

## **DRILL TERMS AND DEFINITION**

- a. Drill- consist of certain movements by which a unit or individual are move in orderly, uniform manner from one place to another. Movements are executed in unison and with precision.
- b. Ceremonies- are formation and movements in which a number of troops execute movements in unison and with precision just as in drill; however, their primary value is to render honors, and stimulate esprit the troops.
- c. Element- is an individual, squad, section, platoon, company, or larger unit forming as part of the next higher unit.
- d. Interval- is the lateral space between elements,
  - (1) Normal interval- is the lateral space between men, measured from right to left by the men on the right holding his left arm shoulder high, finger touching the right shoulder of the man to his left.
  - (2) Close interval- is the lateral space between men, measured from the right to left by the man on the right placing the heel of his left hand on his left hip even with ( top lf) the belt lane, fingers and thumb joins\ and extended downward with his body and touching the arm of the man to his left.
  - (3) Double interval- is the lateral space between men, measured from right to left by raising both arms shoulder high with the fingers extended and joined (palms down) so that the fingertips are touching the fingertips of the man to the right and left.
- e. Distance- is the space when the elements are one behind the other.
  - (1) Distance between units varies with the size of the formation.
  - (2) Distance between the individual is an arm's length to the front plus 6 inches, measured from the chest of the man to the man immediately to his front.
- f. Formation- is the arrangement of elements of a unit in a prescribed manner.
  - (1) Line formation- is a formation in which the elements are side by side or abreast of each other. In a platoon column, the members of each squad are one behind the other with the squads are abreast of each other.
  - (2) Column Formation - is a formation in which the elements one behind the other. In a platoon column, the members of each squad are one behind the other with the squads are abreast of each other.

Note: To change a line formation to a column formation, the command is Right Face.  
To change a column formation, the command is Left Face.

- g. Rank - is a line which is only one element in depth
- h. File - is a column which has a front of only one element
- i. Alignment - the arrangement of several elements on the same time.
- j. Cover - is a aligning yourself directly behind the man to your immediate front while maintaining a correct distance
- k. Head - is the leading element of a column
- l. Flank - flank's right or left side of any formation as sensed by a element within that formation.
- m. Front - is the space from side to side of a formation including the right and left element.
- n. Depth - is the space from front to rear of a formation including the front and rear element.
- o. Base - is the element on which a movement is planned or regulated
- p. Post - is the correct place for the officer to stand in a prescribed formation
- q. Guide - is the person responsible for maintaining the prescribed direction and rate of march.
- r. Cadence - is the uniform rhythm in which a movement is executed, or the number of steps or counts per minute at which the movement is executed. Drill movements are normally executed at the cadence of quick time. Those movements which may be executed at double time are explained in the paragraphs pertaining to double time.
  - (1) Quick time - is the cadence of 120 counts or steps per minute
  - (2) Double time - is the cadence of 180 counts or steps per minute
- s. Step - is the prescribed distance measured from heel to heel of a marching man

#### SECTION I. STATIONARY MOVEMENTS:

- a. This section contains most of the individual positions and stationary movements required in a drill. These positions and the correct execution of the movement, in every detail, should be learned before proceeding to other drill movements.
- b. All movements are initiated from the position of attention. however, some rest movements may be commanded from each other.
- c. The explanation of a movement that may be executive towards another flank is given in this section for only one flank. To execute the movements towards the opposite flank, substitute the word "Left" for "Right" and "Right" for "Left" in the explanation.

## POSITIONS OF ATTENTION:

- a. Assume the position of attention on the command "Fall In" or the command "Squad (Platoon), Attention!".
- b. To assume this position, bring your heels together smartly so that the heels are on the same line with the toes pointing out equally, forming an angle of 45 degrees. Keep your leg straight without locking your knees. Hold your body erect with your hips level, chest lifted and arched, and your shoulders square and even.
- c. Let your arms hang straight, without stiffness, along your sides with the back of the hands outward; curl your fingers so that the tips of the thumb are on side and touching the first joint of your forefingers. Keep your thumbs along the seam of your trousers with all fingertips touching the trouser's leg.
- d. Keep your head erect and hold it squarely to the front with your chin drawn in so that the axis of your head and neck is vertical. \*Look straight to the front at all times.
- e. Rest the weight of your body equally on the heels and balls of your feet. Remain silent except when replying to a question or when directed otherwise.

## REST POSITIONS AT THE HALT:

- a. PARADE REST - is commanded from the position of attention only. On the command of execution, Rest, move your left foot 10 inches to the left of your foot. Keep your legs straight, resting your weight equally on the heels and ball of both feet. Simultaneously, place your hands at your back, centered on the belt. Keep the fingers of both hands extended and joined, interlocking your thumbs so that the palm of the right hand is outward. Hold your head and eyes at the position of attention. Always remain silent and don't move. Stand at "Ease", at "Ease" or "Rest" may be commanded from this position.

Note: On the preparatory command for attention immediately assume "Parade Rest" when at the position of at ease or rest. If for some reason a subordinate element is already at attention. Then remain so and don't execute "Parade Rest" on the preparatory command, nor does the subordinate leader give supplementary command.

- b. Stand At Ease- The command for this movement is "Stand at Ease!" On the command of execution, "Ease!", execute "Parade Rest", but turn your head and eyes directly towards the commander. "At Ease"! or "Rest!" may be given from this position.
- c. At Ease- The command for this movement is "At Ease!" When the command is given, you may move; however, you must remain standing and silent with your right foot in place. The command "Rest!" may be given from this position.
- d. Rest- The command for this movement is "Rest!" When this command is given, you may move, talk, drink, or smoke unless otherwise specified. You must remain standing with your right foot in place. "At Ease!" may be commanded from this position.

### Facing At The Halt:

- a. Facing the flank is a two-count movement. The command "Left Face!". on the command execution, "Face", silently raise your heel and left toe, and turn 90 degrees to the left on your left heel, assisted by a slight pressure on the ball of your right foot. Keep your right leg straight without stiffness. On the second count, place your right foot beside your left foot, assuming the position of attention. Hold your arms at attention when executing this movement.
- b. Facing to the rear is a two-count movement. The command is "About Face!" On the command execution, "Face", move the toe of the right foot to a position touching the ground approximately 1/2 of the length of your foot to the rear and slightly to the left of the left heel. Rest most of your weight on the left foot and allow your right knee to bend naturally. On the second count, turn to the right 180 degrees on the left heel and ball of the right foot, assuming the position of attention. Hold your arms at attention when executing this movement.

### Hand Salute:

- a. The hand salute is one-count movement. The command is "Present Arms!". On the command execution, "ARMS", raise right hand to the visor slightly to the right of the eye. The fingers and thumb are extended and joined palm down. The outer edge of the hand is visible from the front. The upper arm is horizontal with the elbow inclined slightly forward and the hand and wrist straight.
- b. "Order Arms!" from this salute is one-count movement. On the command, the execution, "ARMS!", return your hand smartly to your side, assuming the position of attention.
- c. When uncovered or when wearing a headrest without visor, the hand salute is executed in the same manner as previously described, except the tip of the forefinger touches the forehead (near the eyebrow) slightly to the right of the right eye.
- d. When reporting or rendering courtesy to an individual, turn your head and eyes towards the person addressed and simultaneously salute. In this situation, the actions are executed without command. The salute is initiated by the subordinate at the appropriate time and terminated upon acknowledgement.