One of the cornerstones of Marine Corps customs, courtesies and traditions is our execution of close order drill and ceremonies. These traditions are perpetuated from one generation to the next through constant use and practice. The “esprit de corps” of every Marine 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 our Corps 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 Marines who will take their place among the ranks our Corps.

The object of close order drill is to teach Marines 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 troop leading abilities in our subordinate leaders.

Ceremonial duties are written deep into our history as a Corps. It is no coincidence that among the units famous for ceremonial prowess and spit-and-polish are also to be found some of the worlds most redoubtable fighting formations. The hallmark of the world’s fighting organizations, the Roman legions, the Spartans, the Foreign Legion, the British Brigade of Guards and many others is that they are as good on parade as they are in the field or in the attack. While we no longer use drill and formations to align the ranks as was done for the phalanxes of Rome or the squares of Waterloo, drill and ceremony is still the foundation of instilling and developing discipline in any size unit and the individual.

The Marine Corps has long enjoyed a worldwide reputation for sharp appearance and soldierly performance of duties. Our reputation as a Corps is built upon the legacy of those that came before us and puts us on par with the finest military organizations in the world’s history. This reputation has been enhanced by continually demonstrating that our execution of peacetime functions is excelled only by our performance in battle.

The special distinction that the Marine Corps has today in regards to drill and ceremonies is best exemplified by the saying “First on foot, and right on the line.” This privilege bestowed on the Corps by the Secretary of the Navy on 9 August 1876, gives Marines the place of honor in any Naval formation.
Today we continue the tradition of excellence associated with drill. Beginning with OCS and recruit training we continue to use close order drill as the foundation for developing discipline and esprit de corps. This process is the first step that transforms the civilian into a Marine and then develops the teamwork and unit cohesion. This process then continues in the operating forces through the proper execution of drill and ceremonies to maintain the same level of discipline and esprit de corps found at entry-level training.

This Manual has been the work of many dedicated Marines, past and present. The members of the current drill committee owe all those who have contributed to this collaborative effort a debt of gratitude. Because of this the members of the drill committee in reviewing and updating this Manual have attempted to remain true to this heritage and the traditions of our Corps. This is the first drill manual of the 21st century and we have attempted to provide for the needs of a modern Marine Corps while remaining faithful to the traditions of our past. Extensive research was done to ensure historical accuracy for terms and procedures. Changes were made only to standardize usage and in some cases ensure compliance with other Marine Corps directives. Finally, the intent was to produce a manual that would be easy to use.
PART I: DRILL

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO DRILL

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1. The Marine Corps Drill and Ceremonies Manual is designed to provide uniformity and standardization for all Marine Corps organizations. This Manual prescribes procedures for all close order drill and military ceremonial evolutions. Commanders will only deviate from prescribed procedures when expressly authorized for specific provisions of this Manual. The use of ceremonial drill movements authorized for Marine Barracks, Washington DC are not authorized for any other Marine Corps organization.

2. Online Access. In addition to the information found in this Manual, organizations and individuals may access the Marine Corps Drill web site by linking from Marine LINK at http://www.usmc.mil/. This web site not only contains an electronic version of this Manual but also sample LOIs for 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 officers and noncommissioned officers through the exercise of command, by the giving of proper commands, and by the control of drilling troops.
   e. Give troops an opportunity to handle individual weapons.

4. Purpose of Formations
   a. To build unit cohesion and esprit de corps by recognizing Marines 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 Marine.
   d. To keep the individual Marine 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 Marine.
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 platoon 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.)

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Figure 1-1a.--Center (Odd Number of Elements), Depth, and Front.
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 platoon is in column when members of each squad are one behind the other with the squads abreast of each other.

9. **Commander of Troops (COT).** The COT is the senior officer taking part in the ceremony. If an enlisted ceremony the COT 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 troops 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. Platoon 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 troop 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, platoon, 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 troops or vehicles one behind the other.

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 1-3.-Interval and Rank.](image)

22. **Left (Right).** Extreme left (right) element or edge of a body of troops.

23. **Line.** A formation in which the elements are side by side or abreast of each other. A section or platoon 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 Troops.** The line on which troops 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 lies on 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 troops 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. Swords are considered rigged when attached to the frog (noncommissioned officers) or sword sling (commissioned officer). A Marine 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 1-4.)

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, platoon sergeant, platoon 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 1-5.)
Figure 1-4.--Strong Grip on the Staff.

Figure 1-5.--“V” Grip on the Staff.
1002. **INSTRUCTING DRILL**

1. Training personnel in drill is an important duty. From the beginning of their career, officers and noncommissioned 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.

5. When the instructor corrects a movement, the individual or unit should immediately be required to repeat the movement properly.

6. Before a drill period, an instructor should thoroughly study the movements to be executed.

7. Instructors may place themselves wherever they can best control the troops, make corrections, and ensure proper performance.

8. The instructor briefly explains and demonstrates each new movement prior to its execution by the troops. The troops should take proper positions unassisted. Each position or movement must be thoroughly understood before another is attempted.

9. 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,” “Platoon,” “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 platoon 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 troops.

   a. For company formations or larger, when commanding marching troops 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 platoons 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 troops, adjutant, etc., may be clearly heard by all hands or the commander of troops and adjutant, give combined commands and subordinate unit commanders cause their units to execute the command independently. (e.g., when the regimental commander gives the combined command to "PORT ARMS" subordinate battalion commanders would give the command of "Port, ARMS" so that their battalion would execute the command as an independent unit of the regiment.)

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 "Battalion" or "Company," as preparatory commands are "ATTENTION" and "HALT." Such commands shall have no further designation added (e.g., "First Battalion, ATTENTION" or "Company C, 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 1-6a). 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 troops. 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., “BaaTAL ion,” “PlaaTOON,” “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 “Officers, Center, MARCH.” On the preparatory command of “OffiCERS” those armed with swords go to the carry, on the preparatory command of “CennnTER” the officer’s step and/or face)

(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, troops 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.

Figure 1-6.--Correct Position for Giving Commands.
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, troops 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 platoons, the guide of the leading platoon controls direction and distance, and maintains the cadence counted by the commander. Guides of the following platoons 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. Platoons in a company and individuals in a squad are numbered from right to left in line, and from front to rear in column. Squads in a platoon are numbered from front to rear in line and from left to right in column.

6. Posts of officers, noncommissioned officers, 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.

   c. All officers or noncommissioned officers commanding armed troops will be armed. When giving commands, drilling troops, or making reports, the rifle will be carried at right shoulder arms (See figure 1-6b), the sword will be carried at the
carry sword position, and the pistol will be carried in the holster. Facing
movements by commanders of armed troops may be executed while at right shoulder
arms.

7. Whenever drill movements are executed while troops 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 platoon 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:

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ONE</td>
<td>TWO</td>
<td>THREE</td>
<td>FOUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Right,</td>
<td>(Pause)</td>
<td>FACE&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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:

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ONE</td>
<td>TWO</td>
<td>THREE</td>
<td>FOUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Company</td>
<td>(Platoon</td>
<td>(Company</td>
<td>Commander)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commander)</td>
<td>Commander)</td>
<td>Commander)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Right,</td>
<td>{&quot;Right&quot;}</td>
<td>FACE&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RIGHT</th>
<th>LEFT</th>
<th>RIGHT</th>
<th>LEFT</th>
<th>RIGHT</th>
<th>LEFT</th>
<th>WHEN GIVEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Squad, (Step) HALT”</td>
<td>From column or flank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Platoon, (Step) HALT”</td>
<td>From column or flank</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Com pa ney (Step) HALT”</td>
<td>From column or flank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Right Turn, (Step) MARCH”</td>
<td>While marching in company mass the color guard or staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Left Turn, (Step) MARCH”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Counter March, (Step) MARCH”</td>
<td>For color guards.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>“Mark Time, (Step) MARCH”</td>
<td>May be given as either foot strikes the deck from line, column or oblique</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Mark Time, (Step) MARCH”</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Half Step, (Step) MARCH”</td>
<td>May be given as either foot strikes the deck from line, column or oblique</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Half Step, (Step) MARCH”</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“For ward, (Step) MARCH”</td>
<td>From mark time or half step in column or flank</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>“By the Right Flank, (Step) MARCH”</td>
<td>From column or flank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“By the Left Flank, (Step) MARCH”</td>
<td>From column or flank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Column Right, (Step) MARCH”</td>
<td>From column</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>“Column Left, (Step) MARCH”</td>
<td>From column</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Column Half Right, (Step) MARCH”</td>
<td>From column</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Column Half Left, (Step) MARCH”</td>
<td>From column</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“To the Rear, (Step) MARCH”</td>
<td>From column or flank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Right Oblique, (Step) MARCH”</td>
<td>From column</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“For ward, (Step) MARCH”</td>
<td>From right oblique</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Platoon, (Step) HALT”</td>
<td>From right oblique</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>“In Place, (Step) HALT”</td>
<td>To halt in the right oblique while marching at quick time, mark time or half step</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Resume, (Step) MARCH”</td>
<td>To resume marching in the left/right oblique from in place halt, mark time or half step</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Left Oblique, (Step) MARCH”</td>
<td>From column</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“For ward, (Step) MARCH”</td>
<td>From left oblique</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Platoon, (Step) HALT”</td>
<td>From left oblique</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“In Place, (Step) HALT”</td>
<td>To halt in the left oblique while marching at quick time, mark time or half step</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1-1.--Suggested Foot to Give Marching Commands On.
RIGHT | LEFT | RIGHT | LEFT | RIGHT | LEFT | WHEN GIVEN
---|---|---|---|---|---|---
"Close, (Step) MARCH" | | | | | | To close the interval in column marching
"Ex tend, (Step) MARCH" | | | | | | To extend the interval in column marching
"Count Cad ence, (Step) COUNT" | | | | | | From column
"De ed lay Cad ence, (Step) COUNT" | | | | | | From column

**COMMANDS FOR THE MANUAL OF ARMS WHILE MARCHING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RIGHT</th>
<th>LEFT</th>
<th>RIGHT</th>
<th>LEFT</th>
<th>WHEN GIVEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
"Port, (Step) ARMS" | | | | From left shoulder |
"Left Shoul der, (Step) ARMS" | | | | From port arms |
"Left Shoul der, (Step) ARMS" | | | | From right shoulder |
"Right Shoul der, (Step) ARMS" | | | | From left shoulder or port |
"Port, (Step) ARMS" | | | | From right shoulder |

**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 troops 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 Platoon to the Right, COMMAND." After this, all members of the platoon command, "Right, FACE" together and execute it. Another mass command example is "At Your Command, Call the Platoon to Attention, COMMAND." The troops command, "Platoon, 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 Platoon to Attention, COMMAND." TROOPS: "Platoon, ATTENTION."

   (2) INSTRUCTOR: "Forward, COMMAND." TROOPS: "Forward, MARCH."

   (3) INSTRUCTOR: "By the Right Flank, COMMAND." TROOPS: "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 troops 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.

```
“Count Cadence, COUNT”
Step       LEFT       RIGHT       LEFT       RIGHT       LEFT       RIGHT       LEFT       RIGHT
Count     One         Two         Three         Four         One         Two         Three         Four

“Delayed Cadence, COUNT”
Step       LEFT       RIGHT       LEFT       RIGHT       LEFT       RIGHT       LEFT       RIGHT
Count     One         Two         Three         Four         One
Two         Three         Four         One         Two         Three         Four
One         Two         Three         Four         (United) (States) (Marine) (Corps)
```

1008. ADVANCED DRILL PROCEDURES

1. Cadence Drill (Speed Drill). Cadence drill is an advanced form of drill. It is used only with Marines who have learned basic drill as prescribed in this Manual. It provides variety for well-trained troops 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 platoon and smaller units. Examples of cadence drill are:

```
Count One         Two         Three         Four         One
Step       LEFT       RIGHT       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 troops who have thoroughly learned all prescribed drill and cadence drill. Additionally, it may be used as a motivating device for well-trained troops. 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 1-2.--Drill Symbols.