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FM 22-5

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

DRILL AND CEREMONIES



HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
JULY 1964

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HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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DRILL AND CEREMONIES

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Section I. GENERAL

1. Purpose and Scope

a. This manual presents army drill and ceremonies. It explains the techniques for teaching drill and ceremonies; the methods for developing the command voice; the schooling of the soldier without arms; the manual of arms for the rifles M1 and M14, Browning automatic rifle, .45 caliber pistol, carbine, and M79 grenade launcher; the manual of the guidon; unit drill through units of brigade size; and ceremonies, inspections, and mounted drill.

b. The material in this manual is applicable to both nonnuclear and nuclear warfare.

c. Users of this manual are encouraged to submit recommended changes or comments to improve the manual. Comments should be keyed to the specific page, paragraph, and line of text in which the change is recommended. Reasons should be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. Comments should be forwarded direct to the Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.

2. Drill Terms, Symbols, Capitalization

a. Drill Terms. Drill terms used in this manual usually appear at the beginning of each chapter in which they are first used.

b. Symbol Keys. Symbol keys accompany figures, and a reference key for all symbols appear in appendix II, figure 75.

c. Capitalization. For ease in distinguishing the five types of commands (para. 7-9), they are printed in this manual as follows:

- (1) Preparatory commands are in **SMALL CAPITAL** letters.
- (2) Commands of execution, **LARGE CAPITAL** letters.
- (3) Combined commands, **LARGE CAPITAL** letters.
- (4) Supplementary commands, **SMALL CAPITAL** letters.
- (5) Directives, **LARGE CAPITAL** letters.

3. Drill and Ceremonies

a. During his first few weeks in the Army the soldier often asks, "Why are drill and ceremonies needed? Why couldn't I use my time more advantageously learning how to fire my weapon?" The answers are that individual efforts alone do not bring survival or victory for the soldier; that the soldier has to learn teamwork and the value of unified and cooperative action so thoroughly that they guide his later actions instinctively. The first opportunity that the Army has to build the spirit of teamwork is on the parade ground. Here, all soldiers learn that there can be no orderly move-

ment of men or units without a precise and unified effort, and every man learns to play his part in the squad, platoon, or company. The commands for drill and ceremonies takes on a meaning similar to the signals barked out by the quarterback on a football team. After a short time the soldier knows what to do in response to a command. He also knows what his friends will do and his confidence grows in himself and his friends. Teamwork results, unit pride grows, and a solid foundation is established for further training of all types.

b. Drill consists of certain movements by which the squad, platoon, or company is moved in an orderly manner from one formation to another or from one place to another. These movements are executed with order and precision. Each member of the squad does his part with exactness so that on command the squad moves instantly, smartly, and smoothly. The men are trained to stand, step off, march, halt, and to handle the rifle smoothly as individuals and in unison as members of the squad.

c. Drill training begins the day the soldier enters the Army. In the beginning, he is taught individually the foot movements and the manual of arms. Immediately following this instruction, he practices these movements while marching, halting, and in combination with the handling of his weapon. He repeats the exercises until he can perform them smartly and automatically in response to a command. He is then placed in a squad and trained to do all these movements together with other men. His squad is then placed in a platoon with other

squads and he learns other movements. Finally, he takes his place in companies and brigades.

d. Ceremonies are formations and movements in which a large number of troops execute movements in unison and with precision upon command, just as in drill. Although the colors and the martial music add glamor to military ceremonies, their primary value is in rendering honors, preserving traditions, and stimulating esprit de corps. A ceremony may inspire hundreds or even thousands of men to work as a great team, standing at attention in ranks, making 1,000 rifles click like one, or marching with machinelike precision. Esprit de corps is generated and every soldier in the unit becomes proud of himself and his unit as result of snappy appearance and precise group performance.

Section II. DRILL INSTRUCTION

4. Conduct of Instruction

a. The progress made by individuals and units in precise and unified action in drill and ceremonies is determined by the following:

- (1) The methods of instruction and the thoroughness of the instructors.
- (2) The organization of training groups into units of the most effective instructional size (*c* below).

b. The step-by-step method is the most effective one for instructing in drill and ceremonies. The steps are as follows:

- (1) Give the name of the movement and its practical use to the individual or unit.

- (2) Give the command to be used for the movement and explain its elements—the *preparatory command* and the *command of execution* (para. 7).
- (3) Explain the movement so that soldiers may understand its pertinent points.
- (4) Demonstrate the movement. If it has two or more counts, the demonstrators execute it by the numbers (para. 5), one count or movement at a time and in the cadence (quick time, double time) in which it is to be executed. If the movement is not a precision movement, the demonstrators talk through each part of it to acquaint soldiers with the pertinent points to be practiced.
- (5) Give practical work by the numbers, or talk the movement through and follow this by having the movement executed at normal cadence. Instructors and assistant instructors supervise each movement closely and have it repeated until precision becomes habitual.

c. Instruction and practical work in all phases of the manual of arms, and in the first six paragraphs of chapter 3 are most effectively presented in the U-formation. In this formation, three squads are formed, each in line, one to the front and one on each side of the instructor. If a fourth squad is present, it forms behind and uncovers the squad that is to the instructor's front.

d. Instruction and practical work in all phases of squad drill are most effectively presented in

training groups of squad size. Instruction in platoon drill is best explained and demonstrated by a training group of platoon size. The practical work in platoon drill is executed by the platoon as a unit. The practical work in units larger than a platoon is most effectively conducted when the organized elements of the unit are left intact for drill purposes rather than being arbitrarily broken down into training groups of any given size.

e. Officers, noncommissioned officers, guidon bearers, and special units occupy designated posts in the various formations or units. When changes of formations involve changes of posts, the new posts are taken by the most direct route, except when otherwise prescribed, and should be taken as soon as practical after the command of execution for the movement. Officers and noncommissioned officers who have prescribed duties in connection with the movement take their posts when such duties are completed. When executing a facing movement, alining units, or when moving from one post to another, officers and noncommissioned officers maintain a military bearing and move with precision.

f. When a noncommissioned officer takes the place of an officer in commanding a unit, or an element of a larger unit, he occupies the same post as prescribed for the officer. He then carries his rifle at sling arms. At all other times when giving commands, making reports, or drilling a unit, a noncommissioned officer, except a squad leader in ranks, carries the rifle and executes movements at right shoulder arms.

g. When acting as instructors, officers and non-

commissioned officers go wherever their presence is necessary. They correct mistakes and insure steadiness and proper performance in ranks. When an individual shows clearly that he is unable to execute the proper movements or assume the proper position, the instructor may use his hands to assist him.

5. Additional Techniques for Drill Instruction

a. By the number is the method by which precision movements of two or more counts are demonstrated, practiced, and learned, one count at a time. This method enables the soldier to learn step-by-step and permits the instructor to make detailed corrections. The instructor commands **BY THE NUMBERS** before giving the commands for the movements. (**BY THE NUMBERS, ABOUT, FACE.**) The first count of the movement is executed on the *command of execution, FACE.* The second count is executed on command, **TWO** of **READY, TWO.**

b. All subsequent commands are executed by the numbers until the command **WITHOUT THE NUMBERS** is given. For example, in teaching right and left face, the command **BY THE NUMBERS** would be given at the beginning of the practical exercise. Each facing is repeated several times by the numbers until the instructor gives **WITHOUT THE NUMBERS.** The same exercises are repeated in the cadence (par. 14) for the movement. Subsequent movements are also executed in the cadence for the movement.

c. Talking a movement through is the method by which an exercise containing several nonprecision

movements is demonstrated, practiced, and learned. Each movement is executed as it is orally described. In FIX BAYONETS, for example, the instructor tells the soldier to move the muzzle of the rifle to the left and grasp it below the stacking swivel with his left hand. After the soldier executes these steps, the instructor tells him to grasp the bayonet in his right hand. After talking the soldier through the remaining steps, the instructor has him practice the movement in normal cadence.

d. Oral examinations are given soldiers at regular intervals throughout their training in drill and ceremonies. These examinations are given with the minimum number of students per instructor. Each soldier is required to give instruction to other members of his group as if they had no previous knowledge of the subject. The instructor rates the soldiers for instructional ability and technical knowledge. The group of soldiers will find that they increase their knowledge of the subject and learn by the repetition required in the examination.

e. Competitive drill exercises are conducted to determine the best drilled individual and unit within larger units. Appropriate prizes are awarded at ceremonies to the winners in the competition.

6. Command Voice

Instructors should pay particular attention to developing command voice in soldiers. This can be done by—

a. Setting the example; that is, by giving all commands to soldiers with the correct voice control,

distinctness, inflection, cadence, and snap (para. 10–15).

b. Encouraging the members of an instructional group to practice commands with the help of the instructors.

c. Giving the members of an instructional group the opportunity to command.

CHAPTER 2

COMMANDS AND THE COMMAND VOICE

Section I. COMMANDS

7. General

A drill command is an oral order of a commander. The commander gives all commands to his unit, except in the few cases mentioned in this manual.

a. Most drill commands have two parts, known as the *preparatory command* and the *command of execution*. Neither of these parts is actually a command by itself, but they are termed commands to simplify instruction.

(1) The *preparatory command* states the movement of formation to be carried out and mentally prepares the individual for its execution. In the command FORWARD, MARCH, the *preparatory command* is FORWARD.

(2) The *command of execution* tells when the movement is to be carried out. In FORWARD, MARCH, the *command of execution* is MARCH.

b. In some commands, the *preparatory command* and the *command of execution* are combined (com-

bined command); for example: FALL IN, CONTINUE THE MARCH, CLOSE ON LEADING PLATOON, AT EASE, and REST. These commands are given *without inflection* and at a uniformly high pitch and loudness comparable to that for a normal *command of execution*.

c. The commander faces his troops when giving commands except as outlined in paragraph 8*c*.

d. For a change in direction, the *preparatory command* and the *command of execution* are given so as to end as the foot, corresponding to the direction of the turn or movement, strikes the ground.

e. The commander gives AS YOU WERE to revoke a *preparatory command* that he has given. He may give AS YOU WERE to cancel a *command of execution* given at the halt, or movements in the manual of arms that are being improperly executed. In this case, the movement stops and the men resume their former position. If an improperly given command is not revoked, the men execute the movement in the best manner possible.

8. Supplementary Commands

a. When a command requires an element of a unit to execute a movement different from the other elements, or the same movement at a different time, the subordinate commander gives a *supplementary command* over his shoulder.

b. Generally, *supplementary commands* are given between the *preparatory command* and *command of execution* of the unit commander. In some cases, the *supplementary commands* follows the *command of execution*.

c. When a subordinate leader gives a *supplementary command* he turns his head toward the majority of his element and gives the command over his shoulder. He does not face about.

9. Directives

A *directive* is always given by a commander. This command causes action to be taken by immediate subordinate leaders. There is a thin line of distinction between a *directive* and a *combined command*. The commander giving a *directive* (e.g., OPEN RANKS) does not relinquish his command; however, when the commander gives a *combined command* he may relinquish his command. For example, the command TAKE CHARGE OF YOUR COMPANIES would relinquish command to immediate subordinate leaders.

Section II. THE COMMAND VOICE

10. General

The precision with which a movement is executed is affected by the manner in which the command is given. A correctly delivered command is loud and distinct and will be understood clearly by everyone in the unit. Correct commands have a tone, cadence, and snap that demand willing, correct, and immediate response.

11. Voice Control

a. The loudness of a command is adjusted to the number of men in the unit. Normally, the commander places himself in the front and center of

his unit and speaks facing his unit so that his voice reaches all the men.

b. It is necessary for the voice to have carrying power, 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 sound out. 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, correct adjustment of throat and mouth muscles, and confidence.

c. The best posture for giving commands is at the position of attention (fig. 6). Soldiers in formation notice the posture of their leader. If his posture is unmilitary (relaxed, slouched, stiff, or uneasy) the men will imitate it.

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

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

12. Distinctness

a. Distinctness depends on the correct use of your tongue, lips, and teeth, which form the separate sounds of a word and group the sounds into syllables. Distinct commands are effective; indistinct commands cause confusion. All commands can be

pronounced correctly without loss of effect. Place emphasis on correct enunciation (distinctness). To enunciate clearly, make full use of your lips, tongue, and lower jaw.

b. To develop the ability to give clear, distinct commands, practice giving commands slowly and carefully, prolonging the syllables. Then gradually increase your rate of delivery until you develop the proper cadence, still enunciating each syllable distinctly.

13. Inflection

Inflection is the rise and fall in pitch and the tone changes of the voice.

a. The *preparatory command* is the command which indicates the movement. Pronounce each preparatory command with a generally rising inflection. The most desirable pitch when beginning a *preparatory command* is near the level of your natural speaking voice. A common fault with beginners is to start the *preparatory command* in a pitch so high that, after employing a rising inflection for the *preparatory command*, it is impossible to give the *command of execution* with clarity or without strain. A good rule to remember is to begin a command near the natural pitch of your voice.

b. The *command of execution* is the command which indicates when a movement is to be executed. Give it in a sharper tone and in a slightly higher pitch than the last syllable of the *preparatory command*. It must have plenty of snap. The best way to develop a command voice is to practice com-

mands like PLATOON, HALT. Figures 1 through 5 show graphically how commands should sound and how they should be given.

c. In some commands, such as FALL IN and FALL OUT, the *preparatory command* and *command of execution* are combined. Give these commands *without inflection* and at a uniformly high pitch and loudness comparable to that for a normal command of execution.

14. Cadence

a. Cadence in commands means a uniform and rhythmic flow of words. The interval between commands is generally of uniform length for any given troop unit. This is necessary so that everyone in the unit will be able to understand the *preparatory command* and will know when to expect the *command of execution*. For the squad or platoon in march, except when *supplementary commands* need to be given, the best interval of time is that which allows one step (or count) between the *preparatory command* and the *command of execution*.

For example:

One	Two	Three
PLATOON		HALT

The same interval is best for commands given at the halt. To develop the proper cadence, count the cadence ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, in quick time; then give commands such as RIGHT, FACE, without interrupting the cadence:

One	Two	Three	Four
RIGHT		FACE	

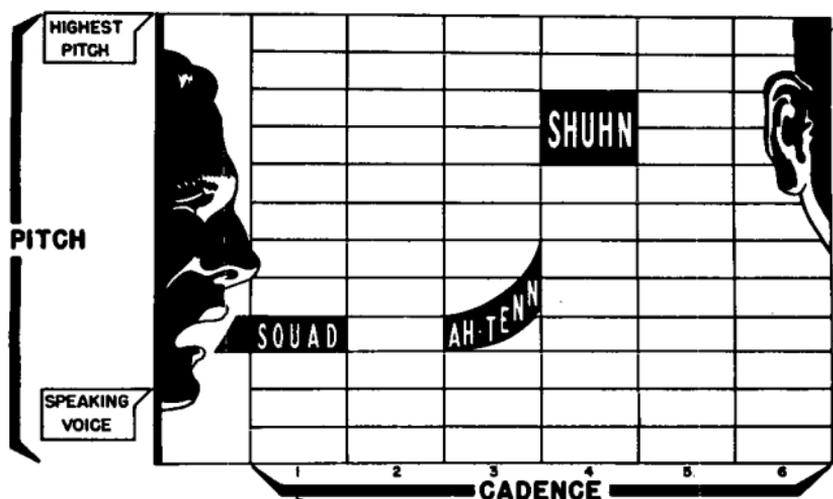


Figure 1. Diagram of the command, *SQUAD, ATTENTION*.

Longer commands, such as *RIGHT FLANK*, *MARCH*, must be started so that the *preparatory command* will end on the proper foot, and leave a full count between the *preparatory command* and *command of execution*—

Left	Right	Left	Right
	<i>RIGHT FLANK</i>		<i>MARCH</i>

Pronounce each word distinctly.

b. For a platoon, company, or larger unit, when *supplementary commands* are necessary, the interval must be long enough to let the other leaders give the *supplementary command* for their particular unit. The following example shows proper cadence for giving the command *RIGHT, FACE*, to a company in line or a column of platoons.

One	Two	Three	Four	One	Two
<i>RIGHT</i>		<i>RIGHT</i>		<i>FACE</i>	
(Company Commander)		(Platoon Leaders)		(Company Commander)	

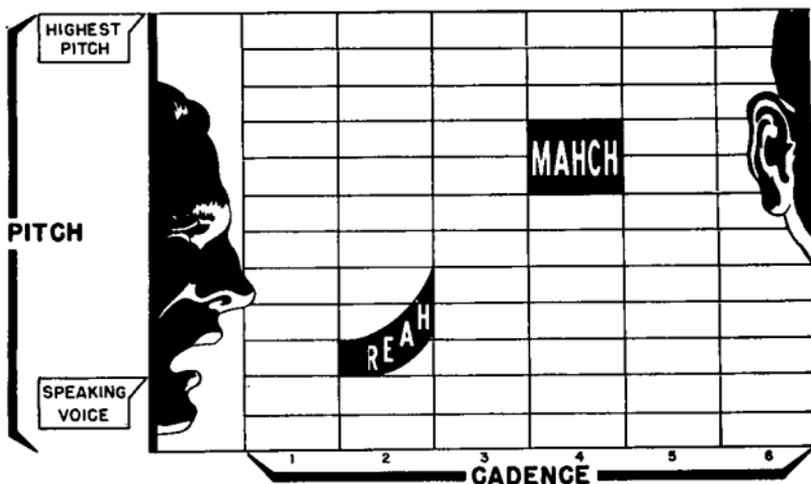


Figure 2. Diagram of the command, *REAR, MARCH*.

15. Snap

Snap is the extra quality in a command that demands immediate response. It expresses confidence, alertness, decisiveness and complete control of yourself and the situation. Get as much snap into the commands as possible, but never neglect distinctness. Know the commands and be able to voice them effectively.

16. Mass Commands

a. Mass commands may be used to develop confidence and enthusiasm.

b. When the instructor wants his unit to use mass commands, he announces **AT YOUR COMMAND**. He gives a *preparatory command* describing the movement he wants performed; for example, **FACE THE PLATOON TO THE RIGHT**. His *command of execution* is **COMMAND**. When he says **COM-**

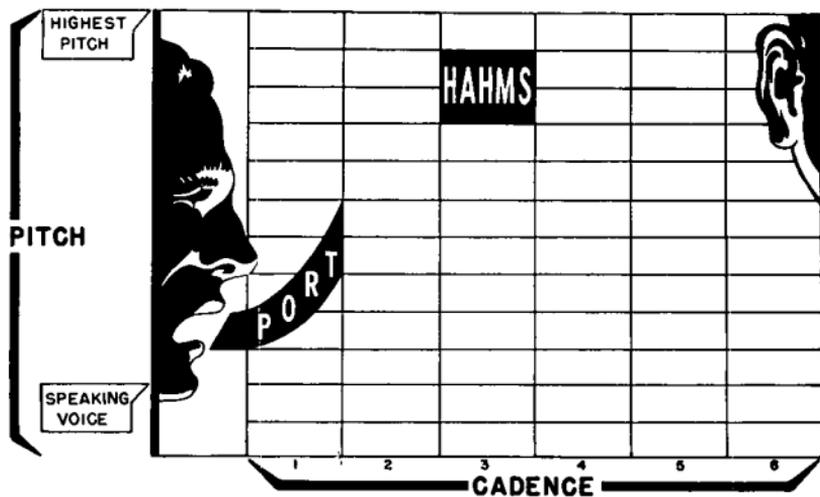


Figure 3. Diagram of the command, *PORT, ARMS*.

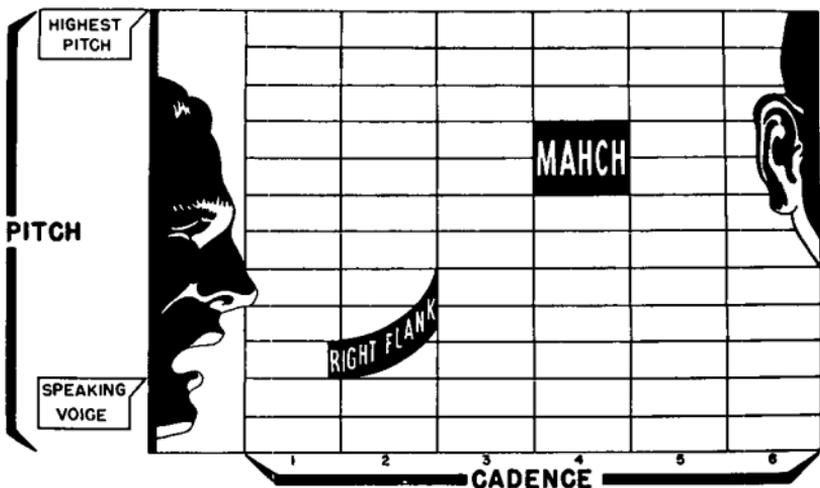


Figure 4. Diagram of the command, *RIGHT FLANK, MARCH*.

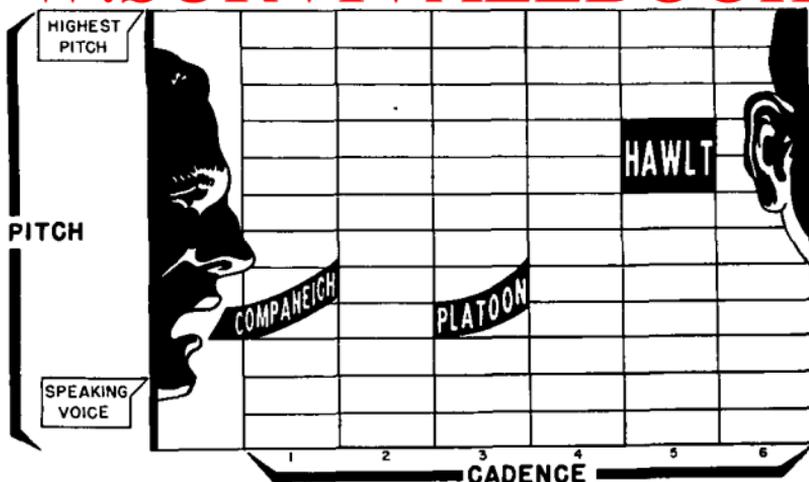


Figure 5. Diagram of the command, COMPANY, (PLATOON), HALT.

MAND, all men in the unit give the command RIGHT, FACE in unison and execute it.

e. The following mass commands are the ones normally used:

- (1) CALL THE PLATOON TO ATTENTION, COMMAND.
- (2) HAVE THE PLATOON STAND AT PARADE REST, COMMAND.
- (3) FACE THE PLATOON TO THE RIGHT, COMMAND.
- (4) MARCH THE PLATOON FORWARD, COMMAND.
- (5) HALT THE PLATOON, COMMAND.

d. To give mass commands while marching, the instructor gives the *preparatory command* for the movement and substitutes COMMAND for the *command of execution* MARCH: for example:

COLUMN RIGHT, COMMAND: REAR, COMMAND.

e. When the instructor wants to stop mass commands, he says AT MY COMMAND. The normal method of drilling is then resumed.

17. Individual Commands from Ranks

After a unit has acquired some skill in executing commands and in giving mass commands, the instructor may designate an individual by name or place in ranks and have him give commands. He designates the man while marching or at a halt and describes the movement to be performed as he does for mass commands, except that he does not add COMMAND. The designated man then gives the appropriate command, remaining in his position in ranks and executing the movement with the platoon. After the man has given several commands, the instructor and the rest of the group critique his performance.

CHAPTER 3

SCHOOLING OF THE SOLDIER
WITHOUT ARMS

18. General

a. This chapter contains most of the individual positions and movements required in drill. These positions and the correct execution of the movements in every detail should be learned before proceeding to unit drill. Measurements of distance in this manual are approximated; however, precision is required in drill.

b. The explanation of a movement that may be executed toward either flank is given in this chapter for only one flank. To execute the movements toward the opposite flank, substitute the word "left" for "right," or "right" for "left" in the explanation.

c. Any marching movement may be executed in double time unless stated otherwise. When a movement is to be executed in double time from a halt or from quick time, the command **DOUBLE TIME** immediately precedes the *command of execution*. (When the unit is in double time, **DOUBLE TIME** is not given preceding the *command of execution* for the movement.)

19. Drill Terms

To help understand the meaning of drill terms used in this chapter, the following explanations are included:

a. 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.

b. Double time is the cadence of 180 counts or steps per minute. It is also the name of the marching movement in which 180 36-inch steps per minute are taken.

c. Element is an individual, squad, section, platoon, company, or larger unit forming a part of the next larger unit.

d. Step is the prescribed distance measured from heel to heel of a marching man.

e. Quick time is the cadence of 120 counts or steps per minute. It is also the name of the marching movement in which 120 30-inch steps per minute are taken.

20. Position of Attention

a. Assume the position of attention (fig. 6) on the command FALL IN or SQUAD (PLATOON), ATTENTION.

b. To come to attention, bring your heels together smartly on the same line.

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

d. Keep your legs straight without stiffening or locking your knees.

e. Hold your body erect with your hips level,



Figure 6. Position of attention.

chest lifted and arched, and your shoulders square and even.

f. Let your arms hang straight without stiffness along your sides with the backs of your hands outward, your fingers curled so that the tips of the thumbs are alongside and touching the first joint of your forefingers. Keep your thumbs straight and along the seams of your trousers with all fingers touching the legs.

g. 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.

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

21. Rests at the Halt

a. The following rests are executed at the halt: *parade rest, stand at ease, at ease, rest, and fall out.*

b. At the command REST, of PARADE, REST (given at attention only), move your left foot 10 inches to the left of your right foot. Keep your legs straight so that the weight of your body rests equally on the heels and the balls of your feet. At the same time, place your hands behind your back just below the belt line. Keep the fingers of both hands extended and joined, interlocking your thumbs so that the palm of your right hand is outward (fig. 7). Hold your head and eyes as at the position of attention. Remain silent and do not move.

c. At the command EASE, of STAND AT, EASE (given from the position of attention), execute

parade rest as described above, but turn your head and eyes directly toward the commander. This command is given to gain the individual attention of the unit when it is in a rest position, without sacrificing a uniform appearance.

d. At the command **AT EASE**, keep your right foot in place. You may move, but must remain silent.

e. At the command **REST**, keep your right foot in place. You may talk and move.

f. **AT EASE** and **REST** may be commanded from the position of attention, from each other, from parade rest, or stand at ease.

g. In resuming the position of attention from at ease, stand at ease, or rest, take the position of parade rest at the command **SQUAD** or **PLATOON**; at the command **ATTENTION**, assume that position.

h. At the command **FALL OUT**, given from attention only, you may leave your position in the formation, but remain in the immediate area. Resume your former place in the formation at the position of attention at the command **FALL IN**.

i. On the command **AT EASE** or **REST** you must remain standing. Permission is required to smoke or to drink from your canteen.

22. Facings at the Halt

Facings at the halt are executed in quick time.

a. Face to the Flank. The command is **RIGHT (LEFT), FACE**. This is a two-count movement. At the command **FACE**, slightly raise your left heel and right toe, and turn 90° to the right on

your right heel, assisted by a slight pressure on the ball of your left foot, in one count. Hold your left leg straight without stiffness (1, fig. 8). On the second count, place your left foot beside your right foot, as at attention (2, fig. 8). Hold your arms as at attention when executing this movement.

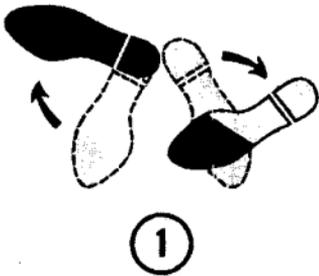
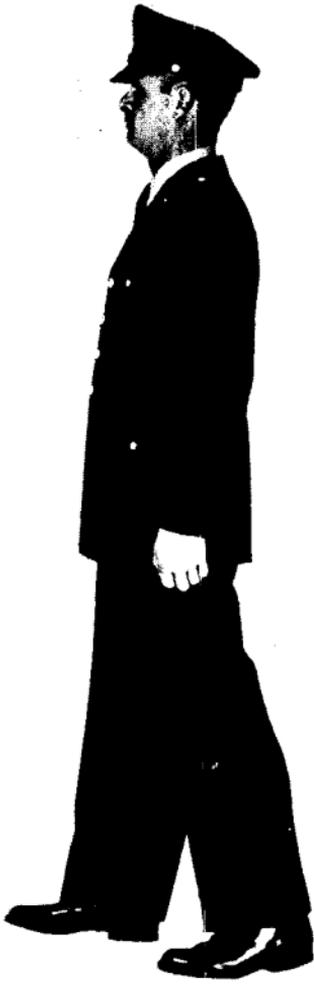
b. Face to the Rear. The command is ABOUT, FACE. This is a two-count movement. At the command FACE, move the toe of your right foot to a position touching the ground one-half the length of your foot to the rear and slightly to the left of your left heel. This is the first count of the movement (1, fig. 9). Do not change the position of your left foot and keep your right leg straight without stiffness, resting most of the weight of your body on the heel of the left foot. On the second count, face to the rear, turning 180° to the right on your left heel and the ball of your right foot so that your feet are as at attention when you complete the turn (2, fig. 9). Hold your arms as at attention when executing this movement.

23. Hand Salute and Eyes Right

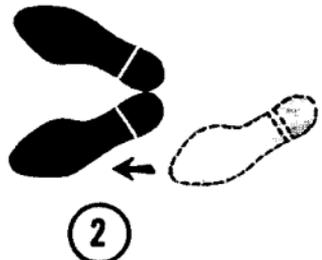
a. For instructional purposes, the command is HAND, SALUTE. This is a two-count movement and should be taught by the numbers. On the first count raise the right hand until the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of the headdress or forehead just above and slightly to the right of the right eye, fingers and thumb extended and joined, palm down, upper arm horizontal with the elbow inclined slightly forward, with the hand and wrist straight (fig. 10). On the second count



Figure 7. Parade rest (rear view).



1



2

Figure 8. Right face.

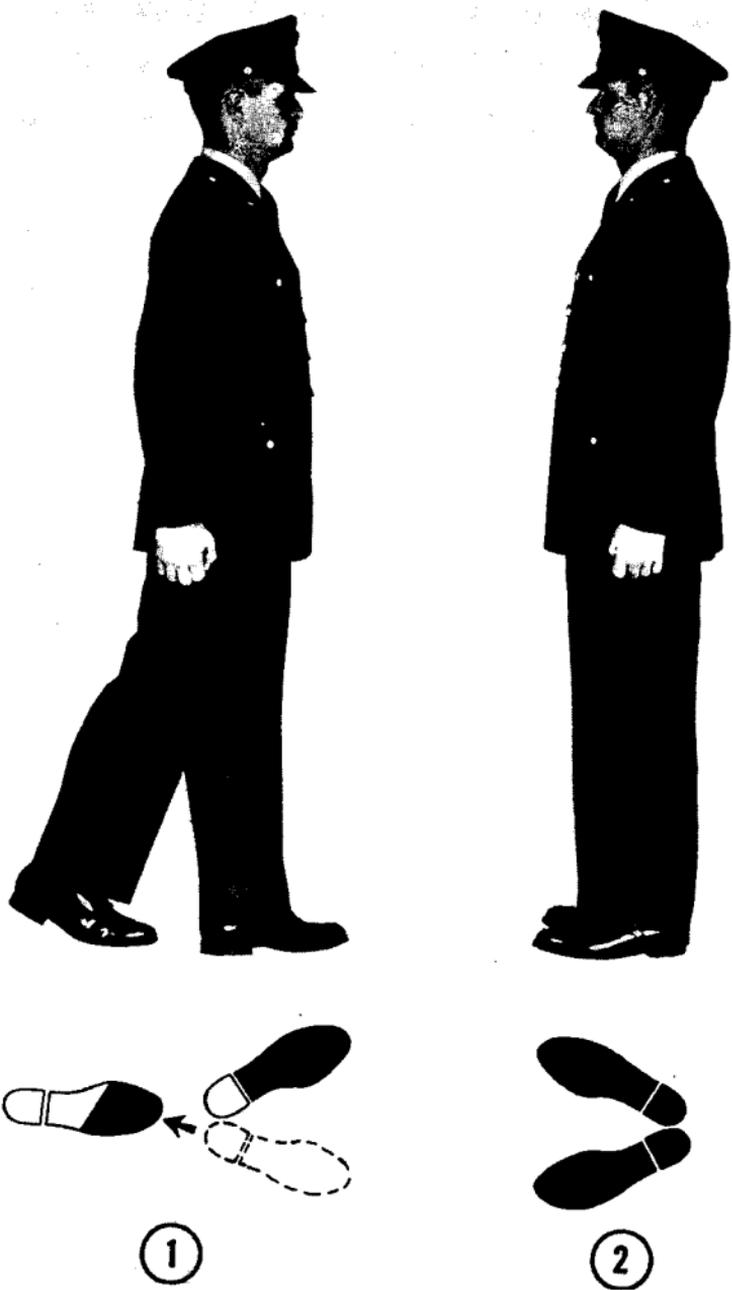


Figure 9. About face.



①



②

Figure 10. Hand salute.

(READY, TWO), drop your hand and arm in the most direct manner to your side as in the position of attention.

b. EYES, RIGHT is a one-count movement. On the command RIGHT, turn your head and eyes to the right at an angle of 45° , keeping your shoulders parallel to the front. On the command FRONT of READY, FRONT, turn your head and eyes to the front.

24. Steps and Marchings

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

b. For movements involving a turn while marching, both the *preparatory command* and the *command of execution* are completed on the foot in the direction of the turn. For units no larger than a squad or platoon, the commands are given so that there is one step between the end of the *preparatory command* and the *command of execution*. For units larger than a platoon, time is allowed for the unit leaders to repeat the *preparatory command* or give their *supplementary command*.

c. When instructing in marching, it is often helpful to have the soldiers count in cadence. The instructor should count cadence as little as possible. The command COUNT CADENCE, COUNT, is given as the left foot strikes the ground while marching at quick or double time. The soldiers take one more step and then count aloud for eight steps: ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR. The count should be vigorous. After the

unit is further along in its training, it may be halted when out of step and then marched forward again to get proper cadence. The soldiers should develop a sense of rhythm rather than depend upon counting cadence.

25. To March with a 30-Inch Step

a. To march with a 30-inch step in the cadence of quick time from the halt position, the command is FORWARD, MARCH. At the command FORWARD, shift the weight of your body to your right leg without noticeable movement. At the command MARCH, step off with your left foot and march forward with 30-inch steps without stiffness or exaggerating your movements. Swing your arms 9 inches straight to the front and 6 inches to the rear of the seams of your trousers. Keep your arms straight without stiffness, your fingers curled as in the position of attention and just clearing your trousers when swinging.

b. To halt from quick time, the command is SQUAD (PLATOON), HALT, given as either foot strikes the ground. At the *command of execution*, take one more step and then bring your foot alongside the stationary foot, as at the position of attention, halting in two counts.

26. To March with a 15-Inch Step (Half Step)

a. To march with a 15-inch step, the command HALF STEP, MARCH is given on either foot, and only while marching at quick time.

b. At the command MARCH, take one more 30-inch step, then take 15-inch steps in the cadence

of quick time. Allow your arms to swing as described in paragraph 25a.

c. To resume the 30-inch step, the command FORWARD, MARCH is given as either foot strikes the ground. At the command of execution, take one more 15-inch step and then step off with a full 30-inch step.

d. The halt from the half step is similar to the halt from quick time.

e. While marching at the half step, *mark time march*, *forward march*, and *halt* are the only commands that may be given.

27. To March in Place

a. To march in place at quick time, the command MARK TIME, MARCH is given as either foot strikes the ground while marching at quick time or at half step.

b. When marching at quick time or half step and the command MARK TIME, MARCH is given, take one more step after the *command of execution*, place the trailing foot alongside your stationary foot and march in place. Raise each foot alternately 2 inches off the ground, executing the movement in quick time. Allow your arms to swing as described in paragraph 25a.

c. The command FORWARD, MARCH is given to resume marching with the 30-inch step. Take one more step in place and then step off with a full step. This command is given as either foot strikes the ground.

d. The halt from mark time is executed similar to the halt from quick time.

28. To March with a 10-Inch Step

a. The command **RIGHT (LEFT) STEP, MARCH** is given only from the halt.

b. On the command **MARCH**, slightly bend your *right* knee and raise your *right* leg only high enough to allow freedom of movement. Place your *right* foot 10 inches to the *right* of the *left* foot, and then move the *left* foot, keeping your *left* leg straight, to a position alongside the *right* foot as in the position of attention. Continue this movement in the cadence of quick time, keeping your arms by your sides.

c. To halt from the right (left) step, the *preparatory command* is given when the heels are together, and the *command of execution* (**HALT**) is given when the heels are together the next time. The halt from the right (left) step is executed in two counts. On the command **HALT**, take one more step with your right foot and place your left foot alongside the right, in the position of attention.

29. To March Backward with a 15-Inch Step

a. The command **BACKWARD, MARCH** is given from the halt, and for short distances only, as described in paragraph 25a.

b. At the command **MARCH**, take a 15-inch step backward with your left foot and continue marching backward with 15-inch steps in the cadence of quick time only, allowing your arms to swing naturally.

c. **HALT** from backward march is executed in two counts, similarly to the halt from quick time, and may be given as either foot strikes the ground.

30. To March in the Opposite Direction

a. The command REAR, MARCH is given as the right foot strikes the ground and only while marching in quick time.

b. At the *command of execution*, take one more step with your left foot, pivot on the balls of both feet, turning 180° to the right, and step off in the new direction. The pivot takes a full count. Hold your arms at your sides while executing the movement.

31. To Change Step

a. The command CHANGE STEP, MARCH is given as the right foot strikes the ground while marching at quick time.

b. At the *command of execution*, take one more step with your left foot, then in one count, place your right toe near the heel of your left foot and step off again with your left foot.

32. To Face in Marching from a Halt

Facings in marching from a halt are important parts of the following movements: alinements, column left, inspecting men in ranks, close and extend while in line, take interval, and assemble. *For instructional purposes only*, the command FACE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) IN MARCHING, MARCH may be used to *teach the individual to execute the movement properly*. To execute the movement, pivot to the right or left on the ball of your *right* foot, and step off in the indicated direction with your *left* foot. Execute the pivot and then step in one count and continue marching in the new direction.

33. To March with a 36-Inch Step (Double Time)

a. The command **DOUBLE TIME, MARCH** is given from a halt, or as either foot strikes the ground while marching at quick time.

b. When double time is given from a halt, shift the weight of your body to your right leg without noticeable movement. At the command **MARCH**, raise your forearms to a horizontal position, with your fingers and thumbs closed, knuckles out, and step off with your left foot. Continue to march with 36-inch steps in an easy jog at the cadence of double time. Let your arms swing naturally, straight to the front and rear, but keep your forearms horizontal.

c. When marching at quick time, and the command **DOUBLE TIME, MARCH** is given, take one more 30-inch step and step off with your trailing foot, in double time as described in *b* above.

d. To resume quick time from double time, the command is **QUICK TIME, MARCH**, given as either foot strikes the ground. At the *command of execution*, take two more double time steps, then resume quick time, dropping your arms to your sides.

e. To halt from marching at double time: at the *command of execution*, **HALT**, take two more double time steps, then drop your arms and halt in two counts in the cadence of quick time.

34. To March at Double Time in Place

a. To march at double time in place, the command **IN PLACE DOUBLE TIME, MARCH** is given only from a halt.

b. On the *preparatory command* **IN PLACE DOUBLE**

TIME, shift the weight of your body to your right leg without noticeable movement. On the command **MARCH**, raise your forearms to a horizontal position with your fingers and thumbs closed, knuckles out, and (at the same time) starting with your left foot, raise your feet alternately approximately 6 inches off the ground in the cadence of double time.

c. To halt from in place double time, the *command of execution* is given as either foot strikes the ground. Take two more steps in double time, drop your arms, and then halt in two counts.

35. Rest Movements While Marching

a. The commands **AT EASE**, **MARCH** or **ROUTE STEP**, **MARCH**, are given on either foot when marching at quick time.

b. At the command **MARCH** of **AT EASE**, **MARCH**, take one more step and assume **AT EASE**, **MARCH**. Cadence is not required, but silence is maintained, as is the prescribed interval and distance.

c. At the command **MARCH** of **ROUTE STEP**, **MARCH**, take one more step and assume **ROUTE STEP**, **MARCH**. Neither silence nor cadence is required, but the prescribed interval and distance are maintained.

d. The commands **AT EASE** and **ROUTE STEP**, **MARCH** are given from quick time or from each other. The direction of march may be changed by the commander. He gives *directives* in an informal manner. The unit must be called to attention before precision movements may be executed. The commander counts cadence for eight steps after calling the unit to attention.

CHAPTER 4

SCHOOLING OF THE SOLDIER WITH ARMS

Section I. MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE M14 RIFLE

36. General

a. Execute FALL IN with the rifle at order arms.

b. Facings, alinements, and short distance marching movements are executed from order arms. Side step, backward march, open and close ranks, and close and extend are short-distance movements. Forward march may be given from order arms to march units forward for a short distance. When these movements are commanded while at order arms, it is necessary to come automatically to trail arms on the command of execution for the movement. The rifle is returned to order arms upon halting.

c. Before a command for any marching movement (other than the exceptions stated in *b* above) is given to armed troops, they are faced in the direction of march and their weapons brought to right shoulder, port, or sling arms by the appropriate command. After a marching movement has

been completed and it is desired to execute a facing movement, the command to order or unsling arms is given, followed by the command for the facing movement.

d. When at a position other than sling arms, the troops must come to port arms for double time. When the troops are in formation, the commander gives the appropriate commands.

37. Rules for the Rifle Manual of Arms

a. The term "at the balance" refers to a point on the rifle (fig. 11) just forward of the magazine well. In this position the little finger of the left hand is placed on the lower band. While this is not the true balance of the rifle, it is used as a reference point for instructional purposes and to facilitate the manipulation of the weapon while performing the manual of arms.

b. The position of the rifle known as "diagonally across the body" (fig. 12) is as follows:

- (1) The left hand is at the balance, with the thumb and fingers grasping the rifle and sling. To do this, extend and join the fingers so as to form a U with the thumb.
- (2) The barrel is up and at such an angle that it bisects the juncture of the neck and shoulder. The heel of the butt is on line with the right hip (fig. 12).
- (3) The rifle is held at a height which allows the right forearm to be horizontal when the small of the stock is grasped with the right hand.
- (4) The distance of the rifle from the body

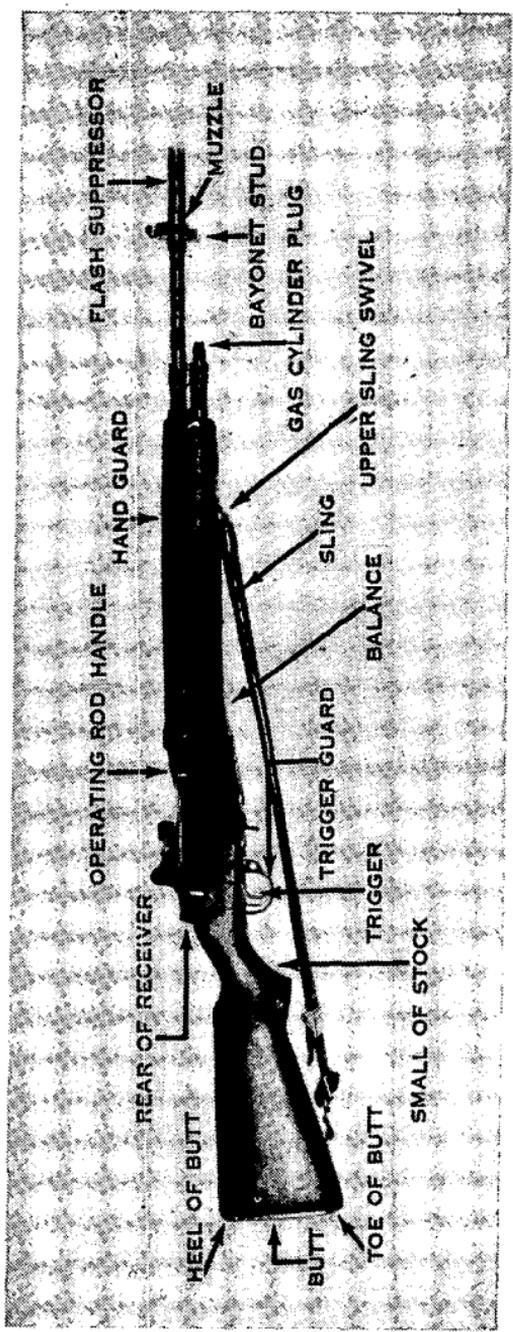


Figure 11. Drill nomenclature of the U.S. Rifle, 7.62-mm, M14.



Figure 12. Rifle held diagonally across the body.

depends upon the conformation of the body, but it should be about 4 inches from the belt.

c. The cadence for rifle movements is quick time, but in early stages of instruction the movements are done more slowly until the troops can execute them with precision. They are then practiced until the proper cadence is acquired.

d. The manual for the rifle is executed while standing at the position of attention. To add interest to drill and to lessen fatigue on long marches, movements between right and left shoulder and port arms may be commanded when marching at attention in quick time.

(1) To move the rifle from the right shoulder to the left shoulder, **LEFT SHOULDER, ARMS** is commanded as the left foot strikes the ground. The first count of this movement is executed as the right foot strikes the ground and the left arm is swinging forward in its natural arc.

(2) To move the rifle from the left shoulder to the right shoulder, **RIGHT SHOULDER, ARMS** is commanded as the right foot strikes the ground. The first count of this movement is executed as the left foot strikes the ground and the right arm is swinging forward in its natural arc.

e. The following positions are commanded from order arms only: *inspection arms*, *trail arms*, *fix* and *unfix bayonets*, and the rest position at order arms. *Port arms* is the only command that may be given from inspection arms.

f. The manual of arms with the magazine *in* the rifle is restricted to inspection arms, trail arms, and fix and unfix bayonets.

38. Order Arms

a. Order arms is the position of the soldier at attention with the rifle. It is assumed on the command SQUAD (PLATOON), ATTENTION from any of the rest positions except fall out. Order arms is assumed on the command FALL IN and on the command ORDER, ARMS from any position in the manual except inspection arms and sling arms.

b. At order arms, the position of attention is maintained except for the right arm and rifle. The rifle butt is placed on the ground with the barrel to the rear and the side of the butt against the right shoe. The toe of the butt and the toe of the right shoe are on line. The upper part of the handguard is grasped with the right hand in a U formed by the fingers and the thumb. The fingers are placed diagonally so the tips of the index finger and the thumb are grasping the sides of the stock; the right arm is kept behind the rifle so the thumb is along the trousers seam (fig. 13).

39. Rest Positions with the Rifle

Rest positions with the rifle are commanded and executed as without arms (para. 21) with the following exceptions and additions.

a. On the command PARADE, REST, the left foot is placed 10 inches from and on line with the right foot. The rifle butt is kept against the right foot, the toe of the butt on line with the toe of the shoe.



Figure 13. Order arms.

The barrel of the rifle rests against the hip along the seam of the trousers as in the position of attention (1, fig. 14). The grasp of the rifle is unchanged. The left hand is placed behind the back just below the beltline with the fingers and thumb extended and joined and the palm facing the rear (2, fig. 14).

b. To execute **STAND, AT EASE**, the parade rest position is assumed and the head and eyes are turned toward the commander.

c. On the command **AT EASE**, or **REST**, the right foot remains in place and the rifle is held as in parade rest with the right arm relaxed slightly.

d. When at sling arms, rest positions are commanded and executed as described in paragraph 48*e*.

e. Armed troops must be at attention at order arms, port arms, stack arms, or unsling arms before **FALL OUT** may be given.

40. Trail Arms

a. For instructional purposes, the command **TRAIL, ARMS** may be used to teach the position at a halt. At the command **ARMS**, the rifle is raised vertically three inches off the ground with the wrist straight and the thumb along the seam of the trousers; the grasp of the rifle does not change (fig. 15). This movement is executed in one count.

b. At the command **ORDER, ARMS** the rifle is lowered vertically to the position of order arms. For instructional purposes when **TRAIL, ARMS** is commanded, the rifle is held at the trail until **ORDER, ARMS** is given.



Figure 14. Parade rest.



Figure 14—Continued.



Figure 15. Trail arms.

41. Port Arms

a. The command is **PORT, ARMS**.

b. This is a two-count movement from order arms. At the command **ARMS**, the rifle is raised diagonally across the body with the right hand; the left hand grasps the rifle at the balance and holds it so that it is 4 inches from the belt. The right elbow is held down without strain (1, fig. 16). On the second count, the rifle is regrasped with the right hand at the small of the stock, fingers and thumb closed around the stock (2, fig. 16). The right forearm is horizontal and the elbows are against the sides.

c. From port arms to order arms is a three-count movement. At the command **ARMS**, the right hand is moved to regrasp the upper part of the handguard without moving the rifle (1, fig. 16). On the second count, the left hand is removed from the balance, and the rifle is lowered to the right side with the right hand until the butt is three inches from the ground. The left hand is placed immediately below the bayonet stud, fingers and thumb extended and joined, palm to the rear, to steady the rifle and hold the barrel vertical (fig. 17). On the third count, the left hand is cut sharply to the side while the rifle is lowered gently to the ground.

42. Right Shoulder Arms

a. The command is **RIGHT SHOULDER, ARMS**.

b. When executed from order arms, right shoulder arms is a four-count movement. At the command **ARMS**, the first count of port arms is exe-



Figure 16. Port arms.



Figure 16—Continued.

cuted as described in paragraph 41 (1, fig. 18). The right elbow is held down without strain. On the second count, the rifle is regrasped at the butt with the right hand, the heel of the butt between the first two fingers, and the thumb and fingers closed around the heel with the thumb and forefinger touching (2, fig. 18). On the third count, the rifle is placed on the right shoulder with the grasp of the right hand unchanged. At the same time, the left hand is moved from the balance to the small of the stock where it is used to guide the rifle to the shoulder (3, fig. 18). The thumb and fingers are extended and joined with palm turned toward the body. The first joint of the left forefinger touches the rear of the receiver. The left elbow is kept down. On the fourth count, the left hand is drawn back to its position by the side, as at attention. The right forearm is horizontal with the right elbow against the side and on line with the back (4, fig. 18).

c. The return to order arms is a four-count movement. On the command ARMS, the rifle butt is pressed down quickly and the rifle is guided diagonally across the body. At the same time, the butt is turned to keep the barrel up. The rifle is grasped at the balance with the left hand and the grasp of the right hand is retained on the butt (count one). On the second count, the right hand is moved up and across the body to grasp the upper part of the handguard. The third and fourth counts are the same as the second and third counts, used in executing order arms from port arms (para. 41).

d. Right shoulder arms from port arms is a three-count movement. On the first count, the rifle is grasped at the butt with the right hand as in coming to right shoulder from order arms. The last two counts are the same as the last two counts in moving from order to right shoulder arms.

e. Port arms from right shoulder arms is a two-count movement. The first count is the same as the first count from right shoulder to order arms. On the second count, the rifle is regrasped with the right hand at the small of the stock in the position of port arms.

43. Left Shoulder Arms

a. The command is LEFT SHOULDER, ARMS.

b. To move the rifle to left shoulder arms from the order, the rifle is brought to port arms in the first two counts (fig. 16). On the third count, the rifle is placed on the left shoulder with the right hand and the right arm is pressed against the body. The butt is grasped with the left hand as shown in 1, figure 19. On the fourth count, the right hand is drawn to the side in returning to the position of attention (2, fig. 19).

c. Port arms from left shoulder arms is a two-count movement. On the first count, the right hand moves up and across the body and grasps the small of the stock and the right arm is pressed against the body (1, fig. 19). On the second count, the rifle is brought diagonally across the body with the right hand and regrasped at the balance with the left hand as in the position of port arms (2, fig. 16).



Figure 17. Next to last count of order arms.



Figure 18. Right shoulder arms.



Figure 18—Continued.



Figure 18—Continued.



Figure 18—Continued.

d. Order arms or right shoulder arms from left shoulder arms is a five-count movement. On the first two counts the rifle is brought to port arms. On the last three counts it is possible to go to order arms or right shoulder arms as described in paragraphs 38 and 42.

44. Present Arms

a. The command is PRESENT, ARMS.

b. Order arms to present arms is a two-count movement. On the first count, the rifle is raised and carried to the center of the body. It is held vertical, four inches from the body with the barrel to the rear. The right elbow is down. The rifle and sling are grasped at the balance with the left hand. The left forearm is horizontal and the left elbow is against the side (1, fig. 20). On the second count, the right hand regrasps the rifle at the small of the stock (2, fig. 20).

c. Order arms from present arms is a three-count movement. On the first count, the rifle is grasped at the upper part of the handguard with the right hand (1, fig. 20) with the right elbow kept down and against the side. The rifle is lowered to the ground with the right hand on counts two and three as in port arms to order arms (fig. 17).

d. Port arms from present arms is executed in one count. The rifle is raised and twisted with the right hand, the muzzle moves to the left, and the rifle is regrasped at the balance with the left hand (2, fig. 16).

e. Present arms from port arms is executed in



*Figure 19. Count Three of left shoulder arms
from order arms.*



Figure 19—Continued.



Figure 20. Present arms.



Figure 20—Continued.

one count. The rifle is lowered and twisted with the right hand while being moved into a vertical position where it is regrasped at the balance with the left hand.

45. Inspection Arms (without the Magazine)

a. The command is INSPECTION, ARMS. It is a four-count movement, executed only from order arms.

b. At the command ARMS, the rifle is raised diagonally across the body with the right hand and is grasped with the left hand at the balance as in the first count of port arms (para. 41*b*). On the second count, the right hand grasp is released and the right hand slides down the rifle with the fingers extended and joined, until the knife edge of the hand comes in contact with the operating rod handle. Now the thumb is on the opposite side of the receiver (1, fig. 21). On the third count, the operating rod handle is pressed sharply to the rear and the bolt lock is depressed with the thumb so that the bolt is locked in the rearmost position. At the same time, the head and eyes are lowered to check the receiver (2, fig. 21). On the fourth count, having found the receiver empty or having emptied it, the head and eyes are raised to the front and the rifle is regrasped at the small of the stock as in port arms.

c. PORT, ARMS is the only command that is given from inspection arms. On the *preparatory command*, the grip on the small of the stock is relaxed to permit the index finger to hook around the operating rod handle, pulling it slightly to the rear so

that the bolt lock will be released (1, fig. 22). At the command ARMS, the operating rod handle is released, the trigger pulled, and the small of the stock regripped in the position of port arms.

46. Inspections Arms (with the Magazine)

a. The command is INSPECTION, ARMS. It is a four-count movement with the first two counts the same as inspection arms without the magazine. On the third count, the operating rod handle is pressed sharply to the rear with the knife edge of the right hand until the bolt engages the magazine follower. At the same time, the head and eyes are lowered to check the receiver. On the fourth count, having found the receiver empty or having emptied it, the head and eyes are raised and the rifle is regripped at the small of the stock as in port arms.

b. PORT, ARMS is the only command given from inspection arms. On the *preparatory command*, the right hand releases the rifle and, with fingers extended and joined, the knife edge of the hand is pressed against the operating rod handle. After the operating rod handle is pressed slightly to the rear, the thumb is inserted in the rearmost part of the receiver to depress the magazine follower. The bolt is allowed to slide forward slightly (2, fig. 22). On the command ARMS, the operating rod handle is released. The right hand is returned to the small of the stock, the trigger is pulled, and the position of port arms is assumed.



Figure 21. Inspection arms without magazine.



Figure 21—Continued.



Figure 22. Port arms from inspection arms.



Figure 22—Continued.

47. Rifle Salute

a. This movement may be executed from order arms, trail arms, right shoulder arms, or left shoulder arms. For instructional purposes, the command RIFLE, SALUTE may be used. The rifle salute is a two-count movement and should be taught by the numbers.

b. When at order arms, the left arm moves across the body on the first count, with the forearm and wrist straight, fingers and thumb extended and joined, and palm down. The first joint of the forefinger touches the rifle at a point below the bayonet stud (1, fig. 23). If not in ranks, the head and eyes turn toward the person or color saluted. On the second count, the left hand is moved to the side and the head and eyes are turned to the front.

c. When saluting at trail arms, the movements are identical with those for saluting at order arms, except that the rifle is held in the trail arms position.

d. At right shoulder arms, the movement is executed by moving the left arm across the chest and touching the first joint of the forefinger to the rear of the receiver. The left elbow is held so that the left forearm is horizontal. Fingers, thumb, and wrist are held as described in *b* above. The palm is down (2, fig. 23). The second count of the rifle salute at right shoulder arms is similar to the return from the rifle salute at order arms.

e. At left shoulder arms, the salute is executed by moving the right arm across the chest and touching the first joint of the forefinger to the rear of

the receiver. The right elbow is held so that the forearm is horizontal. The fingers, thumb, and wrist are as described in *b* above. The palm is down. The second count is similar to the return from the rifle salute at right shoulder arms.

48. Sling and Unsling Arms

a. The command SLING, ARMS is given only from order arms and unsling arms. This movement is not executed in cadence. If the sling is not adjusted, the butt of the rifle is placed on the right hip and the rifle is cradled in the crook of the right arm at the *command of execution*. The sling is adjusted with both hands and the rifle is then slung over the right shoulder in the most convenient manner. When at sling arms, the sling is grasped with the right hand, keeping the right forearm horizontal and holding the barrel of the rifle vertical (fig. 24). If the sling is already adjusted, the rifle is slung in the most convenient manner at the *command of execution*.

b. The command UNSLING, ARMS is given only from the position of sling arms. At the *command of execution*, the rifle is unslung and brought to the position of unsling arms by steadying the rifle with the left hand. The positions of order arms and unsling arms are the same except that at unsling arms the sling is loose.

c. So that precise movements of the manual can be executed, the command ADJUST, SLINGS is given. At the command SLINGS, the sling is tightened as described in *a* above.

d. To salute while at sling arms, on the com-

mand ARMS of PRESENT, ARMS, the sling is grasped with left hand to steady the rifle. The palm of the left hand is to the rear and the forearm is horizontal. At the same time, the sling is released with the right hand and the first count of the hand salute is executed as described in paragraph 23. At the command ARMS of ORDER, ARMS, the right hand and arm are moved to the side as in the position of attention and then the original position of sling arms is resumed.

e. When at sling arms, parade rest, rest, at ease, and stand at ease are executed as from order arms except that the rifle is held slung with the right hand. When the command REST is given, the rifle may be unslung. When calling a squad or platoon to attention, the position of parade rest at sling arms is assumed on the preparatory command.

49. Fix and Unfix Bayonets

a. These movements are not executed in cadence.

b. On the command FIX, BAYONETS (when the bayonet scabbard is on the belt), the muzzle of the rifle is moved across the body and regrasped with the left hand below the gas cylinder plug. The snap on the scabbard is unfastened and the bayonet is grasped with the right hand, as shown in figure 25. The bayonet is drawn from the scabbard. The point of the bayonet is turned skyward and the bayonet is fixed on the muzzle with a downward movement. After the bayonet is fixed, the position of attention is assumed.



Figure 23. Rifle salute.



Figure 23—Continued.



Figure 24. Sling arms.



Figure 25. Fix and unfix bayonets.

c. The command UNFIX, BAYONETS is given at order arms only.

d. At the command BAYONETS, when the bayonet scabbard is on the belt, the rifle is moved to the left hand as when fixing bayonets. The rifleman glances down and grasps the handle of the bayonet with the right hand, the palm toward the body. The bayonet catch spring is pressed with the inside of the forefinger. The bayonet is raised vertically until the handle is approximately a foot above the muzzle of the rifle. Then, keeping the eyes on the point of the bayonet, the rifleman returns the bayonet to the scabbard, reversing the movements of its withdrawal. The snap on the bayonet scabbard is fastened with the left hand and the position of order arms is assumed.

e. When the bayonet is carried other than on the belt, it is fixed and unfixd in the most convenient manner possible upon receiving the commands.

f. Safety precautions should be observed when fixing bayonets while the rifle is held diagonally across the body with the left hand. Tap the base of the bayonet handle with the heel of the right hand to make sure that the bayonet is secure. If resistance is met when unfixing the bayonet, thrust the bayonet into the ground, blade facing the right toe. Then press the bayonet release with the toe of the right boot and remove the rifle from the bayonet. The blade of the bayonet is not touched with bare hands.

50. General

- a. Pistol movements are not executed in cadence.
- b. When armed with the pistol, remain at attention during the manual of arms for the rifle.
- c. Execute all movements and positions, except inspection arms, as without arms.

51. Inspection Arms

When armed with the pistol, for instructional purposes only, execute the following movements separately on the indicated commands, or in sequence when INSPECTION, ARMS is given (4, fig. 26).

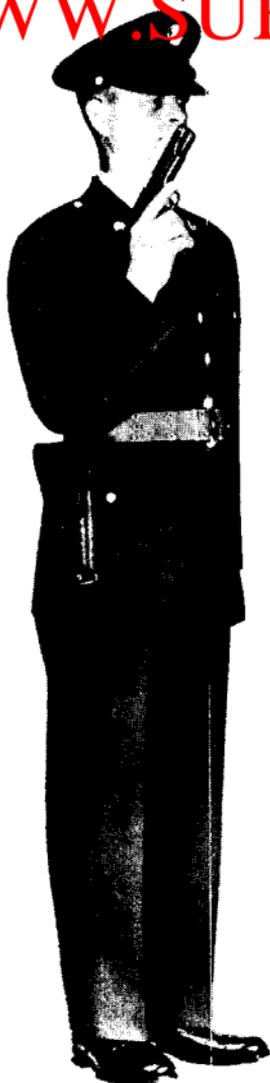
a. *Raise Pistol.* At the command RAISE, PISTOL, unbutton the flap of the holster with your right hand and grasp the pistol grip with the back of your hand outward. Draw the pistol from the holster. Bring your elbow to your side and hold your upper arm vertical and forearm at an angle from the vertical so that your hand is as high as, and approximately 6 inches in front of, your right shoulder. Hold the pistol grip with your thumb and last three fingers and extend your forefinger outside and along the trigger guard. Point the muzzle outward and up at approximately 30° angle from the vertical (1, fig. 26). If you are wearing a shoulder holster, at the command RAISE, PISTOL, unbutton the flap or snap fastener, draw the pistol from the shoulder holster, and assume the position of raise pistol.

b. *Withdraw Magazine.* At the command **WITHDRAW, MAGAZINE**, without lowering your right hand, turn the barrel slightly to the right, press the magazine catch with your left hand (2, fig. 26). Place the magazine between your belt and outer garment, on your left side, with the open end down, front to the right.

c. *Open Chamber.* At the command, **OPEN, CHAMBER**, without lowering your right hand, grasp the slide with your left thumb and first two fingers so that your thumb is on the left side of the slide and pointing downward. Keeping the muzzle elevated, shift the grip of your right hand so that your right thumb engages the slide stop; push the slide fully to the rear, and engage the stop in its notch with your right thumb (3, fig. 26). Resume the position of raise pistol, with the slide to the rear. Take the magazine out of your belt and hold it in your open hand at the height of your belt with the open end of the magazine to the front and the front of the magazine to the left. If the inspecting officer takes your pistol for inspection, lower your right arm and hand to your side as in the position of attention. Raise your right arm and hand to the raise pistol position when the inspector is ready to return the pistol.

d. *Close Chamber.* After your pistol has been inspected, or at the *preparatory command* of **CLOSE, CHAMBER** or **PORT, ARMS**, press the slide stop down with your right thumb and let the slide go forward. Pull the trigger and remain at **raise pistol**.

e. *Insert Magazine.* At the *preparatory com-*



①



②

Figure 26. Inspection arms with pistol.



3



4

Figure 26—Continued.

mand of INSERT, MAGAZINE, without lowering your right hand, turn the barrel slightly to the right. Grasp the magazine with the first two fingers and thumb of your left hand and insert it in the pistol (2, fig. 26). At the *command of execution*, press the magazine fully home and resume raise pistol (1, fig. 26).

52. Return Pistol

a. Execute this movement on the command, RETURN, PISTOL or on the command ORDER (RIGHT SHOULDER), ARMS after INSPECTION, ARMS and PORT, ARMS have been given.

b. On the command of execution, lower your pistol to the holster, muzzle down, with the back of your hand to the right. Then raise the flap of the holster with your right thumb, insert the muzzle of the pistol into the holster, and thrust it home. Button the flap of the holster with your right hand. When wearing a shoulder holster, at the command RETURN, PISTOL, return the pistol directly from the position of raise pistol to the holster and button the flap or snap fastener.

Section III. MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE GRENADE LAUNCHER, M79

53. General

a. Carry the grenade launcher slung over your right shoulder in a position similar to sling arms for the rifle (fig. 27). When armed with the grenade launcher, remain at attention during the manual of arms.

b. During marches and field exercises, when left shoulder arms is commanded to ease fatigue, change the grenade launcher to your left shoulder without cadence.

c. When AT, EASE or REST is commanded, keep the grenade launcher slung unless otherwise ordered.

d. Execute PARADE, REST or STAND AT, EASE with the grenade launcher at sling arms as described for the rifle at sling arms.

e. When armed with the grenade launcher, render the hand salute as prescribed in paragraph 48d.

54. Inspection Arms

a. INSPECTION, ARMS is executed from sling arms. At the *command of execution*, grasp the sling with the left hand at the right shoulder (1, fig. 28), and lift the grenade launcher from your shoulder. At the same time, withdraw the right arm from between the sling and the grenade launcher. Grasp the small of the stock with your right hand and bring the grenade launcher across the body in a manner similar to port arms with the rifle. Release the sling with the left hand and grasp the fore-end assembly between the barrel band and the fulcrum pin (2, fig. 28). With the thumb of the right hand, press the latch lever to the right (outward) until it disengages from the barrel locking lug. Using both hands in a breaking motion, force the receiver in an upward motion to disengage the barrel group from its seat in the receiver group. At the same time, lower the head and eyes to glance at the chamber (3, fig. 28).

Having found the chamber empty or having emptied it, raise the head and eyes to the front and regrab the small of the stock in the position of port arms (4, fig. 28).

b. Inspection arms with the grenade launcher is not a precision movement and is not executed as part of the manual of arms, except when your unit is formed and dismissed, or for an inspecting officer.

c. As inspection arms, the only command is PORT, ARMS. At the command ARMS, by using both hands in a breaking motion, force the receiver group and chamber downward until the latch lever engages with the barrel locking lug. With the thumb of the right hand, push the safety button forward, pull the trigger with your forefinger, and resume port arms.

d. The grenade launcher nomenclature is shown in figure 29.

55. To Resume Sling Arms

a. Execute SLING, ARMS on the commands, ORDER, (RIGHT SHOULDER) ARMS after INSPECTION, ARMS, and PORT, ARMS have been given.

b. At the command of execution, grasp the sling with your left hand, thrust the right arm through the sling, and assume the position of sling arms. This movement is not executed in cadence.

Section IV. MANUAL OF THE GUIDON

56. General

a. The guidon is a company (troop or battery) identification flag. It is carried at ceremonies and when otherwise prescribed by the commander.



Figure 27. The grenade launcher at sling arms.



Figure 28. Inspection arms.



Figure 28—Continued.

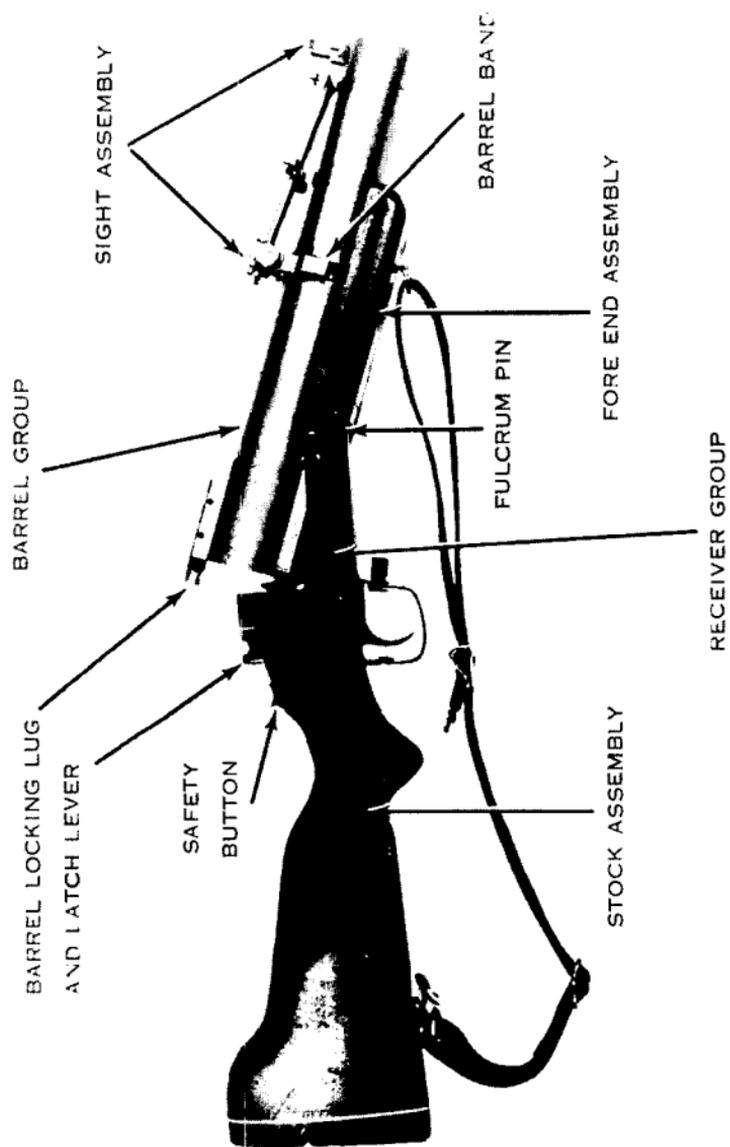


Figure 29. Nomenclature of the 40-mm grenade launcher, M79.

b. The guidon bearer is specially selected by the company commander and receives special instruction in his duties. When armed with a rifle or carbine, the bearer slings the weapon behind his back, with the sling diagonally across his chest and the muzzle up and to the left, unless otherwise ordered.

c. To face with the guidon, raise the ferrule three inches off the ground by bending your right arm slightly. Execute this movement in a manner similar to facing with a rifle at order arms, but keep the staff in a vertical position throughout the movement.

d. Execute PRESENT, ARMS; PARADE, REST; AT EASE; STAND AT, EASE; and REST with the unit.

e. When marching at route step or at ease, you may hold the guidon in either hand at the carry position.

f. To execute PARADE, REST, on the *preparatory command* let your right hand slide up the staff until the forearm is horizontal with the ground. On the *command of execution* incline the staff forward until your arm is fully extended (1 and 2, fig. 30). At the same time place your left foot and hand in position as in parade rest with the rifle (fig. 14).

g. Execute AT EASE similar to parade rest, except that you may slightly relax your right arm.

h. When given REST, hold the guidon in either hand.

i. When not in formation, render the salute simi-

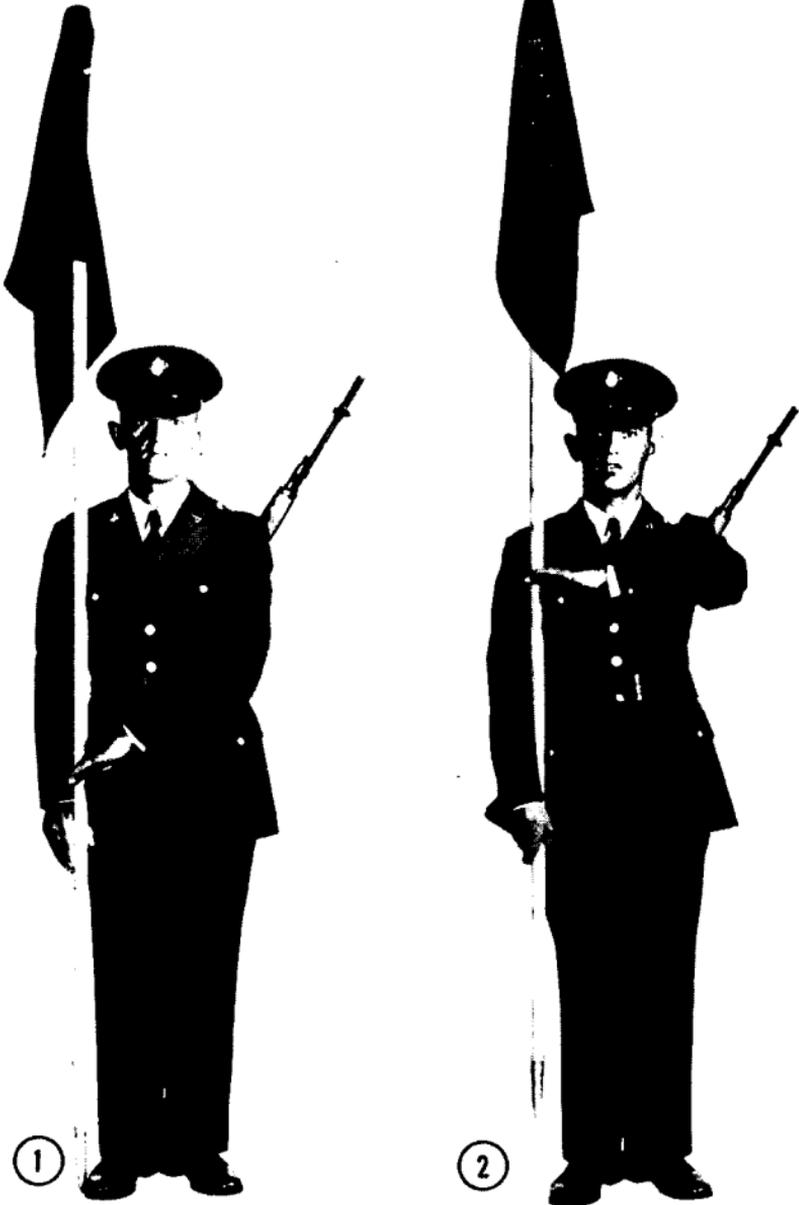


Figure 30. Parade rest with the guidon.

lar to the rifle salute as described in paragraph 47 (1 and 2, fig. 31).

57. Order Guidon

When the troops are armed, execute order guidon on the command **ORDER, ARMS** from the company



- 1 Order guidon
- 2 Carry guidon

Figure 31. Salute.

commander. With unarmed troops, execute order guidon automatically on halting. At order guidon, keep the ferrule on the ground and touching the outside of your right shoe, opposite the ball of your right foot. Hold the staff in your right hand in the U formed by your fingers extended and joined, and your thumb. Keep your right hand and arm behind the staff with your arm bent naturally. Rest the staff against the hollow of your shoulder (fig. 32). The remainder of the position of order guidon is the same as the position of attention.

58. Raise Guidon

On the preparatory portion of all commands that begin, change, and discontinue marching movements, and on the *preparatory commands* for COMPANY OR GROUP, ATTENTION; PRESENT, ARMS; and EYES, RIGHT, raise the guidon to the raise guidon position by grasping the staff with your left hand, palm to the rear, at a point opposite your right elbow. Raise the staff with your left hand to a position 6 inches off the ground. Keep your right hand in its original position and allow the staff to slide through it. Regrasp the staff in its new position with your right hand and, at the same time, raise the staff with both hands until your right hand is as high as, and in front of, your right shoulder. Retain your grasp with both hands and keep your right elbow into your side. Keep the staff vertical (fig. 33). Hold the guidon in this position until the *command of execution* is given.

59. Carry Guidon

a. To return to carry guidon from raise guidon, lower the staff, keeping it vertical, until your right arm is fully extended. Return your left hand to your left side. The ferrule is now 6 inches off the ground and the staff is resting in the hollow of your right shoulder. The right hand grasps the staff in the most convenient manner, as depicted in 2, figure 31. Return to carry guidon at all *commands of execution* while in the march.

b. To return to order guidon, follow the procedure as in *a* above on the *command of execution*, but let the staff slide through your right hand until the ferrule touches the ground.

c. At double time, hold the guidon diagonally across your body. Grasp the staff with your right hand at the position used at the carry, with your right forearm horizontal and your elbow near your body. Grasp the staff in your left hand opposite the junction of your neck and left shoulder.

60. Present Guidon

a. At ARMS of PRESENT, ARMS or RIGHT of EYES, RIGHT, lower the guidon to the front from the raise guidon position by lowering your left arm to a diagonal position in front of your body. Rest the staff in your armpit and hold it horizontal. Keep your right forearm along the right side of the staff, upper arm vertical and into your body. The point of the ferrule slightly protrudes behind your back. At the same time, move your left hand away to your side (fig. 34).

b. When passing in review, EXECUTE EYES,



Figure 32. Order guidon.



Figure 33. Raise guidon.

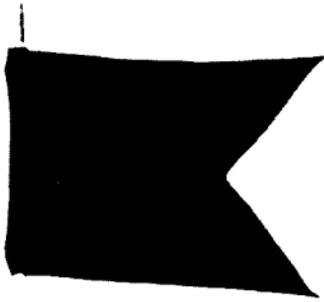
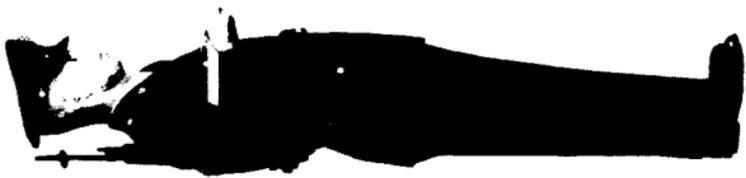


Figure 34. Present guidon.

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RIGHT as you present the guidon, and READY, FRONT, as you bring the guidon back to carry. On the command READY of READY, FRONT, regrasp the staff with your left hand and execute raise guidon; on FRONT, return to carry guidon.

CHAPTER 5

THE SQUAD

Section I. GENERAL

61. General

a. Training in individual movements and the manual of arms is followed by dismounted drill. This training is progressive and includes three phases: squad, platoon, and company drill. In the first phase you begin to play your part on a team, the squad. In squad drill, you learn to do all the individual movements together with other men.

b. When the squad leader is absent, the second in command takes over his duties and assumes his normal position.

c. Individual members of a squad are numbered from right to left when in line, and from front to rear when in column.

62. Drill Terms

To help understand the meaning of drill terms in this chapter, the following definitions are included:

a. Formation is the arrangement of the elements of a command in any prescribed manner.

b. Line is a formation in which the elements of a command (other than a platoon) are side by side, or abreast of each other. Two or more elements constitute a line.

c. Rank is a line which is only one element in depth.

d. Interval (fig. 35) is the lateral space between elements. *Normal interval* between men is measured from right to left by the man on the right holding his left arm and hand shoulder high, fingers and thumb extended and joined, with the tip of his middle finger touching the right shoulder of the man on his left. *Close interval* between men is measured from right to left by the man on the right placing the heel of his left hand on his left hip just below the belt line, fingers and thumb joined and extended downward, and his elbow in line with his body and touching the arm of the man on his left. *Double arms interval* between men is measured from right to left by the man on the right holding his left arm and hand shoulder high, fully extended. The man to his left obtains double arms interval by holding his right arm and hand shoulder high, fully extended, so that their finger tips touch.

e. Column is a formation in which the elements of a command (other than a platoon) are one behind the other, except when the squad is in a column of twos or part of the next larger unit.

f. File is a column which has a front of only one element.

g. Distance (fig. 35) is the space between elements in column. *Normal distance* for men is the

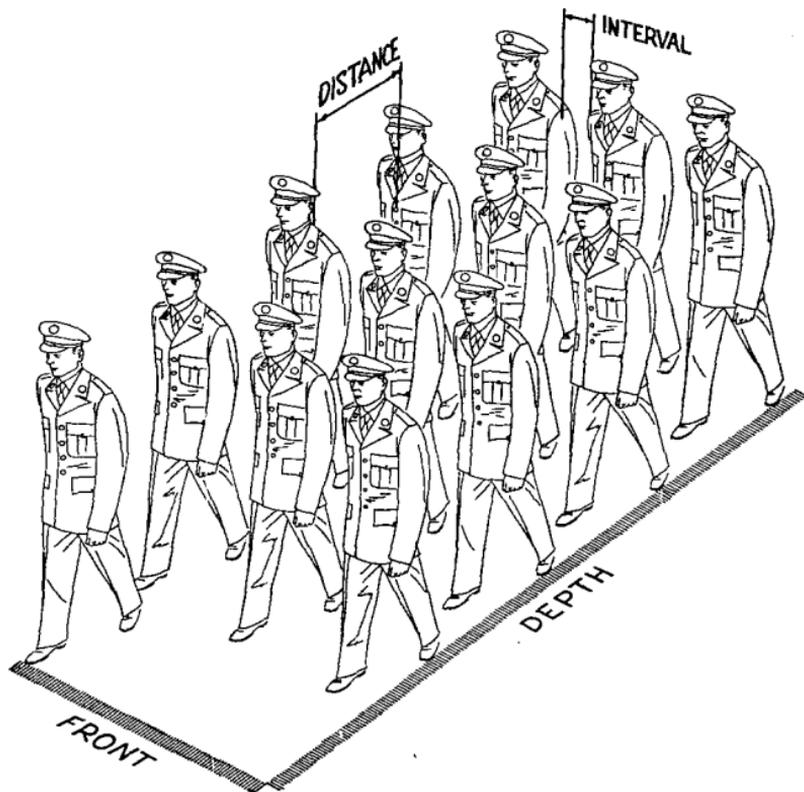


Figure 35. Distance, interval, front, and depth.

space from the back of a man to the chest of the man immediately to his rear when they have formed in line, obtained normal interval, and faced to the right or left.

h. Head is the leading element of a column.

i. Cover is alining yourself directly behind the man to your immediate front while maintaining proper distance.

j. Flank is the right or left side of any formation as sensed from an element of that formation.

k. Front is the space from side to side of a formation, including the right and left elements (fig. 35).

l. Measurements of an individual normally are 12 inches in depth and 22 inches in width.

m. Depth is the space from front to rear of a formation, including the front and rear elements (fig. 35).

n. Base is the element on which a movement is planned or regulated.

63. Formations

The squad has three prescribed formations—a line (1, fig. 36), a column (file) (2, fig. 36), and a column of twos (3, fig. 36).

a. The squad forms in line with squad leader on the right.

b. The squad normally marches in column (2 and 3, fig. 36), but it may march in line for short distances only. When it is part of a larger unit, the squad normally marches in column (file) as shown in 2, figure 36.

c. When the squad drills as a separate unit, the squad leader takes a post three steps in front of and centered on the squad when it is in line; and three steps to the left and centered on the squad when it is in column (file) or in column of twos.

Section II. SQUAD DRILL

64. To Form the Squad

a. To form at normal interval (fig. 37) the squad leader assumes the position of attention and commands FALL IN.

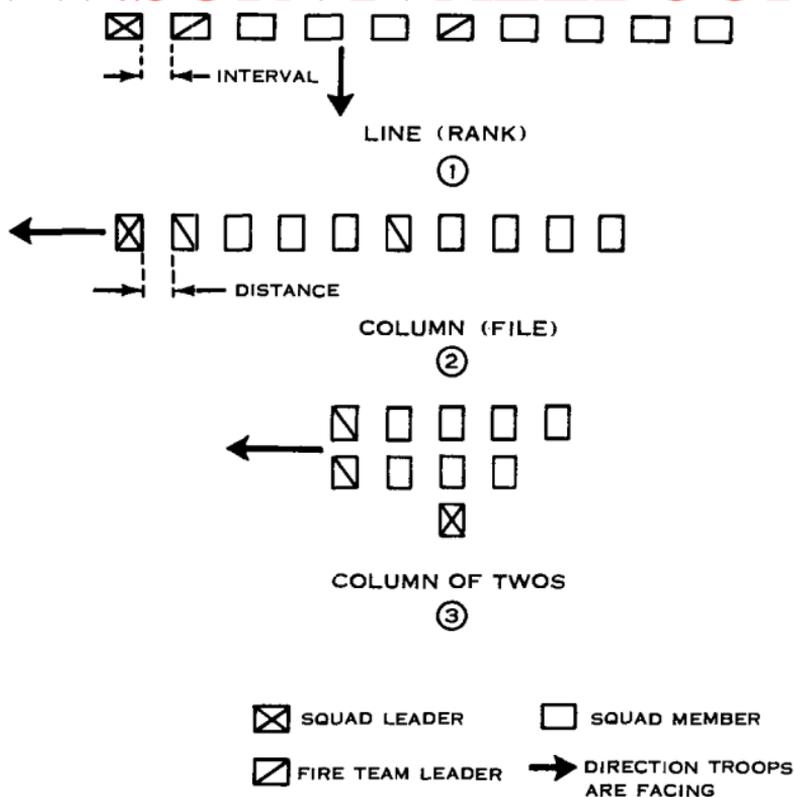


Figure 36. Squad formations.

b. When the squad forms as a separate unit, the next senior member assumes the number one position which is the right flank man. At the command **FALL IN**, the number one man positions himself so that the squad, when formed, will be three steps in front of and centered on the squad leader. The number one man immediately raises his left arm laterally at shoulder level, fingers and thumb extended and joined, palm down, with head and eyes to the front. The number two man takes his position immediately to the left of number one

and on line, his right shoulder touching number one's fingertips; he turns his head and eyes to the right for alinement and raises his left arm. As soon as proper interval has been obtained, the number one man drops his left arm to his side. The number two man turns his head and eyes to the front when he is alined. Other members of the squad form in the same manner as the number two man. The left flank man does not raise his left arm.

c. When the squad is part of a larger unit, the squad leader is the right flank man.

d. To form at close interval (fig. 38) the command is AT CLOSE INTERVAL, FALL IN. The formation is completed like normal interval, except that close interval is obtained as described in paragraph 62*d*.

e. When armed, the men fall in at the order. Weapons are inspected after falling in by the commands INSPECTION, ARMS; PORT, ARMS; and ORDER, ARMS.

65. To Dismiss the Squad

a. The squad is dismissed only from a line formation with the men at attention.

b. With armed troops, the commands are INSPECTION, ARMS; PORT, ARMS; DISMISSED.

c. With unarmed troops, the command is DISMISSED.

66. To Change Interval While in Line

a. To obtain close interval from normal interval, the command is CLOSE, MARCH. On the *command*

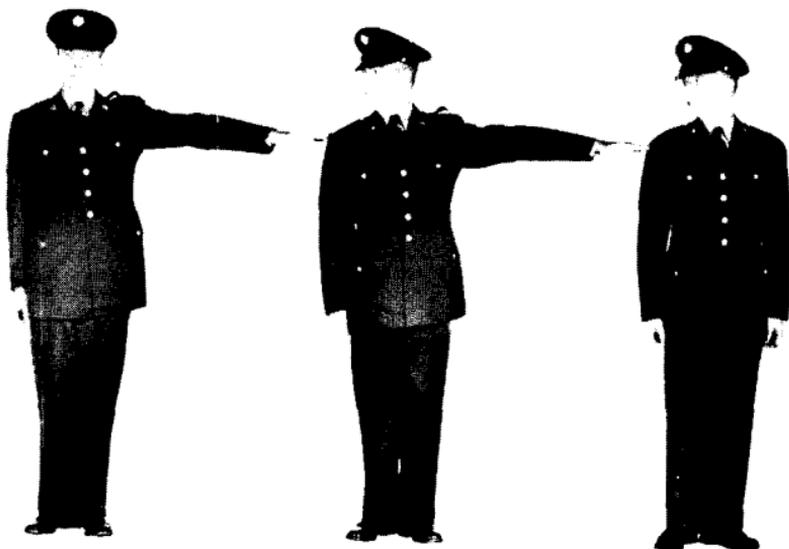


Figure 37. Normal interval.

of execution, the right flank man stands fast. All men to his left face to the right in marching from the halt, march forward until they have obtained the approximate close interval, halt, and face to the left. The squad then forms at close interval without command, as explained in paragraph 64*d*.

b. To obtain normal interval, the command is **EXTEND, MARCH**. At the command **MARCH**, all men except the right flank man face to the left in marching from the halt, march forward until approximately normal interval is obtained, halt, and face to the right. The squad then forms at normal interval without command, as explained in paragraph 64*b*.

c. To obtain double-arm interval from normal interval, the command is **TAKE INTERVAL, MARCH**.

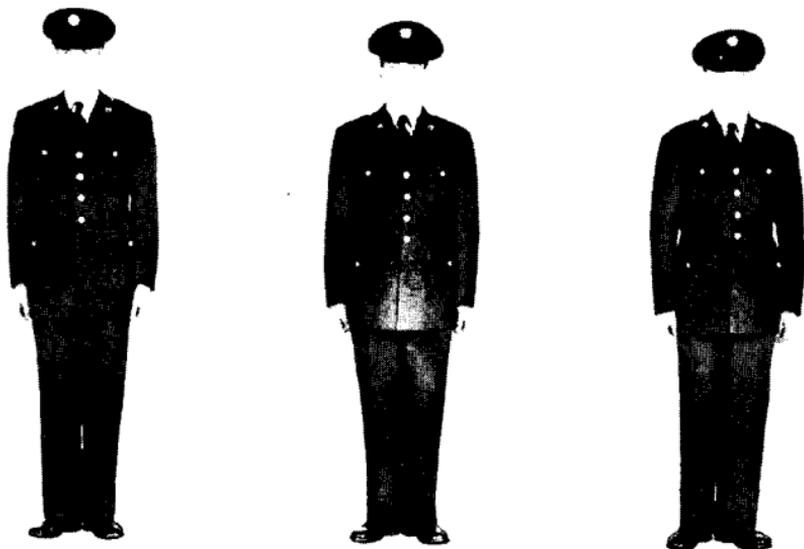


Figure 37—Continued.

This movement is executed as when extending, except that the double-arm interval is obtained by each man raising both arms and touching the fingertips of the man on his right. Drop your right arm when the interval has been obtained; your left arm when the man on the left drops his right arm. Turn your head and eyes to the front as you drop your right arm. In executing this movement, the right flank man does not raise his right arm and the left flank man does not raise his left arm. With armed troops, sling arms is given before commanding this movement.

d. To obtain normal interval from double-arm interval, the command is **ASSEMBLE, MARCH**. Execute this movement like **CLOSE, MARCH**, but form at normal interval.

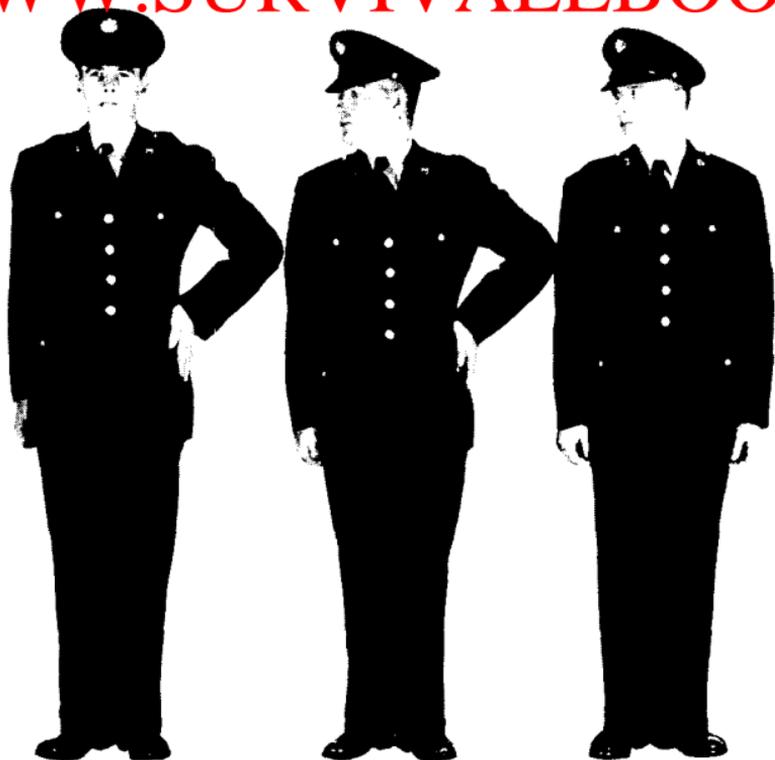


Figure 38. Close interval.

67. To Aline the Squad

a. To aline the squad at normal interval, the commands are **DRESS RIGHT, DRESS; READY, FRONT.** These commands are given only when the men are at order arms or sling arms. At the command **DRESS**, each man except the *right* flank man turns his head and eyes to the right and alines himself on the *right* flank man. Each man except the *left* flank man extends his *left* arm, and each man positions himself by short right or left steps until his *right* shoulder touches the fingertips of the man on his *right*.

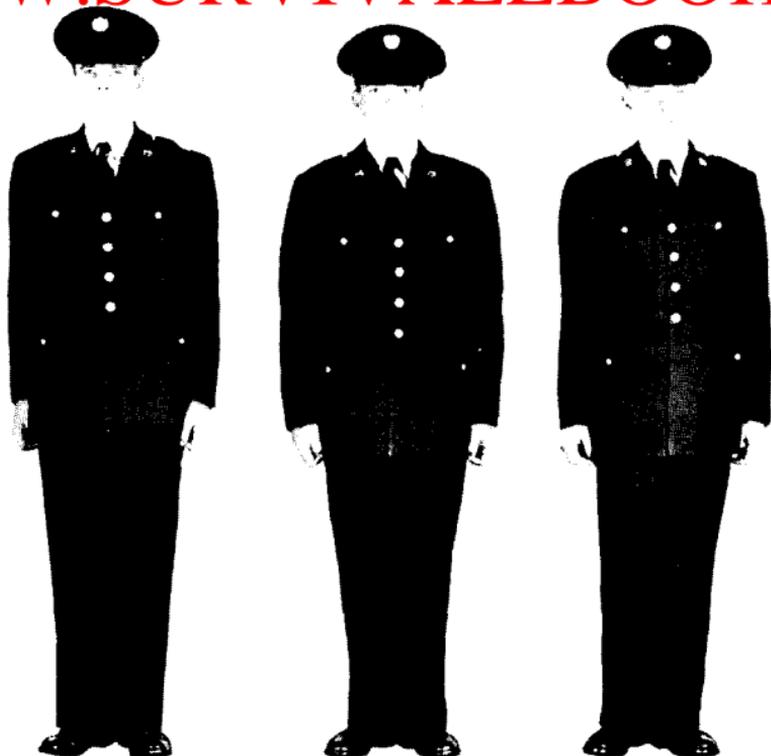


Figure 38—Continued.

b. At the command **DRESS**, the squad leader marches by the most direct route to a position on line with the squad, one step from the right flank man, halts on line, and faces down the line. From this position he verifies the alinement of the squad, ordering men to move forward or backward as necessary, calling them by name or number; e.g., Private Jones, forward 2 inches; number eight man, back 4 inches. The squad leader remains at attention, taking short steps to the right or left as necessary to see down the squad. He does not use his arms or twist his body. Having checked the

alinement, he faces to the right in marching, halts three steps in advance of the squad, executes left face, and commands **READY, FRONT**. At the command **FRONT**, the men drop their arms to their sides and turn their heads and eyes to the front. The squad leader then marches to his front until he is centered on the squad where he halts and faces the squad.

c. To aline the squad at close interval, the commands are **AT CLOSE INTERVAL, DRESS RIGHT, DRESS; READY, FRONT**. The movement is executed as described in *a* and *b* above, except that close interval is obtained by placing the left hand on the hip at the beltline, fingers and thumb extended and joined, pointing downward, elbow on line with the body. This command is given only when there is approximate close interval between elements.

d. To dress the squad in column, the command is **COVER**. At this command, each man covers the man in front of him and obtains the approximate distance.

68. To March in Column from Squad in Line at the Halt

a. The commands are **RIGHT (LEFT), FACE; FORWARD, MARCH**. These movements are executed as explained in chapter 3.

b. When at close interval, the squad is extended to normal interval before being faced and marched off.

69. To Change the Direction of a Column

a. The command is **COLUMN RIGHT (COLUMN**

LEFT, COLUMN HALF RIGHT, COLUMN HALF LEFT), MARCH.

b. From a halt, at the command COLUMN RIGHT OR COLUMN HALF RIGHT, MARCH, the leading man takes a 30-inch step to the front with his left foot (which will allow following men to pivot on approximately the same point on the ground), turns to the right on the ball of his left foot, and steps off in the indicated direction, taking a full step with his right foot. All other men march forward and turn in the same manner as the leading man, following in column until another command is given. On the command COLUMN LEFT (COLUMN HALF LEFT), MARCH from a halt, the leading man faces to the left in marching, pivoting on the ball of his right foot and, at the same time, steps off in the new direction with a full step with his left foot. All other men march forward and pivot on approximately the same point on the ground.

c. When marching, the *preparatory command* and *command of execution* for each movement are given so they end on the foot in the direction of the turn; COLUMN RIGHT, MARCH and COLUMN HALF RIGHT, MARCH are given as the right foot strikes the ground and COLUMN LEFT, MARCH and COLUMN HALF LEFT, MARCH as the left foot strikes the ground. The interval between the *preparatory command* and the *command of execution* is one step. At the command MARCH, the leading man executes a face-in-marching from the march by taking one more step, pivoting on the leading foot, and takes a full step off of the pivot in the indicated direction. All other men execute the same

movement in succession on approximately the same point.

d. While marching, the command **INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT)** is given for changes of direction where a column movement is not applicable. The leading man changes direction as commanded. All other men turn in the same way as they come to the point on which the leading man turned. This is not a precision movement.

70. March to the Flank

When it is desired to move a unit to the flank for a short distance while marching at quick time, the commands are **RIGHT (LEFT) FLANK, MARCH**. The *preparatory command* and the *command of execution* end when the foot in the indicated direction of march strikes the ground. The interval between the *preparatory command* and the *command of execution* is one step or count. At the command **MARCH**, each man takes one more step, turns in the indicated direction of march on the ball of his leading foot, and steps off in the new direction with his trailing foot. This movement is used to march a unit to the right or left for a short distance and is not executed from the halt.

71. To Count Off in Line or Column

a. For drill purposes, counting off is executed only from right to left in line and from front to rear in column. The command is **COUNT, OFF**.

b. When in line, at the command of execution, all men except the man on the right flank turn their heads and eyes to the right and the right

flank man counts off ONE. After the man on the right counts off his number, the man to his left counts off the next higher number, at the same time turning his head and eyes to the front. The numbers are counted in the cadence of quick time from man to man. All movements are made in a precise manner.

c. When in column, at the *command of execution*, each man in succession (starting with the leading man) turns his head to the right and counts off his number over his right shoulder. He then turns his head back to the front. The last man in column keeps his head and eyes to the front.

72. To Stack Arms

a. The members of the squad stack arms from their positions in line at normal interval on the command of STACK, ARMS. After the squad counts off, the leader designates the stackmen by numbers then gives the command PREPARE, SLINGS.

b. At the command SLINGS, the stackman places the butt of his rifle on his right hip and cradles it in the crook of his right arm (1, fig. 39). He then adjusts the sling keeper to form a 4-inch loop (a palm's width within the loop) next to the upper sling swivel (2, fig. 39). As soon as he has prepared the loop, the stackman returns to order arms. After all stackmen are at order arms, the command, STACK, ARMS is given.

c. At the command ARMS, the stackman places his rifle directly in front of and centered on his body with the sling facing to the front (1, fig. 40).

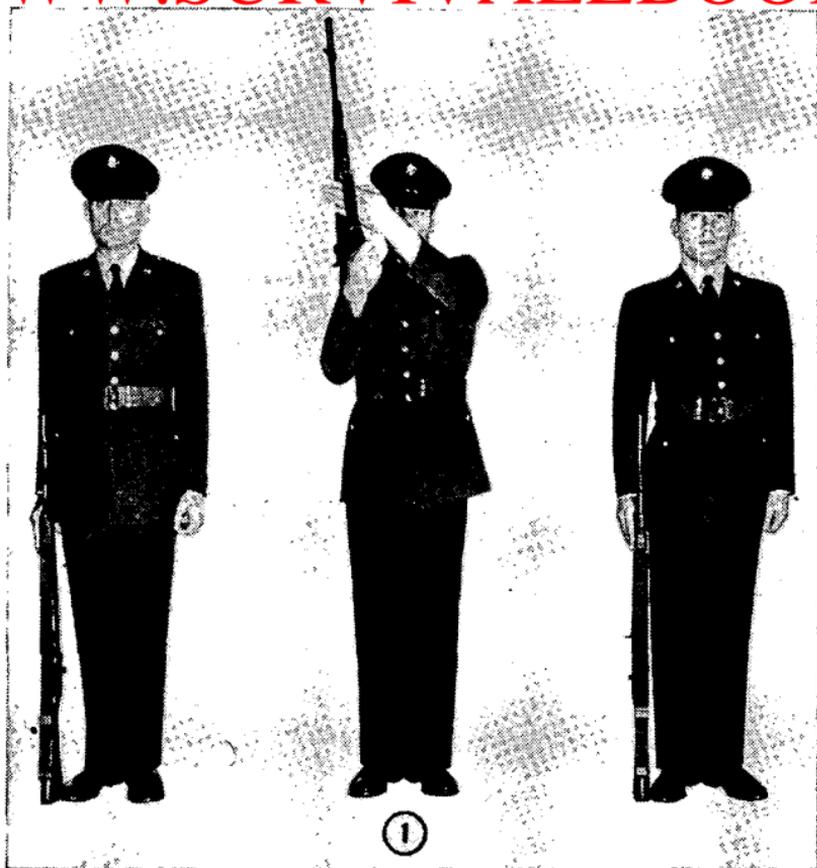


Figure 39. Preparing sling to stack arms.

The heel of the rifle butt is on the ground on line with the toes of his shoes. The stackman grasps the rifle by the handguard with his left hand. The first two fingers of the left hand hold the inner part of the loop against the rifle. He reaches across the front of the rifle with the right hand, grasps the outer part of the loop, and holds it open for the insertion of the other rifles (2, fig. 40). He holds the rifle vertical at all times.



Figure 39—Continued.

d. After the base rifle has been positioned, the men right and left of the stackman perform the following movements simultaneously:

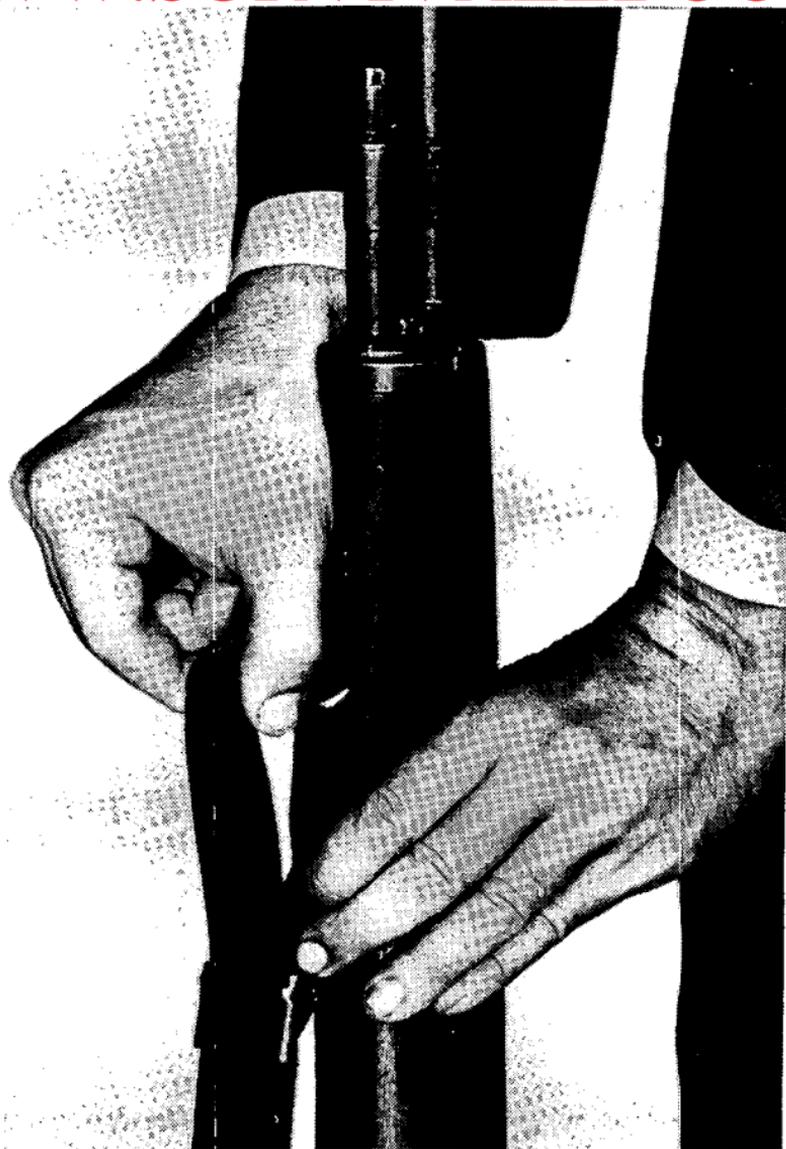
- (1) The man on the stackman's left raises and rotates his rifle, sling up, to a horizontal position across his body, muzzle to the right. At the same time, he grasps the rifle at the small of the stock with his left hand, palm downward, over the sling. He continues to grasp the upper part of the handguard with his right hand. He lets both arms hang naturally, holding the weapon in a horizontal position (3, fig. 40).
- (2) The man on the stackman's right moves his rifle vertically and across his body with his right hand until his wrist is shoulder high in the center of the body. He grasps the weapon with his left hand immediately under the right hand, palm over the sling. He then lowers his right hand to the small of the stock, palm facing the sling; and turns the rifle until the sling is up, muzzle to the left, and the rifle is in a horizontal position. He lets his arms hang naturally (3, fig. 40).
- (3) As soon as both men have completed these movements each moves his foot, that is nearest the stackman, 18 inches to the oblique and toward the stackman. In a continuing motion, the man on the stackman's left inserts the muzzle of his rifle into the loop held by the stackman until the bayonet stud protrudes past the far



Figure 40. Stack arms.

end of the loop (4, fig. 40). He holds his weapon in this position until the man on the stackman's right inserts the muzzle of his rifle through the loop in the same manner and above the muzzle of the rifle of the left man (4, fig. 40).

e. When both rifles have been inserted into the loop, the men on each side of the stackman swing the butts of their rifles outward and down to the ground until the stack is tight with the rifle butts



2

Closeup of loop in sling
Figure 40—Continued.

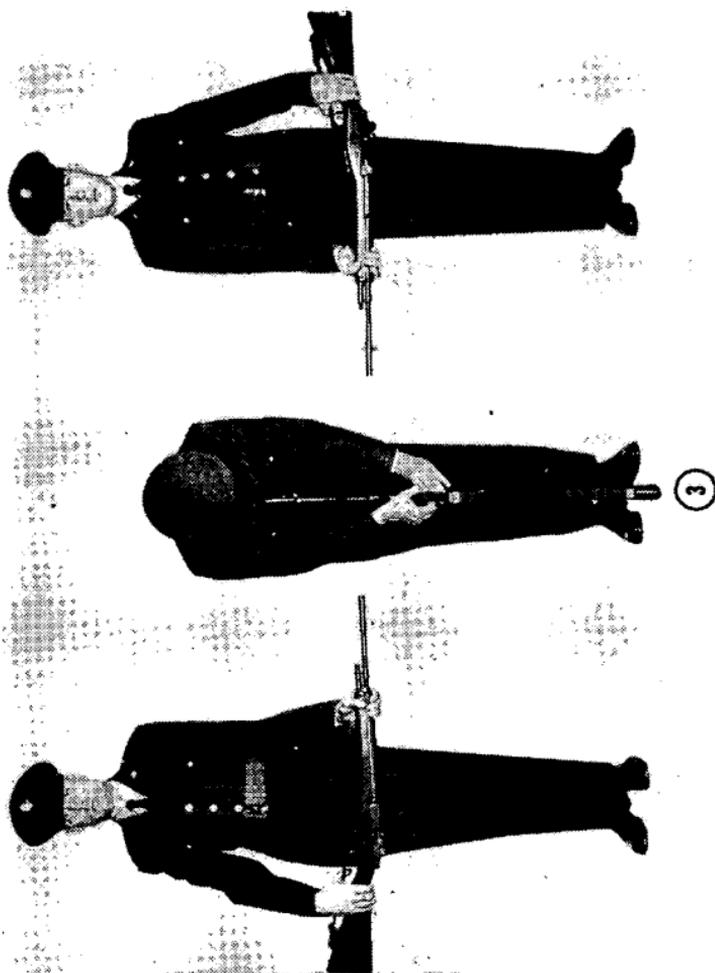


Figure 40—Continued.

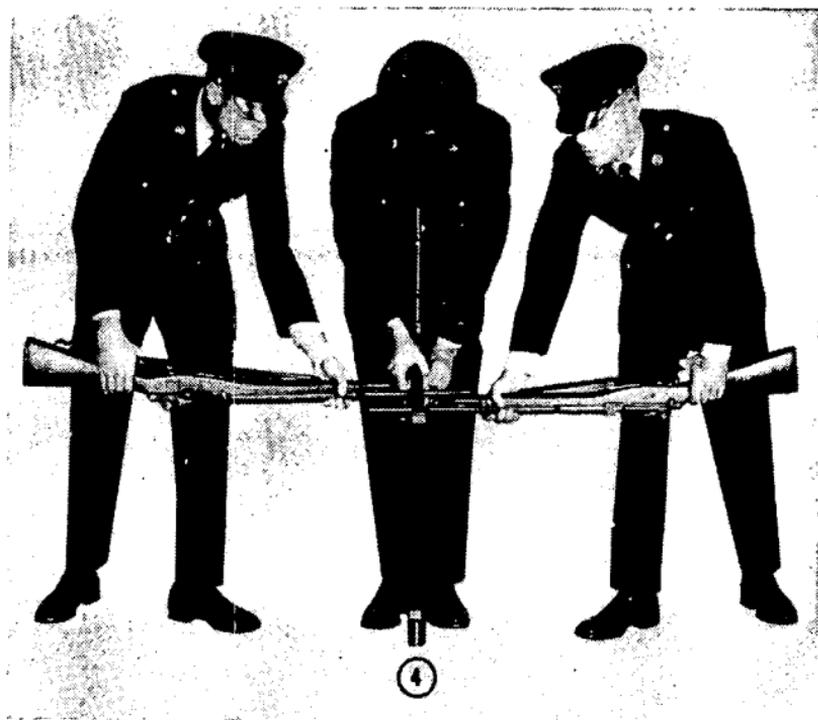


Figure 40—Continued.

on line and approximately 2 feet from the baseline (5, fig. 40).

f. After necessary adjustments have been made, all three men come back to the position of attention (5 and 6, fig. 40).

g. Extra rifles are passed to the nearest stack on the right. As each rifle is passed, it is grasped at the upper part of the handguard with the right hand. Then, with the rifle held vertical, it is passed with fully extended arm to the right front. The man on the right grasps the rifle at the balance with his left hand, brings the rifle to the cen-

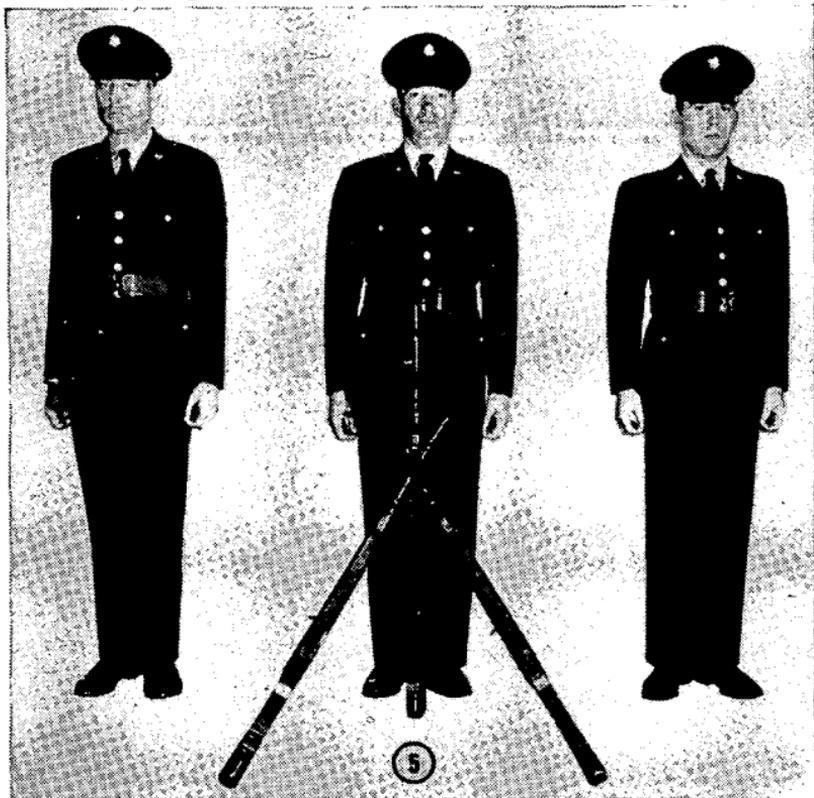


Figure 40—Continued.

ter of his body, and regrasps it at the upper part of the handguard with his right hand. This action continues until the stackman receives the rifle and places it on the stack with his right hand as nearly vertical as possible. He places the rifles on the stack with the slings away from the stack.

73. Take Arms

a. The squad in position, on line behind the stacks, takes arms at the command TAKE, ARMS.

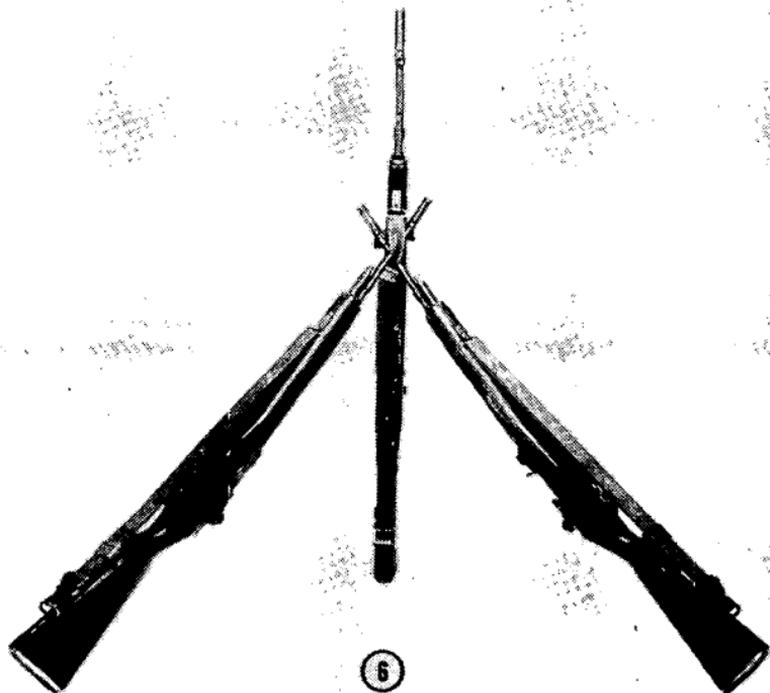


Figure 40—Continued.

b. At the command ARMS, the stackman passes each extra rifle towards its bearer. The rifles are handled in the manner described for passing them to the stack (left hand at the balance, right hand at the upper part of the handguard). As the men receive their weapons, they resume the position of order arms.

c. After all extra rifles have been returned, the stackman grasps the base rifle, holding the loop open as in stack arms.

d. The men to the right and left of the stackman take one step to their left and right fronts, respectively. They reach down and grasp their rifles,

bringing them to a horizontal position. They grasp the rifles as shown in 4, figure 40. The man to the right of the stackman frees his rifle from the stack first. Each man returns to order arms after retrieving his rifle. He does this by guiding and steadying the rifle with his left hand as in the next to the last count of order arms (fig. 17).

e. The stackman adjusts the sling of his rifle before returning to order arms.

74. To Form a Column of Twos from a File and Re-Form

a. When at a halt and in file, the command is COLUMN OF TWOS TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), MARCH.

b. On the *preparatory command*, the number one team leader commands STAND FAST. The number two team leader commands COLUMN HALF LEFT (HALF RIGHT). On the command MARCH, the number two team leader executes a column half left (right), then inclines right (left), halting abreast of the number one team leader at normal interval on the command TEAM, HALT.

c. When in a column of twos at the halt, the command to re-form is FILE FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH.

d. On the *preparatory command*, the number one team leader commands FORWARD. The number two team leader commands STAND FAST. Upon the *command of execution* MARCH, the number one team marches forward. The number two team leader commands COLUMN HALF RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH, and then inclines right (left) to follow the number one team at normal distance.

75. To March to the Oblique

a. To march to the oblique when marching in a column formation at quick time, the command is **RIGHT (LEFT) OBLIQUE, MARCH**. The word "oblique" is pronounced to rhyme with strike.

b. When teaching units to march to the oblique, the squad leader first alines the unit and has each man execute a half right (left) face. The squad leader points out each man's position and explains that each man is to maintain this position while marching by keeping his shoulders parallel to the man in front (fig. 41).

c. At the *command of execution* **MARCH**, given on the foot in the direction of turn, each man takes one more step in the forward direction, faces to the half right (left) in marching, and steps off with the trailing foot and continues the march in a direction of 45° angle to the right (left) of the original direction of march.

d. The command **FORWARD, MARCH** is given to resume the original direction of march from marching in the oblique. At the command **MARCH**, take one more step, pivot on the ball of the leading foot in marching, and continue to march to the original front. When marching at oblique, the only command that may be given is **FORWARD, MARCH**, given on the foot in the direction of the turn.

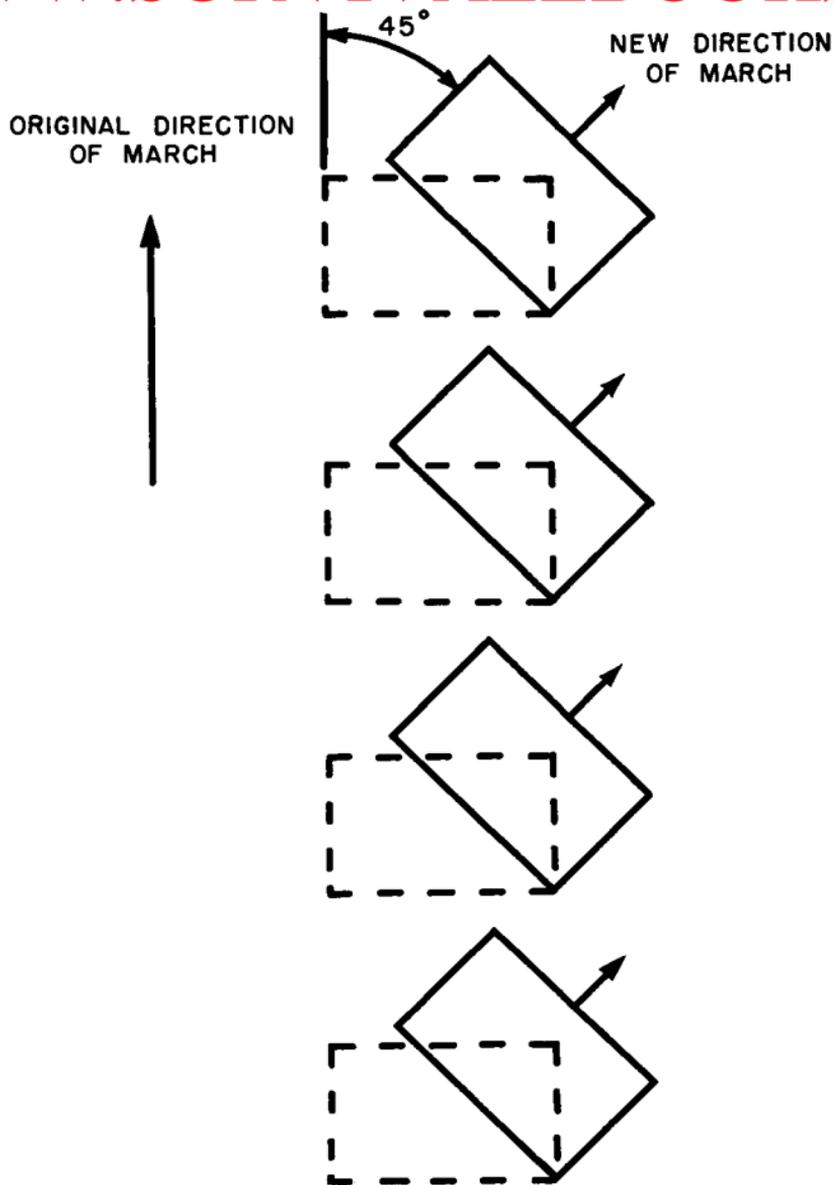


Figure 41. Right oblique.

CHAPTER 6

THE PLATOON

Section I. GENERAL

76. General

a. Upon completion of the first phase of dismounted drill, your squad is merged with other squads into a platoon where you learn other movements.

b. The platoon consists of a platoon headquarters and two or more sections or squads. The platoon headquarters consists of a platoon leader and one or more assistants.

c. The elements (squads) of a platoon are numbered from front to rear when in line, and from left to right when the platoon is in column.

77. Drill Terms

To help understand the meaning of certain drill terms in this chapter, the following definitions are given:

a. Platoon base for a platoon in column is the squad behind the platoon guide.

b. Guide is the man responsible for maintaining the prescribed direction and rate of march for the platoon. The platoon sergeant is the guide. When

the platoon is in line at the halt, the guide's position is always on the right flank of the platoon and at normal interval to the right of the first squad leader. The guide does not change his position when the platoon is marched for short distances in a line formation. When the platoon is in a column formation, the guide's position is in front of the right squad leader, at normal distance.

c. Platoon line is a formation in which the elements (squads) of a platoon are in column and abreast of each other (1, fig. 42). A suggested line formation for the weapons platoon is depicted in 3, figure 42.

d. Platoon column is a formation in which the elements (squads) of a platoon are in column and abreast of each other (2, fig. 42). A suggested column formation for the weapons platoon is depicted in 4, figure 42.

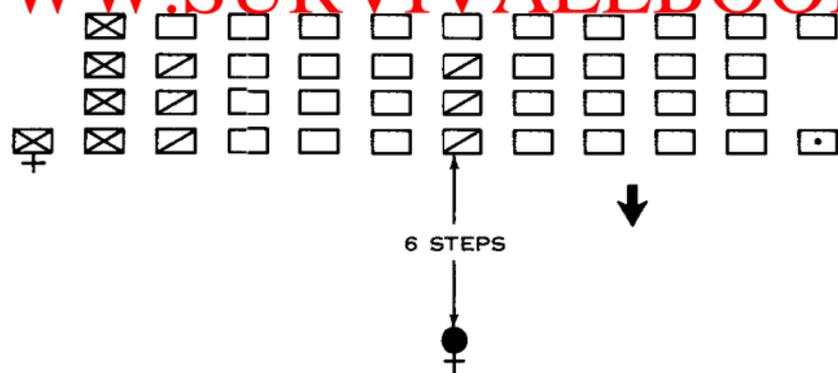
e. Post is the correct place for an officer or non-commissioned officer to stand in a prescribed formation.

78. Rules for the Guide

a. The guide of a unit is always on the right.

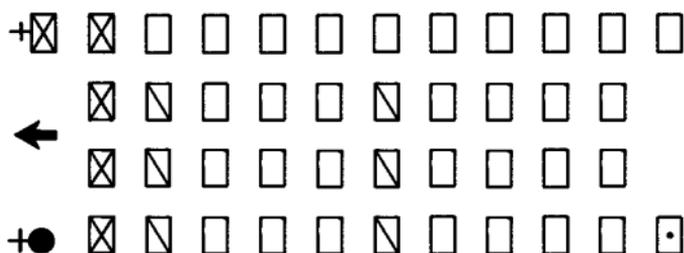
b. When a platoon in line is given the command **RIGHT, FACE**, the guide executes right face with the platoon. Then he immediately faces to the right in marching, marches forward, halting in front of the right squad leader, and executes left face.

c. When a platoon in column is given the command **FILE FROM THE LEFT, MARCH**, on the *pre-*



RIFLE PLATOON IN LINE

①



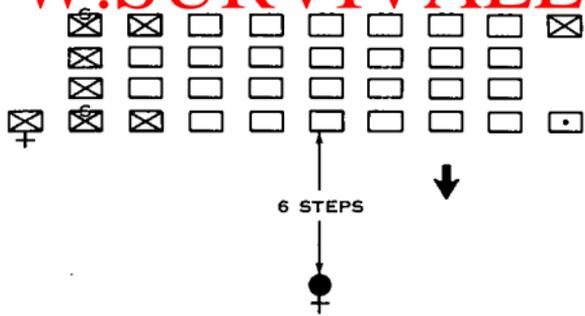
RIFLE PLATOON IN COLUMN

②

Figure 42. Platoon formations.

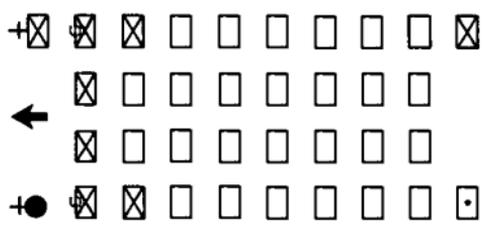
paratory command, the guide takes his position in front of the left file so that he is at the head of the column.

d. When a platoon in column is given the command **COLUMN OF TWOS FROM THE LEFT, MARCH**, on the *preparatory command*, the guide takes his position in front of the second file from the left so that he is at the head of the right file of the



WEAPONS PLATOON IN LINE

3



WEAPONS PLATOON IN COLUMN

4

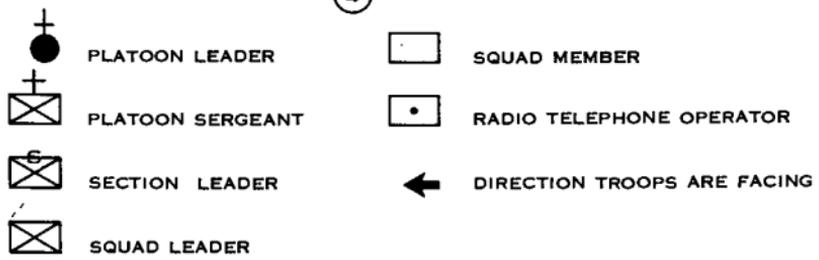


Figure 42—Continued.

column that is to move out. When moving from one position to the other he faces to the left or right in marching.

e. When re-forming in a column of fours from a file or column of twos, the guide posts himself in

his normal position when the movement is completed.

f. The guide is responsible for setting the direction of march by inclining to the right or left when necessary, and for setting the proper cadence. The leading man of each file is responsible for the interval.

g. When a platoon is marching in column and the command to march by a flank or to the rear is given, the guide executes the movement with the platoon but does not change his position within the platoon.

79. Squad Drill Applicable to Platoon Drill

The following movements are executed as in squad drill, with the exceptions and additions noted.

a. The platoon is dismissed by the platoon sergeant in the same manner as the squad.

b. The platoon changes interval while in line and counts off in the same manner as the squad with the squad leaders as bases for these movements. When there are two or more ranks, the men in rear of the first rank cover the corresponding man to their front in executing these movements. When there is only one rank, the first (or right) squad leader is base. The guide moves to the right when interval is taken to the left, and does not count off.

c. The platoon marches from a line in the same manner as a squad, the guide taking his post as described in rules for the guide (par. 78).

d. The platoon stacks arms as described in paragraph 72 after first opening ranks. The guide passes his rifle toward the nearest stack to his left,

holding the rifle at the balance with his left hand as in taking arms (para. 72*d*).

e. The platoon executes flank movements in a manner similar to that described for the squad, except when the platoon is at close interval between files. In this case, it must first be extended to normal interval.

f. To dress the platoon while in column, the command is COVER. The base squad leader obtains normal distance from the guide. All other squad leaders obtain normal interval as prescribed in paragraph 64*b*. All other men in the base squad execute the movement as in squad drill. At the same time the remaining men of the platoon aline on the base squad and cover their squad leaders without raising their arms.

80. Formations

The platoon has two prescribed formations: a column and a line.

a. The platoon forms in line with the squad leaders on the right of their squads (1, fig. 42). In line, with the platoon leader in command, the platoon sergeant's post is to the right of the right flank man of the front rank at normal interval. The platoon leader's post is six steps to the front of and centered on the platoon. When marching in line, the guide and squad leaders are on the right. The platoon marches in line for short distances only.

b. When the platoon sergeant is performing the duties of the platoon leader, the senior squad leader assumes the duties and post of the platoon sergeant.

c. In the column formation, the platoon leader is in front of the left file, the platoon sergeant in front of the right file, all at normal distances when part of a larger unit. When the platoon is drilling as a separate unit, the platoon leader is six steps to the left and centered on the left flank of the platoon as described for the squad leader (3, fig. 36). The platoon normally marches in column with the guide and squad leaders at the head.

Section II. PLATOON DRILL

81. To Form the Platoon

a. The platoon is usually formed at normal interval by the platoon sergeant with the command, **FALL IN**.

b. At this command, the squad leader of the first squad posts himself so that the first squad, when dressed on him, will be centered on and be three 30-inch steps from the platoon sergeant. Other squad leaders cover the first squad leader at normal distance. The members of the squads fall in on their squad leaders as prescribed in squad drill. Exact interval is taken only by the first squad. Men in the rear squads raise their left arms, take approximate interval only, and cover the corresponding man in the front rank. Radiotelephone operators and attached personnel fall in at the left of the platoon to even the length of the ranks without disrupting the organization of the squads.

c. When the platoon is formed, the platoon sergeant commands **INSPECTION, ARMS; PORT, ARMS; ORDER, ARMS**. On his next command, **REPORT**,

the squad leaders in succession from front to rear, salute and report in one of the following manners: "All present," or "Private Jones and Corporal Smith absent." Each squad leader executes the rifle salute (looking to the front) at order arms and holds the salute until the platoon sergeant returns it at the completion of the report. If armed, the platoon sergeant returns each squad leader's salute by executing the rifle salute from right shoulder arms. He looks toward the squad leaders. The platoon sergeant then faces about and reports to the platoon leader, "Sir, all present; or, all accounted for; or (so many), men absent." The platoon leader and platoon sergeant exchange salutes, the platoon leader executing the hand salute. The platoon sergeant then faces about, faces to the half left in marching, and takes his post to the right of the right flank man in the first squad, executes order arms, and faces about. He marches to his post in the most direct manner.

d. To form at close interval, the command is AT CLOSE INTERVAL, FALL IN. The formation is executed as described in *b* above, except that close interval is obtained as described in paragraph 64*d*.

82. To Aline the Platoon

a. When in line, the platoon is alined similarly to the squad (para. 67). The platoon leader verifies the alinement.

b. To aline the platoon, the command is DRESS RIGHT, DRESS, OR AT CLOSE INTERVAL, DRESS RIGHT, DRESS, given by the platoon leader. On the *command of execution* DRESS, the squad leader

of the first squad momentarily glances to the right to aline himself on the guide, then turns his head and eyes back to the front. The guide raises his left arm during alinement. Other squad leaders obtain normal distance.

c. All men except the left flank men raise their left arms when alining. Only the first squad obtains the exact interval. All other squads get approximate interval; each man covers the man to his front and, at the same time, alines himself on his squad leader.

d. At the command DRESS, the platoon leader marches by the most direct route to the right flank of the platoon, halts on line and one step from the guide, and executes right face. He then alines the first squad as described in paragraph 67. After alining the first squad, the platoon leader faces in marching, taking two short steps to the next squad, halts, executes right face, and alines the squad in the same manner as the first squad. He does not incline behind the guide. He alines all other squads in the same manner.

e. After alining the last squad, the platoon leader faces in marching from the halt and moves to a position three steps in advance of the platoon flank, halts, faces to the left, and commands, READY, FRONT. He then moves by the most direct route to his post six steps in front of and centered on the platoon. The right platoon leader assumes his position by halting with his left foot forward. He then pivots to his front on the ball of his left foot, and brings his right foot alongside his left foot. All other platoon leaders execute

this movement similarly except that they halt with their right foot forward, pivoting to the front on the ball of the right foot, bringing the left foot alongside the right foot.

83. To Open and Close Ranks

a. When in line at normal interval, the platoon opens ranks for stacking arms or other purposes at the command **OPEN RANKS, MARCH**. At the command **MARCH**, the front rank takes two steps forward, the second rank takes one step, and the third rank stands fast. Each rank executes dress right on halting. If there are more than three ranks, the fourth rank takes two steps backward, the fifth rank takes four steps backward, and the sixth rank takes six steps backward. The platoon leader verifies the alinement as described in paragraph 82.

b. To close ranks, the command is **CLOSE RANKS, MARCH**. At the command **MARCH**, the front rank stands fast. The second, third and succeeding ranks take one, two, three or more steps forward respectively, maintaining cover and alinement.

84. To Change Interval While in Column

a. When in column at normal interval, at a halt, or in march at quick time, to obtain close interval between files the command is **CLOSE, MARCH**.

b. At the halt, on the command **MARCH**, the base squad stands fast. The other squads obtain close interval by taking two, four, and six right steps respectively, and cover their squad leaders.

c. When marching, the command **CLOSE, MARCH** is given on the right foot. At the command **MARCH**, the right squad takes up the half step. Other men face to the half right in marching and march until close interval is obtained. Then they face to the half left in marching, and take up the half step when abreast of the corresponding number of the base squad. At the command **FORWARD, MARCH**, all squads resume the 30-inch step.

d. To obtain normal interval between files, when the platoon is in column at close interval, at a halt, or in march at quick time, the command is **EXTEND, MARCH**. This movement is executed like close march, but in the opposite direction.

85. To Change the Direction of a Column

a. To change the direction of a column, the command is **COLUMN RIGHT (COLUMN LEFT, COLUMN HALF RIGHT, OR COLUMN HALF LEFT), MARCH**, given at the halt or while marching in column. The base element during the turn is the squad on the flank in the direction of the turn. The pivot man for this movement is the first man in the base squad, exclusive of the platoon leader or the platoon guide. When **COLUMN RIGHT (HALF RIGHT), MARCH** is commanded from a halt, the guide faces to the right (half right) in marching at the command of execution.

b. The base squad executes this movement as in squad drill, except that each man takes up the half step after executing the face-in-marching until the corresponding men in the other squads come abreast.

c. All other squads execute two column half rights (lefts); the first half column movement is made at the line where the first rank executes the turn; the second, upon reaching a line running through the base squad's pivot, and parallel with the new front. Men in squads other than the base take up the half step as they come abreast of the corresponding men in the base squad. When all the men in a rank are abreast, they step off with the 30-inch step without command.

d. The command INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (or LEFT) is given for changes in direction where a column movement is not applicable. This is not a precise movement. After completing the turn, the base squad leader covers the guide and the platoon dresses on the base squad. The base is normal and not changed by the direction of turn.

86. To Form a File and Re-Form from a Halt

a. When the platoon is in a column of two or more files at a halt, it forms a single file at the command FILE FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH.

b. The squad leader of the designated lead file gives the *supplementary command* FORWARD, and the other squad leaders command STAND FAST. (When forming a file from the *left*, the guide positions himself in front of the left file on the *preparatory command*, FILE FROM THE LEFT.)

c. On the command of execution, the leading squad marches forward. The squad leader immediately to the left (right) of the base squad commands COLUMN HALF RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH and, after starting the movement, inclines to the left

(right) without command, following the line of march of the preceding squad. The remaining squad leaders command COLUMN HALF RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH, and COLUMN HALF LEFT (RIGHT), MARCH so as to follow the preceding squads at normal distance. The squad leaders give their *commands of execution* to set their squads in march when the right foot of the marching squad strikes the ground. The squad leaders glance over their shoulders to see when the first half column movement should be given.

d. A column movement may be executed and a file formed from a column formation by the command FILE FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), COLUMN RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH. The squad leader of the squad leading the movement gives COLUMN RIGHT (LEFT) instead of FORWARD after the *preparatory command*, and the other squad leaders give STAND FAST. The remaining squad leaders command COLUMN RIGHT (COLUMN LEFT), MARCH as the last man in the preceding squad reaches the pivot point.

e. When in file at a halt, to re-form in the original column, the command is COLUMN OF TWOS (FOURS) TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), MARCH.

f. On the *preparatory command*, the squad leader of the base (leading) squad commands STAND FAST. All other squad leaders command, COLUMN HALF LEFT (RIGHT).

g. At the command MARCH, the base (leading) squad stands fast. All other squads execute the column half left (right) simultaneously. The squad leader immediately in rear of the base squad then inclines to the right (left) without command.

The other squad leaders command COLUMN HALF RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH and SQUAD, HALT, so as to bring their squads abreast of the base (leading) squad.

87. To Form a Column of Twos from a Column of Fours and Re-Form from a Halt

a. When 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.

b. On the *preparatory command*, the squad leaders of the two squads which are to move out first command FORWARD. The other two squad leaders command STAND FAST. The guide positions himself in front of the right squad of the two squads which are to move out.

c. On the *command of execution*, the two right squads march forward. The other two squads move into the column of twos at normal interval at the commands COLUMN HALF RIGHT (COLUMN HALF LEFT), MARCH, COLUMN HALF LEFT (COLUMN HALF RIGHT), MARCH, given by the squad leader next to the two moving squads.

d. A column movement may be executed while forming the column of twos from a column of fours in the same manner as described in paragraph 86.

e. When in a column of twos at a halt, to re-form in the original column of fours, the command is COLUMN OF FOURS TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), MARCH.

f. On the *preparatory command*, the two leading squad leaders command STAND FAST. The two rear squad leaders command COLUMN HALF LEFT

(RIGHT). On the command MARCH, the two leading squads stand fast. The two rear squads execute COLUMN HALF LEFT (RIGHT), MARCH, COLUMN HALF RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH, halting at normal interval abreast of the base squads on command of the squad leader nearest the base squads.

88. To Form for Shelter Tents and Re-Form

a. Shelter tents are pitched in line and in formation only for purposes of instruction and for formal field inspections or the display of equipment. Normally, in bivouac, full use is made of available cover and concealment, and straight lines are avoided.

b. The platoon is formed in one line for pitching shelter tents. Squad lines may be used when only a small space is available.

c. When the men are armed with rifles, the rifles are slung before forming for shelter tents.

d. When the platoon is in line, form it in one rank for pitching shelter tents by commanding FORM FOR SHELTER TENTS, MARCH.

e. At the command FORM FOR SHELTER TENTS, the radiotelephone operator moves at double time behind the platoon to a position on the right of the right man of the front rank.

f. At the command MARCH, the first squad takes two steps forward and halts. All other squads face to the left in marching and continue marching in quick time. Squad leaders move their squads into line, abreast of the squad or squads already on the line, by giving the commands RIGHT FLANK, MARCH; SQUAD, HALT. Squad leaders

may use their squad number preceding the *preparatory commands*.

g. At the commands TAKE INTERVAL, MARCH and COUNT, OFF, given by the platoon leader, the entire rank executes these movements as previously described. The base for these movements is the squad leader of the first (right) squad. The radiotelephone operator and guide take interval to the right and do not count. The radiotelephone operator is regarded as an odd-numbered man, the guide as an even-numbered man.

h. On the platoon leader's command, MARK FRONT TENT POLE, the odd numbers draw their bayonets with their left hands and thrust them into the ground, beside the outside of their left heel at the instep. The bayonet marks the left edge of the tent pole. Men not equipped with bayonets mark the place with left edge of their left heel. Odd-numbered men pitch tents with the even-numbered man to their left (Nos. 1 and 2, Nos. 3 and 4).

i. To re-form, the commands are ASSEMBLE, MARCH; RIGHT, FACE; COLUMN OF TWOS (FOURS) TO THE RIGHT, MARCH. These movements are executed as previously described. The guide and radiotelephone operator resume their normal positions as soon as the platoon is re-formed in column. For the method of pitching shelter tents and displaying equipment, see FM 21-15. For drill purpose where equipment is not displayed, the command SECURE EQUIPMENT is given to retrieve bayonets.

CHAPTER 7

THE COMPANY

Section I. GENERAL

89. General

a. The training received in the first (squad) and second (platoon) drill phases is combined into the third phase—company drill.

b. A company consists of a company headquarters and two or more platoons. For dismounted drill and ceremonies, the company headquarters personnel are attached to the platoons to equalize platoon strength without interfering with the permanent squad organization.

c. Posts for key personnel in company formations are as follows:

(1) *Company in line* (fig. 43).

(*a*) *Company commander.* Twelve steps to the front and center of the company.

(*b*) *Guidon bearer.* One step to the rear and two steps to the left of the company commander.

(*c*) *Platoon leaders.* Six steps to the front and center of their platoons.

(*d*) *Platoon sergeant (platoon guide).* Nor-

- normal interval to the right of the front rank squad leader.
- (e) *Executive officer.* Normal distance to the rear of the left flank man, rear rank of the left platoon.
 - (f) *First sergeant.* Normal distance to the rear of the left flank man, rear rank of the second platoon.
- (2) *Company in column with platoons in column for drill purposes (fig. 44).*
- (a) *Company commander.* Six steps in front of and centered on the leading platoon, or centered on the left flank of the company in a position to best control his unit. His distance from the flank should not exceed 12 steps (fig. 44). If the company commander moves to the left flank of the unit, the guidon bearer remains at the head of the column.
 - (b) *Guidon bearer.* One step to the rear and two steps to the left of the company commander.
 - (c) *Platoon leaders.* Normal distance in front of the squad leader of the left file squad of their platoons.
 - (d) *Platoon sergeant (platoon guide).* Normal distance in front of the squad leader of the right file squad.
 - (e) *Executive officer.* Normal distance to the rear of the last man in the right file of the rear platoon.
 - (f) *First sergeant.* At normal distance to

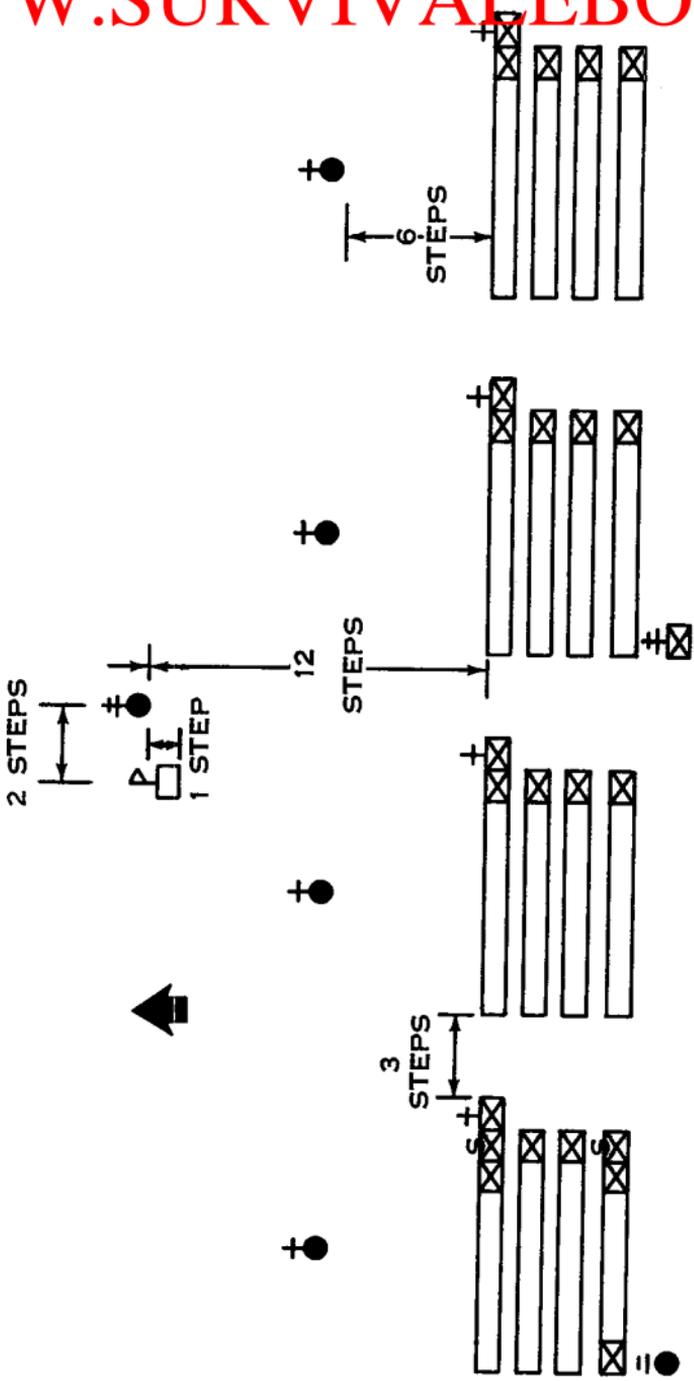


Figure 43. Company in line with platoons in line.

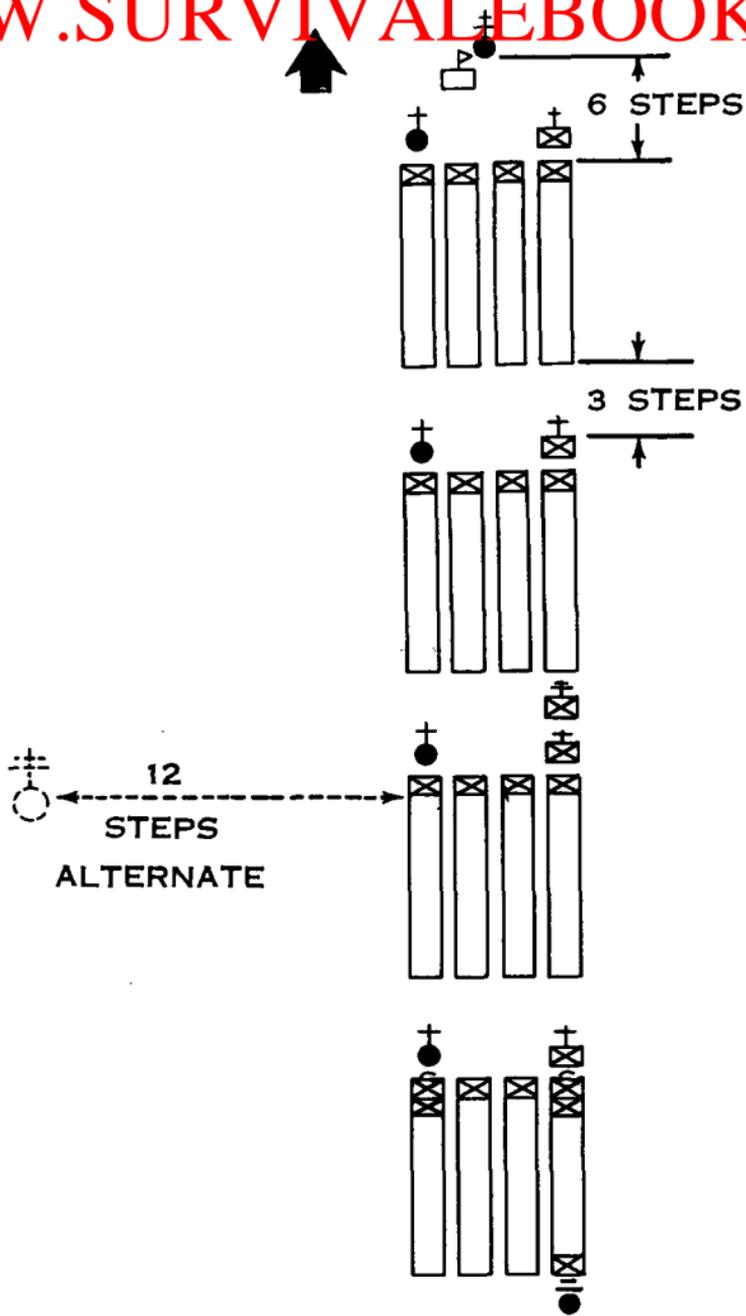


Figure 44. Company in column with platoons in column.

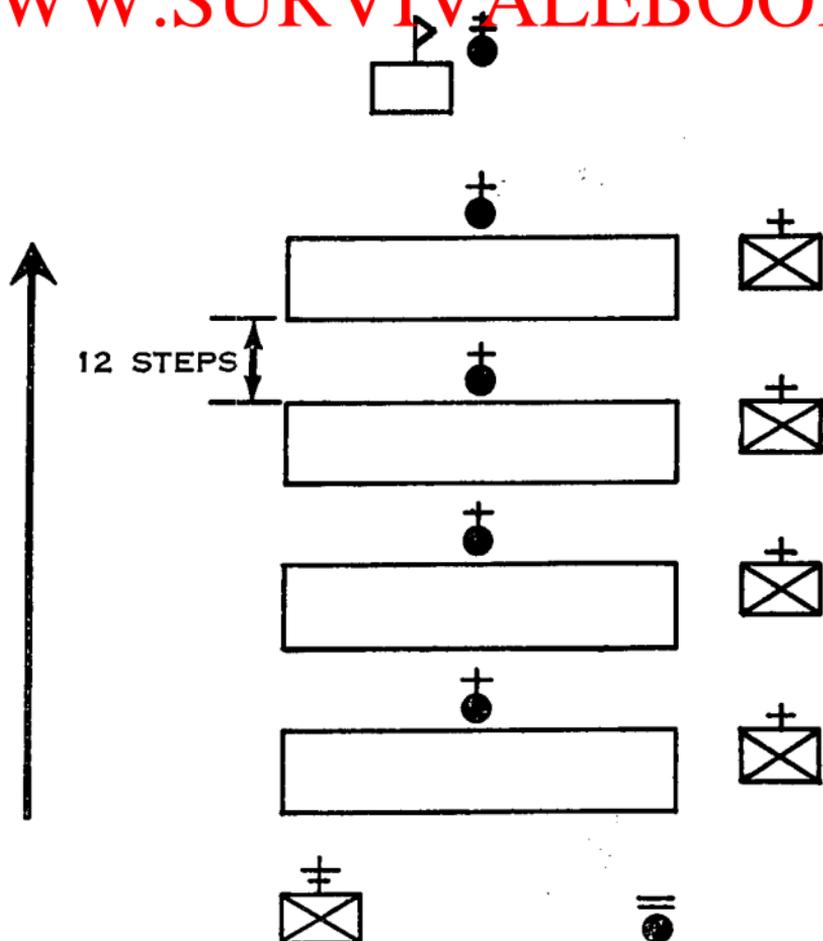


Figure 46. (Superseded) *Company in column with platoons in line.*

Figure 45. *Company in column with platoons in line.*

the rear of the last man in the right file of the second platoon, or as the company commander directs.

(3) *Company in column with platoons in line* (fig. 45).

(a) *Company commander.* Twelve steps front and center of the first platoon.

(b) *Guidon bearer.* One step to the rear

and two steps to the left of the company commander.

- (c) *Platoon leaders.* Six steps front and center of their platoons.
 - (d) *Platoon sergeants (platoon guides).* Normal intervals to the right of the right flank man of the first squad.
 - (e) *Executive officer.* At normal distance to the rear of the squad leader of the rear platoon.
 - (f) *First sergeant.* At normal distance to the rear of the left flank man of the rear platoon.
- (4) *Company in mass (fig. 46).*
- (a) *Company commander.* Six steps to the front and center of the company.
 - (b) *Guidon bearer.* One step to the rear and two steps to the left of the company commander.
 - (c) *Platoon leaders.* Normal distance in front of the left file of their platoons.
 - (d) *Platoon sergeants (platoon guides).* Normal distance in front of the right file of their platoons.
 - (e) *Executive officer.* Normal distance in rear of the last man of the right file of the left platoon.
 - (f) *First sergeant.* Normal distance in rear of the last man of the right file of the second platoon.

d. When the company commander *directs* that the company open and close ranks, aline, stack and

take arms, close on the leading platoon, and prepare for inspection, the movements are executed on the command of the platoon leaders, not on the *directives* of the company commander. The commander's *directive* describes the movement to be commanded by the platoon leaders.

e. The right platoon is base platoon for drill purposes.

90. Supplementary Commands

a. Except for movements in mass formation, platoon leaders repeat all *preparatory commands* of the company commander, including the manual of arms, except when the command is COMPANY. In this case they come to attention and command PLATOON prior to the company commander's *command of execution*. The company commander allows enough time for the *supplementary commands* before giving the *command of execution* (para. 8).

b. To change the direction of a column, the leading platoon leader repeats the company commander's *preparatory command*, the other platoon leaders command CONTINUE THE MARCH, or STAND FAST, whichever is appropriate.

c. No *supplementary commands* are given for mass drill. They are given, however, when forming a mass or when forming a column from a mass. No *supplementary commands* are given for the company commander's commands AT EASE, REST, FALL OUT, or other *combined commands*.

Section II. COMPANY DRILL

91. To Form the Company

a. At the command FALL IN, the company is formed in line of platoons in line with three-step intervals between platoons (fig. 43).

b. The company may be formed by the company commander or the first sergeant. When the company is formed by the company commander, platoon leaders insure that their platoons are formed as shown in figure 43. No report is required. When the first sergeant forms the company he posts himself nine 30-inch steps in front of the center and facing the line where the front rank of the company is to form, and commands FALL IN.

c. The platoon sergeants take their posts so that the company will be centered on and at proper distance from the first sergeant. They face their platoons and allow for five 30-inch steps between platoons.

d. The first squad leaders take their posts relative to the platoon sergeant and the platoons form in two or more ranks with normal interval as described in paragraph 80.

e. With armed troops, the first sergeant and platoon sergeants are at right shoulder arms.

f. The platoons are formed and the platoon sergeants receive the report from the squad leaders as described in paragraph 81. Each platoon sergeant faces about after receiving the reports. If necessary the first sergeant repositions himself before taking the report from the platoon sergeants.

g. When all platoon sergeants are facing to the front, the first sergeant commands **REPORT**. The platoon sergeants report in succession from right to left, "All present; or all present or accounted for; or (so many) men absent." The first sergeant and platoon sergeant turn their heads toward each other when salutes are exchanged.

h. All platoons having reported, the first sergeant commands **POSTS**. The platoon sergeants face about, face to the half left in marching, move to their posts by the most direct route, halt, execute order arms, and face about.

i. The first sergeant then faces about, salutes and reports to the company commander, "Sir, all present"; or, "Sir, all present or accounted for"; or, "Sir, (so many) men absent." When his salute is returned, he faces about without command and moves directly to his post. The company commander is 3 steps from the first sergeant when the report is made, or 12 steps from the first rank of the company.

j. As the first sergeant faces about and moves to his post, the executive officer and platoon leaders take their posts. The platoon leaders move around the left flank of their respective platoons.

k. Men required to make a report salute while reporting and hold the salute until it is returned. The person receiving the report does not return the salute until the report is completed.

l. On the command **AT CLOSE INTERVAL, FALL IN**, the company forms with close interval between men, but the interval between platoons remains at three steps.

m. When the platoons are not organized into squads, the platoon sergeant commands INSPECTION, ARMS; PORT, ARMS; RIGHT SHOULDER, ARMS immediately after falling in, and calls the roll. Each man answers "Here" as his name is called, and comes to order arms.

92. To Dismiss the Company

When the company is in line with platoons in line (fig. 43) at attention, it is dismissed in either of the following ways:

a. The company commander commands FIRST SERGEANT. At the command FIRST SERGEANT, the first sergeant moves by the most direct route to a position three steps in front of the company commander, halts, and salutes. The company commander returns his salute and commands DISMISS THE COMPANY. Salutes are again exchanged. The company commander then falls out and the executive officer, platoon leaders, and guidon bearer fall out at the same time. As the platoon leaders fall out, the platoon sergeants post themselves in front of their platoons. The first sergeant faces about and commands DISMISS YOUR PLATOONS. The platoon sergeants salute. When the first sergeant returns the salute, they face about and dismiss their platoons by the commands INSPECTION, ARMS; PORT, ARMS; DISMISSED.

b. The company commander commands DISMISS YOUR PLATOONS. The platoon leaders salute. The company commander returns their salute and he, the executive officer, the first ser-

geant, and guidon bearer fall out. The platoon leaders salute. The company commander returns their salute and he, the executive officer, the first sergeant, and guidon bearer fall out. The platoon leaders then face about and command PLATOON SERGEANT. On the command PLATOON SERGEANT (if he is at order arms he comes to right shoulder arms) he posts himself three steps in front of his platoon leader and salutes. The platoon leader returns the salute and gives the command of execution, DISMISS THE PLATOON. Salutes are again exchanged and the platoon leader falls out. The platoon sergeant then faces about and dismisses the platoon as described in *a* above.

93. To Aline the Company

a. The company is alined on the *directive* DRESS RIGHT from the company commander. When he gives this *directive*, all platoon leaders face about. The right platoon leader commands DRESS RIGHT, DRESS, and alines his platoon as described in paragraph 82*b*. When the alinement of the first rank of the right platoon has been verified, the platoon leader to the left of the right platoon commands DRESS RIGHT, DRESS, and alines from the flank of his platoon farthest from the right platoon. All other platoon leaders aline their platoons in the same manner as the second platoon, waiting until the first rank of the platoon to their immediate right has been alined.

b. When necessary, platoon guides step off the three-step interval at the command GUIDE, VERIFY INTERVAL, given before the command DRESS RIGHT, DRESS.

94. To Open and Close Ranks

a. To open ranks, the company commander directs OPEN RANKS. All platoon leaders face about on this *directive*. The right platoon leader commands OPEN RANKS, MARCH. At the command MARCH, the platoon opens ranks as described in paragraph 83. When the alinement of the first rank of the right platoon has been verified, the platoon leader to the left of the right platoon commands OPEN RANKS, MARCH, and alines his platoon on the first rank of the right platoon as outlined in paragraph 93. The commands and movements for succeeding platoons are identical to those for the second platoon, but are not executed until the first rank of the platoon to their immediate right has been alined.

b. To close ranks, the company commander directs CLOSE RANKS. All platoon leaders face about and command CLOSE RANKS, MARCH. The commands are given and executed beginning with the right platoon and proceeding in order to the left until all platoons have closed ranks, as described in paragraph 83.

c. To stack arms or ground equipment, the company commander directs, OPEN RANKS AND GROUND EQUIPMENT, or OPEN RANKS AND STACK ARMS.

95. To Form a Company in Column from Company in Line, and to Re-Form in Line

a. With the company in line with platoons in line at the halt, the command to form in column is RIGHT, FACE. The platoon leaders repeat the

preparatory command RIGHT and on the *command of execution* FACE, face to the right with the unit, then march by the most direct route to their posts at the head of their platoons.

b. The first sergeant takes his post behind the right file man of the second platoon at normal distance. The executive officer takes his post behind the last man in the right file rear platoon. The guidon bearer faces with the unit, then comes to port guidon, and double times to his post at the head of the column.

c. To form in line with the company at the halt in column, the company commander commands, LEFT, FACE. The platoon leaders repeat the *preparatory command* and, on the *command of execution*, they face with the unit and, without command, march by the most direct route to their post six steps in front of and centered on their platoons. At the same time the executive officer, first sergeant, and guidon bearer resume their original posts as shown in figure 43.

96. Company in Column to Change Direction of March

a. The commands are COLUMN RIGHT (LEFT), COLUMN HALF RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH.

b. When halted, the leading platoon leader repeats the company commander's *preparatory command*. Succeeding platoon leaders give the *supplementary command*, FORWARD. On the *command of execution* MARCH, the leading platoon executes the movement as prescribed in paragraph 85, and succeeding platoons execute the movement on ap-

proximately the same ground as the leading platoon on command of the platoon leader.

c. While marching, the movement is executed as described in *b* above, except that succeeding platoon leaders command **CONTINUE THE MARCH**.

97. To Change Interval

a. When in column, the company commander commands **CLOSE (EXTEND), MARCH**. All platoons execute the movement simultaneously as described in platoon drill (para. 84).

b. If executed while marching, the company commander commands **FORWARD, MARCH**, after the prescribed interval has been obtained.

98. To Form a Column of Twos and Re-Form

a. To form a column of twos when the company is in column with platoons in column (fig. 44), the company commander gives the commands noted in paragraph 87 and allows time for the *supplementary commands*. These movements are commanded only from the halt.

b. The leading platoon leader repeats the *preparatory command*. Other platoon leaders command **STAND FAST**. The leading platoon executes the movement as in platoon drill on the company commander's *command of execution*. Other platoons execute the movement on their platoon leader's commands, given so as to follow with the normal three-step distance between platoons. Platoon leaders take position as described in paragraph 80*c*.

c. Reforming is executed simultaneously by all platoons on the company commander's *command of execution* as described in paragraph 87. Platoon leaders then march their platoons to the normal three-step distance without a command from the company commander.

99. To Form a Company Mass When in Column

a. With the company in column at the halt, or while marching with close interval between files, the command is COMPANY MASS LEFT, MARCH.

b. At the *preparatory command* COMPANY MASS LEFT, when the company is at the halt, the leading platoon leader gives the command STAND FAST; the platoon leaders of succeeding platoons command COLUMN HALF LEFT. At the command MARCH, the leading platoon stands fast. The other platoons execute column half left then column half right on command of the platoon leaders, and move to the new position at close interval alongside the leading platoon. Each platoon is halted by its platoon leader so that its leading rank is abreast of the leading rank of the platoons already on line. These movements form the company in mass with close interval between files (fig. 46).

c. When the *preparatory command* COMPANY MASS LEFT is given during a march, the leading platoon leader commands CONTINUE THE MARCH. Platoon leaders of succeeding platoons give *supplementary commands* as noted in b above. Immediately after the company commander commands MARCH, the leader of the leading platoon commands PLATOON, HALT, and other platoon

leaders complete the movement as described in *b* above.

100. To Aline a Mass Formation

a. The company commander gives the command AT CLOSE INTERVAL, DRESS RIGHT, DRESS.

b. At the *command of execution* DRESS, the platoon leader of the right platoon moves by the most direct route to the right flank and verifies the alinement of as many ranks as necessary to assure proper alinement in a manner similar to verifying the alinement for the platoon (para. 82). When he has completed the verification, he returns to his position in the front rank. The company commander then commands READY, FRONT.

101. When in Mass Formation, to Change Direction of March

a. The commands are RIGHT (LEFT) TURN, MARCH; FORWARD, MARCH. The right (left) flank man of the rank of guides and platoon leaders is the pivot for this movement. The movement is executed similar to a platoon column movement except that the half step is continued until FORWARD, MARCH is given. This command is given after the entire company has changed direction and has arrived on line.

b. When at a halt, the company commander does not face the company to command RIGHT (LEFT) TURN, MARCH, but gives the command over his right shoulder. When marching, he turns and marches backward to give the command, then turns and marches at the half step in the new

direction of march. He turns again and marches backward to command FORWARD, MARCH, then turns and marches forward.

c. In turning to the left, the left file is the base until FORWARD, MARCH is given. Then the dress is right.

102. To Form a Column from a Company Mass

a. When at a halt, the command is COLUMN OF PLATOONS, RIGHT PLATOON, FORWARD, (COLUMN RIGHT, COLUMN HALF RIGHT) MARCH. The right platoon leader repeats the *preparatory command* and the other platoon leaders command STAND FAST. At the command MARCH, the right platoon marches in the direction indicated. All other platoons follow in column, executing column half right and column half left on the commands of the platoon leaders.

b. When in march, the commands are the same as in a above, except that DOUBLE TIME is given by the company commander and the leading platoon leader instead of FORWARD, and the other platoon leaders command CONTINUE THE MARCH. On the command MARCH, the right platoon marches out in double time. Other platoon leaders command COLUMN HALF RIGHT, DOUBLE TIME, MARCH and COLUMN HALF LEFT, MARCH to bring the succeeding platoons into a column. With armed troops, the company commander commands PORT, ARMS before commanding this movement, unless at sling arms.

103. To Form a Column of Platoons in Line and Re-Form

a. When at the halt with the company in column with platoons in column at normal interval, the company commander commands COLUMN OF PLATOONS IN LINE, MARCH. The platoon leader of the leading platoon commands STAND FAST. All other platoon leaders command COLUMN RIGHT. Upon the *command of execution*, all platoons except the first platoon execute a column right and a column left so as to obtain a 12-step interval from the platoon on the left when halted on line with the left platoon.

b. When marching, the leading platoon leader commands CONTINUE THE MARCH and PLATOON, HALT immediately after the *command of execution* MARCH by the company commander. All other platoons execute the commands and movements described in *a* above.

c. After all platoons are in position, the company commander commands LEFT, FACE. Platoon leaders face to the left with their platoons, then take their posts six steps in front of and centered on their platoons. The executive officer and first sergeant move to their positions (fig. 45).

d. To re-form, the company commander commands RIGHT, FACE; COLUMN OF PLATOONS, LEFT PLATOON, FORWARD, MARCH. On the *preparatory command*, the left platoon leader commands FORWARD and the other platoon leaders command STAND FAST. At the command MARCH, the left platoon marches forward. The remaining platoons follow in column, executing column left

and column right on command of the platoon leaders.

104. To Correct Distance Between Platoons

a. When the company is marching in column or at the halt, and it is desired to obtain the correct distance between platoons, the commanding officer directs **CLOSE ON LEADING PLATOON**.

b. On this *directive* the leader of the leading platoon causes his platoon to take up the half step if in march, or stand fast if at the halt.

c. Succeeding platoons, if in march, are caused to continue the march, and then take up the half step as soon as the correct distance has been obtained. At the halt, succeeding platoon leaders march their platoons forward and halt them at the correct distance.

d. In march, the company commander commands **FORWARD, MARCH**, as soon as all platoons have obtained the correct distance and have taken up the half step. All platoon leaders repeat the *preparatory command* **FORWARD**.

CHAPTER 8

INSPECTIONS

105. General

The company is the basic unit for inspection. Battalion and higher commanders or inspecting officers inspect each company in its own area, or have it march to a designated place at a specified time for inspection. Under special conditions, an entire battalion is formed and inspected in one large formation.

106. Company Inspection

a. Formation. The company forms either in line of platoons in line (fig. 43) or in column of platoons in line (fig. 45). It forms in line of platoons in line for inspection of weapons and personal appearance, and in column of platoons in line for inspection of personal field equipment, including weapons, and personal appearance. When transportation is included in the formation, it forms a line 5 yards to the rear or as directed. The drivers remain with their vehicles. Transportation is inspected separately from the foot elements, or as directed.

b. Procedures for Inspecting Weapons and Personal Appearance.

- (1) With a company in line of platoons in line, the company commander *directs* **PREPARE FOR INSPECTION**. On this *directive*, platoon leaders face about and command **OPEN RANKS, MARCH**, as described in paragraph 94. After verification of the alinement, the platoon leaders march three steps in front of their platoons, halt, face to the left (right), and command **READY, FRONT**. After this movement has been completed, the right platoon leader takes one step forward, halts, faces to the right, and awaits the company commander. All other platoon leaders march forward, halt in front of the guide of their platoon, and execute a left face, positioning themselves three steps in front of the guide and facing the front; and await the company commander.
- (2) Ranks having been opened, the company commander commands **AT EASE**. He then inspects the company. During the inspection, officers, noncommissioned officers, and guidon bearers not in ranks come to attention at order arms as the company commander approaches. As soon as they have been inspected, they resume the position of at ease. The company commander may direct the executive officer or the first sergeant to join him and take notes during the inspection. When so directed, the

executive officer or first sergeant places himself to the left rear of the company commander and accompanies him throughout the inspection. The company commander, beginning at the right of the line, makes a thorough inspection of the arms, equipment, dress, and appearance of the men. As he approaches each platoon, its leader brings the platoon to attention and salutes. The company commander returns the salute, inspects the platoon leader, moves around the left of the platoon leader, and halts in front of the first man to be inspected. At this time, the platoon leader executes about face and places himself at normal interval to the right and one step to the rear of the company commander and accompanies him throughout the inspection of the platoon. The individual at the inspecting officer's left rear is in the same relative position.

- (3) During the inspection, squads not being inspected are given at ease by the platoon leader when directed by the company commander. The platoon leader calls the next squad to be inspected to attention at the appropriate time.
- (4) The inspection is made from right to left in front of and from left to right in rear of each flank.
- (5) The company commander moves from man to man by facing to the right in marching, taking two short steps so as to

position himself in front of the next man to be inspected. He then executes a left face, facing the man.

- (6) Each man individually executes inspection arms when the company commander is directly in front of and facing him. This enables the company commander to observe the manual of the person being inspected. As the company commander moves to the rear of the rank being inspected, each man, as he is approached, unfastens the snap on his bayonet scabbard, grasps his bayonet scabbard with his left hand, and moves the point of the scabbard slightly forward so that the company commander may remove the bayonet for inspection. The scabbard is held in this position until the bayonet has been replaced or, if the bayonet is not removed, until the company commander has moved to the position of the next man to be inspected.
- (7) To inspect a rifle, the company commander takes the rifle with his right hand by grasping it at the forward portion of the stock. As soon as the rifle has been grasped, the individual being inspected releases the rifle and lowers his arms and hands to his sides as in the position of attention. A suggested method of inspection, for the inspecting officer, follows: lower the rifle with your right hand, keeping the barrel to your left, and place the thumb of your left hand on the forward

portion of the follower and glance into the barrel. The thumbnail will reflect enough light for the barrel and chamber inspection. After completing the barrel inspection, grasp the small of the stock with your left hand and raise the rifle to a position in front of your body, forearms horizontal, barrel up and muzzle to your right. Move the rifle to your left, keeping the barrel horizontal, and inspect the upper portion of the rifle, beginning with the front sight and working to the heel of the butt (moving the rifle to the right). To inspect the lower portion of the rifle, release your left hand from the small of the stock, and regrasp the rifle with your left hand just forward of the receiver on the lower handguard. Immediately rotate the rifle to the left, grasping it at the small of the stock with your right hand, palm up. The barrel is down and horizontal. Start this portion of the inspection at the toe of the butt and work left to the flash suppressor. As you complete the inspection, release your right hand from the small of the stock and apply downward pressure with your right hand on the sling at the small of the stock. Regrasp the rifle with your right hand at the front handguard in the original manner. Return the rifle to the individual in the same position from which it was taken. The soldier takes the rifle with his left hand

at the balance, immediately closes the bolt, pulls the trigger, and executes order arms.

- (8) When the company commander inspects the rifle without handling it, each man remains at inspection arms until the officer has moved to a position in front of and facing the next man in line. He then comes to order arms.
- (9) The men armed with the Browning automatic rifle, carbine, grenade launcher, and pistol execute inspection arms as prescribed for each weapon in this manual. The company commander removes the automatic rifle from the shoulder of the man being inspected and inspects it in the most convenient manner. He replaces the weapon on the man's shoulder at the completion of the inspection. He inspects a carbine similar to the inspection of the M1 rifle. He takes a pistol with his right hand and inspects it in the most convenient manner. He then returns it to the individual being inspected. The inspecting officer grasps the grenade launcher in the most convenient manner. It is returned in a similar manner. The men resume their original positions after their weapons have been inspected, as outlined above.
- (10) On completion of the inspection, the platoon leader calls the platoon to attention, takes his post three steps in front of the guide, and exchange salutes with the

company commander. The platoon leader then executes left face and commands, **CLOSE RANKS, MARCH**. When the ranks have been closed, he moves to a position six steps in front and to the center of his platoon, faces the platoon, and commands **AT EASE**. He then executes about face and assumes the at ease position.

- (11) When the company is inspected by an officer of higher command, the company commander, on the approach of the inspecting officer, commands **COMPANY, ATTENTION**. He then faces to the front, salutes the inspecting officer, and reports by saying, "Sir, Captain Jones reports **K Company** ready for inspection." The same procedure as outlined above is followed, substituting the words inspecting officer for company commander and company commander for company executive officer and first sergeant.

c. Procedure for Inspecting Personal Field Equipment.

- (1) The company forms in column of platoons in line as described in paragraph 103 (fig. 45).
- (2) The company commander directs **PREPARE FOR INSPECTION OF EQUIPMENT**. On this *directive*, all platoon leaders face about and command **OPEN RANKS, MARCH**. All platoon leaders verify the alinement of their platoon from the right flank as described in paragraph

82. After they verify the alinement, the platoon leaders march three steps in advance of their platoon, execute left face, and command **READY, FRONT**. Then the first platoon leader commands **TAKE INTERVAL, MARCH**. On the *command of execution*, squads take interval as described in paragraph 66c. As soon as the proper interval has been obtained, the platoon leader commands, **UNSLING EQUIPMENT**.

- (3) At the command **UNSLING EQUIPMENT**, each man draws his bayonet with his left hand and sticks it into the ground, outside of and against his left heel at the instep. This marks the line for the rear of his equipment when displayed. The men not armed with the bayonet mark the place with their left heel. Each man then lays his weapon on the ground, muzzle to the front, barrel to the left, butt near the toe of his right foot. He unslings his equipment and places it on the ground at his feet, belt to the rear, the pack in front of his toes.
- (4) The platoon leader then commands **DISPLAY EQUIPMENT**. Equipment is displayed in the interval to the left of each man and as prescribed in FM 21-15. When arrangement of the equipment is completed, each man resumes his original position in ranks and stands at ease.
- (5) As soon as the first platoon has completed

taking interval, the other platoons take interval successively, covering the platoon to their front and preparing for inspection as described for the first platoon.

- (6) When the first platoon has completed preparation for inspection, the company commander starts inspecting the company as described in *b* above. He then directs the platoon leader to have the equipment secured and to assemble his platoon.
- (7) The platoon leader then commands **SECURE EQUIPMENT**. Each man assembles his equipment and, leaving his equipment in its position on the ground at his feet, assumes the position of at ease.
- (8) After the equipment is assembled, the platoon leader commands **SLING EQUIPMENT**. On this command, the men sling their packs, fasten their belts, take their weapons, and assume the position of order arms.
- (9) The platoon leader then assembles his platoon, closes ranks, and takes his post at the front and center of the platoon.
- (10) In units which have special combat equipment such as machineguns, mortars, and signal or command post equipment, the company commander *directs* **DISPLAY MACHINEGUN (MORTAR, or other) EQUIPMENT** after packs have been opened or after the individual inspection has been completed. The gun squads, under the direction of their leaders, break

ranks and display their weapons and accessories for inspection as prescribed in the gun drill for the weapons. The gun or equipment is displayed in the rear of its vehicle. Headquarters personnel display the fire control, communication, and any other combat equipment. When no transportation is present, the equipment is displayed three steps from the flank of each squad on the side from which the interval was taken. The rear of the equipment is placed on line with the rear edge of the individual field equipment.

107. Battalion Inspection

a. For the inspection of individual weapons and appearance the battalion is formed in a column of companies in line. For the display of equipment, it is formed in line with companies in column of platoons in line. Before the inspection, the battalion commander indicates whether heavy weapons and special equipment are to be displayed for inspection or left on their transportation.

b. When all companies are in the appropriate formation with all troops dismounted, the battalion commander directs **PREPARE FOR INSPECTION**. At this command, the company commanders face about and prepare their companies as described in paragraph 106, except that the companies are not put at ease.

c. Next, the battalion commander commands **REST**. He then inspects his staff and the color guard. When the battalion commander approaches the staff, the officers come to attention without com-

mand. When they have been inspected, they accompany the commander. As the commander approaches the color guard, the color bearer commands COLOR GUARD, ATTENTION. The color guard does not come to the position of inspection arms as the officers approach, nor does the commander actually inspect the color guard's weapons. The color guard may be dismissed as soon as inspected.

d. The battalion commander, beginning at the head of the column (right of the line), makes an inspection of the arms, dress, appearance (equipment) of the personnel of the several companies.

e. As the commander approaches each company, its commander faces toward his company and commands COMPANY, ATTENTION, faces to the front, salutes, and reports as in paragraph 106*b*(11). As soon as he has been inspected, he faces about and commands AT EASE. He then accompanies the battalion commander. The inspection proceeds as described for company inspection.

f. The battalion commander may direct the company commanders to make the detailed inspection of the arms or other equipment of their companies. He may require officers of his staff to assist in the inspection, especially by checking equipment.

g. When a company has been inspected, the battalion commander may direct that it be dismissed or proceed with other duties.

h. When desired, the battalion commander may direct that companies not under inspection stack arms, fall out and resume their places in time to be inspected.

i. When the battalion commander is not the inspecting officer, he prepares his battalion for the inspection and commands REST. On the approach of the inspecting officer, the battalion commander brings the battalion to attention, faces to the front, salutes, and reports. The inspecting officer inspects the battalion commander, who then commands REST. He accompanies the inspecting officer throughout the inspection of his battalion.

CHAPTER 9

THE BATTALION AND THE BRIGADE

Section I. GENERAL

108. Introduction

a. The formations of the infantry battalion and brigade are prescribed in this chapter. They are recommended as a *guide* for the corresponding units of the other arms and services and for higher units.

b. The brigade does not drill by command of the brigade commander. Its battalions form and march under the battalion commanders as directed by the brigade commander. When practicable, the formation and movement of the subdivisions of the battalion and brigade are made clear to the unit commanders before starting the movement.

c. When in mass formation, the battalion drills by command. Such drill is limited to movements for ceremonies where the units of the battalion execute the manual, facings, and marchings as one body at the command of the battalion commander. These movements are executed by the battalion in a manner similar to that prescribed for the company.

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

e. To assume any formation, the battalion or brigade commander announces the desired formation, the flank position for the right (or left) of the battalion or brigade, and the direction in which the line or column is to face. The units approach the line on which the battalion or brigade forms in column or line formations. On completion of the movement the companies are given AT EASE until another movement is ordered.

f. After a battalion is halted the companies make no movement to correct their alinement or position unless ordered by the battalion commander.

g. In ceremonies, the units remain at attention after the ceremony has started until at ease is ordered by the next higher commander of troops. Rest should not be given once the proceedings have started.

h. 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. Then he faces to the front and salutes. The members of the presenting officer's staff salute and complete the salute as he does.

109. Commands and Orders

The commands or orders of the battalion or brigade commander are given orally, by prearranged signal, or by means of staff officers or messengers who transmit them to the commander concerned.

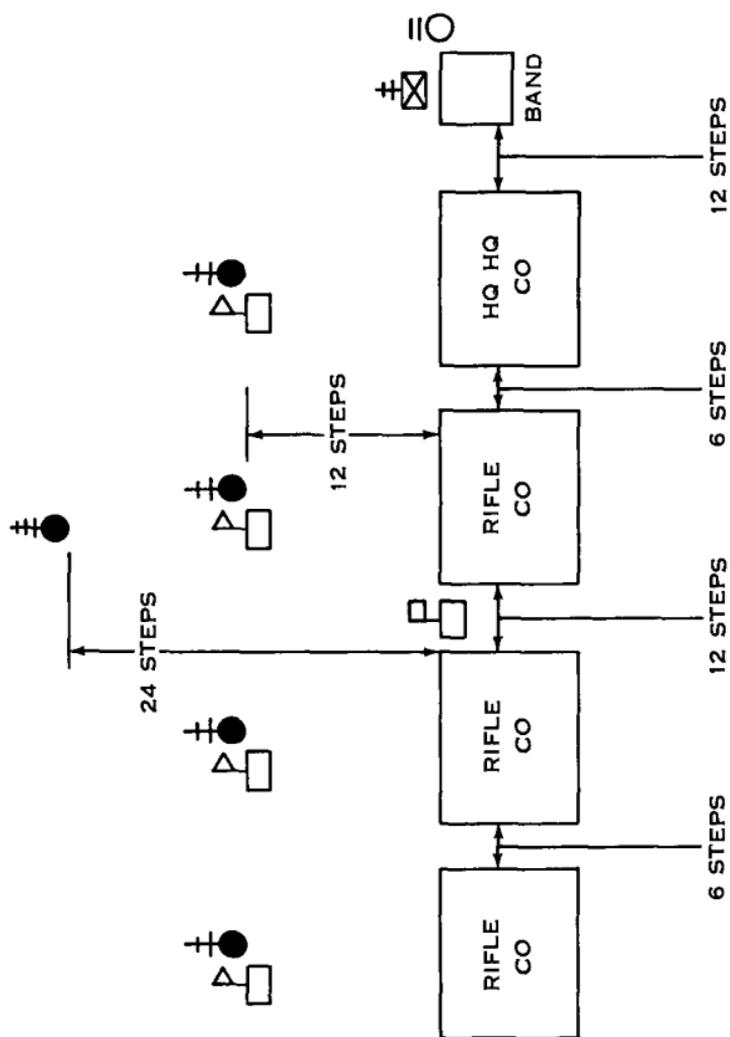


Figure 48. Battalion in line of companies in line.

only one staff officer is present, he is posted one step to the right and one and one-half steps 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 have them arranged in any desired order.

b. When necessary to reduce the front of the staff, as in marching, it may be formed in as many ranks as necessary, maintaining normal distance between ranks, following the commander. The staff marches under the direction of the senior staff officer.

Section II. THE BATTALION

111. Formations

a. The battalion forms in column (fig. 47), in line with companies in line (fig. 48), in line with companies in mass (fig. 49), in mass (fig. 50), or for inspections, in line of companies, each company being formed in column of platoons in line (fig. 45).

b. The band is posted by the adjutant as shown in figures 48 and 49.

c. The attached units take their position as directed by the battalion commander. They conform to the formation and movements of the other units of the battalion.

d. Regardless of the direction the battalion faces, the companies are designated numerically from right to left in line and from front to rear in column; that is, first company, second company, third company.

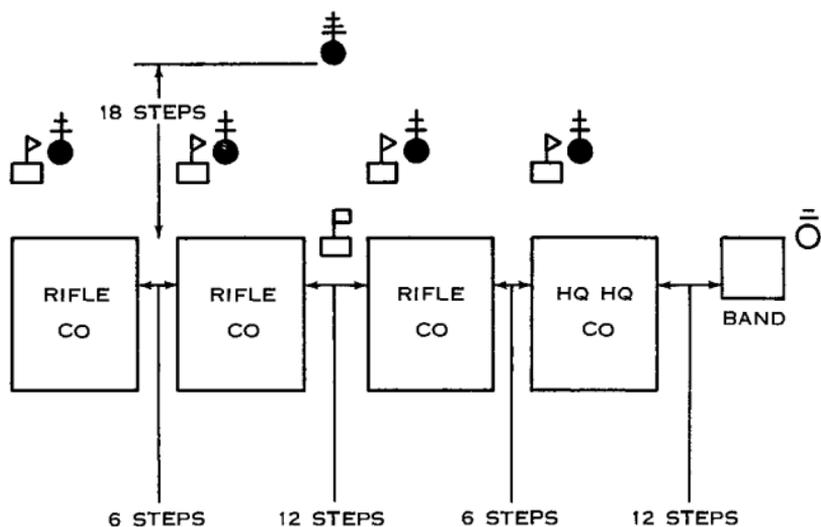


Figure 49. Battalion in line of companies in mass.

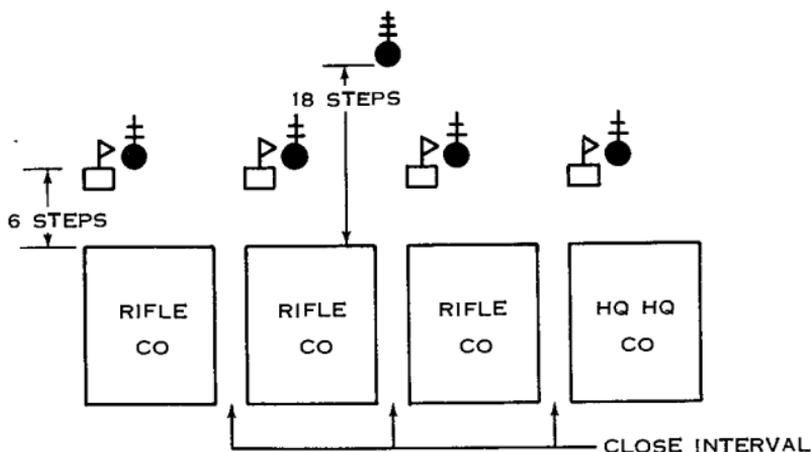


Figure 50. Battalion in mass formation.

e. The terms "right" and "left" apply to right and left as the troops face.

f. The designation "center company" indicates the center or the right center company according

to whether the number of companies is odd or even.

g. The battalion commander supervises the formation from such positions as 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.

112. To Form in Column

The battalion forms in column from a line of companies in line by executing right face. The battalion commander prescribes the formation, the direction the company will face, the hour of forming, the location of the head of the column and the order in column of the battalion headquarters company, attached units, and trains. At the appointed time, the company commanders form their units as prescribed. They place their units in column and report their arrival in place to the battalion commander or his adjutant (fig. 47).

113. To Form in Line with Companies in Line (for ceremonies)

a. Before the ceremonies, the adjutant sees that the battalion position on the parade ground is marked with as many flags and markings as are needed. One flag is placed on each flank of the line on which the battalion is to form. The adjutant takes his initial post for the ceremony nine steps to the right of the right flank marker facing down the line.

b. 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

left flank man of the band is 12 steps to the right of the right flank marker as shown in figure 48, and 3 steps to the right of the adjutant.

c. Companies are marched in column of threes (fours), from the left flank of the battalion position so as to arrive successively at a position parallel to and in rear of the line. 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 from the line on which the battalion is to form to permit alinement of the guides of the right company by the adjutant. As each company arrives in rear of its position, it is halted and faced to the left. The company commander then commands GUIDES ON LINE. At this command, the guides of each platoon double time at port arms to their positions on the line of flags (final line), come to order arms, and execute right face in order to face the adjutant. The adjutant alines the guides of the right company; the guides of the other companies cover the guides already on the line. As soon as the guides have established themselves on the line, the company is moved to the line of guides. The company commander halts the company so the right man of the front rank halts with his chest approximately 6 inches from the guide's right arm. If the company is at right shoulder arms, the company commander gives ORDER, ARMS. The company is then alined as prescribed in company drill. On the command DRESS RIGHT, DRESS, the right man of the front rank moves forward until his chest touches the guide's right arm.

d. 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 company commanders and the battalion commander. He halts and faces the battalion.

e. When all units are dressed, the adjutant commands **GUIDES, POST**. At this command, the guides move to their positions in ranks by taking one step forward, executing a face to the right while marching, advancing the right foot one step and bringing the left foot alongside the right foot. They then face about.

f. The adjutant then commands **PRESENT, ARMS**, faces the battalion commander, salutes, and reports, "Sir, the battalion is formed."

g. The battalion commander returns the salute and commands **POST**. The adjutant passes to the battalion commander's right and takes his post on line with the staff. The battalion commander then commands **ORDER, ARMS**. He may then command several movements in the manual of arms.

h. The commander of troops may direct a ready line be established in rear of the final line. These lines are approximately 30 steps apart. This permits the commanders to form their units on the ready line in the same formation as on the final line, prior to adjutant's call. When adjutant's call has been sounded, first the guides and then the troops are moved to the final line on the commands of their commanders from right to left. The ready line may be used for any formation.

114. To Form in Line with Companies in Mass Formation (for ceremonies)

The procedure is the same as in forming the line, except that—

a. The companies are marched from either flank of the battalion position in columns of threes (fours) along a line in rear of the line on which the battalion is to form. When opposite its place in line, each company successively executes column left (right). As soon as this column movement has been initiated, the company commander orders **GUIDE (OF LEADING PLATOON) ON LINE**. At this command the guide of the leading platoon moves out at double time (at port arms) to the line marked by the flags. He halts there, comes to order arms, and faces the adjutant. The guide marks the right of the company. The company commander then gives **COMPANY MASS LEFT, MARCH**. The command is timed so that the leading platoon halts short of but close to the line of guides. The remaining platoons successively move into position at the designated interval on the left of the leading platoon (fig. 49).

b. At the command **GUIDES, POST**, the guides move to their positions in ranks by executing a face to the left in marching.

115. To Form the Battalion in Mass

The procedure is the same as in forming in line except that companies are marched from either flank of the battalion position in column of threes (fours) at close interval without distance between platoons. Officers and a guide comprise the front

rank (fig. 50). The line of march is in rear of the line on which the battalion is to form. When opposite its place in line, each company executes column left (right). As soon as this column movement has begun, the company commander commands **GUIDE ON LINE**. The guide moves out, the company is halted, and the guides take their posts as described previously.

116. To Dismiss the Battalion

a. The battalion commander commands **DISMISS YOUR COMPANIES**.

b. The company commanders salute the battalion commander, march their companies to the place of dismissal, and dismiss them as described previously.

c. After the companies march off, the battalion commander dismisses his staff.

d. In case the battalion commander desires to release the companies to their commanders, without prescribing that the companies be dismissed promptly, he commands **TAKE CHARGE OF YOUR COMPANIES**. The company commanders salute the battalion commander and take charge of their companies.

Section III. THE BRIGADE

117. Formations

a. The brigade forms in column with the battalions in column, in column with the battalions in mass, in line with the battalions in mass, or in line with the battalions in line of company masses as shown in figures 51 and 52.

b. The separate companies of the brigade usually are grouped as a provisional battalion. When not grouped as a provisional battalion, these units form on the left of the brigade when it is in line or at the rear when it is in column (figs. 51 and 52).

118. To Form the Brigade

a. The brigade commander announces—

- (1) The formation (with or without vehicles).
- (2) The place and time of the formation.
- (3) The direction the units will face.
- (4) The color battalion.
- (5) The uniform and equipment of troops.
- (6) The reviewing officer.
- (7) The commander of troops.
- (8) The provisional battalion commander.
- (9) The frontage and depth of troops for uniformity.
- (10) The order in which units will be formed on the ready and final lines.
- (11) Ceremonies.

b. Before forming the brigade, the brigade commander has the positions marked on which the larger (battalion) elements are to form.

c. On arrival at their designated places on the ready line, the battalions and separate companies of the brigade are given rest.

d. For ceremonies, the procedure for the formation of a battalion is followed as described previously except that the battalion adjutants take their

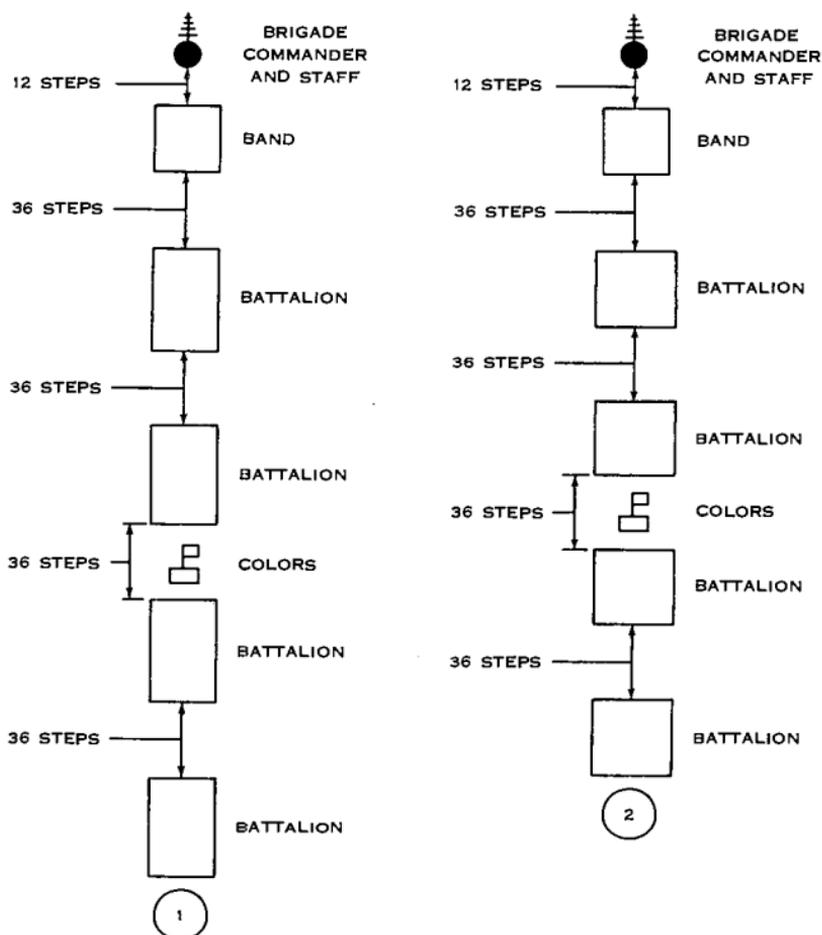


Figure 51. Brigade in column.

posts at adjutant's call on the final line on which the brigade is to form. They face down the line from their positions, which are six steps from the point where the right flanks of their respective battalions will form. When all units of their battalions are on line, they move to their posts by the most direct route.

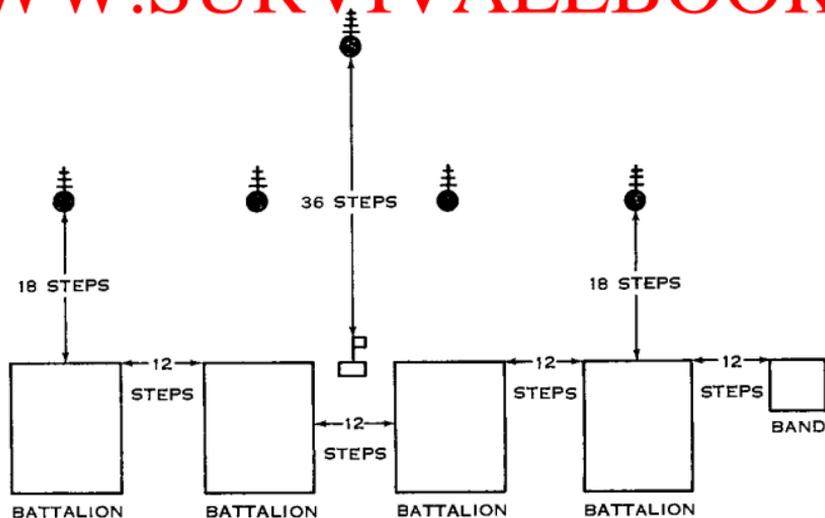


Figure 52. Brigade in line with battalions in mass formation.

e. The brigade adjutant acts for the brigade in a manner similar to that prescribed for the battalion adjutant previously except that his post on the final line is three steps to the right of the right battalion adjutant and three steps to the left of the left flank man in the band.

f. When a commander or adjutant gives a *directive* which is to be executed by troops under the command of another commander (when a brigade adjutant causes the troops to be brought to attention), he gives the command in a conversational tone of voice, but loud enough to be heard distinctly by the subordinate commanders. The command is not separated into a *preparatory command* and a *command of execution*, nor does he give the command so as to cause it to be executed prematurely.

119. To Dismiss the Brigade

To dismiss the brigade, the commander orders the commanders of the battalions and separate companies of the brigade to dismiss their units. The procedure is the same as described previously.

CHAPTER 10

CEREMONIES

Section I. REVIEWS

120. General

a. A review is a military ceremony held—

- (1) In honor of a visiting higher commander, official, or dignitary.
- (2) For presenting decorations, awards or honors to members or units of a command.
- (3) To allow a higher commander, official, or dignitary to observe the state of training in a command.

b. A review may consist of the following six parts:

- (1) Formation of troops.
- (2) Presentation and honors.
- (3) Retreat (if scheduled).
- (4) Inspection (passing around the troops).
- (5) Decoration and awards (if scheduled).
- (6) March in review.

c. A commander normally designates an officer of his command as commander of troops so that the commander may review his own troops or accompany a visitor reviewing the troops. The com-

mander of troops is responsible for the preparation and organization of his troops for the review. Whenever the national anthem or To The Color is played as part of a ceremonial formation, the commander of troops faces the reviewing party and salutes.

d. The line on which the troops are to be formed and the route of march are marked or designated. Flags or appropriate markings are used to mark the post of the reviewing officer, and are also placed six steps to the left of the reviewing officer to designate the point where EYES, RIGHT is commanded and executed, and are placed far enough to the right of the reviewing officer to designate the point where the command READY; FRONT is given (fig. 53).

e. Any of the formations described for the battalion or brigade may be used. The formation used is limited by the space available and the formation in which the units pass in review. The formation may be modified to meet the local situation. Each unit should be sized uniformly with the tallest men in front and on the right.

121. Formation of Troops

a. Battalions and brigades are formed as shown in figures 54 and 55. In reviews in which two or more arms (infantry, artillery) are present, the troops are arranged as ordered by the commander of troops. As a guide, units should be arranged from right to left in line with the slowest unit on the right (usually infantry) and progress to the most rapidly moving unit on the left.

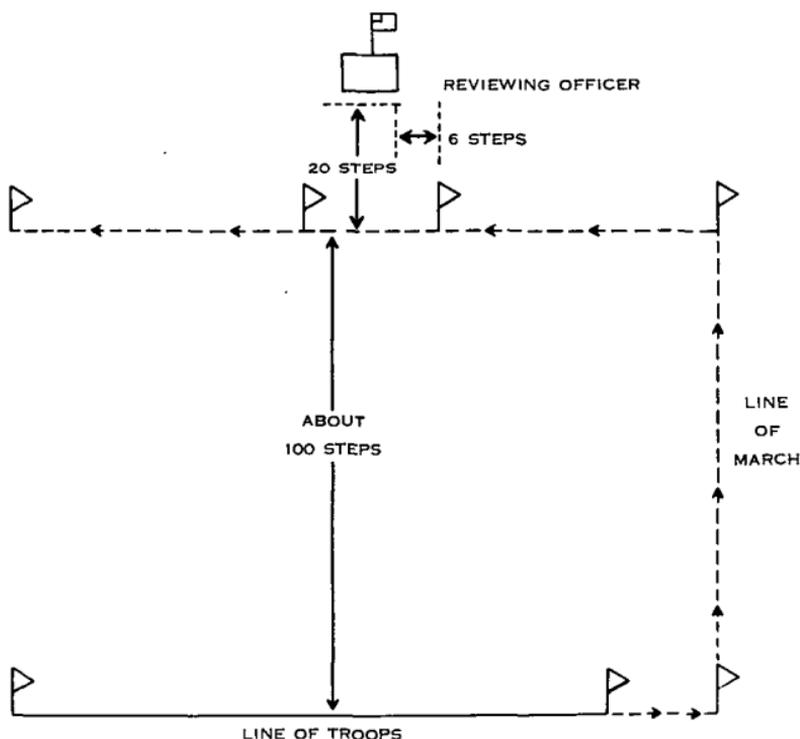


Figure 53. Preparation for review.

b. The troops move to their position in the most convenient manner. For large reviews the commander of troops prescribes the routes and time of arrival. When the frontages of the units have been measured and marked, the units may arrive in any convenient order and occupy their place in line. When this is not done, the units form successively from right to left along the line. The first method is preferable in large mixed commands.

c. When commanders are mounted in vehicles, they dismount and take their posts as prescribed

or as directed. They remain at their posts from the time their units arrive on the line until the command **PASS IN REVIEW**.

d. In motorized or mechanized units or elements, occupants of vehicles usually are required to form dismounted in a formation corresponding to that of the other units in review. At the command **PASS IN REVIEW**, they break formation, move at double time, and mount their vehicles.

e. An adjutant, designated by the commander of troops, forms the troops in a manner similar to that described for a battalion or brigade, as described previously. After all units are formed and alined, the adjutant brings the units to attention (if at rest or at ease), and then command **PRESENT, ARMS**, for a battalion size review, or for larger reviews, he *directs*, "Present arms." When the troops have come to present arms, he faces the commander of troops, salutes, and reports, "Sir, the battalion (brigade) is formed."

f. When the formation consists of one brigade (two or more battalions), at the *direction* of the adjutant, the battalion commanders and special unit commanders bring their units to present arms, starting with the center or right center battalion and continuing simultaneously toward both flanks.

g. In formations consisting of two or more brigades, the brigade commanders repeat the *directive* of the adjutant, starting with the center brigade and continuing simultaneously toward both flanks. The battalion and special unit commanders within their respective brigade then bring their units to present arms as in *f* above.

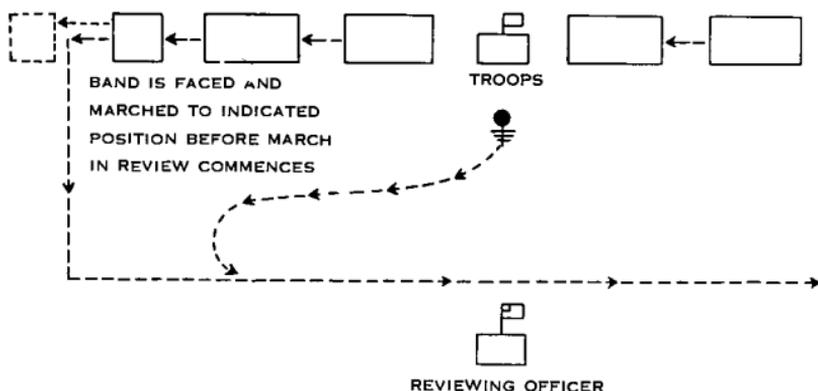


Figure 54. Battalion review, companies in line, marched in review in column of platoons in column.

h. Units and individuals not armed with rifles execute the hand salute at the command **PRESENT, ARMS**, and end the salute at the command, **ORDER, ARMS**. They remain at attention during the execution of the manual of arms.

i. The commander of troops and his staff take their position midway between the leading rank of the unit commanders and the post of the reviewing officer, facing the line of troops. The commander of troops returns the salute of the adjutant and orders him to take his post. (The members of the staff do not salute with the commander of troops when the troops are presented to him.) The commander of troops for units larger than battalions, *directs* order arms in a conversational tone making sure that he does not give the *directive* as a drill command. When all units have come to order arms, he faces the reviewing stand. The members of his staff march to their positions to his rear at the commands of the senior staff officer (fig. 56).

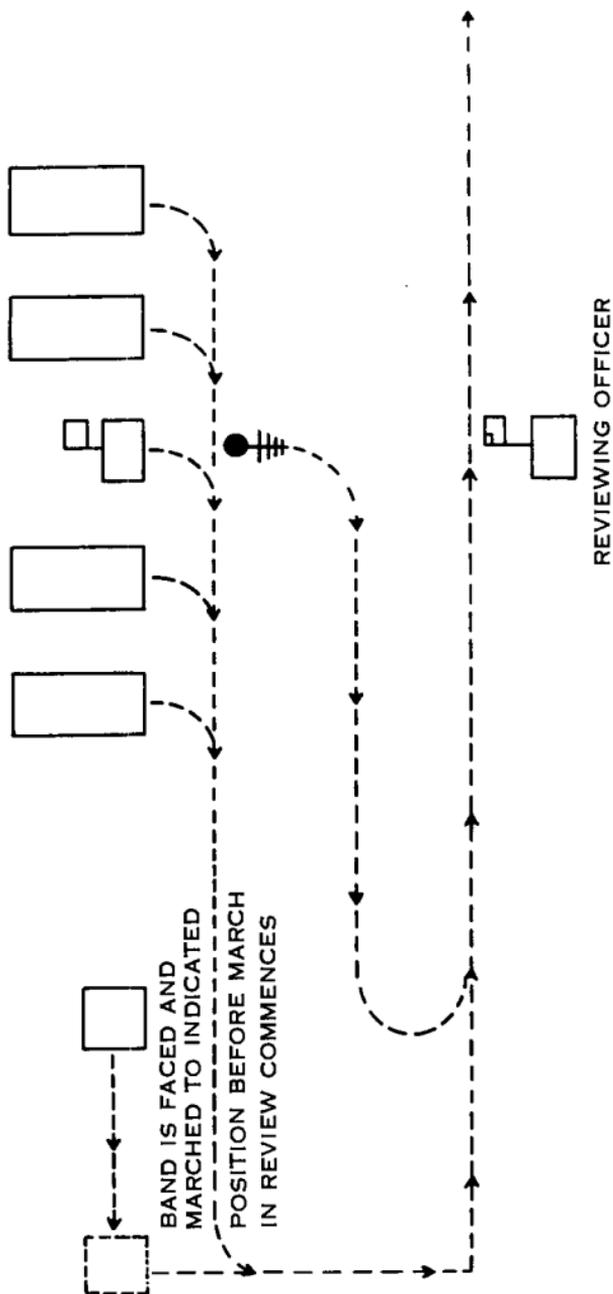


Figure 55. Brigade review, battalions in mass, marched in review in column of battalions in mass.

j. When the staff has reversed its position, the commander of troops faces the formation and, if the reviewing officer has not taken his post, *directs* at ease. If the reviewing officer has taken his post, he *directs* present arms, faces the reviewing officer, and commands STAFF, PRESENT ARMS. He and his staff present arms together. The ceremony then proceeds as outlined in paragraph 123.

122. Reviewing Party

a. When the formation has been completed, the reviewing officer with his staff moves to his position opposite the center of the line of troops to receive the review (fig. 57).

b. The 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 enlisted personnel take positions facing the troops as shown in figure 57. When an organization is reviewed before an inspecting officer or other person junior in rank to the local commander, the junior takes position to the left of the local commander, unless the commander desires to accede the place of honor to the reviewing officer.

c. An officer from the local staff is designated to escort distinguished persons and to show them their positions. 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.

d. As the reviewing officer moves to his position,

the commander of troops faces his troops and brings them to attention.

123. Presentation and Honors

a. The commander of troops brings the troops to present arms as soon as the reviewing officer has taken his post. When the grade of the reviewing officer entitles him to honors, each brigade or separate battalion color salutes at the command PRESENT, ARMS, given by the commander of the battalion with which the colors are posted or by the commander of the battalion to the right of the colors when they are not posted with a battalion. The national color renders no salute.

b. Honors are given the reviewing officer, when his grade so entitles him, as prescribed in AR 600-25. The band (a designated band near the center of the command, if more than one band is present) or field music sounds the honors when the commander of troops faces the reviewing officer and salutes with his staff. The reviewing officer, the members of his staff, and all military spectators salute at the first note of the music and hold the salute until the music and gun salute are completed. When the honors are completed, the commander of troops and his staff end their salute. He then faces about and brings the troops to order arms. If the national anthem was played as part of the honors, or if the ceremony includes decorations and awards, he orders at ease. The ceremony then proceeds with retreat (if scheduled), inspection, decorations and awards (if scheduled), and march in review. If the national anthem was not played as

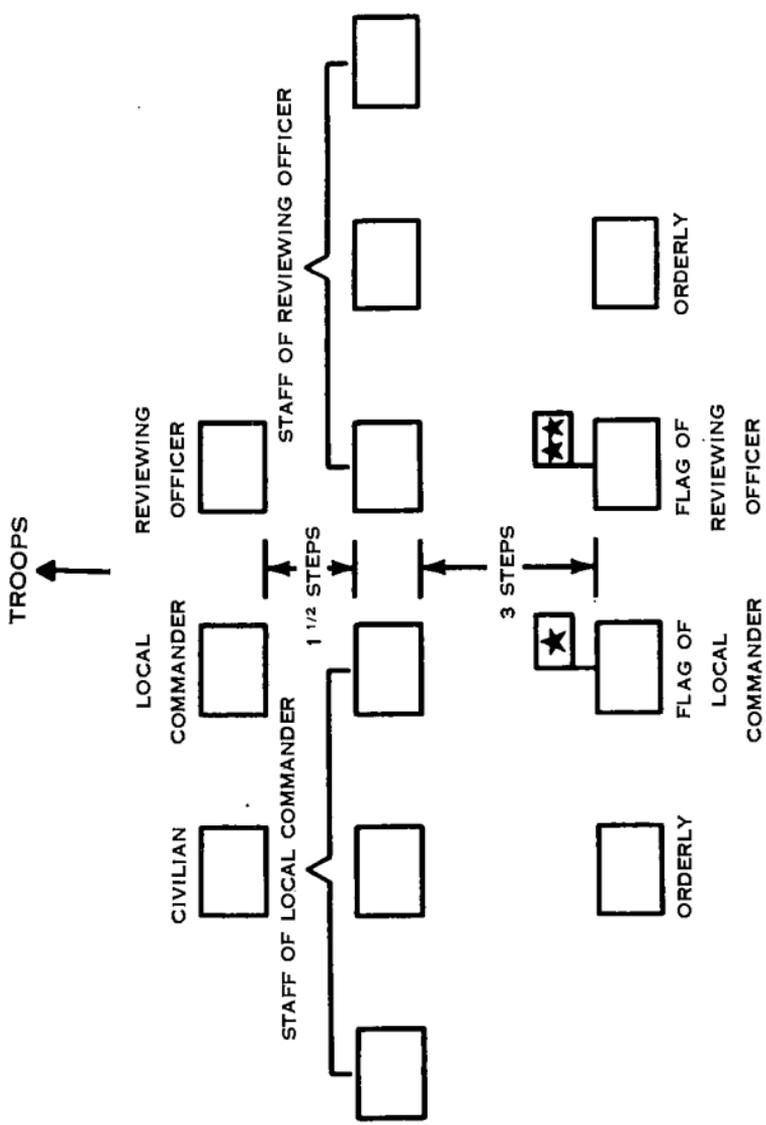


Figure 57. Reviewing party.

part of the honors, and decorations and awards are not scheduled, the commander of troops then faces the reviewing officer and, after a slight pause, he again faces the troops and directs present arms. He then faces the reviewing officer and commands STAFF, PRESENT, ARMS. He and his staff salute, and the band plays the national anthem. The reviewing officer and his staff, and all military spectators salute at the first note of the music. The commander of troops commands STAFF, ORDER, ARMS, without facing about. He then faces about and brings the troops to order arms and at ease. The ceremony then proceeds as scheduled. The inspection and decorations and awards may be omitted from the ceremony.

c. If the reviewing officer is not entitled to honors, the presentation proceeds as above except that the brigade colors do not salute persons of lower rank than the brigade commander. As soon as the reviewing officer returns the salute of the commander of troops, the command is brought to order arms and at ease and the inspection follows. No music is played as part of honors, but if decorations and awards are not scheduled the national anthem is played after the command has been presented to the reviewing officer.

d. When artillery is present in the review and when the commander of troops deems it practicable, a salute is fired in the manner prescribed in AR 600-25. The first gun is fired with the first note of the music. The detachment firing the salute rejoins its unit after the salute is fired. Use of the gun salute is limited to special ceremonial occa-

sions when it is desired to stage an especially impressive ceremony.

124. Inspection

a. On completion of the presentation and honors, the reviewing officer and his party move forward and halt six steps in front of the post of the commander of troops. The two exchange salutes. Their staffs do not salute. The commander of troops then guides the reviewing party around the formation, beginning with the unit on the right of the line, passing in front of the line and then around the rear of the formation. In division-size reviews, the reviewing party passes between the line of brigade commander and staffs and the line of battalion commanders and staffs. For brigade-size reviews, the reviewing party passes between the line of battalion commanders and company commanders. In reviews for a battalion or for units of similar size, the inspecting officer passes between the front rank of troops and the line of company commanders. The commander of troops and the local commander march to the right of the reviewing officer. 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 file. If the commander of troops directs his staff not to accompany him, the senior staff officer gives the staff at ease after the reviewing party has departed and commands attention prior to the return of the reviewing party.

b. The reviewing officer may direct that his staff,

flag, and orderlies remain at the post of the reviewing officer.

c. 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 completion of the honors. 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 orderlies and flag bearer remain at their posts. The vehicles proceed on the route of inspection as already described.

d. As the reviewing party approaches, each company commander or battalion commander (when the battalion is in mass formation) commands attention and eyes right. The guidon bearer executes present guidon. The company commanders and platoon leaders execute eyes right and give the hand salute. All troops turn their heads and eyes to the 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 company commander commands **ORDER, ARMS**, so that he and the platoon leaders terminate their salutes and the guidon bearer comes to order guidon when the heads and eyes of the troops

reach the front. When the troops are standing at ease, each company or massed unit is brought to attention as the reviewing party approaches. They remain at attention during the remainder of the inspection, except that for division-size reviews each unit may be given at ease after the reviewing party has passed by and again brought to attention as the reviewing party approaches the rear of the unit.

e. The band of an organization plays until the inspection by the reviewing officer is completed.

f. The reviewing officer and those accompanying him salute the color only when passing in front of it.

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

h. The commander of troops salutes and halts after passing around the line and arriving at the right of the band, unless he is in a vehicle. The reviewing officer returns the salute and proceeds with his staff to his post. 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. The members of 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 mem-

bers of the reviewing party dismount and return to their posts.

125. Decoration and Awards

a. A review ordinarily is held on occasions of the presentation of decorations or of the decoration of the colors.

b. After the reviewing officer has inspected the troops and resumed his post, the commander of troops, from his own post, commands or signals by prearranged signal: PERSONS TO BE DECORATED AND ALL COLORS, CENTER, MARCH. At the command MARCH persons to be decorated and all colors move by the most direct route and take their posts as follows:

- (1) The persons to be decorated take positions as a single rank in the front and center of the command and 10 steps in front of the line of company commanders. They line up according to the rank of the decorations to be conferred, highest ranking decoration on the right. Those receiving similar decorations take position according to their military rank within each decoration group.
- (2) The colors to be decorated are placed in a single rank five steps in front of the center of the line of persons to be decorated. They are alined in groups according to the rank of decoration to be bestowed, the highest ranking decoration on the right.
- (3) All other colors with the color guards are

alined in a single rank five steps back of the center of the persons to be decorated. They take the same relative positions as their locations in the command.

- (4) The staff of the commander of troops under command of the senior staff officer executes right face and moves to the right far enough to provide clearance for the colors and persons to be decorated. The staff then halts and executes left face.
- (5) The commander of troops takes his post five steps in front of the center of the leading element. When the staff has cleared the necessary line of march, the commander of troops commands FORWARD, MARCH. At the command MARCH, the commander of troops, the persons 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. When the commander of troops has reached a point ten steps from the reviewing officer, he halts the group with the command DETACHMENT, HALT. He then salutes the reviewing officer and reports, "Sir, the persons (colors) to be decorated are present." The reviewing officer returns the salute and directs that the command be presented.
- (6) The commander of troops passes around the right flank of the persons or colors to be decorated and proceeds directly to his

post. On reaching his post, he brings the troops to present arms, faces about, and salutes, his staff saluting with him. If the national anthem has not been played as part of the honors, the band (field music) then plays the national anthem (or To The Color). On completion of the music, or after a slight pause if the national anthem is not played, the commander of troops and his staff terminate their salute, and the commander of troops brings the troops to order arms and has them stand at ease. The persons to be decorated salute at the first note of the national anthem (or To The Color) and terminate the salute at the last note.

- (7) The reviewing officer, accompanied by his staff or certain members of his staff, advances by the most direct route to the right flank of the line of persons or colors to be decorated. A staff officer reads the individual citations when the reviewing officer approaches each individual. The staff officer pauses between reading citations to permit the reviewing officer to pin the medal on the left breast pocket of the individual or fasten the streamer on the staff of the guidon or colors. As the reviewing officer approaches the guidon to be decorated, the guidon bearer executes present arms so the reviewing officer may fasten the streamer. He executes order guidon after the guidon has been deco-

rated. Color bearers lower the colors to be decorated far enough for the reviewing officer to fasten the streamer. The color bearer gathers the colors around the staff so they cannot touch the ground. He resumes the carry after the colors have been decorated. When the last award has been presented, the reviewing party returns to its position in the reviewing stand and directs the commander of troops to march the command in review. At this time, the senior person decorated moves the persons decorated to a position in line with and six steps to the left of the reviewing party. The colors return to their posts by the most direct route. The commander of troops moves to the right to allow the colors to move in the most direct route to their post. After the colors have passed, he returns to his original position. The staff of the commander of troops then returns to its original position.

126. March in Review

a. When the reviewing party is again in place after the inspection of the troops, or when the colors and staff have resumed their posts, the commander of troops commands **PASS IN REVIEW**.

b. At the command **PASS IN REVIEW**, the band is faced to the right and marches to a position that enables it to move straight out on the route of march without changing direction. The commander of the unit next to the band gives the

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

c. The band and each unit change direction at the points indicated in figure 55. When the units are in mass formation, the commander of each formation (company or battalion) in turn commands **LEFT TURN, MARCH; FORWARD, MARCH**, at each change of direction.

d. The brigade and battalion commanders, other than the commander of troops, move into position in the column at the head of their troops just before the turn on the reviewing line.

e. The commander of troops and his staff take position 12 steps in front of the band after the band has turned on the reviewing line.

f. The commander of troops and the brigade and battalion commanders salute and execute eyes right when they arrive six steps from the front of the reviewing officer. They end the salute when their staffs have passed six steps beyond the front of the reviewing officer. Members of their staffs salute with them. The reviewing officer returns their salute. Other members of the reviewing party do not salute.

g. After saluting the reviewing officer, 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 rear element of his command has passed, the commander of troops faces the reviewing officer and salutes. The reviewing officer faces to the right and returns the salute. Then, accompanied by his staff, the commander of troops rejoins the command or dismisses his staff.

h. When the person reviewing the command is not mounted in a vehicle, the commander of troops and his staff (if mounted), turn out of the column after passing the reviewing stand and dismount preparatory to taking post. In such cases, the commander of troops salutes the reviewing person before remounting and before rejoining his command.

i. When the commander of troops and his staff are in vehicles, the vehicles are parked on the side of the reviewing officer toward the direction of march and behind the lines occupied by the reviewing officer, the commander of troops, and their staffs.

j. When the reviewing officer is entitled to honors (AR 600-25) and the review is held before retreat, the drum major of the band, when six steps from the reviewing officer, causes the band to interrupt the march while the field music (or trumpet section of the band) renders the prescribed ruffles and flourishes only. The bandmaster and drum major execute and end their salutes at the point prescribed for the other commanders. Each band, when it has passed the reviewing officer, executes left turn three times to take a position in front of and

facing the reviewing officer and at least 12 steps from the left flank of the marching troops. It continues to play until the band following it nears the post of the reviewing officer. The band then ceases playing, executes a left turn, and leaves the field, marching parallel to the troops that have passed the reviewing officer. The band following begins playing as soon as the preceding band has ceased.

k. 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.

l. When only one band is present, it remains in position facing the reviewing officer until the review has ended. It then follows behind the last unit.

m. Troops march in review with the guide on the right. Each company commander (or the senior company commander when the battalion is in mass formation), without turning his body, commands **EYES, RIGHT; READY, FRONT**. He gives the command **RIGHT** when he is six steps from the front of the reviewing officer, and **FRONT** when the last rank of the unit has cleared the reviewing officer by six steps. In each company or mass formation, all troops except the right flank men execute eyes right without saluting.

n. At the command **EYES, RIGHT**, the company commanders and platoon leaders execute eyes right and render the hand salute. The guidon bearers execute present guidon and eyes right.

o. All end the salute at the command FRONT. The guidons are returned to the carry.

p. The reviewing party and all spectators salute the colors as they pass by. When the colors pass between the band (halted) and the reviewing party, the band interrupts the march, sounds ruffles and flourishes only, depending on the rank of the reviewing officer, and resumes the march. As the color guard passes the reviewing officer, each man of the color guard except the right flank man, executes eyes right at the command of the senior color sergeant. When the grade of the reviewing officer entitles him to the honor, the brigade or separate battalion color salutes.

127. Retreat

a. When a review is held at retreat, honors are given the reviewing officer as outlined in paragraph 123. At the completion of honors, the troops are brought to order arms and parade rest. The commander of troops then commands or signals SOUND RETREAT to the band or field music. He then faces the reviewing officer, and he and his staff stand at parade rest. At the conclusion of retreat, the commander of troops faces the troops and bring them to attention and presents arms. He then faces the reviewing officer. At this time either the national anthem or To The Color is played. If the national anthem has been used as part of honors for a reviewing officer, or if decorations and awards are scheduled, then To The Color is played after retreat is sounded. When the ceremony is held on an army post, the gun is

fired at the last note of retreat, and as the national anthem (or To The Color) is played, the flag is lowered in the manner prescribed in FM 26-5 and AR 840-10.

b. The commander of troops salutes at the first note of the national anthem or To The Color. His staff, the reviewing officer and his staff, and all military spectators salute at the same time. The salute is held until the last note of the music. The commander of troops, on ending his salute, faces the troops and brings them to order arms. The ceremony then proceeds with an inspection and decorations and awards (if scheduled), and march in review.

c. If the reviewing officer has not arrived at his post by the scheduled time for retreat, the commander of troops proceeds with the retreat ceremony. He then presents the command after retreat and upon the arrival of the reviewing officer at his post.

d. Honors are not rendered between retreat and reveille, on Sundays, or on national holidays (except Memorial and Independence Days) unless, in the discretion of the officer directing the honors, the occasion requires an exception. The person or persons will be honored at the first available opportunity thereafter.

Section II. PARADES

128. General

a. A battalion or brigade parade is an alternate and more formal ceremony than a review (para. 120).

b. The appearance and movement of troops in formation are the primary considerations in a parade.

c. Preparation for a parade is similar to that for a review. The organization of troops for a parade is also similar to that for a review. The distance between the troops and the commander for parade formations is greater than that for a review as the troop commander is also the reviewing officer.

129. Ceremonial Battalion Parade

a. After the battalion has been formed and alined in one of the previously described formations (fig. 54) and the guides have taken their posts, the adjutant, before presenting the battalion to the battalion commander, commands PARADE, REST. When the troops have executed parade rest, he commands SOUND OFF. The adjutant and the battalion commander, with his staff, stand at parade rest during the playing of sound off, the marching by of the band, and the sounding of retreat.

b. At the command SOUND OFF, the band, in place, plays three chords. At the conclusion of the third chord it moves forward, playing a march in quick time. It executes left turns to march across the front of the troops, midway between the adjutant and the line of troops. When the band has passed the left of the line, it countermarches and returns over the same ground to the right of the line. After it has passed beyond the right of the troops, it executes right turn. When the entire band has passed beyond the front rank of the

troops, it again countermarches and halts in its original position. When the band finishes the march, it again plays the Sound Off.

c. At an evening parade, immediately after the completion of Sound Off, the field music plays Retreat, and the retreat ceremony described in paragraph 127 follows. The adjutant brings the troops to attention and to present arms at the last note of retreat. When all the troops have come to present arms, he faces the battalion commander and salutes. The battalion commander and the battalion staff salute at the first note of the national anthem (or To The Color), and end their salute at the last note.

d. At the completion of the national anthem (or To The Color) with the troops still at present arms, the adjutant again salutes the battalion commander and reports, "Sir, the parade is formed." The battalion commander orders, "Take your post." The adjutant passes by the battalion commander's right and takes his post on the right side of the staff.

e. The battalion commander then commands **ORDER, ARMS**, and gives such movements in the manual of arms as he may desire. Officers, non-commissioned officers commanding platoons, the color guard, and the guidon bearers, having once executed order arms, remain in that position during the movements of the manual of arms.

f. The battalion commander then *directs* the adjutant, "Receive the report." The adjutant, passing by the battalion commander's right, advances toward the center of the battalion, halts midway

between it and the battalion commander, and commands, REPORT.

g. At the command REPORT, the company commanders, in succession from the right, salute and report, "_____ Company, All present or accounted for." The adjutant returns each company commander's salute after the report is made and understood.

h. After receiving the reports, the adjutant faces the battalion commander, salutes, and reports, "Sir, all present or accounted for."

i. The battalion commander then directs, "Publish the orders." The adjutant faces the troops and commands ATTENTION TO ORDERS. He publishes the orders and then commands OFFICERS, CENTER, MARCH. He then faces about and takes his post with the battalion commander.

j. At the command OFFICERS, guidon bearers execute carry guidon.

k. At the command CENTER, when companies are in line, company commanders, officers commanding platoons, and guidon bearers face to the center. When companies are in mass formation, company commanders and guidon bearers face to the center. Officers commanding platoons move one step forward and face to the center. Officers, second in command, move through the interval nearest to the center and take their posts in the column formed by the platoon leaders.

l. At the command MARCH, the band plays; officers and guidon bearers close to the center, halt, and individually face to the front; company commanders, when moving to the center, oblique to the

front and close on a line four steps in advance of the line of guidon bearers. The guidon bearers close on their own line, each taking his post in rear of his own company commander. All other officers close on the line of platoon leaders.

m. The officers and guidon bearers having closed and faced to the front, the senior officer commands **FORWARD, MARCH**. The center officer of the leading rank is the guide. The officers and guidon bearers are halted with the leading rank six steps from the battalion commander. They salute the battalion commander, who returns the salute. The command, **READY, TWO** is given by the battalion commander or senior company commander for the termination of the salute. The guidon bearers execute carry guidon at the same time.

n. The movements are executed at quick time to assure simultaneous execution by the officers and guidon bearers.

o. The battalion commander gives such instruction as he deems necessary and then (in quick time cadence) commands **OFFICERS, POSTS, MARCH**.

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

q. At the command **MARCH**, they step off. The center officer of the leading rank is the guide.

r. The senior officer commands, **OFFICERS, HALT**. He halts the leading rank six steps from the line of companies when companies are in line and three steps from the line of companies when they are in mass formation. He then commands **POSTS, MARCH**.

s. At the command posts, the officers and guidon bearers face outward.

t. At the command MARCH, the officers step off in succession at four-step intervals and resume their posts. The guidon bearers step off with their company commanders. On resuming their posts, the guidon bearers execute order guidon. The music ceases when the last officer has taken his post. On resuming their posts, the officers and guidon bearers remain facing the troops and face about simultaneously at the command of the company commander. Executive officers take their posts without commands.

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

v. The battalion commander then gives the command for the battalion to pass in review. The battalion passes in review on the commands and in the manner prescribed for a review. When the last company has passed, the ceremony is concluded.

w. The band continues to play while the companies are in march on the parade ground. After passing in review, the companies are marched to their respective areas and dismissed.

130. Ceremonial Brigade Parade

a. The brigade ordinarily is formed in line of battalions in mass formation (fig. 55). The parade is the same as the ceremonial battalion parade (para. 129) with the following exceptions:

- (1) "Brigade commander" is substituted for

“battalion commander,” and “brigade,” for “battalion,” in the description.

- (2) In moving across the front of the brigade, the band passes midway between the adjutant and the line of battalion commanders.

b. The battalions execute present arms, order arms, parade rests, and come to attention at the command of execution of their respective commanders as described in paragraph 121. Reports are made by the battalion instead of company commanders.

c. At the command MARCH, of the command OFFICERS, CENTER, MARCH, the battalion commanders and their staffs close on the line of battalion commanders and staffs. The company commanders oblique to the front and close on a line four steps in rear of the battalion staffs. The guidon bearers oblique to the front and close on a line four steps back of the company commanders. The other officers oblique to the front and close on a line four steps back of the guidon bearers.

131. Street Parade

a. For street parades, the troops are formed and marched in the most convenient manner. Street parades may include transportation. Either towed or transported weapons add to the effect of a street parade. Cargo vehicles are included only when it is desired to increase the size of the display.

b. Practical formations for street parades are—

- (1) Columns of threes or fours.
- (2) Two or more columns of threes or fours abreast.
- (3) Mass formation.

c. The vehicles move in single column or column of twos, threes, or fours as the street width permits.

d. In long street parades, the rifles may be carried slung over the right shoulder.

Section III. ESCORTS AND HONOR GUARDS

132. Escorts of the Color

a. When the brigade is in line, the brigade commander details a company to receive and escort the national color to its place. For this ceremony, the brigade color forms with the color guard at its post with the brigade.

b. The band moves straight to its front until clear of the line of battalion commanders, changes direction if necessary, and halts. The designated company takes position in column of threes (or fours) 15 steps back of the band, with the color bearer back of the leading platoon. The escort then is marched without music to the brigade commander's office or quarters and is formed in line facing the entrance. The color bearer, preceded by the senior lieutenant and followed by a sergeant of the escort, obtains the color.

c. When the color bearer returns, followed by the lieutenant and the sergeant, he halts before the entrance facing the escort. The officer places himself on the right and the sergeant on the left of the color bearer. The company commander brings the company to present arms, and the field music sounds *To The Color*. At the last note of the music, the company commander brings the company to order arms. The lieutenant and the ser-

geant salute and end their salute at the commands of the company commander and return to their posts.

d. The company again is formed in column, the band taking post in front of the column and the color bearer placing himself in the center of the space in rear of the leading platoon. The escort then is marched back to the brigade, the band playing. The march is conducted so that the escort arrives at a point about 50 steps in front of the right of the brigade and then moves parallel to its front. The brigade commander takes his post in front of the center of the brigade. When the color arrives opposite the brigade commander, the escort is formed in line facing the brigade. The color bearer moves to a position six steps in front of the brigade commander and halts.

e. The brigade commander then faces the troops and brings the brigade to present arms. He then faces the color and salutes. The field music sounds *To The Color*. When the field music ends, he terminates his salute, faces the troops and brings them to the order. Following the commands of the brigade commander, the escort is brought to present arms and order arms by its commander. When the troops have been brought to the order, the color bearer moves to his post beside the brigade color bearer. The escort is faced to the right and, preceded by the band, is marched to its place in line, moving around the left flank and back of the brigade. The band plays until the escort has passed the left of the line. It then returns to its post on the right, moving behind the brigade. The brigade

may be given the command **REST** after the escort passes to the left of the line.

f. Escort of the color is executed by a battalion in a manner similar to that of the brigade.

133. Honor Guards

a. Honor guards are employed to render to persons of high civilian or military rank upon arrival and/or departure from a military command, the personal honors to which these individuals are entitled. Honors are not rendered between retreat and reveille (AR 600-25).

b. Honor guards of battalion size (two or more companies) are generally limited to personages entitled to a salute of 17 or more guns (AR 600-25). The number of troops detailed should not be so large as to compromise the high military standards expected of honor guards. Honor guards will wear the prescribed uniform of the Army without non-regulation embellishments.

c. The commander of the installation being visited, or his representatives, is the host and takes part in the ceremony as described herein. He is briefed on the sequence of events so that he can advise the personage to be honored of actions to be taken during the ceremony.

d. Prior to the arrival of the personage, the honor guard is formed in line of companies or platoons with the colors centered. The band takes position to the right of and in line with the honor guard. If a saluting battery is present, its use will be governed by the provisions of paragraph 11*b*(3) and (4), AR 600-25.

e. Upon the first approach of the personage, the commander of troops brings the honor guard to attention. The host welcomes the personage on arrival and escorts him to the receiving line (if there is one) where greetings are exchanged. At the conclusion of the greetings, the host escorts the personage to a position 10 steps in front of and facing the commander of troops and takes position on his guest's left. When the personage and accompanying persons have halted in their positions, the commander of troops brings the honor guard to present arms and salutes. If the commander of troops has a staff, the staff salutes with the commander.

f. As the commander of troops executes the hand salute, the band begins the appropriate honors. If a firing battery is employed, the first round is fired simultaneously with the first note of the music and remaining rounds are fired at 3-second intervals. All military personnel in the vicinity of the honor guard formation, except those on security duty, salute during the firing of the cannon salute and the rendering of honors (AR 600-25).

g. On completion of the honors, the commander of troops gives ORDER, ARMS, salutes, and reports, "Sir, the honor guard is formed." Staffs do not salute at this time.

h. If the personage does not desire to inspect the honor guard, the honor guard remains at attention until the personage departs.

i. If the personage indicates that he will inspect the honor guard, the commander of troops takes a position to his right and guides him through the

inspection. The host takes a position to the right of the commander of troops. The band plays appropriate music until the inspection is completed.

j. The inspection begins at the right front of the band. The inspecting party passes along the front rank of troops. Ranks are not opened, nor do the individual members of the honor guard come to inspection arms, or execute eyes right.

k. The members of the inspecting party render hand salutes or honors when they pass in front of the colors. When the inspecting party reaches the left front of the honor guard, it passes around the rear of the formation to a point at the right front of the band. When passing in rear of the colors, salutes will not be rendered by members of the inspecting party; however, if the visiting personage salutes all others will conform.

l. When the inspecting party reaches the right front of the band, the commander of troops halts, exchanges salutes with the personage, permits the personage and host to pass in front of him, and returns to his post. The host escorts the personage back to the position in front of the honor guard. The commander of troops brings the honor guard to present arms. He and his staff salute the personage, who terminates the ceremony by acknowledging the commander's salute. The commander of troops commands **ORDER, ARMS**, and honor guard remains at attention until the personage departs.

m. An honor guard ceremony upon departure of a personage is conducted in a manner similar to that described above. Generally, if the personage

has inspected the honor guard upon his arrival, the host advises him that another inspection on departure is not expected.

Section IV. COLORS

134. General

a. The national and brigade flags carried by organizations are called the "national color" and the "brigade color." The term "color" implies the national color. The term "colors" implies the national color and brigade color.

b. In garrison, when the colors are not in use they are kept at the office or headquarters of the commanding officer. They are escorted to and from his quarters or office by the color guard. In camp, when the colors are not in use, they are displayed in front of the commanding officer's tent. When the weather permits, they are displayed uncased from reveille to retreat. From retreat to reveille and during inclement weather they are cased and placed in the commanding officer's office, quarters, or tent.

c. The colors are cased when they are furled and placed within protective covering.

d. The colors may be carried in any formation in which two or more companies participate and in escorts, when ordered.

e. In separate organizations and commands entitled to colors and in battalions not stationed with their brigade headquarters, the colors are similarly cared for and displayed at the office, quarters, or tent of the commanding officer.

f. The battalions stationed with their brigade headquarters do not display the colors of their organizations.

g. At brigade formations, the colors are posted with the brigade. When the brigade formation is broken up, as in drill or field exercises, the colors join the brigade commander or are dismissed as directed.

h. The manual for individual colors and distinguishing flags for general officers is the same as that for organizational colors. Salutes by such colors or flags are executed from the carry as prescribed for a brigade color.

i. The national color renders no salute.

135. Salutes by Brigade Color

a. The brigade color salutes in military ceremonies while the national anthem or *To The Color* is being played and when rendering honors to its brigade commander or to an individual of higher rank, but in no other case.

b. When marching, the brigade color salutes when six steps from the front of the person entitled to the salute. It resumes the carry when six steps beyond him.

c. When passing in review, the color guard executes eyes right at the prescribed saluting distance upon the command of the senior sergeant. The commands are: **EYES, RIGHT**, and **READY, FRONT**. When the grade of the reviewing officer entitles him to the honor, the brigade color 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. In those organizations which do not execute eyes right in passing in review, the color guard omits this compliment. Where applicable, the brigade color salutes at the command of the senior, who commands COLOR, SALUTE. The return to the carry is made at the command CARRY, COLOR.

136. Color Guard

a. The color guard consists of two sergeants and two privates selected by the brigade commander. A position on the color guard is one of honor. Members of the color guard, when not engaged in the performance of their duties, join their organizations. The senior sergeant carries the national color and commands the color guard. He gives the necessary commands for the movements and for rendering the colors. The brigade color is placed on the left of the national color.

b. When battalions carry the color, a sergeant acts as color bearer and two experienced privates selected by the battalion commander act as members of the color guard. The general rules prescribed for the brigade color guard are applicable to the battalion.

c. The color guard is formed and marched in one rank at close interval, the bearers in the center. The color guard does not execute to the rear march, about face, or fix bayonets.

d. At the command of the senior sergeant, the privates of the color guard present arms, or, if armed with the pistol, execute the hand salute on receiving and parting with the colors. After

having parted with the colors, 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. WAC guards (unarmed) execute the hand salute.

e. Having received the colors, the senior sergeant conducts the guard to its proper position before the color company. Having parted with the colors, the guard is dismissed by the senior sergeant.

f. At drills and ceremonies in which the colors are to participate, except escort of the colors, the colors are received by the color company before the formation of the battalion. The color company receives the colors as follows: The color company is formed, its commander facing the front. The color guard, guided by the senior sergeant, approaches from the front and halts at a distance of 10 steps from¹ the company commander. The company commander then faces his company and brings it to present arms, faces the colors, and salutes. He then faces his company and brings it to order arms. The privates of the color guard execute present and order arms with the color company. The color guard then is marched by the senior sergeant directly to its post. It takes its post on the left when the company is in line or mass and in rear when the company is in column. When the color company joins the battalion, the color guard takes its appropriate post in the battalion formation. When the color battalion joins the brigade, the color guard takes its appropriate post in the brigade formation.

g. When in formation, the color guard executes

at ease and rest with the color company, keeping the pikes of the colors vertical. It executes right shoulder, order, and present arms with the color company, but remains at order during execution of the manual of arms.

h. During an inspection, the color guard does not come to the position of inspection arms as the inspecting officers approach, nor do the inspecting officers actually inspect the color guard's weapons.

i. When it is desired to dismiss the color guard at the conclusion of a drill or ceremony, it proceeds from its position and halts 10 steps in front of and facing the commander of the color company. The company presents arms. The color guard then escorts the colors to the office, quarters, or tent of the commanding officer. The color guard is dismissed from organizations smaller than a company (funeral escort) in a similar manner.

j. In a campaign, before an engagement of the brigade, the colors are stored as directed by the commanding officer.

k. After the playing of the national anthem or *To The Color*, during the presentation of decorations and awards, the troops are brought to order arms. On this command, by the commander of troops, the color guard returns to the position of right shoulder arms.

137. Movement of the Color Guard to the Rear, Right, or Left

a. To face the color guard to the rear (fig. 58), the command is **COLORS, REVERSE, MARCH**. At the command **MARCH**, each man steps off simultane-

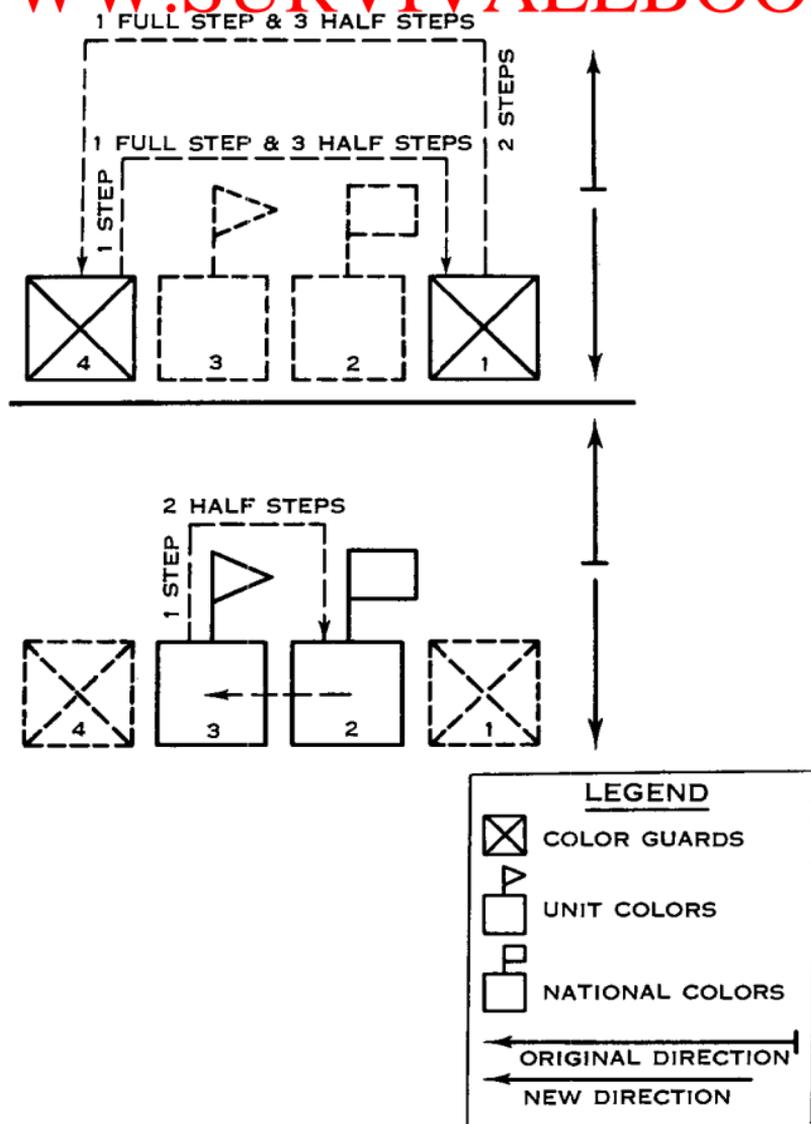


Figure 58. Movement of the color guard to the rear.

ously and executes the following movements: Number 1 takes two steps forward, faces to the left in marching, takes one full step and three half steps, faces to the left in marching, and takes two steps in the new direction. Number 2 faces to the left in marching, and faces to the left while marking time. Number 3 takes one step forward, faces to the right in marching, takes two half steps, faces to the right in marching, and takes one step in the new direction. Number 4 takes one step forward, faces to the right in marching, takes one full step and three half steps, faces to the right in marching, and takes on step in the new direction. Numbers 2, 3, and 4 mark time after completing their movements until all men are abreast, then step off together or halt as the case may be.

b. The color guard faces to the right (left) by executing a right (left) turn and inclining to the left (right) until they are centered on the element to their front.

138. Position of the Color at the Order

At the order, rest the heel of the pike on the ground and touching the outside of your right footgear opposite the ball of your right foot. With your right hand at a convenient place on the pike, clasp it with your thumb, back of your hand to the right, and hold it in a vertical position.

139. Position of the Color at the Carry

At the carry, rest the heel of the pike in the socket of the sling, grasp the pike with your right hand at shoulder height, with the pike inclined slightly to the front

140. Position of the Color at Parade Rest

a. Execute parade rest with the color similar to parade rest with the rifle, but keep the pike vertical.

b. Resume the order at the command ATTENTION.

c. Execute the order and parade rest with the color company.

141. Position of Brigade Colors at Color Salute

Assume this position from the carry by slipping your right hand up the pike to the height of your eyes, then lowering the pike by straightening your arm to the front. When the brigade color salutes with troops who execute present arms from the order, assume the position of carry at the command ARMS, and then execute the color salute.

Section V. FUNERALS

142. General

a. Military funerals are divided into the three following classes:

(1) With chapel service, followed by the march to the grave or place of local disposition with the prescribed escort.

(2) Without chapel service, the funeral procession forming at the entrance to (or at a point within a reasonable distance of) the cemetery.

(3) With graveside service only.

b. A full military funeral normally consists of the following elements:

(1) Band.

- (2) Escort appropriate to the grade of the deceased, including a firing squad and bugler (AR 600-25).
- (3) Colors.
- (4) Clergy.
- (5) Caisson and active pallbearers.
- (6) Caparisoned horse (if the deceased was a member of a mounted unit).
- (7) Honorary pallbearers.

c. The services of an Army chaplain are provided unless the family of the deceased (or its representative) requests some other clergyman to officiate. A civilian clergyman may be substituted for or act in conjunction with the Army chaplain. The desires of the family are given the fullest consideration possible in the selection of elements involved, but the funeral is conducted as prescribed in this manual.

d. The commanding officer or his representative assists in making the funeral arrangements and supervises the conduct of the funeral.

e. When honorary pallbearers are desired, they are selected by the family of the deceased or its representative, or when the family or its representative so desires, by the commanding officer.

f. At a military funeral, all persons in the military service in uniform attending in their individual capacity will face the casket and execute the hand salute at any time when the casket is being moved, while the casket is being lowered into the grave, during the firing of the volley, and while taps are being sounded. Honorary pallbearers in uniform will conform to these instructions

when not in motion. Military personnel in civilian clothes, in the above cases and during the service at the grave, will stand at attention, uncovered, and hold the headdress over the left breast. During the prayer, all personnel bow their heads.

g. When arms are presented at the military funeral of a person entitled to personal honors, the prescribed ruffles and flourishes are sounded. This is followed immediately by the national anthem (or *To The Color*), or the march prescribed for the grade of the deceased, except when arms are presented at the close of the benediction at the grave (AR 600-25).

h. The word "chapel" is interpreted to include the church, home, or other place where services are held, exclusive of the service at the grave.

i. The word "casket" is interpreted to include a receptacle containing the cremated remains of the deceased.

143. Funeral with Chapel Service

a. Before the beginning of the service, the funeral escort is formed in line facing the chapel. The band forms on the flank toward which it is to march.

b. Members of the immediate family, relatives, and friends of the deceased are requested to enter the chapel and be seated before the casket is taken in. Members of the immediate family and relatives occupy front seats on the right of the chapel.

c. The conveyance bearing the remains to the chapel should arrive in front of the chapel a few moments before the time set for the service. Since

the casket normally is covered with the national color, the escort is called to attention and the escort commander salutes as the conveyance passes. When all is in readiness to move the casket into the chapel, the commander of the escort brings the escort to PRESENT, ARMS. At the command ARMS, the band renders honors, if appropriate, followed by a hymn. At the first note of the hymn, the casket is removed from the conveyance by the active pallbearers and carried between the ranks of honorary pallbearers, if any, into the chapel. As soon as the casket enters the chapel, the band ceases to play. The escort then is brought to the order and given at ease.

d. When honorary pallbearers are present, they are formed in two ranks, each facing the other, forming an aisle from the conveyance to the entrance of the chapel. At the first note of the music, and while the casket is being borne between the ranks of honorary pallbearers, they uncover or salute as prescribed in paragraph 142. They then follow the casket in column of twos and occupy pews to the left front.

e. When the casket has been placed upon the church truck, the active pallbearers form behind the honorary pallbearers and are seated behind them. When there are no honorary pallbearers, the active pallbearers follow the casket in column of twos and occupy the pews to the left front.

f. The funeral director (or in his absence, the chaplain's assistant) moves the church truck as previously arranged by the chaplain. If there is no church truck, the active pallbearers carry the

casket as instructed by the chaplain before the service.

g. After the chapel service, the active pallbearers follow the honorary pallbearers or, if no honorary pallbearers are present, they follow the chaplain in column of twos as the casket is moved to the entrance of the chapel. The honorary pallbearers again form an aisle from the entrance of the chapel to the caisson or hearse and uncover or salute as prescribed. When the casket has been placed on the caisson, they enter their conveyances. When marching they form columns of files on each side of the caisson, the leading member of each column opposite the front wheels of the caisson.

h. The casket, followed by the family group, is moved to the entrance immediately behind the honorary pallbearers and active pallbearers. As soon as the honorary pallbearers have taken their positions, the active pallbearers carry the casket to the caisson and form in column of twos behind it. If the honorary pallbearers do not march, the active pallbearers form files on each side of the caisson, the leading member of each column opposite the front wheels of the caisson. The family group remains at the chapel entrance until the honorary pallbearers have broken ranks to enter their conveyances or have taken their positions at the caisson. The members of the family group then are guided to their conveyances.

i. When the casket appears at the entrance of the chapel at the conclusion of the service, the funeral escort and band repeat the procedure as prescribed for entering the chapel. The band ceases playing

and the escort is brought to the order when the casket has been secured to the caisson.

j. The procession is then formed in the following order:

- (1) Band.
- (2) Escort, including colors, firing squad, and bugler.
- (3) Honorary pallbearers, if riding in cars.
- (4) Clergy.
- (5) Caisson and honorary pallbearers, if walking.
- (6) Active pallbearers.
- (7) Caparisoned horse (para. 142*b*(6)).
- (8) Family.
- (9) Patriotic or fraternal organizations.
- (10) Friends.

k. When the procession has been formed, the band and escort are put in march by the escort commander. The elements in rear conform. The procession marches slowly to solemn music. When there is considerable distance from the chapel to the grave, the escort, after leaving the chapel, may march at ease in quick time. The escort is brought to attention in the vicinity of the grave. The band does not play while the escort is marching at ease.

l. As the procession approaches the grave, the marching elements move directly to their predesignated positions. The band and military escort are formed in line behind and facing the foot of the grave. The other marching elements are placed as near as practicable to the grave. The firing squad is placed so that it will not fire directly over the mourners.

m. As soon as the caisson is halted, the honorary pallbearers are formed in two ranks, forming an aisle extending from the caisson toward the grave. When the grave is too near the road to permit this formation, they take their position at the grave before the removal of the casket from the caisson.

n. When all is in readiness to move the casket from the caisson, the escort commander commands **PRESENT, ARMS**. At the command **ARMS**, the band renders honors, if appropriate, followed by a hymn. At the first note of the hymn, the active pallbearers remove the casket from the caisson. At the first note of Taps, and until its last note has sounded, military personnel attending in an individual capacity and honorary pallbearers uncover or salute.

o. Preceded by the chaplain and the cemetery representative or funeral director, the active pallbearers bear the casket between the ranks of honorary pallbearers to the grave and place it on the lowering device. They remain in place facing the casket. They raise the flag from the casket and hold it in a horizontal position, waist high, until the conclusion of Taps. As soon as the casket has passed, the honorary pallbearers face toward the grave and follow the casket in column of twos, followed by the family and friends.

p. When the casket has been placed over the grave, the band ceases playing and the escort is brought to the order. The commander of the escort then commands **PARADE, REST**. The escort executes parade rest with the officers and men inclining their heads.

g. When the escort has been brought to parade rest, the chaplain conducts the graveside service. At the conclusion of the benediction, he moves two steps to the side or rear.

r. When the service has been completed, the commander brings the escort to attention. He then commands: ESCORT LESS FIRING SQUAD, PRESENT, ARMS; FIRING SQUAD, FIRE THREE VOLLEYS. The firing party fires three volleys of blank cartridges, assumes the position of present arms on the command of the noncommissioned officer in charge, and remains in this position until the conclusion of Taps. At the command ARMS, the bugler takes position at the head of the grave and sounds Taps immediately following the last volley.

s. At the conclusion of Taps, the rifles of the firing squad are locked, and the entire escort then is brought to the order. The active pallbearers then fold the flag as prescribed in AR 840-10. They do not let it touch the casket which is in the ground. It then is handed to the superintendent of the cemetery or his representative for disposition as prescribed by AR 840-10. The band and escort are put in march in quick time by the escort commander. The other elements conform. At the first halt, the rifles of the firing squad are unloaded and inspected.

t. On the return march, the band does not play in the immediate vicinity of the grave. In a small cemetery this is considered as within the cemetery limits. In a large cemetery this is considered as a distance from the grave so short that the playing would detract from the solemnity of the occasion.

Care is exercised to avoid disturbing other funeral processions or services which may be passed on the route of march.

144. Funeral without Chapel Service, but with Procession and Graveside Service

a. When the escort for a military funeral forms at or near the entrance to the cemetery, the officer in charge supervises the transfer of the casket from the hearse to the caisson.

b. When honorary pallbearers are present, they are formed in a single line facing the caisson. The leading honorary pallbearer is opposite the front wheel on the side opposite to that on which the hearse is halted. When more than 12 honorary pallbearers are present, they are formed in double rank.

c. While the casket is being transferred from the hearse to the caisson, the escort is brought to present arms and the band plays an appropriate air. The honorary pallbearers uncover or salute as described in paragraph 142. During the transfer of the casket, the family and friends remain in their conveyances.

d. The funeral procession then is formed and proceeds as prescribed.

145. Graveside Service

a. For this type of funeral (without chapel service) all elements of a military funeral except the caisson and caparisoned horse are present and used as described in paragraph 143. However, if troops are not conveniently available or if the family de-

sires to eliminate other elements, the following are used:

- (1) Clergy.
- (2) Active pallbearers.
- (3) Firing squad.
- (4) Bugler.

b. The military elements participating in a graveside service are in position before the arrival of the remains.

146. Cremated Remains

a. When the remains are cremated and the ashes interred with military honors, the provisions of paragraphs 143 through 145 with necessary modifications will govern.

b. For all phases of the funeral where the cremated remains are carried by hand, one man is detailed to carry the receptacle containing the ashes. Four men are detailed as flagbearers. When the receptacle is carried from the conveyance into the chapel, from the chapel to the conveyance, or from the conveyance to the grave, the flagbearers follow the receptacle. The flag is folded as prescribed in AR 840-10 and carried by the leading flagbearer on the right.

c. When the receptacle has been placed on the stand before the chancel of the chapel or when it is placed in the conveyance, the flag, folded as prescribed, is equipped with a casket container for the receptacle, the open flag is laid upon the container as prescribed for a casket.

d. When no hearse or caisson is used, suitable

transportation is provided for the receptacle bearer and the flagbearers.

e. In cases where the remains are conducted to a crematory and the ashes are to be interred with military honors at a later time, the ceremony consists only of the escort to the crematory. Arms are presented as the remains are borne into the crematory. The firing of volleys and the sounding of Taps are omitted. When the funeral ceremony is held at the crematory and when no further military honors are anticipated, the volleys are fired and Taps is sounded at the discretion of the commanding officer.

147. Ceremony Before Shipment of Remains

When the remains of a deceased officer or soldier are moved to a railway station or other point for shipment to a distant place for interment or final disposition, funeral services, modified as necessary, may be carried out as prescribed in paragraphs 133 through 144. When no further military honors are anticipated at the place of interment or final disposition, the volleys are fired and Taps sounded at the discretion of the commanding officer. When military honors are anticipated at the place of final disposition, the firing of volleys and the sounding of Taps are omitted.

148. Cannon Salute

a. When the funeral of a general officer on the active or retired list who was entitled to a cannon salute takes place at or near a military installation, minute guns equal to the number to which the offi-

cer was entitled (AR 600-25) will be fired at noon of the day of the funeral.

b. Immediately after the remains have been lowered into the grave (upon completion of the benediction), a cannon salute corresponding to the grade of the deceased (AR 600-25) will be fired, followed by three volleys of artillery, guns firing simultaneously, or three volleys of musketry.

149. Participation of Aviation

When aviation participates in a military funeral, it is timed so that the airplanes appear over the procession while the remains are being borne to the grave.

150. Participation of Fraternal or Patriotic Organizations

a. At the request of the immediate family of the deceased, or its representative or military organizations of which the deceased was a member may be permitted to take part in the funeral service.

b. When the ritual is military or semimilitary, the rites begin immediately upon the conclusion of the Army religious service. When the ritual contains the firing of three volleys of musketry and the sounding of Taps, the military firing squad and bugler are used. The sounding of Taps concludes the funeral services.

c. Nonmilitary rituals by fraternal organizations are held at the conclusion of Taps. The military escort is marched promptly and quietly away from the site of the grave at the end of the military ceremonies.

151. Duties of the Chaplain

a. The chaplain takes his position in front of the chapel before the arrival of the remains. He precedes the casket when it is borne from the conveyance into the chapel, from the chapel to the conveyance, and from the conveyance to the grave. While the remains are being placed on the caisson or in the hearse, he stands uncovered at the rear and to the side facing the caisson or hearse. When he is wearing vestments, he may, at his discretion, proceed from the chancel to the sacristy (vestry) at the conclusion of the chapel service and divest, joining the procession before it moves from the chapel.

b. When the procession is formed at the entrance to the cemetery or other point and the chapel service is omitted, he stands uncovered at the rear and to the side facing the caisson while the remains are being transferred from the hearse to the caisson. In cold or inclement weather, he may remain covered except when reading such parts of the service as require him to be uncovered.

152. Preliminary Arrangements

The officer in charge of a military funeral, the commander of the escort, and the superintendent of the cemetery or his representative visit the places involved and make careful arrangements before the time set for the funeral. They determine the positions at the grave for the various elements of the funeral, and make arrangements for traffic control.

153. Floral Tributes

a. In the absence of a funeral director, the officer in charge assisted by the chaplain and such details as may be required, arranges all floral tributes in the chapel and at the grave. He calls the commanding officer for necessary transportation for the prompt transfer of floral tributes from the chapel to the grave. The conveyance bearing the floral tributes is loaded promptly at the conclusion of the chapel service. It precedes the funeral procession, moving as rapidly as practicable to the site of the grave. The funeral procession does not move from the chapel until the conveyance carrying the floral tributes has cleared the escort.

b. The officer in charge is responsible for removing cards and making a record that gives a brief description of the floral piece pertaining to each card. After completion of the funeral services, the cards and records are turned over to a member of the family of the deceased.

154. General Rules for Ceremonial Firing

a. For ceremonial firing, the firing squad consists of not more than seven riflemen and one non-commissioned officer in charge. The squad is formed in line before firing.

b. Rifles are loaded while locked.

c. Except during firing, after the rifles have been ordered loaded and locked, they remain loaded and locked without command until the command UNLOAD or INSPECTION, ARMS.

155. To Load

a. With the unit halted in any formation, the command is WITH BLANK CARTRIDGES, LOAD. At the command LOAD, each rifleman faces half right and moves his right foot 12 inches to the right to a position that gives him a firm and steady stance. He raises or lowers the rifle, and drops it into his left hand, grasping it at the balance. His right hand is at the small of the stock, the muzzle held in the air at an angle of 45° (1, fig. 59). He then loads his rifle as prescribed in FM 23-8.

b. For instruction in loading, the command is SIMULATE, LOAD. The movements of loading are executed except that the handling of the cartridges is simulated.

156. To Unload

Being in any formation, the command is UNLOAD. At the command, the position of load is taken, and the rifle is unloaded as prescribed in FM 23-8. The chamber is closed and the ejected clips are returned to the belt. The rifle is then brought to the order.

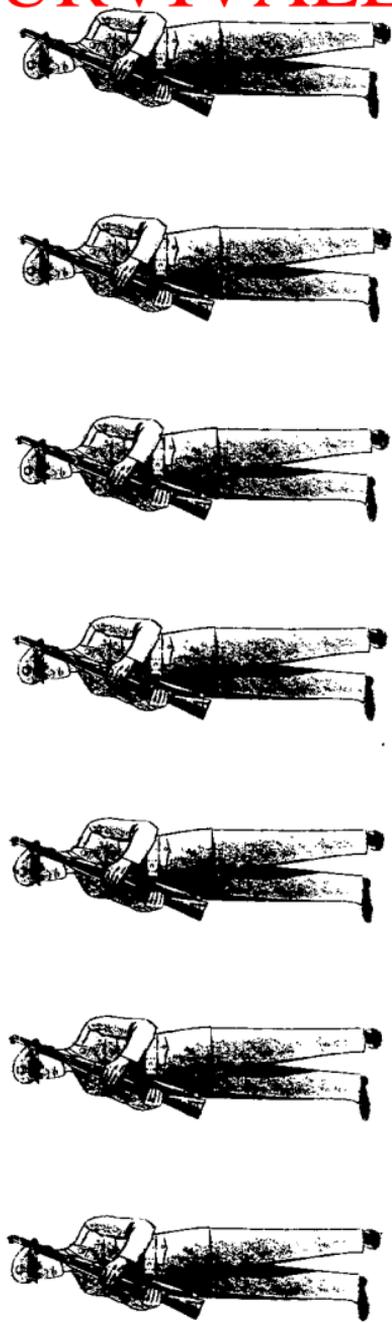
157. To Fire by Volley

a. Being in the firing formation with the rifles loaded, the command is READY, AIM, SQUAD, FIRE. For ceremonial purposes blank ammunition is used. At the command READY, the firing squad assumes the position of load, if not already in that position. At the command AIM, the rifle is raised with both hands to a position 45° from the horizontal. The rifle rests in the palm of the left hand and the butt

is placed and held firmly against the shoulder. The left hand is well under the rifle, grasping it at or in front of the balance, the right hand grasping the small of the stock. The right elbow is at the height of the shoulder. The right cheek is pressed firmly against the stock as far forward as possible without straining. The left eye is closed, the right eye looking over the rear sight. The safety lock of the rifle is pressed to its forward position with the trigger finger. As a safety precaution, a firing squad may find it necessary to swing the muzzle of their weapons to the right or left from their front to avoid firing over the attendants assembled at the graveside (2, fig. 59). At the command FIRE, the trigger is squeezed quickly. *The rifle is then lowered to the load position and reloaded.*

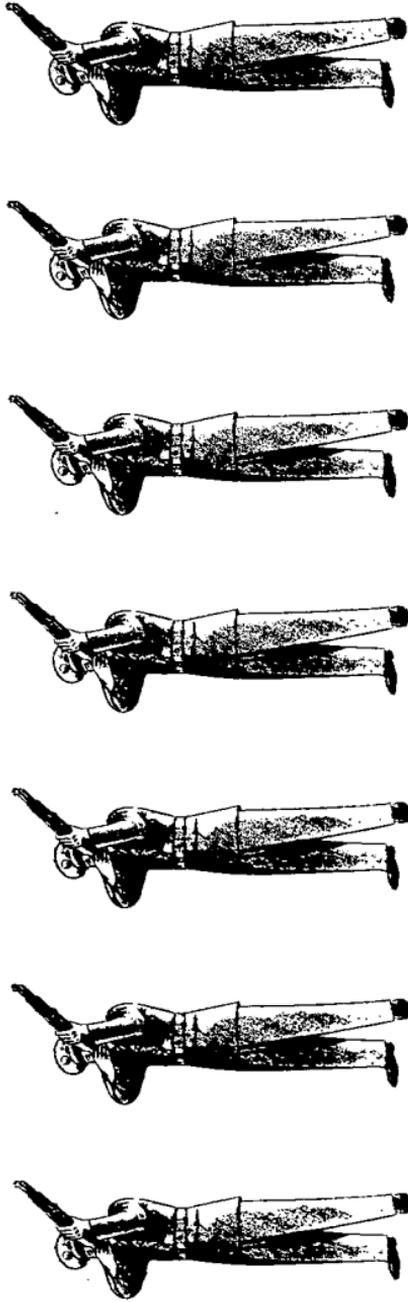
b. To continue the firing, the command is AIM, SQUAD, FIRE. Each command is executed as prescribed above.

c. To cease firing, the command is CEASE FIRING. Rifles not already at the position of load are brought to that position.



1 Position of load

Figure 59. Ceremonial firing.



2 Position of fire (modified)

Figure 59—Continued.

CHAPTER 11

MOUNTED DRILL

Section I. GENERAL

158. General

a. The drill described in this chapter provides for the orderly formation and movement of vehicles in ceremonies. The formation may be modified to conform to local conditions.

b. The term "motorized units" includes armor and mechanized units and the term "company" includes battery and troop.

159. Dismounted and Motorized Troops Participating in Ceremony

When both marching and motorized troops take part in a ceremony, it is desirable to have the vehicles move as a unit separately from the foot troops. The formation, speed of movement, and the method of march are determined by the commander.

160. Disposition of Weapons

Members of motorized units fall in at formation for drills and ceremonies in the same manner as dismounted units. When mounted in vehicles, un-

less at rest or at ease, they sit at attention and hold their weapons in the position of order arms. They grasp the handguard of the rifle just above the lower band. When armed with the carbine, they grasp it just below the front band. The drivers, assistant drivers, and others specifically designated, place their weapons in the boots or racks provided or in any other safe and appropriate place.

161. Manual of Arms

a. When dismounted, execute the manual of arms for foot troops. Do not execute the manual in the vehicle.

b. When armed with the rifle or carbine, take up the positions as prescribed in paragraph 160.

c. When passing in review, all troops except drivers or those armed with the rifle or carbine, fold their arms and hold their elbows shoulder high with right arm uppermost.

d. The officers in vehicles execute the hand salute. The men in vehicles, unless in charge of a unit or detachment, do not salute.

162. The Commander

The mounted drill commander usually is in front of the base element. From this position, he leads the unit in the desired direction and at the desired speed. He may, however, move to where he can best observe and supervise his unit, leaving its guidance to another officer.

163. Base

a. In mounted drill, any element or vehicle may be designated as the base. Ordinarily, the base

vehicle follows the commander or conforms to his movement. The other elements or vehicles regulate and guide on the base vehicle.

b. In mass, the right front vehicle normally is the base vehicle. When not in mass, the right vehicle usually is the base vehicle in line, and the leading vehicle usually is the base vehicle in the column.

c. Base elements adjust their movements to prevent interference with the other elements during changes in the formation.

164. Intervals and Distances

a. In mounted drill, the intervals and distances may be varied to meet local conditions of terrain. The normal intervals and distances for halted vehicles are shown in figure 60. Moving vehicles should maintain a distance of not less than 12 yards and an interval of not less than 5 yards.

b. On the command or signal OPEN or CLOSE, the intervals or distances are increased or decreased.

c. The intervals or distances are not closed when coming to a halt unless the unit is commanded or signaled CLOSE.

165. Speed

a. In mounted drill, the leader and base elements move at a uniform rate of speed, which usually is not more than 15 miles per hour.

b. Other elements, when necessary, vary their speed gradually during movements to conform with the base or to complete movements.

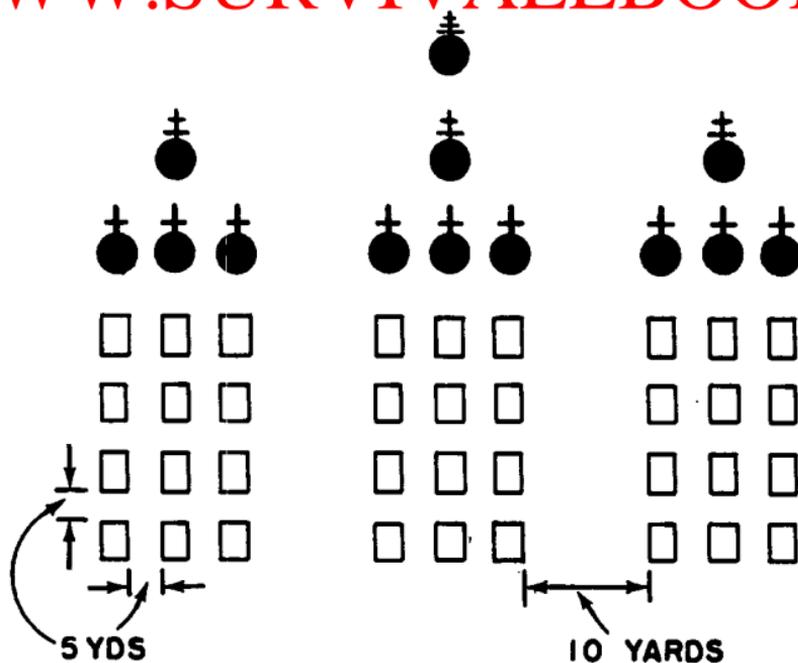
166. Formations

a. The formations described in this chapter can be adapted to all motorized units, regardless of

type or number of vehicles. When practical, the vehicles are formed in columns or lines of approximately 20 vehicles formed as a single unit. For tactical formations, see the manual for the particular type of unit concerned.

b. The formations are as follows:

- (1) *Column*. In this formation, the elements or vehicles are placed one behind the other and the right edges of the vehicles are alined (fig. 62).
- (2) *Line*. In this formation, the elements or vehicles are abreast and the front edges of the vehicles are alined (1, fig. 60).
- (3) *Mass*. A unit formed with two or more columns abreast constitutes a mass. Masses may be grouped as follows:
 - (a) *Line of masses*. Masses abreast with 10-yard interval (1, fig. 60 and fig. 61).
 - (b) *Column of masses*. Masses placed one behind another with 10-yard distance between companies (2, fig. 60).
 - (c) *Line of battalions in line of masses*. Battalions in line of masses abreast with 20-yard interval between battalions.
 - (d) *Line of battalions in column of masses*. Battalions in column of masses abreast with 20-yard interval between battalions.
 - (e) *Column of battalions in line of masses*. Battalions in line of masses, placed one behind another, with distances of 20 yards between battalions.
 - (f) *Column of battalions in columns of masses*. Battalions in column of masses,



① LINE OF MASSES

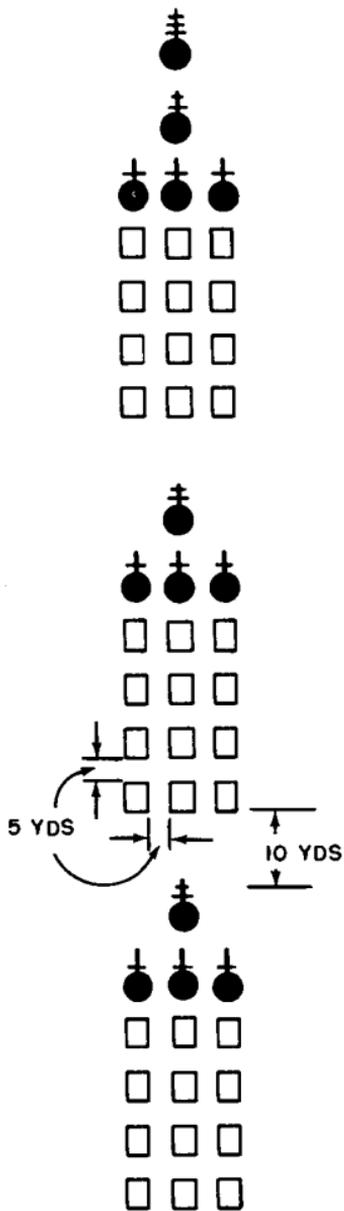
Figure 60. Vehicles in mass formation.

placed one behind another, with distances of 20 yards between battalions.

c. Mass formations may be used for ceremonies or instruction by companies or larger units.

167. Vehicles Massed as a Separate Unit

When vehicles are massed as a separate unit, they are placed with respect to the foot troops as directed by the unit commander. The distance and interval between the vehicles and the marching troops is stated by the unit commander. The normal distance and interval between halted vehicles is the same as prescribed in paragraph 164.



② COLUMN OF MASSES

Figure 60—Continued.

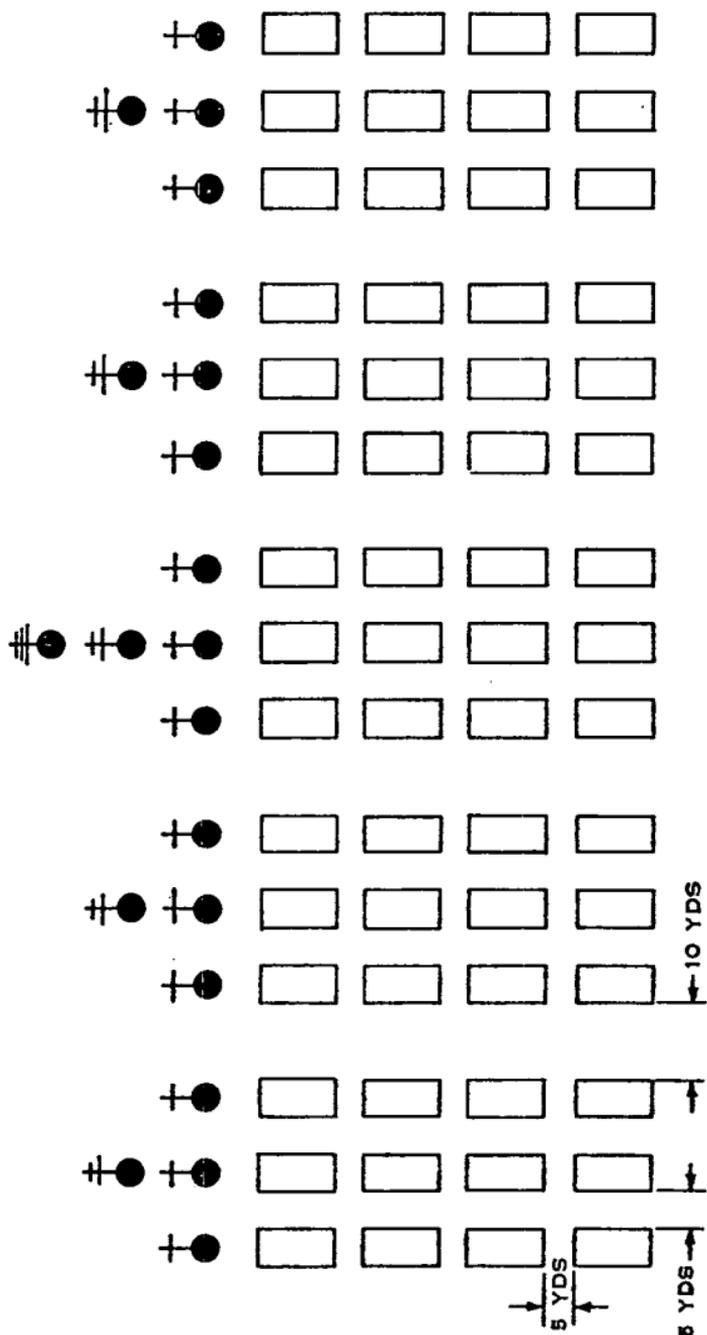


Figure 61. Armor battalions, line of mass with vehicles in mass formation.

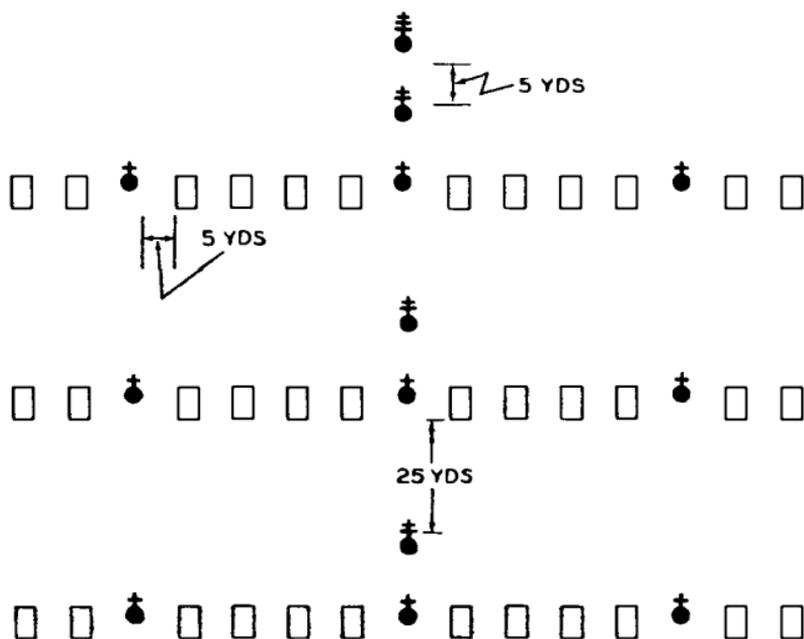


Figure 62. Battalion in column with companies in line.

168. Vehicles Accompanying Dismounted Troops

When forming with foot troops, vehicles form 5 yards in rear of the rear line of men. The interval between the vehicles depends on the frontage of the unit with which they are forming, but is never less than 5 yards (fig. 63).

169. Formation at Vehicles

To form at the vehicles, from any formation, the commands are—**AT YOUR VEHICLES, FALL IN.** At the command **FALL IN**, the men move to their assigned vehicles and form as shown in 1, figure 64. When there are more than five men, they form two or three ranks with normal distance as illus-

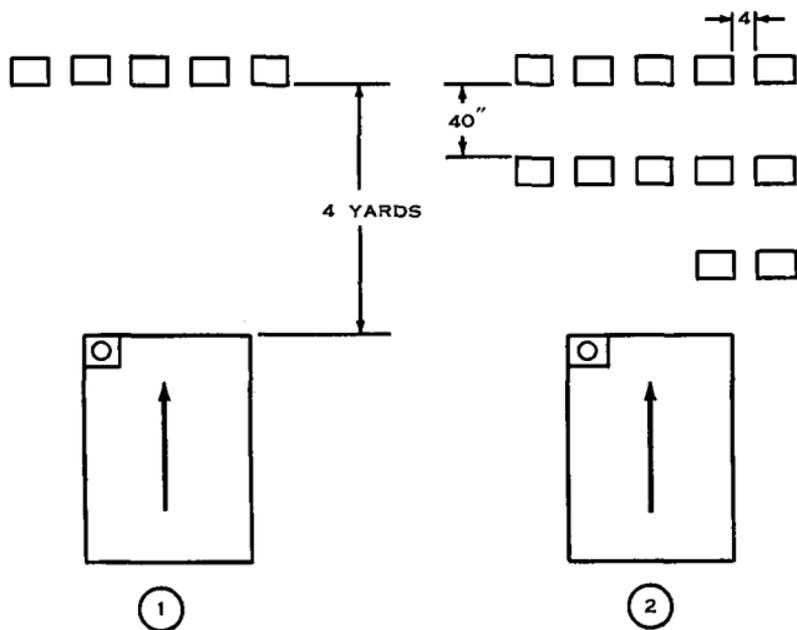


Figure 64. Formation at vehicles.

men dismount and remove their weapons and equipment under the direction of their leader. The unit re-forms without command as described in paragraph 169.

Section II. MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES

172. General

a. Formations While Moving. The rules for drill of vehicles are the same regardless of their number, because the vehicles of a unit normally form in line or in column. Complicated maneuvers are not executed.

b. Instruction Before Ceremonies. The formation and movements are explained before the cere-

monies. To attain orderly formations and movements at ceremonies, it may be necessary to drill in the following essential movements:

- (1) Movement forward in line and columns.
- (2) Movement from column to line and from line to column, including changes in direction.
- (3) Movement into a mass formation from a single column.
- (4) Movement in mass formation, including changes in direction.
- (5) Forming a single column from a mass formation while moving or from a halt.

173. To Start Engines

The vehicles are started at the command or signal **START ENGINES**. They are kept running until the command or signal **STOP ENGINES** is given. When the vehicles are halted during ceremonies, the engines are kept running unless the halt is prolonged.

174. To Move Forward

The commander gives the warning signal **FORWARD** and his vehicle moves out. The other vehicles move forward at the designated distance (or interval). They are alined on and follow the base vehicle.

175. To Halt

The commander orders his driver to signal **HALT**. The driver then slows down and halts the commander's vehicle. The other vehicles close to the prescribed distance (interval) and halt.

176. To Form a Column or Line

In any formation except line or column, the commander places his own vehicles at the base position and signals **ASSEMBLE**. Then he extends his arm horizontally and points in the direction of the line or column on which the vehicles are to form. The other vehicles then move to position in column or line at the prescribed distance or interval.

a. To Form a Column from a Line.

- (1) *Wheeled vehicles.* The commander signals **COLUMN**, and orders his driver to give the signal indicating whether the movement is to be made on the right, left, or front. Then he has his vehicle move in the new direction. The remaining vehicles, in succession from the right (left), turn and follow at the prescribed distance.
- (2) *Tracked vehicles.* The commander signals **COLUMN** and orders his driver to move the vehicle in the direction the column is to be formed (right, left, or front). The column formations are executed from any line formation by successive movements of the next elements within a unit to their positions in rear of the forward moving base. The base is followed alternately by the next lower element on its right and left. These elements begin their movement by changing their formations, if required, and moving by the most direct route to their new positions.

b. To Form a Line from a Column.

- (1) *Wheeled vehicles.* The commander signals LINE and orders his driver to give the signal indicating the direction the movement is to be made (right, left, or front). Then he has his vehicle move in the desired direction. The other vehicles form in line on the commander's vehicle (figs. 65 and 66).
- (2) *Tracked vehicles.* The commander signals LINE and orders his driver to move the vehicle in the direction in which the line is to be formed (right, left, or front). Formation in line is attained from any column by a fan-shaped deployment toward both sides of the base. The next element within the unit in rear of the base moves to the right of the base, the third to the left of the base, and so on alternately (fig. 65). These elements move by the most direct route without changing formation until they arrive near their new positions where they form a line, when required. When a line is formed in any direction other than the direction of march, the head of the column is turned in the new direction before the deployment is ordered.

177. To Form a Single Column from a Mass

The commander signals or commands COLUMN and points to the column leader who is to lead off. He then moves his own vehicle in the desired direc-

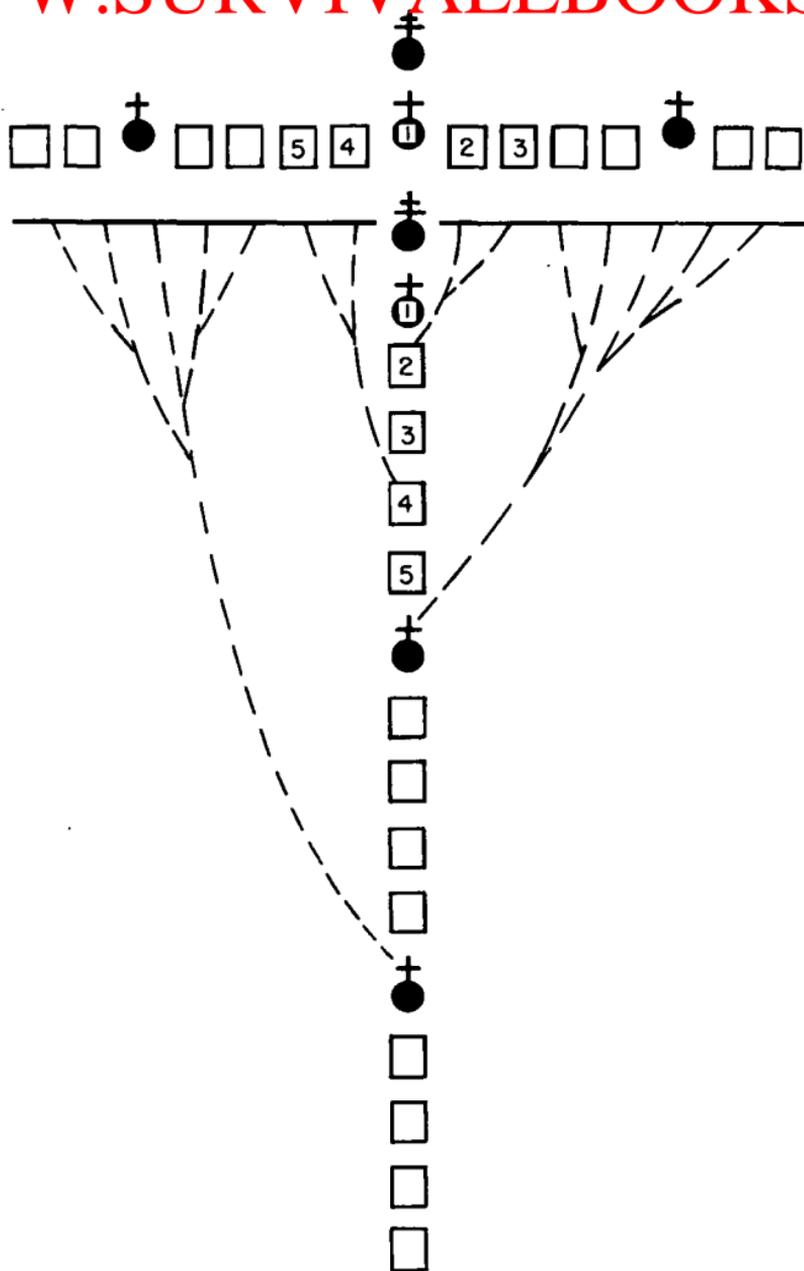


Figure 65. Forming line from column in armor unit.

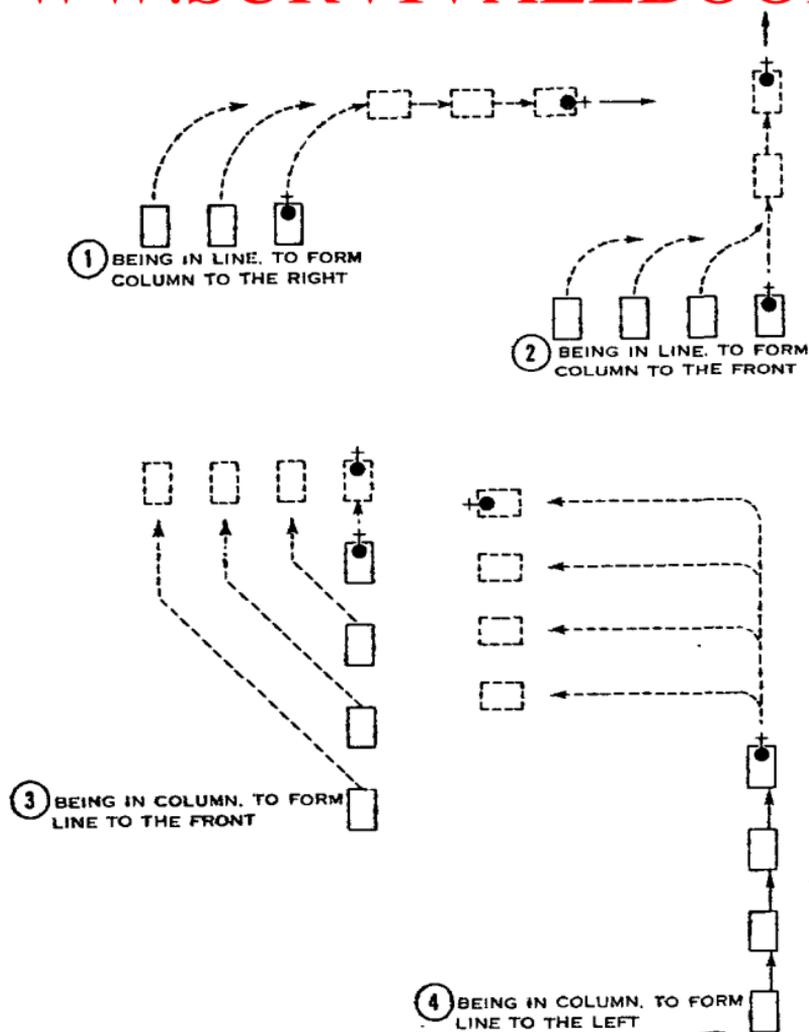


Figure 66. Moving vehicles changing direction of march in line or column.

tion, followed by the leading vehicle of the designated column. The leading vehicle is followed by the remaining vehicles of that column. The other columns follow in succession (fig. 69).

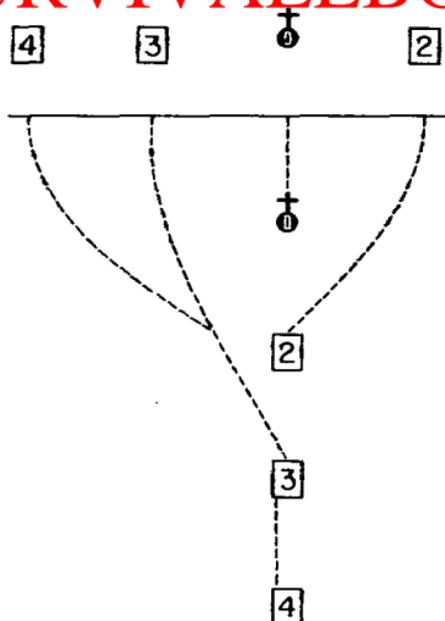


Figure 67. Forming line from platoon in column with less than five vehicles.

Section III. SIGNALS

178. General

a. When conditions make oral commands inadequate, signals are used for transmitting commands and warnings. The signals described in this manual are the arm and hand signals used in mounted drill.

b. When a movement is to be executed by one unit or all units of a command, a preliminary signal designating the unit or units to execute the movement is given. The person giving the signal faces the unit or units for whom it is intended. The signal is given either from the ground or from a vehicle. The signal for executing the movement

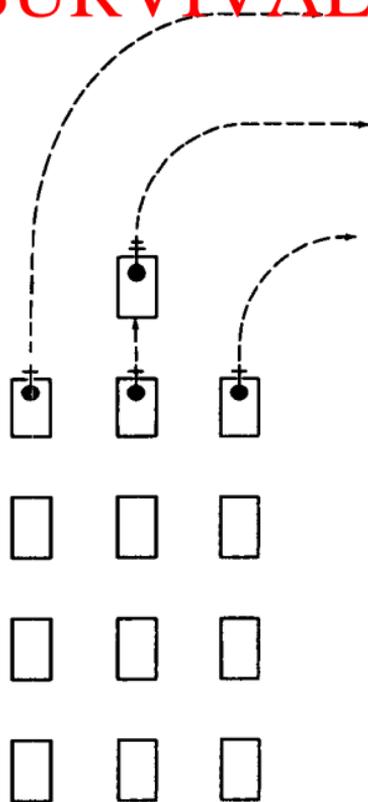


Figure 68. Moving vehicles changing direction of march in mass formation.

is given as soon as the preliminary signal has been understood.

c. One signal is preferable to a combination of signals. When a combination of signals is used, the signals should be easily recognizable and given in the order in which the command is worded. For example, to signal **ASSEMBLE IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS** give the signal for **ASSEMBLE**, **COLUMN**, and **PLATOONS** in that order.

d. To change the formation of lower units, it is

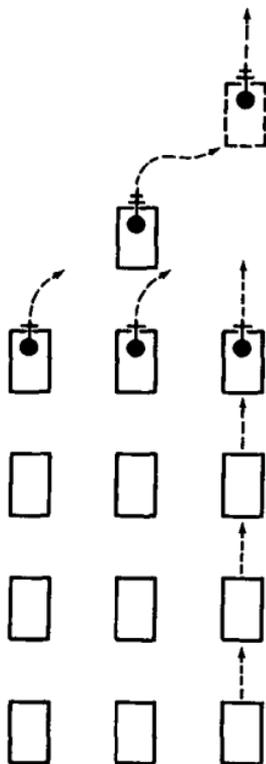


Figure 69. Forming a single column from a formation of vehicles with several columns abreast.

preferable for the leader to move the base element and indicate or signal the desired formation. All other elements conform to the base.

179. Arm and Hand Signals

The general arm and hand signals used for mounted drill are as follows:

a. **ATTENTION.** Extend your arm sideward slightly above the horizontal, palm to the front, and wave toward the head several times.

b. FORWARD; TO THE REAR. Face in the desired direction of movement and raise your hand vertically in the full extent of your arm, palm to the front; lower your arm and hand to the horizontal in the direction of the movement.

c. BY THE RIGHT (LEFT) FLANK. Face the unit being signaled, extend both arms horizontally in the direction of the desired movement.

d. MOUNT. Extend your arm downward at your side, palm out, and raise your arm sideward and upward to an angle of 45° above the horizontal. Both arms may be used when giving this signal.

e. DISMOUNT. Extend your arm sideward and upward to an angle of 45° above the horizontal, palm down, and lower it to your side. Both arms may be used when giving this signal.

f. CLOSE FORMATION. (From turrets of tanks and open vehicles.) From the positions of arms extended sideward, palms up, bring the arms vertically overhead until the palms touch. Repeat as necessary.

g. CLOSE FORMATION. (From cabs of closed vehicles.) Extend your left arm sideward to the horizontal, palm up, and raise it as high as the cab permits. Repeat several times.

h. MASS. Extend your arm horizontally sideward, palm up, fingers extended and joined; then, by flexing your elbow, bring the tips of your fingers to the point of your shoulder several times.

i. EXTEND. Raise your arms vertically overhead, with your palms together. Then drop your arms sideward to the horizontal position, palms down. Repeat this several times. (In a formation

possessing width and depth, extension is made in both directions.)

j. STOP ENGINES. Draw your right hand, palm down, across your neck in a "throatcutting" motion from left to right.

k. MOVE IN—GEAR OR SPEED. Hold up the number of fingers which indicates the desired gear or speed.

l. MOVE IN REVERSE. Face the unit being signaled, extend your arm and hand at shoulder level, palm toward the driver, and make a pushing motion. Repeat this several times until the vehicle has moved to the desired position.

m. START ENGINES. Rotate your arms in front of your body, describing circles to simulate cranking.

n. COLUMN. Raise your arm vertically. Then drop your arm to the rear and describe circles in a vertical plane with your arm fully extended.

o. LINE. Raise both arms sideward to the horizontal.

Section IV. MOUNTED REVIEWS

180. General

a. The procedures described in paragraphs 105 through 107, 120 through 127, 128 and 142 are applicable to all units with vehicles, mounted or dismounted.

b. The national and unit colors are mounted on the vehicle when carried in mounted formations. The color bearers and the color guards ride in the vehicle with the colors. The vehicles carrying the

colors takes its position at or near the center of the formation and in the interval between battalions or similar elements. When the troops dismount from their vehicles and form into foot formations, the colors are removed from the vehicle and posted in the same relative position as for a dismounted formation.

c. In mounted formations the guidon is flown from the commander's vehicle.

d. Unless ordered otherwise, all vehicular weapons are mounted and carried with their covers removed. Machineguns, except for the antiaircraft weapons, are adjusted and clamped with the barrels horizontal and alined with the axis of the vehicle. Antiaircraft machineguns are pointed to the left and upward at the maximum elevation. Rifles, carbines, and submachineguns are carried in the prescribed positions.

e. All tank hatches are open. The windshields of the vehicles are closed. The bows and canvas tops are down on all combat vehicles and vehicles carrying personnel. The bows and canvas tops are up on the cargo-carrying vehicles. The rear curtains are closed and fastened. The radio antennas are secured as prescribed.

181. Preparations

The line on which the foot troops are to form is marked. The post of the reviewing officer and the line of march are marked with flags. The reviewing stand and markers are located so that as each unit passes in review its right flank is 20 yards from the reviewing officer. When formed for bat-

talion reviews, the line of *troops* is 145 yards in front of the reviewing stand; however, in the case of larger reviews, the line of *unit commanders* is 145 yards in front of the reviewing stand (fig. 70). The band and buglers are formed dismounted and take their post 25 yards to the left and 5 yards to the rear of the reviewing officer. Where more than one band is present, the additional band or bands form on the left of the first band. The bands may be massed. The bands play during the reviewing officer's inspection and during the march in review.

182. Formation

a. The normal formation of the battalion for ceremonies is a *line of masses*. However, a *column of masses* may also be used. For large reviews, a *line of battalions in line of masses* is preferable; but where space is the controlling factor a *line of battalions in columns of masses* may be used.

b. In reviews for units larger than the battalion, the battalion commander's vehicle is 20 yards in front of the center of his unit. The commander's vehicle is centered 40 yards in front of the unit. Staff vehicles, except the second in command of a company, form with the right flank of their line 5 yards in rear of the commander's vehicle.

c. When platoon leaders and company and battalion commanders are dismounted, they take positions six steps directly in front of their respective vehicles.

d. Extra vehicles, administrative vehicles, and transportation which is not a part of a combat platoon or similar unit may be formed as an addi-

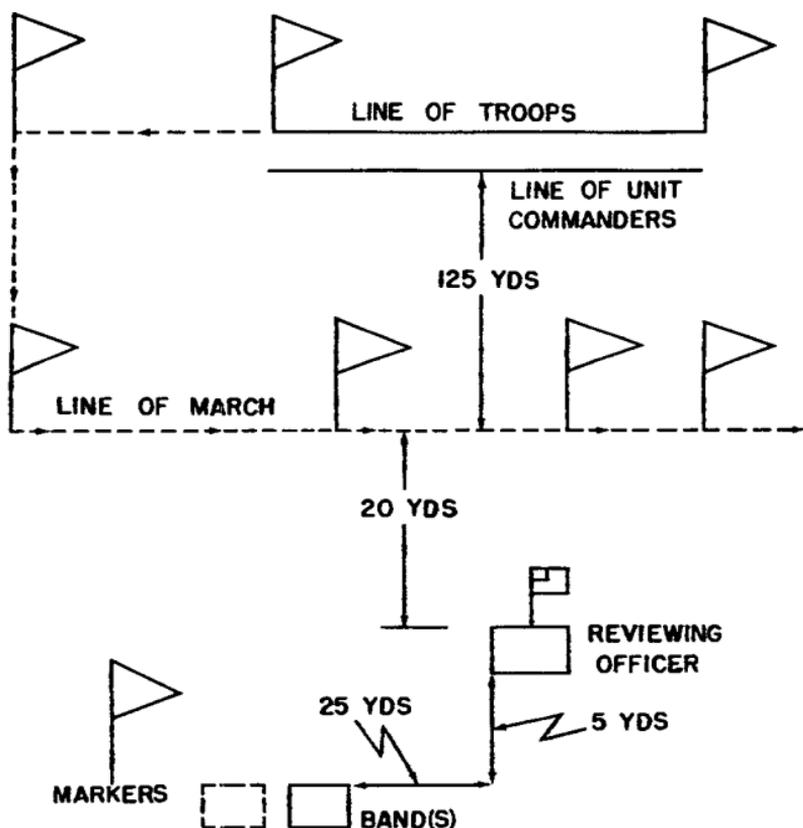


Figure 70. Preparation for mounted review.

tional column on the left of each company or similar unit. It may be desirable to group the administrative and extra vehicles in columns at the left of each battalion or other unit. When platoons contain less than five vehicles, additional vehicles may be added as part of the platoon.

e. All units form and take their positions on the line of troops before the adjutant's call.

f. The reviewing officer is dismounted and generally receives the review from a reviewing stand.

183. Inspection

When the troops remain in the vehicles, eyes right is not executed as the reviewing party approaches.

184. March in Review

a. When the reviewing officer has resumed his post (fig. 71) after inspecting the troops, or when he indicates he does not desire to inspect the troops, the commander of troops commands: **PREPARE TO PASS IN REVIEW, MOUNT.**

b. At the command **MOUNT**, the troops break ranks, move at double time, and mount. The engines are started. When the troops remain in the vehicles, the command **MOUNT** is not given.

c. When the commander of the troops observes that the troops are mounted, he climbs into his vehicle and commands, usually by radio: **PASS IN REVIEW.**

d. When the commander of the unit on the right flank receives the command to **PASS IN REVIEW** he gives the commands to start the **MARCH**. Each successive commander of a mass formation on the line of troops, in turn, gives the command to follow the unit on his right flank.

e. Units may march in review with their elements in line, column, or mass. The sequence of commands for passing in review is as follows:

- (1) *Line.* By the right flank is executed successively by platoons at the command **PASS IN REVIEW**. Commands or signals of execution are given by each platoon leader. By the left flank is executed successively by platoons to make the next

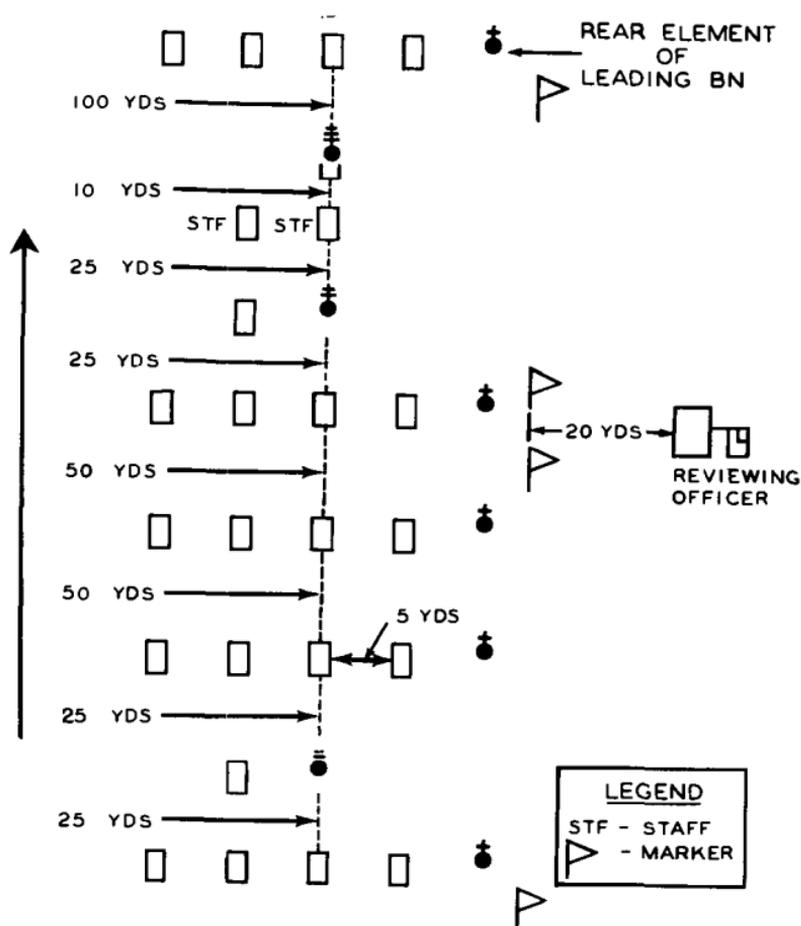


Figure 71. Passing in review (line formation mounted).

change of direction at the end of the review field. By the left flank is executed successively by platoons to make the last change of direction and bring them in line for passing the reviewing stand. Figure 71 shows the formation for passing a reviewing stand.

(2) *Column.* Right turn is executed succes-

sively by companies in mass at the command **PASS IN REVIEW**. The commands or signals of execution are given by each company commander. Left turn is executed successively by companies in mass to make the last change of direction so that the company will be in mass for passing the reviewing stand.

f. Mass formation for passing in review is executed in the same manner as for a column, except when battalions are in line of masses or in line of companies with companies in column.

g. Commanders of platoons and all higher unit commanders salute as they pass the reviewing officer. They begin the salute 15 yards from the reviewing stand and hold it until they are 15 yards beyond it.

h. The review ends when the rear element of the command has passed the reviewing officer. When the review is ended, the unit commanders take charge of their unit (at a previously designated point) and move them as directed in the review instructions. When an inspection follows the review, the units move to the designated area.

185. Road Reviews

Road reviews usually are conducted in column formation with as many vehicles abreast as the width of the road permits. Special instructions are issued for control of traffic, distances between vehicles, speeds, safety precautions, markers, and guides. To prevent traffic jams, divergent routes are designated for the units that have passed the reviewing stand.

Section V. INSPECTION OF MOUNTED UNITS

186. General

a. Inspections may be mounted or dismounted.

b. The administrative details for the inspection of various units are limited by the variety of armored and motorized elements and the available terrain. The area for the inspection is marked carefully and lines are established to simplify the inspection. A field inspection of a large unit may require an advance detail from each battalion to assist in the layout of the area. Suggested arrangements for field inspections are shown in figures 72 and 73.

c. When all the elements are in position, the adjutant reports to the commanding officer who, after

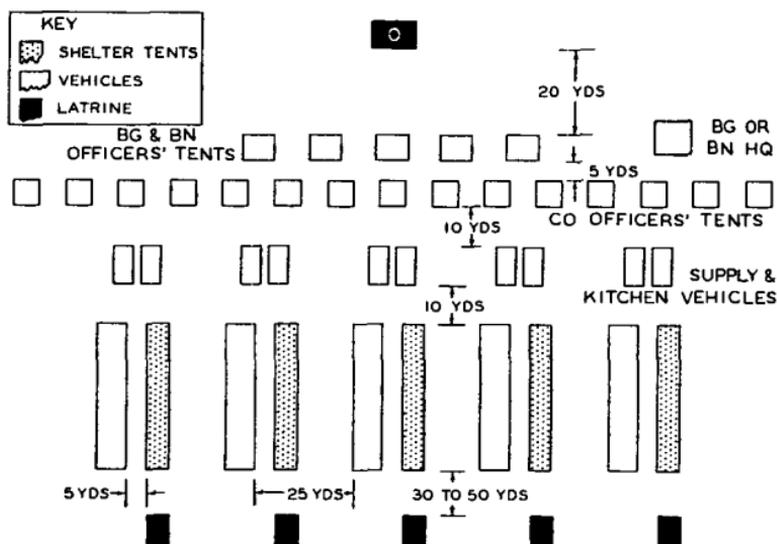


Figure 72. A typical formation for field inspection.

receiving the report, orders the troops to prepare for inspection.

d. When a band is present, it plays during the inspection.

e. When desired, an alternate formation may be used (fig. 73) with shelter tents pitched in lines separate from the lines of vehicles. The shelter

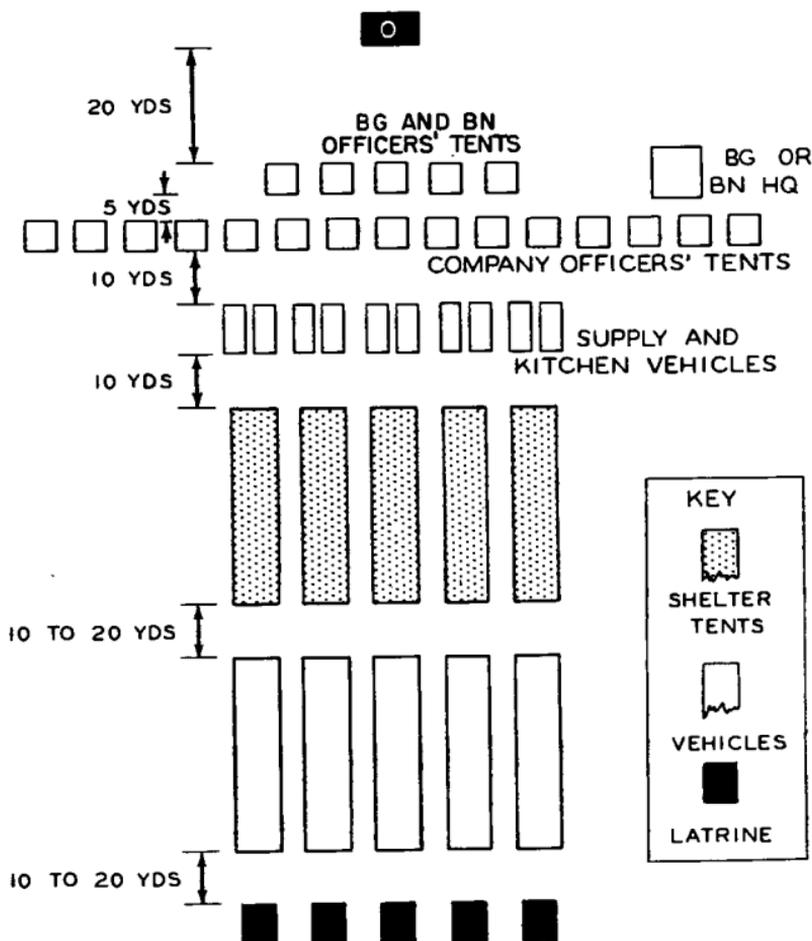
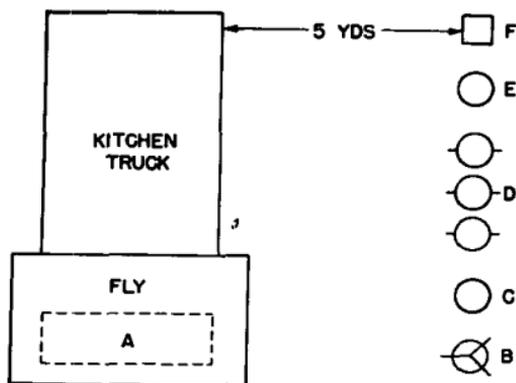


Figure 73. An alternate formation for field inspection.



LEGEND

- A. SERVING TABLE
- B. LISTER BAG
- C. GARBAGE PIT
- D. HOT WATER
- E. GREASE PIT
- F. FUEL (IF REQUIRED)

Figure 74. A type layout for kitchen equipment.

tents may be pitched in double lines by company or similar unit, forming a company street. The vehicles are in line in extension of the street of the corresponding company.

f. The company officers' tents are erected facing their respective company streets.

g. The colors are placed in front of the commanding officer's tent. The guidon is placed at the right front of each company commander's tent.

187. Display of Equipment

a. Vehicles are displayed with hoods raised; engine compartments, doors, and battery boxes open; and tailgates down. The tools are displayed directly in front of each vehicle.

b. The mounted weapons are prepared for action. The towed weapons are uncoupled, moved 2 yards to the rear, and prepared for action.

c. Organizational equipment is displayed on the ground in the rear of the vehicle. The kitchens may be displayed as shown in figure 74. Additional equipment not shown in figure 74 is placed under the kitchen fly and in the kitchen truck.

d. Individual equipment, including weapons, is displayed in front of the shelter tents as prescribed in FM 21-15.

APPENDIX I

REFERENCES

- AR 600-25 Salutes and Honors.
AR 840-10 Description and Use of Flags, Guidons, Tabards, and Automobile Plates.
- FM 21-5 Military Training.
FM 21-15 Care and Use of Individual Clothing and Equipment.
- FM 21-30 Military Symbols.
FM 21-60 Visual Signals.
- FM 23-5 U.S. Rifle, Caliber .30, M1.
FM 23-7 Carbine, Caliber. 30 M1, M1A1, M2, and M3.
- FM 23-8 U.S. Rifle, 7.62-mm, M14.
FM 23-15 Browning Automatic Rifle, Caliber .30, M1918A2.
- FM 23-35 Pistols and Revolvers.
FM 26-5 Interior Guard.
- TC 23-3 40-mm Grenade Launcher, M79.
DA Pam 21-38 Escorting Deceased Army Personnel.
- DA Pam 108-1 Index of Army Motion Pictures, Film Strips, Slides, and Phonorecordings.
- DA Pam 310-3 Index of Training Publications.
DA Pam 310-5 Index of Graphic Training Aids and Devices.

APPENDIX II

SYMBOLS

	DIVISION OR DIVISION COMMANDER OF TROOPS
	BRIGADE COMMANDER/COMMANDER OF TROOPS
	BATTALION COMMANDER
	COMPANY COMMANDER
	COMPANY COMMANDER ALTERNATE POSITION
	EXECUTIVE OFFICER (COMPANY)
	PLATOON LEADER
	FIRST SERGEANT
	PLATOON SERGEANT
	SECTION LEADER
	SQUAD LEADER
	FIRE TEAM LEADER
	RADIOTELEPHONE OPERATOR
	SQUAD MEMBER
	DIRECTION TROOPS ARE FACING OR MARCHING
	GUIDON
	COLORS

Figure 75. Master key to symbols in illustrations.

APPENDIX III

MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE M1 RIFLE

1. General

a. Execute FALL IN with the rifle at order arms.

b. Facings, alinements, and short distance marching movements are normally executed from order arms. Right (left) step, backward march, open and close ranks, and close and extend are short distance movements. To march units forward for similar short distances, forward march may be given from order arms. When these movements are commanded while at order arms, come automatically to trail arms on the command of execution for the movement. Return the rifle to order arms on halting.

c. Before starting any other marching movement of armed troops, face the troops in the desired direction of march and then bring the weapons to right shoulder, port, or sling arms by the appropriate command. When a marching movement has been completed, and it is desired to execute a facing movement, first have the weapon brought to order arms or unsling arms and then give the command for the facing movement.

d. When at a position other than sling arms, come to port arms for double time. When in formation, the commander gives the appropriate commands.

2. Rules for the Rifle Manual of Arms

a. The term "at the balance" refers to a point on the rifle just forward of the trigger housing (fig. 76).

b. With your left hand at the balance, hold the rifle with your thumb and fingers, including the sling in your grasp. Extend and join your fingers, forming a U with your thumb.

c. The position of the rifle known as "diagonally across the body" is as follows (fig. 77): the barrel is up, the heel of the butt is on line with your right hip, and the barrel is at such an angle that one point of the barrel is in front of the juncture of your neck and left shoulder. Hold the rifle at a height which allows your right forearm to be horizontal when you grasp the small of the stock with your right hand. Grasp the rifle at the balance with your left hand as described in *b* above, keeping your left elbow at your side. The distance of the rifle from your body depends upon the conformation of your body, but it should be approximately four inches from your belt.

d. The cadence for rifle movements is quick time; however, in early stages of instruction, precise execution is learned before acquiring the proper cadence.

e. The manual for the rifle is taught to be executed while standing at the position of attention.

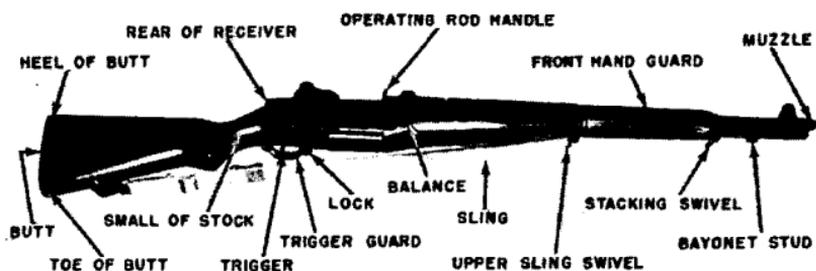


Figure 76. Drill nomenclature of the U.S. rifle, cal. .30. M1.

To add interest to drill or lessen fatigue on long marches, movements between right and left shoulder, and port arms may be commanded when marching at attention in quick time. To move the rifle to the left shoulder from the right shoulder when marching, the command **LEFT SHOULDER, ARMS** is given as the left foot strikes the ground. The first count of this movement is executed as the right foot strikes the ground and the left arm is moving forward in its natural arc. To move the rifle to the right shoulder from the left shoulder while marching, the command **RIGHT SHOULDER, ARMS** is given as the right foot strikes the ground. The first count of this movement is executed as the left foot strikes the ground and the right arm is moving forward in its natural arc.

f. Any position of the manual of arms may be executed from another position, except inspection arms, trail arms, sling and unsling arms, and fix and unfix bayonets, which must be executed from the position of order arms. Port arms is the only movement that may be commanded from inspection arms.



Figure 77. Rifle held diagonally across the body.

3. Order Arms

a. Order arms is the position of the soldier at attention with the rifle. It is assumed on the command SQUAD (PLATOON), ATTENTION from any of the rest positions except fall out. Order arms is assumed on the command FALL IN and on the command ORDER, ARMS from any position in the manual except inspection arms and sling arms.

b. At order arms, maintain the position of attention except for your right arm and rifle. Place the butt of the rifle on the ground with the barrel to the rear and the toe of the rifle butt against your right shoe, on line with the front of your right shoe. Grasp the front handguard with your right hand in a U formed by your fingers, extended and joined, and your thumb. Hold the tips of your index finger and thumb on line with the forward edge of the front handguard. Keep your right hand and arm behind the rifle so that your thumb is along your trousers seam (fig. 78).

4. Rest Positions with the Rifle

The rest positions with the rifle are commanded and executed as without arms, with the following exceptions and additions:

a. On the command PARADE, REST, keep the toe of the rifle butt on line with the front of your right shoe, and hold the rifle butt against your right shoe. Slide your right hand upward, regrasp the front handguard just below the stacking swivel and straighten your right arm so the muzzle of the rifle is inclined straight to the front. Place your left hand behind your back, just below the



Figure 78. Order arms.

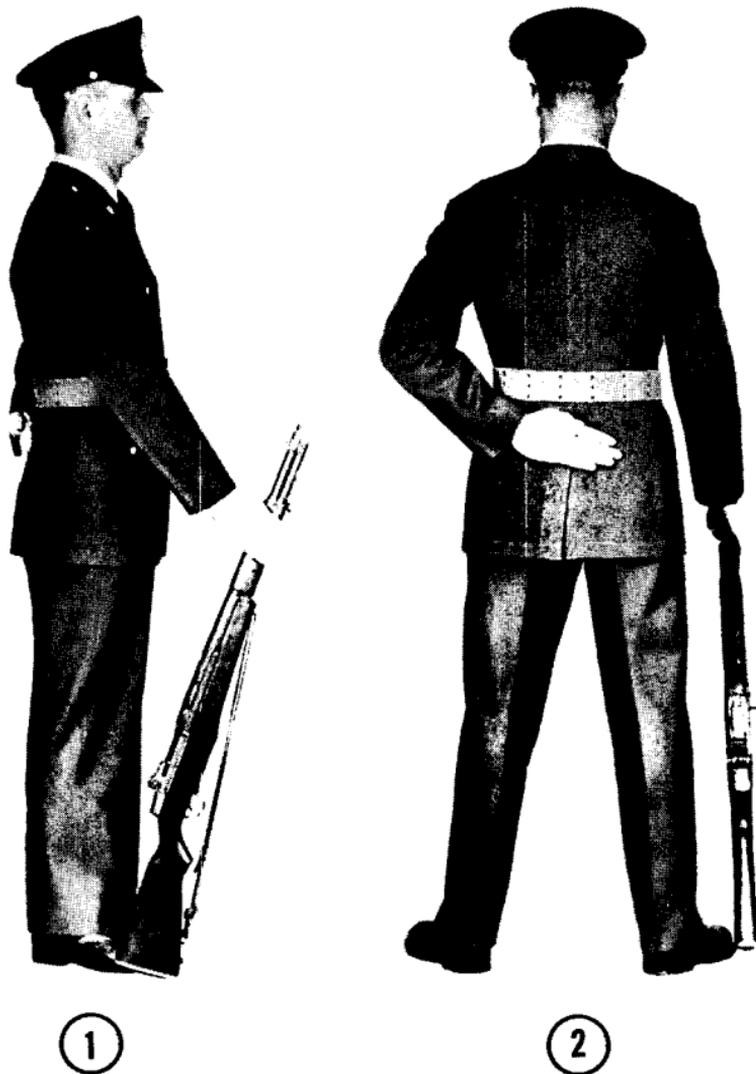


Figure 79. Parade rest.

belt line, with your fingers and thumb extended and joined and your palm to the rear. Thrust the rifle out at the same time you move your left foot (fig. 79).

b. Execute **STAND AT, EASE**, with the rifle, the same as parade rest with the rifle, but turn your head and eyes toward the commander.

c. On the command **AT EASE** or **REST**, keep your right foot in place. Hold the rifle as in parade rest, except that you may relax your right arm slightly. When at sling arms, follow the procedure outlined in paragraph 12e.

d. Armed troops must be at attention at order arms, port arms, stack arms, or unsling arms before **FALL OUT** may be given.

5. Trail Arms

a. When at the position of order arms, the position of trail arms is executed on the *command of execution* of a march command when no other command precedes the *preparatory command* for the movement.

b. For instructional purposes, the command **TRAIL, ARMS** may be used to teach the position at a halt. At the command **ARMS**, grasp the rifle with your right hand, with your fingers and thumb closed around the front handguard. Raise the rifle butt three inches off the ground. This movement is executed in one count.

c. At the command **ARMS**, of **ORDER, ARMS**, lower the rifle to the ground with your right hand and resume the position of order arms. When **TRAIL, ARMS** is commanded, hold the rifle at the trail until **ORDER, ARMS** is given.

6. Port Arms

a. The command is **PORT, ARMS**.

b. This is a two-count movement from order arms. At the command **ARMS**, raise the rifle diagonally across the body with the right hand, grasping the balance with the left hand so that the rifle is approximately four inches from the belt. Hold your right elbow down without strain (1, fig. 80). On the second count, regrab the rifle with your right hand at the small of the stock (2, fig. 80). At port arms, keep your right forearm horizontal with your elbows in at your sides and hold the rifle diagonally across the body, approximately four inches from your belt.

c. Order arms from port arms is executed in three counts. At the command **ARMS**, move your right hand up and across your body and grasp the front handguard without moving the rifle (1, fig. 80). On the second count, release your left hand from the balance and lower the rifle to your right side with your right hand so that the butt is 3 inches from the ground. Place your left hand on the rifle in the vicinity of the stacking swivel, fingers and thumb extended and joined, palm to the rear, to steady the rifle and hold the barrel vertically (fig. 81). On the third count, lower the rifle gently to the order with your right hand and move your left hand to your side.

7. Right Shoulder Arms

a. The command is **RIGHT SHOULDER, ARMS**.

b. When executed from order arms, right shoulder arms is a four-count movement. At the com-



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Figure 80. Port arms.



Figure 81. Next to last count in executing order arms.

mand ARMS, execute the first count of port arms as described in 6*b* (1, fig. 82). Hold your right elbow down without strain. On the second count, regrasp the rifle at the butt with your right hand, the heel of the butt between the first two fingers and the thumb and fingers closed around the stock with the thumb and index finger touching (2, fig. 82). On the third count, place the rifle on your right shoulder with the grasp of your right hand unchanged. Release your left hand from the balance and use it to guide the rifle to your shoulder by placing your left hand at the small of the stock, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm toward your body, and the first joint of your left forefinger touching the rear of the receiver. Keep your left elbow down (3, fig. 82). On the fourth count, move your left hand back to its position by your side as at attention. At right shoulder arms, keep your right forearm horizontal and your right elbow against your side and on line with your back (4, fig. 82).

c. The return to order arms is a four-count movement. On the command ARMS, press the rifle butt down quickly and move the rifle diagonally across your body, turning the butt so as to keep the barrel up. Grasp the rifle at the balance with your left hand, retaining the grasp of your right hand on the butt (count one). On the second count, move your right hand up and across your body and grasp the front handguard. The third and fourth counts are executed in the same manner as the second and third counts in executing order arms from port arms (para. 6*c*).



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Figure 82. Right shoulder arms.



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Figure 82—Continued.

d. Right shoulder arms from port arms is a three-count movement. On the first count, regrasp the rifle at the butt with your right hand as you would in coming to right shoulder from order arms. The last two counts are the same as the last two counts in moving from order to right shoulder arms.

e. Port arms from right shoulder arms is a two-count movement. The first count is the same as the first count from right shoulder to order arms. On the second count, regrasp the rifle with your right hand at the small of the stock in the position of port arms.

8. Left Shoulder Arms

a. The command is **LEFT SHOULDER, ARMS.**

b. In coming to left shoulder from order arms, come to port arms in the first two counts (fig. 80). On the third count, place the rifle on your left shoulder with your right hand, keeping your right arm pressed against your body. At the same time, regrasp the butt with your left hand in a manner similar to grasping the butt with your right hand in right shoulder arms (1, fig. 83). On the fourth count, move your right hand to your side as in the position of attention (2, fig. 83).

c. Port arms from left shoulder arms is a two-count movement. On the first count, move your right hand up and across the body and grasp the small of the stock with your right hand, keeping your right arm pressed against your body (1, fig. 83). On the second count, carry the rifle diagonally across your body with your right hand, and

regrasp the balance with your left hand as in the position of port arms (2, fig. 80).

d. Order arms or right shoulder arms from left shoulder arms is a five-count movement. On the first two counts, bring the rifle to port arms. On the last three counts, go to order arms or right shoulder arms as described in paragraphs 3 and 7.

9. Present Arms

a. The command is PRESENT, ARMS.

b. Order arms to present arms is a two-count movement. On the first count, carry the rifle to the center of your body with your right hand, keeping the barrel to the rear and vertical, right elbow down. Grasp the rifle and sling at the balance with your left hand, forearm horizontal, and elbow against your body (1, fig. 84). On the second count, grasp the small of the stock with your right hand (2, fig. 84). The distance of the rifle from your body depends upon the conformation of your body, but it should be approximately 4 inches from your belt.

c. Order arms from present arms is a three-count movement. Execute the first count by grasping the rifle at the front handguard with your right hand (1, fig. 84), keeping your elbow down and at your side. On the second count, lower your rifle with your right hand, completing the second and third counts as in order arms from port arms (fig. 81).

d. Port arms from present arms is executed in one count. Raise and twist the rifle with your right hand, moving the muzzle to the left, and re-grasp the rifle at the balance with your left hand.



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Figure 83. Counts three and four of left shoulder arms from order arms.

e. Present arms from port arms is executed in one count. Lower and twist the rifle with your right hand, moving the rifle to a vertical position, and regrasp it at the balance with your left hand.

10. Inspection Arms

a. The command is INSPECTION, ARMS. Inspection arms is a four-count movement, and is executed only from the position of order arms.

b. The first two counts are the same as in going to port arms (1 and 2, fig. 80). On the third count, release your left hand from the balance and, with your fingers closed, palm in, forearm horizontal, place your left thumb on the operating rod handle and push it to the rear until it is caught by the operating rod catch. At the same time, lower your head and eyes enough to look into the receiver (fig. 85). On the fourth count, having found the receiver empty or having emptied it, raise your head and eyes to the front and at the same time regrasp the rifle at the balance with your left hand.

c. Port arms is the only command that may be given from inspection arms. On the *preparatory command*, with your fingers extended and joined, palm in, place the rear edge of your right hand against the operating rod handle and move it slightly to the rear. Then depress the follower with your right thumb and allow the bolt to move forward slightly, overriding the rear portion of the follower. At the command ARMS, remove your right thumb from the receiver and at the same time release the operating rod handle. Pull the trigger with your forefinger and regrasp the small of the stock in the position of port arms.



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Figure 84. Present arms.



Figure 85. Third count of inspection arms.

d. Inspection arms is executed when forming and dismissing the unit as a safety precaution.

11. Rifle Salute

a. This movement may be executed from order (fig. 86), trail, right shoulder arms (fig. 87), or left shoulder arms. For instructional purposes, the command RIFLE, SALUTE may be used. The rifle salute is a two-count movement.

b. When at order arms, on the first count, move your left arm across your body and with your forearm and wrist straight, fingers and thumb extended and joined, palm down, touch the rifle with the first joint of your forefinger at a point between the stacking swivel and the muzzle (fig. 86). If not in ranks, turn your head and eyes toward the person or color saluted. On the second count, move your left hand away to your side and turn your head and eyes to the front.

c. When saluting at trail arms, the movements are identical with those for saluting at order arms. However, hold the rifle in the trail arms position.

d. At right shoulder arms, execute the movement by moving your left arm across your chest and touching the first joint of your forefinger to the rear of the receiver. Hold your left elbow so that the lower edge of your left forearm is horizontal. Hold your fingers, thumb, and wrist as described in *b* above, with your palm down (fig. 87). The second count of the rifle salute at right shoulder arms is similar to the return from the rifle salute at order arms.

e. At left shoulder arms, execute the movement

by moving your right arm across your chest and touching the first joint of your forefinger to the rear of the receiver. Hold your right elbow so that the lower edge of your forearm is horizontal. Hold the fingers, thumb, and wrist as described in *b* above, with your palm down as in figure 87. The second count of the rifle salute at left shoulder arms is similar to the return from the rifle salute at right shoulder arms.

f. The next to the last count of right shoulder and order arms is not a rifle salute but is used for steadying the rifle. The rifle salutes are executed with the palm of your hand down and the side of the first joint of your forefinger touching the rifle.

12. Sling and Unsling Arms

a. The command SLING, ARMS is given only from ORDER, ARMS or UNSLING, ARMS. This movement is not executed in cadence. If the sling is not adjusted, at the *command of execution*, place the butt of the rifle on your right hip and cradle the rifle in the crook of your right arm. Adjust the sling with both hands and then sling the rifle on your right shoulder in the most convenient manner. When at sling arms, grasp the sling with your right hand, keep your right forearm horizontal, and hold the barrel of the rifle vertical (fig. 88). If the sling is already adjusted at the command ARMS, sling the rifle in the most convenient manner.

b. The command UNSLING, ARMS is given only from position of sling arms. At the *command of execution*, unsling the rifle and bring it to the posi-



Figure 86. Rifle salute at order arms.



Figure 87. Rifle salute at right shoulder arms.

tion of unsling arms, steadying the rifle with your left hand. The positions of order arms and unsling arms are the same except that at unsling arms the sling is loose.

c. Before precise movements of the manual may be executed, the command **ADJUST, SLINGS** must be given. At the command **SLINGS**, tighten the sling from the position described in *a* above.

d. To salute while at sling arms, on the command **ARMS**, of **PRESENT, ARMS**, grasp the sling with your left hand to steady the rifle. Keep the palm of your left hand to the rear and forearm horizontal. At the same time release the sling with your right hand and execute the first count of hand salute, as described in paragraph 3. At the command **ARMS**, of **ORDER, ARMS**, move your right hand and arm to your side as in the position of attention and then resume the original position of sling arms.

e. Execute parade rest and at ease while at sling arms in the manner described for order arms, but keep the rifle slung, held with your right hand. When the command **REST** is given, you may unsling the rifle. At the *preparatory command* of **SQUAD** or **PLATOON**, take the position of parade rest at sling arms.

13. Fix and Unfix Bayonets

a. The command **FIX, BAYONETS** is given at order arms.

b. At the command **BAYONETS**, when the bayonet scabbard is on your belt, move the muzzle of the rifle to your left front and grasp the rifle

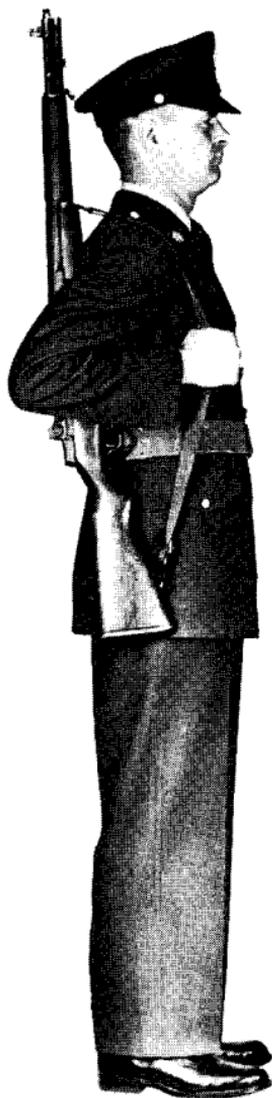


Figure 88. Sling arms.

at the front handguard with your left hand. Then unfasten the snap on the scabbard and grasp the bayonet with your right hand, as shown in figure 89. Draw the bayonet from the scabbard. Glancing down, turn the point of the bayonet upward and fix the bayonet on the muzzle. Then resume the position of order arms.

c. The command UNFIX, BAYONETS, is given at order arms.

d. At the command BAYONETS, when the bayonet scabbard is on your belt, move the rifle to your left hand as when fixing bayonets. Glancing down, grasp the handle of the bayonet with your right hand and press the bayonet catch spring with the inside of your forefinger. Raise the bayonet vertically until the handle is about a foot above the muzzle of the rifle. Then, keeping your eyes on the bayonet point, drop the point to the left, turning the back of your hand toward your body, and return the bayonet to its scabbard. Resume the position of order arms and fasten the snap on the bayonet scabbard with your left hand.

e. When the bayonet is carried other than on the belt, fix and unfix bayonets in the most convenient manner upon receiving the commands.

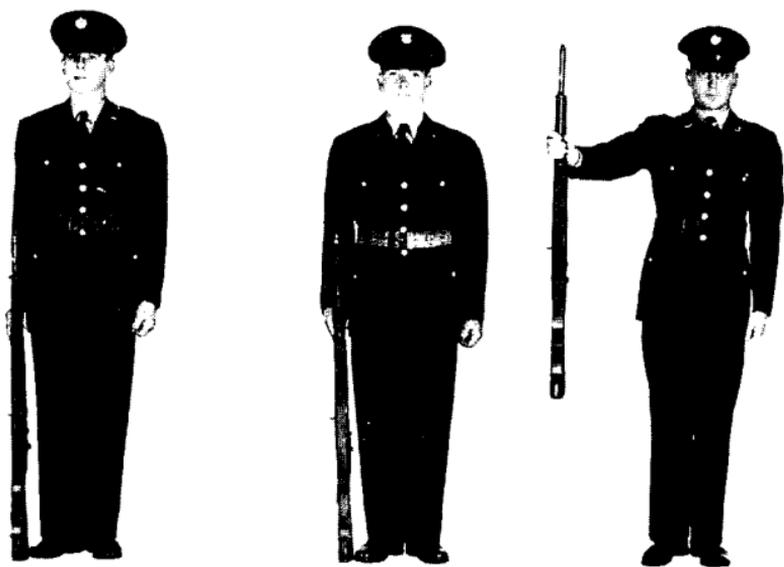
f. The movements are not executed in cadence.

14. To Stack Arms

a. The members of the squad stack arms from their positions in line at normal interval on the command STACK, ARMS. After the squad counts off, the commander designates the stackmen by numbers before giving the command to stack arms.



Figure 89. Withdrawing or replacing the bayonet.

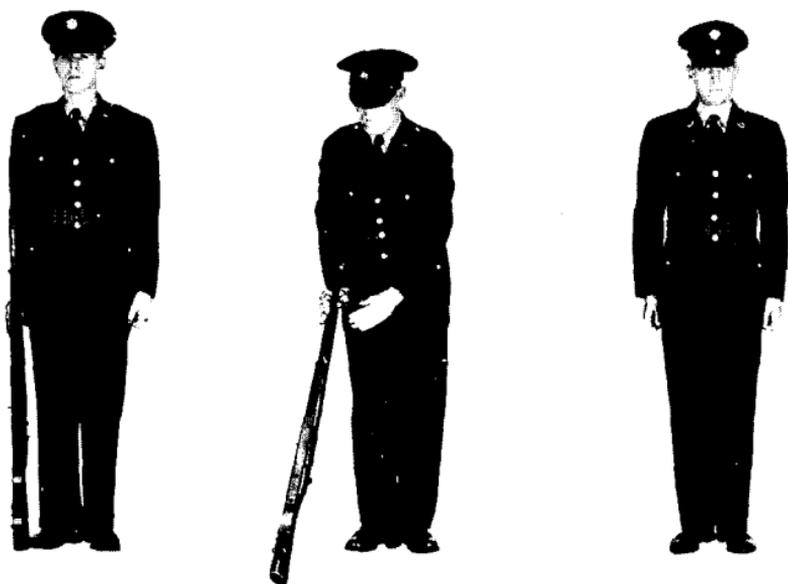


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Figure 90. Stack arms.

Only those riflemen with other riflemen on each side of them can be designated as stackmen.

b. At the command ARMS, the man on the left of the stackman grasps his rifle at the lower portion of the front handguard and passes it in a vertical position to the right front (approximately 30°) to the stackman, who grasps it with his left hand at the upper portion of the front handguard. The stackman places the butt of the rifle between his feet, with the barrel to the front, muzzle outward, and with the thumb and forefinger of his left hand raises the stacking swivel. He then swings the butt of his own rifle two feet in front and six inches to the right of his right toe (2, fig.



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Figure 90—Continued.

90). At the same time, he shifts his right hand to the stacking swivel of his rifle. The stackman's rifle is on the right.

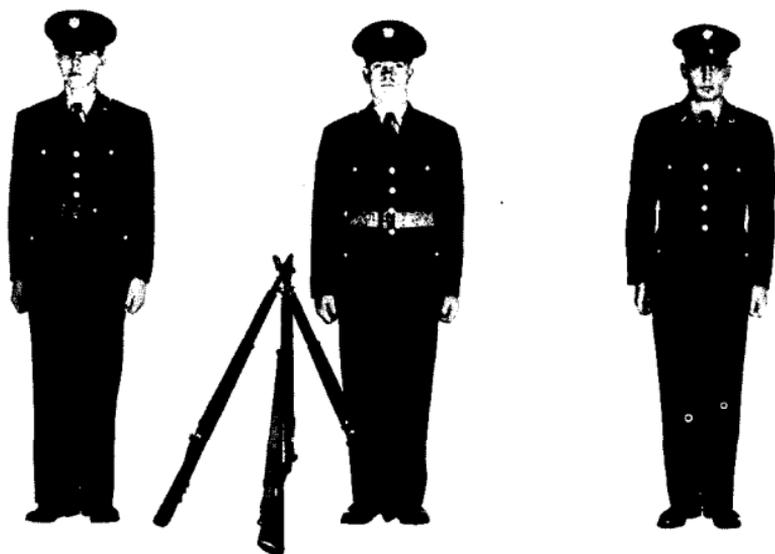
c. The man on the right of the stackman steps to the left with his left foot, keeping his right foot in place. At the same time he bends to the left front, regrabbing his weapon with his left hand at the front handguard and his right hand at the small of the stock. He then slides his left hand up to manipulate the stacking swivel, engaging it with the free hook of the swivel on the stackman's rifle (3, fig. 90). He rotates the rifle outward so that the barrel rests in the angle formed by the other two rifles and above the bayonet stud on the left rifle (5, fig. 90). He pulls the butt toward him



③
Figure 90—Continued.

until the stack is tight and the butt is in line with the butt of the rifle between the stackman's feet. He then lowers the butt to the ground and resumes the position of attention (4, fig. 90).

d. Other rifles, carbines, or automatic rifles are passed to the nearest stack on the right. When passing extra rifles to the stack, grasp the front handguard with your right hand and, holding the rifle vertical, fully extend your arm to your right front as shown in 1, figure 90. When the man on your right has grasped the rifle at the balance with his left hand, release your right hand and resume the position of attention. When you have received a rifle from the man on your left, keep it vertical and move it in front of you, with your left hand



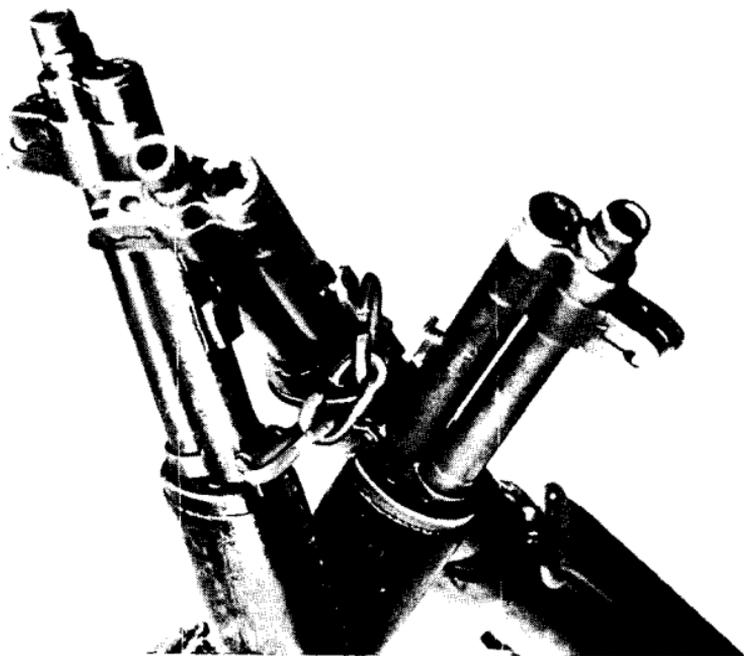
④
Figure 90—Continued.

at the balance; grasp the front handguard with your right hand and, if you are not the stackman, pass it to your right as described above. If you are the stackman, place the rifle on the stack, trigger guard outward, at a sufficient angle from the vertical to keep it in place.

15. To Take Arms

a. The squad, in position in line behind the stacks, takes arms at the command **TAKE, ARMS.**

b. At the command **ARMS,** the stackman passes each extra rifle toward its bearer. The rifles are held in the manner described for passing them to the stack (left hands at the balance; right hands at the front handguard). When the weapons are



⑤
Figure 90—Continued.

received, their bearers resume the position of order arms.

c. When the extra rifles have been passed, the stackman grasps his rifle and the rifle of the man on his left. The man on the right of the stackman steps to the left as in stacking, secures his rifle, and resumes the position of order arms.

d. The stackman then disengages the two remaining rifles, grasps the left rifle at the lower part of the front handguard and passes it to his left front. The man on his left grasps it at the front handguard with his right hand and lowers the rifle to the ground, resuming order arms. The

stackman resumes order arms after the man on his left has received his rifle.

e. Each man comes to order arms by guiding and steadying the piece with his left hand as in the next to the last count of order arms (fig. 81). If armed with the automatic rifle or the carbine, assume the position of sling arms.

APPENDIX IV

MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE CARBINE

1. General

a. Except when otherwise prescribed, carry the carbine slung over your right shoulder in a position similar to sling arms for the rifle (fig. 91). When armed with the carbine, remain at attention during the manual of arms.

b. During marches and field exercises, when left shoulder arms is commanded to ease fatigue, change the carbine to your left shoulder without cadence.

c. When at ease or rest is commanded, keep the carbine slung unless otherwise ordered.

d. Execute parade rest with the carbine at sling arms, as described for the rifle at sling arms.

e. When armed with the carbine, give the hand salute as prescribed in paragraph 48*d.*

2. Inspection Arms

a. INSPECTION, ARMS is commanded when at sling arms. At the command of execution, grasp the sling with your left hand above your right hand (1, fig. 92), and lift the carbine from your shoulder. At the same time, withdraw your right arm from between the carbine and the sling. Grasp

the small of the stock with your right hand and bring the weapon across your body as in port arms with the rifle. Press the magazine lock to the left with the forefinger of your right hand and, at the same time, withdraw the magazine from the receiver with your left hand. Insert it behind your belt in front of your left hip with the open end down and the front of the magazine to the right (2, fig. 92). Assume the position of port arms, which is similar to that for the rifle. With the forefinger of your right hand, pull the operating slide all the way back and press down on the operating slide stop with your right thumb, locking the operating slide in its rear position. At the same time, lower your head and eyes to glance into the receiver (3, fig. 92). Having found the chamber empty or having emptied it, raise your head and eyes to the front and regrasp the small of the stock in the position of port arms.

b. Inspection arms with the carbine is not a precision movement and is not executed as part of the manual of arms with the rifle, except when your unit is formed and dismissed, or for an inspecting officer.

c. At inspection arms, the only command is PORT, ARMS. At the *preparatory command* PORT, pull the operating slide to the rear with your right forefinger to disengage the operating slide stop. At the command ARMS, release the operating slide, pull the trigger with your forefinger, and regrasp the small of the stock with your right hand. Replace the magazine with your left hand and resume port arms (4, fig. 92).



Figure 91. Sling arms with the carbine.



1



2

Figure 92. Inspection arms.



3



4

Figure 92—Continued.

3. To Resume Sling Arms

a. Execute SLING, ARMS on the commands ORDER (RIGHT SHOULDER), ARMS after INSPECTION, ARMS, and PORT, ARMS have been given.

b. At the *command of execution*, grasp the sling with your left hand, thrust your right arm through the sling, and assume the position of sling arms. This movement is not executed in cadence.

APPENDIX V

MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLE

1. General

a. Except when otherwise prescribed, carry the automatic rifle slung over your right shoulder in a position similar to that prescribed for the rifle (fig. 24).

b. During marches and field exercises, when left shoulder arms is commanded to ease fatigue, change the automatic rifle to your left shoulder without cadence. Otherwise, remain at sling arms during the manual of arms, except for inspection arms when your unit is formed and dismissed.

c. When AT EASE is commanded, keep the automatic rifle slung unless otherwise ordered.

d. When REST is commanded, you may unslung the automatic rifle. When the *preparatory command* SQUAD or PLATOON is given, sling the automatic rifle and come to parade rest.

e. When PARADE, REST is commanded, keep the automatic rifle at sling arms. Execute the position as with the rifle (para. 48*e*).

f. When armed with the automatic rifle, give the hand salute as described in paragraph 48*d*.



Figure 93. Inspection arms with the automatic rifle.

2. Inspection Arms

a. INSPECTION, ARMS is commanded when at sling arms. At the command ARMS, grasp the magazine with your left hand and release the magazine catch with your right hand. Withdraw the magazine with your left hand and place it in your belt, open end down, the front of the magazine toward the right. Pull back the operating handle with your left hand to cock the piece and then slide the operating handle forward. Regrasp the magazine and hold it in the palm of your left hand (fig. 93).

b. At the commands INSERT, MAGAZINE or PORT, ARMS, pull the trigger on the *preparatory command*. On the *command of execution*, replace the magazine and resume the position of sling arms.

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