



CIVIL AIR PATROL
CADET PROGRAMS

CADET DRILL GUIDE

CAPP 60-36
March 2023



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The 2014 edition remains
valid. No substantive
changes have been made.

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WHY CADETS DRILL

Why has drill and ceremonies been a vital part of cadet life since 1942?

Drill is more than an orderly way of moving a group of people from point A to point B, although it is that. CAP cadets learn drill for the same reasons that soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines do. Drill is a time-tested laboratory for developing leadership skill.

DRILL HELPS THE INDIVIDUAL

- ★ You stand taller because of drill.
- ★ You develop a sense of pride about yourself and that pride translates into success in other areas of your life.
- ★ You begin to appreciate attention to detail and see how small things make a big difference.
- ★ You build self-discipline when you stand at perfect attention, motionless, gut in and chest out, silently focused on a single point on the distant horizon.
- ★ You gain self-confidence. You learn to come out of your shell when placed in front of a formation and made to call commands.
- ★ You carry yourself with that special quality called military bearing. People in everyday life begin to see you differently. Your bearing sets you apart from ordinary youth.

DRILL BUILDS THE TEAM

- ★ The group members learn to adapt their movements to match those of the team.
- ★ The group visibly comes together as a single, cohesive unit, as everyone marches in step and executes commands with precision.
- ★ The group follows a single commander. When there is no doubt as to who the leader is, the team members operate as one and pursue the same goals.
- ★ The group succeeds when each of its members performs as a team. The team members learn they are only as strong as their weakest link.

DRILL DEVELOPS LEADERS

- ★ Leaders learn to make decisions and think on their feet when calling commands. Drill instills the value of decisiveness.
- ★ Leaders learn the importance of issuing clear instructions to the team.

- ★ Leaders learn that teamwork is possible only if they first motivate the group members to excel.
- ★ Leaders learn to value their place in the chain of command. They see the chain in action at formations.
- ★ Leaders learn about the building blocks of leadership in the Cadet Program. They see airmen following orders, NCOs leading small teams, and officers leading multiple teams.

TEACHING TIP: A good 5 minute exercise for cadets - new and experienced alike - is to ask them to identify the benefits of drill and make a running list on the board.

THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF DRILL

For many reasons then, drill is good for cadets. But **the Cadet Program should be so much more than drill.**



About 15 minutes of drill per weekly meeting is about right. However, units may devote more time to drill if drill team, color guard, or honor guard becomes a special project.

Suggested

DRILL TRAINING SEQUENCE

When learning drill, start with the basic movements and then tackle the advanced. These tables show which movements are associated with the *Learn to Lead* chapters.

Cadets will need to become proficient in the movements that correspond to their achievement and chapter.



Chapter 1 In-Place Movements

Flight, ATTENTION	Present, ARMS & Order, ARMS
Parade, REST; AT EASE & REST	Eyes, RIGHT & Ready, FRONT @ the halt
Left (Right), FACE	FALL IN & FALL OUT
About, FACE	Dress Right, DRESS & Ready, FRONT
Hand, SALUTE	



Chapter 2 Forward & Flanks

Count Cadence, COUNT	Left (Right) Flank, MARCH
Mark Time, MARCH Flight, HALT Forward, MARCH	To the Rear, MARCH Left (Right) Step, MARCH & Flight, HALT
Double Time, MARCH & Quick Time, MARCH	Open Ranks, MARCH; Ready, FRONT & Close Ranks, MARCH



Chapter 3 Columns & Columns of Files

Change Step, MARCH	Column of Files
Eyes, RIGHT & Ready, FRONT (on the march)	Column of Files, Column Right (Left)
INCLINE TO THE LEFT (RIGHT) & Route Step, MARCH	Close, MARCH & Extend, MARCH (at the halt & on the march)
Column Left (Right), MARCH & Forward, MARCH	At Close Interval, Dress Right, DRESS & Ready, FRONT



Wright Brothers Award

Cumulative Review



Chapter 4 Columns & Columns of Files

Preparatory commands & commands of execution	Command the element to dress right and check its alignment
Characteristics of the command voice	Command the element to perform facing movements
Command the element to fall in	Command the element to perform flanks & march to the rear



Chapter 5 Drill of the Flight

Command the flight to fall in

Command the flight to dress right & check its alignment

Command the flight to open & close ranks

Command the flight to perform facings & other in-place movements

Command the flight to perform flanks, columns, & march to

the rear

Command the flight to perform right (left) steps

Command the flight to close & extend, at the halt & on the march

Command the flight to change step & count cadence

Command the flight to form a single file or multiple files



Chapter 6 Squadron Formations

Form the squadron in line

Align the squadron

Inspect the squadron

Dismiss the squadron



Chapter 7 Group Formations

Form the group in line

Dismiss the group

Raise & lower the flag

Reveille & retreat ceremonies

CAP change of command ceremony



Chapter 8 Wing Formations

Wing formation & review

TWO TYPES OF COMMANDS

Most commands consist of two parts. The preparatory command explains what the movement will be. The command of execution explains when the movement will be carried out.

PREPARATORY COMMAND

Right Flank,
To the Rear,
Open Ranks,
(NA)
(NA)

COMMAND OF EXECUTION

MARCH
MARCH
MARCH
AT EASE
FALL OUT

DEMO-PERF TRAINING METHOD

When teaching someone how to perform a task (how to drill, how to use a compass, how to preflight an airplane, etc.) the demonstration-performance method can be your best training tool.

One of the strengths of this training method is that you and the cadet/student get immediate feedback. You can see if the cadet knows how to perform the task and the cadet builds confidence if you're there to tell them whether they are doing it right or not.

What follows on the next page is an example of how the "demo-perf" works, as applied to drill.

TELL ➡ ➡ **SHOW** ➡ ➡ **DO** ➡ ➡ **REVIEW**

The Demo-Perf

TELL State the name of the movement and explain its purpose.

SHOW Perfectly demonstrate how the movement is performed at a normal cadence, twice. Also break the movement into segments, showing how it's performed, one step at a time. Mention any special rules or standards.

DO Have cadets try executing the movement on their own, and then as a group, by the numbers. Allow cadets to ask questions.

EXAMPLE: BY THE NUMBERS, Right, FACE

On "FACE," cadets execute count one and freeze. Flight leaders check cadets and fix any problems.

On, "Ready, TWO," cadets complete the facing. Flight leaders give feedback.

REVIEW Closely watch the cadets do the movement as a group without the numbers and at normal cadence. Give each cadet feedback. When every cadet is ready, move on to the next topic.

LEGEND OF DRILL SYMBOLS

 Cadet

 Guidon Bearer

 Flight Commander

 Element Leader

 Flight Sergeant

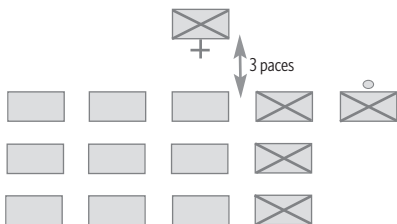
 Squadron Commander

 Guide

 First Sergeant

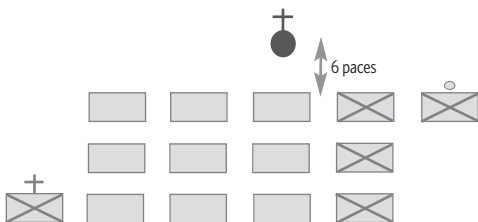
Flight in Line Formation

as it is being formed by the Flight Sergeant



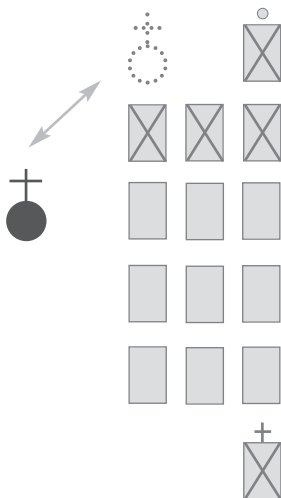
Flight in Line Formation

after receiving the Flight Sergeant's report



Flight in Column Formation

Column is the normal formation for marching.

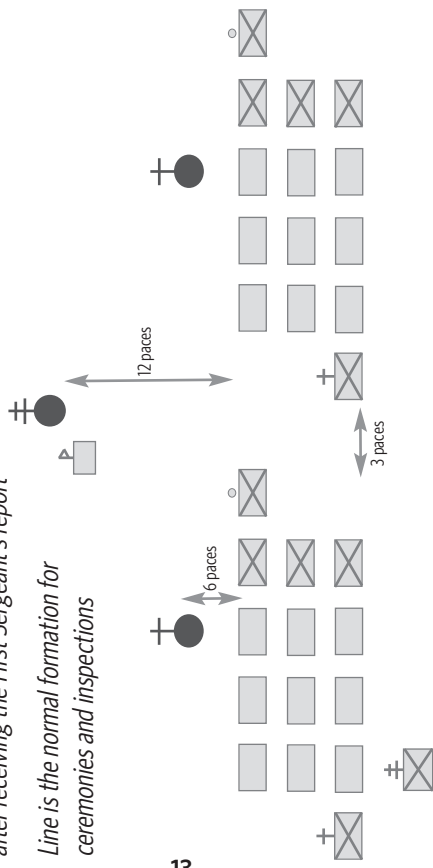


If the flight is not part of a larger formation, the flight commander typically marches to the side. If part of a squadron-level formation, the flight commander is positioned above the first file.

Squadron in Line Formation

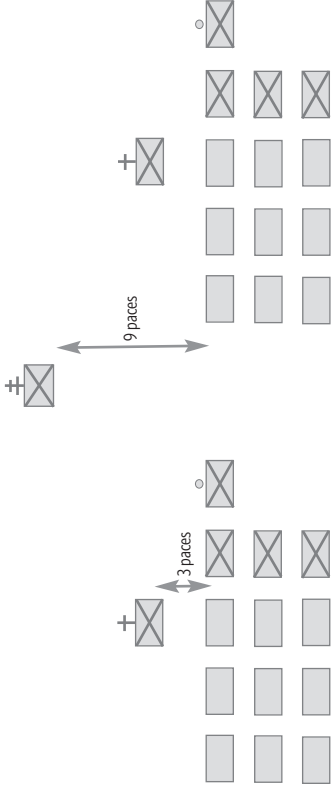
after receiving the First Sergeant's report

Line is the normal formation for ceremonies and inspections



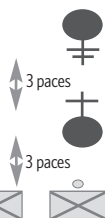
Squadron in Line Formation

as it is being formed by the First Sergeant

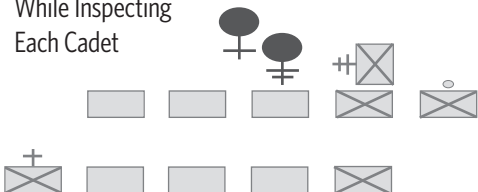


Inspection of the Squadron

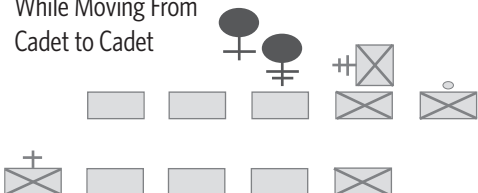
Accepting the
Inspecting Officer



While Inspecting
Each Cadet



While Moving From
Cadet to Cadet



FALL IN

- ★ On FALL IN, the guide takes a position facing the flight sergeant such that the first element will fall in centered on and three paces from him or her.
- ★ Once halted at the position of attention, the guide performs an automatic dress right dress. and ready front. Once positioned, the guide does not move.
- ★ The first element leader falls in directly to the left of the guide and executes an automatic dress right dress.
- ★ The second, third, and fourth element leaders fall in behind the first element leader, execute an automatic dress right dress, visually establish a 40-inch distance, and align themselves directly behind the individual in front of them.
- ★ The remaining cadets fall into any open position and execute an automatic dress right dress.

See also "Dress Right, DRESS" on page 30

FALL OUT

- ★ On the command FALL OUT, individuals may relax in a standing position or break ranks.
- ★ All individuals remain in the immediate area
- ★ No specific method of dispersal is required
- ★ Moderate speech is permitted.

DISMISSED

- ★ On the command, "DISMISSED," cadets break ranks as shown in "FALL OUT."
- ★ All individuals are expected to leave the immediate area.

TEACHING TIPS:

The main distinction between FALL OUT and DISMISSED is what the cadets do after breaking ranks. "FALL OUT" is appropriate if cadets are to return to the classroom, go indoors, etc. "DISMISSED" is used if cadets are to return home, enjoy free time, etc.

Note that it is not required for cadets to take a step backward and/or perform an about face – simply breaking ranks is appropriate.

(Flight,) ATTENTION

- ★ Heels together smartly and on line with feet at 45° angle
- ★ Legs straight, but don't lock knees
- ★ Body erect: chest lifted, back arched, shoulders square
- ★ Arms hang straight down and wrists straight with the forearms
- ★ Thumbs resting along index finger and seam of pants (hands cupped)
- ★ Head and eyes straight front
- ★ Silent & immobile

TEACHING TIPS: Use attention judiciously. If cadets are waiting or expected to watch the instructor demonstrate something, put them at ease. When attention truly is warranted, enforce the posture, silence, and immobility rules 100%.



ATTENTION

Parade, REST

- ★ On “REST,” raise left foot slightly from hip and move smartly to left
- ★ Heels 12-inches apart and on line
- ★ Legs straight, but not stiff
- ★ As left foot moves, bring arms, fully extended, to back of body
- ★ Extend & join fingers, pointing them to ground with palms facing outward
- ★ Right hand in palm of left, right thumb over the left, forming an “X”
- ★ Head and eyes straight ahead
- ★ Silent & immobile

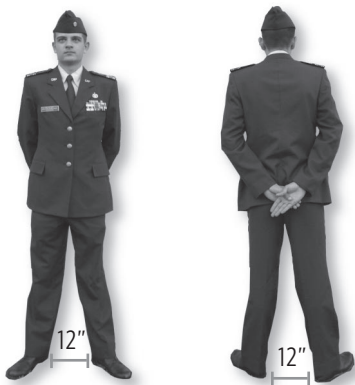
TEACHING TIPS: Ensure arms are fully extended, not resting above the belt. If cadets are to casually wait around, use at ease instead. When true parade rest is desired, enforce the posture, silence, and immobility rules 100%.

AT EASE

- ★ Relax in standing position
- ★ Keep right foot in place
- ★ Remain silent

REST

- ★ Same as AT EASE but moderate speech is permitted



Parade, REST

[AT EASE & REST looks the same]

Right (Left) FACE

Description below is for Right, FACE

COUNT ONE

- ★ On "FACE," raise right toe and left heel slightly
- ★ Pivot 90° to the right on the right heel and the ball of the left foot
- ★ Legs straight but not stiff
- ★ Upper body remains at attention

COUNT TWO

- ★ Bring left foot smartly forward
- ★ Heels come together and on line
- ★ Feet at 45°
- ★ End at attention

TEACHING TIPS: Watch that cadets do not lean forward during the movement.



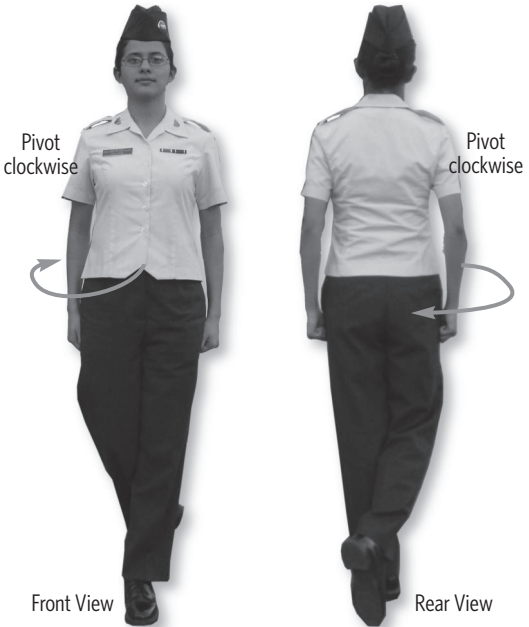
About, FACE

COUNT ONE

- ★ On "FACE," lift right foot from hip slightly
- ★ Ball of right foot in "magic spot," half a shoe length behind and slightly left of the left heel
- ★ Do not bend knee during above movement
- ★ Weight of body on ball of right foot and heel of left
- ★ Legs straight but not stiff
- ★ Upper body remains at attention

COUNT TWO

- ★ Pivot 180° to the right on ball of right foot and heel of left, twisting at hips
- ★ Upper body remains at attention (pin arms)
- ★ Heels finish together and on line, feet at 45°
- ★ End at attention



ABOUT, FACE

TEACHING TIP: The toughest part of executing an about face is locating the “magic spot” in count one. Also watch that cadets don’t “whirley-bird” their arms.

Hand, SALUTE

COUNT ONE

- ★ On "SALUTE," cadet raises the right hand smartly in the most direct manner
- ★ While raising hand, extend and join fingers
- ★ Palm is flat and facing the body
- ★ Thumb is along forefingers
- ★ Fingers, palm, and forearm form straight line
- ★ As arm is raised it traces a path up the gig line
- ★ Upper arm horizontal, slightly forward to body and parallel to ground
- ★ Tip of middle finger touches the front right corner of headdress (or the outside corner of eyebrow or front right edge of glasses)
- ★ Palm tilted slightly toward face
- ★ Rest of body remains at attention

Hand, SALUTE continued...

COUNT TWO

- ★ Arm comes smoothly and smartly down
- ★ Retrace path used to raise the arm
- ★ Hand is cupped as it passes the waist
- ★ End with entire body at attention

Middle finger touches outside corner of right eyebrow, hat visor, or glasses, with palm tilted slightly toward face

Straight line, elbow to fingertips

Upper arm is parallel with ground

Rest of body remains at attention



Present, ARMS & Order, ARMS

COUNT ONE

- ★ On "ARMS," cadet raises the right hand smartly in the most direct manner
- ★ While raising hand, extends and joins the fingers
- ★ Palm is flat and facing the body and thumb is along forefingers
- ★ Fingers, palm, and forearm form straight line
- ★ As arm is raised it traces a path up the gig line
- ★ Upper arm horizontal, slightly forward to body and parallel to ground
- ★ Tip of middle finger touches the front right corner of headdress (or the outside corner of eyebrow or front right edge of glasses)
- ★ Palm tilted slightly toward face
- ★ Rest of body remains at attention

continued...

COUNT TWO (Order, ARMS)

- ★ On “ARMS,” arm comes smoothly and smartly down
- ★ Retrace path used to raise the arm
- ★ Hand is cupped as it passes the waist
- ★ End with entire body at attention

TEACHING TIP:

Notice that on Hand, SALUTE, the cadet renders a salute and immediately returns to attention without further command in count two.

However, with Present, ARMS, the cadet renders a salute and holds it (count one of Hand, SALUTE), until commanded to Order, ARMS.

Eyes, RIGHT & Ready, FRONT

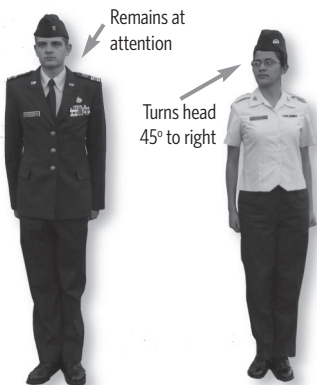
★ On RIGHT, all persons, except those on the right flank, turn their heads and eyes smartly 45 degrees to the right.

★ On FRONT, heads and eyes are turned smartly to the front.

TEACHING TIPS:

This command can be executed at the halt or while marching. If marching, the preparatory command and command of execution are called on the right foot. Likewise, Ready, FRONT is called on the left foot if on the march.

When instructing new cadets, teach Eyes, RIGHT at the halt first. Check that each cadet turns his or her head 45° (cadets tend to turn only slightly or a full 90°).



Dress Right, DRESS {only in line formation}

- ★ On the command DRESS, everyone except the last cadet in each element raises and extends the left arm laterally from the shoulder with snap so the arm is parallel with the ground.
- ★ As the arm is raised, uncup the hand, keeping the palm down. Extend and join the fingers and place the thumb along the forefinger.
- ★ At the same time as the left arm is raised, each cadet (except the guide and second, third, and fourth element leaders) performs Eyes, RIGHT.
- ★ The leading individual of each file establishes normal interval (by taking small choppy steps and aligning with the base file) and establishes exact shoulder-to-fingertip contact with the individual to the immediate right.
- ★ The second, third, and fourth element leaders align themselves directly behind the person in front of them (using small choppy steps) and visually establish a 40-inch distance.

★ As the remaining members align themselves behind the individual in front of or to the right of them, their shoulders may or may not touch the fingertips of the individual to their right.

If the arm is too long, place the extended hand behind the other person's shoulder.

If the arm is too short, leave it extended toward the other person and parallel to the ground.

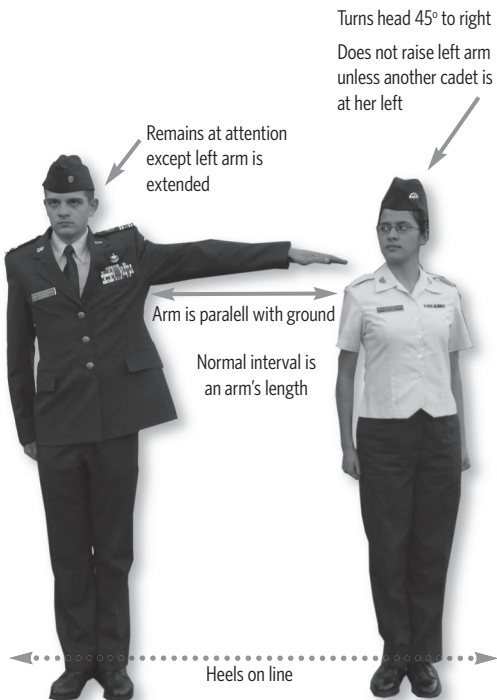
TEACHING TIP: Think **shuffle, shuffle halt**. Teach cadets to correct their alignment quickly.

Ready, FRONT

★ On "FRONT," cadets lower their arms with snap to their sides (without slapping their sides) and recap their hands.

★ As the arm is lowered, cadets whose heads are turned will return their heads to the front with snap.

★ The body is now back to the position of attention.



DRESS RIGHT, DRESS

COVER {only in column formation}

- ★ On COVER, everyone except the guide adjusts by taking small copy steps, if needed, and establishes dress, cover, interval, and distance.
- ★ The element leaders obtain the proper interval (either normal interval or close interval)
- ★ The fourth element establishes and maintains a 40-inch distance.
- ★ All others align themselves beside the cadet to their right and behind the cadet in front of them.

Individuals to Leave Ranks

FRONT AND CENTER

- ★ The command is, "(Rank and Last Name), FRONT AND CENTER."
- ★ Upon hearing his or her name, the cadet stands at attention.
- ★ On the command FRONT AND CENTER, the cadet takes one step backward, with coordinated arm swing, then faces to the left or right, proceeds to the closest flank, and proceeds to the front of the formation by the most direct route.
- ★ The cadet halts one pace in front of and facing the person in command.
- ★ The cadet salutes and reports, "Sir / ma'am / sergeant, (Grade, Last Name) reporting as ordered."
- ★ The cadet waits for the salute to be returned before going to order arms.

★ The cadet returns to his or her initial position in ranks upon the command “RETURN TO RANKS.”

RETURN TO RANKS

★ When the officer or NCO in charge commands, “RETURN TO RANKS,” the cadet renders a salute.

★ The cadet waits for the officer or NCO to return the salute, and then renders order arms.

★ The cadet then faces about and returns to his or her original position by the same, shortest route as was used to leave ranks.

TEACHING TIP: Watch that cadets come to attention immediately upon hearing their name, as in “Cadet **Curry**, [Curry comes to attention], FRONT AND CENTER.”

TEACHING TIP: The command “FRONT AND CENTER” with its partner command, “RETURN TO RANKS,” is the ideal way to call a cadet forward to receive an award or promotion.

Forward, MARCH

- ★ On MARCH, the cadets smartly step off straight ahead with the left foot, taking a 24-inch step (measured from heel to heel), and places the heel on the ground first.
- ★ When stepping off and while marching, the cadet will use coordinated arm swing; that is, right arm forward with the left leg and left arm forward with the right leg.
- ★ The hands will be cupped with the thumbs pointed down, and the arms will hang straight, but not stiff, and will swing naturally.
- ★ The swing of the arms will measure 6 inches to the front (measured from the rear of the hand to the front of the thigh) and 3 inches to the rear (measured from the front of the hand to the back of the thigh).

TEACHING TIP: Watch that cadets do not anticipate the command by leaning forward after “Forward” is called.

Count Cadence, COUNT

- ★ Give the command of execution as the left foot strikes the ground.
- ★ The next time the left foot strikes the ground, the group counts cadence for eight steps, as follows: ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR; ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR.
- ★ Do not shout the counts. Give them sharply and clearly, and separate each number distinctly.

TEACHING TIPS:

Explain that the purpose of the command is to help the flight get in step. Cadets who are out of step need to take the opportunity afforded by this command to get back into step.

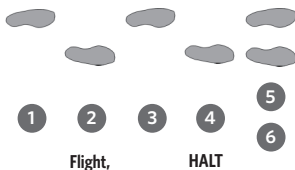
Note that you count odd numbers on the left foot and even numbers on the right foot.



Flight, HALT

- ★ Given as either foot strikes the ground.
- ★ On the command HALT, the cadet will take one more 24-inch step.
- ★ Next, the trailing foot will be brought smartly alongside the front foot.
- ★ The heels will be together, on line, and form a 45-degree angle.
- ★ Coordinated arm swing will cease as the weight of the body shifts to the leading foot when halting.

TEACHING TIP: When executed properly, the flight will make a single sound as it halts in unison.



Right (Left) Flank, MARCH

Description below is for Right Flank, MARCH

- ★ Given as the heel of the right foot strikes the ground.
- ★ On the command MARCH, the cadet takes one more 24-inch step, pivots 90 degrees to the right on the ball of the left foot, keeping the upper portion of the body at the position of attention. The cadet then steps off with the right foot in the new direction of march with a full 24-inch step and coordinated arm swing. Pivot and step-off are executed in one count.
- ★ Hands are pinned to the legs (as at attention) during the pivot.
- ★ Throughout the movement, maintain proper dress, cover, interval, and distance.

TEACHING TIP: Watch that the cadets do not lean forward as they perform the flank. The upper body is supposed to remain at attention, that is, perpendicular to the ground.

To the Rear, MARCH

- ★ Given as the heel of the right foot strikes the ground.
- ★ On the command MARCH, the cadet takes a 12-inch step with the left foot, placing it in front of and in line with the right foot and distributes the weight of the body on the balls of both feet then pivot on the balls of both feet, turning 180 degrees to the right, and take a 12-inch step with the left foot in the new direction, with coordinated arm swing, before taking a full 24-inch step with the right foot.
- ★ While pivoting, do not force the body up or lean forward.
- ★ The pivot takes a full count, and the arm swing is suspended to the sides as the weight of the body comes forward while executing the pivot, as if at the position of attention.

TEACHING TIP: Watch that cadets do not lean forward as they turn and ensure they pin their arms - no "whirly-twirls."

Right (Left) Step, MARCH & Flight, HALT

Description below is for Right Step, MARCH

- ★ Given only from a halt and for short distances.
- ★ On MARCH, the cadet raises the right leg from the hip just high enough to clear the ground. The leg will be kept straight, but not stiff, throughout the movement.
- ★ The cadet places the right foot 12 inches, as measured from the inside of the heels, to the right of the other (left) foot.
- ★ Transfer the weight of the body to the right foot, then bring the left foot (without scraping the ground) smartly to a position alongside the right foot as in the position of attention.
- ★ This movement is continued in quick time; the upper portion of the body remains at attention and hands remain pinned (as at attention) throughout.

continued...

Flight, HALT (from Left & Right Step)

★ To halt from the right step, the preparatory command and command of execution are given as the heels come together.

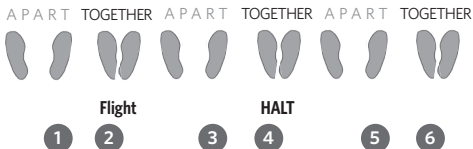
COUNT ONE

★ On HALT, one more step is taken with the right foot...

COUNT TWO

★ ... and the left foot is placed smartly alongside the right foot as in the position of attention.

TEACHING TIP: Watch that cadets don't speed up. Also watch that they march in a straight line sideways - they may tend to come forward or move backward.



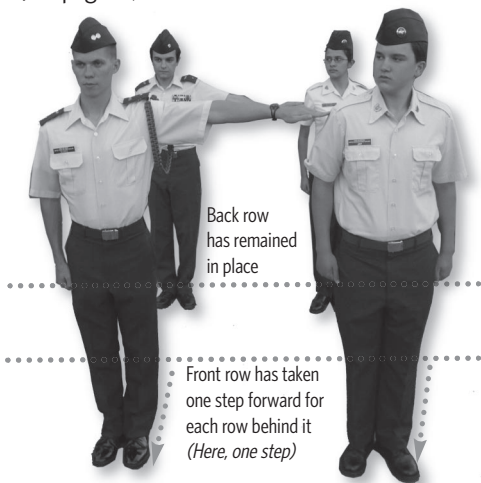
Open Ranks, MARCH & Ready, FRONT

- ★ Is given only if the formation is in line at normal interval (see page 11).
- ★ On the command MARCH, the fourth rank stands fast and automatically executes dress right dress at normal interval.
- ★ Each succeeding rank in front of the fourth rank takes the required numbered of paces, stepping off with the left foot and a coordinated armswing, halts, and automatically executes dress right dress:
 - The third rank takes one pace forward
 - The second rank takes two paces forward
 - The first rank takes three paces forward.
- ★ Once halted, the distance between ranks will be about 70 inches.
- ★ The flight commander proceeds and aligns the flight.

continued...

Ready, FRONT

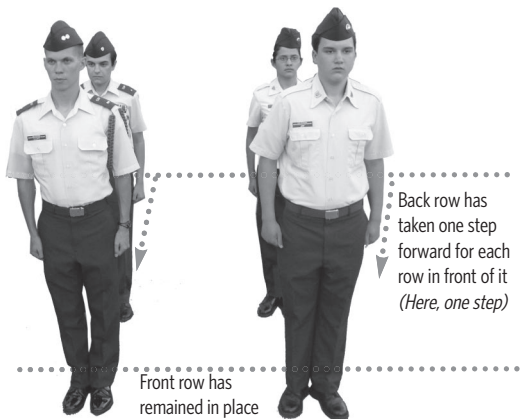
- ★ Once the flight is aligned, the flight commander commands Ready, FRONT.
- ★ If the flight is to be inspected, the flight commander takes one step forward and faces to the right in a position in front of the guide (see page 15).



OPEN RANKS, MARCH

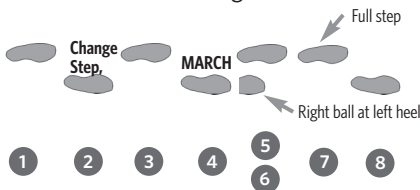
Close Ranks, MARCH

- ★ To close ranks when at open ranks, the command is Close Ranks, MARCH.
- ★ On MARCH, the first rank stands fast.
- ★ The second rank takes one pace forward with coordinated arm swing and halts at the position of attention.
- ★ The third and fourth ranks take two and three paces forward, respectively, and halt at attention.



Change Step, MARCH

- ★ The preparatory command and the command of execution are given as the right foot strikes the ground.
- ★ On MARCH, the cadets take one more 24-inch step with the left foot.
- ★ Then in one count, cadets place the ball of the right foot alongside the heel of the left foot, pin their arms, and shift the weight of the body to the right foot.
- ★ Cadets then step off with the left foot in a 24-inch step, resuming coordinated arm swing.
- ★ The upper portion of the body remains at the position of attention throughout.



Column Right (Left), MARCH & Forward, MARCH

Description below is for Column Right, MARCH.

Column Right is called on the right foot.

FOURTH (FAR RIGHT) ELEMENT

★ On MARCH, the element leader on the far right takes one more 24-inch step, pivots 90 degrees to the right on the ball of the left foot, and suspends armswing during the pivot.

★ Following the pivot, cadets step off in a 24-inch step and resume coordinated armswing, but then beginning with the second step after the pivot, they take up the half step.

★ Each succeeding member of that far right element marches to the approximate pivot point established by the person in front of him or her and executes the column as described above.

THIRD ELEMENT

★ The third element leader takes one 24-inch step, (maintaining coordinated arm swing

throughout) pivots 45 degrees to the right on the ball of the left foot, and takes two 24-inch steps prior to pivoting 45 degrees to the right on the ball of the left foot.

★ Each cadet continues marching in 24-inch steps until even with the person who marches on the right. Then he or she begins half stepping and establishes interval and dress.

★ Each succeeding member of the third element marches to the pivot point established by the person in front of him or her and performs the same procedures as the element leader.

SECOND ELEMENT

★ The second element leader takes one more 24-inch step, (maintaining coordinated armswing throughout) pivots 45 degrees to the right on the ball of the left foot, and takes four 24-inch steps prior to pivoting 45 degrees to the right on the ball of the left foot.

★ Each cadet continues marching in 24-inch steps until even with the person who marches on

their right. Then, the cadet begins half stepping, and establishes interval and dress.

★ Each succeeding member of the second element marches to the pivot point established by the person in front of him or her and performs the same procedures as the element leader.

FIRST ELEMENT

★ The first element leader takes one more 24-inch step, (maintaining coordinated armswing throughout) pivots 45 degrees to the right on the ball of the left foot, and takes six 24-inch steps prior to pivoting 45 degrees to the right on the ball of the left foot.

★ Each cadet continues marching in 24-inch steps until even with the person who marches on their right. Then, the cadet begins half stepping, and establishes interval and dress.

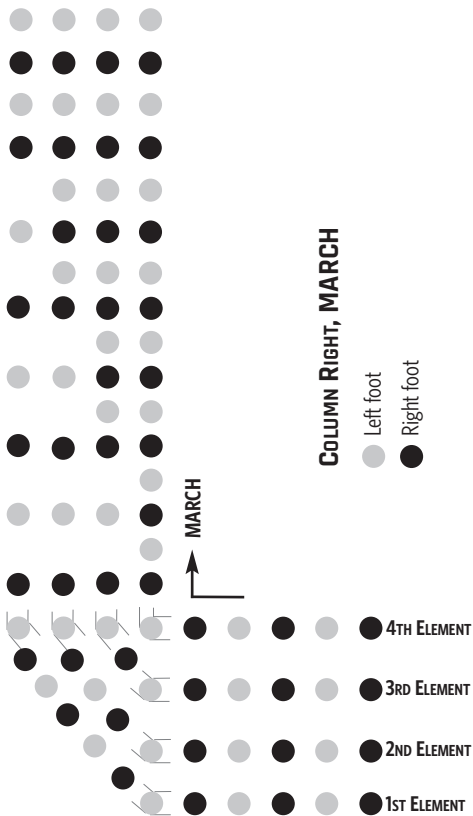
★ Each succeeding member of the first element marches to the point established by the person in front of him or her and performs the same procedures as the element leader.

THE GUIDE

- ★ The guide performs the pivots and steps exactly as the fourth element leader.
- ★ Following completion of the pivots, the guide continues in a 24-inch step until he or she is ahead of the fourth element leader.
- ★ The guide pivots 45 degrees to a position in front of the fourth element leader; then he or she pivots 45 degrees again toward the front and begins half stepping.

Forward, MARCH

- ★ Once the entire formation has changed direction and dress, cover, interval, and distance are reestablished, Forward, MARCH will be given.
- ★ On the command MARCH, take one more 12-inch step with the right foot, then step off with a full 24-inch step with the left foot.



Column of Files from the Right (Left), Forward, MARCH

Column of Files from the Right (Left), Column Right (Left), MARCH

Description below is for Column of Files from the Right, Forward, MARCH

- ★ On the preparatory command, the guide takes a position in front of the file that will move first.
- ★ The element leader of the right element turns his or her head 45 degrees to the right and commands "Forward."
- ★ At the same time, the remaining element leaders turn their heads 45 degrees to the right and command STAND FAST. Their heads are kept to the right until they step off.
- ★ On the command MARCH, the extreme right element steps off (or they perform a column right if that version of the movement is called).

continued...

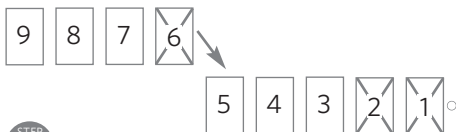
★ The element leader of each remaining element commands Forward, MARCH (or a column, if that version is called) as the last cadet in each element passes, ensuring the leader's element is in step with the preceding element.

★ All elements then incline to the right, following the leading elements in successive order.

STEP 1 COLUMN OF FILES FROM THE RIGHT, FORWARD



STEP 2



STEP 3



Close, MARCH & Extend, MARCH

Close, MARCH (AT THE HALT)

★ On MARCH, the fourth element stands fast. The remaining elements take the required number of right steps, all at the same time, and halt together:

The third element takes two steps

The second element takes four steps

The first element takes six steps.

EXTEND, MARCH (AT THE HALT)

★ To return to normal interval, the cadets reverse the procedures described above (ie: the third element takes two left steps...)

Close, MARCH (ON THE MARCH)

★ On MARCH, which is given on the right foot, the fourth element takes up the half step following the command of execution.

★ The third element obtains close interval by pivoting 45 degrees to the right on the ball of the left foot, taking one 24-inch step (with coordinated armswing) toward the fourth element, and then pivoting 45 degrees back to the left on the ball of the right foot.

★ The second element does likewise, taking three steps between pivots.

★ The first element does likewise, taking five steps between pivots.

★ Upon executing the pivots, the cadets resume their original direction of march and they take up the half-step once close interval is obtained.

★ On the command Forward, MARCH, all elements resume a 24-inch step.

Extend, MARCH (ON THE MARCH)

★ To return to normal interval, the cadets reverse the procedures described above and the command is called on the left foot.

★ On the command MARCH, the fourth element stands fast.

★ The remaining elements take the required number of right steps, all at the same time, and halt together.

The third element takes two steps.

The second element takes four steps.

The first element takes six steps.

★ Upon executing the pivots, the cadets resume their original direction of march and they take up the half-step once normal interval is obtained.

★ On the command Forward, MARCH, all elements resume a 24-inch step.



AT CLOSE INTERVAL, DRESS RIGHT, DRESS

(Explained on page 57)

At Close Interval, Dress Right, DRESS & Ready, FRONT

★ All cadets except the last one in each element raise their left hand so the heel of the hand rests on the left hip, fingers are extended and joined, thumb is along the forefinger, fingertips point toward the ground, and the elbow in line with the body.

★ At the same time the left hand is raised, all cadets except the guide and second, third, and fourth element leaders turn their head and eyes 45 degrees to the right. First element cadets establish the interval by ensuring their upper right arm touches the extended elbow of the individual to their right. The same procedures used to establish dress, cover, interval, and distance for normal interval will be used for close interval.

(See photo diagram on page 56)

MARCHING JODIES

Jodies are an important part of marching in CAP. The goal for a drill leader is to call jodies continually while marching a flight. The only time this is not the case is on the drill pad when instructing or practicing drill movements. Jodies help the flight stay in step, build teamwork and esprit de corps, and make drill fun.

Many of the jodies here come courtesy of California Wing CAP.

THE CAP

I had a friend who said to me
Oh, won't you join the CAP
The program he explained to me
He told me it was not for free

He told me of the sweat and tears
That I'd expend in the next few years
The very next thing, and what do you know
I joined the Civil Air Patrol

And then he said Cadet in Blue
Encampment is the place for you
So learn to drill and do it right
For that's the honor of your flight

Six to the front and three to the rear
Rip it on down for all to hear

WHOA, OH, OH, OH

Whoa, oh, oh, oh
Whoa, oh-oh, oh-oh-oh
Whoa oh, oh, oh
Whoa, oh-oh, oh-oh-oh

*(Chorus - repeat after
each verse as desired)*

Sergeant, Sergeant, can't you see
All this marching's killing me (repeat both lines)

Dress it right and cover down
Forty Inches All Around

Six to the Front and Three to the Rear
That's the way we do it here
Took away my faded jeans
Now I'm wearing Camo Green

Used to drive a Chevrolet
Now I'm marching all the way

Mama, Mama, Can't you see
What CAP's done for me

Standing tall and looking good
Oughta be in Hollywood

__(UNIT NAME)__ is Number One
We can always get things done

__(UNIT NAME)__ is best of all
We never trip, we never fall

Hold your head and hold it high
(UNIT NAME) is passing by

Sergeant, Sergeant, can't you see
We're the best of the CAP

WE ARE THE CAP

We're not the Air Force	We're not the Navy
We're its Auxiliary	Fast-sailing Navy
We are the CAP	We are the CAP
Life-saving CAP	Ready to lead CAP

We're not the Army	We're not the Marine Corps
Hard-fighting Army	Semper Fi Marine Corps
We are the CAP	We are the CAP
Proud to fly CAP	Mighty, mighty CAP

ROAD GUARDS

Road Guards in and Road Guards out
Road Guards running all about
If I had a face like you
I could stop the traffic too

Road Guards here and Road Guards there
Road Guards running everywhere
Road Guard, Road Guard don't be blue
Frankenstein was ugly too

Road Guards in and Road Guards out
Road Guards running all about
If I had a low I.Q. I could stop the traffic too

Road Guards here and Road Guards there
Road Guards running everywhere
Road Guard, Road Guard don't be blue
All this running's good for you

AS WE MARCH

As we march both near and far
Guess you're wondering who we are
We're as proud as we could be
We're the best of the CAP

We're ____ (UNIT NAME) ____, We're Number One
We know our job, We get it done
Pride and teamwork, that's our goal
We're the Civil Air Patrol

As we march, we march with pride
And teamwork's marching at our side
We're working hard so we can be
The greatest flight in the CAP

PIPER CUB (double-time)

Piper Cub rolling down the strip
CAP's gonna take a little trip

The mission is rescue,
that's what we do

Aircrew, Ground Team, Admin too
Aeroplane falls from the sky

If we're not quick the pilot could die
Telephone rings at a quarter to two

They're calling on me and they're calling on you
Saving lives, that is our goal
We're the Civil Air Patrol

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

AMBASSADORS IN BLUE

The U.S. Air Force Honor Guard



The U.S. Air Force Honor Guard Drill Team uses complex drill routines to showcase the professionalism that all airmen possess. Drill Team members personify the Core Values.

A standard 16-person performance features a choreographed sequence of show-stopping weapon maneuvers, precise tosses, complex weapon exchanges, and a walk through a gauntlet of spinning weapons.

The Drill Team also executes an incredible 4-person performance centered on a stationary drill commander, flanked by team members who simultaneously hurl their 11-pound weapons over and around the commander.

Drill Team members know they represent the entire Air Force. They are “Ambassadors in Blue,” and their standard is perfection.



CIVIL AIR PATROL
CADET PROGRAMS

The cadet's best friend on the drill pad

When teaching drill, teach it properly, not just from memory or based on how someone else taught you. That's the main idea of the *L2L Cadet Drill Guide*.

This handy guide presents the most common drill movements in a recipe-like, step-by-step format. But remember, DAFPAM 34-1203, "The D&C" is the supreme reference for drill and ceremonies in the USAF and CAP.

[GoCivilAirPatrol.com/drill](https://www.GoCivilAirPatrol.com/drill)