



State of California – Military Department  
California Cadet Corps

# CURRICULUM ON MILITARY SUBJECTS

## Strand M3: Individual Drill

### M3A: Individual Drill

Level 11

This Strand is composed of the following components:

- A. Individual Drill
- B. Individual Drill with Weapons
- C. The Drill Commander



“Marching Forward  
with Sharpness, Precision, and Snap!”

Updated 17 November 2024

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## A. Individual Drill

**Standard #1: Students gain identity and belonging as a Cadet while developing self-control, respect, discipline and confidence.**

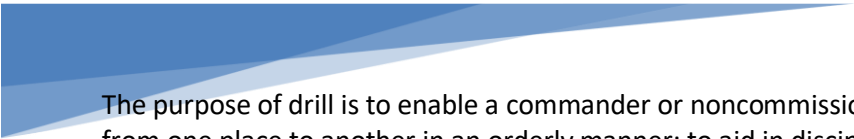
### OBJECTIVES

#### **DESIRED OUTCOME (Self-Mastery)**

*90% of Unit Cadets can properly execute the movements of Individual Drill with sharpness, precision, and snap when given proper commands. They are able to:*

1. Define the parts of a two-part command.
2. Name at least four of the reasons we use drill as a tool for developing leadership.
3. Identify the steps per minute in Quick Time and the length of steps in normal marching, half step, side step, and backwards steps.
4. Correctly perform simple commands using By-the-Numbers and In Cadence.
5. Properly execute the *Position of Attention*.
6. Properly execute the four rest positions of *Parade Rest*, *Stand At Ease*, *At Ease*, and *Rest*.
7. Properly execute *Right Face* and *Left Face*, *Half Right Face* and *Half Left Face*, and *About Face*.
8. Properly execute the hand salute (*Present Arms*).
9. Properly execute a 24-inch step while marching. Perform *Forward March* and *Halt*.
10. Properly execute *Change Step March*.
11. Properly execute *Rear March*.
12. Properly execute *At Ease March* and *Route Step March*.
13. Properly execute *Half Step March*.
14. Properly execute *Mark Time March*.
15. Properly execute *Right Step March* and *Left Step March*.
16. Properly execute *Backward March*.
17. Properly execute *Double Time March*.
18. Properly execute a *Face in Marching* to the Left and Right.

## A1. Introduction to Drill



The purpose of drill is to enable a commander or noncommissioned officer to move his unit from one place to another in an orderly manner; to aid in disciplinary training by instilling habits of precision and response to the leader's orders; and to provide for the development of all Soldiers in the practice of commanding troops.

TC 3-21.5 Drill & Ceremonies

This quote from the Army's Drill & Ceremonies Manual tells us why the Army teaches its Cadets Drill & Ceremonies. Drill is one of the main tools we use to develop leadership in Cadets. On the drill field, the individual learns to participate as a member of a team, and to appreciate the need for discipline. The Cadet learns to respond to authority and to follow orders promptly and precisely. In a drilling unit, individuals learn that their actions affect the success of the unit. Drill and ceremonies enables us to progress from the simple to the complex in a very deliberate way. We start with the position of Attention, then add layer upon layer of individual, squad, platoon, company, and higher maneuvers to our capabilities.

Once you master the foundations of drill, you can then build your leadership toolbox. You first start to lead by example, to look out for your peers and subordinates and guide them to what 'right' looks like. You gradually become a leader by progressing to higher positions of responsibility. As a squad leader, you must lead by example, know how to perform the commands that are given, and be the 'front' of your squad. When commanding your squad outside of the platoon, you must learn how to give commands properly, to correct errors and to praise what's done right. You learn to teach others and to bring them up to your standard. As a platoon sergeant, you take reports, give commands, teach your platoon, and supervise subordinate (squad) leaders. As you move up in the chain of command, you keep learning more complex movements, and are in charge of more and more Cadets. If you are the top of your peer group, you may end up as a Brigade Commander, running an entire review ceremony. Drill and ceremonies allows you to keep learning as you build your skills and capabilities, and to use what you learn to lead others on the drill field.

For most Cadets, drilling is fun. It includes you as part of a team and gives Cadets something to work together on, to have to practice to get better, and to compete against other units. It's different from what other students in school are doing, and it's a great way to show off what you know and can do! For most cadets, it's more fun to learn outside the classroom and doing rather than just taking in knowledge.

#### Why We Drill:

- |                                |                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ✓ Ceremonial purposes          | ✓ Pride               |
| ✓ Teamwork                     | ✓ Attention to Detail |
| ✓ Discipline                   | ✓ Esprit de Corps     |
| ○ Immediate Response to Orders | ✓ Leadership          |
| ✓ Confidence                   |                       |

## Reference Materials:

Instructors and Cadets are encouraged to access the source documents that lay out the standards for Army drill. Only by knowing what the actual manual says will you become an expert in drill. Take some time to read the standards and watch videos of cadets or soldiers performing the movements you're working on. Your best reference is our own Drill and Ceremonies Manual because it specifically addresses drill in the California Cadet Corps.

- CR 3-21.5. Drill and Ceremonies (CACC). <https://cacadets.org/Documents/Regulations>
- Fort Jackson Army Individual Drill Videos: <https://vimeo.com/channels/524805>

## A2. Some Rules and Background

Most individual drill movements are done from the position of Attention, but rest positions may be executed from most formal to least formal rest positions without calling the unit back to Attention.

**Two-part commands.** Most drill commands have two parts: the Preparatory Command and the Command of Execution. Neither part is a command by itself.

- The **Preparatory Command** states the movement to be carried out and prepares the Cadet for its execution – it tells the Cadet what he/she is going to do. In **Right, FACE**, the Preparatory Command is **Right**. No other command starts with **Right** as a Preparatory Command, so Cadets know they'll be executing a *Right Face*, and can mentally prepare to do that.
- The **Command of Execution** tells when the movement is to be done. In **Right, FACE**, the Command of Execution is **FACE**. When the command **FACE** is given, Cadets execute a *Right Face*.

The instructor gives the command **AS YOU WERE** to revoke a preparatory command that he/she has given. The command **AS YOU WERE** must be given before the command of execution. The instructor cannot cancel the command of execution with **AS YOU WERE** once they've given the command of execution. If the instructor gives an improper command (for example, **Right, FACE** when the Cadet are not at the position of Attention), Cadets execute the movement in the best manner possible (quickly come to Attention and execute a Right Face).

**Combined Commands.** In some commands, the Preparatory Command and the Command of Execution are combined. For example, **FALL IN, AT EASE**, and **REST** are Combined Commands. The Cadet executes the command as soon as it is given. These commands aren't as precise as two-part commands.

**Cadence.** Cadence is the timing of commands and marching. Different cadences have names and a designated number of steps per minute. We commonly use two cadences:

- **Quick Time** is the most common cadence. It is used for drill commands, and for executing most movements. Quick Time is 120 steps per minute, or two steps per second.
- **Double Time** is used in running. It is 180 steps per minute.

The cadence of a command is Quick Time. The commander gives the preparatory command, pauses, then gives the command of execution. The timing is always the same (Quick Time), so Cadets know when the command of execution is coming, and a unit is able to execute the command together at the same time. Understanding the timing of commands is an important part of drilling.



**Left (pause),**

***Seconds:***

**One and**



**FACE**

**Two**

***(immediately do first count – ONE)***

**and**



***(then second count – TWO)***

**Three**

**By-the-Numbers** is used when Cadets are first learning to drill, particularly with stationary commands. By-the-Numbers can also be used very effectively for multiple-step commands with the manual of arms. It is not usually done with marching commands. It is a training tool that helps the instructor ensure that Cadets are performing the command correctly. The command to start By-the-Numbers is ***By-the-Numbers***. The instructor then pauses, then gives the command he/she wants the Cadets to execute. For example:

***By-the-Numbers, Left, FACE***

On the command of execution (**FACE**), the Cadets execute Count One of *Left FACE* (the pivot – shown above in the middle photo). The instructor views the Cadets who are frozen in this intermediate position and makes any corrections necessary. **NOTE:** Some instructors incorrectly give the command followed by **Ready, ONE** for the first count. If that's how you learned By-the-Numbers, you need to re-learn it correctly! The first count of the movement is executed at the command of execution.

Once the instructor is satisfied that all necessary corrections have been made, he/she commands:

***Ready, TWO***

On the command of execution **TWO**, the Cadets execute the second step of the movement. Any further steps are done in this same way (i.e. **Ready, THREE**).

**KEY POINT:** All commands are done at By-the-Numbers until the command Without-the-Numbers is given. You do NOT keep giving the command **By-the-Numbers**.

When the instructor wants to end doing the movements step-by-step, he/she gives the command ***Without-the-Numbers*** (pause), and the next command.

**In Cadence** is another training tool instructors can use to help Cadets execute movements together at the correct cadence. Like By-the-Numbers, it is best used with stationary movements and rifle manual of arms. The command to start In Cadence is **In Cadence** (pause), followed by the drill command.

### In Cadence, Left, FACE

In quick time, Cadets execute the command on the command of execution and simultaneously (at the same time) count out loud (we call this Sounding Off) **ONE**; as Cadets execute the second count, they sound off **TWO**. The instructor will generally practice the commands using In Cadence until the unit starts executing the movement and sounding off together as one team.

NOTE: In some places (including in the Fort Jackson drill videos), the instructor has the students sound off with “In Cadence” when the command is given, and each time the command is given. This may be common, but it is not by the book. California Cadet Corps Cadets won’t repeat that command.

Like By-the-Numbers, Cadets continue doing all commands In Cadence until the instructor gives the command to stop: **Without Cadence**. The instructor does NOT keep repeating the command **In Cadence** for each command he/she gives. To stop In Cadence, the instructor commands Without Cadence (pause), then the next command. Cadets execute the command without sounding off.

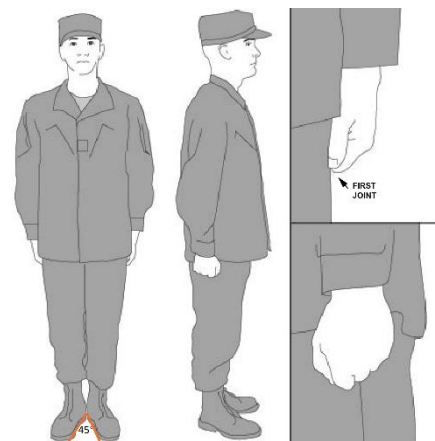
Instructors can use both By-the-Numbers and In Cadence together if they want to check performance and bring the execution of the team together. The instructor would command **By-the Numbers and In Cadence, Left, FACE**. Cadets would execute step one of Left Face and sound off **ONE**. After making any necessary corrections, the instructor commands **Ready, TWO**. Cadets execute step two and sound off **TWO**. The instructor could stop both at the same time with Without-the-Numbers and Without Cadence, (pause), then the next command; or he/she could stop one or the other. If the instructor says **Without-the Numbers, Right, FACE**, Cadets would execute a Right Face at quick time, sounding off the steps **ONE, TWO**. The instructor has to give the command to end either or both methods for the Cadets to stop doing it.

## A3. Attention and Rests

### ATTENTION

There are two commands used to put Cadets at the **Position of Attention**:

- **FALL IN** is used to assemble a formation (you’ll learn more about this in Squad Drill)
- The two-part command for *Attention* is used to bring Cadets to Attention from a rest position. The preparatory command is the element that is drilling. For example, **Squad, ATTENTION**.
- To assume the position of Attention, bring the heels together sharply on line, with the toes pointing out equally, forming a 45-degree angle. Rest the weight of the body evenly on the heels and balls of both feet. Keep the legs straight without locking the knees. Hold the body erect with the hips level, chest lifted, and arched, and the shoulders square.





- Keep the head erect and face straight to the front with the chin drawn in so that alignment of the head and neck is vertical.
- Let the arms hang straight without stiffness. Curl the fingers so that the tips of the thumbs are alongside and touching the first (counted from the knuckle) joint of the index fingers. Keep the thumbs straight along the seams of the trouser leg with the first joint (counted from the knuckle) of the fingers touching the trousers.
- Remain silent and do not move unless otherwise directed.

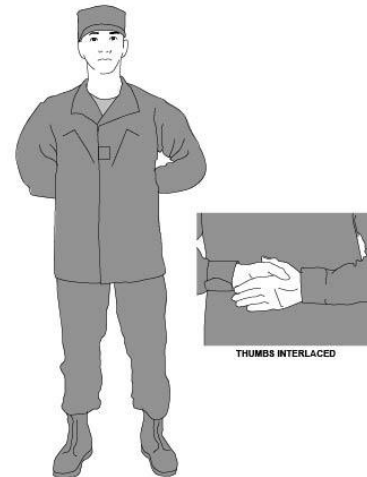
**NOTE:** Be careful not to “lock” your knees. This means putting them in full extension so they are completely straight. This can impede proper blood flow from the legs and cause you to faint.

### REST POSITIONS AT THE HALT

There are four rest positions:

- *Parade Rest*
- *Stand At Ease*
- *At Ease*
- *Rest*

All the rest positions can be commanded from the *Position of Attention*. *Parade Rest* is only executed from the *Position of Attention*. *At Ease* or *Rest* may be executed from the *Position of Attention*, *Stand At Ease*, or from each other.



**PARADE REST.** The command for this movement is ***Parade, REST***. On the command of execution **REST**, move the left foot about **10 inches** to the left of the right foot. Keep the legs straight without locking the knees, resting the weight of the body equally on the heels and balls of the feet.

Simultaneously, place the hands at the small of the back and centered on the belt. Keep the fingers of both hands extended (straight) and joined (all together with no gaps between them), interlocking the thumbs so that the palm of the right hand is outward.

**STAND AT EASE.** The command for this movement is ***Stand at, EASE***. On the command of execution **EASE**, execute *Parade Rest*, but turn the head and eyes directly toward the person in charge of the formation. Other than following the movements of the instructor/commander, no other movement is allowed – it’s like being at *Parade Rest* with your head turned.

**AT EASE.** The command for this movement is ***AT EASE*** (a combined command). On the command **AT EASE**, the Cadet may move; however he/she must remain standing and silent with his/her right foot in place. The Cadet usually assumes a relaxed form of *Parade Rest* (feet about 10 inches apart, hands clasped behind back, sometimes relaxed and lower than belt level) unless otherwise moving.

**REST.** The command for this movement is **REST** (a combined command). On the command **REST**, the Cadet may move, talk, or drink unless otherwise directed. He/she must remain standing with his/her right foot in place. If not otherwise engaged, Cadets usually assume a relaxed form of *Parade Rest* when at *Rest*.



When at the positions of *Stand At Ease*, *At Ease*, or *Rest*, and given the preparatory command for the *Attention*, Cadets immediately assume **Parade Rest**. If you're already at *Attention*, stay there.

#### A4. Facing Movements

**FACING AT THE HALT.** Five facing movements can be executed from the *Position of Attention*: **Left (Right), FACE, Half Left (Half Right), FACE, and About, FACE.**

**NOTE:** *Half Left (Half Right), FACE* should only be used in situations when a 90-degree facing movement would not face an element in the desired direction (for example, for a stationary element to face the direction of the flag to render honors reveille or retreat]).

Facing to the Flank is a two-count movement. The command is **Left, FACE** or **Right, FACE**.

The FLANK is the left or right side of the formation.

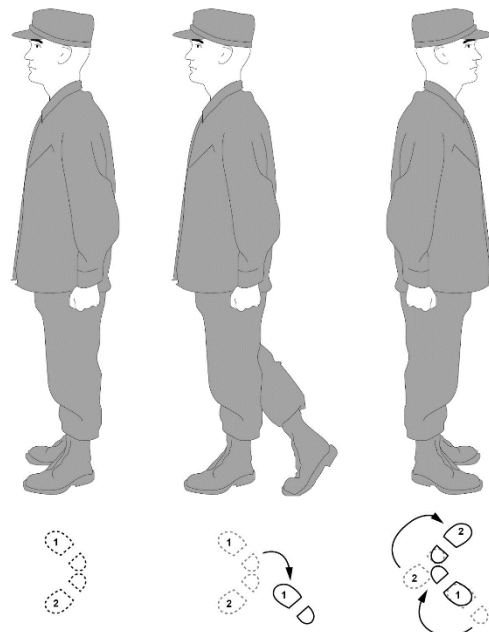
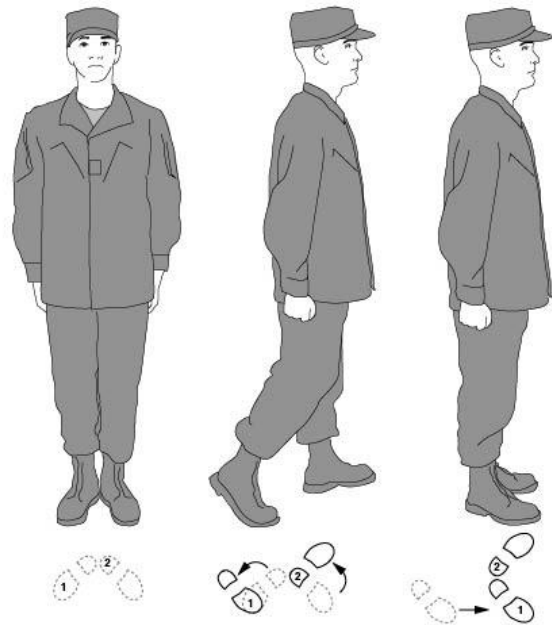
For **Left Face**: On the command of execution **FACE**, slightly raise the right heel and left toe, and turn 90 degrees to the left on the left heel, assisted by a slight pressure on the ball of the right foot. Keep the left leg straight without stiffness and allow the right leg to bend naturally.

On count two, place the right foot beside the left foot, resuming the *Position of Attention*. Arms remain at the sides, as in the *Position of Attention*, throughout this Movement.

For **Right Face**, slightly raise the left heel and right toe, and turn 90 degrees to the right on the right heel, assisted by a slight pressure on the ball of the left foot. Keep the right leg straight without stiffness and allow the left leg to bend naturally.

**ABOUT FACE.** Facing to the Rear is a two-count movement. The command is **About, FACE**. On the command of execution **FACE**, move the toe of the right foot to a point touching the ground about half the length of the foot to the rear and slightly to the left of the left heel. Rest most of the weight of the body on the heel of the left foot and allow the right knee to bend naturally.

On count two, turn to the right 180 degrees on the left heel and ball of the right foot, resuming the *Position of Attention*. Arms remain at the sides, as in the *Position of Attention*, throughout this movement.



### A5. Saluting

The *Hand Salute* is a one-count movement. The command is **Present, ARMS**. The *Hand Salute* may be executed while marching. When marching, only the Cadet in charge of the formation salutes and acknowledges salutes. When double-timing, an individual Cadet must come to *Quick Time* before saluting. When approaching an officer, you initiate your salute about six paces away from them.

When wearing a hat with a visor, like a ball cap, utility cap, or service cap (with or without glasses), on the command of execution **ARMS**, raise the right hand sharply, fingers and thumb extended and joined, palm facing down, and place the tip of the right index finger on the rim of the visor slightly to the right of the right eye. The outer edge of the hand is barely canted downward so that neither the back of the hand nor the palm is clearly visible from the front. The hand and wrist are straight, the elbow inclined slightly forward, and the upper arm horizontal.

When wearing headgear without a visor, or no hat, and not wearing glasses, execute the *Hand Salute* in the same manner as previously described, except touch the tip of the right index finger to the forehead near and slightly to the right of the right eyebrow.

When wearing a hat without a visor, or no hat, and wearing glasses, execute the *Hand Salute* in the same manner as previously described, except touch the tip of the right index finger to the right front edge on the glasses.



Saluting with glasses



Saluting with a billed cap

Saluting with no hat brim

Saluting with no hat brim

*Order Arms* from the *Hand Salute* is a one-count movement. The command is **Order, ARMS**. On the command of execution **ARMS**, return the hand sharply to the side, resuming the *Position of Attention*. When reporting or rendering courtesy to an individual, turn the head and eyes toward 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 (six paces) and terminated upon acknowledgment. You can find more information on saluting and reporting in lessons M8/A4-A6.

### A6. Basic Marching

This basic marching information pertains to all marching movements. In this section, unless explained otherwise, assume you're marching as part of a Squad.

You must be at the *Position of Attention* to initiate all marching movements executed from the *Halt*.

Except for *Route Step March* and *At Ease March*, all marching movements are executed while marching at *Attention*. Marching at *Attention* is the combination of the *Position of Attention* and being in step.

When executed from the *Halt*, all steps except *Right Step* begin with the left foot.

For short-distance marching movements, the instructor may designate the number of steps forward, backward, or sideward by giving the appropriate command: ***One step to the right (left), MARCH***; or, ***Two steps backward (forward), MARCH***. On the command of execution **MARCH**, step off with the appropriate foot, and halt automatically after completing the number of steps designated. Unless otherwise specified, when directed to execute steps forward, the steps will be 24-inch steps.

**NOTE:** The Army marches at a 30-inch step. For most Cadets, this is not feasible due to body size and length of leg; therefore, the ***California Cadet Corps sets the standard step as 24-inches, and the half step, side step, and backward steps to 12-inches.***

All marching movements are executed in the cadence of *Quick Time* (120 steps per minute), except the 24-inch step, which may also be executed in the cadence of 180 steps per minute on the command ***Double Time, MARCH***.

A step is the prescribed distance from one heel to the other heel of a marching Cadet.

All 12-inch steps are executed for a short distance only.

### **The 24-Inch Step:**

To march with a 24-inch step from the *Halt*, the command is ***Forward, MARCH***. On the preparatory command ***Forward***, shift the weight of the body to the right foot without noticeable movement. On the command of execution **MARCH**, step forward 24 inches with the left foot and continue marching with 24-inch steps, keeping the head and eyes fixed to the front. The arms swing in a natural motion, without exaggeration and without bending at the elbows, approximately 9 inches straight to the front and 6 inches straight to the rear of the trouser seams. Keep the fingers curled as in the *Position of Attention* so that the fingers just clear the trousers.

To halt while marching, the command ***Squad, HALT*** is given. The preparatory command ***Squad*** is given as either foot strikes the ground as long as the command of execution **HALT** is given the next time that **same foot** strikes the ground. The *Halt* is executed in two counts. After **HALT** is commanded, take one more step and then bring the trail foot alongside the lead foot, assuming the *Position of Attention* and terminating the movement.

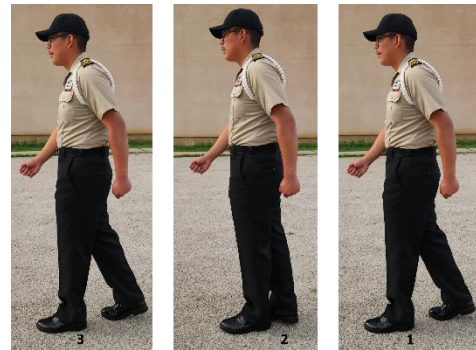
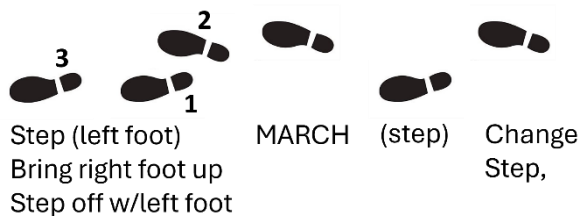


### Squad, (step) - HALT- 1 (step) 2 (stop)

(Step 2 is bringing the trailing foot to meet the forward foot)

#### A7. Change Step

This movement is executed automatically whenever a Cadet finds him/herself out of step with all other members of the formation. It is only executed while marching forward with a 24-inch step. To change step, the command **Change Step, MARCH** is given as the right foot strikes the ground. On the command of execution **MARCH**, take one more step with the left foot, then in one count place the right toe near the heel of the left foot and step off again with the left foot. The arms swing naturally.



#### A8. Marching to the Rear

This movement is used to change the direction of a marching element 180 degrees. It is only executed while marching forward with a 24-inch step. To *March to the Rear*, the command **Rear, MARCH** is given as the right foot strikes the ground. On the command of execution **MARCH**, take one more step with the left foot, pivot 180 degrees to the right on the balls of both feet, and step off in the new direction taking a 24-inch step with the trail foot. Do not allow the arms to swing outward while turning.

#### A9. Rest Movement, 24-Inch Step

Rest movements with the 24-inch step include *At Ease March* and *Route Step March*.

**At Ease March.** The command **At Ease, MARCH** is given as either foot strikes the ground. On the command of execution **MARCH**, the Cadet is no longer required to retain cadence; however, silence and the approximate interval and distance are maintained. **Quick Time, MARCH** and **Route Step, MARCH** are the only commands that can be given while marching at ease.

**Route Step March.** *Route Step March* is executed exactly the same as *At Ease March* except that the Cadet may drink from his canteen and talk.

**Interval** is the amount of space between individuals side by side.

**Distance** is the amount of space between individuals from front to rear.

**NOTE:** To change the direction of march while marching at *Route Step* or *At Ease March*, the commander informally directs the lead element to turn in the desired direction. Before precision movements may be executed, the unit must resume marching in cadence. The troops automatically resume marching at *Attention* on the command **Quick Time, MARCH**, as the commander reestablishes the cadence by counting for eight steps. If necessary, Cadets individually execute change step to get back in step with the unit.

#### A10. The 12-Inch Step, Forward/Half Step

Because we have adjusted the standard step for Cadets to 24-inches, we have also adjusted the *Half Step*; instead of using the Army's 15-inch *Half Step*, we use a 12-inch *Half Step*. Use the following procedures to execute the 12-inch step, forward/half step.

To march with a 12-inch step from the *Halt*, the command is **Half step, MARCH**. On the preparatory command **Half Step**, shift the weight of the body to the right foot without noticeable movement. On the command of execution **MARCH**, step forward 12 inches with the left foot and continue marching with 12-inch steps. The arms swing as in marching with a 24-inch step.

To alter the march to a 12-inch step while marching with a 24-inch step, the command is **Half Step, MARCH**. This command may be given as either foot strikes the marching surface. On the command of execution **MARCH**, take one more 24-inch step and then begin marching with a 12-inch step. The arms swing as in marching with a 24-inch step.

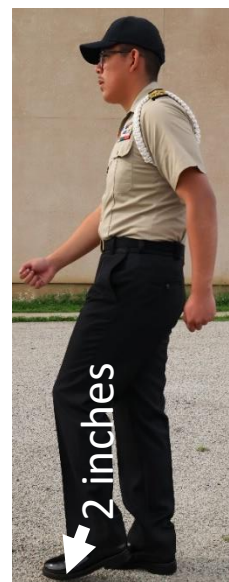
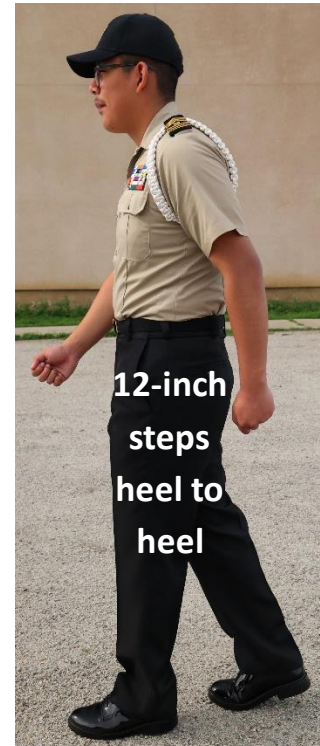
To resume marching with a 24-inch step, the command **Forward, MARCH** is given as either foot strikes the marching surface. On the command of execution **MARCH**, take one more 12-inch step and then begin marching with a 24-inch step.

The *Halt* while marching at the *Half Step* is executed in two counts, the same as the *Halt* from the 24-inch step.

While marching at the *Half Step*, the only commands that may be given are: **Mark Time, MARCH; Forward, MARCH; Normal Interval, MARCH; and HALT**.

#### A11. Marching in Place

To march in place, the command **Mark Time, MARCH** is given as either foot strikes the ground and only while marching with a 24-inch or 12-inch step forward. On the command of execution **MARCH**, take one more step, bring the trailing foot alongside the leading foot, and begin to march in place. Raise each foot (alternately) 2 inches off the ground; the arms swing naturally, as in marching with a 24-inch step forward. Take care not to speed up the cadence while marching in place – it's still 120 steps per minute.





**NOTE:** While marking time in formation, the Cadet adjusts position to ensure proper alignment. The proper distance from front to rear between Cadets while marching is one arm's length plus 6 inches (approximately 40 inches). The proper interval between Cadets from side to side is one arm's length (or 4-inches when at *Close Interval*).

To resume marching with a 24-inch step, the command **Forward, MARCH** is given as either foot strikes the ground. On the command of execution **MARCH**, take one more step in place and then step off with a 24-inch step.

**Alignment** is the arrangement of elements in a straight line. In drill, it consists of *Dress and Cover*.

**Dress** is the alignment of elements side by side (usually to the right).

**Cover** is the alignment of elements from front to rear.

The *Halt* from *Mark Time* is executed in two counts, the same as the *Halt* from the 24-inch step.

#### A12. The 12-Inch Step, Right/Left

To keep in line with adjusting the size of our steps to meet the shorter legs of our Cadets, we also adjust the side step to 12-inches. To march with a *12-Inch Step to the Right or Left*, use the following procedures:

To march with a *12-Inch Step Right*, the command is **Right Step, MARCH**. The command is given only while at the halt. On the preparatory command of **Right Step**, shift the weight of the body without noticeable movement onto the left foot. On the command of execution **MARCH**, bend the right knee slightly and raise the right foot only high enough to allow freedom of movement. Place the right foot 12 inches to the right of the left foot, and then move the left foot (keeping the left leg straight) alongside the right foot as in the *Position of Attention*. Do not scrape the left foot across the ground while moving it. Continue this movement, keeping the arms at the sides as in the *Position of Attention*. To march to the left, execute the same movements starting with the left foot.

To halt when executing *Right or Left Step*, the command is **Squad, HALT**. This movement is executed in two counts. The preparatory command is given when the heels are together; the command of execution **HALT** is given the next time the heels are together. On the command of execution **HALT**, take one more step with the lead foot and then place the trailing foot alongside the lead foot, resuming the *Position of Attention*.

#### A13. The 12-Inch Step, Backward

To keep in line with adjusting the size of our steps to meet the shorter legs of our Cadets, we also adjust the backward step to 12-inches. To march backward using the 12-inch step, use the following procedures:

To march with a *12-Inch Step Backward*, the command is **Backward, MARCH**. The command is given only while at the *Halt*. On the preparatory command **Backward**, shift the weight of the body without noticeable movement onto the right foot. On the command of execution **MARCH**, take a 12-inch step backward with the left foot and continue marching backward with 12-inch steps. The arms swing naturally. **NOTE:** Correct armswing while marching backward does not come easily to some. 'Natural'

means that when the left foot is back, the right arm is back, and vice versa. You may have to practice this, or focus on it during training.

The *Halt* from *Backward March* is executed in two counts, the same as the *Halt* from the 24-inch step.

#### A14. The 24-Inch Step, Double Time

To keep in line with adjusting the size of our steps to meet the shorter legs of our Cadets, we also adjust the Double Time step; to 24-inches. To *Double-Time* using the 24-inch step, use the following procedures:

To march in the cadence of 180 steps per minute with a 24-inch step, the command is **Double Time, MARCH**. It may be commanded while at the *Halt* or while marching at *Quick Time* with a 24-inch step.

When at the *Halt* and the preparatory command **Double Time** is given, shift the weight of the body to the right foot without noticeable movement. On the command of execution **MARCH**, raise the forearms to a horizontal position, with the fingers and thumbs closed, knuckles out, and simultaneously step off with the left foot. Continue to march with 24-inch steps at the cadence of **Double Time**. The arms swing naturally to the front and rear with the forearms kept horizontal. Guides, when at *Sling Arms*, will *Double-Time* with their weapons at *Sling Arms* upon receiving the directive **GUIDE ON LINE**.

When marching with a 24-inch step in the cadence of *Quick Time*, the command **Double Time, MARCH** is given as either foot strikes the marching surface. On the command of execution **MARCH**, take one more 24-inch step at *Quick Time*, and step off with the trailing foot, double-timing as previously described.

To resume marching with a 24-inch step at *Quick Time*, the command **Quick time, MARCH** is given as either foot strikes the marching surface. On the command of execution **MARCH**, take two more 24-inch steps at *Double Time*, lower the arms to the sides, and resume marching with a 24-inch step at *Quick Time*.

**NOTE:** *Quick Time*, *Column Half Left (Right)*, and *Column Left (Right)* are the only movements that can be executed while double-timing. Armed troops must be at *Port Arms* before the command **Double Time, MARCH** is given.

#### A15. Facing in Marching

*Facings in Marching* from the *Halt* are important parts of the following movements: alignments, column movements, inspecting Cadets in ranks, and changing from *Normal Interval* to *Double Interval* or *Double Interval* to *Normal Interval*.

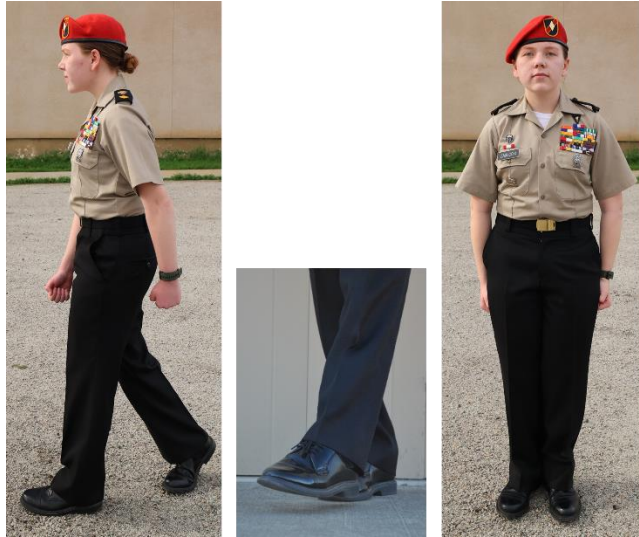
For instructional purposes only, the command **Face to the Right in Marching, MARCH** or **Face to the Left in Marching, MARCH** may be used to teach the individual to execute the movement properly. On the preparatory command **Face to the Right in Marching**, shift the weight of the body without noticeable movement onto the right foot. On the command of execution **MARCH**, pivot to the right on the ball of the right foot (90 degrees) and step off to the right with the left foot. Execute the pivot and step in one count by swinging the left foot over the stationary right foot, and continue marching in the new direction. On the preparatory command **Face to the Left in Marching**, shift the weight of the body



without noticeable movement onto the right foot. On the command of execution **MARCH**, pivot to the left on the ball of the right foot (90 degrees) and step off to the left with the left foot. Execute the pivot and step in one count, and continue marching in the new direction. March with normal armswing.

*Facing to the Half-Right or Half-Left in Marching from the Halt* is executed in the same manner as *Facing to the Right or Left in Marching from a Halt*, except the facing movement is made at a 45-degree angle to the right or left.

Right:



Left:

