DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AUXILIARY
(AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS 1939)
LOS ANGELES FLOTILLA 12-04, DISTRICT 11 SOUTHERN REGION, DIVISION 12

DRILL AND CEREMONIES

TEAM COAST GUARD
U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary  Los Angeles  Flotilla 12-04
Coast Guard Auxiliary Flotilla 114-12-04 Order: CGAO 12-04-011

From: FLOTILLA COMMANDER

Subject: Coast Guard Auxiliary Flotilla DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

Ref: (a) U.S. Marine Corps Manual M5060.11

Encl: (1) Distribution List

1. Purpose. The Coast Guard Auxiliary Drill and Ceremonies Manual is designed to provide uniformity and standardization for all Coast Guard Auxiliary organizations. This Manual prescribes procedures for all close order drill and military ceremonial evolutions.

2. Scope. This Manual encompasses all close order drill procedures for use by Coast Guard Auxiliary organizations. The ceremonies outlined in this Manual are those traditionally executed by COAST GUARD AUXILIARY units after which the Coast Guard Auxiliary procedures are modeled. The only deviation from procedures outlined in this Manual are those authorized by specific provisions of the Manual.

3. Recommendations of Modification. Recommendations for improving or modifying the Coast Guard Auxiliary Drill and Ceremonies Manual are invited. Recommended changes will be submitted to the Flotilla Commander.
4. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

   a. Action. COs and all personnel shall familiarize themselves with this Manual.
   b. Reserve Applicability. This Manual is applicable to the Coast Guard Auxiliary when in parade with Coast Guard Units.
   c. Certification.

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   Flotilla Commander 114-12-04       Date: 24AUG06 **

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   Division Captain D11SR-12         Date:  

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   Rear Commodore D11SR-12           Date:

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   District Commodore D11SR           Date:

** Use by Auxiliary units is limited to Flotilla 114-12-04 until such time as higher level approvals are completed.
LOCATOR SHEET

Subject: **COAST GUARD AUXILIARY DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL**

Location:

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**COAST GUARD AUXILIARY DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL**

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Coast Guard Auxiliary Honor Guardsman’s Creed:

I am a U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary Honor Guardsman.

I will proudly defend my country and stand beside my Crewmates.
In the face of disquieting or adverse elements
I will maintain poise on and off the parade field.
I will execute my tasks to the highest attainable standards and
Accept nothing less than perfection.

I will honor all Coast Guard and Auxiliary men and women
Both living and dead.
I will respect the Honor Guard mission
And my seniors.
I will devote my utmost effort to this sacred duty.

By wearing this rope, I have accepted a commitment to excellence as a way of life.
INTRODUCTION

The hallmark of COAST GUARD AUXILIARY customs, courtesies and traditions is our execution of close order drill and ceremonies. These traditions are perpetuated through constant use and practice. The “esprit de corps” of every Auxiliarist has been brought about by their ever-present feeling of pride, not only in their unit, but also in themselves. The preservation of traditional discipline, our customs and courtesies, and the heritage of the Auxiliary is our duty. It is our further duty to see that the same high standard of discipline and esprit de corps is not only preserved, but also further strengthened. These intangibles must be passed on to the future Auxiliarists who will take their place among the ranks our Drill and Ceremony unit.

The object of close order drill is to teach Auxiliarists by exercise to obey orders and to do so immediately in the correct way. Close order drill is one foundation of discipline and esprit de corps. Additionally, it is still one of the finest methods for developing confidence and personnel leading abilities in our subordinate leaders.

Extensive research was done to ensure historical accuracy for terms and procedures. The Marine Corps Drill and Ceremony Manual, M5060.11A, is our service model and all due respect and credit are given to the historical development of drill and ceremony evolutions developed and perfected by the U.S. Marine Corps.

Changes were made only to standardize usage and in some cases ensure compliance with other COAST GUARD AUXILIARY directives. Finally, the intent was to produce a manual that would be easy to use.
COAST GUARD AUXILIARY DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION TO DRILL

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COAST GUARD AUXILIARY DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

PART I: DRILL

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO DRILL

1000. GENERAL.

1. The COAST GUARD AUXILIARY Drill and Ceremonies Manual is designed to provide uniformity and standardization for all COAST GUARD AUXILIARY organizations. This Manual prescribes procedures for all close order drill and ceremonial evolutions. Commanders will only deviate from prescribed procedures when expressly authorized for specific provisions of this Manual.

2. Online Access. In addition to the information found in this Manual, organizations and individuals may access the COAST GUARD AUXILIARY Drill web site by linking at http://www.uscgamdr.org. This web site not only contains an electronic version of this Manual but also links to the Coast Guard Honor Guard site and photos and videos similar to the various ceremonies described in this Manual.

3. Purpose of Drill. Commanders use drill to:
   a. Move units from one place to another in a standard, orderly manner.
   b. Provide simple formations from which combat formations may be readily assumed.
   c. Teach discipline by instilling habits of precision and automatic response to orders.
   d. Increase the confidence of junior personnel through the exercise of command, by the giving of proper commands, and by the control of drilling personnel.
   e. Give personnel an opportunity to handle individual mock weapons on an “as authorized” basis.

4. Purpose of Formations.
   a. To build unit cohesion and esprit de corps by recognizing Auxiliarists during awards and promotion ceremonies.
   b. To maintain continuous accountability and control of personnel.
   c. To provide frequent opportunities to observe the appearance and readiness of the uniforms, arms and equipment of the individual Auxiliarist.
   d. To keep the individual Auxiliarist informed by providing the means to pass the word.
   e. To develop command presence in unit leaders.
f. To instill and maintain high standards of military bearing and appearance in units and in the individual Auxiliarist.
g. To add color and dignity to the daily routine by reinforcing the traditions of excellence associated with close order drill.

5. Scope. This Manual prescribes drill for general use. Diagrams shown must be adapted to the strength of the unit and available space. Unless otherwise stated, whenever the masculine or feminine gender is used, both men and women are included.

1001. DEFINITIONS. The following definitions are standard terms used throughout this Manual.

1. **Alignment.** The dressing of several elements on a straight line.
2. **Assembly Area.** A designated location for forming units of Unit size or larger in preparation for a parade, review or ceremony.
3. **Arms.** A term used to normally designate the service rifle but can refer to any weapon. When in formation and a mix of weapons is carried the term arms will be used to designate all types of weapons.
4. **Base.** The element on which a movement is regulated.
5. **Cadence.** A rhythmic rate of march at a uniform step.
6. **Center.** The middle element of a formation with an odd number of elements (See figure 1-1a) or the left center element of a formation with an even number of elements. (See figure 1-1b.)

![Figure 1-1a. -- Center (Odd Number of Elements), Depth and Front](image1)

![Figure 1-1b.-- Center, Even Number of Elements.](image2)

7. **Ceremony.** A formal military formation designated to observe a specific occasion.
8. **Column.** A formation in which elements are placed one behind the other. A section or Unit is in column when members of each squad are one behind the other with the squads abreast of each other.
9. **Commander of Personnel (COP).** The COP is the senior officer taking part in the ceremony. If an enlisted ceremony the COP is the senior enlisted.
10. **Depth.** The space from head to rear of an element or a formation. (See Figure 1-1a.) The depth of an individual is considered to be 12 inches.
11. **Distance.** The space between elements in the direction of depth. Between individuals, the space between your chest and the person to your front. Between vehicles, the space between the front end of a vehicle and the rear of the vehicle to its front. Between personnel in formation (either on foot, mounted, or in vehicles), the space from the front of the rear unit to the rear of the unit in front. Unit commanders, guides, and others whose positions in a formation are 40 inches from a rank are, themselves, considered a rank. Otherwise, commanders and those with them are not considered in measuring distance between units. The color guard is not considered in measuring distance between subdivisions of the unit with which it is posted. In auxiliarist formations, the distance between ranks is 40 inches. (See figure 1-2.)

12. **Double Time.** Cadence at 180 steps (36 inches in length) per minute.

13. **Element.** An individual, squad, section, Unit, company, or other unit that is part of a larger unit.

14. **Extended Mass Formation.** The formation of a company or larger unit in which major elements are in column at close or normal interval and abreast at a specified interval greater than normal interval.

15. **File.** A single column of personnel or vehicles one behind the other. (See Figure 1-2.)

16. **Flank.** The right or left extremity of a unit, either in line or in column. The element on the extreme right or left of the line. A direction at a right angle to the direction an element or a formation is facing.

17. **Formation.** Arrangement of elements of a unit in line, in column, or in any other prescribed manner.

18. **Front.** The space occupied by an element or a formation, measured from one flank to the other. (See figure 1-1a.) The front of an individual is considered to be 22 inches.

19. **Guide.** The individual (base) upon whom a formation, or other elements thereof, regulates its march. To guide: to regulate interval, direction, or alignment; to regulate cadence on a base file (right, left, or center).

20. **Head.** The leading element of a column.

21. **Interval.** The lateral space between elements on the same line. (See figure 1-3.) Interval is measured between individuals from shoulder to shoulder and between vehicles from hub to hub or track to track. It is measured between elements other than individuals and between formations from flank to flank. Unit commanders and those with them are not considered in measuring interval between elements of the unit. Normal interval between individuals is one arm's length. Close interval is the horizontal distance between shoulder and elbow when the left hand is placed on the left hip.
Figure 1-2.--Distance and File.

Figure 1-3.--Interval and Rank.

Figure 1-4.--Close Interval.
22. **Left (Right).** Extreme left (right) element or edge of a body of personnel.
23. **Line.** A formation in which the elements are side by side or abreast of each other. A section or Unit is in line when its squads are in line and one behind the other.
24. **Line of March.** The line on which individuals or units are to march on.
25. **Line of Personnel.** The line on which personnel are to form when in formation.
26. **Loosened Sling.** Indicates a sling adjusted for the movement sling arms.
27. **Mass Formation.** The formation of a company or larger unit in which the major elements are in column at close interval and abreast at close interval.
28. **Muffling.** The procedure of draping colors for mourning with a mourning streamer or black bunting. It also refers to the process of muffling the musical instruments of a band for specific types of ceremonies.
29. **Pace.** The length of a full step in quick time, 30 inches.
30. **Parade.** A parade is a ceremony that involves the movement of marching units.
31. **Parade Sling.** A sling that has all excess slack removed and is taught. The keeper is adjusted and locked in a position next to the sling tip. The sling liaison the left side of the rifle.
32. **Piece.** An individual firearm such as a rifle.
33. **Point of Rest.** The point toward which all elements of a unit establish their dress or alignment.
34. **Quick Time.** Cadence at 112 to 120 steps (12, 15, or 30 inches in length) per minute. It is the normal cadence for drills and ceremonies.
35. **Rank.** A line of personnel or vehicles placed side by side.
36. **Review.** A review is a type of ceremony that omits certain elements found in a parade, but includes an inspection (trooping the line) not found in a parade.
37. **Rigged.** This term refers to the condition when uniforms and equipment are properly fitted out in the manner for which they were intended for use. An Auxiliarist is rigged when wearing the prescribed uniform or equipment.
38. **Slow Time.** Cadence at 60 steps per minute. Used for funerals only.
39. **Snap.** In commands or signals, the quality that inspires immediate response. In drill the immediate and smart execution of a movement.
40. **Step.** The distance from heel to heel between the feet of a marching individual. The half step and back step are 15 inches. The right and left steps are 12 inches. The steps in quick and double time are 30 and 36 inches, respectively.
41. **Strong Grip.** The strong grip is when the thumb is wrapped around the front of the staff with the fingers wrapped to the rear. (See figure 1-5.)
42. **Unit Leader.** Is the individual who is drilling the unit. This can be any individual who is conducting drill or can be those assigned a specific billet such as squad leader, Unit sergeant, Unit commander, etc.
43. **“V” Grip.** The “V” grip is with the staff placed in the “V” formed by the thumbs and forefinger with the fingers extended and joined. (See figure 1-6.)
Figure 1-5.--Strong Grip on the Staff.

Figure 1-6.--“V” Grip on the Staff.
1002. **INSTRUCTING DRILL.**

1. Training personnel in drill is an important duty. From the beginning of their career, drill officers should take pride in being considered efficient drill instructors. If they know the drill regulations and how to instruct, they will gain the respect and confidence of those they command.

2. In addition, good drill instructors must:
   a. Follow regulations strictly, as an example to the personnel under instruction.
   b. Have energy, patience, and spirit.
   c. Have military neatness and bearing.
   d. Observe personnel closely, immediately correcting any mistakes noted.

3. When instructing drill movements the system described by the acronym P.C.W.C. will be used to ensure all required information is provided. P.C.W.C. stands for:
   - (P) Purpose of the movement.
   - (C) Number of Counts involved in its execution.
   - (W) When the movement may be executed.
   - (C) Commands to cause the movement to be executed.

4. When instructing drill movements for unit movement the system described by the acronym P.F.W.C will be used to ensure all required information is provided. P.F.W.C. stands for:
   - (P) Purpose of the movement.
   - (F) Formation from which the movement is executed.
   - (W) When the movement may be executed.
   - (C) Commands to cause the movement to be executed.
   a. When the instructor corrects a movement, the individual or unit should immediately be required to repeat the movement properly.
   b. Before a drill period, an instructor should thoroughly study the movements to be executed.
   c. Instructors may place themselves wherever they can best control the personnel, make corrections, and ensure proper performance.
   d. The instructor briefly explains and demonstrates each new movement prior to its execution by the personnel. The personnel should take proper positions unassisted. Each position or movement must be thoroughly understood before another is attempted.
   e. Drill periods should be short but frequent. Snap should be required in every movement.
1003. INSTRUCTION GROUPS

1. The basic instruction group is the squad. Its size facilitates individual instruction.

2. Individuals who learn slowly should be placed in special squads. The best instructors available should drill these squads.

1004. COMMANDS AND THE COMMAND VOICE

1. There are four types of commands: preparatory commands, commands of execution, combined commands, and supplementary commands. All commands in this Manual are shown in quotation marks, e.g., “Present, ARMS” and bold print.

   a. The preparatory command indicates a movement is to be made and may also indicate the direction of the movement. In this Manual, preparatory commands are shown beginning with a capital letter followed by lower case letters. The comma indicates a pause between the preparatory command and the command of execution. Examples would be “Forward,” “Left,” “Unit,” “About,” etc.

   b. The command of execution causes the desired movement to be executed. In this Manual, commands of execution are shown in CAPITAL LETTERS. Examples would be “MARCH,” “FACE,” “ATTENTION,” etc.

   c. With the combined command, the preparatory command and the command of execution are combined. In this Manual combined commands are shown in UNDERLINED CAPITAL LETTERS. Examples would be “AT EASE,” “REST,” “FALL IN,” etc.

   d. Supplementary commands are commands that cause the component units to act individually. An example would be the commands squad leaders would give to their individual squads following the Unit commander's preparatory command, “Column of Files From the Right,” and before the command of execution “MARCH.” In this Manual supplementary commands may be shown as preparatory commands, commands of execution or combined commands, depending on the movement.

2. When giving commands, commanders face their personnel.

   a. For company formations or larger, when commanding marching personnel from the head of a column or massed formations, commanders march backward while giving commands.

   b. When commanding a unit that is part of a larger unit, commanders turn their heads to give commands, but do not face about except when the unit is halted and the smaller units are in line. In this case, the leader faces about to give all commands except to repeat preparatory commands, for which turning the head is sufficient.
3. Commanders of Groups and larger Units, when drilling as a part of a still larger unit, repeat all preparatory commands or give the proper new command or warning. There are three exceptions to this.

   a. The first is that no repetition is necessary for combined commands such as “FALL IN,” “FALL OUT,” “REST,” or “AT EASE.”
   b. The second is that no repetition of command is necessary when a unit is in mass formation.
   c. The third exception is that no repetition of command is necessary during parades and ceremonies where the commander of personnel, adjutant, etc., may be clearly heard by all hands or the commander of personnel and adjutant, give combined commands and subordinate unit commanders cause their units to execute the command independently. (e.g., when the unit commander gives the combined command to “PORT ARMS” subordinate commanders would give the command of “Port, ARMS” so that their sub-unit would execute the command as an independent unit of the larger unit.)

4. If at a halt, the commands for movements, which involve marching at quick time in a direction other than to the direct front, such as “Column Right, MARCH,” are not prefaced by the preparatory command, “Forward.”

5. The only commands that use unit designations, such as “Unit” or “Squad,” as preparatory commands are “ATTENTION” and “HALT.” Such commands shall have no further designation added (e.g., “Unit, ATTENTION” or “Squad, HALT”). Commands shall be given only as stated herein.

6. A command must be given loud enough to be heard by all members of a unit.

   a. Good posture, proper breathing, and the correct use of throat and mouth muscles help develop a commander's voice.
   b. Projecting the voice enables one to be heard at maximum range without undue strain. To project a command, commanders must focus their voices on the most distant individuals. Good exercises for voice projection are:

      (1) Yawning to get the feel of the open mouth and throat.
      (2) Counting and saying the vowel sounds “oh” and “ah” in a full, firm voice.
      (3) Giving commands at a uniform cadence, prolonging each syllable.
      (4) When practicing, stand erect, breathe properly, keep the mouth open wide, and relax the throat.
   c. The diaphragm is the most important muscle in breathing. It is the large horizontal muscle that separates the chest from the abdomen. It automatically controls normal breathing, but must be developed to give commands properly. Deep breathing exercises are one good method of developing the diaphragm. Another is to take a deep breath, hold it, open the mouth, relax the throat muscles, and snap out a series of fast “hats” or “huts.” Expelling short puffs of
air from the lungs should make these sounds. If properly done, you can feel
the stomach muscles tighten as the sounds are made.

d. The throat, mouth, and nose act as amplifiers. They give fullness to and help
project the voice. In giving commands, the throat should be relaxed. The
lower jaw and lips should be loose. The mouth should be open wide and the
vowel sounds (a, e, i, o, u) should be prolonged. Consonants (letters other than
vowels) and word endings should be curt and sharply cut off.

e. The position of attention is the proper position for giving commands (See
figure 1-6). A leader's bearing will be emulated. If it is military, junior
personnel will be inspired to respond to commands with snap and precision.

f. Distinct commands inspire personnel. Indistinct commands confuse them. All
commands can be given correctly without loss of effect or cadence. To give
distinct commands, you must emphasize enunciation; make full use of the
tongue, lips, and lower jaw; practice giving commands slowly, carefully, and
in cadence; and then increase the rate of delivery until the proper rhythm (112
to 120 beats per minute) is reached and each syllable is distinct. Raising the
hand to the mouth to aid in projecting commands is not proper.

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

(1) Preparatory commands should be delivered with a rise and inflection in
the voice. (e.g., “UnnnnnIT,” “SquuuuuAD,” “FooreWARD,” “TO the
REAR,” etc.) In particular those preparatory commands that cause
supplemental movements should be heavily accentuated on the last
syllable. (e.g., The command “Present, ARMS” the preparatory command
Preee(pause) ZENT” causes those armed with swords to execute the first
count of the movement and the national color to go to the carry. Another
example is “UNIT, Center, MARCH.”

(2) A command of execution is given in a sharper and higher pitch than the
tone of the preparatory command's last syllable. A good command of
execution has no inflection, but it must have snap. It should be delivered
with sharp emphasis, ending like the crack of a whip. If properly given,
personnel will react to it with snap and precision.

(3) Combined commands such as “FALL IN” are delivered without
inflection. They are given in the uniform high pitch and loudness of a
command of execution.
1005. GENERAL RULES FOR DRILL.

1. Certain drill movements may be made toward either flank. This Manual explains such movements in one direction only. To move to the other direction, it is necessary to substitute the word “left” for “right” as shown in parentheses.

2. The command, “AS YOU WERE,” cancels a movement or order started but not completed. At this command, personnel should resume their former positions.

3. While marching, alignment is maintained toward the right, except:

   a. Upon the command “GUIDE LEFT” or “GUIDE CENTER,” alignment is maintained toward the left or center until the command “GUIDE RIGHT” is given.
   
   b. Regardless of the direction in which alignment is established, at the command of execution for a drill movement involving marching, the direction of alignment is toward direction of the movement. (e.g., if the command of “Column Left, MARCH” is given, the unit aligns to the left until the column movement is completed.) Upon completion of the drill movement, alignment will be in the direction established prior to commencing the movement.
   
   c. In a column of Units, the guide of the leading Unit controls direction and distance, and maintains the cadence counted by the commander. Guides of the following Units control distances and follow the direction and cadence set by the leading guide.

4. Slight changes in direction are made by:
a. Adding “Half” to the preparatory command for turning or column movements; for example, “Column Half Right (Left), MARCH,” changes direction 45 degrees.

b. At the command “INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT),” guides change their direction of march slightly to the right (left).

5. Units or individuals in a squad are numbered from right to left in line, and from front to rear in column. Multiple Squads are numbered from front to rear in line and from left to right in column.

6. Posts of unit leaders, guidon bearers, and special units are shown in figures or explained later in this Manual.

   a. Changes of post are made by the most direct route unless specifically prescribed. The movement is made as soon as possible after the command of execution. Persons who have duties in connection with the movement take their new posts after those duties have been performed. Individuals moving from one post to another or aligning units must maintain military bearing. All necessary facings and changes of direction must be made as if drilling.

   b. After the initial formation, guidon bearers and special units maintain their positions with respect to the flank or end of the organization with which they were originally posted.

7. Whenever drill movements are executed while personnel are marching, the command of execution is given as the left foot strikes the deck if the movement is to the left, and as the right foot strikes the deck if the movement is to the right. The one exception is when executing left shoulder arms from port arms; the command of execution will be given on the right foot. (See table 1-1 for the suggested foot to give commands on while marching.)
8. The cadence of commands should be that of quick time, even though no marching is involved. The pause between preparatory commands and commands of execution should be adapted to the size and formation of the unit.

a. The best pause to allow for a squad or Unit while marching is one count or step between the two commands. (See table 1-1 for the suggested foot to give commands on while marching.)

(1) To develop the proper cadence for commands at a halt, count ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR in quick time. Then give commands, such as “Right, FACE,” without interrupting the cadence:

   ONE TWO THREE FOUR “Right, (Pause) FACE”

(2) Marching commands, such as “By the Right Flank, MARCH,” must be started so the preparatory command will end as the foot in the desired direction of movement strikes the deck. There is then a full count before the command of execution, which is given on the same foot. (See table 1-1 for the suggested foot to give commands on while marching.)

b. For a company or larger unit, the intervals must be longer. This is necessary for leaders of component units to repeat preparatory commands, give warning, or supplementary commands. The following example shows the proper cadence for the command “Right, FACE” to a company:

   ONE TWO THREE FOUR (Company (Unit (Squad Commander) Commander) Commander) “Right, {“Right”} FACE”

1006. **DRILL BY THE NUMBERS.**

1. Drill movements may be divided into individual motions for instruction. When drill is executed by the numbers, the first motion is made on the command of execution. Subsequent motions are made in proper order on the commands TWO, THREE, FOUR, the number of counts depending upon the number of motions in the movement. To use this method, the command “BY THE NUMBERS” precedes the preparatory command. All movements are then executed by the numbers until the command “WITHOUT NUMBERS” is given.
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<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“HALT”</td>
<td>From column or flank</td>
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<tr>
<td>“Company</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“HALT”</td>
<td>From column or flank</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>“Right</td>
<td>Turn,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
<td>While marching in company mass the color guard or staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>“Left</td>
<td>Turn,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Counter</td>
<td>March,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
<td>For color guards.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Mark</td>
<td>Time,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
<td>May be given as either foot strikes the deck from line, column or oblique</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Half</td>
<td>Step,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
<td>May be given as either foot strikes the deck from line, column or oblique</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“For</td>
<td>ward,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
<td>From mark time or half step in column or flank</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“By the right</td>
<td>Flank,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
<td>From column or flank</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“By the left</td>
<td>Flank,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
<td>From column or flank</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Column</td>
<td>Right,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
<td>From column</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Column</td>
<td>Left,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
<td>From column</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Column</td>
<td>Half Right,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
<td>From column</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Column</td>
<td>Half Left,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
<td>From column</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“To the Rear,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
<td>From column or flank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Right Oblique,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
<td>From column</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“For</td>
<td>ward,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
<td>From right oblique</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Un</td>
<td>it,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“HALT”</td>
<td>To halt in the right oblique while marching at quick time, mark time or half step</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“In</td>
<td>Place,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“HALT”</td>
<td>To resume marching in the left/right oblique from in place halt, mark time or half step</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Re</td>
<td>sume,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Left Oblique,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
<td>From column</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“For</td>
<td>ward,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
<td>From left oblique</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Un</td>
<td>it,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“HALT”</td>
<td>From left oblique</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“In</td>
<td>Place,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“HALT”</td>
<td>To halt in the left oblique while marching at quick time, mark time or half step.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Close,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
<td>To close the interval in column marching</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Ex</td>
<td>tend,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
<td>To extend the interval in column marching</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>“Count</td>
<td>Cad ence,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“COUNT”</td>
<td>From column</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Delayed</td>
<td>Cad ence,</td>
<td>(Step)</td>
<td>“COUNT”</td>
<td>From column</td>
<td></td>
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Table 1-1.--Suggested Foot to Give Marching Commands On.
Table 1-1.--Suggested Foot to Give Marching Commands On--Continued.

1007. MASS COMMANDS AND INDIVIDUAL COMMANDS FROM RANKS.

1. Mass Commands. The use of mass commands in drill develops confidence and team spirit. It also teaches personnel to give and execute commands properly.

   a. The initial command is “At Your Command.” The instructor then gives a preparatory command that describes the movement, for example, “At Your Command, Face the Unit to the Right, COMMAND.” After this, all members of the Unit command, “Right, FACE” together and execute it. Another mass command example is “At Your Command, Call the Unit to Attention, COMMAND.” The personnel command, “Unit, ATTENTION.”

   b. Marching movements may be conducted in a similar manner as follows: “ALL MOVEMENTS UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WILL BE AT YOUR COMMAND.”

      (1) INSTRUCTOR: “Call the Unit to Attention, COMMAND.”
      PERSONNEL: “Unit, ATTENTION.”

      (2) INSTRUCTOR: “Forward, COMMAND.” PERSONNEL: “Forward, MARCH.”

      (3) INSTRUCTOR: “By the Right Flank, COMMAND.” PERSONNEL: “By the Right Flank, MARCH.”

   c. Only simple movements with short preparatory commands are used for mass commands. Preparatory commands that require supplemental commands by subordinate leaders are not used.

   d. In order to return to normal drill methods, the instructor orders “At My Command.”

2. Individual Commands From Ranks. As an aid in training individuals to give commands properly, personnel in ranks may be designated to give individual commands. This should be done only after a unit has learned to execute commands and give mass commands. The instructor designates the individual who is to give the command by name or place in ranks. He may be designated while the unit is marching or halted. The instructor describes the movement to be made, as in mass commands, but does not add “COMMAND.” The designated
individual remains in position and gives the appropriate command, executing the command with the unit.

3. **Counting Cadence.** Counting cadence by personnel in ranks teaches them group coordination and rhythm. The command is “**Count Cadence, COUNT**” or “**Delayed Cadence, COUNT.**” The command of execution being given as the left foot hits the deck. Everyone then counts cadence for 8 steps, starting when the left foot next strikes the deck. They should be required to do so in a firm, vigorous manner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step Count</th>
<th>LEFT</th>
<th>RIGHT</th>
<th>LEFT</th>
<th>RIGHT</th>
<th>LEFT</th>
<th>RIGHT</th>
<th>LEFT</th>
<th>RIGHT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>Four</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>Four</td>
<td>One</td>
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<td>Two</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>Four</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>Four</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>Two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>Four</td>
<td>(COAST)</td>
<td>(GUARD)</td>
<td>(COLOR)</td>
<td>(GUARD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1008. **ADVANCED DRILL PROCEDURES.**

1. **Cadence Drill (Speed Drill).** Cadence drill is an advanced form of drill. It is used only with Auxiliars who have learned basic drill as prescribed in this Manual. It provides variety for well-trained personnel and “livens up” a drill period. In cadence drill, the commander, abbreviates preparatory commands and deletes the pause between the preparatory command and the command of execution. Each time a commander uses this form of drill, he must explain that the unit is departing from prescribed drill. Cadence drill is suitable for Unit and smaller units. Examples of cadence drill are:

```
      Count One  Two  Three  Four  One
      Step LEFT  LEFT  LEFT  LEFT  RIGHT
      Command(s)  “Right Flank MARCH”
                  “Left Flank MARCH”
                  “Rear MARCH”
```

2. **Trick Drill.** As with cadence drill, this form of drill is used only with personnel who have thoroughly learned all prescribed drill and cadence drill. Additionally, it may be used as a motivating device for well-trained personnel. It is extremely complex and requires extensive training and rehearsals. Trick drills are not described in this Manual. They are limited only by the imagination of the drill instructor.
1009. TABLE OF SYMBOLS USED IN THIS MANUAL

1. Table 1-2 shows the symbols used in this Manual

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>▲</td>
<td>Reviewing Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>●</td>
<td>Regimental Commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>●</td>
<td>Battalion Commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>●</td>
<td>Commander of Troops (COT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▲</td>
<td>Adjutant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>●</td>
<td>Company Commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>●</td>
<td>Company XO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>●</td>
<td>Platoon Commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▲</td>
<td>First Sergeant Sergeant Major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>●</td>
<td>Gunnery Sergeant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>●</td>
<td>Platoon Sergeant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>●</td>
<td>Platoon Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>●</td>
<td>Squad Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>●</td>
<td>Section Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>●</td>
<td>Fire Team Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>●</td>
<td>Rifleman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>●</td>
<td>File Closer</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table 1-2.--Drill Symbols.
# PART I: DRILL

## CHAPTER 2: INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS WITHOUT ARMS

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<tr>
<td>MARK TIME</td>
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<td>HALF STEP</td>
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<td>SIDE STEP</td>
<td>2207 36</td>
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<td>BACK STEP</td>
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<tr>
<td>TO FACE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) IN MARCHING</td>
<td>2209 36</td>
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<td>TO FACE TO THE REAR WHILE MARCHING</td>
<td>2210 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO MARCH TO THE FLANK</td>
<td>2211 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO CHANGE STEP</td>
<td>2212 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO MARCH AT EASE</td>
<td>2213 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO MARCH AT ROUTE STEP</td>
<td>2214 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO RESUME MARCHING AT QUICK TIME FROM ROUTE STEP OR AT EASE</td>
<td>2215 39</td>
</tr>
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</table>

## FIGURES

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<td>2-5 HAND SALUTE</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART I: DRILL

CHAPTER 2

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS WITHOUT ARMS

2000. GENERAL.

1. Individual movements form the basis for building unit formations and movements.

2. Movements that can be executed from both the halt and while on the march should be explained, demonstrated, and practiced from the halt first.

SECTION 1: POSITIONS

2100. ATTENTION. The position of attention (see figure 2-1) is the basic military position from which most other drill movements are executed. There are no counts, however, there are seven steps in describing the position:

1. Smartly bring your left heel against the right.

2. Turn your feet out equally to form an angle of 45 degrees. Keep your heels on the same line and touching.

3. Your legs should be straight, but not stiff at the knees.

4. Keep your hips and shoulders level and your chest lifted.

5. Your arms should be straight, but not stiff at the elbows; thumbs along the trouser seams, palms facing inward toward your legs, and fingers joined in their natural curl.


7. Stand still and do not talk.

8. The movement may be executed when halted, at any position of rest, or while marching at route step or at ease. The commands are “FALL IN” and “ATTENTION.” On the command “FALL IN,” you would assume your position in ranks at the position of attention. The command “ATTENTION” is always preceded by a preparatory command designated by the size of the unit, such as “Squad, Unit,” or “Company.” For example, when drilling a squad the command
to bring them to attention would be “Squad, ATTENTION.” Thereafter, they move only as ordered until given “AT EASE,” “REST,” “FALL OUT,” or they are dismissed.

9. When at a position of rest or while marching at route step or at ease and the command “ATTENTION” is given, the following applies:

a. When given at parade rest, come to attention.
b. When given at ease or rest, assume the position of parade rest on the preparatory command “Squad.” When “ATTENTION” is given go to that position.
c. When given while marching at route step or at ease, get in step as soon as possible and continue to march at attention.

![Figure 2-1.--Position of Attention.](image)

2101. REST. There are four positions of rest for halted personnel. They are parade rest, at ease, rest, and fall out. The purpose of rest is to give personnel a rest from the position of attention. Parade rest, at ease, and rest, are one-count movements. Fall out is not a precision movement and has no counts. All are executed from the position of attention. The commands are “Parade, REST;” “AT EASE;” “REST;” and “FALL OUT;”

1. Parade Rest. On the preparatory command “Parade,” shift the weight of your body to the right leg without noticeable movement. On the command of execution “REST,” and for the count of one, move the left foot twelve inches (measured from the inside of each heel) smartly to the left. The heels remain on line and the body weight rests equally on both legs. At the same time the left foot is moved, clasp the hands behind the back. The left hand is placed just below the belt and the right hand is placed inside the left. The thumb of the right hand lightly rasps
the thumb of the left. All fingers are extended and joined with the palms to the rear. The elbows will be in line with the body. Silence and immobility are required. (See figure 2-2.) The only command you may receive while at parade rest is “ATTENTION.”

2. **At Ease.** The command is “**AT EASE.**” It is executed in one count. At the command, keep your right foot in place. You may move about, but must not talk. You may also be given this command when not in ranks. In this case, it means cease talking, but continue whatever you were doing before the command. When in ranks, the only command you may receive while at ease is “ATTENTION.”

3. **Rest.** The command is “**REST.**” It is executed in one count. At the command, you may move and talk; however, you must keep your right foot in place. The only command you may receive while at rest is “ATTENTION.”

   a. Front View.  
   b. Side View.  
   c. Rear View.

   Figure 2-2.--Position of Parade Rest.

   Figure 2-3.--Position of hands at Parade Rest.
4. Fall Out. The command is “FALL OUT.” At the command, leave your position in ranks, but remain nearby or proceed to a pre-designated area. When “FALL IN” is given, return to your place in ranks at the position of attention.

2102. EYES RIGHT (LEFT). The purpose of eyes right (left) is to demonstrate military courtesy to reviewing officers and dignitaries during parades and ceremonies. It is executed in one count when halted at attention or marching at quick time. The command is “Eyes, RIGHT (LEFT).” The command to turn the head back to the position of attention is “Ready, FRONT.”

1. When the command of execution “RIGHT (LEFT)” is given, turn your head smartly and look 45 degrees to the right (left) keeping your shoulders square to the front.

2. On the command of execution “FRONT,” turn your head and eyes smartly back to the front. During reviews at which the reviewing officer personnel the line, ready front will not be given after eyes right. At such ceremonies, turn your head and eyes smartly toward the reviewing officer upon the command of execution “RIGHT.” As he passes to the left, follow the reviewing officer with your head and eyes until you are looking directly to the front.

3. When marching, give the command, “Eyes, RIGHT” so that the command of execution is given as the right foot strikes the deck and the command “Eyes, LEFT” so that the command of execution is given as the left foot strikes the deck. Give the command “Ready, FRONT” from eyes right so that the command of execution is given as the left foot strikes the deck and “Ready, FRONT” from eyes left so that the command of execution is given as the right foot strikes the deck. For example:

```
LEFT RIGHT LEFT RIGHT
   “Eyes, (Step) RIGHT”
   “Ready, (Step) FRONT” (From “Eyes, RIGHT”)

“Eyes, (Step) LEFT” “Ready, (Step) FRONT” (From “Eyes, LEFT”)
```

Figure 2-4.--Eyes Right
2103. **FACING MOMENTS.** The purpose of facing movements is to face a unit to the right, left or about. Facing movements are executed in two counts when halted at attention. The commands are “**Right, FACE;**” “**Left, FACE;**” and “**About, FACE.**” Facing movements are executed in the cadence of quick time. While facing, your arms should not swing out from your sides, but remain at the position of attention.

1. **“Right, FACE”** is a two-count movement. (See figure 2-4.)
   a. On count one, (see figure 2-4b) at the command “**FACE,**” raise your left heel and right toe slightly. Turn to the right on your right heel and left toe. Keep your left leg straight but not stiff.
   b. On count two (see figure 2-4c), place the left foot smartly beside the right and stand at attention.

2. **“Left, FACE”** is executed in the same manner described in 2103.1 above, substituting left for right and right for left.

3. **“About, FACE”** is a two-count movement.
   a. At the command “**About,**” shift your weight to your left leg without noticeable movement. (See figure 2-5a.)
   b. On count one (see figure 2-5b) at the command “**FACE,**” place our right toe half a foot length behind and slightly to the left of your heel. Do not change the position of your left foot. Rest your weight evenly on the left heel and the ball of the right foot.
   c. On count two (see figure 2-5c), turn smartly to the right until facing rear. The turn is made on the left heel and ball of the right foot. The knees remain straight, but not locked during the movement. Your thumbs will remain on the seams of your trousers. If properly executed you will be at the position of attention facing in the opposite direction.
2104. **HAND SALUTES.**

1. The purpose of the hand salute is to demonstrate mutual respect and courtesy between members of military organizations and to show respect to national colors. It is executed in one count when halted at attention, marching at quick time, or seated in a vehicle. The command is “Hand, SALUTE.” To return to the position of attention the command is “Ready, TWO.”

   a. When “SALUTE” is given, raise your right hand smartly in the most direct manner until the tip of your forefinger touches the lower part of the head dress above and slightly right of your right eye. Your fingers should be extended straight and joined with the thumb along the forefinger. You should be able to see your entire palm when looking straight ahead. Your upper arm should be parallel with the deck with the elbow in line with the body and your forearm at a 45-degree angle. Your wrist and hand should be straight, a continuation of the line made by your forearm. At the same time, if not in ranks, turn your head and eyes toward the person or colors you are saluting.

   b. At the command “TWO,” return to attention. Move your hand smartly in the most direct manner back to its normal position by your side.

   c. To ensure simultaneous execution of the second movement of the hand salute when personnel are in formation, the preparatory command “Ready,” will be used prior to the command of execution “TWO.”

2. You may salute without command from attention, while walking, or while seated in a vehicle. When walking, it is not necessary to halt to salute. Keep walking, but at attention. The salute is rendered when the person or colors to be saluted is at a 6-pace distance, or at the nearest point of approach if it is apparent that the person or color is not going to approach within 6 paces. The salute will not be rendered if the person (color) to be saluted does not approach within 30 paces.

3. Hold the first position of the salute until the person (color) saluted has passed or the salute is returned, then execute the second movement of the hand salute.

4. When the command “Present, ARMS” is given, if not armed, you execute the hand salute on the command “ARMS.” Stay at that position until the command “Ready, TWO” or “Order, ARMS” is given.

![Figure 2-5.--Hand Salute.](image)
SECTION 2: STEPS AND MARCHING

2200. GENERAL.

1. With the exception of right step, all steps and marching movements beginning from a halt start with the left foot.

2. The instructor indicates the proper rhythm by counting cadence.

3. To change direction on the march, the command of execution is given as the foot in the desired direction of the turn strikes the deck.

2201. QUICK TIME. The purpose of quick time is to march at 112 to 120 steps per minute taking 30-inch steps. It may be executed when halted at attention, marking time, marching forward at double time, or marching at half step. The commands are “Forward, MARCH” or “Quick Time, MARCH.”

1. When halted, the command to march forward at quick time is “Forward, MARCH.”
2. On “Forward,” shift your weight to the right leg without noticeable movement.
3. On “MARCH,” step off smartly, left foot first, and march straight ahead with 30-inch steps. Swing your arms easily in their natural arcs, 6 inches straight to the front and 3 inches to the rear. Do not exaggerate movements.

2202. DOUBLE TIME. The purpose of double time is to march at 180 steps per minute taking 36-inch steps. It may be executed when halted at attention, marking time, double timing in place, or marching forward at quick time. The command is “Double Time, MARCH.” When given while marching, the command “MARCH” may be given as either foot strikes the deck.

1. When Halted
   a. At the command “Double Time,” shift your weight to your right leg without noticeable movement.
   b. On “MARCH,” step off on the left foot and begin an easy run, taking 180, 36-inch steps per minute. At the same time raise your forearms until parallel with the deck and make fists of your hands.

2. When Marching at Quick Time
   a. When the command “MARCH” is given, take one more 30-inch step.
   b. Step off in double time.
3. To Resume Quick Time, the Command is “Quick Time, MARCH”
   a. On “MARCH,” take one more 36-inch step.
   b. Lower your arms and slow to quick time.

4. When Marching in Place
   a. Take one more step in mark time (or double time in place).
   b. Step off forward in double time.

2203. **HALT.** The purpose of halt is to stop the movement of a marching unit. It is executed in two counts when marching at quick time, and three counts when marching at double time. It may be executed when marching at quick time, half step, double time, side step, back step, mark time, and double time in place. The command of execution is “HALT,” which is always preceded by a preparatory command designated by the size of the unit, such as “Squad, Unit,” or “Company.” The command of execution may be given as either foot strikes the deck, except for sidestep.

1. While Marching at Quick Time or Half Step
   a. Take one more step after “HALT.”
   b. Bring the rear heel forward against the other.

2. While Marching at Double Time
   a. Take one more double time step after “HALT.”
   b. Take another at quick time.
   c. Bring the rear heel forward against the other.

3. While Marching at Right (Left) Step
   a. The command “HALT” is given when the heels are together.
   b. Take one more side step after “HALT.”
   c. Bring the heels together.

4. While Backward Marching
   a. Take one more back step after “HALT.”
   b. Bring the forward heel back against the other.

5. While Marching at Mark Time
   a. Take one more step in place after the command “HALT.”
   b. Bring the heels together.
6. While Marching at in Place Double Time
   a. Take one more in place double time step after the command “HALT.”
   b. Take another at quick time.
   c. Bring the heels together.

2204. MARK TIME. The purpose of mark time is to march in place at quick time cadence. It may be executed when halted at attention, double timing in place, marching at half step and marching forward at quick time. While marching, the command may be given as either foot strikes the deck. The command is “Mark Time, MARCH.”

1. When Halted
   a. On the command “Mark Time,” shift your weight to your right leg slightly without noticeable movement.
   b. On the command “MARCH,” beginning with your left foot, then alternating, raise each foot so that the ball of the foot is approximately 2 inches and the heel approximately 4 inches from the deck at a cadence of quick time. At the same time, swing your arms naturally as in marching.

2. When Marching at Quick Time
   a. On the command “MARCH,” take one more 30-inch step as if coming to a halt.
   b. Bring your heels together. Begin marking time without loss of cadence with the opposite foot.

3. To Resume the March at Quick Time, The Command is “Forward, MARCH”
   a. On the command “MARCH,” take one more step in place.
   b. Step off with a 30-inch step.

4. When Marching at Double Time in Place
   a. a. On the command “MARCH,” take one more step in place at double time.
   b. b. Commence marking time.

2205. DOUBLE TIME IN PLACE. The purpose of double time in place is to march in place at double time cadence. It may be executed when halted at attention, marking time, or marching forward at double time. The command is “In Place Double Time, MARCH.”

1. When Halted
   a. On the command “In Place Double Time,” shift your weight to your right leg without noticeable movement.
b. On the command “MARCH,” raise your arms for double time. Starting with the left foot, alternating and in place, raise your feet 6 inches above the deck at 180 steps per minute.

2. **When Marching at Double Time**

   a. a. After “MARCH,” take two more double time steps.
   b. b. Bring your feet together and begin double timing in place without loss of cadence.

3. **The Command “Double Time, MARCH” Resumes the March at Double Time**

   a. At “MARCH,” take two more steps in place.
   b. Step off with 180, 36-inch steps per minute.

4. **When Marking Time**

   a. On the command “MARCH,” take one more step in mark time.
   b. Commence marching at double time in place.

2206. **HALF STEP.** The purpose of half step is to march forward at quick time taking 15-inch steps. It may be executed when halted at attention or marching forward at quick time. While marching it may be given as either foot strikes the deck. The command is “**Half Step, MARCH.**”

1. **At the Halt**

   a. On the command “**Half Step,**” shift your weight to your right leg without noticeable movement.
   b. On the command “MARCH,” step off forward in quick time cadence with 15-inch steps. The balls of your feet should strike the deck before your heels. At the same time begin swinging your arms 6 inches to the front and 3 inches to the rear.

2. **Marching in Quick Time**

   a. On the command “MARCH,” take one more 30-inch step.
   b. Begin the 15-inch steps as explained above. (See paragraph 2206.1.)

3. To resume quick time from half step, the command is “**Forward, MARCH.**” It may be given as either foot strikes the deck.

   a. On “MARCH,” take one more half step.
   b. Step off at quick time.
2207. **SIDE STEP.** The purpose of side step is to move the unit a short distance to the right or left. There are no counts, however there is a cadence of 1-2.

1. The command “**Right (Left) Step, MARCH**” is given only when you are at a halt.

2. At the command “**MARCH**,” move your right foot 12 inches to the right, then place your left foot smartly beside your right. Repeat this movement at quick time. Keep your legs straight, but not stiff. Hold your arms at your sides as in the position of attention.

2208. **BACK STEP.** The purpose of back step is to march the unit backwards for a short distance.

1. The command “**Backward, MARCH**” is given only when you are at a halt.

2. At the command “**MARCH**,” step off to the rear with your left foot and take 15-inch steps at quick time. At the same time swing your arms 6 inches to the front and 3 inches to the rear.

2209. **TO FACE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) IN MARCHING.**

1. This is an important part of the following movements: column right (left), by the right (left) flank, close, take interval, and extend. For instructional purposes, the command is “**By The Right (Left) Flank, MARCH**.”

2. From a Halt, on the Command “**MARCH**”

   a. For right flank, turn 90 degrees to the right by pivoting on the ball of the right foot and (using a cross over step) stepping of with the left foot 30 inches in the new direction of march.
   b. For left flank, turn 90 degrees to the left by pivoting on the ball of the right foot and stepping off 30 inches with the left foot in the new direction of march.

3. While marching, the command of execution is given as the foot of the desired direction of movement strikes the deck.

   a. On “**MARCH**,” without losing cadence, take one more step in the original direction.
   b. Pivot to the right (left) and step off in the new direction. If commanded and executed properly, the pivot will be on the foot away from the desired direction of movement, and the first step in the new direction will be with the other foot. The pivot and step are done together in one count. When marching to the flank the only other movement that can be given is a flanking
movement in the opposite direction that will bring the individual or unit back to the original front.

2210. **TO FACE TO THE REAR WHILE MARCHING.** The purpose of this movement is to march the unit to the rear for a short distance.

1. The command is “**To the Rear, MARCH**.” It may be executed when halted or while marching at either quick time or double time. When marching the command of execution “**MARCH**” is given when the right foot strikes the deck. When marching to the rear, the only movement that can be given is “**To the Rear, MARCH**” in order to bring the individual or unit back to its’ original front.

2. **To March to the Rear From a Halt**
   a. The command is “**To the Rear, MARCH**.”
   b. On “**MARCH**,” step forward with the left foot.
   c. Turn about to the right on the balls of both feet and immediately step out to the rear with the left foot. This is done without loss of cadence. When turning, the feet should be about 15 inches apart.

3. **When at Quick Time**
   a. On the command “**MARCH**,” take one more step.
   b. Turn about to the right on the balls of both feet and immediately step off to the rear with your left foot. This is done without loss of cadence. When turning, the feet should be about 15 inches apart.

4. **When at Double Time**
   a. On “**MARCH**,” follow the sequence of steps and actions below.

   **As this foot strikes the deck, take the following action**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RIGHT</td>
<td>“<strong>MARCH</strong>” is given.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEFT</td>
<td>36-inch step.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIGHT</td>
<td>36-inch step. Then in place double time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEFT</td>
<td>Pivot 90 degrees to the right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIGHT</td>
<td>Heels together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEFT</td>
<td>Pivot 90 degrees to the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIGHT</td>
<td>Heels together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEFT</td>
<td>36-inch step in the new direction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2211. **TO MARCH TO THE FLANK.** The purpose of this movement is to march the entire unit to the right (left) for a short distance. It may be executed when halted or while marching at either quick time or double time. The command is “**By the Right (Left) Flank, MARCH.**” When marching the command of execution is given as the foot in the direction of the movement strikes the deck.

1. **From a Halt**
   a. For right flank, turn 90 degrees to the right by pivoting on the ball of the right foot and (using a cross over step) stepping off with the left foot 30 inches in the new direction of march.
   b. For left flank, turn 90 degrees to the left by pivoting on the ball of the right foot and stepping off 30 inches with the left foot in the new direction of march.

2. **While at Quick Time**
   a. On “MARCH,” take one more step.
   b. Turn to the right (left) on the ball of the left (right) foot. At the same time, step off 30 inches in the new direction with the right (left) foot.

3. **While Double Timing**
   a. On “MARCH,” use the following sequence and actions.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>By the Left Flank</th>
<th>By the Right Flank</th>
<th>Step Action</th>
<th>Step Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEFT</td>
<td>RIGHT</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
<td>“MARCH”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEFT 36-inch step in place double timing</td>
<td>RIGHT 36-inch step in new direction</td>
<td>LEFT 36-inch step</td>
<td>RIGHT Pivot 90 degrees to the left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEFT Pivot 90 degrees to the right</td>
<td>RIGHT 36-inch step in new direction</td>
<td>RIGHT 36-inch step in new direction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2212. **TO CHANGE STEP.** The purpose of this movement is to change the cadence count without changing the rhythm of the cadence.

1. The command is “**Change Step, MARCH.**” It may be given while marching at quick or double time, marking time, or double timing in place. The command of execution is given as the right foot strikes the deck.

2. **While Marching at Quick Time or Double Time**
   a. On “MARCH,” take one more step, 30 or 36 inches, as appropriate.
   b. As your right foot comes forward to the next step, place the toe near the left heel and step out again with the left foot. This changes the cadence count, but not the rhythm.
3. **While Marking Time**
   a. On “MARCH,” lift and lower the left foot twice in succession.
   b. The second time it touches the deck, raise the right foot and continue marking time.

4. **While Double Timing in Place**
   a. On “MARCH,” hop twice on the left foot.
   b. Continue double timing in place.

2213. **TO MARCH AT EASE.** The purpose of this movement is to give personnel a rest from marching at attention or when keeping in step becomes difficult due to rough terrain.
   1. The command is “At Ease, MARCH.” It is given as either foot strikes the deck and only while marching at quick time.
   2. After “MARCH,” you are no longer required to march in cadence, but must keep interval and distance. Do not talk.

2214. **TO MARCH AT ROUTE STEP.**
   1. The command is “Route Step, MARCH.” It is commanded as either foot strikes the deck and only while marching at quick time.
   2. After “MARCH,” you are no longer required to march in cadence, but must keep interval and distance. You may talk, but in a low voice.

2215. **TO RESUME MARCHING AT QUICK TIME FROM ROUTE STEP OR AT EASE.**
   1. The command is “Squad (Unit, Company, Detail, etc.), ATTENTION.”
   2. After commanding “ATTENTION,” the unit leader will count cadence until all personnel are in step. Pick up the step as soon as possible and continue marching at attention.
   3. Commands that involve precision in execution will not be given until the command to resume marching at quick time has been given and all members of the formation have picked up the step and cadence.
COAST GUARD AUXILIARY DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

PART I: DRILL
CHAPTER 3: COLORS

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3000. PREFACE.

From the earliest times, warriors used a banner or other symbol to identify specific units and to serve as a rallying point for troops. In medieval days, the standard or banner was used to signal a general assault, which was generated by a cry of “Advance your banners.” Until comparatively recent years, the flags that identified nations usually were based on the personal or family heraldry of the reigning monarch or ruling nobleman. As autocracies faded or disappeared, dynastic colors were no longer popular and national flags, as thought of today, came into being. These national flags, such as the Union Jack of Great Britain, the Tricolor of France, and the Stars and Stripes, are relatively new to history.

3001. HISTORY.

1. Flags are almost as old as civilization itself. Imperial Egypt as well as the armies of Babylon, Chaldea, and Assyria followed the colors of their kings. The Old Testament frequently mentions banners and standards. Many flags of different designs were present in parts of the American colonies before the Revolution. When the struggle for independence united the colonies, the colonists wanted a single flag to represent the new nation. The first flag borne by the Army as a representative of the 13 colonies was the Grand Union flag. It was raised over the Continental Army at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on 2 January 1776. That flag had the familiar 13 stripes (red and white) of the present flag, but the blue square contained the Crosses of St. George and St. Andrew from the British flag.

   a. The Stars and Stripes was born on 14 June 1777, two years to the day after the birth of the Army. On that date, Congress resolved that the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white, and that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation. The arrangement of the stars on the blue field was not specified.

   (1) According to some historians, the Stars and Stripes was first raised over Fort Stanwix, New York, on 3 August 1777. In that Army version of the flag, the stars were arranged in a circle. (The Navy version had the stars arranged to form crosses similar to the British flag.)
(2) When Vermont and Kentucky joined the Union, the flag was modified so that there were 15 stars and 15 stripes. It was that flag, flying triumphantly over Fort McHenry, Maryland, on 13 and 14 September 1814, which inspired Francis Scott Key to compose the verses of “The Star Spangled Banner.” That flag was the national banner from 1795 until 1818. Thus, when it was raised over Tripoli by the Marines in 1805, it was the first United States flag to be hoisted over conquered territory in the Old World. Later, it was flown by General Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans.

(3) Realizing that adding a stripe for each new state would soon spoil the appearance of the flag, Congress passed a law in 1818 fixing the number of stripes at 13 and providing for the addition of a star in the Blue Union for each new state. The star is to be added and the new flag to become official on the Fourth of July following the admission of the new state to the Union.

(4) It was not until shortly before the Civil War that the Stars and Stripes actually became the National Color.

b. Before the Civil War, in lieu of a National Color, the US soldiers carried a blue silk color on which was embroidered the arms of the United States, and an American eagle bearing a shield on its breast, and in its talons an olive branch and arrows, signifying peace and war. After the National Color was authorized, the organizational color with the eagle became the regimental color. Because of the high casualty rate among the members of the Color party, plus the advent of modern weapons, the time-honored practice of carrying the Colors in battle was discontinued. Today, the Colors, with battle streamers attached, join their unit in formations during ceremonies to signify their presence during past battles.
3002. **THE COLOR AND COLORS.**

1. The National and organizational flags carried by Color-bearing units are called the National Color and the organizational Color. When used singularly, the term Color implies the National Color. The plural term Colors means the national and positional or organizational Colors. By regulation, the organizational Color is not authorized a Salute; however, in the past some organizations have observed the custom of saluting the organizational Color.

   a. In garrison, the Colors are normally kept at the office or headquarters of the commanding officer. They are escorted to and from the headquarters or office by the Color guard. In the field, the Colors are normally displayed from reveille to retreat in front of the commanding officer’s tent or command post. During inclement weather, they are cased and placed in the commanding officer’s office, headquarters, or tent.

   b. Individuals or units passing or being passed by uncased Colors out of doors render honors. Individuals, not part of a formation, salute six steps distance from the Colors and hold the Salute until they have passed six steps beyond the Colors. The individual in charge of a formation calls the formation to **ATTENTION** and **Present, ARMS.**

   c. The Colors may be carried in any formation in which two or more companies, honor guards, or representative elements of a command participate.

   d. Traditionally, the command sergeant major is responsible for the safeguarding, care, and display of the organizational Color. He is also responsible for the selection, training, and performance of the Color bearers and Color guards.

   e. The regulation for individual flags and distinguishing flags for general officers and other dignitaries is the same as that for organizational Colors (AR 840-10).

   f. During a review, parade, or honor guard ceremony, ordinarily only one National Color is present. The National Color is given the honor position and is carried on the marching right of positional and organizational Colors. The United States Army flag or the Army field flag (when authorized) is carried to the immediate left of the National Color. The organizational Color of the senior headquarters sponsoring the ceremony is carried to the left of the Army flag or field flag, if present. The Colors belonging to the headquarters conducting the ceremonies are positioned on line with and centered on the command. Subordinate Color-bearing organizations ordinarily carry only their organizational Colors (four steps to the rear of their staff).

   g. When the local commander wishes, or considers it more appropriate, he may authorize subordinate Color-bearing organizations to carry their National Color with their organizational Colors behind their staffs. Consideration must be given as to the number of times the spectators will be required to stand during the pass in review. Also, consideration must be given to the frequency of Salutes required by the reviewing officer.
(1) Another method in which subordinate Color-bearing units may carry their Colors is to have them participate in a massed Colors formation. Because of many complications caused by massed Colors, units should prescribe a local SOP governing the desired procedures.

(2) Examples of complications include: organizational Colors lose their identity, order of precedence, resizing of Color guards and bearers, uniformity when the first rank consists of five men rather than four, and presenting a good appearance when returning to the formation after being brought forward while keeping the National Color on the marching right.

h. When Colors are participating in a ceremony they will be received and dismissed as described in paragraphs 2005 and 2007.

3003. Salutes.

1. The National Color renders no Salute (dip). An exception to this rule is followed by naval vessels when, upon receiving a Salute of this type from a vessel registered by a nation formally recognized by the United States, the compliment must be returned.

a. The organizational Color salutes (dips) in all military ceremonies while the National Anthem, “To the Color,” or a foreign national anthem is being played, and when rendering honors to the organizational commander or an individual of higher grade including foreign dignitaries of higher grade, but in no other case. The United States Coast Guard Auxiliary flag is considered to be an organizational Color and, as such, is also dipped while the National Anthem, “To the Color,” or a foreign national anthem is being played, and when rendering honors to the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, his direct representative, or an individual of equivalent or higher grade, but in no other case.

b. When marching, organizational Colors salute when six steps from the person entitled to the Salute. They are returned to the Carry position when six steps beyond the person.
1. The Color Guard consists of two (three) auxiliarists and two specialist auxiliarist. It is an honor to be selected as a member of the Color Guard. The senior (Color) member carries the National Color and commands the Color Guard. He gives the necessary commands for the movements and for rendering honors.

   a. When flotillas or divisions carry their organizational Colors in a ceremony as part of a larger command, the flotilla or division Color is carried four steps to the rear of the staff. A flotilla staff officer or higher grade acts as Color bearer and two experienced specialists or members, selected by the commanding officer, act as members of the Color Guard.

   b. The Color Guard is formed and Marched in one rank at Close Interval, the bearers in the center. They do not execute Rear March or About Face. The Color Guard marches at Right Shoulder Arms and executes Facing movements by wheeling to the right or left. The command for a Facing movement is Right (Left) Wheel, MARCH. To execute a Wheeling movement, the guard nearest the direction of turn serves as the pivot point and executes the movement by marching in place and simultaneously turning in the new direction. Other members shorten their steps and turn in an arc keeping abreast of each other to maintain alignment. When the movement has been completed, each member automatically marches in place until the command HALT or Forward, MARCH is given.

   c. When passing in review, the Color Guard executes Eyes Right at the prescribed saluting distance on the command of the Color sergeant. The commands are Eyes, RIGHT and Ready, FRONT. The organizational color salutes at the command RIGHT, and resumes the Carry at the command FRONT. The guard on the right flank of the Color Guard does not execute Eyes Right.

2. During ceremonies, the Color Guard remains at Right Shoulder Arms except when executing Present Arms (as specified in subparagraph f).

   a. When not participating in a ceremony and a situation occurs that warrants a Salute by the organizational Color, the Color sergeant commands Color, SALUTÉ. The return to the Carry is made at the command Carry, COLOR.

   b. When in formation with the Color company, and not during a ceremony, the Color bearers execute At Ease and Rest, keeping the staffs of the Colors vertical. The Color Guard executes Right Shoulder Arms, Order Arms, and Present Arms with the Color company. During ceremonies when the Colors are not forward and remarks are to be made, the Color Guards and Color bearers execute Order Arms and Parade Rest on command of the Color company commander. During any ceremony when the units are At Ease, the Color Guard and Color bearers are at Parade Rest.
c. The uniform for Color Guards should be the same as prescribed for participating troops.

3005. RECEIVING OR DISMISSING THE COLORS BY THE COLOR GUARD.

1. The Color Guard uses the following procedures when receiving or dismissing the Colors.

a. When receiving uncased Colors on display in the commander’s office, the Color Guard is positioned in a single rank facing the Colors. The Color sergeant commands Present, ARMS and Order, ARMS. On completion of Order Arms, the Color bearers (without command) secure the Colors. The Color guard files outside (guard, National Color, organizational Color, guard) and re-forms in a line formation. The Color Guards execute Right Shoulder Arms and the Color bearers assume the Carry Position.

b. To dismiss the Colors, the procedures are basically the same except that the Colors are placed back in their stands before executing Present Arms.

3006. CASING AND UNCASING THE COLORS.

1. Use the following procedures to case and uncase the Colors.

a. The Color Guard forms in a line formation with the cased Colors at the Carry Position (Order Position when indoors). The command sergeant major (or his direct representative) positions himself six steps in front of and centered on the formation. He then commands Sling, ARMS.

   (1) The Color Guards immediately adjust their slings and assume Sling Arms. The command sergeant major commands POST. The Color Guards face to the Half Left (Right) in marching, take four steps, halt, and execute About Face.

   (2) The command sergeant major then directs UNCASE THE COLORS. The Color bearers lower the Colors (same as Present Guidon). The two guards move forward and untie and uncase the Colors. The Color bearers unfurl and immediately return the Colors to the Carry (Order) Position. While the Colors are being unfurled, the guards fold the cases and secure them in their left hand.

   (3) When the Colors are in the Carry Position, the command sergeant major commands Present, ARMS. The command sergeant major, Color Guards, and the organizational Color salute.

   (4) The command sergeant major commands Order, ARMS, and then commands POST. On the command of execution POST, the Color guards place the folded canvas cases inside the cartridge belts (center rear) of the Color bearers. The Color Guards assume their original positions, adjust their slings, and return to Right Shoulder Arms.
(5) If the command sergeant major or his representative is not present, the senior Color sergeant gives the necessary commands.

b. To case the Colors, the procedures are basically the same except Present Arms is given before the Colors are lowered.

c. When casing or uncasing the Colors with the command present, the commander directs **UNCASE (CASE) THE COLORS.** The command sergeant major and Color Guards execute the movement (as previously stated) except that they execute Present Arms and Order Arms with the Color company. When the Colors are uncased and returned to the Carry Position, the commander directs **BRING YOUR UNITS TO PRESENT ARMS.** After the units have executed this directive, he then directs **BRING YOUR UNITS TO ORDER ARMS.**

d. If the Colors are to be cased or uncased during the receiving or dismissing by the Color company, the Color Guards execute Present Arms and Order Arms on command of the company commander.

e. The command sergeant major uncases the organizational Color when it is displayed by itself. He may also assist the Color Guards when uncasing more than two Colors.

3007. RECEIVING OR DISMISSING THE COLORS BY COLOR COMPANY.

1. The designated Color Company receives and dismisses the Colors as follows:

   a. The Color company should receive the Colors before it forms with the flotilla.
   b. The Color company forms at Attention with the commander facing to the front as the Colors near the Color company.
   c. The Color Guard, guided by the senior member, approaches from the front and halts 10 steps from the company commander.
   d. The company commander then faces about and commands **Present, ARMS,** faces the Colors and salutes. He terminates his Salute, faces about, and commands **Order, ARMS.**
   e. The specialists of the Color Guard execute Present Arms and return to Right Shoulder Arms on the commands of the company commander (Present Arms and Order Arms).
   
   f. The senior member then marches the Color Guard to its position within the company formation. If the company is in column formation, the Color Guard forms at the rear of the company. When the company is in line or mass formation, the Color Guard forms at the left of the company. The Color company may join the flotilla before the flotilla forms at the ceremony site or join with the flotilla at the ceremony site. When the Color company joins the flotilla, the senior Color member marches the Color Guard to its appropriate post in the flotilla formation.
   g. The Color Guard is dismissed at the conclusion of the ceremony. This can occur in the vicinity of the ceremony site, in the Color company area, or at the flotilla gathering spot. At the designated area, the senior member marches and
halts the Color guard 10 steps in front of and facing the commander of the
Color company. The actions for dismissing the Colors are the same as
receiving the Colors. After being dismissed, the Color Guard marches to the
office, headquarters, or stand of the commanding officer.

h. The Colors are received and dismissed from organizations smaller than a
company, such as a funeral escort, in a similar manner.
i. Casing and uncasing the Colors may be scheduled in conjunction with
receiving and dismissing the Colors.

3008. POSTING AND RETIRING THE COLORS.

1. Formal assemblies conducted indoors begin with the presentation of the Colors,
referred to as posting the Colors, and end with the retirement of the Colors. The
following instructions outline the procedures for posting and retiring the Colors,
with a head table and without head table. Since indoor areas vary in size,
configuration, and intended purpose, these instructions do not apply to all
situations. Therefore, persons planning an indoor ceremony can modify these
instructions based on their specific floor plan.

a. Posting the Colors. The Color guard forms outside the entrance to the dining
area, auditorium, or meeting hall. The audience is directed to stand until the
Colors are posted. If the playing of the National Anthem (or other appropriate
music) and the invocation are scheduled, the audience will remain standing
until they are completed.

(1) When the arrangements include a head table, the Color guard enters in a
line formation, preferably, or forms in a line immediately inside the room
and moves to a position centered on and facing the head table.

(a) When the Colors arrive at the predesignated position, the Color
sergeant commands Colors, HALT, and Present, ARMS; and reports
“The colors are present.” The host acknowledges the report and
directs POST THE COLORS. The area should be arranged to allow
adequate space for the Color guard to move between the head table
and the flag stand.

(b) The Color sergeant then commands Order, ARMS; Right, FACE;
and Forward, MARCH. On the command of execution MARCH, the
Color guard marches to the rear of the head table (Figure 15-1, page
15-8).

(c) Once the Color Guard is centered on the flag stand, they mark time
and the Color sergeant commands Colors, HALT and Right, FACE.
The Color Guard should approach the flag stands from the right to
position the National Color bearer in front of the flag holder on the
right, facing the audience.

(d) The Color bearers, without command, place the colors in the stand.
(e) When the Colors are in the stand, the color sergeant commands Present, ARMS and Order, ARMS. The guards return to Right Shoulder Arms; the Color sergeant commands Left, FACE and Forward, MARCH; and the Color Guard exits the area.

(2) When a head table is not used, the Color Guard enters and moves to a predesignated position centered on and facing the audience. This may require the Color Guard to move in a column and use Facing movements. The movement must be planned so that the National Color is always on the right when in line and is leading when in column.

(a) When the Colors arrive at the predesignated position, the Color sergeant commands Colors, HALT; Left (Right), FACE; and Present, ARMS. Any scheduled music or the Pledge of Allegiance occurs at this time. The Color sergeant then commands Order, ARMS.

(b) The Color sergeant commands Right (Left), FACE and Forward, MARCH. On the command of execution MARCH, the Color guard marches to the flag stand where the actions of the Color guard are the same as previously described.

b. Retiring the Colors. The audience is directed to stand for the retiring of the Colors.

(1) When a head table is used, the Color sergeant moves the Color Guard to the head table.

(a) The Color senior member commands Color Guard, HALT; Present, ARMS, and reports to the host, “Sir, request permission to retire the colors.” The host acknowledges the report and directs RETIRE THE COLORS.

(b) The Color senior member commands Order, ARMS; Right, FACE; Forward, MARCH; and moves the Color guard until they are centered on the flag stand where they mark time.

(c) The Color senior member commands Color Guard, HALT; Right, FACE; Present, ARMS; and Order, ARMS. Upon completion of Order Arms the color bearers, without command, retrieve the colors and assume the Carry Position.

(d) The Color senior member commands Left, FACE and Forward, MARCH. The Color Guard exits the area.

(2) When the head table is not used, the Color guard moves directly to the flag stands where the Colors are retrieved. The Color guard exits as previously described.
Figure 3-1 -- Posting and Retiring the Colors.
3009. MOVEMENT OF THREE-MAN COLOR GUARD TO THE REAR.

1. To face a three-man Color Guard to the rear, the command is **Colors Reverse, MARCH**, and each man simultaneously executes the following movements:

   a. Number 1 faces left while marking time, takes two steps forward, and faces to the left while marking time.
   b. Number 2 takes one full step forward, executes About Face while marking time, and takes one full step in the new direction, marking time.
   c. Number 3 takes one full step and two half steps forward, faces to the right while marking time, takes two full steps, faces to the right in marching, takes two full steps, and marks time.
   d. When all are abreast of each other, they step off together or halt, as commanded (Figure 4-2).

![Figure 3-2 – Movement of Three-Man Color Guard to the Rear](image-url)
3010. MOVEMENT OF FOUR-MAN COLOR GUARD TO THE REAR.

1. To face a four-man Color Guard to the rear, the command is Colors reverse, MARCH. At the command MARCH, each man simultaneously executes the following movements:

   a. 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.
   b. Number 2 faces to the left in marching and faces to the left while marking time.
   c. 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.
   d. 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 one step forward in the new direction.
   e. Numbers 2, 3, and 4 mark time after completing their movements until all men are abreast, then step off together or halt, as the situation dictates (Figure 3-3, page 3-10).

NOTE: This command may be given while marching, in which case the commands are given when the left foot strikes the marching surface.
NOTE: Left About may be used in lieu of Colors Reverse. The command for this movement is **Left About, MARCH**. The Color sergeant is the pivot man for the movement. On the command of execution, the Color sergeant marches in place and turns to the left. Other members shorten their step and turn in an arc keeping abreast of each other and maintaining alignment. When the movement has been completed, each man marches in place until the command **HALT** or **Forward, MARCH** is given. This movement may be executed from the **HALT** or while marching.
3011. **MOVEMENT OF FIVE-MAN COLOR GUARD TO THE REAR.**

1. To face a five-man Color Guard to the rear, the command is **Colors Reverse, MARCH.**

2. At the command **MARCH**, each man simultaneously executes the following movements:

   a. Number 1 takes four steps forward, faces to the left in marching, takes four full steps forward, faces to the left in marching, takes four full steps in the new direction, and marks time.
   
   b. Number 2 faces left while marking time, takes two steps forward, and faces to the left while marking time.
   
   c. Number 3 takes one full step forward, executes about face while marking time, takes one full step in the new direction, and marks time.
   
   d. Number 4 takes one full step and two half steps, faces to the right while marching, takes two full steps, faces to the right in marching, takes two full steps, and marks time.
   
   e. Number 5 takes three full steps forward, faces to the right in marching, takes four full steps forward, faces to the right in marching, takes three full steps forward, and marks time.
   
   f. Numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5 mark time after completing their movements.
   
   g. When all men are abreast of each other, they step off together or halt, as the situation dictates (Figure 3-4).

![Figure 3-4—Movement of Five-Man Color Guard to the Rear](image-url)
NOTE: Left About may be used in lieu of Colors Reverse. The command for this movement is **Left about, MARCH**. The Color sergeant is the pivot man for the movement. On the command of execution, the Color sergeant marches in place and turns to the left. Other members shorten their step and turn in an arc keeping abreast of each other and maintaining alignment. When the movement has been completed, each man marches in place until the command **HALT** or **Forward, MARCH** is given. This movement may be executed from the **HALT** or while marching.

3012. **MOVEMENT OF SIX-MAN COLOR GUARD TO THE REAR.**

1. To face a six-man Color Guard to the rear, the command is **Colors Reverse, MARCH**. At the command **MARCH**, each man simultaneously executes the following movements:

   a. Number 1 takes five steps forward, faces to the left in marching, takes six full steps forward, faces to the left in marching, takes five full steps in the new direction, and marks time.

   b. Number 2 faces left while marking time, takes three full steps forward, and faces to the left in the new direction, while marking time.

   c. Number 3 takes two full steps forward, faces to the left while marching, takes two steps forward, faces to the left while marching, takes two full steps in the new direction, and marks time.

   d. Number 4 takes one full step forward, faces to the right while marching, takes two half steps forward, faces to the right in marching, takes one full step in the new direction, and marks time.

   e. Number 5 takes three full steps forward, faces to the right in marching, takes three full steps forward, faces to the right in marching, takes three full steps in the new direction, and marks time.

   f. Number 6 takes four full steps forward, faces to the right in marching, takes six full steps forward, faces to the right in marching, takes four full steps in the new direction, and marks time.

   g. Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 mark time after completing their movement.

   h. When all men are abreast of each other, they step off together or halt, as the situation dictates (Figure 3-5).
3013. POSITION OF THE COLORS AT THE ORDER.

1. At the Order, rest the ferrule of the staff on the marching surface touching the outside of the right footgear opposite the ball of the right foot. Hold the staff in the right hand with the back of the hand facing outward and the fingers wrapped around the staff. Rest the staff against the hollow of the shoulder (Figure 3-6).
3014. **POSITION OF THE COLORS AT THE CARRY.**

1. At the Carry, rest the ferrule of the staff in the socket of the sling. The socket is below the waist and adjusted to ensure that the finials of all Colors are of equal height (Figure 3-7). Grasp the staff with the right hand (even with the mouth) and incline it slightly to the front with the left hand securing the ferrule in the socket. The left hand may be positioned immediately below the right hand to more firmly secure the Colors on windy days.

![Figure 3-7a -- Position of the Colors at the Carry](image1)

![Figure 3-7b -- Detail of Hand Position](image2)

3015. **POSITION OF THE COLORS AT PARADE REST.**

1. Parade Rest with the Colors is executed with staffs vertical (Figure 3-8). The Order and Parade Rest are executed with the Color company except during ceremonies when the Colors remain at the Carry Position.

![Figure 3-8— Position of the Colors at Parade Rest](image3)
COAST GUARD AUXILIARY DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

PART I: DRILL
CHAPTER 4: MANUAL OF ARMS WITH THE M14 OR SPRINGFIELD 1903 (VINTAGE) RIFLE

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4000. GENERAL. This Chapter covers the manual of arms movements for the M14 or Springfield 1903 (Vintage) rifle with both the parade and loosened sling, and the M14 or Springfield 1903 (Vintage) with the M204 grenade launcher attached. Whenever executing any manual of arms movements ensure that the weapon has been cleared and that all weapons handling procedures are followed.

SECTION 1: MANUAL OF ARMS WITH A PARADE SLING

4100. GENERAL.

1. Prior to commencing the manual of arms, the magazine is removed, and the sling is drawn tight and positioned on the left (selector switch) side of the rifle. This configuration is called a parade sling and facilitates execution of the manual of arms. Figure 4-1 identifies the drill nomenclature for the M14 or Springfield 1903 (Vintage) rifle with sling.

2. All movements of the manual of arms are executed smartly and with snap.

3. On the command “FALL IN.” if armed with a rifle it will be positioned at order arms.

4. Facings, alignments, and short distance marching movements are executed from order arms. Side step, back step, 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 and step off simultaneously on the command of execution for the movement. The rifle is returned to order arms upon halting.

5. Before a command for any marching movement (other than the executions stated in paragraph 4100.4) is given to armed personnel, they are faced in the direction of march and their weapons brought to right (left) 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.
6. When at a position other than sling arms, the personnel must come to port arms for double time. When the personnel are in formation, the commander gives the appropriate commands.

7. Generally, the M14 or Springfield 1903 (Vintage) rifle should be carried at sling arms except for ceremonies and drill periods.

4101. ORDER ARMS.

1. The basic position of the rifle manual is order arms. (See figure 4-1). It is the position assumed by an individual halted at attention with the rifle. It is assumed on the command “ATTENTION” from any of the rest positions except fall out. Order arms is also assumed on the command “FALL IN” and on the command “Order, ARMS,” from any position in the manual except inspection arms and sling arms.

2. Properly executed, the butt of the rifle rests on the deck, and the stock rests along the outer edge of the right shoe. The pistol grip is to the front and the barrel is in a near vertical position. The rifle is grasped by the right hand at the junction of the front sight assembly and the barrel. The barrel rests in the "V" formed by the thumb and forefinger. The fingers are extended and joined and placed on line with the barrel. The thumb is placed along the trouser seam and the entire right arm is behind the rifle. This may cause a slight bend to the right arm of shorter individuals. Persons, too tall to reach the junction of the barrel and front sight assembly, may slide their hand up the barrel so that their posture remains erect.

a. Front

Figure 4-1.--Order Arms.
4102. **REST POSITIONS.**

1. The purpose of rest positions with the rifle is the same as rest positions without arms. They are commanded and executed as without arms with the following exceptions and additions.

2. On the command “Parade, REST,” the left foot is moved 12 inches to the left. The rifle butt is kept against the right foot. The grasp of the right hand is moved up the barrel to just below the flash suppresser with the fingers joined and curled with the forefinger touching the thumb. The right arm is straightened directly to the front so that the muzzle points forward and up. (See figure 4-2a.) At the same time the left foot is moved, the left hand is placed behind the back just below the belt line with fingers and thumb extended and joined and the palm facing the rear. (See figure 4-2b.)

![](image)

**Figure 4-2.--Parade Rest.**

3. 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.

4103. **TRAIL ARMS**

1. The purpose of trail arms is to raise the rifle off the deck when facing, aligning or moving a short distance. It is executed in one count simultaneously with the first count of the movement commanded, and upon that movement’s command of execution. It may be executed only when halted at order arms. The rifle is returned to order arms quietly and without command upon completion of the movements.
2. For training purposes, trail arms may be executed on command. The command is “Trail, ARMS.” At the command of execution “ARMS,” the rifle is raised vertically, 4 inches off the deck. The wrist is kept straight with the thumb along the seam of the trousers. (See figure 4-3.)

3. At the command “Order, ARMS,” the rifle is quietly lowered to the position of order arms.

4104. **PORT ARMS FROM ORDER ARMS**

1. The purpose of this movement is to bring the rifle to a two-handed carry position. This is a two-count movement from order arms. It is executed when halted at order arms. The command is “Port, ARMS.”

2. At the command of execution, and for the count of one, slide the right hand up and grasp the barrel near the flash suppresser. The fingers are joined and wrapped around the barrel with the thumb wrapped around the inboard portion. Without loss of motion, raise and carry the rifle diagonally across the front of the body until the right hand is level with and slightly to the left of the face. The right wrist is on the outboard portion of the front sight assembly. The elbow is held down without strain and nearly touches the hand guard. The barrel is up and bisecting the angle formed by the neck and left shoulder. The pistol grip is to the left. The butt is in front of the right hip. At the same time, smartly grasp the handguard with your left hand, just above the slipring. The fingers are joined and grasping the rifle. The little finger is inline with the slipring with the thumb on the inboard side of the handguard. The left wrist and forearm are straight. The elbow is held in against the body. (See figure 4-3b.)

3. On the second count, release the grasp of the right hand and smartly re-grasp the small of the stock. The fingers are joined and wrapped around the small of the stock with the thumb wrapped around the inboard portion. The right wrist and forearm are straight and parallel to the deck. The elbow is held into the side and the upper arm is in line with the back. The rifle is about 4 inches from the body. (See figure 4-3c.)
MOVEMENTS FROM PORT ARMS

1. The purpose of these movements is to move the rifle from port arms to order arms, left shoulder arms, right shoulder arms and present arms.

2. Order arms is a three-count movement. It is executed only when halted at port arms. The command is “Order, ARMS.”

   a. At the command of execution, and for the count of one, the right hand is moved from the small of the stock and smartly re-grasps the barrel. The palm of the right hand is to the rear. The fingers are joined and wrapped around the barrel with the thumb wrapped around the inboard portion. The little finger is just above the bayonet stud. The right wrist is on the outboard portion of the front sight assembly. The elbow is held down without strain and nearly touches the handguard. (See figure 4-4b.)

   b. On the second count, lower the rifle initially with the left hand while changing the grasp of the right hand to the junction of the barrel and the front sight assembly as in the position of order arms. Without loss of motion, release the grasp of the left hand from the handguard and, with your right hand, carry the weapon to your right side until the butt is 4 inches from the deck. The barrel is in a vertical position and the pistol grip is to the front. At the same time guide the weapon with the left hand until the right thumb is on the trouser seam. The fingers of the left hand are extended and joined and touch the rifle near the flash suppresser. The palm of the left hand is toward the rear. The left wrist and forearm are straight and the left elbow is in against the body. (See figure 4-4c.)

   c. On the third count, return the left hand to the left side at the position of attention. At the same time, gently lower the rifle to the deck with the right hand. (See figure 4-4d.)
a. Start.

b. Count One.

c. Count Two.

d. Count Three

Figure 4-4.--Movements from Port Arms to Order Arms.

3. Left shoulder arms from port arms is a two-count movement. It may be executed while halted at attention or while marching. The command is “**Left Shoulder, ARMS.**”

   a. At the command of execution, and for the count of one, release the grasp of the left hand from the handguard and, with the right hand, carry the rifle to the left side rotating it a quarter turn counterclockwise. Place it on the left shoulder. The elbow is held down without strain. At the same time, grasp the butt of the rifle with the left hand in the same manner as for right shoulder arms. (See figure 4-5b.)
b. On the second count, move your right hand back to the right side at the position of attention. The rifle is held at a 60-degree angle from the deck. (See figure 4-5c.)

Figure 4-5.--Movements from Port Arms to Left Shoulder Arms.

4. Right shoulder arms from port arms is a three-count movement. It may be executed while halted at attention or while marching. The command is “**Right Shoulder, ARMS.**”

a. On the command of execution, and for the count of one, move the right hand from the small of the stock and grasp the butt placing the heel of the butt between the first two fingers. The heel will be visible between the index and middle fingers. (See figure 4-6b.)

b. On the second count, release the grasp of the left hand from the handguard and carry the rifle to the right side. The left hand remains in contact with the rifle in order to assist in the movement. At the same time, with the right hand, rotate the rifle a quarter turn counterclockwise and place the rifle into the right shoulder. Slide the left hand to the junction of the stock and receiver just below the charging handle. Guide the rifle into the shoulder with the left hand. The thumb and fingers are extended and joined with the palm turned toward the body. The first joint of the left forefinger touches the rear of the receiver. The left wrist and forearm are straight. The left elbow is held against the body. The grasp of the right hand is unchanged. The right wrist and forearm are straight and parallel to the deck. The elbow is held into the side with the upper arm in line with the back. (See figure 4-6c.)

c. On the third count, move your left hand back to the left side at the position of attention. The rifle is held at a 60-degree angle from the deck. (See figure 4-6d.)
a. Start.
b. Count One.
c. Count Two.
d. Count Three

Figure 4-6.--Movements from Port Arms to Right Shoulder Arms.
5. Present arms from port arms is a one-count movement. It is only executed while halted at attention. The movement may be executed without command, for a sentry on post, or at the command of “Present, ARMS.” To execute the movement the rifle is rotated clockwise with the right hand, the muzzle moves to the right, and the rifle is re-grasped above the slipring with the left hand. The sling is included in the grasp. (See figure 4-7.)

4106. RIGHT SHOULDER ARMS FROM ORDER ARMS

1. The purpose of this movement it to bring the rifle to a position on the right shoulder. This is a four-count movement from order arms. It is executed when halted at order arms. The command is “Right Shoulder, ARMS.”

2. On the command of execution, and for the count of one, grasp the barrel of the weapon with the right hand. Without loss of motion, raise and carry the rifle diagonally across the front of the body until the right hand is level with and slightly to the left of the face. The right wrist and forearm are straight. The right elbow is held down without strain. The barrel is up and bisecting the angle formed by the neck and left shoulder. At the same time, grasp the hand guard with the left hand (as in count one for port arms). (See figure 4-8b.)

3. On the second count, release the barrel with the right hand and grasp the butt placing the heel of the butt between the first two fingers. The heel will be visible between the index and middle fingers. (See figure 4-8c.)
4. On the third count, release the grasp of the left hand from the handguard and carry the rifle to the right side. The left hand remains in contact with the rifle in order to assist in the movement. At the same time, with the right hand, rotate the rifle a quarter turn counterclockwise and place the rifle into the right shoulder. Slide the left hand to the junction of the stock and receiver just below the charging handle. Guide the rifle into the shoulder with the left hand. The thumb and fingers are extended and joined with the palm turned toward the body. The first joint of the left forefinger touches the rear of the receiver. The left wrist and forearm are straight. The left elbow is held against the body. The grasp of the right hand is unchanged. The right wrist and forearm are straight and parallel to the deck. The elbow is held into the side with the upper arm in line with the back. (See figure 4-8d.)

5. On the fourth count, move your left hand back to the left side at the position of attention. The rifle is held at a 60-degree angle from the deck. (See figure 4-8e.)
4107. MOVEMENTS FROM RIGHT SHOULDER ARMS.

1. The purpose of these movements is to move the rifle from right shoulder arms to port arms, order arms, left shoulder arms or present arms.

2. Port arms from right shoulder arms is a two-count movement. It may be executed while halted at attention or when marching. The command is “Port, ARMS.”

   a. At the command of execution, and for the count of one, pull the rifle butt back quickly with the right hand so the rifle comes off the right shoulder. At the same time, with the right hand rotate the rifle a quarter turn clockwise so that the pistol grip is to the left. Allow the rifle to fall diagonally across the front of the body. Bring the left hand up and smartly grasp the handguard with the sling included in the grasp. The fingers are joined grasping the handguard. The little finger is in line with the slipring but not touching it. The thumb is on the inboard side. The left wrist and forearm are straight. The elbow is held in against the body. The barrel is up; bisecting the angle formed by your neck and left shoulder. The butt is in front of the right hip. The grasp of the right hand has not changed. The right arm is nearly extended with the elbow held against the body. (See figure 4-9b.)

   b. On the second count, release the grasp of the right hand from the butt and smartly re-grasp the small of the stock. The fingers are joined and wrapped around the small of the stock with the thumb wrapped around the inboard portion. The right wrist and forearm are straight and parallel to the deck. The elbow is held into the side and the upper arm is in line with the back. The rifle is about 4 inches from the body and now in the position of port arms. (See figure 4-9c.)

Figure 4-9.--Movements from Right Shoulder Arms to Port Arms.
3. Order arms from right shoulder arms is a four-count movement. Order arms maybe executed only when halted at attention. The command is “Order, ARMS.”

   a. At the command of execution, and for the count of one, pull the rifle butt back quickly with the right hand so the rifle comes off the right shoulder. At the same time, with the right hand rotate the rifle a quarter turn clockwise so that the pistol grip is to the left. Allow the rifle to fall diagonally across the front of the body. Bring the left hand up and smartly grasp the handguard with the sling included in the grasp. The fingers are joined grasping the handguard. The little finger is in line with the slipring but not touching it. The thumb is on the inboard side. The left wrist and forearm are straight. The elbow is held in against the body. The barrel is up bisecting the angle formed by your neck and left shoulder. The butt is in front of the right hip. The grasp of the right hand has not changed. The right arm is nearly extended with the elbow held against the body. (See figure 4-10b.)

   b. On the second count, release the grasp of the right hand from the butt and smartly re-grasp the barrel. The palm of the right hand is to the rear. The fingers are joined and wrapped around the barrel with the thumb wrapped around the inboard portion. The little finger is just above the bayonet stud and the right wrist in on the outboard portion of the front sight assembly. (See figure 4-10c.)

   c. On the third count, lower the rifle initially with the left hand while changing the grasp of the right hand to the junction of the barrel and the front sight assembly as in the position of order arms. Without loss of motion, release the grasp of the left hand from the handguard and with your right hand, carry the weapon to your right side until the butt is 4 inches from the deck. At the same time, guide the weapon with the left hand until the right thumb is on the trouser seam. The fingers of the left hand are extended and joined and touching the rifle, near the flash suppresser. The palm of the left hand is toward the rear. The wrist and forearm are straight and the left elbow is in against the body. (See figure 4-10d.)

   d. On the fourth count, return the left hand to the left side at the position of attention. At the same time, gently lower the rifle to the deck with the right hand. (See figure 4-10e.)
4. Left shoulder arms from right shoulder arms is a four-count movement. It maybe executed while halted at attention or while marching. The command is “Left Shoulder, ARMS.” The first two counts move the rifle to port arms as described in paragraph 4107.2. The second two counts carry the rifle into the left shoulder as described in paragraph 4105.4.

5. Present arms from right shoulder arms is a three-count movement. The first two counts move the weapon to port arms as described in paragraph 4107.2. For the third count rotate the weapon to present arms as described in paragraph 4105.5.

4108. LEFT SHOULDER ARMS FROM ORDER ARMS.

1. The purpose of this movement it to bring the rifle to a position on the left shoulder. This is a four-count movement from order arms. It is executed when halted at order arms. The command is “Left Shoulder, ARMS.”
2. At the command “ARMS,” the rifle is brought to port arms on the first two counts. (See figures 4-11b and c.)

3. On the third count, release the grasp of the left hand from the handguard and, with the right hand, carry the rifle to the left side rotating it a quarter turn counterclockwise. Place it on the left shoulder. The elbow is held down without strain. At the same time, grasp the butt of the rifle with the left hand in the same manner as for right shoulder arms. (See figure 4-11d.)

4. On the fourth count, move your right hand back to the right side at the position of attention. The rifle is held at a 60-degree angle from the deck. (See figure 4-11e.)

Figure 4-11.--Movements from Order Arms to Left Shoulder Arms.
4109. MOVEMENTS FROM LEFT SHOULDER ARMS.

1. The purpose of these movements is to move the rifle from left shoulder arms to port arms, order arms, right shoulder arms or present arms.

2. Port arms is a two-count movement. It is executed when halted or marching at left shoulder arms. The command is “Port, ARMS.”
   a. On the command of execution, and for the count of one, the right hand is moved up across the body and grasps the rifle at the stock below the charging handle. (See figure 4-12b.)
   b. On the second count, the grasp of the left hand is released, and the rifle is brought from the shoulder diagonally across the body with the right hand and re-grasped at the handguard just above the slipring with the left hand as in the position of port arms. (See figure 4-12c.)

3. Order arms from left shoulder arms is a five-count movement. Order arms may be executed only when halted at attention. The command is “Order, ARMS.” For the first two counts, move the rifle to port arms as described in figures 14d and e. For the last three counts, the rifle is brought to order arms as described in figures 4-12c, d, and e.

4. Right shoulder arms from left shoulder arms is a five-count movement. The movement may be executed while halted at attention or while marching; the command is “Right Shoulder, ARMS.” For the first two counts of the movement the rifle is moved to port arms. (See figure 4-12.) The next three counts move the rifle to right shoulder arms as described in paragraph 4105.4.

![Figure 4-12.-- Movements from Left Shoulder Arms to Port Arms.](image-url)
5. Present arms from left shoulder arms is a three-count movement. The movement may be executed only while halted at attention. The movement may be executed without command by a sentry on post or on the command “Present, ARMS.” The first two counts bring the rifle to port arms described in paragraph 4109.2. For the third count rotate the weapon to present arms as described in paragraph 4105.5.

4110. PRESENT ARMS FROM ORDER ARMS

1. The purpose of this movement is to render a salute to persons or colors when information or when posted as a sentry. Order arms to present arms is a two-count movement and is executed when halted at order or port arms. The command is “Present, ARMS.”

a. At the command of execution, and for the count of one, slide the right hand up and grasp the barrel near the flash suppresser. The fingers are joined and wrapped around the barrel. Without loss of motion, raise and carry the rifle to a vertical position centered on the body. The pistol grip is to the front. The wrist is on the right side of the front sight assembly. The elbow is held down without strain. At the same time, smartly grasp the rifle at the handguard with the left hand just above the slipring. The sling is included in the grasp. The fingers are joined and wrapped around the handguard. The little finger is on line with the slipring with the thumb on the inboard side of the handguard. The left wrist and forearm are straight and parallel to the deck. The elbow is held into the side with the upper arm on line with the back. (See figure 4-13b.)

b. On the second count, release the grasp of the right hand and re-grasp the small of the stock. The charging handle rests on the thumb of the right hand. The fingers are extended and joined diagonally across the small of the stock. The right wrist and forearm remain straight. The elbow is slightly bent and held against the body. The left thumb is 4 inches from the body. (see figure 4-13b.)

![Figure 4-13.-- Movements from Order Arms to Present Arms.](image)
4111. MOVEMENTS FROM PRESENT ARMS

1. The purpose of these movements is to terminate present arms and to move the rifle from present arms to order arms, port arms, and left or right shoulder arms. These movements are only executed when halted at present arms.

2. Order arms from present arms is a three-count movement. The command is “Order, ARMS.”
   a. At the command of execution, and for the count of one, release the grasp of the right hand from the small of the stock and re-grasp the barrel. The palm of the right hand is to the left. The fingers are joined and wrapped around the barrel. The little finger is just above the bayonet stud. The wrist is on the right side of the front sight assembly. The elbow is held down without strain.
   b. On the second count, lower the rifle initially with the left hand while changing the grasp of the right hand to the junction of the barrel and the front sight assembly as in the position of order arms. Without loss of motion, release the grasp of the left hand from the handguard and, with the right hand, carry the weapon to the right side until the butt is 4 inches from the deck. The barrel is in a vertical position and the pistol grip is to the front. At the same time, guide the weapon into the right side with the left hand. The fingers of the left hand are extended and joined with the thumb along the hand. The tips of the forefinger and middle finger are touching metal at a point near the flash suppresser. The palm is towards the rear. The left wrist and forearm are straight. Guide the weapon into the right side so that the thumb of the right hand will be on the trouser seam and push back on the barrel until the toe of the stock is on line with the toe of the right shoe. The entire right arm is behind the rifle. (See figure 4-14b.)
   c. On the third count, quietly lower the rifle to the deck with the right hand so that the toe of the rifle is on line with the toe of the right shoe, and the barrel is in a near vertical position; at the same time smartly and in the most direct manner return the left hand to the side as in the position of attention. The thumb of the right hand remains along the trouser seam and the right arm remains behind the rifle. (See figure 4-14c.)
3. When a member of a color guard or when posted as a sentry, port arms, left or right shoulder arms may be executed from present arms.

   a. Port arms is executed either without command or on the command of “**Port, ARMS.**” It is executed in one count by rotating the rifle counterclockwise with the right hand as the grasp of the left hand is adjusted on the handguard to that of port arms.

   b. Left shoulder arms from present arms is a three-count movement. The movement is executed without command or on the command(s) of “**Left Shoulder, ARMS;**” “**Carry, COLORS;**” or “**Shoulder, ARMS.**” The first count is to rotate the rifle to port arms as described in paragraph 4111.4a. The next two counts are to move the rifle from port arms to the left shoulder as described in paragraph 4105.4.
c. Right shoulder arms from present arms is a four-count movement. The movement is executed without command or on the command(s) of “Right Shoulder, ARMS;” “Carry, COLORS;” or “Shoulder, ARMS.” The first count is to rotate the rifle to port arms as described in paragraph 4111.4a. The next three counts are to move the rifle from port arms to the right shoulder as described in paragraph 4105.4.

4112. RIFLE SALUTE

1. The purpose of this movement is to render a salute to persons or colors when not in formation nor posted as a sentry. It is a one-count movement executed when halted at order arms, trail arms, or when halted or marching at right or left shoulder arms. The command is “Rifle, SALUTE” and to terminate the salute the command is “Ready, TWO.”

2. When at order arms, the left arm moves smartly across the body with the forearm and wrist straight, fingers extended and joined and palm down. The first joint of the forefinger touches the flash suppresser. When not in ranks, the head turns toward the person or colors saluted. On “Ready, TWO” resume the position of attention.

3. When 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.

4. At right (left) shoulder arms, the left (right) arm moves across the body, fingers extended and joined, and palm down. The first joint of the fore finger touches the rear of the receiver just below the charging handle, and the forearm is held parallel to the deck. When not in ranks, the head and eyes turn toward the person or colors saluted. On “Ready, TWO” the position of attention is resumed.
4113. AUTHORIZED MANUAL OF ARMS WITH THE M14 OR SPRINGFIELD 1903 (VINTAGE) RIFLE.

1. All of the following movements may be executed while halted. Those marked by an asterisk (*) may be executed while halted or marching forward at quick time.

2. From Order Arms to
   a. Port Arms
   b. Right Shoulder Arms
   c. Left Shoulder Arms
   d. Present Arms
   e. Inspection Arms
   f. Trail Arms
   g. Rifle Salute
   h. Rest Positions
   i. Sling Arms

3. From Port Arms to
   a. Right Shoulder Arms *
   b. Left Shoulder Arms *
   c. Order Arms
   d. Present Arms

4. From Right Shoulder Arms to
   a. Left Shoulder Arms *
   b. Port Arms *
   c. Order Arms
   d. Present Arms

5. From Left Shoulder Arms to
   a. Right Shoulder Arms *
   b. Port Arms *
   c. Order Arms
   d. Present Arms

6. From Present Arms to
   a. Order Arms
   b. Port, Left or Right Shoulder Arms (When a member of a color guard, or when posted as a sentry)