



DRILL & CEREMONIAL

RECRUIT

Australian
Air Force Cadets
Cadet / Instructor Notes

Rewrite dated 20 February 2007

DRILL & CEREMONIAL RECRUIT (DCR)
(11 PERIODS)

DCR 1 **Introduction to Drill and Ceremonial** **AL: B/2** **Period(s):**
1

- a. State the aim of drill.
- b. State the possible hazards associated with drill:
 - (1) Standing to attention for extended periods
 - (2) Physical limitations and illness of cadets
 - (3) Environmental hazards
 - (4) Use of appropriate footwear and clothing.
- c. State the basic drill terminology.

DCR 2 **Turns at the Halt** **AL: 2** **Period(s):**
2

Practise the following Drill movements:

- a. Practice the positions of attention, stand-at-ease and stand easy.
- b. Right, Left and About turn at the halt.
- c. Incline at the halt.
- d. Salute to the front at the halt.

DCR 3 **Falling in and Dismissing a Flight** **AL: 2** **Period(s):**
1

Practise the following Drill movements:

- a. Fall in as a Flight.
- b. Right and Left dress/eyes front.
- c. Number as a Flight.
- d. Sizing a Flight.
- e. Dismiss and break off as a Flight without an officer present.

DCR 4 **Open and Close Order March** **AL: 2** **Period(s):**
1

Practise the following Drill movements:

- a. Open and Close Order March.
- b. Right and Left dress in the Open Order.

- c. Right and Left Close March
- d. Take paces forward and backwards.

DCR 5 Basic Marching
3

AL: 2

Period(s):

Practice the following drill movements:

- a. Correct position when marching
- b. March in quick time
- c. Halt from marching in quick time
- d. Leave and join ranks individually
- e. Wheel in flight formation in threes.
- f. Eyes right/left on the march.
- g. Change step in quick time.
- h. Dismiss as a flight with an officer present.

DCR 6 Squadron Daily Parade
0

Period(s):

Participate in a Squadron Daily Parade.

DCR 7 Practice DCR 1 – 6
2+

Period(s):

DCR 8 Practical Assessment
1

Period(s):

Cadets are to be provided with feedback about their DC performance. No grades are allocated for this subject.

DEFINITIONS

Alignment	Any straight line on which a body of cadets is formed, or is to form.
Column	Units on parallel and successive alignments at a distance from each other equal to their own frontage plus 10 paces.
Column, Close	Flights or squadrons in column with distance to suit requirements. If specified distances have not been ordered, the distance between flights is to be 15 paces.
Column of Route	Flights, squadrons, etc, formed up in a column which has no more than three cadets abreast at any part, including officers and supernumeraries.
	The normal formation for a unit, etc, marching over a distance.
Column of Threes	Flights, squadrons, etc, formed up facing a flank in sections of threes, officers and supernumeraries retaining their position as in line.
Depth	The space occupied by a body of cadets from front to rear.
Distance	The space between cadets measured from front to rear, from heel to heel, in the case of flights, etc, the distance is measured from the heels of the cadets of the front rank of one flight, to the heels of the cadets of the front rank of the flight next in succession. The distance between units in formation is to be measured in paces of 75 cm.
Dressing	The act of covering front to rear on a frontage of one.
Drill	The means whereby a body of cadets is controlled and directed efficiently through the executive command or signal of one cadet.
File	Three cadets covering front to rear on a frontage of one.
File, Single	Any number of cadets covering front to rear on a frontage of one.
File, Blank	A file without a centre or rear rank cadet or without a centre rank cadet. A blank file is always the second file from the left.
Flank	The right or left of a rank or body of cadets in a line.
Flank, Directing	The flank by which cadets or units take up and maintain dressing.
Flight	A body of cadets under the control of one person.
Form, Right or Left	Changing direction without changing formation.
Form Flight	Changing formation without changing direction, ie from section of threes to 'In-Line'.
Frontage	The extent of ground covered by the cadets of a formation.
Incline	A diagonal movement of 45° to the left or right at the halt or when marching.

Interval - In Line	The lateral space between the cadets of a flight on the same alignment is 105 cm.
Interval - in Threes	The lateral space between the cadets in threes is 75 cm.
Line	A number of cadets, flights, etc, formed on the same alignment.
Marker	An cadet on whom a flight or unit take up position.
Order, Close	The formation of a flight in two or three ranks, at a distance from each rank of two paces of 75 cm each, and in the case of the latter, one pace of 75 cm.
Order, Open	When in three ranks, the distance between each rank is three paces of 75 cm each. When in two ranks the distance between the ranks is four paces of 75 cm each.
Pace	The distance covered from one foot to another measured from heel to heel when on the move, normally 75 cm.
Pause	The period of time between successive drill movements.
Rank	A line of cadets, side by side on one alignment.
Squadron	Two or more flights.
Supernumerary	Any non-executive officer, warrant officer or senior non-commissioned officer of a flight.
Supernumerary Rank	An extra rank or ranks composed of supernumerary officers, warrant officers and senior non-commissioned officers formed up two paces in the rear of the rear rank of the flight, etc. When in line the supernumeraries are evenly distributed on either side of the flight sergeant of each flight. When in column of route, the distance is one pace behind the rear section of threes.
Wheel	A movement by which a body of cadets changes its direction on a fixed point normally through 90° .
Wing	Two or more squadrons.

WORDS OF COMMAND

COMMAND	QUICKTIME	SLOWTIME
'HALT' ground	Right foot coming to ground	Right foot touches
'LEFT TURN/INCLINE' ground	Right foot coming to ground	Right foot touches
'CHANGE STEP' ground	Right foot coming to ground	Right foot touches
'TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) SALUTE' ground	Left foot coming to ground	Left foot touches
'EYES RIGHT (LEFT)' ground	Left foot coming to ground	Left foot touches
'EYES FRONT' ground	Left foot coming to ground	Left foot touches
'RIGHT TURN/INCLINE' ground	Left foot coming to ground	Left foot touches
'ABOUT TURN' ground	Left foot coming to ground	Left foot touches
'MARKTIME' ground	Left foot coming to ground	Left foot touches
'FOR-WARD' ground	Left foot coming to ground	Left foot touches
'INTO SLOW TIME, SLOW MARCH'	Left foot coming to ground	
'INTO QUICK TIME, QUICK MARCH' ground		Left foot touches
'INTO DOUBLE TIME, DOUBLE MARCH'	Left foot coming to ground	
'STEP SHORT' ground	Left foot coming to ground	Left foot touches
'STEP OUT' ground	Left foot coming to ground	Left foot touches
'QUICK MARCH (FROM STEP OUT OR STEP SHORT)' ground	Left foot coming to ground	Left foot touches

LENGTH OF PACE

The length of pace, measured from heel to heel, for marching is as follows:

- | | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------|
| a. | Quick Time | 75 centimetres |
| b. | Slow Time | 75 centimetres |
| c. | Stepping Out | 85 centimetres |
| d. | Stepping Short | 50 centimetres |
| e. | Double Time | 100 centimetres |
| f. | Side Pace | 30 centimetres |

TIMING

The timing, in paces per minute, for marching is as follows:

- | | | |
|----|-------------|-----|
| a. | Quick Time | 116 |
| b. | Slow Time | 70 |
| c. | Double Time | 180 |
| d. | Side Pace | 116 |

DRILL & CEREMONIAL (DCR)
DCR 1 – INTRODUCTION TO DRILL & CEREMONIAL
1 PERIOD

1001. The aim of drill is to develop in the individual a sense of instinctive obedience which will assist a cadet at all times to carry out their duty. Drill, well rehearsed, closely supervised and demanding the highest precision is an exercise in obedience and alertness. In battle, the foundation of discipline based on drill has been proved again and again.

1002. Drill sets the standard for the execution of any duty, both for the individual and the unit and builds up a sense of confidence between commander and subordinate which is essential to morale.

Aims of Drill

1003. Is to build the following:

- a. Self discipline;
- b. Alertness;
- c. Instantaneous reflexes;
- d. Balance and body control;
- e. Instinctive and instant obedience to orders; and
- f. Good team work.

Instructor to State Hazards associated with Drill

Standing at attention for extended periods?

Physical limitations and illness of cadet?

Environmental hazards?

Use of appropriate footwear and clothing?

Words of Command

1004. Each command is divided into three parts as follows:

- a. The Prefix.** Commands are always prefixed with the word 'FLIGHT', 'SQUADRON', 'WING', etc, as appropriate. For example, a command would be 'FLIGHT, ATTEN-TION' or 'NO.1 FLIGHT, SHOULDER-ARMS';
- b. The Cautionary.** This part gives warning of the movement to be performed and precedes the executive. For example, in the command 'FLIGHT, ATTEN-TION', 'ATTEN' is the cautionary word of command; while 'SHOULDER' is the cautionary word in the command 'NO.1 FLIGHT, SHOULDER-ARMS';
- c. The Executive.** The executive is the signal for the movement to be carried out. It is to be sharp and of a sharper pitch than the cautionary. Using the previous examples, '-TION' and '-ARMS' respectively are the executive words in those commands

DRILL & CEREMONIAL RECRUIT (DCR)
DCR 2 – TURNS AT THE HALT
2 PERIODS

Flight Drill Without Arms:- At The Halt

2001. The purpose of flight drill at the halt is to enable a group of cadets to be assembled and controlled in an orderly and military like manner. Flight drill without arms at the halt is used to teach the initial movements which lead on to flight, squadron and wing drill movements both with and without arms.

Timing

2002. The pause between foot drill movements at the halt is equal to two beats in quick time.

The Position of Attention

2003. The position of attention is one of alertness in expectation of a word of command. Exactness of this position is of great importance. Attention is the position to be adopted when addressing or being addressed by a superior.

2004. The position of attention is as follows:

- a. heels together and in line;
- b. feet turned out making an angle of 45 degrees;
- c. knees straight;
- d. body erect and carried evenly over the thighs;
- e. weight of the body balanced evenly on both feet;
- f. shoulders square and drawn back and down (without straining or stiffening);
- g. back straight;
- h. body square to the front;
- i. chest forward in its normal position;
- j. arms hanging straight from the shoulders and pressed close to the sides of the
- k. body with the elbows as straight as the natural bend of the arms will allow;
- l. wrists straight;
- m. hands lightly clenched;
- n. thumb to the front and resting lightly on the second joint of the forefinger;
- o. the thumb and backs of the fingers lightly touching the thighs with the thumb
- p. immediately behind the seam of the trousers;
- q. head erect, eyes open and steady, looking directly to the front at their own
- r. height; and
- s. breathing unrestricted.

2005. The position of attention is as shown in the figures below.



The Position of Stand at Attention

Stand at Ease from Attention

2006. The command is: '**STAND AT - EASE**'. On this command, bend the left knee and raise the left foot 15 centimetres from the ground, at the same time place it smartly 30 cm across to the left. The weight of the body is to rest evenly on both feet. At the same time move the arms smartly behind the back by the shortest route. Place the back of the right hand in the palm of the left hand, fingers straight, thumbs crossed right over left. The arms are straight with the fingers pointing down. Although this is a slightly more relaxed position than that of attention, no movement is permitted.

2007. If the wearing of equipment makes it impractical to place the hands behind the back then they are to be held at the sides. Similarly, when bayonets are worn and rifles are not required to be carried or when articles are carried in the hands, the arms are to be held to the sides. Books or similar items which can be carried in one hand are to be carried in the left hand.

2008. The position of stand at ease is as shown in the figures below:



Attention from Stand at Ease

2009. The command is: '**ATTEN - TION**'. On this command raise the left foot 15 centimetres and move it smartly to the right until the position of attention is resumed. At the same time bring the arms smartly to the side into the position of attention.

Position of Stand Easy

Stand Easy from Stand at Ease

2010. The command is: '**STAND - EASY**'. On this command a relaxed position may be adopted. (After two beats in quick time.) Movement of the head, arms and body is permitted. Slouching, talking or moving of the feet is not permitted.

Stand at Ease from Stand Easy

2011. On the command, '**FLIGHT, SQUADRON, etc**' the position of stand at ease is resumed.

Adjustment

2012. If a cadet is required to adjust their clothing, equipment, or person when standing at attention, they are to place their right foot smartly 30 cm to the rear (without changing the angle of the foot) before doing so. If standing at ease, they are to come to attention first.

Turning at the Halt

2013. Turning at the halt comprises three different types of turns. There is the right/left incline which is used when there is a need to turn 45° right/left; right/left turn which is a turn through 90° and the about turn which is a turn always to the right through 180° .

Turning Right at the Halt

2014. For instructional purposes this movement is divided into two parts for which the commands are:

- a. **'RIGHT TURN BY NUMBERS - ONE'**; and
- b. **'BY NUMBERS - TWO'**.

2015. On the command:

a. **'RIGHT TURN BY NUMBERS - ONE'**. Keep both knees straight and turn 90° to the right by pivoting on the right heel and the ball of the left foot, by raising the left heel and the right toe. During this movement, transfer the weight of the body on to the right foot. On completion of this movement, the right foot is flat on the ground, the left leg is to the rear with the heel raised, and the left foot is turned slightly inwards; and

b. **'BY NUMBERS - TWO'**. Bend the left knee and raise the left foot 15 cm from the ground, into the mark time position and then place the left foot sharply into the position of attention.

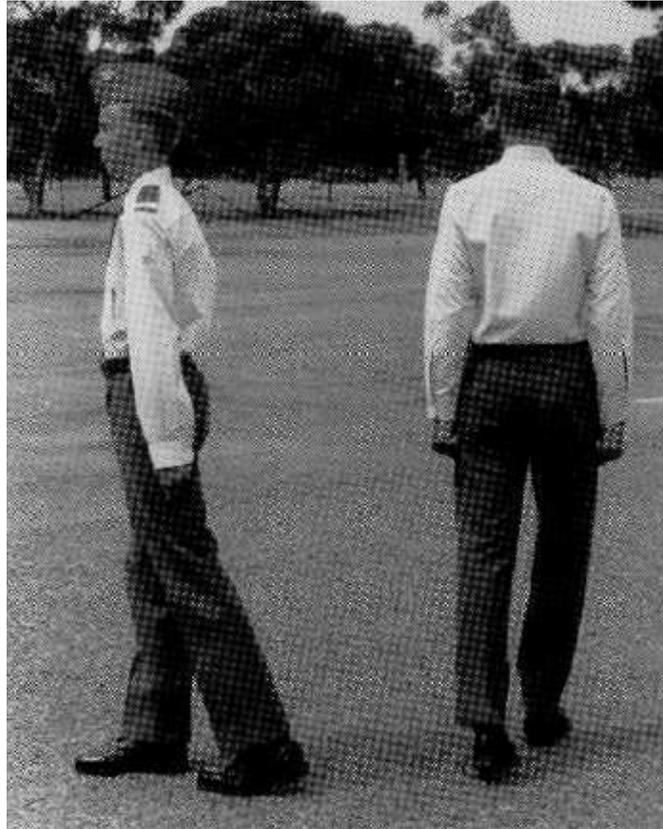
2015. When the right turn has been practiced and correctly accomplished the command, **'RIGHT - TURN'**, is used and the movement is completed as one movement with a pause of two beats in quick time between each part.

Left Turn

2016. The left turn and the left incline are exactly the same drill movements as for the right turn and incline, except that the turns are to the left and the feet are pivoted oppositely, e.g. keep both knees straight and turn 90° to the left by pivoting on the left heel and the ball of the right foot, by raising the right heel and left toe. The right foot is raised 15 cm from the ground and placed sharply into the position of attention.

About Turn

2017. The command is: **'ABOUT - TURN'**. The about turn is a similar movement to the right turn, except that the body pivots through 180° and the thighs are locked together.



About Turn

Inclines at the Halt

Right Incline

2018. The command is: '**RIGHT - INCLINE**'. The incline is the same movement as the right turn except that the body pivots through 45° .

Left Incline

2019. The left turn and the left incline are exactly the same drill movements as for the right turn and incline, except that the turns are to the left and the feet are pivoted oppositely, e.g. keep both knees straight and turn 45° to the left by pivoting on the left heel and the ball of the right foot, by raising the right heel and left toe. The right foot is raised 15 cm from the ground and placed sharply into the position of attention.

Saluting at the Halt

Saluting to the Front

2020. For instructional purposes the salute is divided into two distinct movements for which the commands are:

- a. '**TO THE FRONT SALUTE BY NUMBERS - ONE**';
- b. '**BY NUMBERS - TWO**'.

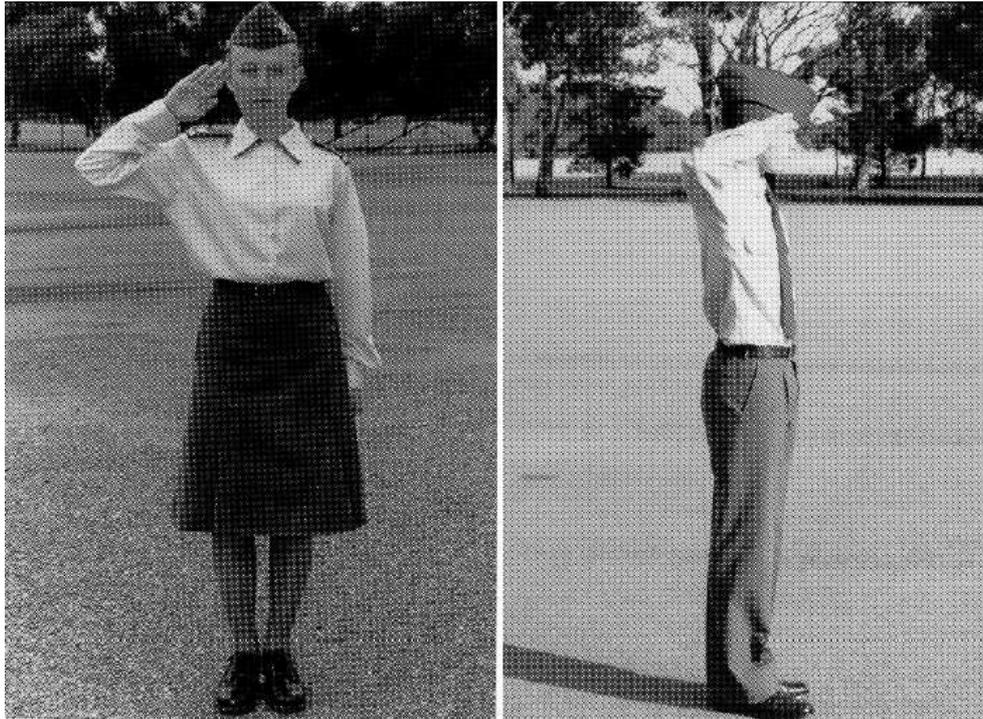
2021. On the command:

- a. '**TO THE FRONT SALUTE BY NUMBERS - ONE**'. At the position of attention raise the right arm in a circular motion at right angles to the body,

bringing the right hand to the head, wrist straight, palm to the front, fingers and thumb fully extended and close together. The elbow is in one and square with the right shoulder and the forefinger and second finger are to be in line with and 25 mm from the right eye;

- b. **'BY NUMBERS - TWO'**. Bring the right hand smartly down to the position of attention by the shortest possible way. The correct position of saluting to the front is shown in the following figures.

2022. To practice this movement, the command **'TO THE FRONT - SALUTE'** is given. On this command the flight executes both parts of the salute. A pause equal to two beats in quick time is observed at the salute position.



Salute to the front at the halt.

DRILL & CEREMONIAL RECRUIT (DCR)
DCR 3 – FALLING IN AS A FLIGHT
1 PERIOD

Forming Up

3001. The commands are: '**MARKER**' and '**FALL - IN**'.

- a. The marker is to be detailed and on the command '**MARKER**' the nominated airman moves out to a position three paces in front of the instructor, halts and stands at ease. The remainder of the flight is to be in the position of stand at ease;
- b. On the command '**FALL - IN**' the marker and the flight come to attention. The flight after a pause of two beats in quick time is to march out and form up on the left of the marker. The first cadet of the centre and rear ranks covers off behind the marker, each at the distance of one pace. Members of the front rank of the flight are to judge that they are one arm's length distance from the man to their immediate right. They are to turn their head and eyes to the right for this purpose and when judged in the correct position turn to the front. (The left arm is not to be raised.) The centre and rear ranks are to cover off the cadet in the front rank; and
- c. When the flight has covered off on the marker, the files are to stand at ease automatically in succession from the right, the last to file acting together. There is to be a pause equal to two beats in quick time between files.

Eyes Right

3002. This movement is taught at the halt because it is used as a form of salute. On these commands:

- a. '**EYES - RIGHT**'; and
- b. '**EYES - FRONT**'.

3003. This movement is taught at the halt because it is used as a form of salute. On these commands:

- a. '**EYES - RIGHT**'. Turn the head smartly to the right, eyes looking at their own height, or directly at the eyes of the person being saluted; and
- b. '**EYES - FRONT**'. Turn the head to the front and resume the position of attention.

Eyes Left

3004. The command is: '**EYES - LEFT**'. This movement is the same as the 'eyes right', except that the head is turned to the left.

Eyes Front

3005. The command is: '**EYES - FRONT**'. On this command turn the head and eyes smartly to the front. Bend the elbow slightly and return the arm smartly to the side without slapping the body and resume the position of attention.

Numbering a Flight

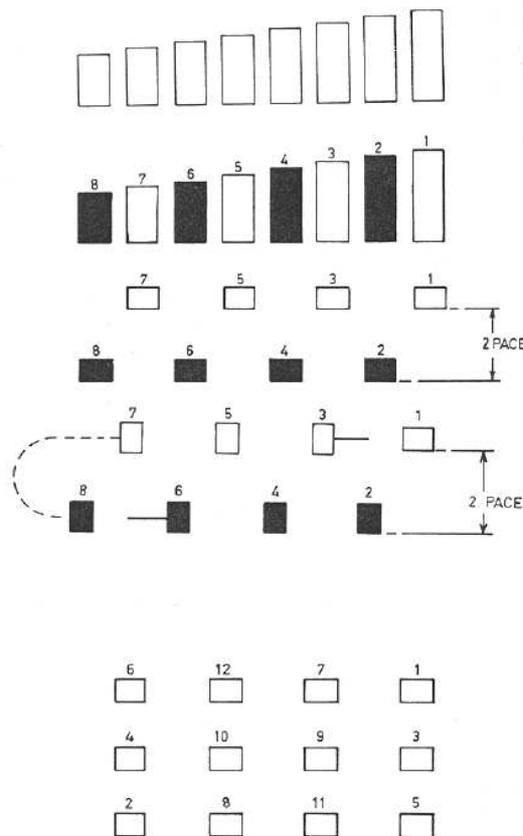
3006. The command is: '**FLIGHT - NUMBER**'. On this command the cadets of the front rank are to number off smartly from the right flank. The marker calls 'One', the

next cadet on the left calls 'Two' and so on. Each cadet as they calls out their number is to keep their head steady and their eyes to the front. The cadets in the centre and rear ranks are to take the number of the cadet they are covering in the front rank.

Sizing a Flight

3007. The members of a flight are sized so that the tallest cadets are on the flanks and the shortest cadets are in the centre, this is to give the flight a regular appearance. Normally the tallest cadet in the flight is the right marker.

3008. The following figures detail the correct procedure for sizing a flight.

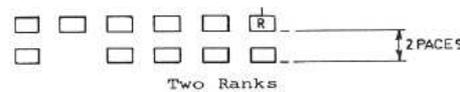
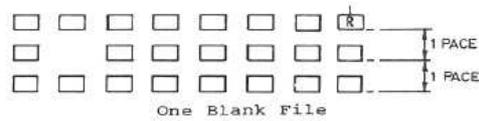
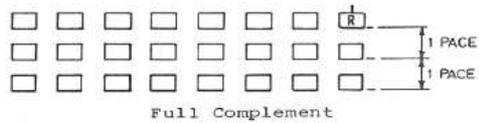


Number of Ranks to be Formed

3009. A flight is to form up as follows:

- a. Up to six cadets - One Rank
- b. Seven to eleven cadets - Two Ranks and
- c. Twelve or more cadets - Three Ranks

3010. The following figures show how the ranks are to be formed with differing numbers of personnel.



Formations of a Flight

3011. The commands are:

- a. **'TALLEST ON THE RIGHT, SHORTEST ON THE LEFT, IN SINGLE RANK, FALL - IN'**;
- b. **'FLIGHT - NUMBER'**;
- c. **'EVEN NUMBERS, TWO PACES BACKWARDS - MARCH'**;
- d. **'MARKER STAND FAST, RANKS RIGHT AND LEFT TURN'**; and
- e. **'FORM FLIGHT, QUICK - MARCH'**.

3012. On these commands:

- a. **'TALLEST ON THE RIGHT, SHORTEST ON THE LEFT, IN SINGLE RANK, FALL - IN'**. All members of the flight are to come to attention and with the exception of the marker, are to break off to the left and arrange themselves in one single rank on the left of the marker. They are to stand at attention, should to shoulder when they move into their correct size position;
- b. **'FLIGHT - NUMBER'**. The flight numbers from the right;
- c. **'EVEN NUMBERS, TWO PACES BACKWARDS - MARCH'**. On this command the odd numbers stand fast and the even numbers take two paces backwards;
- d. **'MARKER STAND FAST, RANKS RIGHT AND LEFT - TURN'**. On this command the front rank turns right and the rear rank turns left; and
- e. **'FORM FLIGHT, QUICK - MARCH'**. When the cadets move off the even numbers complete a right wheel and follow the odd numbers. The instructor indicates to each cadet whether he is to take up position in the front, centre or rear rank. When the members of the flight reach their nominated position they

turn left in sections of threes and cover off. The front rank members take up their position judging one arm's interval from the cadet to their right. Centre and rear ranks cover off the front rank.

By an NCO without an Officer Present.

3013. The command is: '**DIS - MISS**'. On this command the flight is to turn to the right and march smartly off. When the command is given on the parade ground all cadets are to march off in quick time maintaining their positions in the flight until reaching the edge of the parade ground and then disperse.

DRILL & CEREMONIAL RECRUIT (DCR)
DCR 4 – OPEN AND CLOSE ORDER MARCH
1 PERIOD

Opening and Closing March

Three Ranks

4001. A flight is placed at the open order for the purpose of inspections, rifle movements and instruction. The commands are:

- a. **'OPEN ORDER - MARCH'**; and
- b. **'CLOSE ORDER - MARCH'**.

4002. On the commands:

- a. **'OPEN ORDER - MARCH'**. The cadet of the front rank step forward two paces in quick time starting with the left foot. The cadets of the rear rank step back two paces starting with the left foot;
- b. **'CLOSE ORDER - MARCH'**. The cadet of the front rank step back two paces in quick time starting with the left foot. The cadets of the rear rank step forward two paces in quick time starting with the left foot; and
- c. The centre rank stands fast for both movements.

4003. During the opening and closing movements the cadets of the moving ranks are to keep their arms steady at their sides and their bodies in the position of attention. They are to maintain their dressing during the movement.

Two Ranks

4004. When in two ranks only the rear rank moves when the commands **'OPEN/CLOSE ORDER - MARCH'** are given.

Right Dress at the Open Order

4005. When a flight is dressed at the open order, the right-hand cadet of the centre and rear ranks do not put up their arm. All other movements are the same as for the close order.

Left Dress at the Open Order

4006. When a flight is dressed at the open order, the left-hand cadet of the centre and rear ranks do not put up their arm. All other movements are the same as for the close order.

Closing to the Left or Right

4007. The members of a flight may be moved short distances to the left or right by taking side paces and the flight commander nominating the number of paces. Normally a flight, etc is not to be moved more than six paces by this method. The command is:

- a. **'.....PACES LEFT/RIGHT CLOSE - MARCH'**.

4008. On the command:

- a. **'.....PACES LEFT/RIGHT CLOSE - MARCH'** carry the left/right foot 30 centimetres to the side placing the foot smartly on the ground then close the

left/right foot to it. Complete the required number of paces without pausing between each, straight to the flank.

4009. The right (left) dress is used to enable a flight to take up the correct alignment and intervals. The command is: '**RIGHT - DRESS**'. For instructional purposes this movement is divided into three parts for which the commands are:

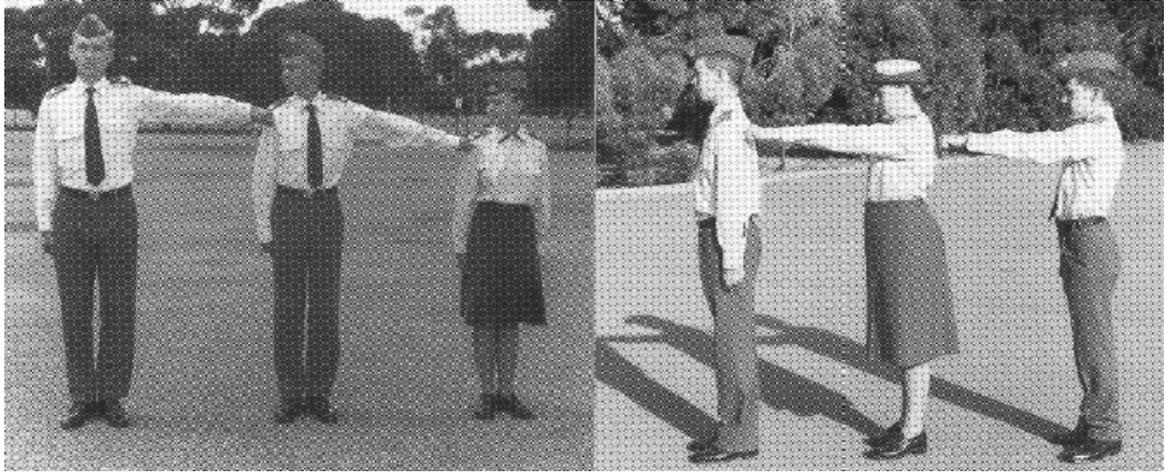
- a. '**RIGHT DRESS BY NUMBERS - ONE**';
- b. '**BY NUMBERS - TWO**'; and
- c. '**BY NUMBERS - THREE**'.

4010. On these commands By Numbers:

- a. '**RIGHT DRESS BY NUMBERS - ONE**'. All members except the cadet the right flank of each rank, is to take a 30 centimetre pace forward (left foot leading, right foot through the mark time position to the position of attention);
- b. '**BY NUMBERS - TWO**'. All members, except the cadet on the right flank of each rank, turn their head and eyes smartly to the right (90°). At the same time, the members of the front rank, with the exception of the left marker, raise their left arms horizontally to the left (slightly rearward so as not to strike the person to the left), hand clenched, back of the hand uppermost and thumb nail to the front. As the front rank raise their arms, the cadet on the right flank of the centre and the rear ranks raise their left arms horizontally to the front (slightly to the left so as not to strike the cadet in front), hand clenched, back of the hand uppermost and thumb nail to the right; and
- c. '**BY NUMBERS - THREE**'. The cadet on the right flank of the centre and rear ranks move until their fists touch the shoulder of the cadet in front and covered of the marker. All members with exception of the cadet on the right flank of each rank, take short sharp steps backwards (lifting the trailing foot through the mark time position) to correct their dressing from their respective rank markers. Front rank members are to move so the shoulder of each cadet is touching against the fist of the cadet on their right. Centre and rear rank members are to ensure they are covering off the cadet in front.

4011. When taking up correct dressing, each cadet will move with short sharp paces. As a guide, dressing is normally correct when a cadet cannot see the cadet second from them to the right. When moving, the body should be upright. Each members of the centre and rear rank (other than the right hand marker) is to glance out of the corner of their eye to the front to ensure that they are directly covering-off the cadet in front of them.

4012. The right dress is shown in the figures below, which detail the front rank position and the right hand cadet of each takes position.



DRILL & CEREMONIAL RECRUIT (DCR)
DCR 5 - FLIGHT DRILL WITHOUT ARMS - ON THE MARCH
3 PERIODS

General

5001. Marching is the method of walking used by Service personnel either individually or in sections, flights, squadrons or wings to move from one place to another. Quick time is the timing normally used, but, when there is a need to move more quickly, double time is used, also when there is a need to move slowly (mostly during ceremonial parades) then slow time is used.

Dressing - On the March

5002. Directing Flank When a flight is marching in line the directing flank will be the file occupied by the right marker. When a flight is marching in Column of Route, or Column of Threes the directing flank is the original front rank. When approaching a saluting base the directing flank will be the side nearest the base.

5003. While marching, members of a flight are to maintain their dressing by the directing flank. The marker or leading cadet on the directing flank is to select a point or object in the distance on which to march so that he maintains direction. Other members of the flight are to judge the distance and check dressing by glancing out of the corners of their eyes.

Marching - Quick Time

Marching

5004. When marching, the head and body are to be maintained in the position of attention. The arms are to be as straight as the natural bend of the elbows will allow, the hands are to remain closed with the thumbs always to the front, as in the position of attention. The arms are to be swung from as far to the rear of the body as possible without straining the shoulders, then straight forward so that the arms come up to a position parallel to the ground. When it is necessary to carry an article, such as a book, it is carried in the left hand which is held steady at the side and the right arm is swung in the normal manner.

5005. Changing the Directing Flank. If a change in the directing flank is necessary, the following command is given, either by itself or preceding the first word of command given involving the new flank: '**BY THE LEFT**' or '**BY THE RIGHT**'.

Marching in Quick Time

5006. The command is: '**BY THE LEFT/RIGHT QUICK - MARCH**'. On this command step off smartly with the left foot taking a full 75 cm pace. At the same time seeing the right arm forward and the left arm back and continue marching in time. The position of the arms and legs while marching in quick time is shown in the following figure.



Halting in Quick Time

5007. The command is: '**HALT**'. The executive word of command is given as the right foot is coming to the ground. A check pace is then taken with left foot and the right foot is brought smartly up to the position of attention. At the same time both arms are brought smartly to the side as for the position of attention.

Leaving & Joining Ranks Individually

5008. When a cadet is called from the ranks to report personally to their superior, they are to answer '**SIR**', '**FLIGHT SERGEANT**', '**SERGEANT**' or '**CORPORAL**', whichever is

appropriate to address their superior and complete the following actions:

- a. The cadet is to come to attention, shoulder arms (if a weapon is carried), take one pace to their left-front, march out halting two paces in front of their superior and salute if appropriate; and
- b. When ordered to return to their position in the ranks, the cadet concerned, if from the front rank is to salute if appropriate, about turn and march directly to their position, halt and about turn. Cadets from the centre and rear ranks are to salute if appropriate, about turn, march to their positions by the non-directing flank and resume their positions from the rear of the flight. The non-directing flank is the flank that dressing was not taken from.

Right Wheel

5009. The command is: '**RIGHT - WHEEL**'. On this command the leading cadet in the right hand file turns to the right in a 90° arc with a radius of 120 cm. The leading cadets of the centre and left hand files, covering the cadet to their right, also swing to

the right. The outside file is to maintain a 75 cm pace throughout the wheel. On completion of the wheel the leading section of threes is to step short for the number of paces equal to the frontage of the flight. This allows the remainder of the flight to execute the wheel without losing the dressing. The cadet of the right file are to turn their head and eyes outwards during the execution of the wheel, while the cadets of the centre and left files turn their head and eyes inwards. This aids in maintaining the correct dressing through the wheel. Files to the rear march straight to their front and follow the same ground covered by the leading files.

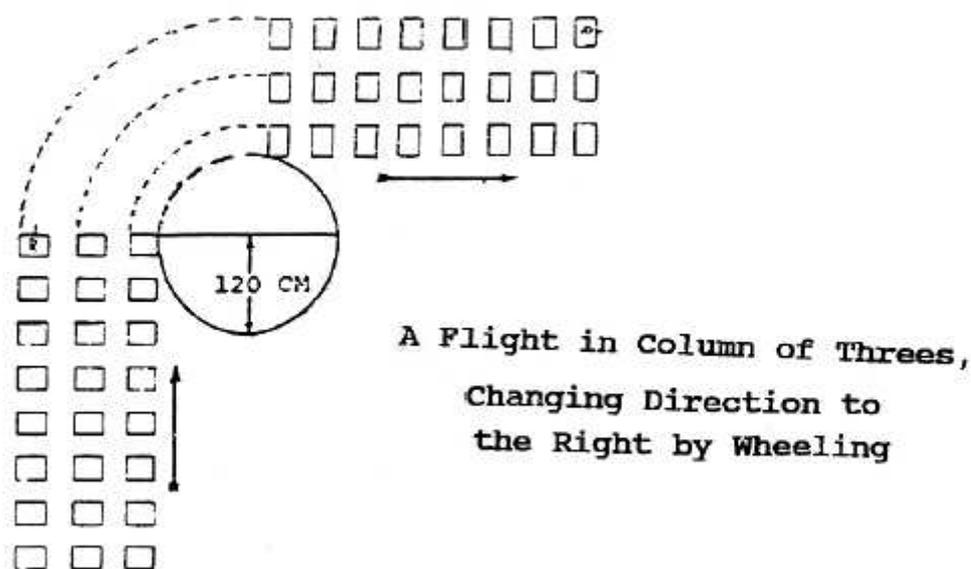
5010. If it is desired to execute a wheel of less than 90°, the command '**FOR - WARD**' is given when the leading section is facing in the required direction. The wheeling movement then ceases.

5011. If a wheel is to be commenced immediately on stepping off the command is '**RIGHT WHEEL BY THE RIGHT, QUICK - MARCH**'. On this command the leading section commences the wheel immediately they step off.

Left Wheel

5012. The movements for wheeling to the left are the same as wheeling to the right, except that the word 'LEFT' is substituted for 'RIGHT'.

5013. Correct positions for wheeling are shown in the figure below.



Eyes Right and Left on the March

General

5014. When a body of cadets are marching and is required to pay a compliment, the commander is to give the appropriate command: '**EYES - RIGHT (LEFT)**'. When in line, the cadet on the directing flank of the leading rank and when in sections of three or in column of route, the cadet on the directing flank of the leading section is to continue to look straight ahead on the command '**EYES - RIGHT (LEFT)**'. When

the parade or party has cleared the individual being saluted the commander is to give the command: **'EYES - FRONT'**.

Eyes Right

5015. The commands are:

- a. **'EYES - RIGHT'**.
- b. **'EYES - FRONT'**.

5016. The executive word of command for each of these commands is given as the left foot is coming to the ground. On the command:

- a. **'EYES - RIGHT'**. A check pace is taken with the right foot and when the left foot again comes to the ground the head and eyes are turned to the right. The leading cadet in the right hand file does not turn their head and eyes to the right but maintains direction for the flight. The arms continue swinging throughout this movement.
- b. **'EYES - FRONT'**. A check pace is taken with the right foot and when the left foot again comes to the ground the head and eyes are turned to the front.

Eyes Left

5017. The details for eyes left is identical to that of eyes right except that the head and eyes are turned to the left.

Changing Step in Quick Time

5018. The command is: **'CHANGE - STEP'**. The executive word of command is given as

the right foot is coming to the ground. On this command complete a full forward check pace with the left foot, bring the right foot forward in quick time until the instep is in line with the heel of the right foot at the same time bring the arms to the side. Step off immediately with the left foot in quick time, continuing forward in that time and resume swinging the arms.

By an NCO with an Officer Present

5019. The command is: **'OFFICER ON PARADE - DIS - MISS'**. On this command the flight is to turn to the right, salute, and march smartly off. When the command is given on the parade ground all cadets are to march off in quick time maintaining their positions in the flight until reaching the edge of the parade ground and then disperse.