

## **Drill and Ceremonial**

### **AIM**

1. The aim of drill and ceremony is to contribute to the operational effectiveness of the unit by:
2. ensuring uniformity in marching and manoeuvring; and
3. promoting discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and the cohesion
4. Drill is the basis of all teamwork.

### **ORIGINS**

5. At one time drill provided an efficient way for units to move on the battlefield. Battle drills have existed since ancient times. The Romans are reputed to have used cadence marching for tactical formations. Although infantry supremacy and precise drills were eclipsed after the fall of the Roman Empire, and during the feudal era mounted knights ruled combat, infantry drills were resurrected in the 14th Century and slowly developed and improved thereafter. Separate drill procedures for cavalry, artillery, infantry and others (except for equipment drill) were replaced by all arms drill early in the 20th Century as the changed conditions of war gradually divorced tactics from barrack routine.
6. Drill is still used routinely to move troops in an orderly and efficient manner. It also forms the basis of the precise manoeuvres used in military displays and ceremonies.

### **TERMINOLOGY**

7. In this manual, “shall”, “will”, “is” and “are” are to be construed as imperative, and “may” as permissive.
8. The term “officer” includes all personnel holding a commissioned rank. The term “non-commissioned member” denotes personnel from the rank of private up to and including chief warrant officer.

9. A cadet WO will be the platoon commander.
10. A cadet Sgt will be the Section Commander

## **GENERAL**

11. The recruits first observe unit organization and the chain of command on the parade square. Here, the senior cadets all have their own duties and functions to perform.
12. Senior cadets ensure the respect due them by maintaining a command presence and individual drill standard of the highest order.
13. The parade ground provides an excellent opportunity for senior cadets to display initiative and gain command experience, provided they are permitted freedom of action.

## **DRILL AND PROCEDURE**

14. Drill is composed of standard postures, movements and evolutions completed in response to particular words of command; e.g., “ATTEN – TION” and “PRESENT – ARMS”. No deviations are allowed unless specifically mentioned in this manual to ensure that all units march and manoeuvre as one.
15. Procedures are the combinations of drill movements carried out for the ceremony or duty involved. Commanders may adjust procedures to suit parade circumstances and location, so long as the essential ingredients and customary sequence of traditional parades are recognized. Guidelines are provided in subsequent chapters as required.
16. Special drill sequences, using standard drill movements, may be performed during displays such as drill competitions, often to memorized routines and without the normal sequence of commands.

## **DRILL STANDARDS**

17. The hallmarks of good drill are efficiency, precision and dignity. These qualities are developed through self-discipline and practice. They lead to unit pride and cohesion.
18. Exaggerated or modified drill movements and idiosyncrasies demonstrate inefficient and undisciplined training, and a failure of the unit to focus on the purpose and use of drill in a cadet unit.
19. Cadet units which display constant competence in drill are recognized universally as highly trained, well-disciplined and professional. Drill that is well taught and executed develops individual pride, mental alertness, precision and esprit-de-corps which will assist the individual cadet to carry out orders instinctively at all times.
20. Good drill, well-rehearsed, closely supervised and precise, is an exercise in obedience and alertness. It sets the standard for the execution of any duty, both for the individual and the unit, and builds a sense of confidence between commander and subordinate that is essential to high morale.
21. The personal qualities developed on the parade ground must be maintained in all aspects of cadet life. Commanders must insist on the same high standards both on and off parade. The systematic correction of minor errors strengthens these characteristics and improves both individual and unit standards.

## **INSTRUCTION TECHNIQUE**

22. The instructor must continually work to improve the standard of instruction. The techniques in this article shall be adhered to, thus ensuring the success of the drill instruction.
23. Since example is imitated, the instructor's appearance and bearing must be of the highest standard. When conducting drill instruction, the instructor shall stand at attention unless it is necessary to demonstrate or to check an individual. The instructor shall execute all movements correctly and smartly.

24. Demonstrations shall be planned so that the squad can see the position or movement. All demonstration shall be correct. Excessive demonstration is a common fault and shall be avoided.
25. Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.
26. The instructor shall develop and use a vocabulary of short, concise words to impress on the squad that the movement must be performed smartly. For example, the words “crack”, “drive”, “seize” and “grasp” suggest the degree of smartness required. Profanity or personal sarcasm shall never be used.
27. An instructor shall not strike or push members of the squad. This does not preclude the instructor, without being offensive, from assisting in the correction of a squad member’s position.
28. Short rest periods shall be given during drill instruction by standing the squad easy. During these rest periods, the squad may be questioned on subjects previously taught. The squad shall not be kept in any one position long enough to produce strain and fatigue. Periods of drill at the halt shall be interspersed with movements on the march, at appropriate intervals to keep the squad alert, exercise the muscles, and, as a result, produce a high standard of drill.
29. The instructor shall select the most effective squad formation for the lesson being taught. A squad may be in a single rank, hollow square or semi-circle for elementary drill instruction.
30. Faults made by an instructor and noted by a superior shall be corrected as soon as possible. The instructor shall not be corrected within earshot or sight of the squad.

## **CONDUCT OF A DRILL LESSON**

31. Before commencing the lesson, the instructor shall:
  - a. review any appropriate previous lesson
  - b. order the squad into a suitable formation, e.g., hollow square;
  - c. state the movement to be taught and the reason for learning;
  - d. state the requirement of the performance check or standard.

32. The lesson shall be taught in the following stages:

a. Stage 1: Demonstration and Walk-Through.

(1) Demonstrate the complete movement, calling out the time.

(2) Demonstrate the first part of the movement.

(3) Explain how the first part of the movement is done.

(4) Give the squad the opportunity to ask questions.

(5) Practice the squad on the first movement (collectively, individually, and collectively).

(6) Teach the second and each subsequent movement following the sequence described above.

(7) Give two complete and final demonstrations.

b. Stage 2: Practice the Complete Movement.

(1) Practice the complete movement, with the instructor calling the time.

(2) Practice the complete movement, with the squad calling the time.

(3) Practice the complete movement, with the squad judging the time.

33. Conduct the test.

34. The lesson shall be summarized as follows:

a. restate the movement taught and the reason for learning;

b. state the level of achievement; and

c. state the next lesson.

## **WORDS OF COMMAND**

35. Good drill depends on properly delivered words of command. They are to be pronounced clearly and distinctly, with confidence and determination, since they convey an order which is to be promptly obeyed.

36. Words of command are divided into:

a. cautionary commands; and

b. executive commands.

37. The cautionary command warns of the movement to be performed and shall be given first. The cautionary command may include additional instructions such as “ADVANCE”, “RETIRE”, etc. The executive command serves as the signal for the movement to be carried out. Throughout this manual, words of command are printed in capital letters. A dash separates the cautionary from the executive portion of the command, e.g., RIGHT IN – CLINE.
38. As a guide, the cautionary command should be drawn out over at least two paces of quick time and the interval between the cautionary and executive commands should be two paces. The pause will be as consistent as possible.
39. AS YOU WERE shall only be ordered when another word of command cannot be used to have a squad adopt a previous position or to cancel an incorrect order before it has been completed.
40. The following are examples of correct words of command:
- a. SQUAD, MOVE TO THE RIGHT IN THREES, RIGHT – TURN, BY THE LEFT, QUICK – MARCH;
  - b. PLATOON, GENERAL SALUTE, PRESENT – ARMS;
  - c. NO. 1 PLATOON, AT THE HALT, ON THE LEFT, FORM PLA – TOON;
  - d. COMPANY, ON THE LEFT, INTO CLOSE COLUMN, FORM PLA – TOONS; and
  - e. BATTALION, MOVE TO THE RIGHT IN COLUMN OF ROUTE, RIGHT – TURN.
41. Troops fall in on parade in line, with their front rank remaining the same until dismissed. The cautionary commands ADVANCE and RETIRE indicate a turn or movement in the direction of the front or rear rank thus:
- a. SQUAD RETIRE, RIGHT – TURN, for a squad halted or moving to the right in threes and required to turn to the right;
  - b. SQUAD ADVANCE, RIGHT – TURN, for a squad halted or moving to the left in threes and required to turn to the right;
  - c. SQUAD RETIRE, ABOUT – TURN, for a squad advancing and required to turn about; and
  - d. SQUAD, MOVE TO THE LEFT, RIGHT – TURN, for a squad retiring and required to turn to the left flank.

42. SQUAD ADVANCE (RETIRE) is used whenever turning into line. After every turn, the directing flank is given BY THE LEFT (RIGHT).
43. Light infantry (less Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, which drills as a line regiment) and rifle regiments, which maintain traditions of special agility and alertness on the battlefield, may use combined orders when addressing only their own troops or like units; e.g., SQUAD WILL TURN AND MOVE TO THE RIGHT IN THREES. AT THE SHOULDER, QUICK – MARCH. The squad will carry out each order in sequence.

## **STANDARD PAUSE**

44. The standard pause between each drill movement is two beats of quick time.
45. In the early stages of training, the squad shall call out the time when executing drill movements.
46. To warn the squad that the time is to be called out, the instructor will precede the command for the movement with the cautionary command CALLING OUT THE TIME. For example, on the command CALLING OUT THE TIME, RIGHT –TURN, the squad:
- executes the first movement of the turn on the executive order and simultaneously calls out "One";
  - after completing the first movement, calls "Two", "Three" while observing the standard pause; and
  - when executing the final movement, calls out "One".
47. After completing a movement on the march, a recruit squad shall call the step for three paces; e.g., on quick march, "Left-Right-Left".

## **MECHANICAL TRAINING AIDS**

48. A drum may be used to sharpen the execution of foot drill and rifle exercises at the halt, to beat the time for troops who are learning to judge correct timings and to beat the cadence.

49. A metronome is an instrument that emits an audible sound and can be adjusted to indicate the cadence for various movements. It may be used by the instructor to establish and maintain the correct cadence. It is especially useful when used in conjunction with the drum. The accuracy of the metronome should be checked frequently with a watch.
50. A pace stick is used by a drill instructor or monitor to measure distance, interval and length of pace on the march.

## **INSPECTION**

51. Inspections shall be carried out at the open order.
52. Ranks shall be dressed after completing the move to open order and before the inspection. They may also be dressed after moving to close order.
53. The inspecting officer or NCO will normally inspect the front and rear of each rank, commencing at the right flank of the front rank and proceeding in an anti-clockwise direction around each rank in turn. A supernumerary rank should normally not be inspected.
54. If a band is in attendance it may be inspected, though this is not usual unless it is an integral part of the unit on parade.
55. Ranks are inspected in the position of attention. Ranks not under inspection at the time may be ordered to stand at ease. Similarly, during the inspection of one unit or sub-unit, other units or sub-units not under inspection at the time may be ordered to stand at ease.
56. During an inspection, an individual ordered to adjust clothing or equipment shall do so immediately, maintaining position within the ranks. After the adjustment is finished, the position of attention will be resumed.
57. The inspection of an individual shall commence at the head and work down to the feet to ascertain that the service member:
  - a. is properly equipped for the parade, with clothing and equipment clean and in good repair;



- b. is properly dressed, with all clothing, badges, ribbons, etc., worn correctly; and
- c. has high standards of personal hygiene and grooming, e.g., hair at correct length, shaved and washed.

## FUNDAMENTALS OF FOOT DRILL

58. The individual who consistently maintains perfect balance on the completion of movements demonstrates:
- a. quick reflexes
  - b. steadiness;
  - c. physical control of the body;
  - d. mental alertness; and
  - e. mastery of the basic skills.
59. Constant checking during all phases of training must be stressed to ensure the individual's attention to proper bearing.

## BASIC SKILLS

60. The basic movements of foot drill are performed as follows:
- a. **“Bend the \_\_ knee.”** One leg is kept braced with the foot firm and flat on the ground by applying pressure to the toe and the ball of the foot. The opposite knee is bent to the front of the body so that the toes hang directly below at a natural angle. The foot is raised 15 cm clear of the ground in quick time and during movements at the halt; the thigh is raised parallel to the ground for all movements executed in slow time.
  - b. **“Straighten the \_\_ leg.”** The leg is straightened to the ground by forcing the toe down so that the impact is taken on the ball of the foot.
  - c. **“Shoot the \_\_ foot forward.”** One leg is kept braced with the foot on the ground. The other foot is shot forward with the knee braced, ready to carry the weight of the body forward.
  - d. **“Shift the weight to the \_\_.”** Body weight is shifted by transferring the weight onto the ball of the foot being straightened to the ground and the balance is maintained by placing the foot flat and firm.
  - e. The phrase “Place the foot flat on the ground” means place the foot naturally on the ground without slapping or exaggeration.