past.

36. Following any presentations, the reviewing officer may address the battalion. If the circumstances warrant, the commanding officer may make a short reply.

### **ADVANCE IN REVIEW ORDER**

37. If the battalion was reformed in column (close column) of companies or in mass after the march past, officers and Colours will be ordered to take post in review order prior to advancing and paying final compliments to the reviewing officer (see paragraph 13).

38. On the command ADVANCE IN REVIEW ORDER, BY THE CENTRE, QUICK – MARCH by the commanding officer, the battalion advances 15 paces and halts automatically, completing all forward movement on the last pace, and then bending the right knee and assuming the position of attention.

39. In exceptional circumstances, where space does not permit the minimum 30 paces between the march past and inspection lines, a lesser advance may be specifically ordered, e.g., ADVANCE IN REVIEW ORDER SEVEN PACES, BY THE CENTRE, QUICK – MARCH. The front rank will always halt no closer than 15 paces from the march past line. If less than seven paces can be taken, there shall be no advance.

40. The commanding officer then orders the appropriate compliments.

### **DEPARTURE OF THE REVIEWING OFFICER**

41. On completion of the salute the reviewing officer shall depart.

42. If the commanding officer wishes to depart with the reviewing officer, he shall do so only after calling forward the deputy commander and formally turning over command of the battalion.

## CHANGE OF COMMAND PARADES

43. Although a change of command can be a simple office signing ceremony, a battalion review may be held to mark the occasion.

44. The presiding officer, normally the senior formation commander, is the reviewing officer.

45. It has become customary to vary the normal review procedures as follows if a change of command is to take place on parade:

- a. the incoming commanding officer arrives with the reviewing officer and accompanies him as part of the inspection party;
- b. the battalion marches past once and reforms on the inspection line;
- c. presentations, certificate signing and addresses take place:
  - (1) first, any presentations to other than the outgoing commanding officer,
  - (2) second, the outgoing commanding officer addresses his unit for the final time,
  - (3) third, the change of command certificates are signed (see paragraph 46), followed by any presentation, such as a battalion camp flag or pennant, etc., to the outgoing commanding officer, and
  - (4) last, an address is made by the reviewing officer, with the incoming commanding officer making a short reply to both addresses if circumstances warrant;
- d. the battalion, under the incoming commanding officer, marches past the outgoing commanding officer;
- e. the battalion advances in review order and pays departing compliments to the reviewing officer; and
- f. the reviewing officer departs, accompanied by the outgoing commanding officer.

46. For the signing ceremony, the presiding officer, accompanied by the incoming commander, takes up a position in front of the dais. The outgoing commanding officer proceeds forward and halts in front of the presiding officer, and the outgoing commanding officer salutes. If the unit Colours are on parade, and if unit custom so dictates, the outgoing commanding officer may order the Colour bearers to advance with him. If so, following the salute, the bearers hand the Colours to the outgoing commanding officer (Queen's Colour first) who, in turn, hands them to the incoming commanding officer, signifying the transfer of command. The incoming commanding officer, in turn, hands the Colours back to the bearers. The bearers face the inspection line and, on the incoming commanding officer's orders, take posts back in the battalion. The incoming and outgoing commanding officers next proceed to a table placed at one side of the dais and sign the change of command certificates, under the supervision of the presiding officer.