

515 by AFM 50-14

4 JAN 60

Drill and Ceremonies

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

FOREWORD

This manual sets forth the procedures for drill and ceremonies in the United States Air Force. It begins with an introduction to drill and then explains the use of commands and the command voice. Movements both without and with arms are described. Formation and drill of the element, the flight, and the squadron are explained prior to a discussion of the formation and drill of the group and the wing. Handling of the flags and guidon is described, and the procedures for various ceremonies are outlined.

Recommendations for the improvement of this manual are encouraged, and should be forwarded to the Director of Personnel Procurement and Training, Headquarters USAF, Washington 25, D. C.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE:

N. F. TWINING
Chief of Staff, United States Air Force



OFFICIAL:
E. E. TORO
Colonel, USAF
Air Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

Zone of Interior and Overseas	
Headquarters USAF.....	300
Major air commands.....	10
Subordinate air commands.....	5
Air divisions.....	5
Wings.....	5
Groups.....	5
Squadrons.....	5
*Special	

This manual supersedes AFM 50-14, Sep 1953

*Commanders will requisition additional copies for issue to individuals for training purposes.

Copies of this manual may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

This manual contains no copyright material.

Contents

Chapter	1.	Introduction to drill	1
	2.	Commands and the command voice ..	13
	3.	Individual instruction without arms ..	35
	4.	Individual instruction with arms	49
	5.	Drill of the element	81
	6.	Drill of the flight	93
	7.	Drill of the squadron	105
	8.	Formations of the group and the wing.	117
	9.	Flags and guidons	129
	10.	Ceremonies	145
		Index	181



Introduction to Drill

A question frequently asked by the trainee is, "Why do we need drill and ceremonies in the Air Force?"

The answer involves tradition, public opinion and morale, discipline, leadership training, and many intangible factors that concern all Air Force personnel.

Traditionally, the Armed Forces are expected to exemplify respect for the Nation. Special ceremonies have been established to bestow honor upon the flag and other national symbols, upon recipients of awards and decorations, and upon national dignitaries. Such ceremonies are usually included in parades, reviews, and similar formations in which large groups of military personnel participate.

The citizen expects to see his country's military forces perform smartly and precisely in public ceremonies. He takes a great deal of pride in this. Distinguished performance of a body of troops affects public opinion and morale.

To perform well in parades, reviews, and similar ceremonies, the military group must function with precision. It is necessary to have rules governing the common movements of all individuals in a group. First the individual is trained to master these movements. Then he is integrated into groups of various sizes and trained to perform with others. This training is called **drill**.

But drill has a greater purpose than to develop satisfactory performance in ceremonies. It also is a means of instilling discipline and developing leadership. On the drill field the individual learns to appreciate the need for **discipline**—the need to respond to vested authority, to follow orders promptly and precisely, and to recognize the effect of his actions on the group as a whole. Learning to follow is the beginning of **leadership**.

As individuals progress in rank and experience and become drill leaders, they have opportunities to develop confidence, poise, forefulness, an understanding of human behavior, a sense of justice, and other characteristics that further their ability to work with people. Group participation stimulates esprit de corps, high morale, and enthusiastic teamwork. These are sound, practical benefits afforded by drill and ceremonies.

DRILL

For the purpose of drill, Air Force organizations are divided into elements, flights, squadrons, and groups. The wing and larger units do not drill by direct command.

Drilling the units amounts to moving the body of troops with precision from one location to another. The execution of these movements and the governing rules are described in detail in this manual. The task of each man is to learn these movements and to do his part exactly as described. Otherwise confusion will result. The individual must also learn to adapt his own movements to those of the group. That is why such

standards as the 30-inch step, the cadence of 120 steps per minute, distance, interval, etc., have been established. Everyone must move on command smoothly, smartly, and with exactness.

The trainees begin learning to drill on the day they enter the Air Force. As members of an element, they are first taught the position of attention; then, movements at the halt, such as facing movements; then movements of their feet and arms and their over-all bearing in marching. When all element members have become familiar with these movements to the point where they execute them smartly and automatically, their element is grouped with other elements into a flight, where they learn other movements. Eventually, flights, squadrons, groups, and wings are performing drill movements smoothly, and with precision.

CEREMONIES

Ceremonies are special, formal, group performances conducted by the Armed Forces to honor distinguished personages, or to observe national holidays. Another purpose of ceremonies is to demonstrate the proficiency and state of training of the troops.

Ceremonies in a sense are an extension of drill activities. The precision marching, the promptness in responding to commands, and the teamwork developed on the drill field determine the appearance and performance of the group in ceremonies.

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions include terms which are used throughout the manual.

element, the smallest group of individuals in a formation.

formation, the arrangement of the elements of a command in line, column, or in any other prescribed manner.

line, a formation in which the different elements of a command are side by side, or abreast of each other.

line of troops, line on which the adjutant forms the front rank of troops for a parade, or a review.

line of march, line or path followed by the troops in front of the reviewing stand as they pass in review.

rank, a single line of men or vehicles placed side by side.

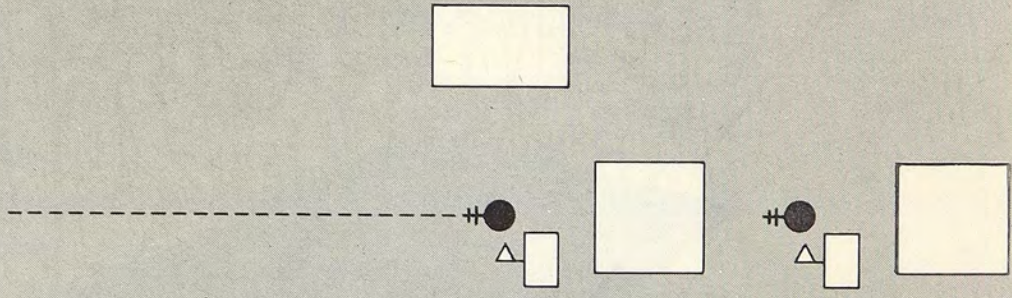
file, a single column of men or vehicles placed one behind the other.

column, a formation in which elements are placed one behind the other.

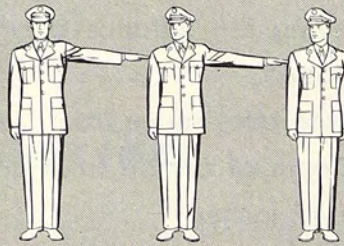
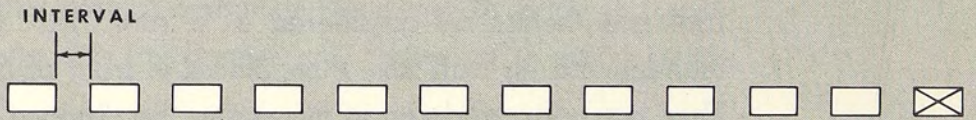
flank, the right or left (troops' right or left) side of a command in line or in column, or the element on the right or left of the line.

interval, the space between elements placed side by side on the same line. Interval is measured between men in the line. It is measured from the left shoulder or elbow of the man on the right to the right shoulder or elbow of the man on the left. The normal interval between men is one arm's length. The close interval is 4 inches. Between troops in formation, interval is measured from the left flank of the unit on the right, to the right flank of the unit on the left. The commander of any unit and those accompanying him are not considered when measuring intervals between units. The colors and color guard are not considered in measuring intervals between subdivisions of a unit with which they are posted.

distance, the space from front to rear between men, vehicles, or units in formation. Distance is measured, with respect to the individual, from his chest to the back of the person directly in front of him. The normal distance between ranks of troops is 40 inches. The flight commanders, guides, and others whose positions in formation are 40 inches from a

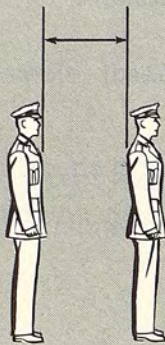


LINE OF MARCH

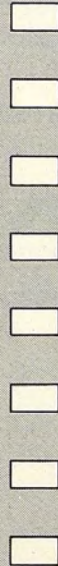
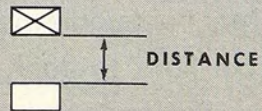


INTERVAL

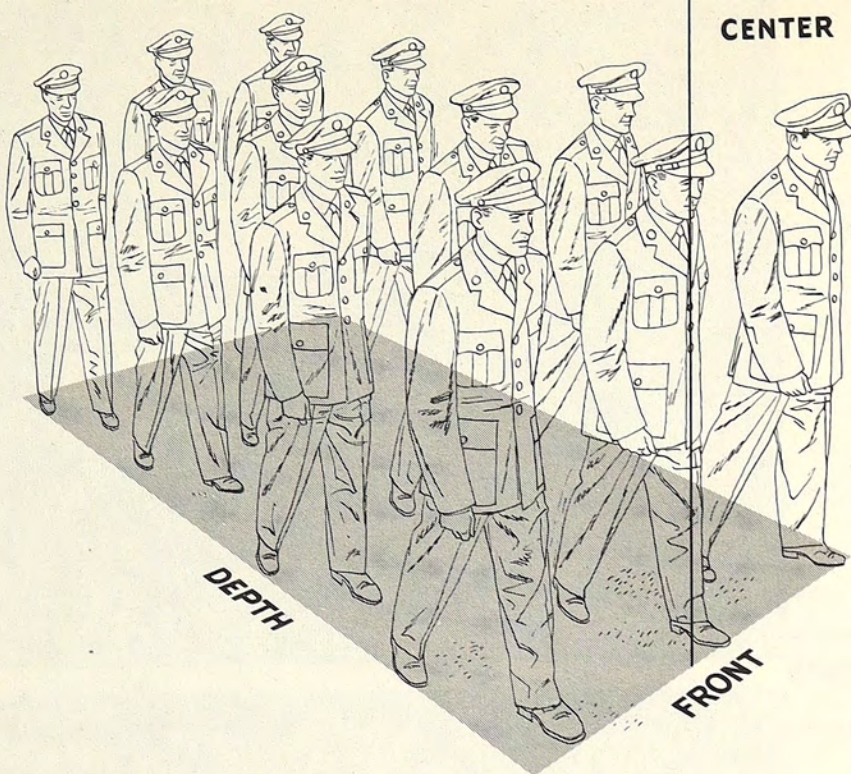
RANK



DISTANCE



FILE



rank are themselves considered as a rank. The unit commander and his staff take their places in front of their unit. They are not considered in measuring the distance between units. The colors and color guard are not considered in measuring the distance between the units with which they are posted.

depth, the total space from front to rear of any formation.

The depth of a man from his chest to his back is assumed to be 12 inches.

base, the element on which a movement is regulated.

front, the space occupied by an element measured from flank to flank. The front of a man is assumed to be 22 inches from right shoulder to left shoulder.

center, the middle point or element of a formation measured from flank to flank.

head, the leading element of a column.

alinement, the dressing of several elements or men on a straight line.

mass formation, the formation of a squadron or larger unit in which the component units are in column, abreast of each other at close interval.

guide, the airman designated to regulate the direction and rate of march.

piece, an individual firearm such as pistol, rifle, carbine, or automatic rifle.

pace, a step of 30 inches. This is the length of a full step in quick time.

step, the distance measured from heel to heel between the feet of a marching man. The steps in quick and double time are 30 inches and 36 inches, respectively. The half step and back step are 15 inches. The right or left step is 12 inches.

cadence, the uniform step and rhythm in marching—the number of steps marched per minute.

quick time, the rate of marching at 120 steps (30 inches in length) per minute.

double time, rate of marching 180 steps (36 inches in length) per minute. It is the preparatory command to march at this rate.

slow time, rate of marching at 60 steps (30 inches in length) *for funeral processions only.*

DRILL INSTRUCTORS

The training of personnel in drill is an important duty of all officers, cadets, and noncommissioned officers. Each officer, cadet, and noncommissioned officer should strive to become an efficient drill instructor. If the instructor knows the drill regulations thoroughly and knows how to impart this information to his men, he soon acquires a reputation for efficiency and gains the respect and confidence of those serving under him.

Qualifications

A good drill instructor:
Has detailed and thorough knowledge of all drill procedures, commands, and ceremonies.

Has ability to impart this knowledge by proper methods of instruction.

Sets the example for his men.

Has energy, perseverance, enthusiasm, patience, and good manners.

Has a command voice that is audible, clear, authoritative, and distinct.

The drill instructor must present an excellent appearance at all times. Occasionally, officers and noncommissioned officers insist on excellent appearance in their men while they, the instructors, are examples of just the opposite. The troops are basically imitators and, as a rule, pattern their conduct after their leaders. For this reason, it is essential that the instructors set a good example.

An instructor must constantly observe his men and correct their mistakes immediately. The individual or unit should then repeat the drill movement properly until reasonably proficient. The instructor should use reprimands sparingly. A junior officer or noncommissioned officer should never be reprimanded or embarrassed in the presence of his subordinates. Above all, a drill instructor should never lose his temper.

Position

The position of the instructor with reference to his unit is of great importance. He should be far enough away to see all of his men, but close enough to be heard by all of them when he gives commands and explanations, and to detect mistakes.

It is the duty of the drill instructor to explain briefly each movement and then demonstrate it. Men should be required to take the proper positions unassisted and should be touched only for the purpose of correction when they are unable to correct themselves. Keeping men too long at any one position or movement should be avoided. When practicable, the men should be faced away from the sun.

GROUPING

In order to give individual instruction, the instructor divides the men into small groups. Each of these groups is formed as an element.

As instruction progresses, the drill instructor should group the men according to their proficiency. Those who show a lack of aptitude should be separated from the others and placed under the most experienced instructors. Care should be exercised not to ridicule or harshly treat those men who are slow to learn.

GENERAL RULES FOR DRILL

Precision in Drill

The explanation of a movement that is executed toward either flank is given herein for only the right flank. To execute the movement toward the opposite flank, the word "left" is substituted.

Double Time

A unit may change its movement to double time from either a halt or marching in quick time. The command **Double Time** precedes the command of execution, **MARCH**. Any movement may be executed in double time unless it is obviously impractical.

To Revoke a Command

The command, **AS YOU WERE**, should be used to revoke previous commands where movements have not already begun. In a case where a movement has already begun, other appro-

appropriate commands should be given to bring the unit to the desired position.

Partial Changes of Direction

To change the direction of a column by 45° , the command is **Column Half Right (Half Left), MARCH**. To execute a slight change of direction, the command, **INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT)**, is given. The guide or guiding element moves in the indicated direction, and the rest of the unit follow.

Numbering Units

For drill purposes, squads and flights within each squadron are numbered from right to left when in line and from front to rear when in column.

When a squadron is in line, the flights are lettered from right to left (see illustration p. 107), and the elements within each flight are numbered from front to rear. When a squadron is in column, the flights are lettered from front to rear, and the elements within each flight are numbered from left to right.

Sizing of Units

All formations will be sized according to height, with tallest individuals to the front and right.

Post

Post means the correct place for an officer or noncommissioned officer to stand. It can be in front of, behind, or by the side of a unit. When changes of formations involve changes of posts, the new post is taken by the most direct route and as soon as practicable after the command of execution. Officers and noncommissioned officers who have prescribed duties

in connection with the movement take their new posts when the duties are completed. In executing a movement or facing, and when moving from one post to another, officers and non-commissioned officers maintain a military bearing and move with precision.

In movements after the first formation, guidon bearers and special units maintain their positions with respect to the flank or the end of the unit to which they were originally posted.

In all formations and movements, a noncommissioned officer commanding an element takes the same post as that prescribed for an officer in command. When giving commands, making or receiving reports (except element leaders in ranks), or drilling a unit, a noncommissioned officer armed with a rifle carries it at right shoulder.

When acting as an instructor, the officer or noncommissioned officer goes wherever his presence is needed to correct mistakes and supervise the performance of the men in ranks.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE GUIDE

Unless otherwise announced, the guide of a flight of a squadron in line or column is at the right. The announcement of the guide, when made in connection with a movement, follows the command of execution of the movement.

When in column and it is desired to guide left, the command, **GUIDE LEFT**, is given. At this command the guide and the flight commander exchange positions by moving right shoulder to right shoulder. When it is desired for the guide to return to his normal position, the command, **GUIDE RIGHT** is given. The guide and the flight commander return to their normal positions by again passing right shoulder to right shoulder. This movement can be made either at a halt or on the march. The base element or base file is the one behind the guide. On the command, **GUIDE CENTER**, the center element of the formation regulates the march.

When a flight in line is given the command, **Right, FACE**, the flight guide executes right face with the flight. Then he immediately faces to the right in marching and marches to a position in front of the right file, halts, and executes left face.

When a flight in column is given the command, **Column of Files From the Left, MARCH**, the guide, on the preparatory command, takes his position in front of the left file so that he is at the head of the column.

When a flight in column is given the command, **Column of Two's From the Left, MARCH**, the guide, on the preparatory command, takes his position in front of the second file from the left so that he is at the head of the right file in the column.

Guide Sets Direction of March

The guide sets the direction and cadence of the march. The leading man in each file is responsible for the interval. The guide of the leading flight of a squadron in column sets the direction and cadence of march for the squadron.

When a flight marching in column is given the command, **By the Left Flank, MARCH**, the guide executes the movement but does not change his relative position within the flight except that when the flight is halted in line in such a manner that the guide is not abreast of the front rank, he then moves to a position abreast of the front rank.

When a flight marching in a column is given the command, **By the Right Flank, MARCH**, the guide executes the movement but does not change his relative position within the flight.

When a flight marching in column is given the command, **To the Rear, MARCH**, the guide executes the movement and remains in his relative position within the flight.

Normally the flight is marched with the element leaders and guide at the head of the column. When marching in line, the element leaders and guide are on the right flank of the flight.

Commands and the Command Voice

This chapter is concerned with commands and the command voice. The command voice is explained in relation to loudness, distinctness, inflection, pauses, cadence, mannerisms, and snap. The information on mass commands enlarges on the procedure used in conducting such drills.

TYPES OF COMMANDS

Drill Command

A drill command is the oral order of a commander. The commander gives all commands to his unit, except in the few cases mentioned in this manual. Generally, a command consists of two parts, the preparatory command and the command of execution.

Preparatory Command

The preparatory command is the part of a drill command which states the movement or formation to be carried out.

When appropriate, the preparatory command includes the unit designation. In the command **Forward, MARCH, Forward** is the preparatory command. The preparatory command is followed by the command of execution.

Command of Execution

The second part of a drill command is the command of execution which tells when the movement is to be carried out such as **MARCH, HALT, or ARMS**. In **Forward, MARCH**, the command of execution is **MARCH**.

GENERAL RULES FOR COMMANDS

In certain commands the preparatory command and the command of execution are combined, for example: **FALL IN, AT EASE, and REST**.

In this manual the preparatory command is shown by **Capital and Lower Case Letters ("Squadron")** and the command of execution by **LARGE CAPITAL LETTERS ("ATTENTION")**.

Generally, when giving commands to his troops, the commander should face them.

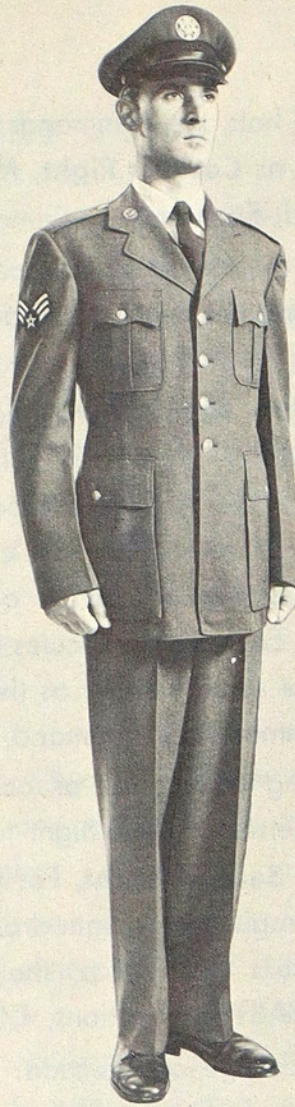
The best posture for giving commands is at the position of attention.

Airmen in formation notice the posture of their leader. If his posture is unmilitary (relaxed, slouched), stiff or uneasy, that of his men will be similar. Good military bearing is necessary for good leadership.

When a flight is part of a larger drill unit or is in ceremonies, the flight commander turns his head toward the flight to give his commands. He does not turn around (about face).

When all flights of the squadron are to execute the movement together, as in squadron mass formation, the flight commanders do not repeat the preparatory commands. However,

Correct posture
for giving
commands.



a flight commander repeats the preparatory command that requires immediate movement of his flight as a separate unit. He gives the new command or warns his flight of the movement by the appropriate command. His men execute the movement when it applies to their flight at the command of execution, such as **MARCH**, given by the squadron commander. The flight commander does not repeat the squadron commander's order to fall out, to stack arms, or to execute movements of the manual of arms.

If at a halt, the commands for movements involving marching, such as **Column Right, MARCH**, are not prefaced by the command, **Forward**.

When the squadron commander's preparatory command is **Squadron**, the flight commander's preparatory command is **Flight**.

When the flights of the squadron are to execute a movement in order, such as a column movement, the flight commander of the first flight repeats the squadron commander's preparatory command. The commanders of the other flights give a warning or caution order such as, **CONTINUE THE MARCH**. Each flight executes the movement at the same point and in the same manner as the first flight. This is done on the flight commander's command.

In giving commands or cautions, flight commanders may add the letter of their flight to the command as **First Flight, HALT**; or **Second Flight, Forward, MARCH**. Whenever commands are given to a squadron in which one flight stands fast or continues the march, the flight commander commands, **STAND FAST**; or cautions, **CONTINUE THE MARCH**.

For a change of direction, the preparatory command and the command of execution are given as the foot corresponding to the direction of the turn strikes the ground.

For the purpose of instruction all movements may be given by the number. By this method the whole movement is divided into motions and executed in detail. To execute the movement in detail, the instructor commands, **By the Numbers**. The other motions are then executed in detail, one motion for each count. When drill is given by numbers, the first motion is completed on the command of execution. The other motions, depending on the number, are executed in sequence at the commands, **Ready, TWO, Ready, THREE, Ready, FOUR**.

The command, **Without the Numbers**, is given to resume the normal method of executing drill.

THE COMMAND VOICE

The precision with which a command is executed is limited by the voice in which it is given. A correctly delivered command is loud and distinct enough to be clearly understood by everyone in the unit. It is given in a tone, cadence, and snap that demands willing, correct, and immediate response. A voice with the right qualities of loudness, distinctness, inflection, cadence, and snap enables a commander to obtain effective results with the least effort and strain.

Loudness

The loudness of a command is adjusted to the number of men in the unit. The commander normally places himself in the front and center of his unit and speaks facing his unit so that his voice reaches all the men.

Volume is necessary, but excessive exertion is unnecessary and harmful. A typical result of trying too hard is the almost unconscious tightening of the neck muscles to force out sound. This will produce strain, hoarseness, sore throat, and, worst of all, indistinct and jumbled sounds instead of clear commands.

Ease is achieved through good posture, proper breathing, and correct adjustment of the throat and mouth muscles.

The most important muscle used in breathing is the diaphragm, the large, powerful muscle that separates the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity. The diaphragm automatically controls the breath in normal breathing and is used to control the breath when giving commands.

Deep breathing exercises develop the diaphragm and refresh the entire body. The following exercise will develop breathing for giving commands: Take a deep breath; hold the air in the lungs; open the mouth; relax the throat muscles; and say "huh" and "ha" as shortly as possible. Make the sounds entirely by

expelling short puffs of air from the lungs. Use only the diaphragm and the muscle around the waist. When this is done, a distinct movement of the abdominal muscles can be felt. Practice this exercise, increase the effort and volume until it is a natural function. Excellent exercises for developing and strengthening the muscular walls of the diaphragm are shown on the following page.

The cavities of the throat, mouth, and nose act as amplifiers and help to give fullness (resonance) and projection to the voice.

To obtain resonance keep the throat relaxed and open, loosen the lower jaw and lips so that the mouth is enlarged, and prolong the vowel sounds.

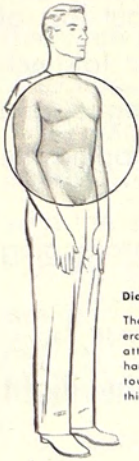
Projection

Projection enables a person to throw his voice to whatever distance and in whichever direction he wishes without undue strain. In order to project the command, focus the voice on a distinct spot or on the man farthest away, and speak to him.

Practice yawning to get the feel of the open mouth and throat. Pronounce aloud the vowels and practice saying, "Oh" and "Ah."

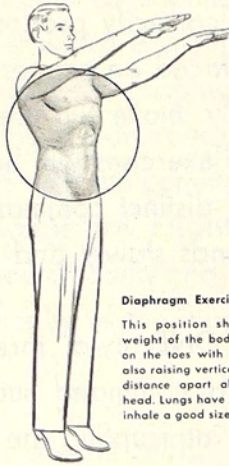
Practice counting in a full, firm voice. Practice giving commands at a uniform cadence, but prolong the syllables. Stand erect, breathe properly, relax the throat, open the mouth, and project the voice.

Tones in commands determine whether the sound is clear or muffled. The proper sound is produced by a combination of head and chest tones. A head tone, being thin, does not lend itself to projections; whereas a chest tone, being thick, is easily projected but lacks brilliance. The most desirable tone should be about 60 percent chest tone and 40 percent head tone.



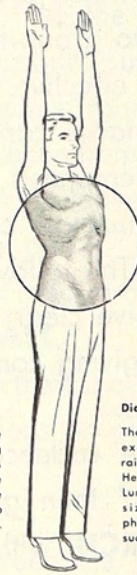
Diaphragm Exercise — 1.

The first position of this exercise shows the body at attention with the arms hanging down and hands touching their respective thighs.



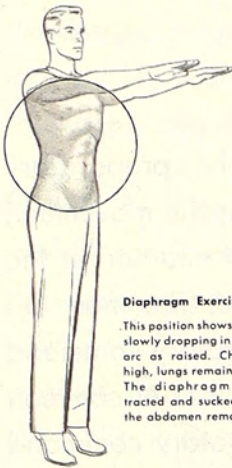
Diaphragm Exercise — 2.

This position shows the weight of the body raising on the toes with the arms also raising vertically same distance apart above the head. Lungs have started to inhale a good sized breath.



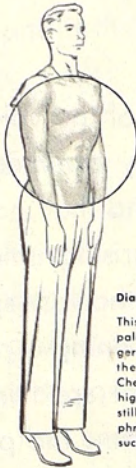
Diaphragm Exercise — 3.

The third position of this exercise shows the arms raised to their highest point. Head squarely to the front. Lungs inflated with a good sized breath. The diaphragm and abdomen are sucked in.



Diaphragm Exercise — 4.

This position shows the arm slowly dropping in the same arc as raised. Chest held high, lungs remain inflated. The diaphragm is contracted and sucked in with the abdomen remaining in.



Diaphragm Exercise — 5.

This position portrays the palms and outstretched fingers touching the front of their respective thighs. Chest still remains in the high position, the lungs are still inflated and the diaphragm and abdomen still sucked in.



Diaphragm Exercise — 6.

Body resting easily after the weight has been distributed evenly on the feet. The figure has exhaled, relaxed and assumed the position of attention.

Distinctness

Distinctness depends on the correct use of the tongue, lips, and teeth, which are used to form the separate sounds of a word and to group the sounds to form syllables. Distinct commands are effective. Indistinct commands cause confusion.

All commands can be correctly pronounced without loss of effect. The emphasis is placed on proper enunciation (distinctness). To enunciate clearly, make full use of lips, tongue, and lower jaw. The following exercises will help in developing the ability to give clear and distinct commands.

Practice giving commands slowly and distinctly, prolonging the syllables.

Count the cadence, "**ONE**, two, three, four; **ONE**, two, three, four," then give a command such as **By the Right Flank, MARCH**, without interrupting the cadence.

ONE, Two, Three.

By the Right Flank, MARCH.

Pronounce the words separately and distinctly.

Inflection

Inflection is the rise and fall of the voice.

Inflection and the preparatory command. The preparatory command, which is the command that indicates the movement, should be pronounced with a rising inflection near or at the end of its completion, usually the last syllable. The most desirable pitch of voice when beginning a preparatory command is near the level of the natural speaking voice. A common fault with drill instructors is to start the preparatory command so high that, after employing a rising inflection, the passage to a higher pitch for the command of execution is impossible without undue strain.

A good rule to remember when beginning a command is to start near the natural pitch of the voice. **DO NOT** try to develop a low voice if the natural pitch is high and vice versa.

Inflection and the command of execution. A properly delivered command of execution has no inflection. This is the command which indicates when a movement is to be executed. It should be given with sharp emphasis (like the crack of a whip), which will tend to make men respond automatically. The command also should be sounded with a tone of finality and without the drawl which is likely to accompany a falling inflection. There should be a crispness which leaves no doubt as to exactly when the action is to take place. The best experience is to practice with the commands used in drill, starting with the single commands like, **Flight, HALT.**

How commands should sound and how they should be given are portrayed graphically in the illustrations on pp. 22-31.

Pauses

A definite pause is always made between the preparatory command and the command of execution. In general, such a pause should be of the same duration in the same types of commands. After all, the purpose of the command is to obtain the desired response, and if the command of execution follows too quickly, confusion results. Likewise, too lengthy a pause should be avoided.

Cadence

Cadence in commands. The cadence of a command means the uniform and rhythmic flow of language and the proper timing while giving commands. A flight is unable to execute a given movement smartly and accurately unless all the men in ranks understand the preparatory command and know when to expect the command of execution. If a flight commander uses a very brief interval at one time and a prolonged interval at another, he tends to confuse his men and take them by surprise.

In general, the interval which gives the best results in movements resulting directly from the commands given, such as those

LOWEST STEP



AH-BOWT

(1) ABOUT		(2) FACE	
1	2	3	4
		FACE	
BOWT			



LOWEST STEP



FLITE A-TENCH

[illegible]

HIGHEST STEP

COMMAND OF EXECUTION

HIGHEST POINT OF
RISING INFLECTION

INTONATION OF FIRST SYLLABLES IN PREPARATORY COMMANDS

LEVEL OF NORMAL
SPEAKING VOICE

LOWEST STEP

[illegible]

HIGHEST STEP

COMMAND OF EXECUTION

HIGHEST POINT OF
RISING INFLECTION

INTONATION OF FIRST SYLLABLES IN PREPARATORY COMMANDS

LEVEL OF NORMAL
SPEAKING VOICE

LOWEST STEP

[illegible]

EYES RIGHT

HIGHEST STEP

COMMAND OF
EXECUTION

HIGHEST POINT OF
RISING INFLECTION

INTONATION OF
FIRST SYLLABLES
IN PREPARATORY
COMMANDS

LEVEL OF NORMAL
SPEAKING VOICE

LOWEST STEP



REH-DEIGH

(1) READY		(2) FRONT	
1	2	3	4
		FRONT	



POSITION OF ATTENTION

HIGHEST STEP

COMMAND OF
EXECUTION

HIGHEST POINT OF
RISING INFLECTION

INTONATION OF
FIRST SYLLABLES
IN PREPARATORY
COMMANDS

LEVEL OF NORMAL
SPEAKING VOICE

LOWEST STEP



PAH-RAIDE

(1) PARADE		(2) REST	
1	2	3	4
		HREST	



HIGHEST STEP

COMMAND OF EXECUTION

HIGHEST POINT OF
RISING INFLECTION

INTONATION OF FIRST SYLLABLES IN PREPARATORY COMMANDS

LEVEL OF NORMAL
SPEAKING VOICE

LOWEST STEP



ROUTE STEHP

[illegible]

RIGHT FOOT

HIGHEST STEP

COMMAND OF EXECUTION

HIGHEST POINT OF
RISING INFLECTION

INTONATION OF FIRST SYLLABLES IN PREPARATORY COMMANDS

LEVEL OF NORMAL
SPEAKING VOICE

LOWEST STEP



CHANGE STEHP

[illegible]

LOWEST STEP



DRESS RITE

[illegible]

LOWEST STEP



RITE O-BLIKE

[illegible]

HIGHEST STEP

HIGHEST POINT OF
RISING INFLECTION

LEVEL OF NORMAL
SPEAKING VOICE

LOWEST STEP



AH-H-HYS

[illegible]

HIGHEST STEP

HIGHEST POINT OF
RISING INFLECTION

INTONATION OF FIRST SYLLABLES IN PREPARATORY COMMANDS

**LEVEL OF NORMAL
SPEAKING VOICE**

LOWEST STEP



LEHFT STEHP

[illegible]

HIGHEST STEP

COMMAND OF EXECUTION

HIGHEST POINT OF
RISING INFLECTION

INTONATION OF FIRST SYLLABLES IN PREPARATORY COMMANDS

LEVEL OF NORMAL
SPEAKING VOICE

LOWEST STEP



LEHFT-TUHRN

(1) LEFT TURN		(2) MARCH	
1	2	3	4
		HARCH	
T-TUHRN			



HIGHEST STEP

COMMAND OF EXECUTION

HIGHEST POINT OF
RISING INFLECTION

INTONATION OF FIRST SYLLABLES IN PREPARATORY COMMANDS

LEVEL OF NORMAL
SPEAKING VOICE

LOWEST STEP



BY THE LEHFT FLANK

[illegible]

RIGHT FOOT

HIGHEST STEP

COMMAND OF EXECUTION

HIGHEST POINT OF
RISING INFLECTION

INTONATION OF FIRST SYLLABLES IN PREPARATORY COMMANDS

LEVEL OF NORMAL
SPEAKING VOICE

LOWEST STEP



TO THE REAR

[illegible]

LEFT FOOT

HIGHEST STEP

COMMAND OF EXECUTION

HIGHEST POINT OF
RISING INFLECTION

INTONATION OF FIRST SYLLABLES IN PREPARATORY COMMANDS

LEVEL OF NORMAL
SPEAKING VOICE

LOWEST STEP



CAH-LUM LEHFT

[illegible]

POSITION OF ATTENTION

HIGHEST STEP

COMMAND OF
EXECUTION

HIGHEST POINT OF
RISING INFLECTION

INTONATION OF
FIRST SYLLABLES
IN PREPARATORY
COMMANDS

LEVEL OF NORMAL
SPEAKING VOICE

LOWEST STEP



OHR-DURR

(1) ORDER		(2) ARMS	
1	2	3	4
		HARMS	



LEFT OR RIGHT FOOT

HIGHEST STEP

COMMAND OF
EXECUTION

HIGHEST POINT OF
RISING INFLECTION

INTONATION OF
FIRST SYLLABLES
IN PREPARATORY
COMMANDS

LEVEL OF NORMAL
SPEAKING VOICE

LOWEST STEP



SQUA-DRUHN

(1) SQUADRON		(2) HALT	
1	2	3	4
		HAWLT	



of the element in response to the command of the element leader, is that which allows the taking of one step between the preparatory command and the command of execution. However, in other cases, the interval should be lengthened enough to permit proper understanding of the movement to be executed. The interval should be measured exactly in the beats of the drill cadence.

Commands for executing movements to the right when marching are given when the right foot strikes the ground, and for movements to the left when the left foot strikes the ground. Great care must be taken to give commands on the correct foot.

For a squadron or larger unit, the interval must be long enough to allow subordinate commanders time to give their preparatory commands or to give the new command for their particular unit. To develop cadence, practice giving commands to actual units or to a group of men representing a unit.

Cadence in marching. Cadence in marching means measuring the rhythm of march. The correct cadence for marching at quick time is 120 steps per minute; at double time, 180 steps. The purpose of cadence is to provide a unit with exact timing so that it can perform all of its movements smartly and accurately.

Avoiding Mannerisms

The flight commander should continually exercise vigilant control over his own behavior and actions in order to prevent the development of certain mannerisms which might detract from his military bearing.

For example, he should avoid excessive or unusual swinging of one or both arms while at drill, using the hands to assist in explanations except when necessary, walking to and fro while giving explanations, and placing the hands on hips or in pockets. Peculiarities of pronunciation, often intentionally cultivated in imitation of others, should be avoided.

Snap

That extra quality in a command that demands immediate response is snap. It expresses confidence, alertness, and decisiveness; complete control of one's self and the situation. To achieve this quality, a knowledge of commands and the ability to voice them effectively are necessary. The command of execution should be given at the precise instant the heel of the proper foot strikes the ground while marching.

The snap in giving commands is achieved by standing erect, effortless breathing, clear speaking with a rising inflection, and using correct cadence. Loud but not hoarse, crisply clear, and pitched relatively high, the command of execution is snapped out at the expected instant with the same effect as the starter's "GO!"

MASS COMMANDS

Mass commands help develop confidence, self-reliance, assertiveness, and enthusiasm. They do this by making the individual think for himself.

Each man is required to give command in unison with others as if he alone were giving them to the entire unit. The volume of the combined voices encourages every airman to exert himself in performing the movements with snap and precision.

Mass commands in drill are usually confined to simple movements with short preparatory commands and commands of execution which are executed simultaneously by all elements of the unit. Mass commands are not applicable to movements which require a repetition of the preparatory command by subordinate leaders or instructors.

When the instructor desires to conduct drill by mass commands, he cautions, "**At Your Command,**" to indicate that all commands will be given for each movement by the unit en masse, and executed in cadence. Then, for each exercise

and cadence drill, he announces the movement to be executed and the personnel of the unit give the commands and execute them in unison.

The following are examples:

Instructor: **At Your Command, Call the Flight to Attention, COMMAND.**

Mass: **Flight, ATTENTION.**

Instructor: **Have the Flight Stand at Parade Rest, COMMAND.**

Mass: **Parade, REST.**

Instructor: **Halt the Flight, COMMAND.**

Mass: **Flight, HALT.**

Instructor: **March the Flight Forward, COMMAND.**

Mass: **Forward, MARCH.**

When the instructor desires to end mass commands, he cautions "**At My Command.**"

Counting Cadence

The instructor counts cadence to acquaint the new men with cadence rhythm. When the men get out of step, he either corrects them by counting cadence, or halts the unit and then moves them off in step. Counting cadence helps to teach coordination and rhythm. To help keep in step, an airman is encouraged to keep his head up and watch the head and shoulders of the man directly in front. Excessive cadence counting should be avoided.

The command for the unit to count cadence, is **Count Cadence, COUNT.** The command of execution is given as the left foot strikes the ground. The next time the left foot strikes the ground the group then counts cadence for eight steps in a firm and vigorous manner as follows: **ONE**, two, three, four; **ONE**, two, three, four. These commands are not executed by shouting, but are given sharply and clearly, separating each number distinctly.

Individual Instruction

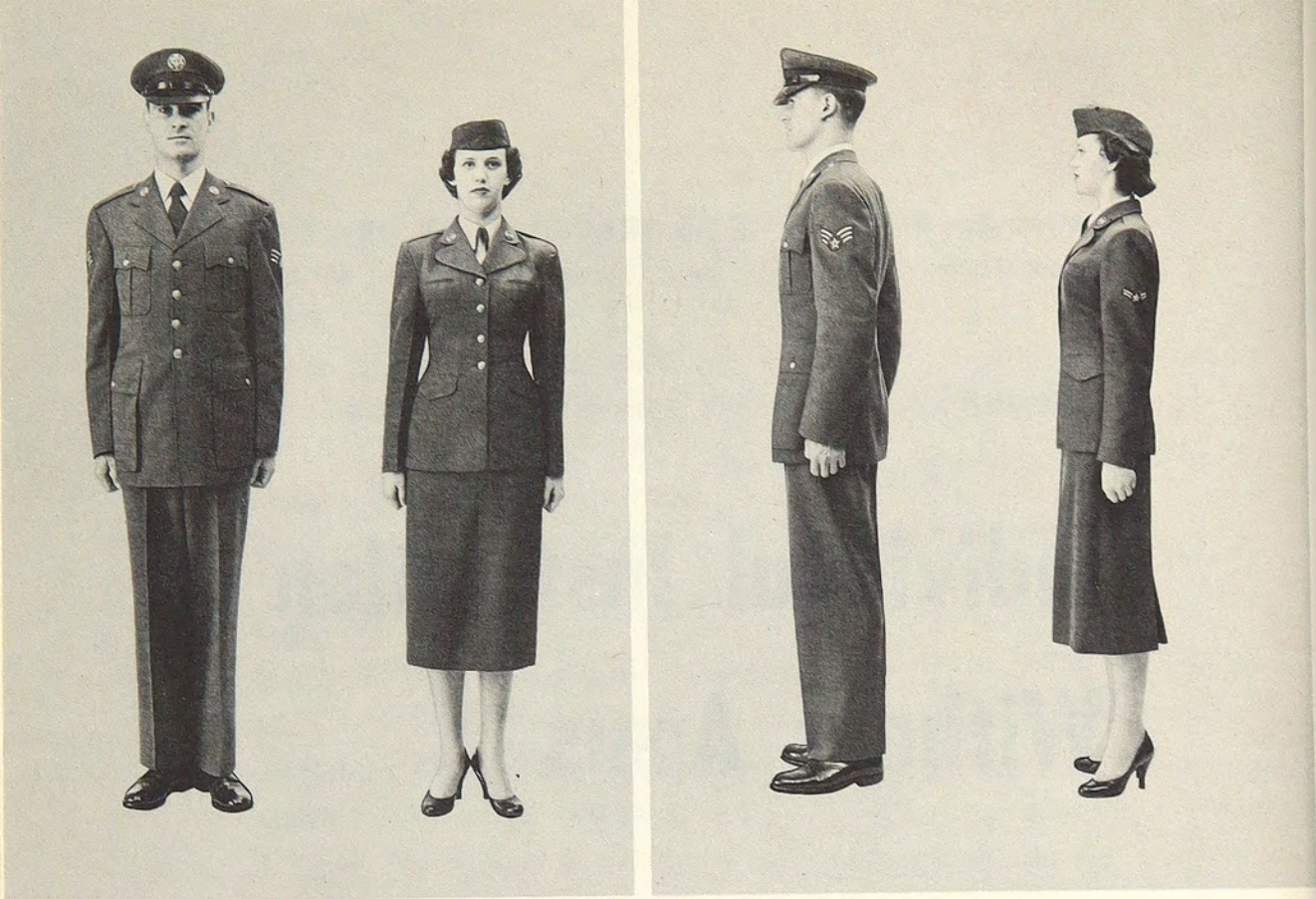
Without Arms

Certain basic positions and movements which airmen must be acquainted with in the instruction without arms are explained in this chapter. Principal among such topics discussed are position of attention, rests, eyes right or left, facings, hand salute, quick time, double time, halt, mark time, half step, right step, left step, back step, to face in marching, to march by the flank, to march to the rear, to change step, and to march other than at attention.

POSITIONS

Position of Attention

Bring heels together smartly on the same line in assuming the position of attention. Hold them as near each other as the conformation of the body permits.



Position of attention.

Turn feet out equally, forming an angle of 45° .

Keep knees straight without stiffness.

Hold hips level, body erect and resting equally on hips, chest lifted and arched, shoulders square and even.

Let arms hang straight down without stiffness, thumbs along the seams of trousers. Hold backs of hands out, with fingers curved naturally, thumbs resting along the first joint of the forefingers.

Keep head erect and squarely to the front, chin drawn in so that the axis of the head and neck is vertical, eyes to the front.

Rest weight of body equally on heels and balls of the feet.

Rests

All rests are executed from the halt, at the position of attention. The commands are **Parade, REST, AT EASE, REST, and FALL OUT.**

Parade, rest. At the command, **REST**, of **Parade, REST**, move the left foot smartly 12 inches to the left of the right foot. Keep legs straight so that the weight of body rest equally on both feet. At the same time, with arms hanging naturally, clasp hands behind the back, palms to the rear, thumb and fingers of left hand clasping the right hand without stiffness. No space should show between the arms and body. Remain silent and do not move.

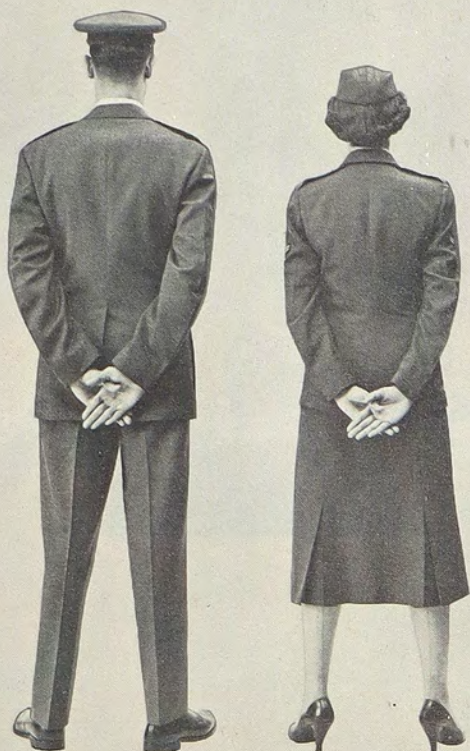
At ease. At the command, **AT EASE**, keep right foot in place. Silence is required and motion is permitted.

Rest. At the command, **REST**, one foot is kept in place. Silence and immobility are not required.

Fall out. At the command, **FALL OUT**, leave ranks but remain in immediate area. At the command, **FALL IN**, resume former pace at attention, in the formation prescribed by the drill instructor.

Resume position of attention. Being at any of the rests except **FALL OUT**, to resume the position of attention, the command is **Element, Flight, or Squadron, ATTENTION**. At

Parade rest.



the preparatory command, take the position of parade rest; at the command **ATTENTION**, take the position of attention.

Eyes Right or Left

Eyes right or left may be given at a halt or while marching. The command is, **Eyes, RIGHT (LEFT)**. At the command, **RIGHT**, turn the head and eyes smartly 45° to the right. To return the head and eyes to the front, the command, **Ready, FRONT**, is given. At the command, **FRONT**, turn the head and eyes smartly to the front. The opposite is carried out for **Eyes, LEFT**.



Eyes right.



Eyes front.

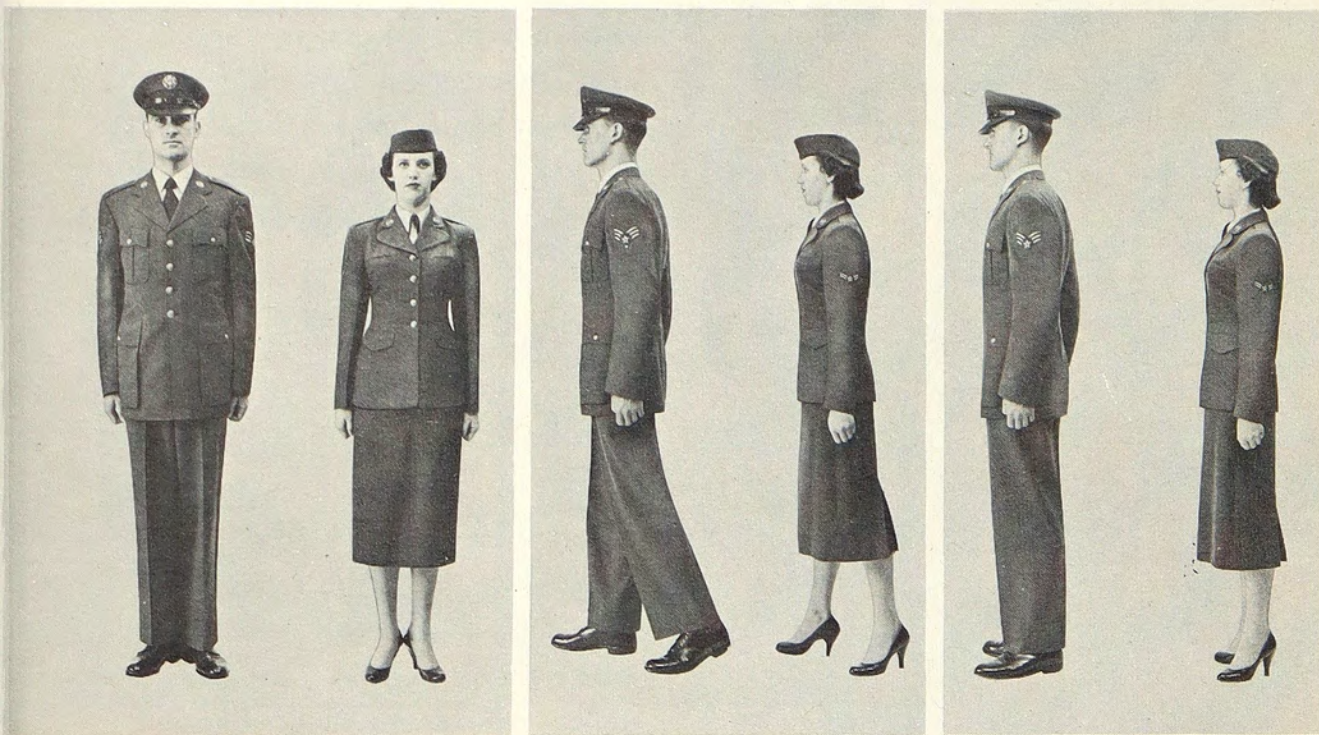
Facings

All facings are executed from the halt and in the cadence of quick time.

Face to the flank. The command is, **Right, FACE.** At the command, **FACE,** which is the count of one in this movement, slightly raise the left heel and right toe; face to the right turning on the right heel, assisted by a slight pressure on the ball of the left foot. Hold left leg straight without stiffness. At the count of two in this movement, place the left foot smartly beside the right.

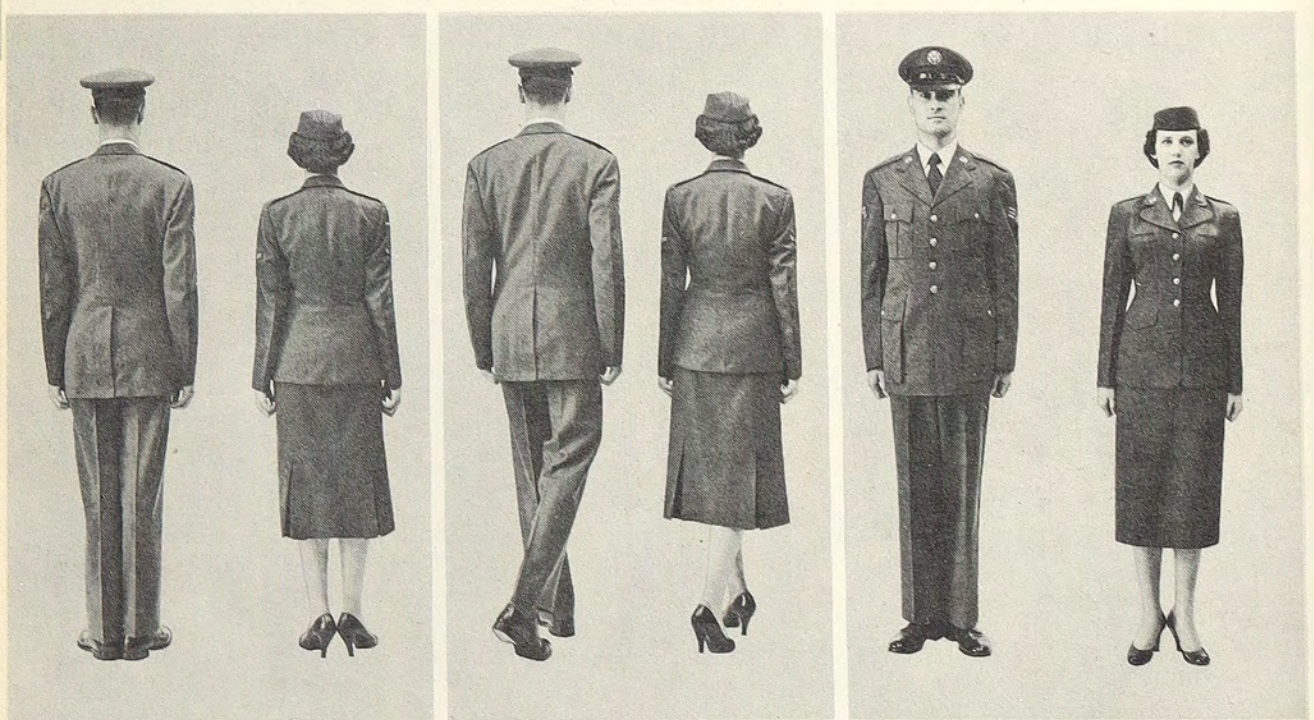
Left, FACE is executed by turning on the left heel and the ball of the right foot in the same manner.

Right face.



Face to the rear. The command is, **About, FACE.** At the command, **FACE,** which is the count of one in this movement, move the ball of the right foot to a position touching the ground 6 inches to the rear of, and slightly to the left of the left heel. Do not change the position of the left foot. Rest the weight of the body on the heel of left foot, and lean back slightly. Keep right leg straight without stiffness. (Two) Face to the rear, turning to the right on left heel and ball of right foot; place the right heel beside the left, so that the feet form a 45° angle. In facing about, do not swing arms, but keep them in the normal position of attention.

About face.



Hand Salute

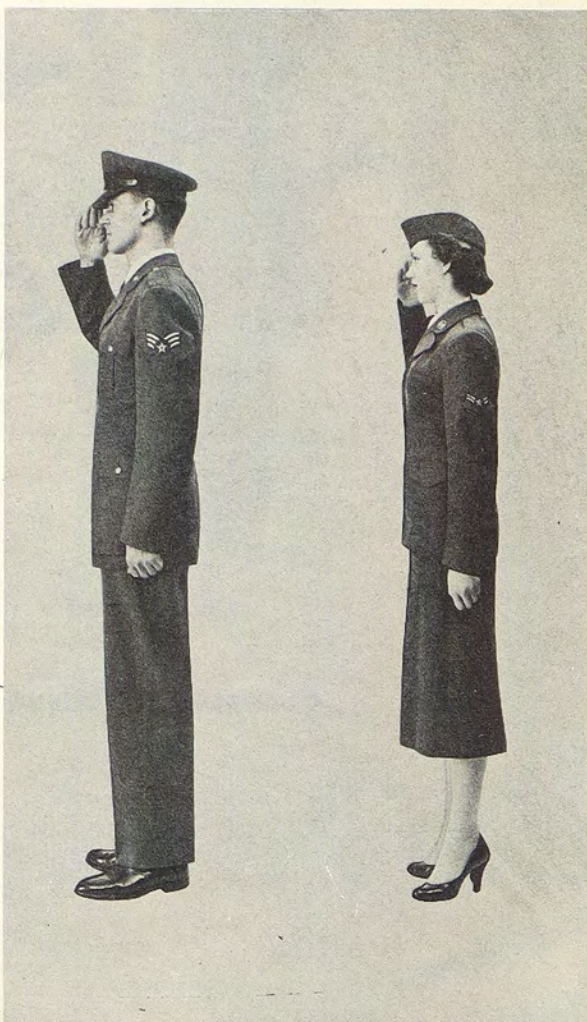
The command is, **Hand, SALUTE**. At the command, **SALUTE**, which is the count of one in this movement, raise the right hand smartly until the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of headdress or forehead, above and slightly to the right of the right eye. Hold upper arm horizontal with forearm inclined at 45° . Thumb and fingers are extended and joined. Hold hand and wrist straight with palm down. When returning or rendering an individual salute, turn head and eyes toward the color or person saluted

When in ranks, hold head and eyes at attention unless otherwise prescribed. (Two) Drop hand in one motion to its normal position by the side. At the same time, turn head and eyes to the front.

When not armed or when weapons are slung, at the command of execution, **ARMS of Present, ARMS**, execute the hand salute. Hold the salute until the command, **ARMS**, of the command, **Order, ARMS** is given.



Hand salute.

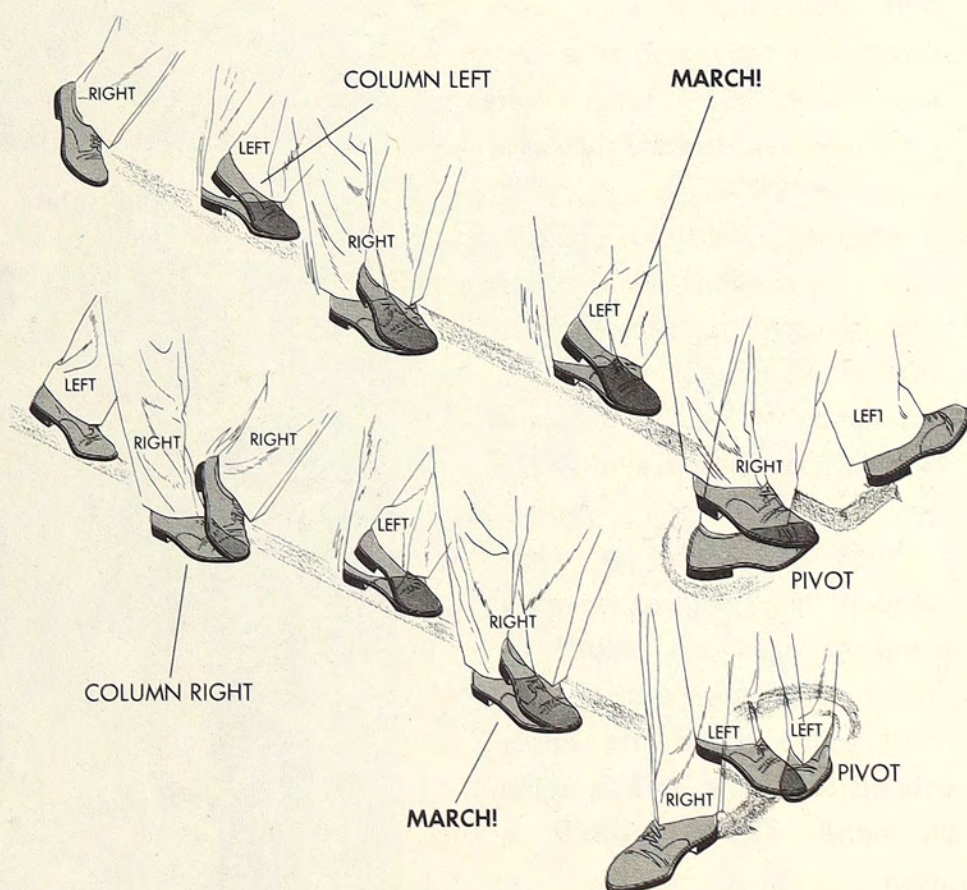


Steps and Marching

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

Both the preparatory command and the command of execution are given as the foot in the direction of the turn strikes the ground. Normally, for units no larger than an element or flight the preparatory command is given as the left (right) foot strikes the ground, and the command of execution is given when the left (right) foot next strikes the ground.

For units larger than a flight, time is allowed for the unit leaders to repeat the preparatory command.



Commands for column left and column right movements.

Quick Time

To march forward from a halt in quick time, the command is, **Forward, MARCH**. At the command, **Forward**, shift the weight of the body to the right leg without perceptible movement. At the command, **MARCH**, step off smartly with left foot and continue the march with 30-inch steps taken straight forward without stiffness or exaggeration of movements. Swing arms easily in their natural arc, 6 inches straight to the front and 3 inches to the rear of the body without noticeable bending at the elbows.

Double Time

From a halt or marching in quick time, to march in double time, the command is, **Double Time, MARCH**.

When at a halt, at the command, **Double Time**, shift the weight of the body to the right leg without noticeable movement. At the command, **MARCH**, raise the forearms, to a horizontal position along the waistline, fingers closed, knuckles out, and take up an easy run with the step and cadence of double time. Let arms swing naturally—forearms kept horizontal.

When marching in quick time, at the command, **Double Time, MARCH**, given as either foot strikes the ground, take one more step in quick time and then step off in double time.



Double time.

To resume quick time from double time, the command is, **Quick Time, MARCH**. At the command, **MARCH**, given as either foot strikes the ground, advance two more steps in double time, resume the quick time, and drop hands by the sides.

Halt

The command is, **Element (Flight, or Squadron) HALT**. When marching in quick time, the command **HALT** is given as either foot strikes the ground. Execute the halt in two counts by advancing, planting the other foot, and then bringing up the rear foot.

When marching in double time, at the command, **HALT**, given as either foot strikes the ground, take two more steps at double time, then halt in two counts as in quick time.

When executing right step or left step, at the command, **HALT**, given as the heels are together, plant the foot next in cadence and come to halt when the heels are next brought together.

Mark Time

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

Being in march, the command **MARCH** is given as either foot strikes the ground. Advance, and plant the other foot; then bring up the foot in the rear, placing it so that both heels are on line. Continue the cadence by alternately raising and planting each foot. When the feet are raised, the balls of the feet are 2 inches above the ground. Swing arms in a natural arc 6 inches to the front and 3 inches to the rear of the body without noticeable bending at the elbows.

Being at a halt, at the command, **MARCH**, raise and plant first the left foot then the right; continue in cadence of quick time. Mark time is executed in quick time only. The halt executed from mark time is similar to a halt from quick time.

Half Step

The command is, **Half Step, MARCH.**

At the command, **MARCH**, take steps of 15 inches in quick time, instead of the normal 30 inches. The half step is executed in quick time only.

To resume the full step from half step or mark time, the command is, **Forward, MARCH.**

The halt executed from half step is similar to the halt from the 30-inch step. The half step is not executed from the halt, nor are column movements made at the half step.

Right Step

The command is, **Right Step, MARCH.**

At the command, **MARCH**, move the right foot 12 inches to the right, then place the left foot beside the right, keeping the left knee straight. Continue in the cadence of quick time. The right step is executed in quick time from a halt for short distances only.

Left Step

The command is, **Left Step, MARCH.**

At the command, **MARCH**, move the left foot 12 inches to the left, then move the right foot beside the left, keeping the right knee straight. Continue in the cadence of quick time. The left step is executed in quick time from a halt for short distances only.

Back Step

The command is, **Backward, MARCH.** At the command, **MARCH**, take 15-inch steps straight to the rear.

To halt from back step, the command **HALT** is given as either foot strikes the ground. Take one more step and bring heels together.

The back step is executed in quick time from a halt and for short distances only.

To Face in Marching

The facings in marching are an important part of such movements as column right, close, take interval, and extend. For facings to the right or left in marching, the command, **By the Right (Left) Flank, MARCH** may be used.

To face to the right or left in marching from a halt, turn to the right or left flank on the ball of right foot at the command of execution. At the same time step off with left foot in the new direction.

To March by the Flank

Being in march, the command is, **By the Right (Left) Flank MARCH**. At the command, **MARCH**, given as the right (left) foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left (right) foot; then face to the right (left) in marching and step off in the new direction on right (left) foot.

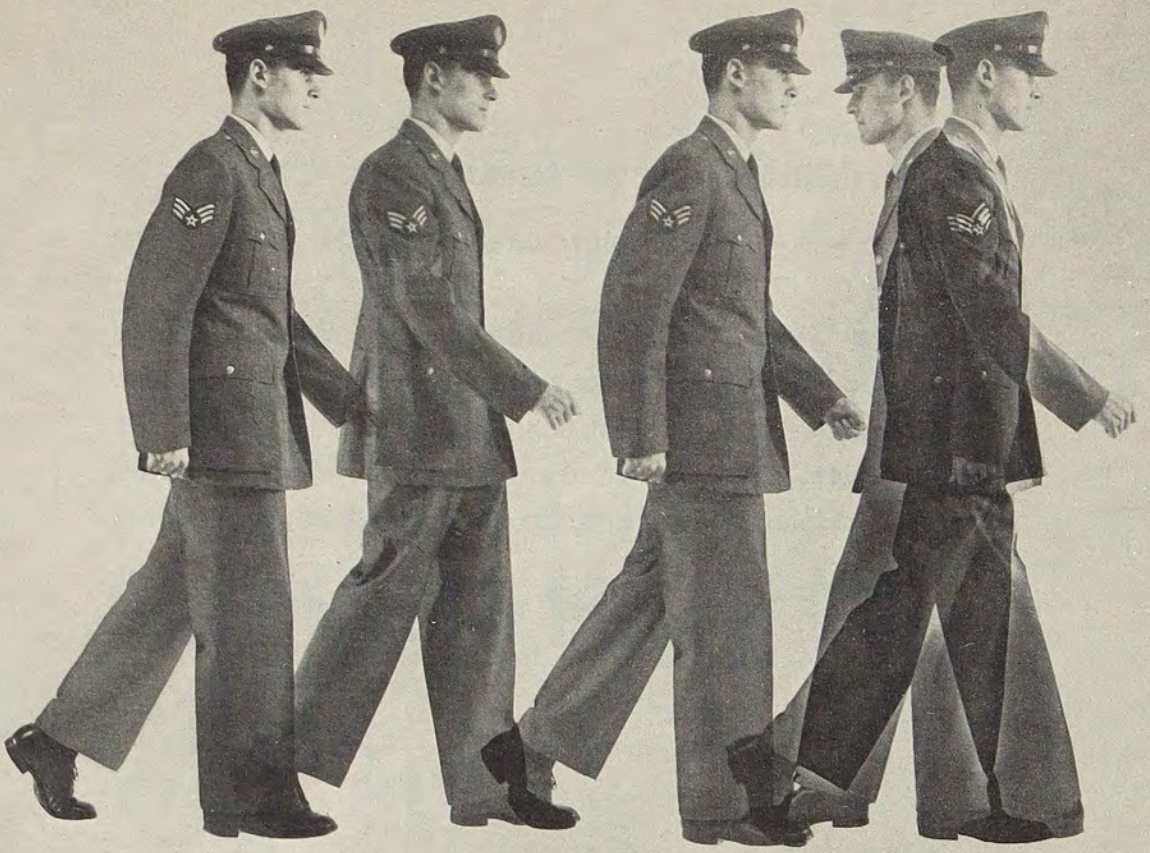
To March to the Rear

The command is, **To the Rear, MARCH**.

Being in march at quick time, at the command, **MARCH**, given as right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot. Then turn about to the right on the balls of both feet and immediately step off on left foot. This movement is executed only from quick time.

To Change Step

The command is, **Change Step, MARCH**. Being in march in quick time, the command, **MARCH**, is given as right foot strikes the ground. Advance and plant the left foot; then plant the toe of the right foot near the heel of the left, and step off on the left foot. Complete this movement in one count.



To the rear, march.

By the right flank, march.



To March Other Than at Attention

The commands are, **Route Step, MARCH**, or **At Ease, MARCH**.

Route Step, March. At the command, **MARCH**, silence is not required, and it is not necessary to stay in step. However, the prescribed interval and distance must be maintained.

At Ease, March. At the command, **MARCH**, silence, prescribed interval, and distance are maintained, but it is not necessary to stay in step.

The only command that can be given to unit marching at ease or at route step is to call the unit to attention.

Individual Instruction With Arms

The manual of arms is a prescribed exercise in the handling of a weapon. No drill with arms can be properly executed unless airmen are thoroughly familiar with such procedures. As soon as practicable, the airman is taught the use, care, and nomenclature of his weapon. After substantial progress has been made in instruction without arms, he is taught the manual of arms. Instruction without arms and instruction with arms should alternate.

This chapter is devoted to an explanation of the manual of arms for the rifle, automatic rifle, pistol, and carbine. The fixing of bayonets is also discussed in connection with the manual of arms.

MOVEMENT WITH WEAPONS

When armed, the following general instructions relative to movement with weapons will apply. Detailed instructions for the manual of arms are explained later in the chapter.

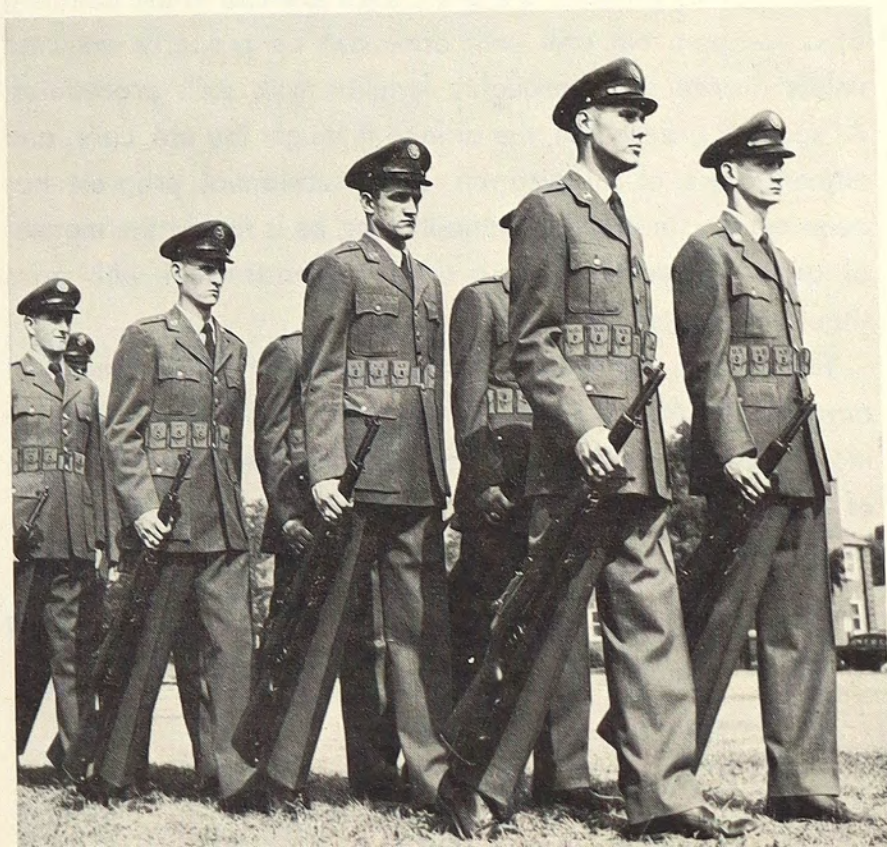
Execute **FALL IN** with the rifle at the order arms position, and with the automatic rifle and carbine at sling arms.

The rifle is habitually carried at right shoulder arms or sling arms, while the automatic rifle and carbine are carried at sling arms.

Prior to any movement of armed troops, the weapons are brought to the right shoulder, port, trail, or sling position. An appropriate command such as, **Right Shoulder (or Sling), ARMS**, is given before the command for the movement.

Movements for short distances are executed at the trail by prefacing the preparatory command with the command, **At Trail**; as **At Trail, Forward, MARCH**. Take the trail position at the command, **MARCH**, and resume the order on halting.

With rifle at order arms, bring it to the trail position while in motion when executing the facings, alinements, opening and closing ranks, side step, back step, or extending and closing. In each case take the position of trail arms at the command of execution. Resume the order on halting.





When armed with a rifle, while marching, at the command, **HALT**, remain at the position of right (left) shoulder arms until the command, **Order, ARMS**, is given.

Unless the carbine or automatic rifle is already slung, sling it on the right shoulder at the command, **ARMS**, of the command, **Right Shoulder, ARMS**. Keep it slung until the command, **REST**, or **Unslung, ARMS**, is given, except in the case of the carbine when executing port and inspection arms. In long halts at attention, when carrying one of these pieces, **Unslung, ARMS**, may be given.

The bayonet is fixed (attached to the weapon) only when so ordered.

In double time with rifle or carbine at a position other than sling arms, come to port arms. When in formation, the commander gives the appropriate commands.

At sling arms, disengaged hand has the same motion as when without arms.

To salute when not in ranks and at sling arms, give the hand salute.

When armed with a weapon which has no manual of arms, at the command, **Present, ARMS**, execute the hand salute, holding the salute until the command of execution, **ARMS**, of the command, **Order, ARMS**. When executing the hand salute with the weapon slung from the right shoulder, place the left hand on the sling to steady the weapon.



Left hand at the balance.



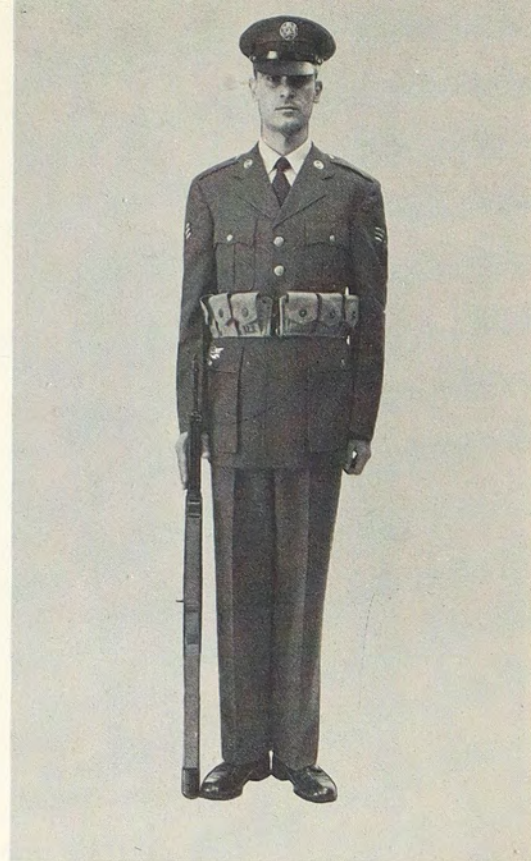
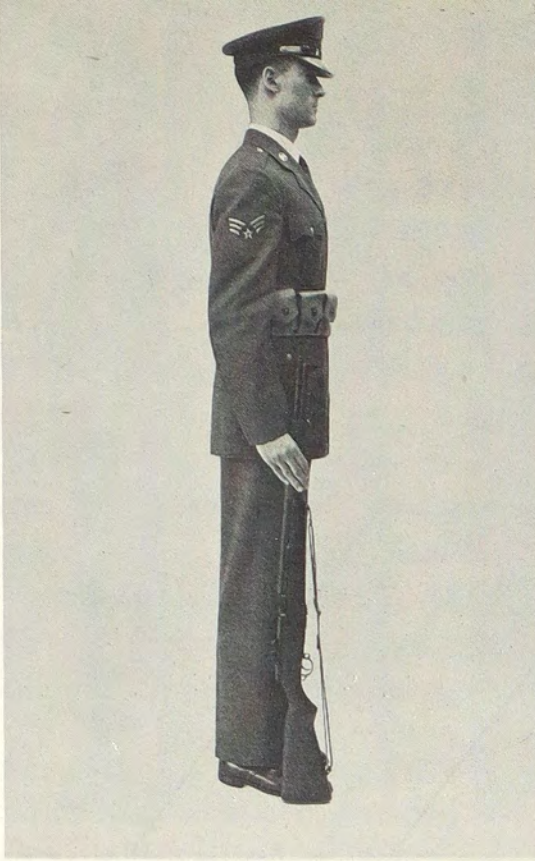
MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE RIFLE

In describing the manual of arms, the term, "at balance," refers to a point on the rifle, US cal .30 M1, just forward of the trigger housing.

With the left hand at the balance, the thumb and fingers clasp the rifle, and the sling is included in the grasp of the hand.

Whenever a position is described as "diagonally across the body," the rifle barrel is up. The butt is in front of the right hip, and the rifle barrel crosses a point opposite the junction of neck and left shoulder. The rifle is grasped at the balance with the left hand. Hold palm of hand toward body with wrist straight.

The cadence for rifle movements is quick time. In the early stages of training give full attention to the details of the motions. Cadence is acquired gradually as handling the rifle is mastered. Sometimes the instructor may require counting aloud in cadence with motions.



Position of order arms.

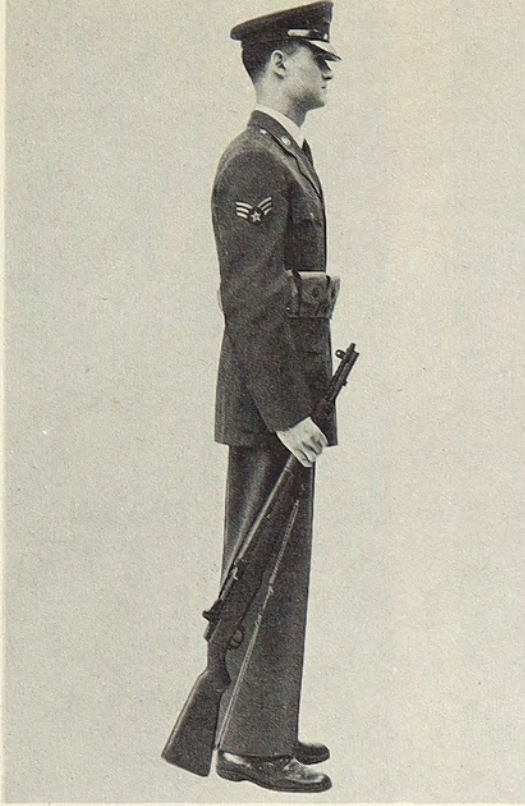
The manual of arms is taught at a halt. For the purpose of instruction, it may be taught **BY THE NUMBERS**. To add interest to the drill or to prevent fatigue in long marches, right shoulder to left shoulder (or left shoulder to right shoulder), or port arms may be given when marching at attention.

Any appropriate position of the manual of arms may be ordered from a previous position by giving the proper commands. However, when at inspection arms, the command **Port, ARMS**, is given and executed before moving to any other position of the manual of arms.

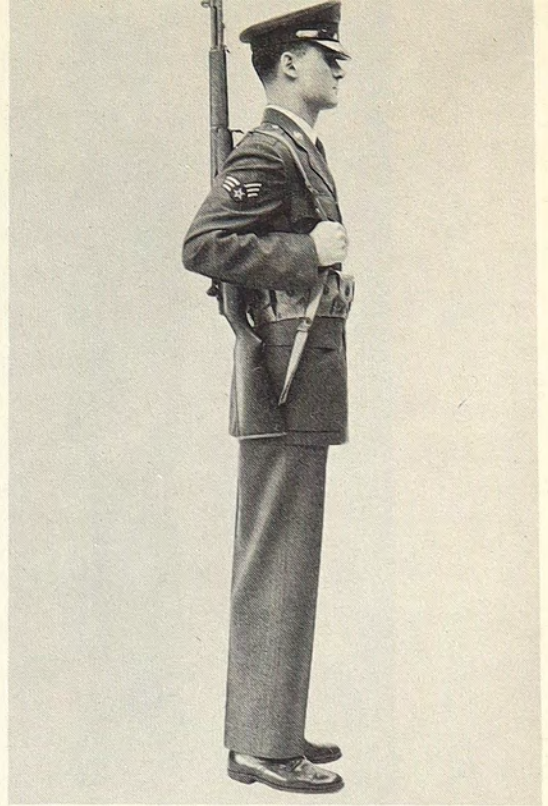
Position of Order Arms

Rest the butt of rifle on ground with barrel to rear. Hold toe of the butt against right shoe and on line with the toe. Hold rifle between thumb and fingers of right hand, keeping the open part of the hand to the front and hand and forearm behind the piece.

Hold left hand as in the position of attention.



Position of trail arms.



Position of sling arms.

Trail Arms from Order Arms

From order arms, the command is, **Trail, ARMS**. At the command, **ARMS**, raise the rifle 2 inches and incline the muzzle forward so that the barrel makes an angle of about 15° with the vertical. Hold right arm slightly bent.

Order Arms from Trail Arms

From trail arms, the command is, **Order, ARMS**. At the command, **ARMS**, lower rifle with right hand and resume the order.

Sling Arms from Order Arms

At order arms, the command is, **Sling, ARMS**. This movement is not executed in cadence. Place the butt of the rifle on right hip and cradle the rifle in the crook of the right arm. Adjust the sling with both hands, then sling rifle in the most convenient manner and assume the position as shown above.

This position is suitable for long parades or marches, reviews, and for other occasions when necessary to hold rifle for a period of time. When used in ceremonies, the bayonet may be ordered fixed.

Unslung Arms from Sling Arms

Being at sling arms, the command is, **Unslung, ARMS**. At the command, **ARMS**, unslung rifle and bring it to the position of order arms in the most convenient manner.

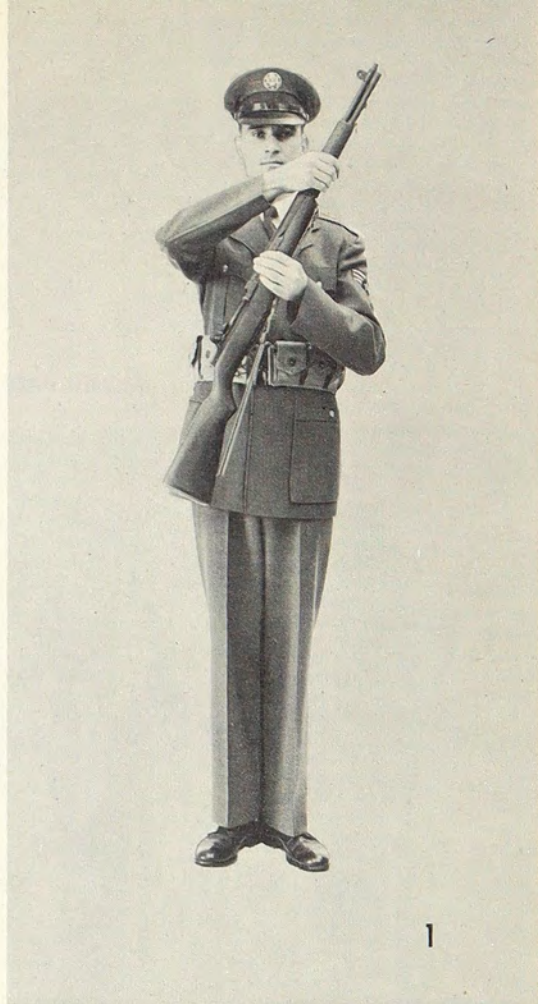
Before executing precise movements of the manual, adjust the sling at the command, **Adjust, SLINGS**. At the command, **SLINGS**, adjust the sling for the drill position and return to the position of order arms.

Port Arms from Order Arms

At order arms, the command is, **Port, ARMS**. At the command, **ARMS**, which is the count of one in this movement, raise the rifle with the right hand and carry it diagonally across the front of the body until the right hand is in front and slightly to the left of the face.

The butt of the piece is in front of the right hip, with the barrel up. The barrel crosses a point opposite the junction of neck and left shoulder. At the same time, grasp rifle at the balance with left hand, palm toward body with wrist straight and fingers joined.

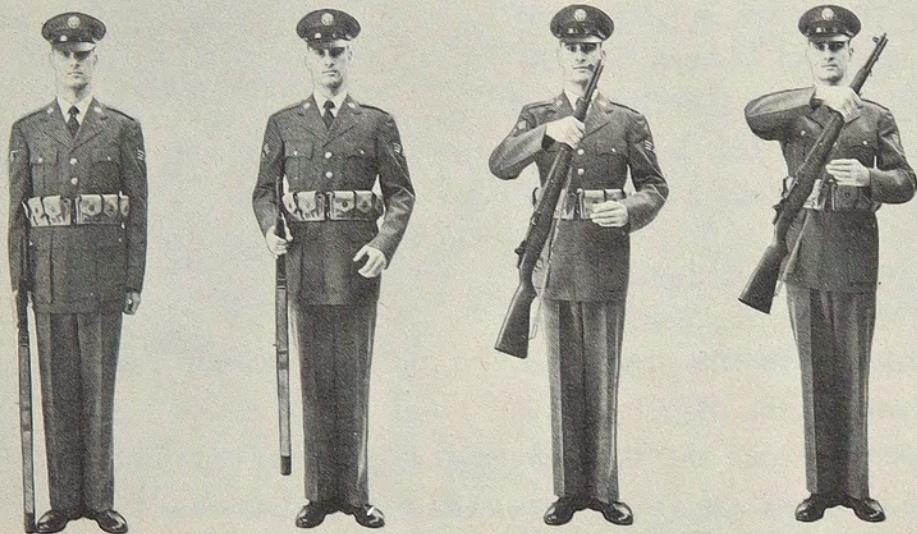
(Two) Move right hand to the small of the stock, grasping it, palm down, holding the right forearm horizontal; left elbow rests against the body. The rifle is held approximately 4 inches from the body.

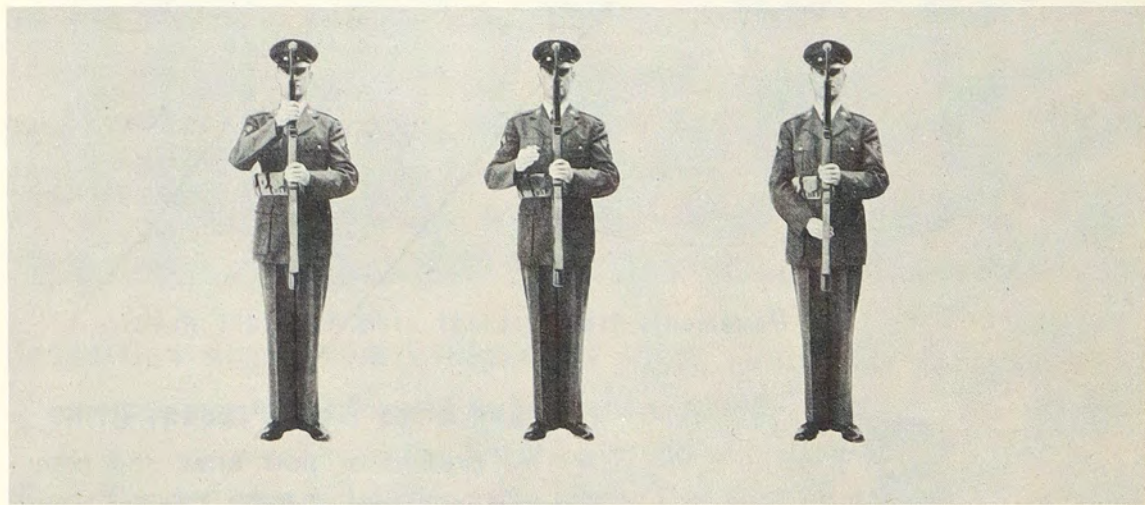
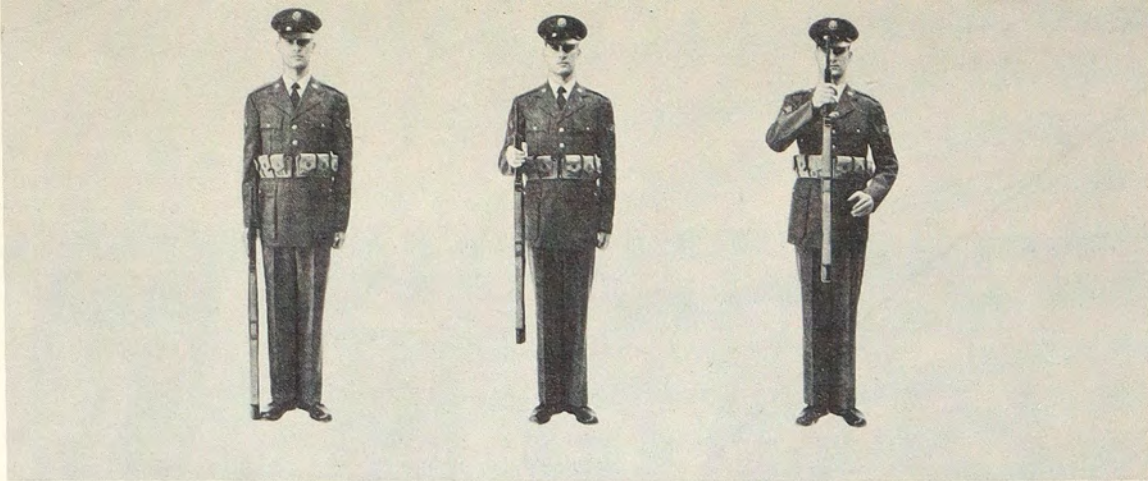


Execution of port arms



Movements from order arms to port arms.



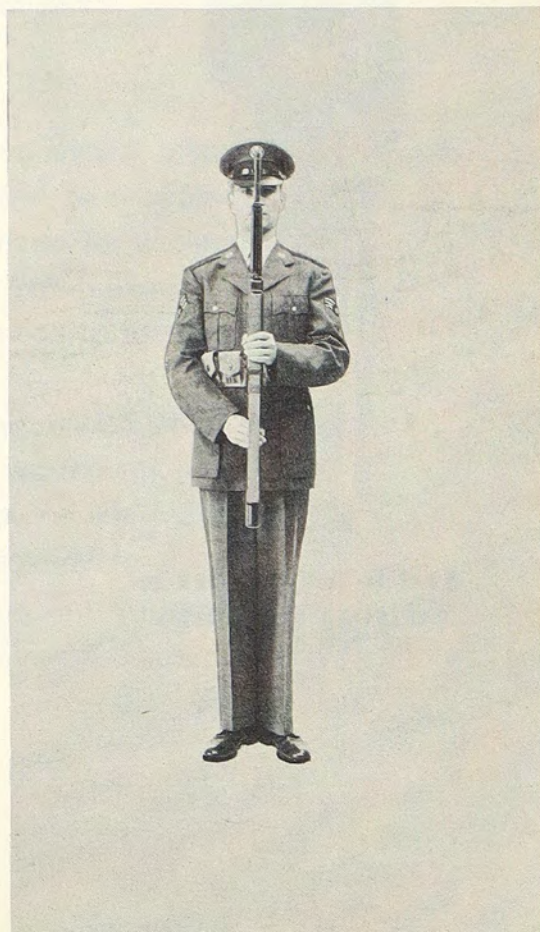


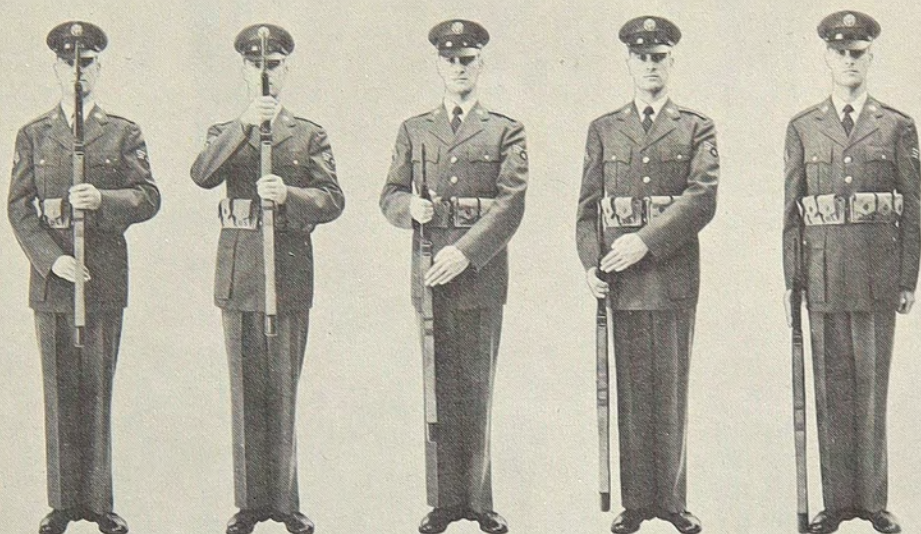
Movements from order arms to present arms.

Present Arms from Order Arms

At order arms, the command is, **Present, ARMS.** At the command, **ARMS,** which is the count of one in this movement, carry the rifle in front of the center of body with right hand. The barrel is to the rear and vertical. Grasp the rifle with left hand at the balance, the forearm horizontal and resting against body. (Two) Grasp the small of the stock with right hand.

Present arms.





Movements from present arms to order arms.



Next to last position in executing order arms.

Order Arms from Present Arms

At present or port arms, the command is, **Order, ARMS**. On the command, **ARMS**, which is the count of one in this movement, move right hand from its grasp on the stock and regrasp the piece between the upper sling swivel and stacking swivel. (Two) Release the grasp of left hand, lower rifle to the right so that the butt is 3 inches from the ground, barrel to the rear, left hand with fingers extended and joined steadying the rifle. Keep forearm and wrist straight and inclined downward.

(Three) Complete the order by lowering rifle gently to the ground with right hand. Cut away the left hand smartly to side. Lower rifle gently but smartly. Do not thrust it down forcibly.

Present Arms From Port Arms

At port arms, the command is, **Present, ARMS**. At the command **ARMS**, lower and twist the rifle with the right hand, moving the rifle to a vertical position and regrasping it just forward of the balance with the left hand. This movement is executed in one count.

Port Arms From Present Arms

At present arms, the command is, **Port, ARMS**. At the command, **ARMS**, raise and twist the rifle with the right hand, moving the muzzle to the left and regrasping the rifle at the balance with the left hand. This movement is executed in one count.

Inspection Arms From Order Arms

At order arms, the command is, **Inspection, ARMS**.

As a safety precaution, the first thing to do after having formed under arms is to inspect the piece. This is to insure that there are no cartridges in the chamber, receiver or magazine. This is done at the command, **Inspection, ARMS**.

A similar inspection is made before dismissal.

CAUTION

Cartridges are never carried in a weapon without a specific order. When ordered to load, actual or simulated, carry the weapon locked. At all other times the weapon is carried unloaded and unlocked. If not loaded, the trigger is always pulled to prevent damage to the hammer spring.

Rifle, US, cal .30, M1. On the command, **ARMS**, take the position of port arms, which is done in two counts. (Three) With the fingers of left hand closed, place the left thumb on the operating rod handle and push it smartly to the rear until it is caught by the operating rod catch. At the same time

lower head and eyes enough to glance into the receiver.

(Four) Having found the receiver empty or having emptied it, raise head and eyes to front. At the same time regrasp the piece with left hand at the balance. Being at inspection arms, **Port, ARMS**, is given before going to any other position of the manual of arms.

Rifle, US, cal .30, M1903. On the command, **ARMS**, take the position of port arms, which is done in two counts. (Three) Take the bolt handle with the thumb and forefinger of right hand, turn the handle up, draw the bolt back, and lower head and eyes and glance into the magazine. (Four) Having found the magazine empty or having emptied it, raise head and eyes to the front, and at the same time, regrasp the rifle at the small of the stock with right hand.

Port Arms from Inspection Arms

Rifle, US, cal. 30, M1. At inspection arms, the command is, **Port, ARMS**. On the preparatory command, with fingers extended and joined, place the rear edge of right hand against the operating rod handle and move it slightly to the rear. At the same time, depress the follower with right thumb and allow the bolt to move forward slightly.

At the command, **ARMS**, remove thumb from the follower and release the operating rod handle, pull the trigger and



Execution of
right shoulder arms.

take the position of port arms. After the completion of port arms, any other position of the manual of arms may be ordered.

Rifle, US, cal .30, M1903. At the preparatory command, grasp the bolt handle with the thumb and forefinger of right hand. At the command, **ARMS**, push the bolt forward, turn the handle down, pull the trigger, and resume the position of port arms.

Right Shoulder Arms from Order Arms

At order arms, the command is, **Right Shoulder, ARMS**. On the command, **ARMS**, raise and carry the rifle diagonally across the body with the right hand.

At the same time grasp the rifle at the balance with the left hand. (Two) Regrasp the butt with right hand, the heel of the butt between the first two fingers, thumb and fingers closed on the stock.

(Three) Without changing the grasp of the right hand, place the rifle on right shoulder, barrel up and inclined at an angle of about 45° from the horizontal. Hold the right elbow against side of body with the forearm horizontal, with the rifle in a vertical plane perpendicular to the front. The trigger guard should be in the hollow of the right shoulder. At the same time with the left hand at the small of the stock, thumb and fingers



extended and joined, guide the rifle to right shoulder. The first joint of the forefinger touches the rear end of the receiver (or, for the M1903 rifle, the cocking piece). Hold wrist straight and elbow down.

(Four) Cut away left hand smartly to the side.

Port Arms from Right Shoulder Arms

At right shoulder arms, the command is, **Port, ARMS**. On the command, **ARMS** (count of one), press the rifle butt down quickly and throw the rifle diagonally across the body, at the same time turning the butt clockwise one-quarter turn so as to bring the barrel up. Retain the grasp of right hand on the butt and with the left, grasp the rifle at the balance. (Two) Move the right hand to the small of the stock.

Order Arms from Right Shoulder Arms

At right shoulder arms, the command is, **Order, ARMS**. On the command, **ARMS**, execute the first movement as prescribed for port arms from right shoulder arms. (Two) (Three) (Four) Execute the three movements prescribed for order arms from port arms.

Right Shoulder Arms from Port Arms

At port arms, the command is, **Right Shoulder, ARMS**. On the command, **ARMS**, bring the right hand to the butt.

(Two) (Three) Execute the last two movements as prescribed for right shoulder arms from order arms.

Left Shoulder Arms from Port Arms

At port arms, the command is, **Left Shoulder, ARMS**.

At the command, **ARMS**, release the grip of the left hand on rifle and with right hand still grasping small of the stock, place rifle on left shoulder, barrel up, trigger guard in the

hollow of the shoulder. At the same time, grasp the butt with left hand, heel of the butt between the first and second fingers, thumb and fingers closed on the stock, left forearm horizontal, left elbow against side. (Two) Drop right hand quickly to side.

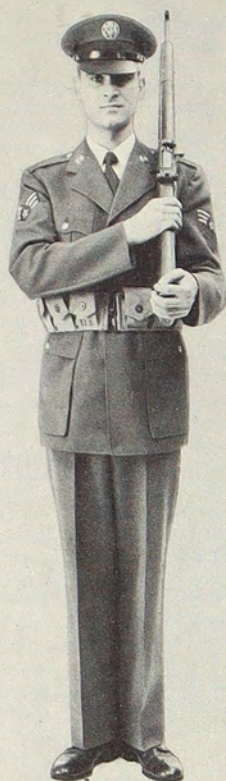
Left shoulder arms also may be ordered when rifles are at the order, right shoulder, or present. On the command, **ARMS**, execute port arms and continue in cadence to the position ordered.

Port Arms from Left Shoulder Arms

At left shoulder arms, the command is, **Port, ARMS**. On the command, **ARMS**, grasp the rifle with right hand at the small of the stock. (Two) Release the grasp of left hand and at the same time carry the piece with right hand to the position of port arms and then regrasp it with left hand.

Order (or Right Shoulder), Arms

At left shoulder arms, the commands are, **Order (or Right**



Port arms from
left shoulder arms.





Parade rest with rifle.

Shoulder), ARMS. On the command, **ARMS**, execute port arms and continue in cadence to the position (order or right shoulder).

Manual of Arms While Marching

The manual of arms is not executed in marching except when marching at attention, to change from right shoulder to left shoulder or port arms and the reverse. These movements may be used to add interest to the drill or to prevent fatigue in long marches at attention.

The command of execution is given as the foot in the direction of the desired movement strikes the ground. One more step is taken and then the ordered movement is executed in the cadence of the march.

Parade Rest from Order Arms

At order arms, the command is, **Parade, REST**. At the command, **REST**, move the left foot smartly 12 inches to the left of

the right foot, keeping the legs straight so that the weight of body rests equally on both feet. At the same time incline the muzzle of rifle to the front. Extend right arm with right hand grasping rifle just below the stacking swivel. Place left hand behind body, resting it on small of back, palm flattened and to the rear.

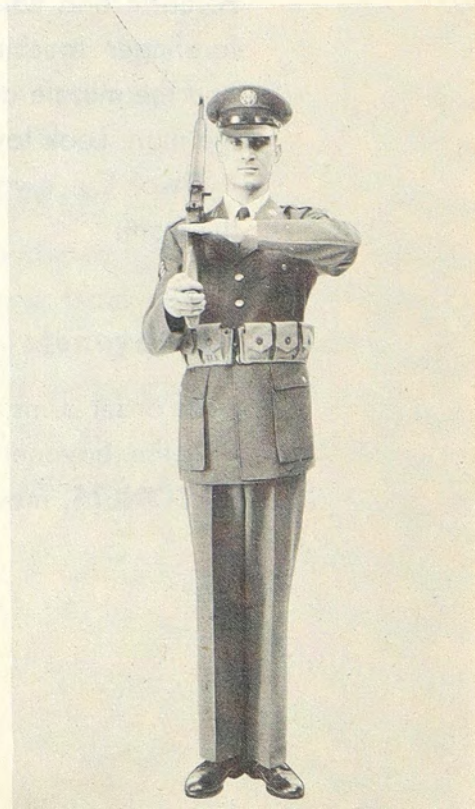
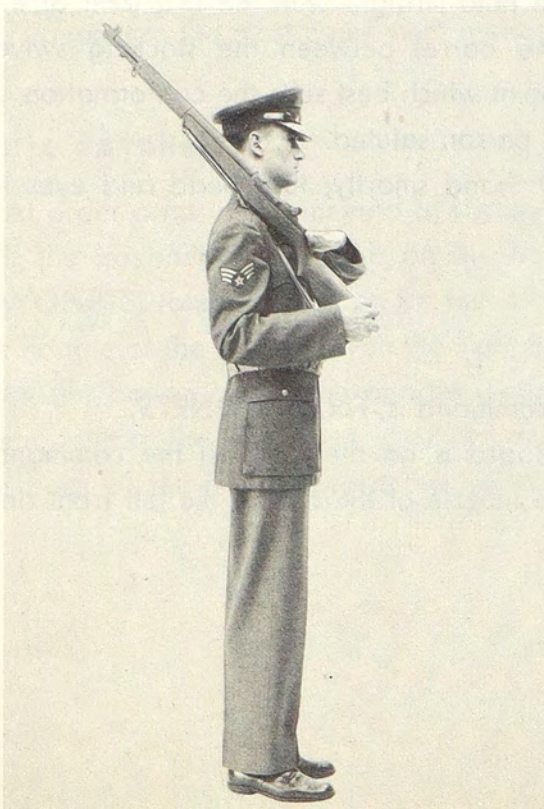
Flight Attention from Parade Rest

At parade rest, the command is, **Flight, ATTENTION**. At the command, **ATTENTION**, resume position of order arms.

Rifle Salute

The command is, **Rifle, SALUTE**. At right shoulder arms, at the command, **SALUTE**, move the left hand smartly to the small of the stock, forearm horizontal, palm of hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined. First joint of forefinger touches the rear end of the receiver. When in ranks, hold head and eyes at attention unless otherwise prescribed. When returning or rendering an individual salute, turn head and eyes toward the color or person saluted.

Rifle salute at right shoulder arms.





Rifle salute at order arms.



Rifle salute at trail arms.

(Two) Cut away the left hand smartly to the side; turn head and eyes to the front.

At order or trail arms the command is, **Rifle, SALUTE**. On the command, **SALUTE**, move left hand smartly to right side, palm of hand down, thumb and finger extended and joined. Forearm and wrist are held straight with the first joint of the forefinger touching the barrel between the stacking swivel and the muzzle at a point which best suits the conformation of the man. Look toward person saluted.

(Two) Cut away left hand smartly; turn head and eyes to the front.

Fix Bayonets

At order arms, the command is, **Fix, BAYONETS**.

If the bayonet scabbard is on the belt, on the command, **BAYONETS**, move the muzzle of the rifle to the left front and



Fix bayonets.

grasp the rifle below the stacking swivel with the left hand. Grasp the bayonet with the right hand, back of the hand toward the body. Press the spring with the forefinger, draw the bayonet from the scabbard and fix it on the barrel, glancing at the muzzle. Resume the order.

If the bayonet scabbard is on the haversack, draw and fix the bayonet in the most convenient manner.

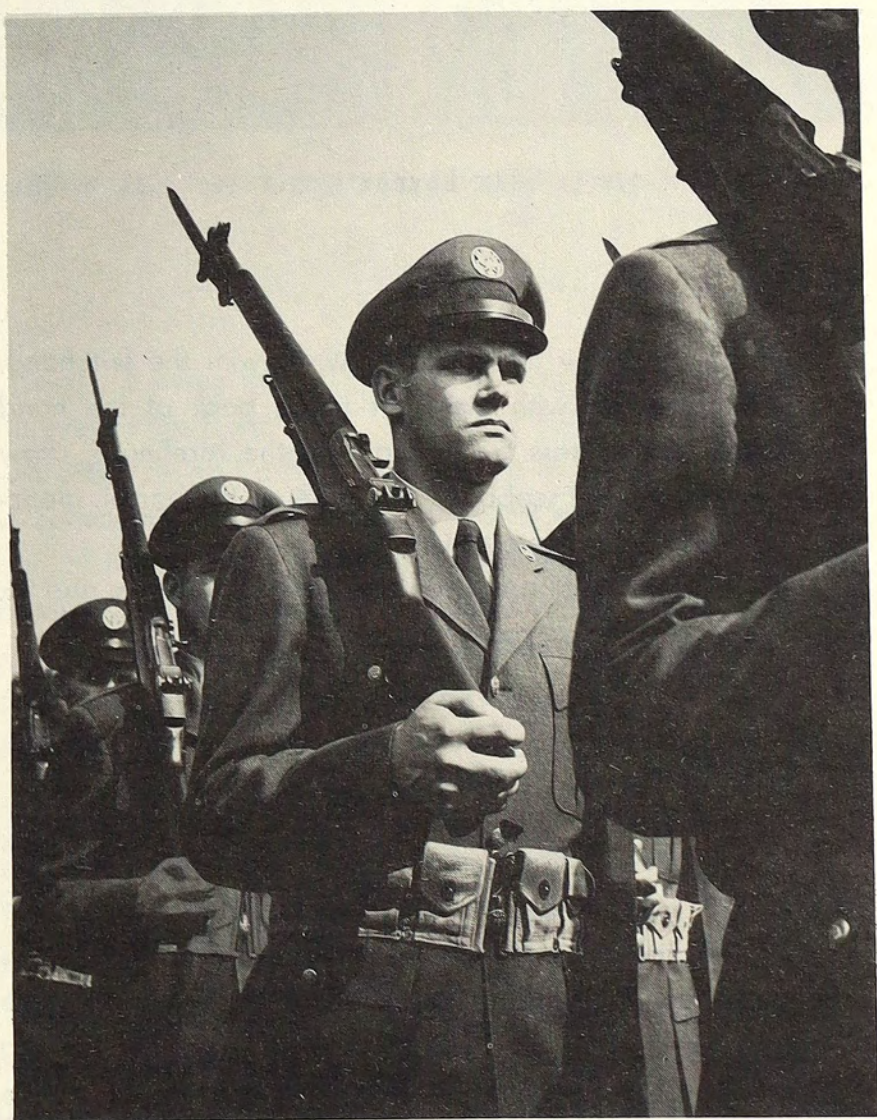
Unfix Bayonets

At order arms, the command is, **Unfix, BAYONETS.**

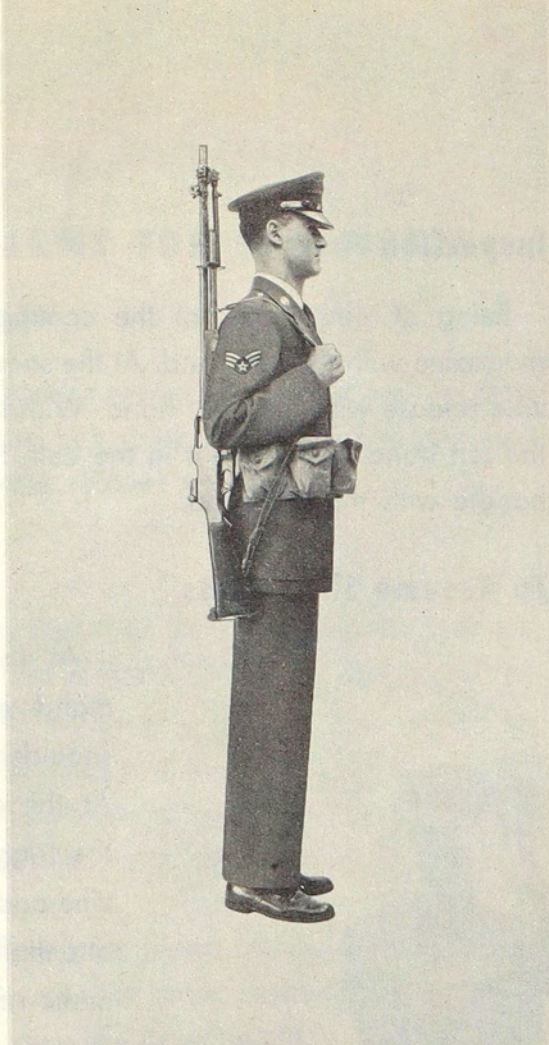
If the bayonet scabbard is on the belt, on the command, **BAYONETS**, take the position for fixing bayonets. Next, grasp the handle of the bayonet with the right hand. Press the spring, raise the bayonet until the handle is about 12 inches above the muzzle of the rifle. Then, drop the point to the left, turning the back of the hand toward the body and, glancing at the

scabbard, return the bayonet to its scabbard. Pass the blade between the left arm and the body. Regrasp the rifle with the right hand and resume the position of order arms.

When the bayonet scabbard is on the haversack, on the command, **BAYONETS**, remove the bayonet from the rifle as described and return it to the scabbard in the most convenient manner.



Position of
automatic rifle
slung over
right
shoulder.



MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE AUTOMATIC RIFLE

Except when otherwise prescribed, carry the automatic rifle slung over the right shoulder, butt down, barrel to the rear, right hand grasping the sling, hand in front of the armpit.

For marches and field exercises, the automatic rifle may be slung over either shoulder. When at ease, the automatic rifle is kept slung unless otherwise ordered. When at rest, the automatic rifle may be unslung.

Only the following movements of the manual are executed when armed with the automatic rifle.

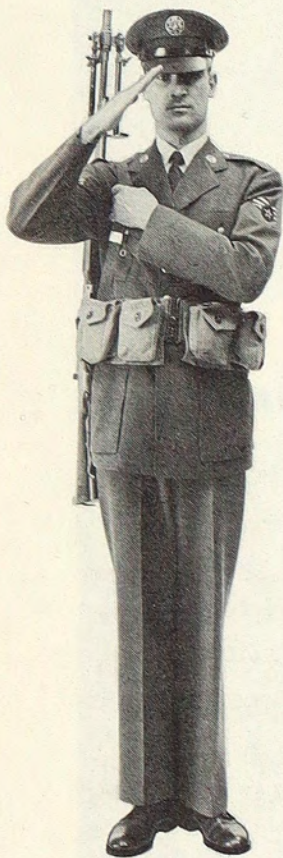
Parade Rest

Being at sling arms, execute as without arms, keeping the right hand on the sling.

Inspection Arms

Being at sling arms, at the command, **ARMS**, grasp the magazine with the left hand. At the same time, press the magazine release with the right hand. Withdraw the magazine with the left hand and place it in the belt. Pull back the operating handle with the left hand.

To Resume Sling Arms



Hand salute
with
automatic rifle.

At inspection arms the command is, **Order** (port, right shoulder, left shoulder), **ARMS**. At the command, **ARMS**, pull the trigger, replace the magazine and resume the position of attention, keeping the automatic rifle slung.

When a unit is formed or dismissed, men armed with the automatic rifle execute inspection arms at the command, **Inspection, ARMS**.

If armed with the automatic rifle, salute with the hand salute when not in ranks, or when in ranks, when the command is, **Present, ARMS**.

For instructions, ceremonies, and drill, the organizational commander may, at his discretion, substitute rifles for automatic rifles.

MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE PISTOL

Wearing of the Pistol

The authorized belt should always be used for carrying the pistol. The service uniform belt (blue, web, waist) is *not* used to carry the pistol or other related equipment.

Pistol Movement

The movements herein described differ in purpose from the manual of arms for the rifle in that they are not designed to be executed in unison. Pistol movements are not intended to be executed in cadence with snap and precision, but are merely simple, quick, and safe methods of handling the pistol.

In general, the movements begin and end at the position of raise pistol.

When in ranks armed with the pistol, remain at the position of attention during the manual of arms. However, at the command, **Present, ARMS**, give the hand salute.

Execute inspection pistol when the unit is formed and prior to being dismissed. (See Inspection Arms in this chapter.)

Raise Pistol

The command is, **Raise, PISTOL**. At the command, **PISTOL**, unbutton the flap of the holster with right hand and grasp the stock, back of hand outward. Draw pistol from holster, turn the muzzle up, with the thumb and last three fingers holding the stock, the forefinger extended outside the trigger guard, the barrel of the pistol inclined to the front at an angle of 30° from the body. Hold hand as high as, and 6 inches in front of, the point of right shoulder.

Withdraw Magazine

At the command, **Withdraw, MAGAZINE**, without lowering right hand, turn the barrel slightly to right, press the maga-



Raise pistol.

Withdraw magazine.



zine catch with right thumb, and remove the magazine with left hand.

Place the magazine between belt and outer garment.

Open Chamber

At the command, **Open, CHAMBER**, withdraw the magazine and resume the position of raise pistol. Without lowering right hand, grasp the slide with the thumb and first two fingers of left hand (thumb on left side of the slide and pointing downward). Keep the muzzle elevated and shift the grip of right hand so that the right thumb engages the slide stop.

Push the slide downward to its full extent and force the slide stop into its notch with the right thumb without lowering the muzzle of the pistol.

Close Chamber

At the command, **Close CHAMBER**, press down the slide stop with the right thumb and let the slide go forward. Then squeeze the trigger, being sure that the muzzle still is elevated.

Insert Magazine

At the command, **INSERT MAG-AZINE**, without lowering the right hand, turn the barrel to the right. Grasp the magazine with the first two fingers and the thumb of left hand; withdraw it from the belt and insert it into the pistol. Press it fully home.

Load

At the command, **LOAD**, if the slide is forward, and if a loaded magazine is not already in pistol, insert one. (See photo on load.)

Without lowering right hand, turn the barrel slightly to left. Grasp the slide with thumb and fingers of left hand (thumb on the right side of the slide and pointing upward). Pull the slide all the way down and release it. Engage the safety lock.

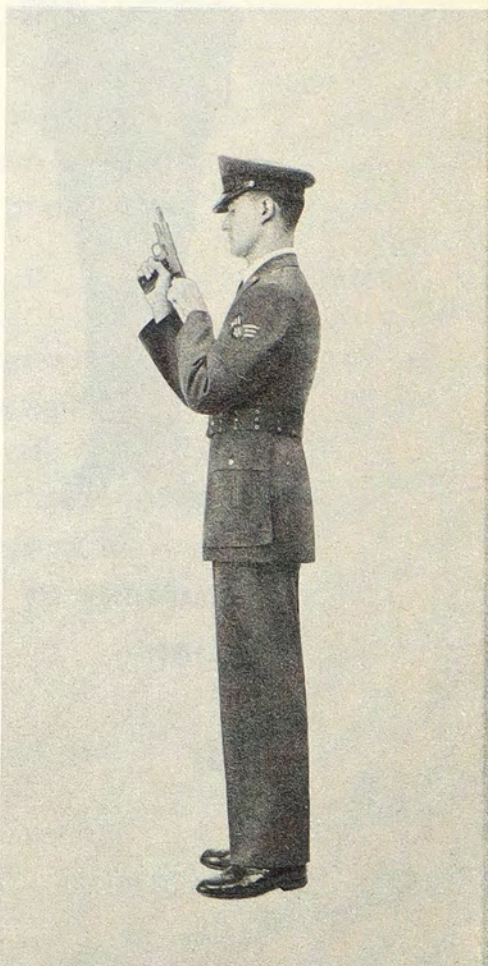
Unload

At the command, **UNLOAD**, withdraw the magazine. Open the chamber and glance into it. If a cartridge still remains in the chamber, continue to work the slide until it is ejected. Close the chamber and take the position of raise pistol. Squeeze the trigger. Then insert an empty magazine.



Open chamber.

Load.





Inspection
arms.

Inspection Arms

The command is, **Inspection, ARMS.** At the command, **ARMS,** take the position of raise pistol. Withdraw the magazine and open the chamber. Resume the position of raise pistol. Hold the withdrawn magazine in open left hand at the height of belt.

After the pistol has been inspected or at command, **Return, PISTOL (or Port, ARMS),** at the preparatory command, close the chamber, take the position of raise pistol and squeeze trigger. Keep the muzzle elevated. Insert the magazine.

Return Pistol

The command is, **Return, PISTOL.** At the command, **PISTOL,** lower pistol to the holster, turning the muzzle down, with back of hand to the right. Then raise flap of holster with right thumb, insert the muzzle of the pistol into holster and thrust it home. Button holster flap with right hand.

Carrying
position
of carbine
—muzzle up.



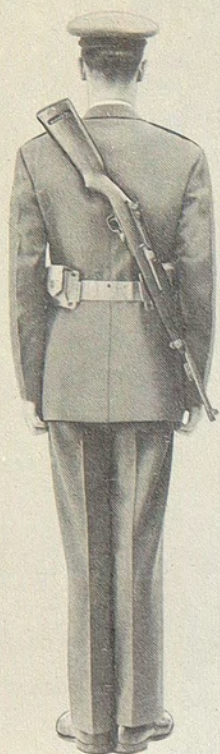
MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE CARBINE

The manual of the caliber .30 carbine provides for uniform, simple, safe, and quick methods of handling the piece. Although precision and simultaneous execution are seldom required, this simple manual of arms is included for those occasions when its use is desirable. When armed with the carbine, execute inspection carbine when unit is formed or dismissed.

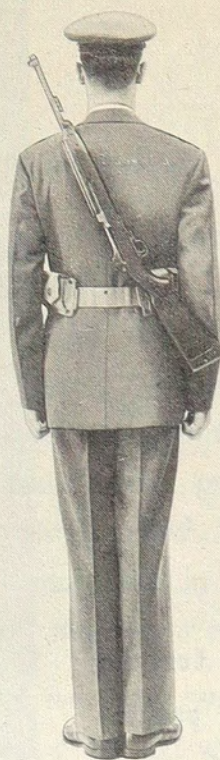
Carrying Position (Sling Arms)

Except as otherwise prescribed for drills, ceremonies, and guard duty, the carbine is carried slung over the right shoulder. It is carried butt down, the barrel to the left, with right hand grasping the sling so that the right forearm is horizontal.

Normally, the magazine is inserted in the receiver for ceremonies and guard duty only. When at ease, the carbine is kept slung unless otherwise ordered.



—across back with muzzle down.



—across back with muzzle up.

Carrying position for the carbine.

When at rest, the carbine may be unslung and held in any desired position. In coming to the position of attention, assume the carrying position. Use the hand salute. To execute the salute, first move the right hand from the sling and regrab the sling with left hand. Then salute in the normal manner as without arms.

For dismounted marches or field exercises, carry carbine in the manner prescribed by the unit leader. This depends on whether the unit is to move on foot or by truck, or whether airman is to be employed in serving a weapon. Any of the following methods may be chosen:

Slung over either right or left shoulder, with muzzle up.

Slung across the back, muzzle down, with sling over right or left shoulder.

Slung across the back, muzzle down, with sling over right or left shoulder.

Carried in the vehicle holster.



Port Arms from Sling Arms

With the carbine at sling arms, to come to the position of port arms, first grasp the sling with left hand above the right.

Then lift the piece from shoulder and at the same time, withdraw with right arm from between the piece and the sling. Grasp the small of the stock with right hand, bring the piece to a vertical plane parallel to and about 4 inches in front of the center of the body. The barrel extends upward and to the left at an angle of 45° .

With the left hand grasp the hand guard about 3 inches below the upper band.

Execution of port arms
for the carbine.





Execution of inspection arms with the carbine
—first position.

Port arms with carbine is not executed as part of the manual of arms with the rifle.

Inspection Arms from Sling Arms

At sling arms, the command is, **Inspection, ARMS**. At the command of execution grasp the sling with left hand above the right and lift the piece from the shoulder. At the same time withdraw the right arm from between the piece and the sling. Grasp the small of the stock with right hand, resting the butt of the piece just in front of the right hip.

The barrel is elevated at an angle of 45° with the muzzle to the front. Press the magazine lock to the left with the forefinger of right hand and, at the same time, with left hand,



Execution of inspection arms with the carbine
—second position.

withdraw the magazine from the receiver and insert it between the body and belt in front of left hip.

Assume the position of port arms. With the forefinger of right hand, pull the operating slide all the way back and press down on the operating slide catch with the right thumb, locking the operating slide in its rear position. Then regrasp the small of the stock and, at the same time, lower head and eyes to glance into the chamber.

Having found the chamber empty or having emptied it, raise the head and eyes to the front.

Inspection arms with the carbine is not executed as part of the manual of arms with the rifle, except when the unit is formed or dismissed.

To Resume Sling Arms

Being at inspection arms, the command is, **Order (Right Shoulder), ARMS.**

At the preparatory command, release the operating slide by pulling the operating handle slightly to the rear with the right forefinger and allowing the slide to go forward. Pull the trigger and replace the magazine. At the command of execution, sling the carbine over the right shoulder and resume the position of attention.

Port Arms

Being at inspection arms, the command is, **Port, ARMS.** At the command, **Port**, release the operating slide as described above, pull the trigger, and replace the magazine. At the command, **ARMS**, complete the movement.

C H A P T E R F I V E

Drill of the Element

Training in individual movements and the manual of arms is followed by dismounted drill. This training is progressive and includes three phases—element, flight, and squadron drill. This chapter deals with the element as related to formations, marching, and stacking and taking arms.

An element is a group of airmen organized as a team. In this drill, individual movements are coordinated with the rest of the team. When the element leader is absent, the second-in-command takes over his duties. When the second-in-command also is absent, the next senior member of the element acts as leader, and so on. When the seniority of different members is not known, airmen are designated by name as successive leaders, down to the last two airmen in the element.

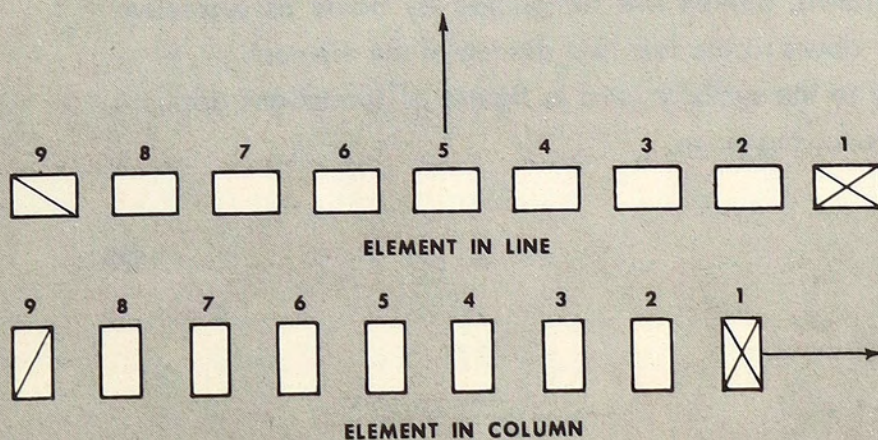
A key to the symbols used in figures of formations appears on the following page.

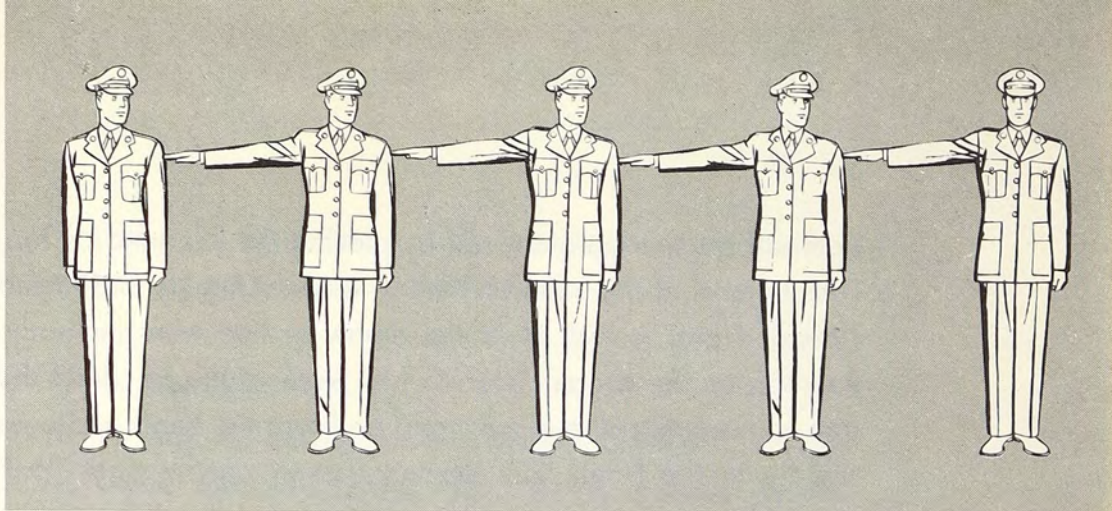
	WING COMMANDER AND STAFF		COLORS
	GROUP COMMANDER AND STAFF		GUIDON BEARER
	ADJUTANT STAFF OFFICER		GUIDE
	SQUADRON COMMANDER		ELEMENT LEADER
	FLIGHT COMMANDER		ASSISTANT ELEMENT LEADER
	FIRST SERGEANT		AIRMAN
	FLIGHT SERGEANT		

Key to symbols used in this manual.

As far as practicable the element is kept intact. The normal formation is a single line or single column. This allows variation in the number of men composing the element. Normally the element is formed in line and moves from a line formation into a column formation. The element marches in line only for minor changes in position. The column is the normal formation for marching.

Element formations.





Fall in—normal interval.

FORMATION

To Form the Element

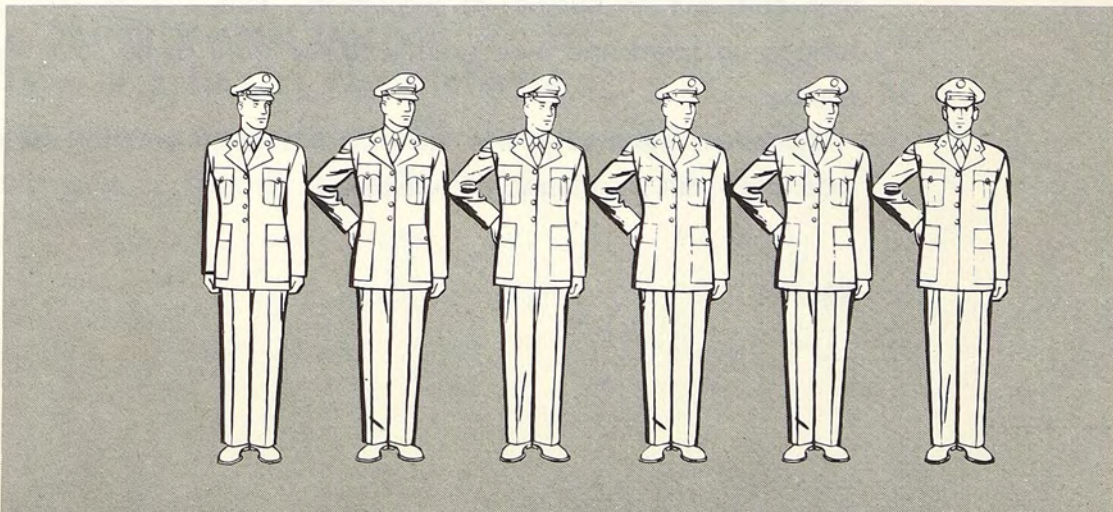
The command is, **FALL IN**. At the command, **FALL IN**, the element forms at normal interval in line as directed by the element leader.

On falling in, except when on the left flank, extend left arm laterally at shoulder height, the palm of the hand down, with fingers extended and joined. In each instance except when on the right flank, turn the head and eyes to the right and place the body in line so the right shoulder touches lightly the fingertips of the man on the right.

As soon as the proper interval has been obtained, drop the arm to the side without command and turn the head and eyes smartly to the front. The element dresses on the right flank man, who keep his eyes straight ahead and stands fast while the element becomes alined.

To form at close interval, the command is, **At Close Interval, FALL IN**. At the command, **FALL IN**, each man takes his posi-

Fall in—close interval.



tion and obtains close interval by placing the left hand on hip. Rest the heel of the palm on the hip with the fingers and thumb extended and joined. Hold the elbow in line with the body. As soon as the proper interval has been obtained, drop the arm to the side without command and turn the head and eyes smartly to the front. The element dresses on the right flank man, who keeps his eyes straight ahead and stands fast while the element becomes alined.

If the element is formed under arms, pieces are inspected at once.

Individuals to Leave Ranks

When called out of ranks take one step to the rear to place self between ranks. Face to the left or right to proceed to the closest flank, then to the front of the formation by the most direct route. Return to position in ranks by the same route.

To Dismiss the Element

After the squad is brought to attention, the commands are, **Inspection, ARMS; Port, ARMS; DISMISSED.** When the element is not under arms the single command, **DISMISSED** is used.

To Count Off

The command is, **Count, OFF.** At the command, **OFF,** turn the head and eyes to the right unless on the right flank. If on the right flank look straight ahead and vigorously but without exaggeration call out, "One." Each man from right to left then calls out his number in succession, "two," "three," etc., turning his head and eyes smartly to the front as he calls his number.

Whenever necessary, this command is given so that each man knows his position in the element.

When in flight formation the right guide is not a member of any element and does not count off.

To Aline the Element

When in line, the commands are, **Dress Right (Left), DRESS;** or **At Close Interval, Dress Right (Left), DRESS; Ready, FRONT.** At the command, **DRESS,** except when on the left flank, extend left arm (or if at close interval, place left hand on hip) and aline body to the right. Unless on the right flank, turn head and eyes to right and aline with the man on right.

The leader places himself on line with the element, one pace from the right flank man, and faces down the line. From this position he verifies the alinement of the squad, ordering various men to move forward or backward as necessary. Having checked the alinement he faces to the right in marching and moves three paces forward, halts faces to the left, and commands, **Ready, FRONT.** At the command, **FRONT,** drop the arms quietly to the side and, at the same time, turn the head and eyes smartly to the front.

When in column, the command is, **COVER.** At this command, stand directly behind the man in front and maintain the 40-inch distance.

To Obtain Close Interval

When in a Line at Normal Interval

To obtain close interval when in a line at normal interval, the command is, **Close, MARCH.** At the command, **MARCH,** all except the right flank man, face to the right in marching, and form as prescribed for falling in at close interval.

To Obtain Normal Interval

When in a Line at Close Interval

To obtain normal interval when in line at close interval, the command is, **Extend, MARCH.** At the command, **MARCH,**

all except the right flank man, face to the left in marching, and form as prescribed for falling in at normal interval.

MARCHING

To March From a Line to the Flank When Halted

To march from a line to the flank the commands are, **Right (Left), FACE, Forward, MARCH**. All men step off simultaneously.

To March to the Flank While Marching

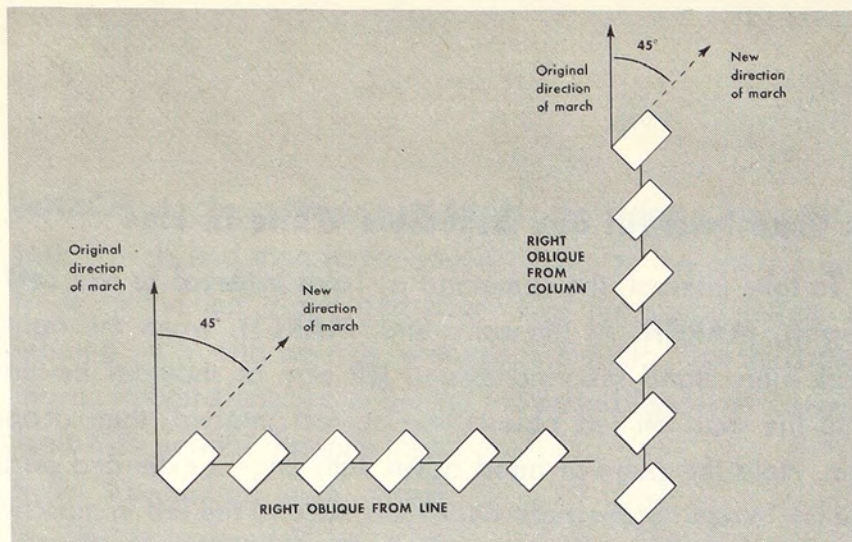
To march to the flank while marching the command is, **By the Right (Left) Flank, MARCH**. At the command, **MARCH**, given as the right (left) foot strikes the ground, advance one step and plant left (right) foot. Then turn on ball of left (right) foot and step off with right (left) foot in the new direction of march. (This movement is used for a quick movement to the right or left for a short distance.)

To Change the Direction of a Column

To change the direction of a column, the commands are, **Column Right (Column Left), (Column Half Right) or (Column Half Left), MARCH**. At the command, **MARCH**, the leading man marches to the flank as discussed in the previous paragraph. The men following him execute the same movement in turn and on the same ground.

To March to the Oblique

For instruction in marching to the oblique (pronounced to rhyme with "strike"), the instructor first alines the element. Then he has each man face half right (or left). The instructor points out each man's position and explains to him that this position is to be maintained in the oblique march.



Element marching to right oblique.

With element in any formation, the command is, **Right (Left) Oblique, MARCH**. At the command, **MARCH**, given as the right (left) foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left (right) foot, face to the half right (left) in marching, and step off in a direction of 45° to the right of the original front. Maintain relative position by keeping shoulders parallel to those of the guide, and regulating step so that the ranks remain parallel to their original front.

To resume original direction, the command is, **Forward, MARCH**. At the command, **MARCH**, face half left (right) in marching and then move straight to the front. The command, **MARCH**, is given as the foot, in the direction of the turn, strikes the ground.

The command **HALT** is given on the left foot when halting from the right oblique and on the right foot when halting from the left oblique. At the command, **HALT**, given as the left (right) foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the right (left) foot, in a forward direction, and place the left (right) foot by the side of the right (left) foot.

To stop the movement temporarily for the correction of errors, the command is, **In Place, HALT**. Halt in place without facing to the front and stand fast. To resume the movement, the command is, **Resume, MARCH**.

When at half step or mark time while obliquing, resume the full step to the oblique on the command, **Resume, MARCH**.

To Take Interval and Assemble While in Line

To take interval, the command is, **Take Interval to the Left (Right), MARCH**. At the command, **MARCH**, when the right flank man, stand fast and extend left arm at shoulder height until the man on left obtains the correct interval; then drop arm. Hold the palm of hand down with fingers extended and joined. When not the right flank man, face to the left in marching and advance until an interval of two arms' length from the man on right. Then halt, face to right and extend both arms laterally at shoulder height. When on the left flank, raise the right arm only.

Unless the right flank man, turn the head and eyes to right and take a position on line so that fingertips of right hand touch lightly the fingertips of the left hand of man on right. As soon as alined at two arms' length interval from the man on right, drop the right arm to side and turn the head and eyes to the front. Drop the left arm to the side when the man on left has obtained his proper interval and has dropped his right arm.

When armed, **Sling, ARMS** must be given before executing this movement.

To assemble, the command is, **Assemble to the Right (Left), MARCH**. When on the right flank, stand fast at the command, **MARCH**. Otherwise, face to the right in marching, march forward until approximately normal interval has been obtained, halt, face to the left, and form at normal interval.

Column of Twos

A small group, not at drill, may be marched in column of twos by forming in two ranks and giving the command, **Right (Left), FACE**.

To Form a Column of Twos From a Single File

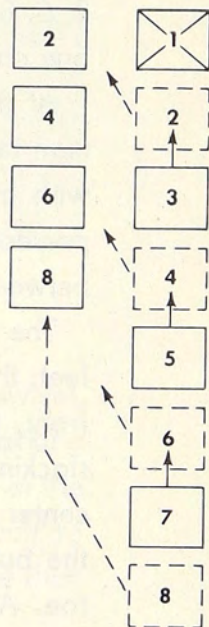
To form a column of twos when squad is in a column at a halt, the command is, **Column of Twos to the Left (Right),**

MARCH. At the command, **MARCH**, the leading man stands fast. The second man in the squad moves by the oblique until he is to the left (right) and abreast of the squad leader or leading man with normal interval, and halts. The third man moves forward until he is behind the squad leader or leading man with normal distance, and halts. The fourth man moves by the oblique until he is to the left (right) and abreast of the third man with normal interval, and halts, and so on.

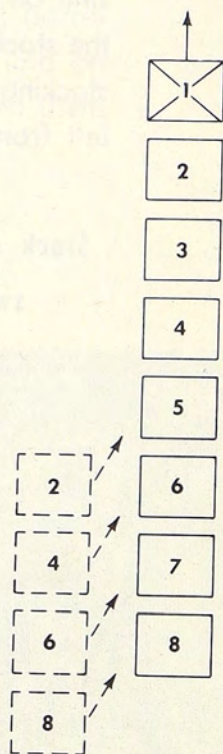
All men who are required to move, do so simultaneously. This movement is executed from the halt only.

To Form a Single File From a Column of Twos

To form a single file when the element is in a column of twos at a halt, the command is, **Column of Files From the Right (Left), MARCH.** At the command, **MARCH**, the leading man of the right (left) file moves forward; the leading man of the left (right) file steps off to the right (left) oblique so as to follow the right (left) file at normal distance. The remaining twos follow successively in like manner. This movement is executed from the halt only.



Forming a column of twos from a single file.



Forming a single file from a column of twos.

STACKING AND TAKING ARMS

To Stack Arms

The element armed with rifles being in line at normal or close interval, the command is, **Stack, ARMS**. The number 2, 5, 8, and 11 men make the stacks except when there is no one on their left.

At the command, **ARMS**, the man on the left of the stackman regrasps his rifle (the left rifle of the stack) at the balance with his right hand, raises it, barrel up, to the vertical and passes it to the stackman, who grasps it with his left hand between the upper sling swivel and the stacking swivel.

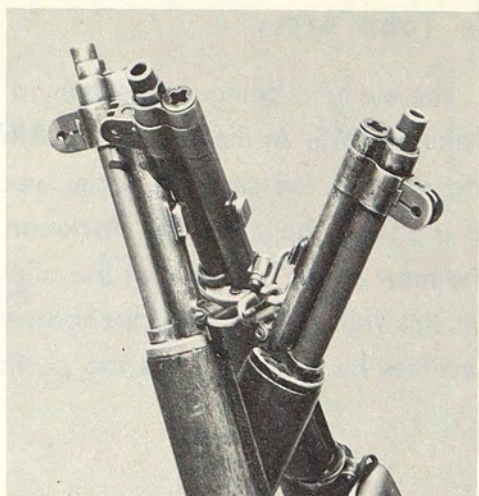
The stackman places the butt of the left rifle between his feet, the barrel to the front, the muzzle inclined slightly to the front, the thumb and forefinger of his left hand raising the stacking swivel. He then throws the butt of his own rifle (the center rifle) with the barrel to the rear, 2 feet in advance of the butt of the left rifle and 6 inches to the right of his right toe. At the same time, his right hand shifts to the stacking swivel and engages it with that of the left rifle.

The man on the right of the stackman regrasps his rifle (the rifle on the right of the stack), his right hand at the small of the stock, his left hand between the upper sling swivel and the stacking swivel. Keeping his right foot in place, he steps to the left front and carries his rifle well forward, barrel up. With

Stack arms, man on right of stackman engaging stacking swivel of his rifle with that of the center rifle.



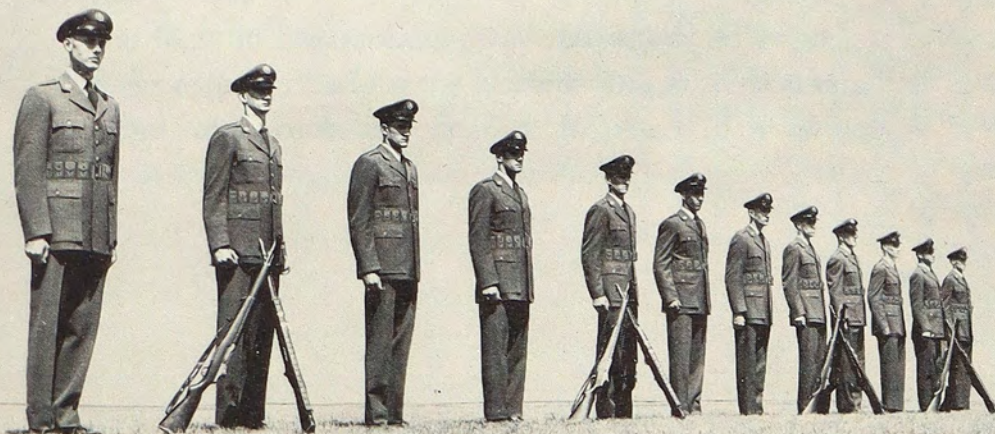
Stack arms,
barrel of the right rifle
rests in the angle
formed by the
other two rifles.



the forefinger of his left hand guiding the stacking swivel, he engages it with the free hook of the center rifle's stacking swivel. Rotating the rifle outward so that the barrel rests in the angle formed by the other two rifles. He lowers the butt to the ground so that it forms a uniform stack with them. He then resumes the position of attention.

Other rifles and any carbines or automatic rifles of the element, held approximately vertically, are passed toward the nearest stack and laid on the stack by the stackman, barrel toward the stack. The stackman sees that pieces are laid on the stack at a sufficient angle from the vertical to keep them in place.

Stack arms, completed stacks.



To Take Arms

The element being in line behind the stacks, the command is, **Take, ARMS**. At the command, **ARMS**, the procedure of stacking arms is reversed. The loose weapons are passed back first. In breaking the stack, the stackman grasps his rifle and that of the man on his left, so that the rifles will not fall when the man on the right raises and disengages his rifle. Each man, as he receives his rifle, resumes the position of order (sling) arms.

Drill of the Flight

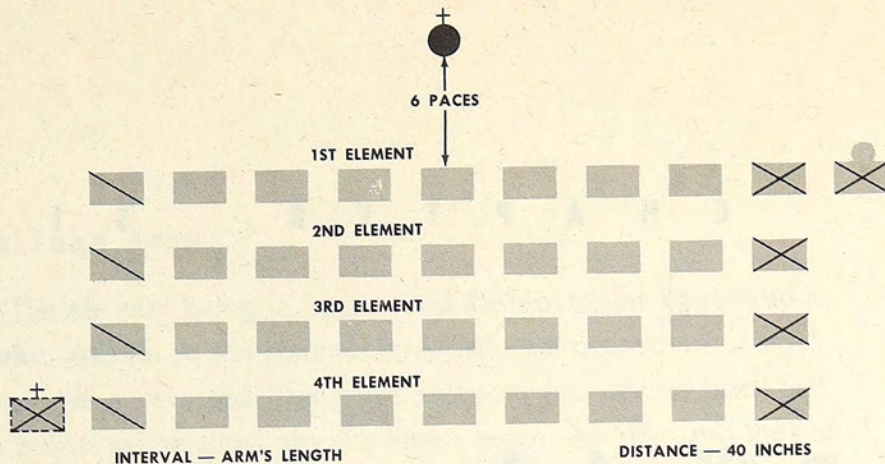
The first phase of drill has been explained. In the next phase, flight drill, the element is merged with other elements into a flight where other movements are taught. Flight drill is discussed in this chapter.

The flight consists of command personnel and two or more elements. The command personnel includes the flight commander and one or more assistants.

FORMATION OF THE FLIGHT

The flight forms in two or more ranks with 40-inch distance between ranks. It is alined in the same manner as prescribed for the element, and the alinement of each rank is verified by the flight commander (this may be done by the flight sergeant if one is used).

The flight in line takes interval and assembles in the same manner as prescribed for the element. This movement may be ordered, after ranks are opened, for the display of equipment or for other special puposes.



Flight in line.

NOTE

The flight may be formed for physical training as follows.

Extend to the Left (Right), MARCH. Being in a column of fours, at this command, if in the right file, stand fast and extend arms sideward. Otherwise turn and move quickly to left until approximately two arms' length from the man on the right. Then face to the front with both arms extended, sideward. Obtain a double-arms interval with 12 inches between fingertips and the fingertips of the men on the right and left.

Arms Downward, MOVE. At this command lower arms smartly to side.

From Front to Rear, COUNT OFF. At this command all men in each file count off. The leading man in each file turns his head to the right rear, calls off, "One," and turns his head back to the front. The other men in each file call off in turn, "Two," "Three," "Four," in the same manner.

Even Numbers to the Left, UNCOVER. At the command, **UNCOVER**, the even-numbered men side-jump to the left, squarely in the middle of the interval between the files.

To assemble the unit, the command is, **Assemble, to the Right, MARCH.** At the command, **MARCH**, return (on the double) to original position in the column.

Position of Individuals

The flight commander takes his position six paces in front of the center of his flight when in line. When marching in column he positions himself 40 inches in front of the left element leader.

The flight sergeant takes his post to the left of the left man of the rear element when the flight is in line unless otherwise indicated. In march formation, he follows the rear man in the right element of the unit. He observes the conduct of the unit and sees that the proper formation is maintained and that commands are promptly executed.

The flight guide takes his post to the right of the right element of the first element when the flight forms in line. In column, he takes his post in front of the right element leader. He is responsible for maintaining the proper direction and cadence of the flight.

Other noncommissioned officers and airmen whose positions are not otherwise prescribed may be attached to the flight to equalize the strength without interfering with the permanent element organization. They fall in on the left when flights are in a line or in rear when flights are in column.

To Form the Flight

The flight forms in two or more elements with 40-inch distance between elements.

The command is, **FALL IN**. At the command, **FALL IN**, the flight guide takes his position so that the leading element will fall in with its center opposite and three spaces from the flight sergeant. The other elements form in rear of the leading element at 40-inch distance. Members of the rear elements extend their arms to obtain their approximate intervals, but cover the corresponding members of the preceding element.

To form at close interval, the command is, **At Close Interval**,

FALL IN. At the command, **FALL IN**, the movement is executed as prescribed, except that squads form at close interval.

The flight ordinarily is formed and dismissed by the flight commander (flight sergeant).

To Aline the Flight

The flight being in line at a halt, to aline the flight, the flight commander orders, **DRESS ELEMENTS TO THE RIGHT (CENTER, LEFT)**. All flight commanders do an about face at this command. The base flight commander commands **Dress Right, DRESS**, and alines his flight. When verifying the alinement, the flight commander moves from rank to rank by facing in marching from a halt, and moves in a straight line one step from the right flank as determined by the guide.

Having checked the alinement, the flight commander faces to the right in marching and advances three steps beyond the front rank, halts, faces down the flight and commands, **Ready, FRONT**. Each flight commander dresses his flight toward the right (center, left) of the flight as soon as the base flight has completed its dress. When not adjacent to the base flight, he dresses his flight on the next flight toward the base flight.

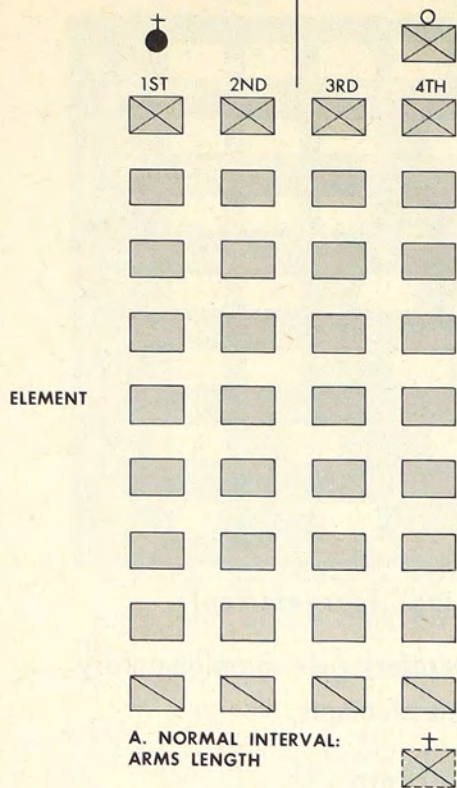
To Dismiss the Flight

The commands are, **Inspection, ARMS; Port, ARMS; DISMISSED**. When not under arms, the command is, **DISMISSED**.

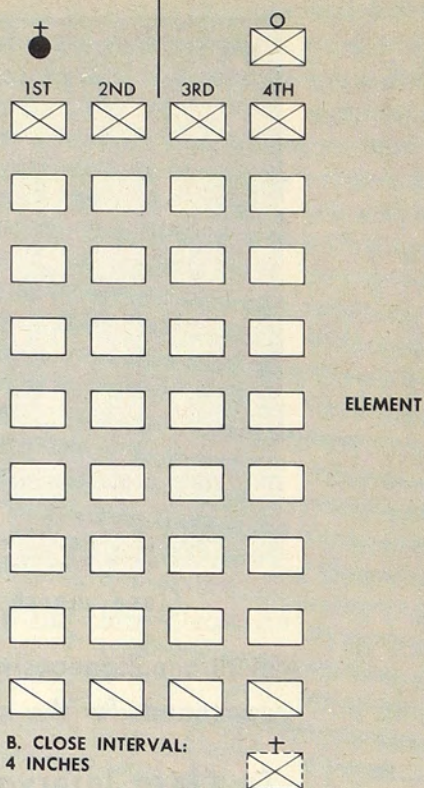
MARCHING

Flight Formation for Marching

The normal formation for marching is a column of two or more elements abreast. The element leaders march at the heads of their elements.



DISTANCE: 40 INCHES



Flight in columns.

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

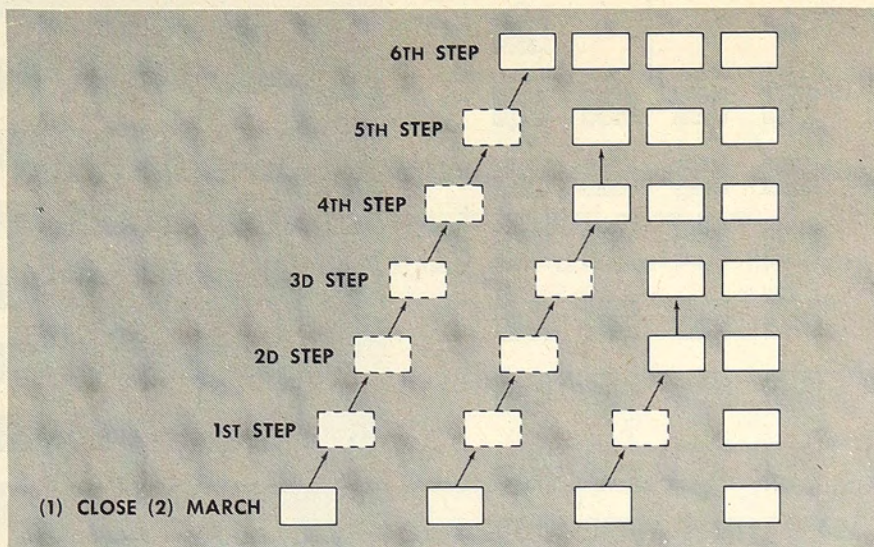
The flight being in line, at the halt, to march to the right (left), the commands are, **Right (Left), FACE; Forward, MARCH.** This marches the flight in column of two or more elements to the right (left).

Guide in Marching

When in ranks, except when otherwise directed, maintain distance and interval, and align on the men toward the flank on which the guide is marching. When it is desired to guide toward the left, the command is, **Guide, LEFT.** When in column the guide and the flight commander then exchange their relative positions by moving right shoulder to right shoulder.

Supplementary Commands

Whenever commands are given involving movements in which all elements in the flight do not execute the same move-



Close march, (while marching) four elements.

ment simultaneously, the element leaders give supplementary commands for the movement of their elements.

To Close Interval When in Column

The command is, **Close, MARCH**. When marching in a column, at the command, **MARCH**, the base element takes up the half step. The elements away from the base element move obliquely toward the base element until the interval between men is 4 inches. The original direction of march is then resumed and the half step taken up when abreast of the base element. When the dress has been regained, all elements step off with a 30-inch step at the command, **Forward, MARCH**.

When at a halt in a column, elements close by executing right step.

To March (Form) at Normal Interval When in a Column at Normal Interval

To march (form) at normal interval when in column at close interval, the command is, **Extend, MARCH**.

When marching in a column, at the command, **MARCH**, the elements away from the base element, move obliquely away from the base element until the interval between elements is one arm's length. The original direction of march is then resumed and the half step taken up when abreast of the base

element. The base element takes up the half step until the dress has been regained. The flight then resumes the 30-inch step at the command, **Forward, MARCH.**

At a halt in column, elements extend by executing left step.

To Change Direction in a Column

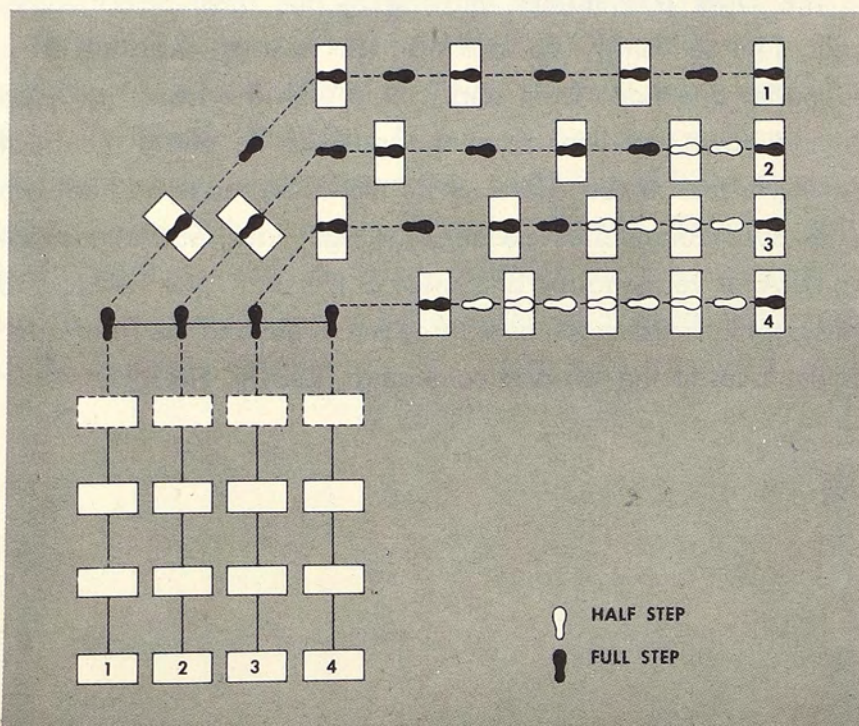
The command is, **Column Right (Left), MARCH.** The command, **MARCH,** is given as the right (left) foot strikes the ground. The leading man (the guide and flight commander excepted) of the right flank advances one full step, pivots on the ball of the left (right) foot, and advances another full 30-inch step. He then takes up the half step until the other men of the rank are abreast, then resumes the full step.

In the meantime, the other men of the leading rank oblique to the right (left) in marching without changing the interval. When they are abreast of the pivot, they execute a second right (left) oblique and conform to the step of the right (left) flank man.

The ranks in rear of the leading rank execute the movement on the same ground and in the same manner as the leading rank.

To Form Line to Front When in Column

To form line to front when in column, the commands are,
Column right, march.



Column Right, MARCH; Flight, HALT (given after the change of direction is completed); then **Left, FACE**.

To March to the Flank While Marching

To march to the flank when in any formation in march, the command is, **By the Right (Left) Flank, MARCH**.

At the command, **MARCH**, given as the right (left) foot strikes the ground, face the right (left) in marching and continue to march in the new direction.

If a flight marching in column at close interval is given a flanking movement, the elements in the rear of the leading element take up the half step until they reach 40-inch distance from the element ahead. This movement is used for short distances only.

To Open Ranks When in Line

To open ranks when in line, the commands are, **Open Ranks, MARCH; Ready, FRONT**. At the command, **MARCH**, the front rank takes two paces forward, halts, and automatically executes dress right at normal interval. The second rank takes one pace forward, halts, and executes dress right. The third rank, if present, stands fast and executes dress right. Each succeeding rank present takes two (four, or six) steps backward, halts, and executes dress right.

The flight commander, moving by the most direct route, places himself on the flank of his flight toward which the dress is made, one pace from and in line with the front rank and facing down the line. From this position he alines the front rank. He then faces to the left in marching, halts on line with each succeeding rank, executes the right face, and alines that rank. After verifying the alinement of the rear rank, he faces to the right in marching, moves three paces beyond the front rank, halts, faces to the left and commands, **Ready, FRONT**.

To Close Ranks When at Open Ranks

To close ranks when at open ranks (at a halt), the command is, **Close Ranks, MARCH**. The front rank stands fast, the second rank takes one pace forward and halts. Each succeeding rank takes two (three, four, or five) paces forward respectively, and halts. Each man covers the man directly in front of him.

To Stack Arms

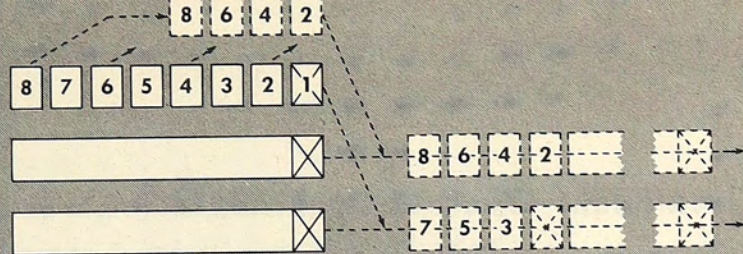
Before stacking arms, ranks are opened. Arms are stacked by each element as discussed in the preceding chapter.

To Form Single File and Return

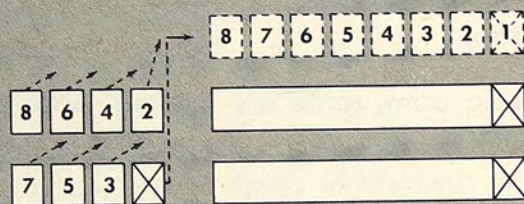
This is not a precise movement, but is practiced in drill so that when necessary the movement is executed smoothly and without delay. These movements are executed from the halt only.

To form a single file when in a column of two or more elements, the command is, **Column of Files From the Right (Left), MARCH**. At the preparatory command the guide places himself in front of the file that will move first. The element leader of the right element commands, **Forward**; the remaining element leaders command, **STAND FAST**. At the command, **MARCH**, the leading squad steps off. The element leaders of the remaining elements cause their elements to follow the leading elements in successive order from right to left.

To form a column of two or more files when in a single file, the command is, **Column of Twos (Threes) (or Fours), To the Left (Right), MARCH**. At the preparatory command the leading element leader commands, **STAND FAST**; the element leaders behind the leading element command, **Column Half Left (Right)**. On the command, **MARCH**, the leading element stands fast, and the remaining elements form to the left (right) of the leading element.



COLUMN OF TWOS FROM COLUMN OF THREES



COLUMN OF THREES FROM COLUMN OF TWOS

Column of twos from column of threes and re-form.

To Form Column of Twos and Re-form

Being in column of threes, at a halt, to form column of twos, the command is, **Column of Twos From the Right (Left), MARCH.** At the preparatory command, the flight guide posts himself in front of the right file of the elements to move. At the same time the element leaders of the right two elements command, **Forward**, the element leader of the left element commands, **Column of Twos to the left (Right).**

At the command, **MARCH**, the right two elements march forward; the left (right) element forms a column of twos to the left as prescribed for the element and then executes column half right and column half left upon the element leader's command, so the leading elements are followed, and normal distances are maintained.

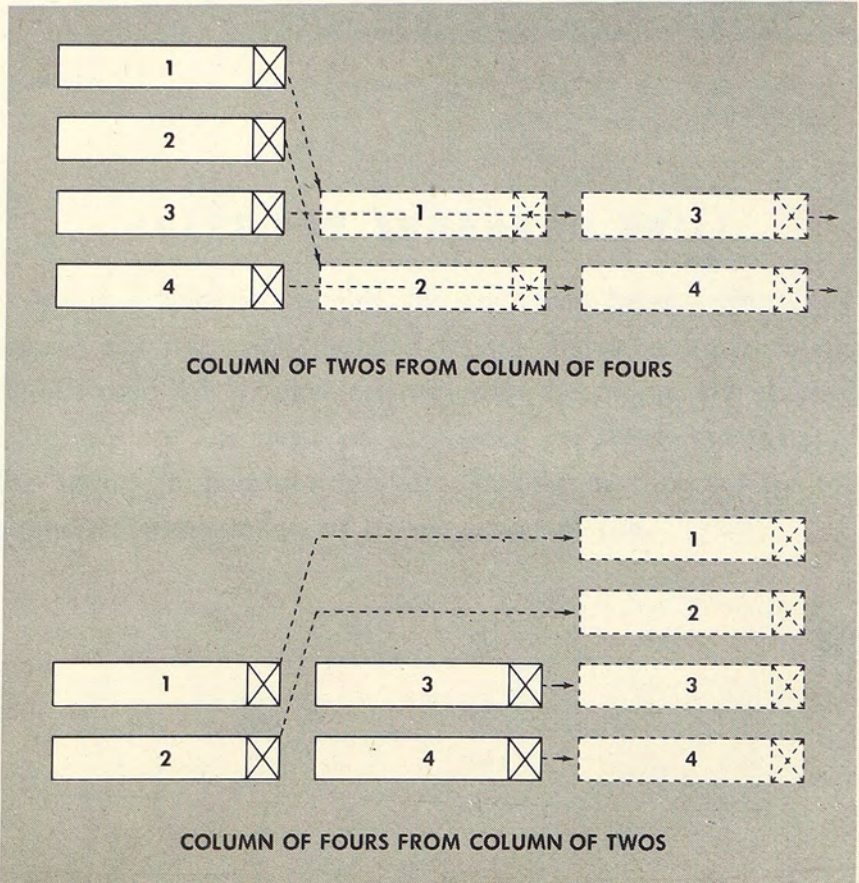
Being in column of twos, at a halt, to re-form in column of threes, the command is, **Column of Threes to the Left (Right),**

MARCH. At the preparatory command the two leading element leaders command, **STAND FAST**; the remaining element leader commands, **Column of Files From the Right (Left), Column Half Left (Right).**

At the command, **MARCH**, the two leading elements remain in position. The rear element forms a single file from the right (left) as indicated in the illustration, the element leader moving in front of the number two man on his left, who follows his element leader. The element leader commands and executes column half right (left) and halts his element when its leading file is on line with the leading rank of the flight. The flight guide takes his post in front of the right file of the flight.

Being in a column of fours at a halt, to form a column of twos, the command is, **Column of Twos From the Right (Left), MARCH.** At the preparatory command the two element leaders moving first (right or left elements) command, **Forward**, the two remaining element leaders command, **STAND FAST.**

Column of twos from column of fours and re-form.



At the command, **MARCH**, the two leading elements step off, and the two remaining elements move in behind the two leading elements on the element leader's commands.

Being in a column of twos to form a column of fours, the command is, **Column of Fours to the Left (Right), MARCH**. At the preparatory command, the two leading element leaders command, **STAND FAST**, and the element leaders of the two remaining elements command, **Column Half Left (Right)**. At the command of execution the two elements in rear execute column half left. They then form beside the two leading elements at the command of the element leaders.

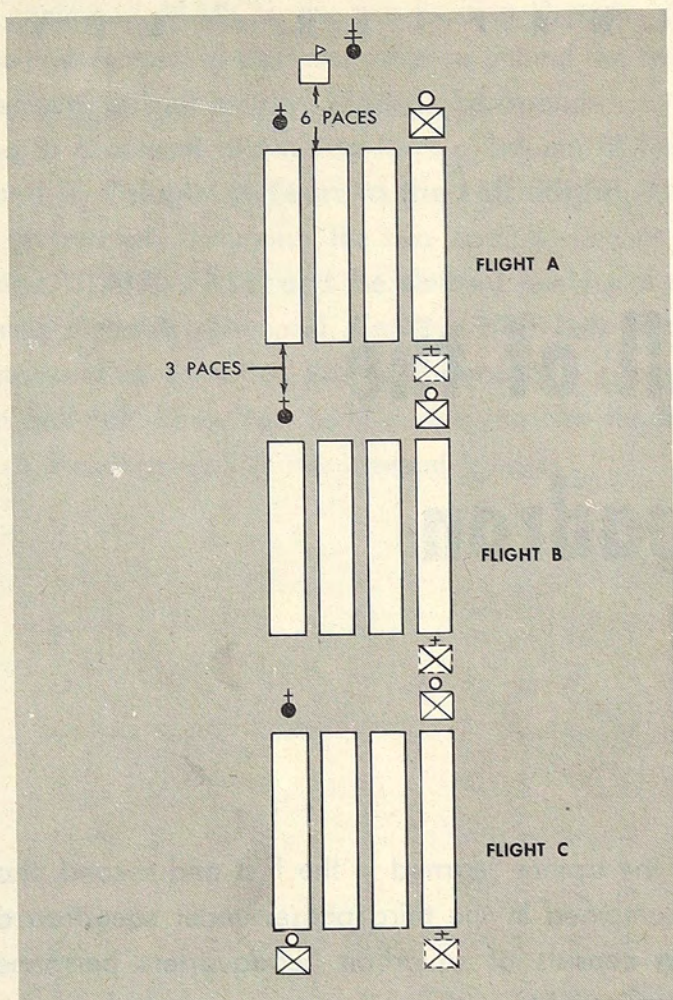
Drill of the Squadron

What the trainee learned in the first and second phases of drill is combined in the third phase, under squadron drill. A squadron consists of squadron headquarters personnel and two or more flights.

This chapter is concerned with squadron formations and movements.

RULES FOR SQUADRON DRILL

For drill and ceremonies, the squadron headquarters personnel are normally attached to the flights to equalize the flight strength without interfering with the permanent element organization. For marches or special purposes, members of the squadron headquarters are formed as directed by the squadron commander, or as shown on p. 106.



Squadron in column.

The position of the guidon bearer is one pace to the rear and two paces to the left of the squadron commander.

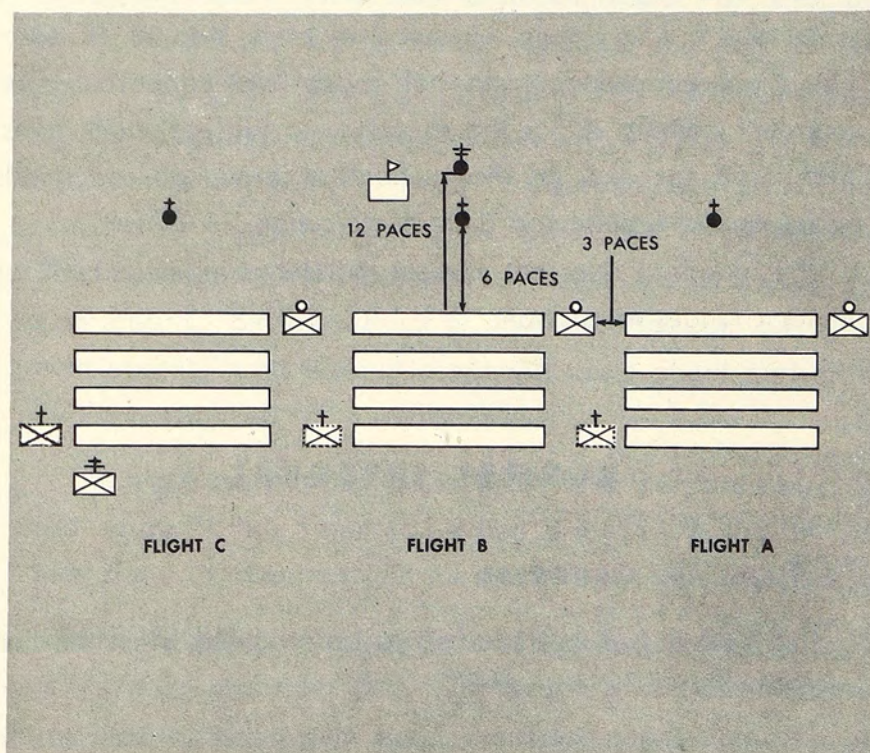
The flight, rather than the squadron, is the basic drill unit. Only such formations as are necessary for marches, drills, and ceremonies are prescribed for the squadron. The squadron forms in line, in column, in mass or extended mass formation, or in column of flights in line.

In squadron drill when the men in the unit are to execute a movement together, the flight commanders repeat the preparatory commands of the squadron commander for facings,

steps, and marchings, except when the preparatory command of the squadron commander is, **Squadron**. In this case, the flight commanders give the preparatory command, **Flight**. When flights of the squadron are to execute a movement in successive order, such as a column movement, the flight commander of the first flight to execute the movement repeats the squadron commander's preparatory command, and the commanders of the other flights give a caution command such as, **CONTINUE THE MARCH**. The flight commanders of the other flights repeat the squadron commander's preparatory command and command of execution so that their flights execute the movement on the same ground as the first flight.

To open ranks, the squadron commander directs the flight commanders to give their flights open ranks. The flight commanders order their flights to **Open Ranks, MARCH**. They aline their flights and give the command, **Ready, FRONT**.

Squadron in line.



When the squadron is in column and it is desired to obtain the correct distance between flights (such as a column from extended mass formation), the command is, **CLOSE ON LEADING FLIGHT**. At this command the leading flight commander causes his flight to take up the half step. Each succeeding flight, as soon as the correct distance has been obtained, takes up the half step at its commander's command. When all flights have obtained the correct distance, the squadron commander gives, **Forward, MARCH**, and all flights step off with the normal 30-inch step.

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

In giving supplementary commands or cautions, the flight commanders may state the letter of their flights as, **A Flight, HALT**; or **B Flight, FORWARD**. These commands apply, when necessary to movements executed in route step or at ease. The flight commanders do not repeat the squadron commander's commands for the squadron to fall out, stack arms, take arms, or execute the manual of arms, or commands which do not require coordinated execution.

The squadron does not execute marchings in line except for minor changes in position.

NORMAL INTERVAL

To Form the Squadron

The following is a procedure to be followed when the first sergeant forms the squadron.

The first sergeant takes his post nine paces in front of the point where the center of the squadron is to be, faces that

point, and commands, **FALL IN**. At the command, **FALL IN**, the squadron forms in two or more flights with normal interval between men (unless close interval is directed) and 3-pace intervals between flights.

Each flight sergeant takes his post three paces in front of the center of his flight. The flights then form as prescribed under the supervision of the flight sergeants.

The flight sergeants then command, **REPORT**. Remaining in position (at order arms if armed with rifle), the squad leaders, in succession from front to rear of each flight, salute and report, "All Present," or "Airman absent." (If armed, the flight sergeants give necessary commands for inspection of weapons.) The flight sergeants face about.

At the command, **REPORT**, given by the first sergeant, the flight sergeants, beginning with the right flight, successively salute and report, "All present or accounted for" or "(Number) men absent." All flights having reported, the first sergeant commands, **POST**. The flight sergeants face about and move by the most direct routes to their positions in ranks. The squadron commander centers himself 12 paces in front of, and facing, the squadron to receive the report of the first sergeant. The first sergeant then faces the squadron commander, salutes, and reports, "Sir, all present or accounted for" or "Sir, men absent," and without command faces about and moves by the most direct route to his position.

The flight commanders immediately take their posts after the first sergeant has reported. When armed with the carbine, they stand at attention with the piece in the carrying position.

In forming the squadron, the men required to make a report salute while reporting and hold the salute until it is returned. The officer receiving the report does not return the salute until the report is completed.

To March to the Right (Left) When in Line

To march to the right (left) when in line, the squadron is faced to the right (left) and marches as prescribed for the flight. The squadron commander, first sergeant, and guidon bearer take their positions, as shown in the previous illustration on the squadron in column.

To Dismiss the Squadron

The squadron being in line at a halt, dismissal may be ordered by the commander, **DISMISS YOUR FLIGHTS**. The flight commanders salute; the squadron commander returns the salute and falls out. The flight commanders execute an about face and order the dismissal of their flights with the commands, **Flight Sergeant, DISMISS THE FLIGHT**. The flight sergeant takes his post three paces in front of the center of his flight, salutes, does an about face, and dismisses the flight. (If the flight is armed, the weapons are inspected before dismissal.)

The squadron commander may also direct the first sergeant to dismiss the squadron. The command is, **First Sergeant, DISMISS THE SQUADRON**. The squadron being in line at a halt, at the command, **First Sergeant**, the first sergeant moves by the most direct route to a point three paces from the squadron commander (nine paces in front of the center of the squadron), halts, and salutes. The squadron commander returns the salute and commands, **DISMISS THE SQUADRON**. The first sergeant salutes; the squadron commander returns the salute and falls out. At the same time, the other officers of the squadron fall out. The first sergeant executes the about face, and the flight sergeants take their posts three paces in front of the center of their flights. The first sergeant then dismisses the squadron. (If the squadron is armed, the weapons are inspected before dismissal.)

The first sergeant may order the flight sergeants to dismiss their flights by giving them the command, **DISMISS YOUR FLIGHTS**. The flight sergeants salute, the first sergeant returns the salute and falls out. The flight sergeants then face about and dismiss their flights.

To Aline the Squadron

The squadron being in line at a halt, to aline the squadron, the squadron commander orders, **DRESS FLIGHTS TO THE RIGHT (CENTER, LEFT)**. The flight commander of the base flight dresses his flight immediately by the commands, **Dress Right, DRESS; Ready, FRONT**. Flights are dressed as described on p. 96. Each flight commander dresses his flight toward the center (right or left) of the squadron as soon as the base flight has completed its dress. When not adjacent to the base flight, he dresses his flight on the next flight toward the base flight.

When **Dress Center** is given, the center flight commander dresses his flight to the right in the same manner. If the squadron consists of four flights, the right center flight is the base flight.

To aline the squadron when in a mass formation at a halt, the commands are, **At Close Interval Dress Right (Left) DRESS; Ready, FRONT**. At the command, **DRESS**, the squadron dresses at close interval. The alinement of each rank is promptly verified by the base flight commander. When the flight commander resumes his post, the squadron commander commands, **Ready, FRONT**.

Flight Drill Applicable

The squadron marches, executes changes of direction, closes, and extends interval between flights in column, opens and closes ranks, stacks and takes arms as in flight drill.

MASS FORMATION

To Form With Close Interval Between Men

To form with close interval between men the command is, **At Close Interval, FALL IN.** At the command, **FALL IN,** the squadron forms with each flight forming at close interval. This formation is used for roll calls or where space is limited.

To Form Squadron Mass

When in Column at Close Interval

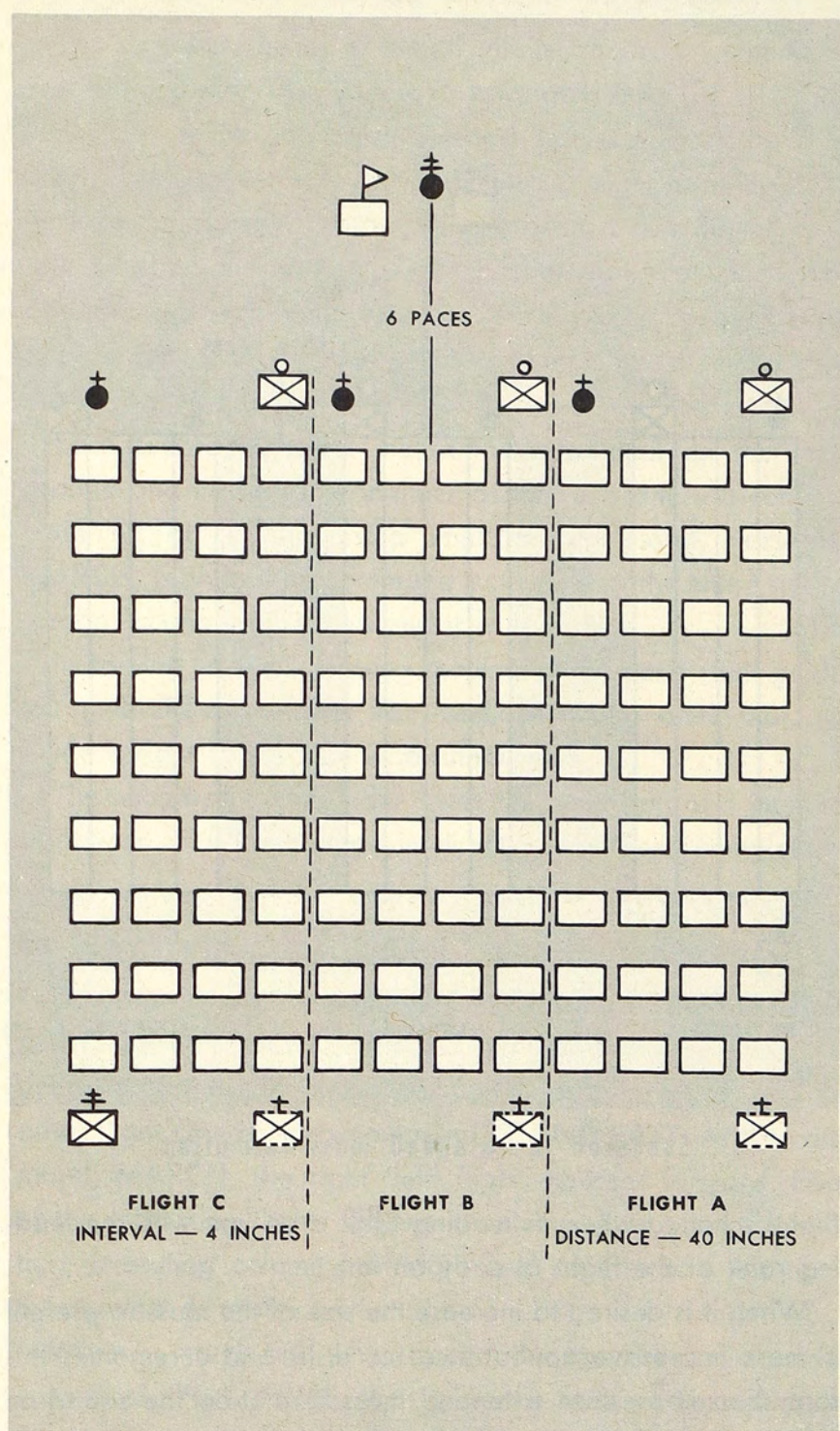
When the squadron is at a halt, the commands are, **Squadron Mass Left, MARCH.** At the preparatory command the leading flight commander gives the command, **STAND FAST.** Flight commander of succeeding flight gives **Column Half Left.**

At the command, **MARCH,** the leading flight stands fast. Each rear flight executes a column half left, then column half right to move to the new position at a 4-inch interval alongside the flight it was following. Each flight is halted by its flight commander when its leading rank is on line with the leading rank of the flight already on line. This forms the squadron in mass, with 4-inch intervals between all the men in ranks.

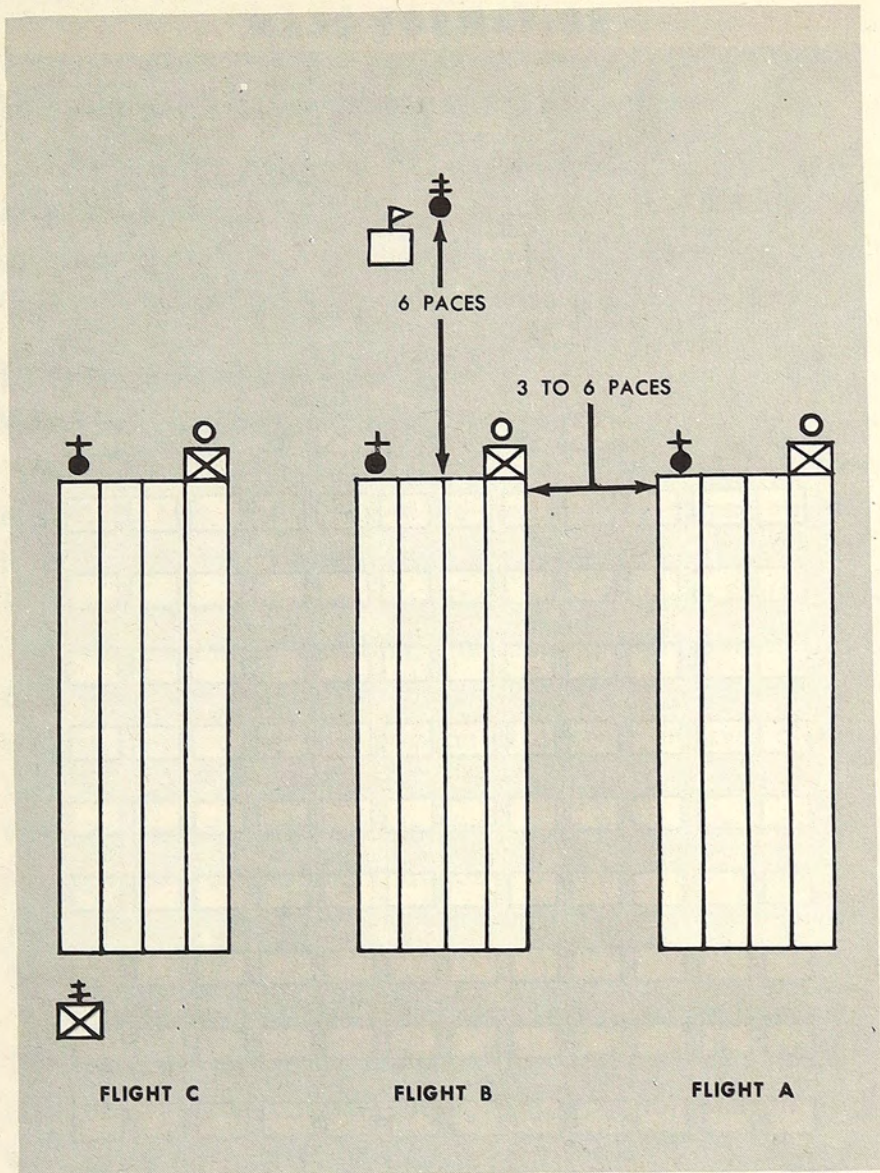
The squadron being in march, the commands are the same. The leading flight commander gives, **Continue the March;** flight commanders of succeeding flights give, **Column Half Left.** Immediately after the command, **MARCH,** the commander of the leading flight halts his flight and the other flights move to the new positions in the same manner as before.

To Form Extended Mass Formation When in Column

The commands are, **Squadron Mass (Number) Paces Left (Right), MARCH.** At the command, **MARCH,** the movement is executed as described above, except that the rear flights execute a column left and a column right to move to the new position beside the leading flight at the interval ordered. Each



Squadron in mass formation.



Squadron in extended mass formation.

flight is halted when its leading rank is on line with the leading rank of the flight already on line.

When it is desired to increase the size of the mass to present a more impressive appearance for drills and ceremonies this formation is used. In extended mass formation the squadron drills in the same manner as for mass formation, maintaining the interval between flights.

To Change Direction When in Mass Formation

The squadron being at a halt, or in march, the commands are, **Right (Left) Turn, MARCH; Forward, MARCH.** The right flank man of the line of guides and flight commanders is the pivot of this movement. At the command (right turn) **MARCH,** he faces to the right in marching, advances one 30-inch step, and takes up the half step. Other front rank men do a right oblique, advance until opposite their places in line, do a second right oblique, and upon arriving abreast of the pivot man, take up the half step.

Each succeeding rank makes the movement on the same ground and in the same manner as the first rank. All continue marching at the half step until the command, **Forward, MARCH,** is given. This command is given after the entire squadron has changed direction and is at half step.

In turning to the left on a moving pivot, each rank guides left until the command, **Forward, MARCH;** after that, the guide is right unless otherwise announced.

The squadron commander faces the squadron and marches backward until the change in direction has been completed.

To Form Column of Flights When in Squadron Mass

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

When in march and when armed, the squadron commander commands, **Port, ARMS,** then gives the same commands as in the previous case except that double time is given instead of forward, and commanders of flights other than the right (left)

flight command, **CONTINUE THE MARCH.** On the command, **MARCH,** the right (left) flight marches out in double time. Other flight commanders give **Column Half Right (Left), Double Time, MARCH, and Column Half Left (Right) MARCH,** to bring their flights into the column.

Formations of the Group and the Wing

Officers, cadets, and airmen have already learned that the three phases of training are element, flight, and squadron drill. In this chapter the formations of the Air Force group and the wing are described.

RULES FOR GROUP AND WING DRILL

The assembly of units in mass formation is directed by the group commander. Each squadron commander moves his squadron to its place in the most convenient manner.

When in mass formation the group drills by command. Such drill is limited to movements for ceremonies where the units of the group execute the manual, facings, and marchings as

one body at the command of the group commander. These movements are executed by the group in a manner similar to that prescribed for the squadron.

The wing does not drill by command. Its groups form and march as directed by the wing commander. When practicable, the formation and movement of the subdivisions of the group and wing are made clear to the unit commanders before starting the movement.

To assume any formation, the group or wing commander announces the desired formation, the point for the right (left) of the group or wing, and the direction in which the line or column is to face. The units approach the line on which the group or wing forms in column or line formation. On completion of the movement, the squadrons are given **AT EASE** until another movement is ordered.

After a group is halted, and if under the *immediate* command of the group commander, the squadron commanders do not give supplementary commands to correct the alinement or position of their squadrons unless ordered by the group commander.

In ceremonies, after the ceremony has started, the units remain at attention until ordered to stand at ease by the next higher commander.

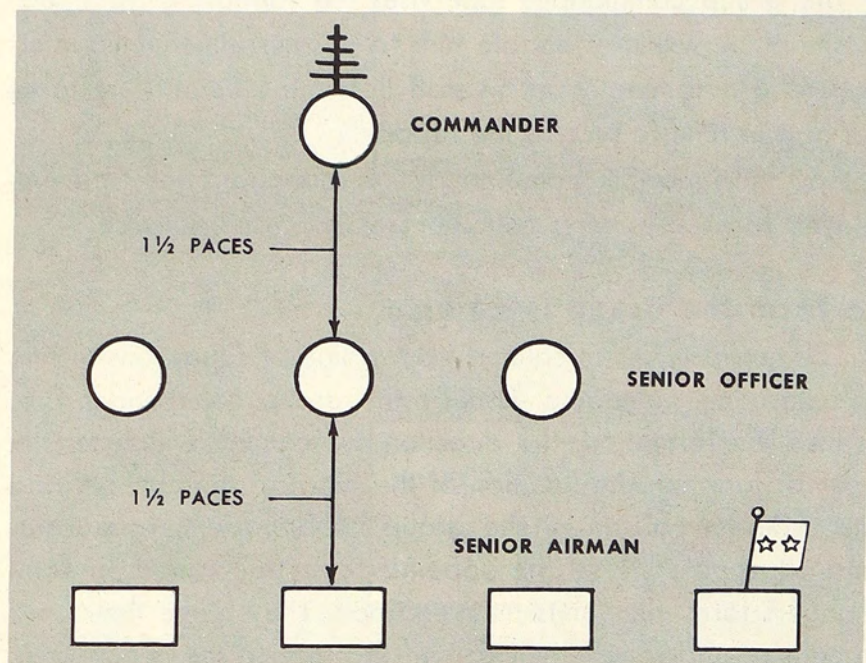
A unit may be presented to its commander or to a reviewing officer. When this is done, the presenting officer faces his unit and gives the command, **Present, ARMS**. When all elements of his unit are at present arms, he faces to the front and salutes. The members of his staff salute and end the salute with him. His guidon or flag bearer (if present) begins and ends present guidon with his salute.

Staff

The commissioned staff of a commander forms in one rank one and one-half paces to his rear. The airmen of his staff

form one and one-half paces to the rear of the officers. When only one staff officer is present, he is posted one pace to the right and one and one-half paces to the rear of the commander. Staff members usually are arranged from right to left in order of rank, the senior on the right; however, the commander may cause them to be arranged in any desired order. Airmen forming with the staff ordinarily are posted in order of rank from right to left except that the bearer of a general officer's individual flag is on the right.

When necessary to reduce the front of the staff, as in marching, it is formed in a column of threes and follows the commander. The staff marches under the direction of the senior staff officer.



Arrangement of commander's staff.

THE GROUP

Formations

The group forms in column, in line with squadrons in line, in line with squadrons in mass, or in mass, as explained later in this chapter. For inspections, the group is formed in column of squadrons, each squadron being in column of flights in line.

The band is posted by the adjutant as discussed later herein.

The attached units take their positions as directed by the group commander. They conform to the formation and movements of the other units of the group.

Regardless of the direction the group faces, the squadrons are designated numerically from right to left in line and from head to rear in column, that is, first squadron, second squadron, third squadron. The terms "right" and "left" apply to right and left as the troops face.

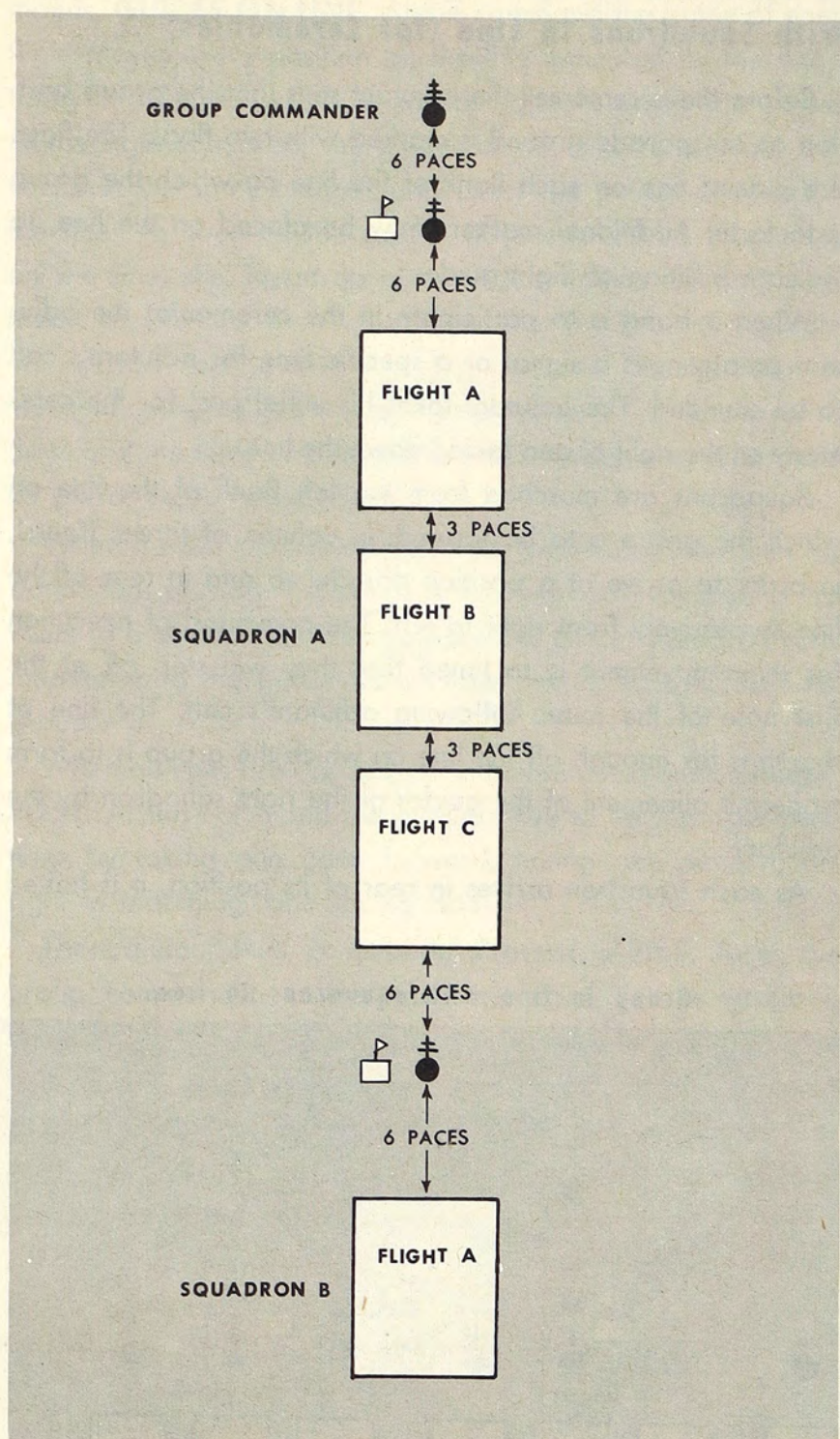
The designation "center squadron" indicates the center or the right center squadron, according to whether the number of squadrons is even or odd.

The group commander supervises the formation from such positions as will best enable him to correct alinements, intervals, and distances. With his staff (less the adjutant), he takes his post in time to receive the report.

Any formation or combination of formations may be employed to meet existing conditions of space or purpose.

To Form the Group in Column

The group forms in column from a line of squadrons in line by executing right face. Usually the group commander prescribes the formation, the direction the column will face, the hour of forming, the location of the head of the column, and the order in column of the group headquarters, squadrons, and attached units. At the appointed time the squadron commanders form their units as prescribed. They place their units in column and report their arrival in place to the group commander or his adjutant.



To form the group in column.

To Form the Group in Line With Squadrons in Line (for Ceremonies)

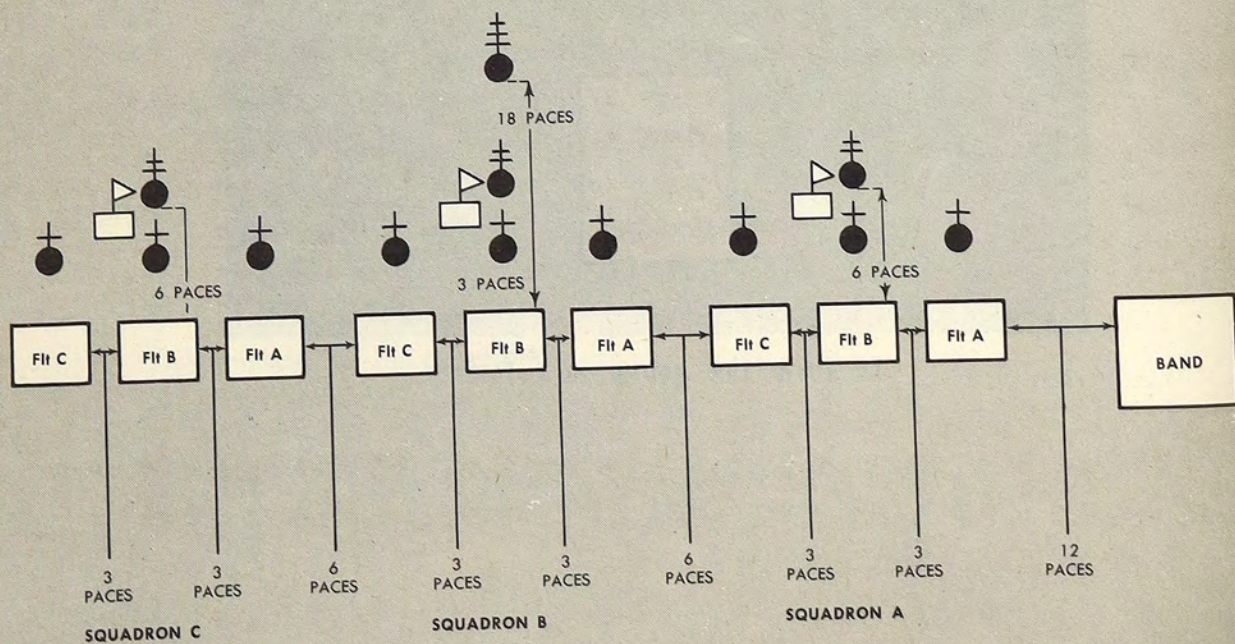
Before the ceremonies the adjutant sees that the group position on the parade ground is marked with two flags. The flags are placed one on each flank of the line on which the group is to form. Additional markers may be placed on the line, to indicate position of flight guides.

When a band is to participate in the ceremonies the adjutant prearranges a signal or a specific time for adjutant's call to be sounded. The adjutant takes his initial post for the ceremony on the right of and facing down the line.

Squadrons are marched from the left flank of the line on which the group is to be formed, in column of threes (fours), in order to arrive at a position parallel to and in rear of the line successively from right to left. The command of execution for their movement is so timed that they will step off at the first note of the music following adjutant's call. The line of march is far enough off the line on which the group is to form to permit alinement of the guides of the right squadron by the adjutant.

As each squadron arrives in rear of its position, it is halted

Group in line with squadrons in line.



and faced to the left. The squadron commander then commands, **GUIDES ON LINE**. At this command the guide of each flight moves to his position on the line indicated by the flags, halts, and faces the adjutant. The adjutant alines the guides of the right squadron; the guides of the other squadrons advance in the same manner and cover the guides already on the line. As soon as the guides have established themselves on the line, the squadron commanders command, **Forward, MARCH**. The squadron is halted so that the chest of the right man of the front rank in each flight touches the right arm of the guide. The squadron commander orders the squadron to dress and the flight commanders check alinement as prescribed on p. 96, To Aline the Flight.

When the units have reached their positions on the line, the band stops playing. The adjutant then moves by the most direct route to a position midway between the line of squadron commanders and the group commander. He halts and faces the group.

When all units are dressed, the adjutant commands, **Guides, POST**. At this command the guides move to their proper positions by taking one pace forward, taking one pace to the right in marching, and facing about.

The adjutant then commands, **Present, ARMS**, faces the group commander, salutes, and reports, "Sir, the group is formed."

The group commander returns the salute, and orders, **TAKE YOUR POST**. The adjutant passes to the group commander's right and takes his post on line with the staff. The group commander commands, **Order, ARMS**.

To Form the Group in Line With Squadrons in Mass Formation (for Ceremonies)

The procedure is the same as in forming in line, with the following exceptions.

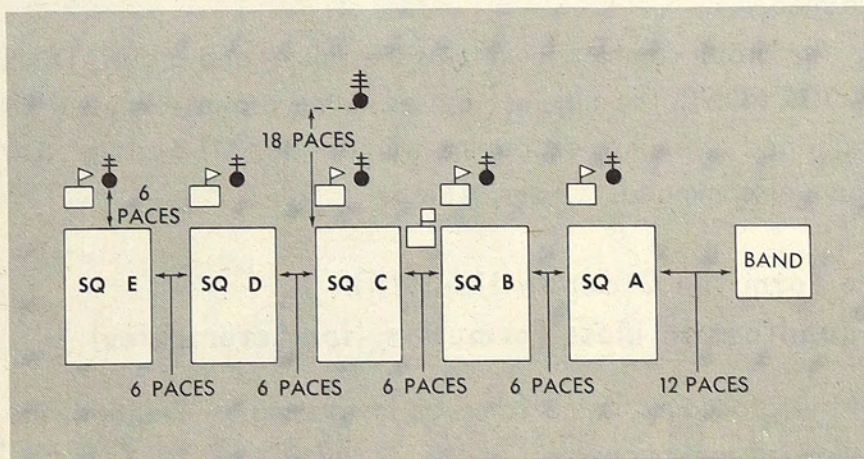
The squadrons in mass formation are marched onto the parade ground from either flank on a line well in rear of the line on which the group is to form. When opposite its place on line, each squadron executes left (right) turn. As soon as this turn movement has been initiated, the squadron commander orders, **GUIDE ON LINE**. At this command, the guide of the right flight moves out at double time to the line marked by the flags, halts, comes to order arms, and faces the adjutant. The position of the guide establishes the right of the squadron.

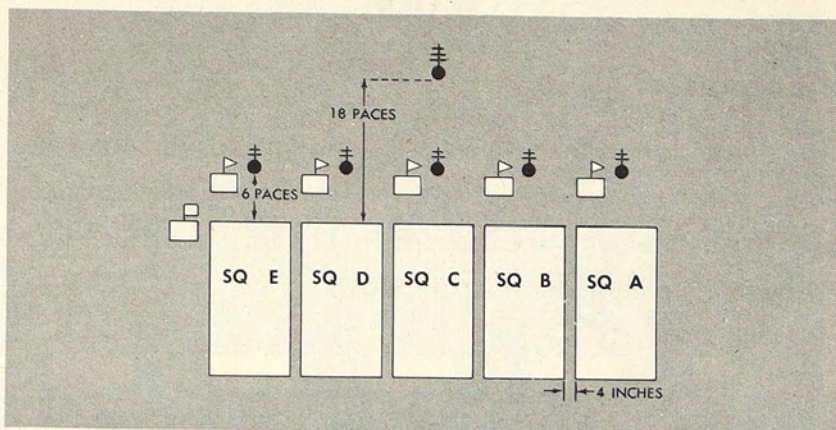
NOTE

When space is limited, the squadron may be brought onto the parade ground in column of flights and massed left as the flights come onto the line. The order is timed so that the leading flight halts on the line of guides. The remaining flights move into position at the designated interval on the left of the preceding flight. For description of extended mass formations, see p. 112.

At the command, **Guides, POST**, the guides move to their proper positions by facing to the left and taking one pace forward.

Group in line with squadrons in mass.





Group in mass formation.

To Form the Group in Mass

The procedure is the same as in forming in line with squadrons in mass formation except that squadrons form on line with a 4-inch interval between squadrons. Only the guide of the leading squadron of each group moves on line at the command, **GUIDE ON LINE**. The group commander orders the group to dress and the squadron commander of the right squadron checks alinement.

To Dismiss the Group

The group commander commands, **DISMISS YOUR SQUADRONS**.

The squadron commanders salute the group commander, march their squadrons to the place of dismissal, and dismiss them.

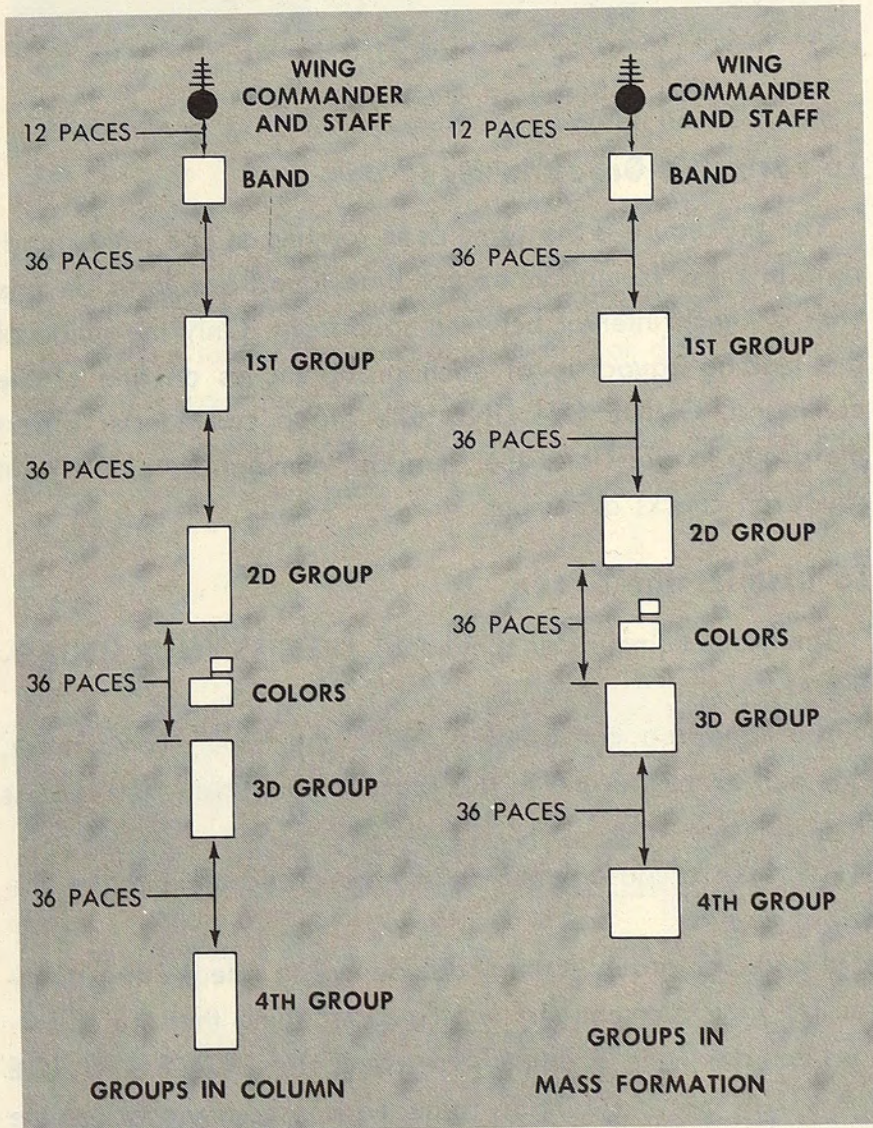
After the squadrons march off, the group commander dismisses his staff.

In case the group commander desires to release the squadrons to their commanders without prescribing that the squadrons be dismissed promptly, he commands, **TAKE CHARGE OF YOUR SQUADRONS**. The squadron commanders salute the group commander and take charge of their squadrons.

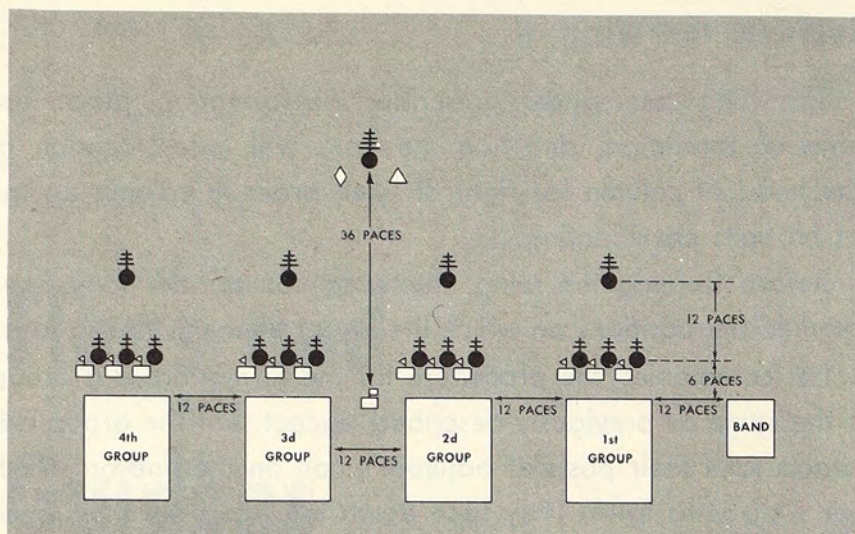
WING

Formations

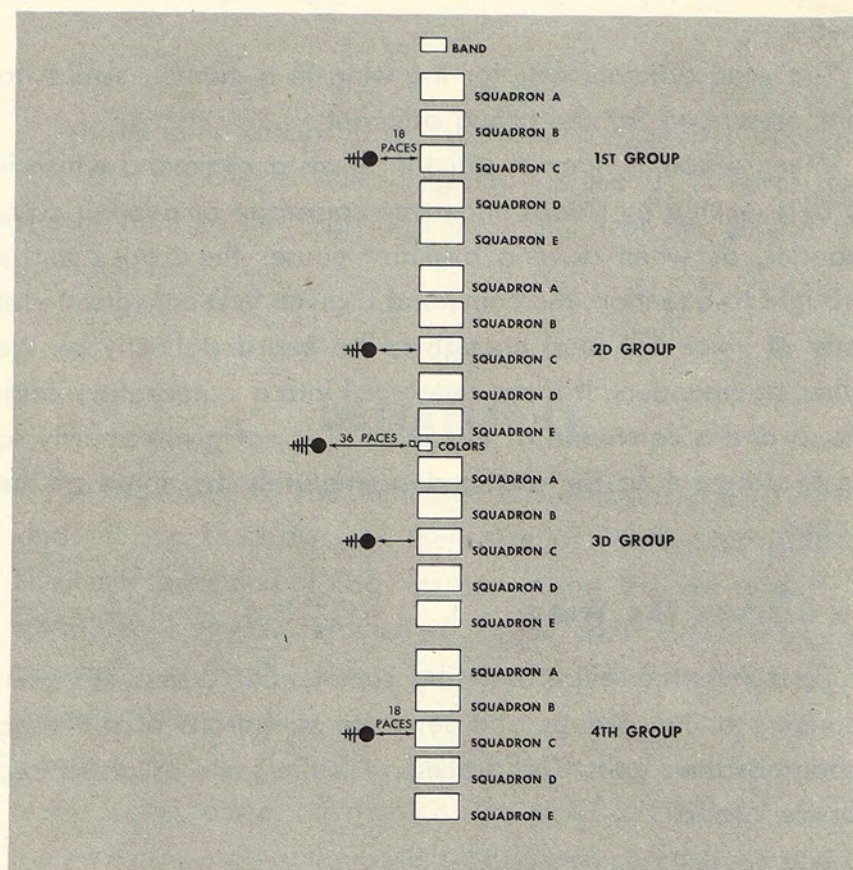
The wing forms in column with the groups in column, in column with the groups in mass, in line with the groups in mass, or in line with the groups in line of squadron masses as shown in the illustrations that follow.



Wing in column.



Wing in line with groups in mass formation.



Wing in line with squadrons in mass formation.

To Form the Wing

The wing commander prescribes the formation; place and time of formation; direction the units will face; location of the head of column (or right of line); order in column or line of all units participating.

Before forming the wing, the wing commander may have marked the positions on which the larger elements are to form.

For ceremonies, the procedure for the formation of a group is the same as previously described, except that the group adjutants take their posts at adjutant's call on the line on which the wing is to form. They face down the line from their positions, which are six paces from the point where the right flanks of their respective groups will rest. When all units of their groups are on line, they move to their posts by the most direct routes.

The wing adjutant acts for the wing in a manner similar to that prescribed for the group adjutant.

When a commander or adjutant gives a command which is to be executed by troops under the command of another commander, as when a wing adjutant causes the troops to be brought to attention, the command is given in a conversational tone of voice but loud enough to be heard distinctly by the other commanders. It is not separated into a preparatory command and a command of execution. It is not given smartly so as to cause it to be executed prematurely by some of the troops.

To Dismiss the Wing

To dismiss the wing, the wing commander orders the commanders of the groups and separate squadrons of the wing to dismiss their units. The procedure is the same as prescribed for the group.

C H A P T E R N I N E

Flags and Guidons

This chapter discusses the use and the proper courtesies extended the United States flag and the use of Air Force flags. The manual of the flags and the manual of the guidon also are included.

DEFINITIONS

All flags used by the Air Force are designated as a certain kind of flag regardless of their size or relative proportions. The term "ceremonial flag" is used in this manual to describe what was formerly referred to as a "color." The term "organizational flag" is used to describe what was previously called a "standard."

In this manual, the term "United States flag" means the flag of the United States of America. The types of US flags used by the Air Force include the base, all-purpose, ceremonial, and organizational flags.

Although the term "color" is no longer used by the Air Force when referring to an individual flag, the term "colors" may be used when referring to US and AF flags collectively.

United States Flags

This discussion on United States flags is limited to those flown from a stationary flagstaff and those carried by troops in ceremonies.

The two US flags *flown from a stationary flagstaff* in the Air Force are listed below.

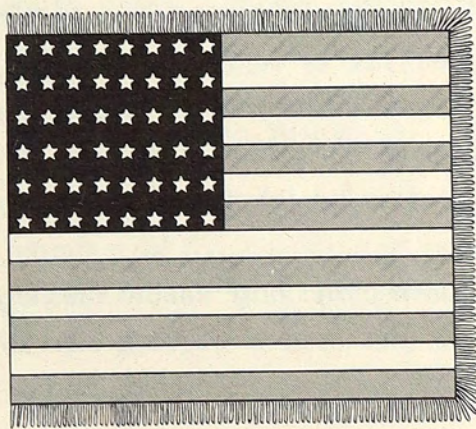
Base flag. The base flag is 10 feet by 19 feet and is flown in good weather. (In the Army this flag is called a post flag.)

All-purpose flag. The all-purpose flag is 5 feet by 9 feet 6 inches and is flown in windy or inclement weather. (In the Army this flag is called a storm flag).

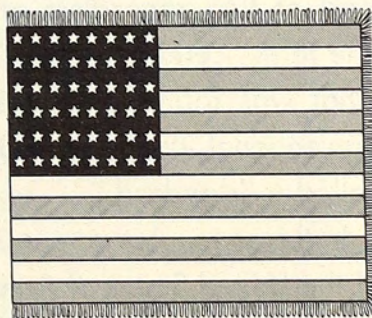
The two US flags *carried by troops in ceremonies* of the Air Force are listed below. They differ only in size.

Ceremonial flag. The ceremonial flag is silk or synthetic substitute material, 4 feet 4 inches by 5 feet 6 inches, trimmed on three edges with a silk fringe of yellow 2½ inches wide.

US ceremonial flag.



US organizational flag.



Organizational flag. The organizational flag is silk or synthetic substitute material, 3 by 4 feet, trimmed on three edges with a silk fringe of yellow 2½ inches wide.

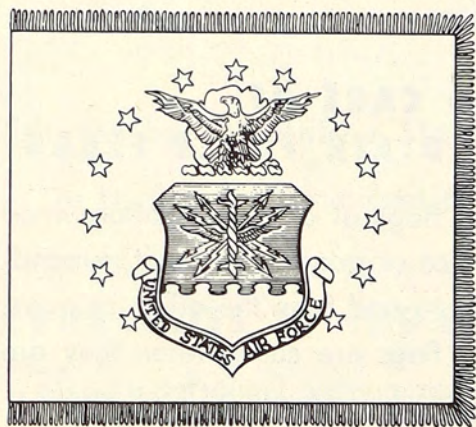
Air Force Flags

The flags of the United States Air Force are referred to as Air Force flags. Ceremonial departmental and organizational are the two types of AF flags used.

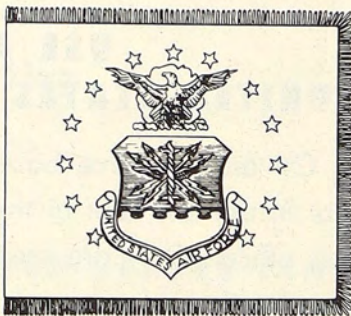
Ceremonial departmental. This flag is silk or synthetic substitute material, ultramarine blue field, 4 feet 4 inches by 5 feet 6 inches, trimmed on three edges with a silk fringe of yellow 2½ inches wide. The center design is the coat of arms and the encircling 13 white stars from the Seal of the Department of the Air Force.

Organizational. Organizational flags are silk or synthetic substitute material, ultramarine blue field, 3 by 4 feet, trimmed on three edges with a fringe of yellow 2½ inches wide. The center design is the same as that described in the ceremonial departmental flag, except that the flags are adapted to any particular organization by placing the organizational emblem in the shield and the designation of the organization on the scroll.

AF ceremonial departmental flag.

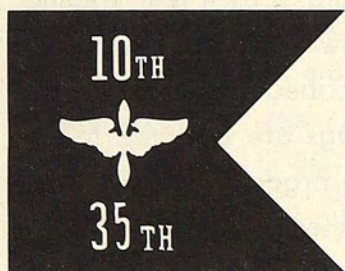


AF organizational flag.



Guidon

The guidon is a squadron identification flag. Guidons are ultramarine-blue, swallow-tailed, 1 foot 8 inches by 2 feet $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches to the end of swallow tail, and forked 10 inches. In the center is the wing and propeller design. Above the design is the number of the group or parent unit and below it is the number of the squadron. When the number of the parent unit and squadron are the same, the lower line will indicate the designation of the squadran such as Air Police, Food Service, or Air Refueling Squadron. Insignia, numerals, and letters are yellow. The 8-foot flagstaff is used to display the guidon.



Guidon.

NOTE

Full details concerning the use and display of flags are contained in AFM 900-2.

USE AND CARE OF UNITED STATES AND AIR FORCE FLAGS

On an Air Force base the flags of an organization when not in use are kept at the office or quarters of the commanding officer. They are escorted to and from the office or quarters by the color guard. The flags are cased when they are furled and placed within protective covering. They are frequently unfurled and aired when they are not in use.

The US and AF flags may be carried in any formation in which two or more squadrons participate and in escorts when ordered. The US flag should not be accompanied by, or displayed with, other flags that are larger in size.

At formations, the US and AF flags are posted with the designated squadrons. When the formation is broken up, as in drill or field exercises, the colors join the commander, or are dismissed as directed.

Not more than one US flag is carried by a unit or any part thereof when assembled as a unit.

Salutes by the Air Force Flag

The AF flag salutes by being dipped, in all military ceremonies while the national anthem or *To the color* is being played and when rendering honors.

In marching, the AF flag salutes when six paces from the front of the person entitled to the salute. It resumes the carry when six paces beyond him.

In passing in review, the color guard executes eyes right at the prescribed saluting distance at the command of the senior flag bearer who commands, **Eyes, RIGHT**; and **Ready, FRONT**. When the grade of the reviewing officer entitles him to the honor, the AF flag salutes at the command, **RIGHT**, and resumes the carry at the command, **FRONT**. The man on the right flank of the color guard does not execute eyes right.

Salutes by the United States Flag

The US flag is never dipped in salute.

COURTESIES TO THE UNITED STATES FLAG

Military personnel passing an uncased US ceremonial or US organizational flag salute six paces before reaching the flag

and hold the salute until they have passed six paces beyond it. Likewise, when an uncased US ceremonial or US organizational flag passes by, the salute is rendered six paces before the flag is even with the individual and held until the flag has passed six paces beyond him. Small flags and flags on flagstaffs are not saluted. Flags flown from stationary flagstaffs on bases are saluted at reveille, retreat, and on special occasions.

Saluting When the National Anthem or To the Color is Played

The US flag is symbolic of the United States and the principles for which it stands. The national anthem is a declaration of reverence and loyalty to the United States with the flag as an emblem.

On certain occasions, such as during inclement weather or when a band is not present for a retreat ceremony, **To the color** is played instead of the national anthem. **To the color** is a bugle call sounded as a salute to the flag, and symbolizes respect to the Nation and the flag in the same manner as does the national anthem.

The flag and the United States are thought of as being the same; therefore, any time the national anthem or **To the color** is played, render the proper courtesy as prescribed below. Thus respect and courtesy are shown for the Nation.

When in uniform in formation but not part of a ceremony. The unit commander commands, **Present, ARMS**, when the national anthem or **To the color** is played. The unit should be faced toward the flag before being given present arms.

When in uniform in formation at a ceremony. The procedures are described in chapter 10.

When in uniform but not in formation.

Outdoors. At any ceremony where the US flag is present,

face the flag in the ceremony and salute. If the flag is not visible, face the music and salute.

At sports events, if the flag is visible, face the flag and salute. If the flag is not visible, face the band and salute. If music is recorded, face to the front and salute.

At all other times face the flag, if visible, or the music, if the flag is not visible, and salute.

Indoors. When the national anthem or **To the color** is being played at the beginning or end of a program or sports activity, stand at attention and face the flag, if flag is present. Face the music, if no flag is present, and stand at attention.

Do not salute unless under arms.

During reveille, retreat, or when listening to a radio or watching a television program, no action is necessary.

When in civilian clothes but not in formation. When in civilian clothes not in formation, the same action as when in uniform is taken except in the manner of executing the salute. Men salute by removing their headdress and placing it over their heart. If bareheaded, stand at attention. Women stand at attention.

When in athletic clothing. Face the flag or music as prescribed for those in uniform, uncover, and come to attention but do not render the hand salute.

When in vehicles. At a flag ceremony, vehicles in motion stop at the first note of the national anthem or **To the color**. Persons in passenger cars or on motorcycles remain seated, at attention. Occupants of other types of military vehicles remain seated, erect and quiet. Whoever is in charge (other than the driver) dismounts and salutes, facing the flag, when visible, or the music, if the flag is not visible.

Flags and national anthems of friendly foreign countries. The marks of respect outlined above are shown the flags and national anthems of friendly nations.

COLOR GUARD

The color guard consists of two noncommissioned officers, who are the flag bearers, and two experienced airmen who are the guards. The flag bearers are unarmed, but the guards are armed with rifles or pistols. The senior flag bearer carries the US flag and commands the color guard. He gives the necessary commands for the movements and for rendering the honors. The junior flag bearer carries the AF flag. This flag is always placed on the marching left of the US flag in whatever direction they face. When only the US flag is carried, the color guard is composed of one flag bearer and two guards. The AF flag is never carried without the US flag.

The color guard is formed and marches in one rank at close interval, with the flag bearers in the center. The color guard does not execute to the rear march, about face, or fix bayonets. When the unit to which it is attached moves to the rear for short distances, the color guard, at the command of the senior flag bearer, executes column right (left) twice, marches to the new line, and again executes column right (left) twice, and halts in its proper place. When the unit to which it is attached marches to the flank in column, the color guard executes column right (left), instead of right (left) face.

At the command of the senior flag bearer, the guards of the color guard present arms, or if armed with a pistol, execute the hand salute on receiving and parting with the US flag. After having parted with the US flag, the guard is brought to order arms by command of the senior remaining member who is placed as the right flank man of the guard.

Having received the US flag, the senior flag bearer conducts the color guard to its proper position in front of the color squadron. After parting with the US flag, the color guard is dismissed by the senior flag bearer.

At drills and ceremonies in which the US flag and AF flag are to participate, except escort of the US flag, (see p. 174), the US and AF flags are received by the color squadron before the formation of the command.

The color squadron formed with its commander facing the front, receives the colors in the following manner.

The color guard, conducted by the senior flag bearer, approaches from the front and halts at a distance of 10 paces from the squadron commander. The squadron commander then faces his squadron and brings it to present arms, faces the US flag and salutes, and again faces his squadron and brings it to order arms. The guards of the color guard execute present and order arms with the color squadron. The color guard is then marched by the senior flag bearer directly to its post. Then color guard takes its position on the left when the squadron is in line or mass, and in the rear when the squadron is in column. When the color squadron joins the formation, the color guard takes its post.

When in formation, the color guard executes at ease and rest with the color squadron, keeping pikes of the US and AF flags vertical.

When it is desired to dismiss the color guard at the conclusion of a drill or ceremony in which the US and AF flags have participated, it proceeds from its position and halts in front of, and faces the squadron commander of the color squadron. The squadron presents arms. The color guard then escorts the US and AF flags to the commander's office or other depository of flags. The color guard is dismissed from organizations smaller than a squadron (funeral escort) in a similar manner.

MANUAL OF THE COLORS

These positions apply whether the flag is cased or uncased.

Position of the Flag at the Order

At the order, the heel of the pike rests on the ground on line with and touching the toe of the right shoe. The right hand, at a convenient place on the pike, clasps it with the thumb, back of the hand to the right, and holds it in a vertical position.

Position of the Flag at the Carry

At the carry, the heel of the pike rests in the socket of the sling. The right hand grasps the pike at the height of the shoulder. The left hand should only be used to steady the pike in a strong wind. The pike is inclined slightly to the front.

Position of the Flag at Parade Rest

Parade rest with the flag is similar to parade rest with the rifle, except the pike is kept vertical.

The order is resumed at the command, **ATTENTION**.

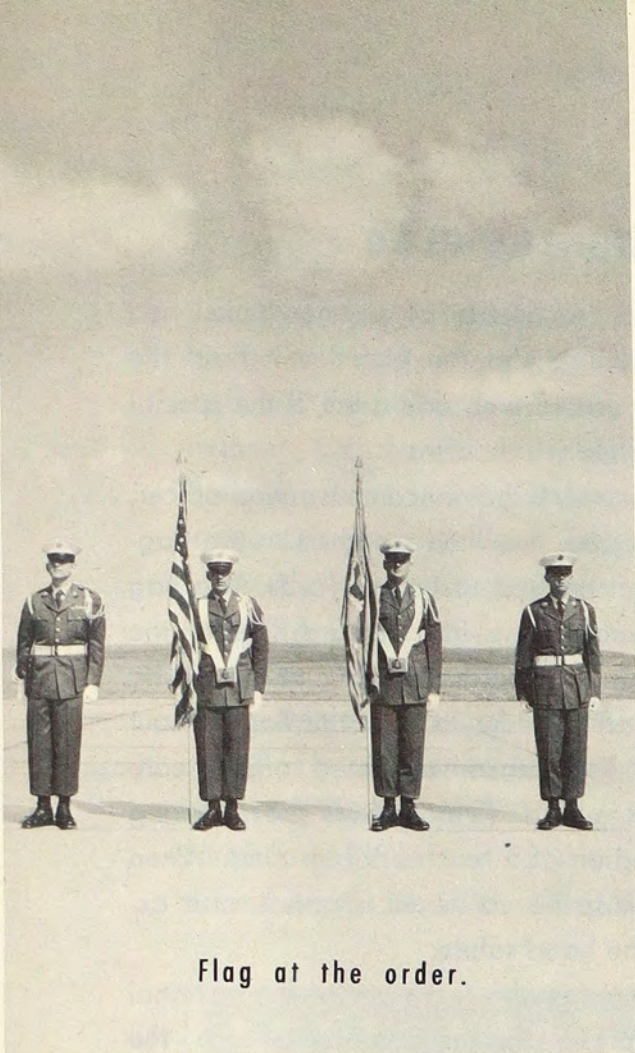
The order and parade rest are executed with the color squadron.

Position of the Air Force Flag at the Salute

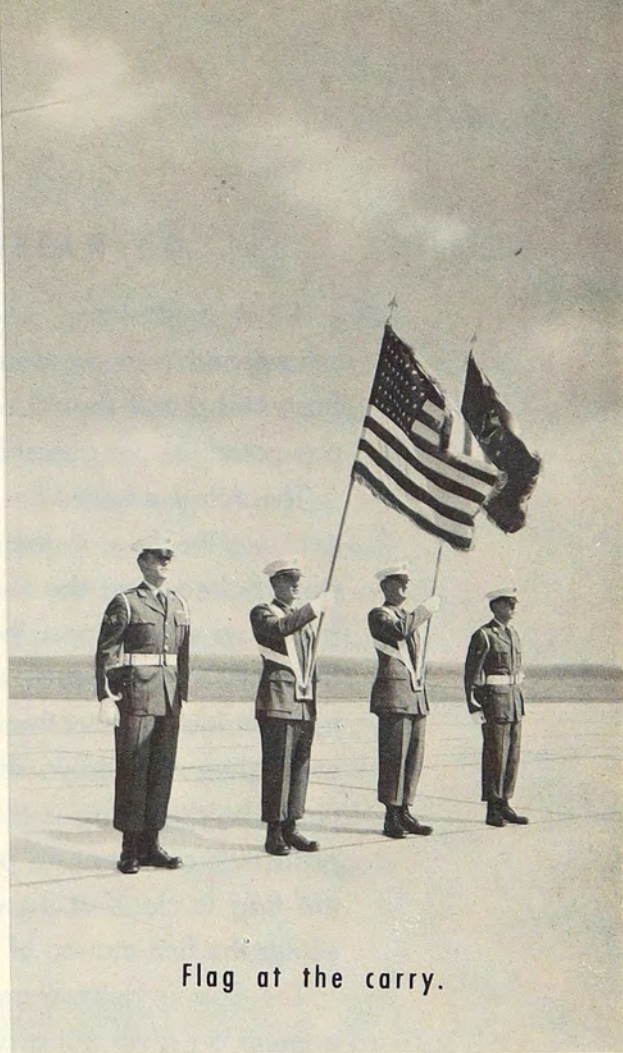
This position is assumed from the carry by slipping the right hand up the pike to the height of the eye, then lowering the pike by straightening the arm to the front. The right arm should be horizontal. When the AF flag salutes with troops, to execute present arms from the order, the position of carry is assumed at the command, **ARMS**, and the salute is then executed. The US flag renders no salute.

Position of the Colors During the Manual of Arms

The colors remain at the order during the execution of the manual of arms.



Flag at the order.



Flag at the carry.



Flag at parade rest.



AF flag at the salute.

RAISING THE FLAG

A detail consisting, when practicable, of a noncommissioned officer and two or more airmen of the guard will hoist the flag. This detail should be armed with side arms, if the special equipment of the guard includes side arms.

The detail is formed in line with the noncommissioned officer, carrying the flag, in the center. It is then marched to the flagstaff, halted, and the flag attached to the halyards. The flag is always raised and lowered from the leeward side of the flagstaff. The halyards are manned by the two airmen who take position facing the staff in order to hoist the flag without entangling the halyards. The noncommissioned officer continues hold the flag until it is hoisted clear of his grasp, taking particular care that no portion of it touches the ground. When the flag is clear of his grasp he comes to attention and executes the first motion of the hand salute.

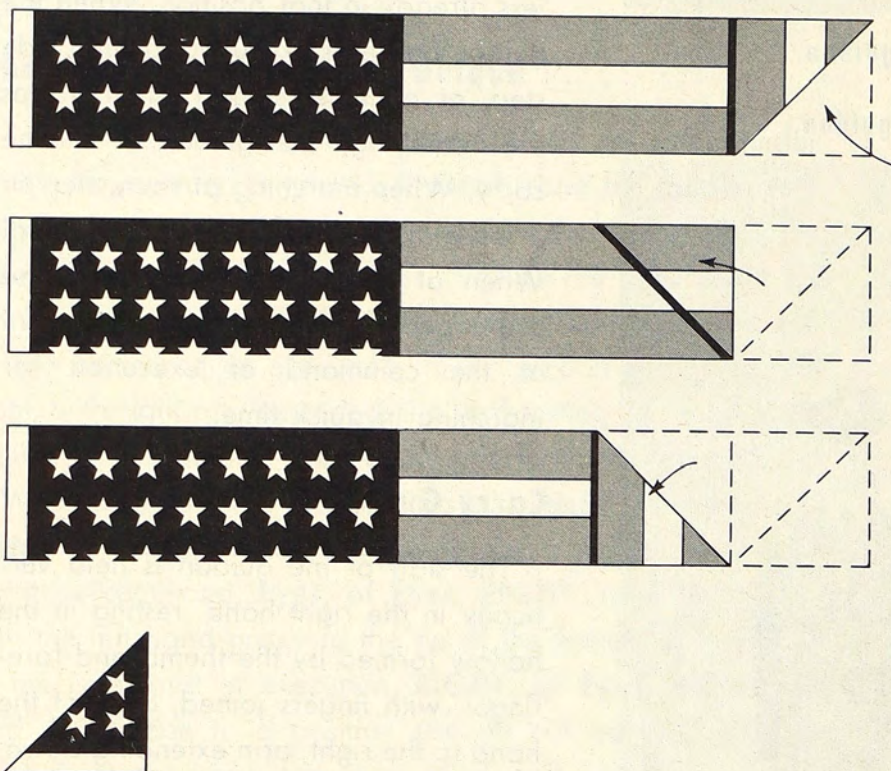
The flag is hoisted smartly at the first note of the national anthem or, if no band is present, at the first note of **To the color.** The flag may be hoisted or lowered without music. As soon as the flag has been hoisted to the staffhead, the airmen hold it there, grasping the halyards with their left hands and without moving from their positions, execute the first motion of the hand salute.

On the last note of the music or after the flag has been hoisted to the staffhead, all members of the detail execute the second motion of the hand salute. The halyards are then secured to the cleat of the staff (or if appropriate, the flag is lowered to half-staff and the halyards secured). The detail is again formed and marched to the guardhouse, or dismissed.

LOWERING THE FLAG

The personnel required for lowering the flag are the same as for raising it. The detail is formed, marched to the flag-staff and the halyards are detached and manned in the same manner. On the first note of the national anthem or, if no band is present, on the first note of *To the color*, the noncommissioned officer executes present arms and the flag is slowly lowered. The noncommissioned officer comes to order arms when the flag is low enough for him to receive it. (If at half-staff, the flag is hoisted to the staffhead and then lowered.)

The flag is detached from the halyards and folded into the shape of a cocked hat, with the blue field outward and no red showing. The halyards are secured to the staff. The detail is formed and marched to the guardhouse where the flag is turned over to the commander of the guard.

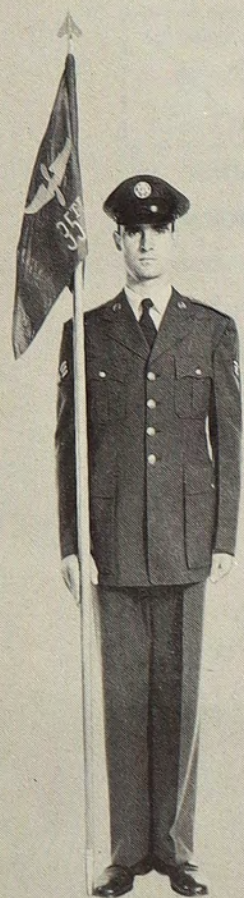


Method of folding flag.



Carry guidon.

Order guidon.



MANUAL OF THE GUIDON

The guidon is carried at ceremonies and at other times when prescribed by the commander. At the base, it is displayed at the squadron headquarters. The guidon bearer is a specially selected airman designated by the squadron commander.

General Rules

The guidon is brought to present arms, parade rest, and the order with the squadron. At the command of execution of other movements of the manual, it is brought to carry guidon, unless already in that position. When the guidon bearer is executing facings, side step, or alinements, and when troops are marching, the guidon is at the carry. When marching at route step or at ease, it may be held in either hand. When at the order, unless otherwise prescribed, it is brought to the carry at the command of execution for marching in quick time.

Carry Guidon

The staff of the guidon is held vertically in the right hand, resting in the hollow formed by the thumb and forefinger, with fingers joined, back of the hand to the right, arm extending downward, staff resting in the hollow of the shoulder, ferrule 6 inches from the ground.

Being at Carry Guidon, To Execute Order Guidon

Allow the staff to slide through the right hand until the ferrule is on the ground on line with and touching the toe of the right shoe, at which time the right hand regrips the staff as at the carry position.

Being at Order Guidon, To Execute Carry Guidon

Grasp the staff with the left hand, at the same time loosening the grip of the right hand on the staff. Raise the guidon vertically with the left hand, the staff sliding through the right hand until the ferrule is 6 inches from the ground, then regrip the staff with the right hand. Cut the left hand away smartly to the left side.

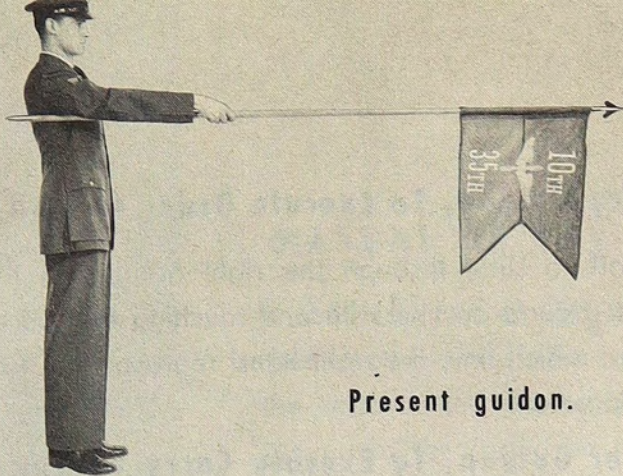
To Execute Parade Rest, When at Order Guidon

This position is executed in a manner similar to parade rest with the rifle.

To Execute Present Guidon When at Carry or Order Guidon

To execute present guidon when at carry or order guidon, at the preparatory command, **Present**, raise the guidon vertically until right arm is fully extended. At the same time, bring left arm smartly across the chest to grasp the ferrule with the left hand approximately 6 inches from the bottom of the staff. At the command of execution, lower guidon straight to the front, with right arm extended, the staff resting in the pit of the right arm. Cut the left hand away smartly to the left side.

When at a halt, this movement is executed at the command, **ARMS of Present, ARMS**. When passing in review, at the preparatory command, **Eyes, of Eyes, RIGHT**, raise the guidon with the left hand grasping the tip of the ferrule at the waist. At the command of execution, **RIGHT, of Eyes, RIGHT**, extend the guidon to a position straight out parallel with the ground. At the same time turn head and eyes to the right, placing left hand in the normal position.



Present guidon.

To Execute Carry Guidon When at Present Guidon

On the preparatory command, grasp the staff with the left hand, palm up, at a point just beyond the right hand. On the command of execution, with the left hand, carry the guidon up and back to the position of carry guidon. At the same time lower the right hand, retaining its grasp on the staff to the right side. Cut the left hand away smartly to the left side.

To Execute Order Guidon When at Present Guidon

Execute carry guidon as prescribed in the preceding paragraph except that when the guidon is brought to the vertical position, the staff is allowed to slide through the right hand. Steady the staff with the left hand until the guidon is in the position of order guidon.

Individual Salute by Guidon Bearer

The guidon being at the carry or the order, the salute is given with the left hand in the same manner as a rifle salute at order arms.

Double Time

At double time, the guidon is held diagonally across the body. The right hand grasps the staff at the position used at the carry, right forearm horizontal and the elbow near the body. The left hand grasps the staff opposite the junction of the neck and left shoulder.

C H A P T E R T E N

Ceremonies

The purpose of a ceremony is to accomplish one or more of the following: Promote teamwork and pride in an Air Force organization, display the proficiency and state of training of troops of a command, accord distinctive honors to national symbols or individuals on special occasions, or contribute to the public morale by displaying symbolically the strength and unity of the Nation.

* In ceremonies the individual will realize that his personal performance reflects on the unit to which he belongs. Pride in his organization is aroused by making him feel that he has a responsibility in developing the unit. A sense of unity is promoted by pride in his own accomplishments, by pride in the reputation of his unit, and by confidence in his companions. This unity of effort is felt by every individual participating in a ceremony.

This chapter deals with the street parade, reveille and retreat ceremonies, parade, review, and combination parade

and review. Detailed explanations are given of the various positions and movements used in parades and reviews. Also described in this chapter are escort of the US flag, escort of honor, and inspection of units.

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE

The order of precedence followed during formations in which two or more components of the Armed Forces participate in a ceremony is outlined in AFR 900-5.

When foreign troops are invited to participate in a ceremony within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, they are assigned a position of honor ahead of the US troops, except that a small US detachment immediately precedes the foreign troops as a guard of honor.

STREET PARADE

A street parade is formed and marched in the most convenient manner and may include transportation.

Units march in column or mass, depending on the width of street, with approximately 12 to 18 paces distance between units. Vehicles move in single column or in column of twos, threes, or fours as the street width permits.

The commander should normally be midway between the front rank of his unit and the rear rank of the preceding unit. If a reviewing stand is used, the unit commander commands, **Eyes, RIGHT (Left)** six paces before reaching the reviewing stand. All except the right (left) flank turn head and eyes 45° to the right (left). All officers in front and rear rank of each unit execute eyes right (left) and the hand salute. The guidon bearer executes present guidon, at the command, **Eyes, RIGHT (Left)**. The commander will command **Ready, FRONT**, when the rear rank is approximately six paces beyond the reviewing stand.

REVEILLE

Reveille is the signal for the start of the official duty day. The time for the start of the duty day varies among Air Force bases; therefore, the base commander should designate the specified time for reveille.

In Unit Area

In the unit area, reveille should normally be held by utilizing the formation described under "To Form the Squadron" on pages 108-109. This formation is used when a reveille ceremony is not held at the base flagstaff.

At Base Flagstaff

If the base commander desires, a reveille ceremony may accompany the raising of the flag. This ceremony takes place in the vicinity of the base flagstaff and is not held before daylight.

Sequence of Events Accompanying Flag Raising

The following list of actions is the sequence of events in conducting a reveille ceremony which accompanies the raising of the flag.

A short time prior to the specified time for reveille, troops are marched to a predesignated line near the base flagstaff, halted, faced toward the flag, and dressed. (The flag security detail, consisting of a noncommissioned officer and two airmen, should arrive at the base flagstaff at this time and should be given parade rest.)

*Unit commander commands, **Parade, REST.***

*Unit commander commands, **Squadron, ATTENTION,** at the specified time for reveille. (Flag detail assumes attention, moves to flagstaff, and attaches flag to halyards.)*

*Unit commander commands, **Present, ARMS**, then faces the flagstaff and executes the hand salute. Upon this signal reveille is sounded.*

On the first note of reveille, the flag security detail raises the flag. Senior member holds flag to keep it from touching the ground. The unit commander holds his salute until the last note of reveille.

*After the last note of reveille is played, the unit commander executes order arms, faces about, and commands, **Order, ARMS**.*

*Unit commander commands, **REPORT**.*

Each flight commander salutes, and reports: "All present or accounted for, sir."

Unit commander acknowledges report by returning salute.

After receiving reports from all flights, the unit commander may direct the adjutant to publish any pertinent information.

The troops are then marched back to the area and dismissed.

RETREAT CEREMONY

The retreat ceremony serves a twofold purpose. It signals the end of the official duty day and serves as a ceremony for paying respect to the flag. The time for the end of the duty day varies among Air Force bases; therefore, the base commander should designate the specific time for the retreat ceremony. The ceremony should be held before sundown.

The retreat ceremony may take place either at the squadron area, the base parade ground, or in the vicinity of the flagstaff. If conducted at the base parade ground, retreat will be a part of the parade ceremony (see p. 150). If conducted within the squadron area, it is usually a ceremony not involving a parade or review. If the retreat ceremony is conducted at the flagstaff, the units participating may be formed in line or may be massed, depending on the size and number of units and the space available.

The following list of actions is the sequence of events in conducting a retreat ceremony at the flagstaff.

A short time previous to the specified time for retreat, the band and the troops participating in the ceremony are marched to a predesignated line near the flagstaff, halted, faced toward the flag, and dressed. While marching to and from the flagstaff, the band should precede the troops participating in the ceremony.

While the band and troops march to the flagstaff, a flag security detail, consisting of a noncommissioned officer and two or more airmen, also marches to the flagstaff and halts. After the detail halts, the senior member commands, **Parade, REST.**

*Commander commands, **Parade, REST,** as soon as the troops are dressed. He then faces the flagstaff, assumes the position of the troops, and waits for the specified time for retreat.*

Commander orders the band leader to sound retreat at the specified time.

Band plays retreat. (If a band is not present, recorded music may be played over the base public address system). During the playing of retreat, the two junior members of the flag security detail arrange the halyards on the flagstaff for proper lowering of the flag.

*Commander faces about and commands, **Squadron, (Group, etc.) ATTENTION,** after the band completes playing retreat.*

*Commander commands, **Present, ARMS.** As soon as troops execute present arms, the commander faces the flagstaff and also assumes present arms. The senior member of the flag security detail executes present arms upon command by the commander.*

*Band plays the national anthem, or the bugler plays **To the color,** and the flag is lowered by the junior members of the flag security detail.*

Commander executes order arms when the last note of the music is played. Commander faces about, gives troops **Order, ARMS**, and again faces the flagstaff.

The flag security detail folds the flag. The senior member of the detail remains at attention while the flag is being folded.

When folding of the flag is completed, the flag security detail with the senior member on the right, and the flag bearer in the center, marches to a position three paces from the commander. The senior member salutes and reports, "Sir, the flag is secured." Commander returns salute, and the flag security detail marches away.

The troops are then marched to their areas and dismissed.

PARADE

A parade is a ceremony to formalize the retreat ceremony or to demonstrate the drill proficiency of troops.

The following list of actions is the sequence of events in conducting a parade. Detailed explanations of the principal actions are given in later sections of this chapter.

Adjutant's call. (See p. 158.)

March on and dress on line. (See p. 158.)

Adjutant moves to center after adjutant's call.

*Adjutant commands, **Guides, POST.*** (See p. 159.)

*Adjutant commands (directs), **Parade, REST.*** If more than one group is involved in the ceremony, the adjutant's commands to the troops are relayed to group commanders in a conversational tone of voice without separating the commands of preparation and execution. Example: "Bring your groups to, Attention." "Give your groups, Parade, Rest." Group commanders then face about and give the commands for executing the directed movement. After troops execute the movement, the group commanders face the front and assume the position of the troops.

*Adjutant commands the band to **SOUND OFF**, or **In Place**,*

SOUND OFF. (See p. 159.)

*Band plays retreat immediately following sound off.

Adjutant commands (directs), **ATTENTION.**

Adjutant commands (directs), **Present, ARMS.**

Band plays the national anthem.

*The flag is lowered with the playing of the national anthem.

At the completion of the music, with troops remaining at present arms, adjutant terminates his salute, faces about, salutes the commander of troops, and reports, "Sir, the parade is formed."

Commander of troops to the adjutant, **TAKE YOUR POST.**

Commander of troops commands (directs), **Order, ARMS.** If more than one group is involved in the ceremony, the commands of the commander of troops are relayed to group commanders in a conversational tone of voice without separating the commands of preparation and execution.

Commander of troops to adjutant, **RECEIVE THE REPORT.**

Adjutant advances to previous position and commands, **REPORT.**

Unit commanders (squadron, group, or wing) "All present or accounted for, sir." (Salutes are exchanged.)

Adjutant faces about, salutes the commander of troops, and reports, "All present or accounted for, sir."

Commander of troops returns salute and directs adjutant to **PUBLISH THE ORDERS.**

Adjutant faces about and says, **ATTENTION TO ORDERS,** and announces details and orders of the day. "By order of Colonel ———," or "By command of General ———."

Officers center upon completion of publication orders. Adjutant commands, **Officers, Center, MARCH,** and returns to his position on the staff of the commander of troops. (See p. 160.)

* Items marked with an asterisk are included in a retreat parade only.

Officers post at command of commander of troops. (See p. 162.)
*Commander of troops commands, **PASS IN REVIEW**, (See p. 168.)*

NOTE

In a parade the commander of troops
may act as the reviewing officer.

REVIEW

A review is a ceremony designed to honor officials or dignitaries, to present decorations or awards, or to inspect the troops.

The following list of actions is the sequence of events in conducting a review. Detailed explanations of the principal actions are given in later sections of this chapter.

Adjutant's call (band or bugle). (See p. 158.)

March on and dress on line. (See p. 158.)

*Adjutant moves to center and commands, **Guides, POST**. (See p. 159.)*

*Adjutant commands, **Present, ARMS**.*

Adjutant reports to commander of troops, "Sir, the review is formed."

*Commander of troops returns salute and says, **TAKE YOUR POST**.*

*Commander of troops commands (directs), **Order, ARMS**.*

After commander gives order arms he gives parade rest.

He reverses his staff and assumes parade rest.

Reviewing officer arrives at the designated time of the start of the parade.

On the approach of the reviewing officer, the commander of troops reverses his staff. He directs group commanders to "Bring your groups to Attention."

Commander then directs "Bring your groups to **Present, ARMS.**"

Commander reverses his staff and all execute the hand salute.

As he salutes, he announces, "Sir, I present the command."

If the rank or title of the reviewing officer as prescribed in AFR 34-64 entitles him to the honor, the band plays the ruffles and flourishes and the appropriate music when the commander of troops salutes the reviewing officer.

Reviewing officer salutes and holds the salute during the playing of ruffles and flourishes and the appropriate music. All military spectators face the person receiving the honors and salute.

Reviewing officer may or may not direct continuation of the ceremony.

Commander of troops and staff terminate salute. The staff reverses and the commander directs, **Order, ARMS.**

Commander of troops commands (directs), **Parade, REST.** He reverses his staff and faces about. He then salutes, and announces, "Sir, the troops are ready for inspection." (This command is only necessary when troops are to be inspected.)

Inspection of troops by the reviewing officer (if the reviewing officer desires to inspect the troops). (See p. 164.)

Presentation of awards and decorations (if appropriate). (See p. 166.)

Commander of troops commands, **PASS IN REVIEW.** (See p. 168.)

COMBINATION PARADE AND REVIEW

At times the occasion may call for a ceremony which is as impressive as a parade but which has the primary purpose of honoring a dignitary, presenting decorations or awards, or inspecting the troops. One method is to combine the major features of the parade with the honor accorded by the review. Set forth below is a sequence of actions for such a combina-

tion. Detailed explanations of the principal actions are given in later sections of this chapter.

Adjutant's call. (See p. 158.)

March on and dress on line. (See p. 158.)

Adjutant commands, Guides, POST. (See p. 159.)

Adjutant commands (directs), Parade, REST.

Adjutant commands the band to SOUND OFF or In Place, SOUND OFF. (See p. 159.)

**Band plays retreat immediately following sound off.*

Adjutant commands (directs), ATTENTION.

Adjutant commands (directs), Present, ARMS.

Band plays the national anthem.

The flag is lowered with the playing of the national anthem.

With troops at present arms, adjutant faces about and reports to the commander of troops, "Sir, the parade is formed."

Commander of troops to the adjutant, TAKE YOUR POST.

Commander of troops commands (directs), Order, ARMS.

Commander of troops to adjutant, RECEIVE THE REPORT.

Adjutant advances to previous position and commands, REPORT.

Unit commanders, "Squadrons, group or wing, ——all present or accounted for, sir." (Salutes are exchanged.)

Adjutant faces about and reports to commander of troops, "All present or accounted for, sir."

Commander of troops returns salute and orders adjutant to PUBLISH THE ORDERS.

Adjutant faces about and says, ATTENTION TO ORDERS, and announces details and orders of the day.

Upon completion of publication of orders, adjutant commands, Officers, Center, MARCH, and returns to his position on the staff of the commander of troops. (See p. 160.)

Officers post at command of commander of troops. (See p. 162.)

Commander of troops commands (directs), Present, ARMS.

** Items marked with an asterisk are included in a retreat parade only.*

Commander of troops says to his staff, **CHANGE POST.**

Commander of troops faces about and commands his staff to present arms as he salutes the reviewing officer. He announces "Sir, I present the command." If the rank or title of the reviewing officer entitles him to the honor, the band plays the ruffles and flourishes and the appropriate music. Reviewing officer salutes and holds the salute during the ruffles and flourishes and the appropriate music.

Commander of troops says to reviewing officer, "Sir, I present the command."

Reviewing officer directs continuation of the ceremony.

Commander of troops reverses his staff and faces about and commands (directs), **Order, ARMS.**

Commander of troops commands (directs), **Parade, REST.** He reverses his staff and faces about. He then salutes, and announces, "Sir, the troops are ready for inspection." This command is only necessary when troops are to be inspected.

Inspection of troops by the reviewing officer (if the reviewing officer so desires).

Presentation of awards and decorations (if appropriate).

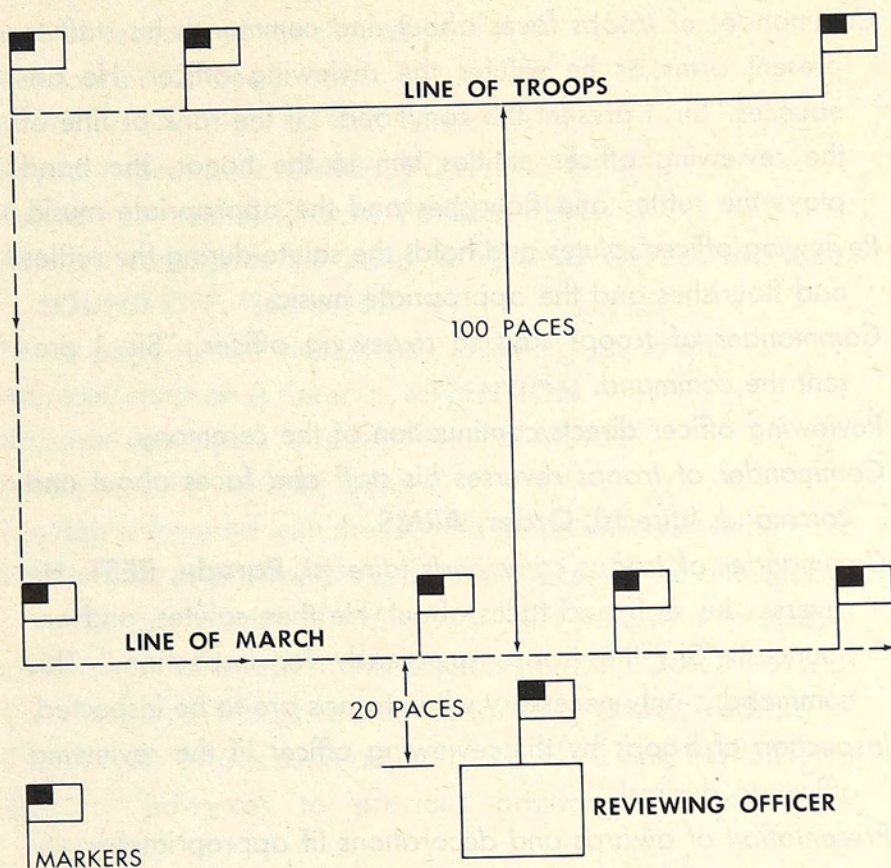
Commander of troops commands, **PASS IN REVIEW.** (See p. 168).

PREPARATIONS

The line on which the troops are formed and the route of march are marked or designated. The post of the reviewing party is marked with two flags opposite the center of the line of troops.

FORMATIONS

Any of the formations described for the group or wing may be used. The formation used is limited by the space available and the formation in which the units pass in review. The



Preparation for review.

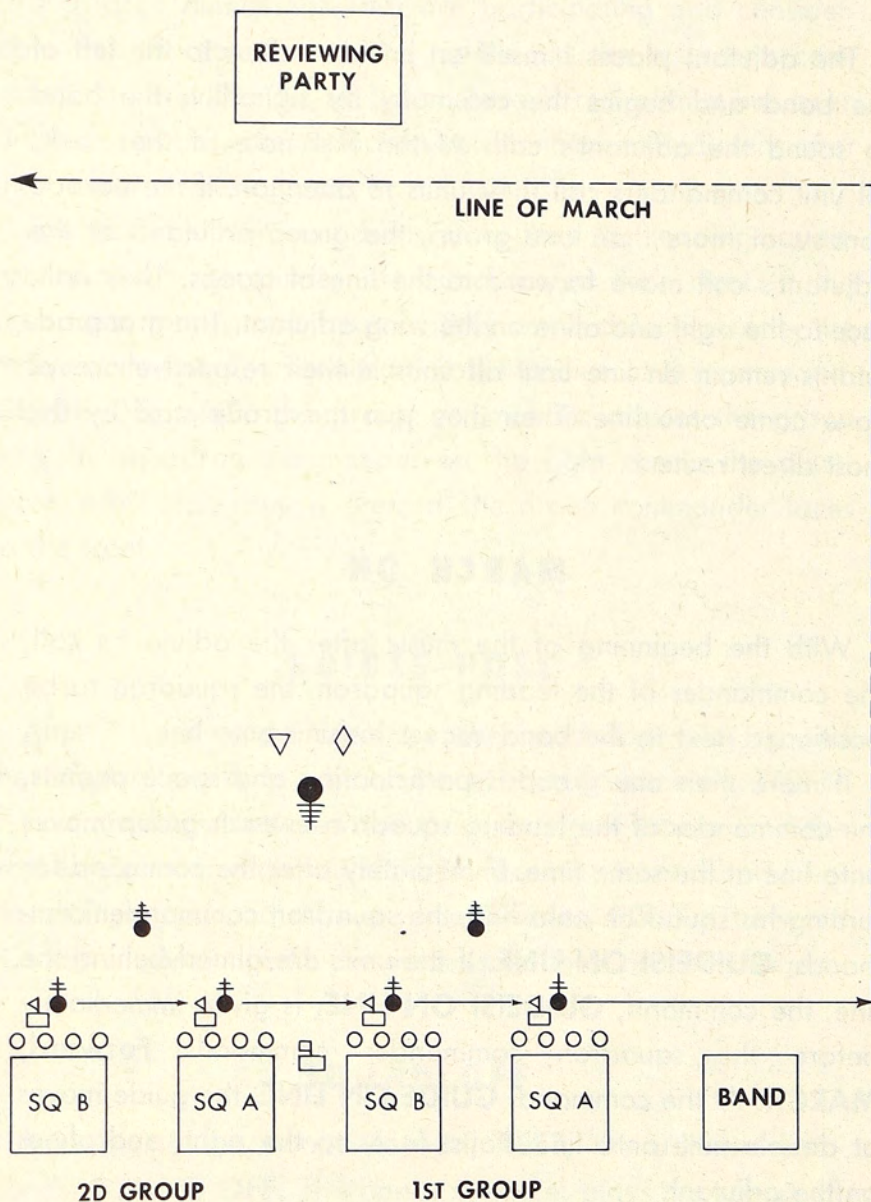
formation may be modified to meet the local situation. The formation selected should have all element columns either perpendicular or parallel to the line on which the troops form.

The troops move into their positions in the most convenient manner. For ceremonies involving a large number of troops, the commander of troops prescribes the routes and time of arrival. When the frontage of the units has been measured and marked, the units may arrive in any convenient order and occupy their places in line.

In ceremonies of a wing or larger unit, especially when troops pass in review in mass formation, special arrangements are

made to provide for breaking up into march columns after the troops pass the reviewing officer. This is done by assigning areas into which the different units can move without blocking the line of march.

To adapt the formations outlined herein for units larger than a wing, substitute appropriate command designations and allow for the additional commanders and staffs.



Formation of troops for reviews and parades.

The parade, review, or combination parade and review of a group, or wing, will be referred to as a group, or wing, parade, review, or combination parade and review. For example, group parade, wing review, division parade.

ADJUTANT'S CALL

The adjutant places himself on line of troops to the left of the band and begins the ceremony by signalling the band to sound the adjutant's call. At the first note of the music, all unit commanders call their units to attention. If the parade consists of more than one group, the group adjutants at the adjutant's call move forward to the line of troops. They halt, face to the right and align on the wing adjutant. The group adjutants remain on line until all units in their respective groups have come onto line. Then they join the group staff by the most direct route.

MARCH ON

With the beginning of the music after the adjutant's call, the commander of the leading squadron, the squadron to be positioned next to the band, moves his unit onto line.

If more than one group is participating and space permits, the commander of the leading squadron in each group moves onto line at the same time. Immediately after the command for turning his squadron onto line, the squadron commander commands, **GUIDE(S) ON LINE**. If the units are aligned behind the line, the command, **GUIDE(S) ON LINE**, is given immediately before the squadron commander commands **Forward, MARCH**. At the command, **GUIDE ON LINE**, the guide moves at double time onto line, halts, faces to the right, and aligns on the adjutant.

The squadron commander halts his squadron so that the

chest of the No. 1 man in the right file, touches the right shoulder of the guide.

The squadron commander dresses the squadron. After the flight commanders have checked the alinement (in squadron mass, the right flight commander only), the squadron commander, commands, **Ready, FRONT**. The squadron commander then faces to the front.

If a large number of units are participating and considerable time is required for the march on, the squadron commander should give his squadron parade rest after it has been dressed. He calls the squadron to attention immediately after the march-on music stops.

The guides of the squadrons other than the leading squadron aline on the guides of squadrons to their right. If the squadrons form group mass as they come onto line, only the guide of the leading squadron moves on line at the command, **GUIDE ON LINE**. The group commander dresses the group and the squadron commander on the right checks the alinement. After the group is dressed, the group commander faces to the front.

GUIDES POST

After all units come onto line, the band stops playing and the adjutant walks briskly (cadence of approximately 140) to a point midway between the commander of troops and the front line of commanders. He halts, faces the troops, and commands in a loud and distinct voice, **Guides, POST**. (The word "Guides" is prolonged.) The guides take their proper positions.

SOUND OFF

After giving the troops **Parade, REST**, the adjutant commands, **SOUND OFF**. The band, in place, plays the sound off of three chords. At the conclusion of the third chord, it moves

forward, playing a march in quick time. It executes left turn to march across the front of the troops midway between the adjutant and front line of commanders. When the band has passed to the left of the line of troops, it countermarches and returns over the same ground to the right of the line. After it has passed beyond the right of the line of troops it executes right turn. When the entire band has passed the front rank of the troops, it again countermarches and halts in its original position. When the band ceases playing the march, the sound off is played again. This movement is called trooping the line.

If it is not desired that the band troop the line, the adjutant commands, **In Place, SOUND OFF**. With this command, the band plays the sound off or three chords, then plays the introduction to a march, and repeats sound off.

At a retreat parade, immediately after the completion of sound off, retreat is played and the retreat ceremony follows.

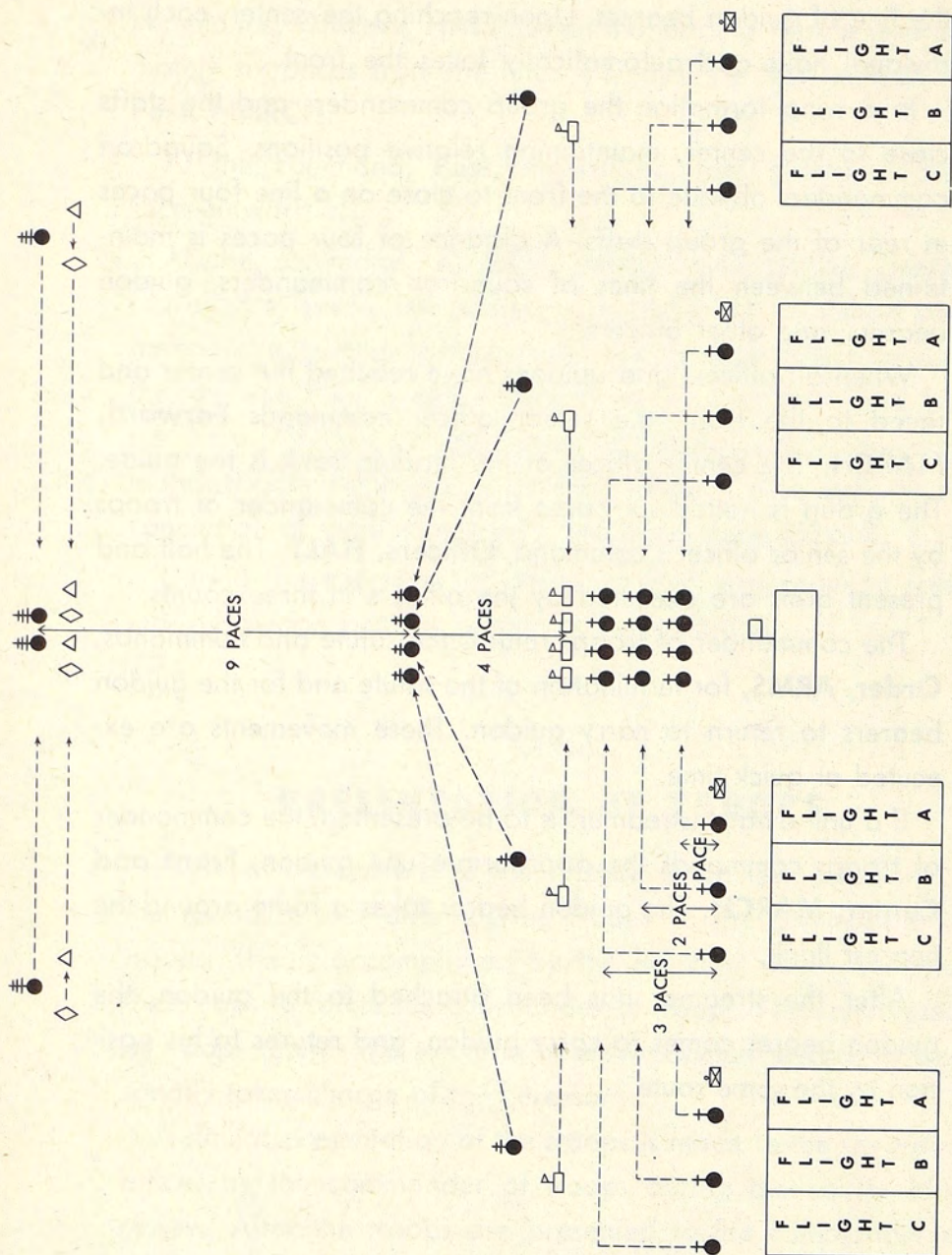
The commander of troops and his staff stand at attention during the sound off ceremony and the playing of retreat.

OFFICERS CENTER

Immediately following the publishing of the orders by the adjutant, he commands, **Officers, Center, MARCH**, then faces about and takes his position behind the commander of troops (one pace to right and one and one-half paces to the rear).

At the command, **Officers**, guidon bearers execute carry guidon. "A" flight commander takes one pace forward, "B" flight commander takes two paces forward, and "C" flight commander takes three paces forward.

At the command, **Center**, officers and guidon bearers face to the center. Flight officers move forward one pace and face the center. Executive officers move around the flank nearest to the center, take post in column with flight commanders, and face to center.



Officers center

At the command, **MARCH**, the band begins to play, and the officers and guidon bearers close to center. Squadron commanders oblique to obtain a four-pace distance in front of the line of guidon bearers. Upon reaching the center, each individual halts and automatically faces the front.

In a wing formation the group commanders and the staffs close to the center, maintaining relative positions. Squadron commanders oblique to the front to close on a line four paces in rear of the group staffs. A distance of four paces is maintained between the lines of squadron commanders, guidon bearers, and other officers.

When all officers and guidons have reached the center and faced to the front, the senior officer commands **Forward, MARCH**. The center officer of the leading rank is the guide. The group is halted six paces from the commander of troops by the senior officer's command, **Officers, HALT**. The halt and present arms are executed by the officers in three counts.

The commander of troops returns the salute and commands, **Order, ARMS**, for termination of the salute and for the guidon bearers to return to carry guidon. These movements are executed at quick time.

If a unit award (streamer) is to be presented, the commander of troops commands the appropriate unit guidon, **Front and Center, MARCH**. The guidon bearer takes a route around the nearest flank.

After the streamer has been attached to the guidon, the guidon bearer comes to carry guidon, and returns to his position by the same route.

OFFICERS POST

The commander of troops commands, **Officers, Post, MARCH**.

At the command, **Post**, all officers and guidon bearers face about.

At the command, **MARCH**, they step off. The senior officer commands, **Officers, HALT**, when the leading rank is approximately six paces from the line of troops. He then commands, **Post, MARCH**.

At the command, **Post**, the officers and guidon bearers face outward.

At the command, **MARCH**, officers and guidon bearers move off in succession at four-pace distances. Squadron commanders oblique so that upon arriving at their respective units they resume their original position in the formation and face the front. Guidon bearers return to order guidon. The commanders with staffs march to their positions as a unit. At the conclusion of these movements, the band stops playing.

During the execution of officers center, except when saluting, all guidon bearers remain at carry guidon.

PRESENTATION OF TROOPS

A distinctive feature of the parade or review ceremony is the formal presentation of the troops to the commander of troops. This is accomplished by the adjutant who commands the troops to salute the commander of troops. The commander of troops returns the salute in acknowledgment before he personally takes charge of the ceremony.

A similar presentation of the troops is made to the reviewing officer by the commander of troops during the course of a review. After the troops are presented to the commander of troops, he, in turn, presents them to the reviewing officer by stating, "Sir, I present the command." Appropriate honors are then given to the reviewing officer. The reviewing officer then directs the continuation of the ceremony.

HONORS

Special military honors as prescribed in AFR 34-64 are reserved for military and national dignitaries who participate in parade or review ceremonies.

In the Air Force, honors consist of the playing of ruffles and flourishes and appropriate music by the band. During the presentation of honors, military spectators face the person receiving the honors and salute.

INSPECTION BY A REVIEWING OFFICER

Upon announcement by the commander of troops that the command is ready for inspection, the reviewing officer, accompanied by such members of his party as he may designate, move forward and halt six paces in front of the commander of troops. The two exchange salutes. Their staffs do not salute. The band of an organization plays while the reviewing officer is at the front, side, or rear of an organization. The commander of troops then guides the reviewing party around the formation, beginning with the unit on the right of the line and passing in front of the line and then around the rear of the formation. In large reviews, the reviewing party normally passes between the line of wing commanders and the line of group commanders. In wing reviews, the reviewing party normally passes between the line of group commanders and the line of squadron commanders. The commander of troops and the local commander march on the side of the reviewing officer that is away from the troops. They are followed by the staffs of the commander of troops, of the local commander (if present), and of the reviewing officer. Each staff follows its own commander in column files.

The reviewing officer may direct that his staff and flag remain at the post of the reviewing officer or that only his personal staff and flag accompany him.

When the inspection is made in motor vehicles, the reviewing party enters the vehicles, which drive up to the post of the reviewing officer after the presentation of the troops or completion of the honors. Open-type vehicles should be used if available. In each vehicle one seat on the right side (the side away from the troops during inspection) is left vacant. The vehicles move to the post of the commander of troops and stop. The commander of troops exchanges salutes with the reviewing officer, enters the reviewing officer's vehicle, and occupies the vacant seat. His staff officers occupy the vacant seats in the remaining vehicles. The vehicles proceed on the route of inspection as already described.

As the reviewing party approaches, each squadron or group commander (when the group is in mass formation) brings the unit to attention. He then commands, **Eyes, RIGHT**. All men execute eyes right. As soon as the reviewing officer comes into their line of vision, they follow him with their eyes, turning their heads, until he reaches their front. At this point, the head and eyes of each man remain fixed to the front.

The reviewing officer and those accompanying him salute the US flag when passing in front of it.

The reviewing officer makes such general inspection of the command as he may desire while passing around the troops. A detailed inspection is not a part of a review ceremony.

On arriving at the right of the band after passing around the line, the commander of troops salutes and halts. The reviewing officer returns the salute and proceeds with his staff to his post. When the reviewing officer and his staff have passed him, the commander of troops and his staff move directly to their posts facing the reviewing officer. When the inspecting party is in motor vehicles, a stop is made at the post of the commander of troops, where the commander of troops dismounts, exchanges salutes with the reviewing officer, and returns to his post. His staff dismount and return to their posts at the same time. The vehicles then proceed to the post of

the reviewing officer, where the members of the reviewing party dismount and return to their posts.

If decorations are to be presented, that ceremony is carried out when the reviewing officer and commander of troops with their staffs return to their respective posts following the inspection of troops.

PRESENTATION OF DECORATIONS

The presentation of a US decoration to military or civilian personnel and the appending of unit decoration streamers, battle honors, and service streamers onto an Air Force organizational flag is ordinarily made at a review. (See AFRs 30-14 and 35-75.)

Persons to be decorated will be positioned prior to the start of the ceremony on the right flank of the unit to the left of the colors. They line up according to rank of the decorations to be conferred, highest ranking decoration in the front. Those receiving similar decorations take position according to their military rank within each decoration group.

After the reviewing officer has completed his inspection and resumed his post, the commander of troops reverses his staff and brings the troops to attention. He then commands, **Persons to be Decorated and Colors, Center, MARCH.** At the command **MARCH**, the music starts, and the persons to be decorated move forward five paces from the line of troops and proceed to a point in front of the colors. They then halt and face the reviewing stand.

Organizational AF flags to be decorated are placed in a single rank five paces in front of the center of the line of persons to be decorated. They are lined in groups according to the rank of decoration to be bestowed, the highest ranking decoration on the right.

The commander of troops moves forward to a position three paces in front of the center of the leading element. At the

same time his staff, under command of the senior staff officer, executes right face and moves to the right far enough to provide clearance for the flags and the persons to be decorated. Here the staff halts and executes left face. The staff returns to its original position after the detachment has passed. When the staff has cleared the necessary line of march, the commander of troops commands **Detachment, Forward, MARCH**. At the command, **MARCH**, the commander of troops, the persons and flags to be decorated, and the colors advance, the band playing. The commander of troops marches directly toward the reviewing officer. The guide is center in all ranks. The group is halted by the commander of troops when he has reached a point five paces from the reviewing officer by the command, **DETACHMENT, HALT**. The band ceases playing when the detachment halts. He then salutes the reviewing officer and reports, "Sir, the persons (flags) to be decorated are present." The reviewing officer returns the salute and directs that the command be presented.

The commander of troops passes around the right flank of the detachment and proceeds directly to his post. On reaching his post, he brings the troops to present arms, faces about, and salutes. The band then plays the national anthem, or **To the color**. On completion of the music, the commander of troops brings the troops to order arms and parade rest. The persons to be decorated come to present arms at the first note of the national anthem, or **To the color**, and execute order arms at the last note of the music.

A staff officer then reads the citation or the order announcing the awards. After the reading of the citation (order), the reviewing officer, accompanied by his staff, or certain members of his staff, advances to the flags and to the line of persons to be decorated. He fastens the streamer immediately below the spearhead of the flagstaff. Medals are pinned on the left breast pocket of military personnel and on others at the discretion of the presenting officer. When posthumous

awards are accepted on behalf of deceased Air Force personnel, the decoration may be handed to the next of kin in the open decoration container. He then invites the recipient of the medal to take a position on his right or left in the reviewing stand. The persons decorated, at the command of the senior officer or airman present, form a line on the left of the reviewing officer or as directed. The flags return to their posts by the most direct route, after which the commander of troops directs the troops to march in review.

MARCH IN REVIEW

When the reviewing party is again in place after the inspection of the troops, or the presentation of decorations, the commander of troops commands, **PASS IN REVIEW**.

At the command, **PASS IN REVIEW**, the band changes direction by executing column right, moves out on the route of march, and comes to a halt.

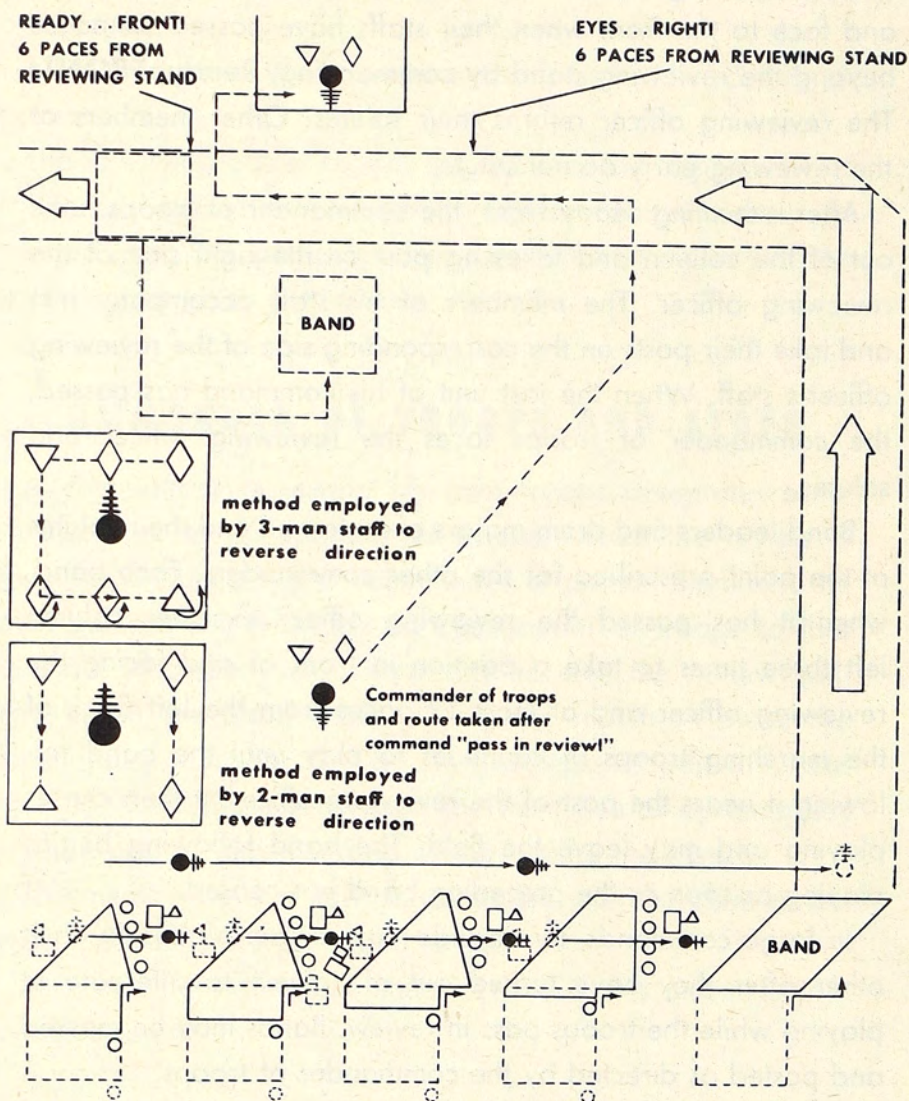
Then the commander of the unit next to the band gives the necessary commands to put the troops in march in the formation designated for review. The band starts to play and marches forward at the command of execution, **MARCH (Right Turn, MARCH)**, given by the commander of the unit next to the band. Other units move out in succession to follow in column at the prescribed distance.

The band and each unit change direction at the points indicated on the route of march.

When the units are in mass formation, at each change of direction, the commander of each squadron (or group, if in group mass) in turn commands, **Left Turn, MARCH**.

The wing and group commanders and staffs, other than the commander of troops, move into position in the column at the head of their troops after the first left turn.

The commander of troops and staff move into position at the head of the column after the second left turn.



March in review.

The commander of troops and the wing and group commanders command **Eyes, RIGHT**, when they arrive six paces from the reviewing stand. They and all members of their staffs execute eyes right and the hand salute. They end the salute and face to the front when their staffs have passed six paces beyond the reviewing stand by commanding, **Ready, FRONT**. The reviewing officer returns their salutes. Other members of the reviewing party do not salute.

After executing ready front, the commander of troops turns out of the column and takes his post on the right side of the reviewing officer. The members of his staff accompany him and take their posts on the corresponding side of the reviewing officer's staff. When the last unit of his command has passed, the commander of troops faces the reviewing officer and salutes.

Band leaders and drum majors execute and end their salutes at the point prescribed for the other commanders. Each band, when it has passed the reviewing officer executes column left three times to take a position in front of and facing the reviewing officer and at least 12 paces from the left flank of the marching troops. It continues to play until the band following it nears the post of the reviewing officer. It then ceases playing and may leave the field. The band following begins playing as soon as the preceding band has ceased.

In large commands, two bands may remain alongside each other after they have turned out of column to alternate in playing while the troops pass in review. Bands may be massed and posted as directed by the commander of troops.

Each squadron commander (or group commander if in group mass) turns his head to the right and commands, **Eyes, RIGHT**. He gives the command, **RIGHT**, when he is six paces from the reviewing stand. At the command, **RIGHT**, the squadron commander and the officers in the front and rear ranks execute eyes right and the hand salute simultaneously. No others salute.

All troops except those on the right flank execute eyes right. The guidon bearer executes present guidon. On the command, **FRONT**, all officers terminate the salute, the guidon bearer executes carry guidon, and the troops turn head and eyes to the front.

All individuals at the reviewing stand salute the US flag as it passes.

The reviewing officer returns the salute of the commander of troops and the salutes of subordinate commanders down to and including the group commanders. Other members of the reviewing party do not salute.

COMMANDER OF TROOPS AND STAFF

A commander reviewing his own troops designates some other officer as commander of troops. When the review is given for a visiting higher commander or civilian dignitary, the local commander designates a commander of troops so that he may accompany the visitor and receive the review with him. When the band stops playing the march-on music the commander of troops and his staff, except the adjutant, take their positions midway between the front line of commanders and the post of the reviewing officer, facing the troops.

The members of his staff do not salute with the commander when the troops are presented to him.

In a ceremony the staff changes post (faces about) in the following manner:

When the Staff Consists of Two Members

At the command, **Change Post, MARCH**, by the commander of troops, both staff officers move forward three paces, halt, and execute about face automatically without command. The commander of troops executes about face at the time his staff faces about.

In posting himself, the adjutant moves toward the commander of troops, obliques to the left, halts in position and executes about face.

When the Staff Consists of More Than Two Members

At the command, **Change Post, MARCH**, by the commander of troops, the adjutant moves three paces forward, faces to the left in marching and advances to a position diagonally opposite his original position. Other members of the staff face to the right and follow the path of the adjutant until they have reached relative opposite positions. The last staff member in line commands, **Left, FACE**, to complete the movement.

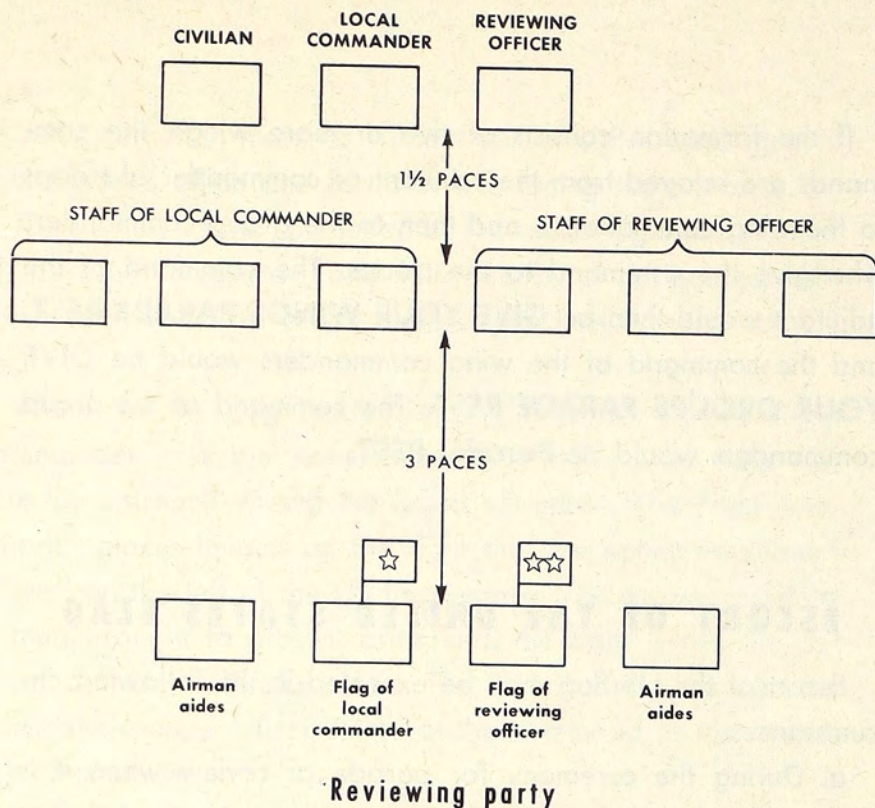
In advancing to receive the report, the adjutant moves two paces forward, obliques to the left until he is directly in front of the commander, at which time he obliques to the right and advances to his position half way between the front line of commanders and the commander of troops. He returns to his post in the staff by the same route.

REVIEWING PARTY

The reviewing officer, local commander (if not acting as commander of troops), distinguished persons invited to accompany the reviewing officer but not themselves receiving the review, staffs, and airmen take positions facing the troops, as shown on the next page.

When an organization is reviewed before an inspecting officer or other officer junior in rank to the local commander, the junior takes position to the left of the local commander.

An officer from the local staff is designated to escort distinguished persons and to show them their proper places. When a civilian receives the review, he takes position on the right of the local commander. If necessary, timely explanation of the ceremony is made to him.



GUIDON BEARER

The guidon bearer is positioned one pace to the rear and two paces to the left of the squadron commander.

RELAY OF COMMANDS TO TROOPS

If there is only one group participating in the ceremony, the adjutant and the commander of troops give commands direct to the troops.

If the formation consists of a wing with two or more groups, the adjutant and the commander of troops relay their commands through the group commanders, such as, **GIVE YOUR GROUPS PARADE REST**. This command should be given with moderate volume and force. The group commanders should permit time between the preparatory command and command of execution so that the squadron commanders may repeat the preparatory command. The group commanders give commands in succession starting from the right flank.

If the formation consists of two or more wings, the commands are relayed from the adjutant or commander of troops to the wing commanders, and then to the group commanders who give the command to the troops. The command of the adjutant would then be **GIVE YOUR WINGS PARADE REST**, and the command of the wing commanders would be **GIVE YOUR GROUPS PARADE REST**. The command of the group commanders would be **Parade, REST**.

ESCORT OF THE UNITED STATES FLAG

Escort of the US flag may be executed in the following circumstances:

a. During the ceremony for parade or review when it is desired that the group or wing formally receive the US flag as a part of the ceremony.

b. Prior to the ceremony for parade or review, when the troops are formed as a unit on a separate parade area and marched to the designated parade area.

When the ceremony of escort of the US flag is to take place, the color guard obtains the AF flag and takes its post with the ceremonial color squadron prior to the group being formed. This is done informally.

The wing being in line and the entire color guard in position with the wing AF flag but without the US flag, the group commander details a squadron, other than the ceremonial color squadron, to receive and escort the US flag to its place. During the ceremony, the wing AF color guard is at its post with the wing.

The band moves straight to its front until clear of the line of group commanders, changes direction, if necessary, and halts. The designated squadron forms column of flights, 15 paces in rear of the band, with the ceremonial flag bearer in rear of the leading flight.

The escort then marches without music to the wing (group) commander's office and forms in line facing the entrance.

The US flag bearer, preceded by the senior flight commander of the escort squadron, and followed by a designated non-commissioned officer of the escort squadron, obtains the US flag.

When the US flag bearer returns, followed by the flight commander and the noncommissioned officer, he halts before the entrance, facing the escort squadron. The flight commander places himself on the right and the noncommissioned officer, on the left of the US flag bearer. The escort squadron is then brought to present arms, and the band plays the national anthem or **To the color**. The flight commander and the noncommissioned officer salute at the command of the squadron commander.

At the last note of the music, the squadron commander brings the squadron to order arms. The flight commander and the noncommissioned officer terminate their salute and return to their posts in the squadron. The squadron is formed in column, the band taking post in front of the column. The US flag bearer centers himself in the rear of the last flight. The escort squadron then marches in quick time, back to the parade area with the band playing. The march is conducted so that the escort squadron arrives at a point 50 paces in front of the right of the troops, and then moves parallel to their front.

When the US flag arrives opposite the center of the wing (group), the escort squadron and band are formed in line facing the wing (group). The US flag bearer passing between the flight, advances and halts six paces in front of the wing (group) commander at his post in front of the center of the wing (group).

The US flag bearer having halted, the wing (group) commander faces about and commands, **Present, ARMS**. The commanding officer of the center (or right center) group (squadron), commands, **Present, ARMS**. The other group

(squadron) commanders, continuing simultaneously toward both flanks, and the escort squadron commander, bring their units to present arms. The wing (group) commander then faces to the front and salutes. The band plays the national anthem or *To the color*, and organizational AF flags salute while the music is being played.

The wing (group) commander then faces about and brings the wing (group) to order arms and the US flag bearer moves to his post on the right of the wing (group) AF flag.

After the escort squadron executes order arms, at the command of its commander, it faces to the right, and, preceded by the band, marches to its place in line, passing around the left flank and rear of the troops.

The band plays until the escort squadron passes the left of the line. It then returns to its post on the right, passing in rear of the wing (group).

The wing (group) may be given the command, **REST**, when the escort squadron passes the left of the line.

ESCORT OF HONOR

Escorts of honor are detailed for the purpose of receiving and escorting personages of high rank, civil or military. The troops detailed for this duty are selected for their military appearance and superior discipline.

The escort forms in line, opposite the place where the personage presents himself. The band forms on the flank of the escort toward which it is to march. Upon the appearance of the personage, the escort comes to attention. When the personage takes position from which to receive honors, the escort comes to present arms, and renders the honors due his rank. Upon completion of the honors, the escort comes to order arms.

Ordinarily the person so honored, upon completion of the

honors, inspects his escort. The escort then forms in column and takes up the march. The personage, with his staff and other accompanying personnel, takes position in rear of the column. When the personage leaves, the escort again forms in line, and when he takes position from which to receive them, the same honors are rendered as on his arrival.

When the position of the escort is at a considerable distance from the point where the personage is to be received, a double line of sentries facing inward is posted from that point to the escort. The sentries successively salute as the personage passes.

An officer is designated to accompany the personage.

HONORS AND CEREMONIES ACCORDED VERY IMPORTANT PERSONAGES (VIP)

The procedures for according honors and ceremonies to very important persons are outlined in AFR 34-64.

CHANGE OF COMMAND

The procedures for conducting a change of command ceremony are described in AFR 900-8.

FUNERALS

The ceremonies and procedures involved in an Air Force funeral are explained in detail in AFM 34-8, Conduct of an Air Force Funeral.

INSPECTION OF UNITS

The squadron is the basic unit for inspection. Group, wing, and higher commanders or inspecting officers inspect each squadron in its own area, or have it march to a designated

place at a specified time for inspection. Under special conditions, an entire group or wing is formed and inspected in one large formation.

Squadron Inspection

Formation. The squadron forms in line or in column of flights in line. If vehicles are to be included in the formation, they are formed in line 5 yards in the rear, or as directed. Drivers remain with their vehicles.

Procedure. The squadron commander commands, **PREPARE FOR INSPECTION**. At this command, the flight commanders face about and cause ranks to be opened. (See p. 100 for opening ranks.) After the command, **Ready, FRONT**, flight commanders will command **Parade, REST**, then take post facing to the front three paces in front of the right guide.

When all flights are at parade rest, the squadron commander will begin by inspecting the squadron staff and guidon bearer. The staff may assume the position of parade rest after being inspected.

The squadron commander may direct the first sergeant to join him and take notes during the inspection. When so directed, the first sergeant places himself to the left of the squadron commander and accompanies him throughout the inspection. The squadron commander, beginning at the head of the column or right of the line, makes a minute inspection of the equipment, dress, and appearance of the men. As he approaches each flight, the commander brings the flight to attention, salutes, and reports, "Sir, Flight _____ is prepared for inspection." As soon as inspected, the flight commander accompanies him throughout the inspection of the flight.

The inspection is made from right to left in front, and from left to right in rear of each rank.

Elements not being inspected may be given parade rest. The element leader should call the element to attention just before

the inspecting officer completes the inspection of the preceding element. Likewise the elements may be given parade rest after being inspected.

When armed with rifles, each man executes inspection arms as the squadron commander or inspecting officer reaches his position.

The squadron commander takes the rifle, grasping it with his right hand just above the lower band, the man dropping his hands to his side. The officer inspects the rifle and, with the hand and rifle in the same position as he receives it, hands it back to the man. The man takes his rifle with his left hand at the balance, executes port arms and then order arms.

When the piece is inspected without handling, each man executes port arms then order arms as soon as the squadron commander has passed to the next man.

On completion of the inspection of each flight, its commander resumes his post in front of the right guide, faces down the line, calls the flight to attention and commands, **Close Ranks, MARCH**. After the ranks have been closed, he gives **Parade, REST, AT EASE**, or **REST**, whichever is appropriate. He then takes his post in front of the center of the flight.

The squadron commander may direct the flight commanders to make a detailed inspection of the arms or other equipment of the men of their respective flights.

Wing and Group Inspections

Only in an exceptional situation is a wing or group inspection ordered. However, when these inspections are held, the principles are the same as those described for the squadron.

Inspection of Quarters or Inspection in the Field

In quarters, airmen stand near their respective bunks uncovered and without equipment or arms. In the field they stand in front of their tents covered, but without equipment or arms.

If inspection of individual equipment or clothing has been ordered, each airman arranges the required articles as pre-inspected.

Group. During inspection of a squadron, the group commander, accompanied by the squadron commander, is preceded by the first sergeant who calls the men to attention as the inspecting party approaches. Such other officers as may be designated follow the group commander.

Wing. The procedure is the same as that outlined under group above. The wing commander is accompanied by the group commander and the commander of the squadron being scribed.

Index

A

Adjutant's call	158
Air Force flags:	
Ceremonial departmental	131
Organizational	131
Salutes by	133
Use and care of	132
Alinement	6, 85, 111
Assemble	88
Attention, position of	35
Automatic rifle, manual of arms for	69

B

Back step	45
Band:	
Combination parade and review	153
Escort of the United States flag	174
Honors	164
Inspection	164
March in review	168
Officers center	160
Parade	150
Presentation of decorations	166
Retreat ceremony	148
Sound off	159
Base	6
Bayonets:	
Fix	66
Unfix	67

C

Cadence:	
Command voice	21
Counting	34
Definition	7
Carbine, manual of arms for	75
Ceremonies	3, 145
Center	6
Change step	46
Color guard	136
Colors:	
Definition	130
Manual of	138
Column	4
Command of execution	14, 21
Command voice	17
Commander of troops and staff	171
Commands:	
Cadence in	21
Drill	13
General rules for	14
Mass	33
Preparatory	13, 20
Revoke, to	9
Continue the march:	
Rules for squadron drill	105
Count off	84

D

Decorations, presentation of	166
Definitions	3
Depth	6
Direction, partial changes of	10
Distance	4
Double time	7, 9, 43
Dress:	
To aline the element	85
Drill	2

Drill instructors:	
Position of	8
Qualifications of	7

E

Element	3
Escort:	
Honor	176
United States flag	174
Eyes right or left	38

F

Face in marching	46
Facings	39
File	4
Formations:	
Definition	4
Flight	93, 95
For ceremonies	155
Group	120
Mass	6, 112, 123, 125
Wing	126
Flags:	
Air Force	131
Definitions	129
United States	130
Flank:	
Definition of	4
To march to	46, 86, 100
Flight:	
Aline	96
Dismiss	96
Form	95
Formation	93
Position of individuals	95
Front	6
Funerals	177

C

Cadence:	
Command voice	21
Counting	34
Definition	7
Carbine, manual of arms for	75
Ceremonies	3, 145
Center	6
Change step	46
Color guard	136
Colors:	
Definition	130
Manual of	138
Column	4
Command of execution	14, 21
Command voice	17
Commander of troops and staff	171
Commands:	
Cadence in	21
Drill	13
General rules for	14
Mass	33
Preparatory	13, 20
Revoke, to	9
Continue the march:	
Rules for squadron drill	105
Count off	84

D

Decorations, presentation of	166
Definitions	3
Depth	6
Direction, partial changes of	10
Distance	4
Double time	7, 9, 43
Dress:	
To aline the element	85
Drill	2

Drill instructors:	
Position of	8
Qualifications of	7

E

Element	3
Escort:	
Honor	176
United States flag	174
Eyes right or left	38

F

Face in marching	46
Facings	39
File	4
Formations:	
Definition	4
Flight	93, 95
For ceremonies	155
Group	120
Mass	6, 112, 123, 125
Wing	126
Flags:	
Air Force	131
Definitions	129
United States	130
Flank:	
Definition of	4
To march to	46, 86, 100
Flight:	
Aline	96
Dismiss	96
Form	95
Formation	93
Position of individuals	95
Front	6
Funerals	177

G

General rules for drill	9
Group:	
Dismiss	125
Formations	120
Rules for drill	117
Grouping	9
Guide:	
Definition	7
General rules for	11
Marching	97
Guides on line	122
Guides post	159
Guidon:	
Bearer	173
Definition	132
Manual of	142

H

Half step	45
Halt	44
Hand salute	41
Head	6
Honors	164
Honors and ceremonies accorded very important personages (VIP)	177

I

Inflection, command voice	20
Inspection:	
Field	179
Group	180
Quarters	179
Reviewing officer	164
Squadron	178
Wing	180
Inspection arms (See manual of arms for specific weapon)	

Interval:	
Close	85, 98, 112
Definition	4
Normal	85, 98, 108
Take	88

L

Left step	45
Line:	
Definition	4
March	4
Troops	4

M

Manual of arms:	
Automatic rifle	69
Carbine	75
Pistol	71
Rifle	52
March:	
Facings	46
Flank	46, 86
Rear	46
Other than at attention	48
Oblique	86
March in review	168
March on	158
Mark time	44
Mass (See Commands; Formations)	
Movement with weapons	50

N

Numbering units	10
-----------------------	----

O

Officers center	160
Officers post	162
Order arms (See manual of arms for specific weapon)	
Order of precedence in ceremonies	146

P

Pace	7
Parade and review, combination	153
Parade rest (See manual of arms for specific weapon)	
Parades	146, 150, 153
Piece	7
Pistol, manual of arms for	71
Port arms (See manual of arms for specific weapon)	
Post	10
Precedence, order of in ceremonies	146
Preparatory command	13, 20
Present arms (See manual of arms for specific weapon)	
Presentation of troops	163

Q

Quick time	7, 43
------------------	-------

R

Ranks:	
Close	101
Definition	4
Individuals leave	84
Open	100
Relay of commands to troops in ceremonies	173
Rests	36
Retreat ceremony	148
Reveille	147
Review	152
Review and parade, combination	153

Reviewing party:	
Position of	172
Preparations for	155
Rifle, manual of arms for:	
Automatic rifle	69
M1	52
M1903	60, 61
Rifle salute	65
Right step	45
Rules for drill, general	9

S

Salute	41, 65
Shoulder arms (See manual of arms for specific weapon)	
Sizing units	10
Sling arms (See manual of arms for specific weapon)	
Slow time	7
Sound off	159
Stack arms	90, 101
Staff, group and wing	118
Step:	
Change	46
Definition	7
Back	45
Half	45
Left	45
Right	45
Steps and marchings	42
Street parade	146
Element:	
Aline	85
Dismiss	84
Form	83
Squadron:	
Aline	111
Dismiss	110
Form	108
Mass formation of	112
Rules for drill	105

T

Take arms	92
Trail arms, M1 rifle	54
Troops, presentation of	163

U

United States flags:	
All-purpose	130
Base	130
Ceremonial	130
Courtesies to	133
Escort of	174
Lowering	141
Organizational	131
Raising	140
Salutes by	133
Use and care of	132
Unslung arms, M1 rifle	55

V

Very important personages (VIP), honors and ceremonies accorded to	177
--	-----

W

Weapons, movement with	50
Wing:	
Form	128
Formations	126
Dismiss	128
Rules for drill of	117