

NJROTC STUDY GUIDE

CADET

Petty Officer 1nd Class



***This study guide is an exact copy of the PARS card and may not cover everything or may have more information than that is on the advancement exam. Cadets are still expected to use their CFMs and CRMs for more information and ask other cadets.

Platoon Drill (DM-111)

GENERAL

1. The first phase of drill has been explained in earlier chapters of this Manual. This Chapter discusses the next phase, platoon drill. In platoon drill, the squad is merged with other squads into a platoon.
2. A platoon consists of a platoon headquarters and two or more squads. Platoon headquarters consists at a minimum of a platoon commander, a mustering petty officer and a platoon guide. One or more assistants may be designated.
3. Squads in a platoon are numbered from right to left in column (when facing the front of the column) and from front to rear in line.
4. The platoon forms in two or more ranks with a 40-inch distance between ranks. Movements in this Section are described for columns of threes or fours and may be executed by either formation.
5. The platoon changes interval while in line and counts off in the same manner as the squad. Squad leaders are the base for these movements. The guide moves to the right when interval is taken to the left, and does not count off.
6. In platoon drill, if all members of the platoon are to execute a movement simultaneously, the movement is executed on the command of the platoon commander. In this case, squad leaders do not repeat or give any commands. When squads of the platoon are to execute a movement in successive order, such as forming column of twos (files) and reforming into column (of threes, etc.), squad leaders give appropriate supplemental commands for the movement of their squads.
7. Unless specified for the platoon to be at close interval, all changes in formation should be executed with normal interval and distance between files and ranks.
8. The unit leader will march to the left and parallel to the platoon, from a position where he/she can best control the unit.
9. All commands given by the unit leader while the platoon is halted will be 6 paces in front of the unit and centered on the element.
10. In confined arenas Unit Leaders are permitted to march three paces centered on the left side of the unit where they can best control the unit.

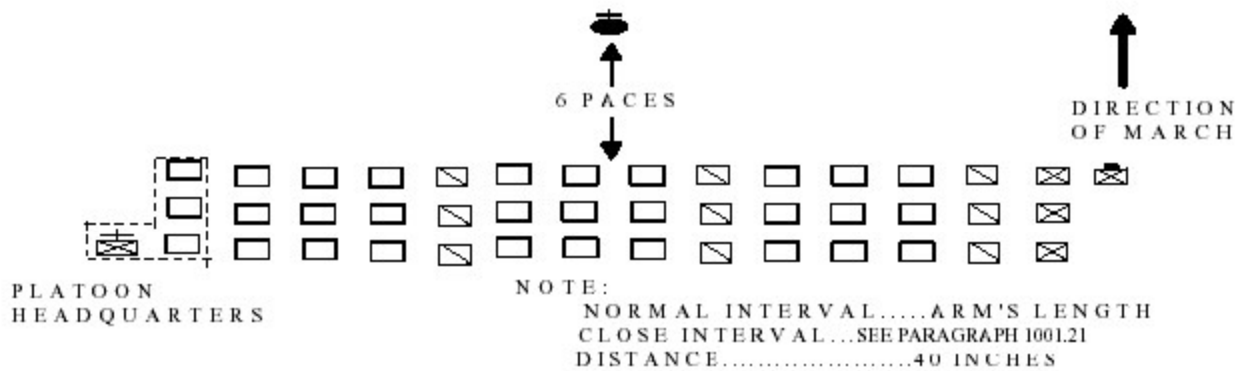
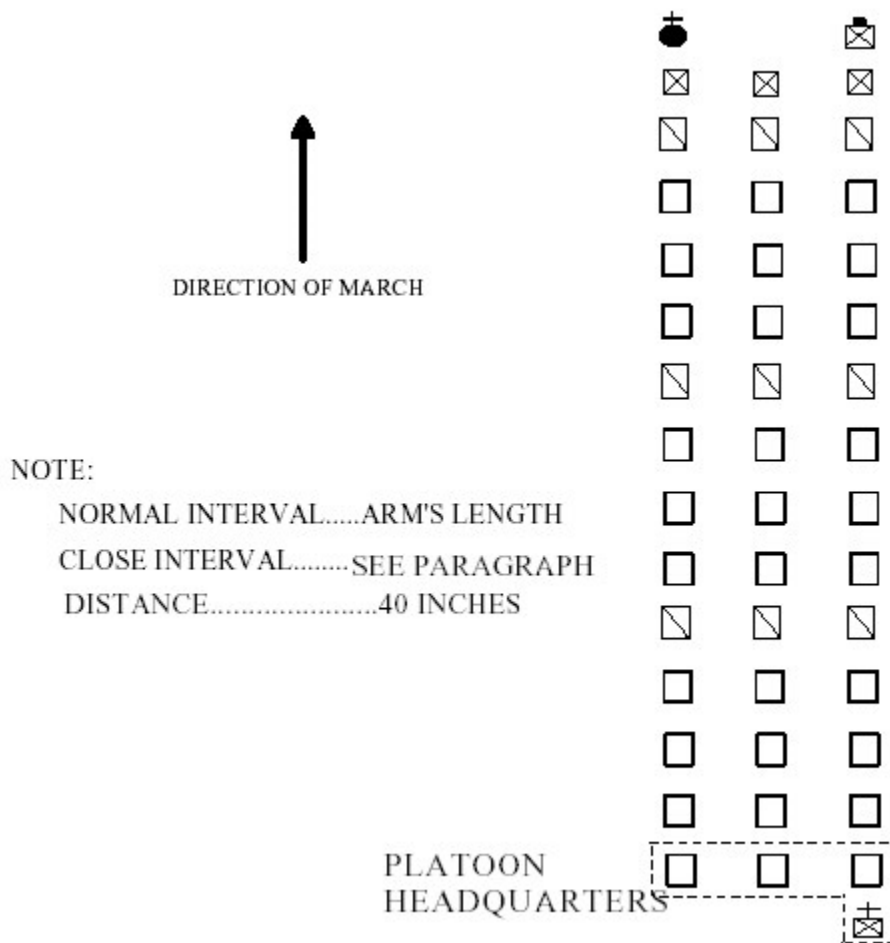


Figure 8-1. Platoon in Line at Normal Interval.



Platoon in Column at Normal Interval.

1. The platoon normally forms in line with the squad leaders on the right of their squads and the guide on the right of the first squad leader. (See figure 8-1.) The platoon marches in line for short distances only. The platoon is normally marched in column with the squad leaders in front of their squads and the guide in front of the third (right) squad leader. The unit leader takes a position in front of the 1st squad during parade and ceremony. (See figure 8-2.)

TO FORM THE PLATOON

1. The platoon forms in line at normal interval and distance between files and ranks on the command "**FALL IN.**" To form at close interval, the command is "**At Close Interval, FALL IN,**" in which case the platoon forms in line with normal distance between ranks, but with close interval between files. The mustering petty officer or platoon commander forms the platoon as described below.

Forming the Platoon by the Platoon Commander

a. When appropriate, the platoon may be formed by the platoon commander rather than the mustering petty officer. The procedures are the same except that the platoon commander takes post 6 paces in front of the point where the center of the platoon will be, faces that point, draws sword and commands "**FALL IN**" or "**At Close Interval, FALL IN.**"

b. The platoon forms on the platoon commander, the mustering petty officer falling in on the left of the rear rank with sword drawn, if so armed. The platoon commander then receives the report from the squad leaders and causes the platoon to execute inspection arms if the troops are armed.

TO DISMISS THE PLATOON

1. The platoon is dismissed only from in line while at attention.
2. Armed troops are dismissed with the commands "**Inspection, ARMS;**" and "**DISMISSED.**"
3. Unarmed troops are dismissed with the command "**DISMISSED.**"

TO COUNT OFF

1. In line, the command is "**Count, OFF.**" At the command "**OFF,**" everyone except the squad leader, turn their heads 90 degrees over the shoulder and look to the right. The squad leaders shout ONE. The person in the file to the left of the squad leaders turns his/her head smartly back to the front and at the same time shouts TWO. After the person to their right has shouted their number, each subsequent person to the left turns his/her head back to the front and at the same time shouts the next higher number. Numbers are counted off in quick time cadence.
2. In column, on the command "**From Front to Rear, Count, OFF,**" the squad leader smartly turns his/her head to the right 90 degrees over the shoulder and shouts ONE as the head is turned back to the front. Each subsequent rank, having seen the person's head in front of them return to the front, turns his/her head to the right and shouts the next higher number as the head is turned smartly back to the front. This is carried on in sequence at quick time cadence.

TO ALIGN THE PLATOON

1. The purpose of these movements is to dress the alignment of the squad. They may be executed when the squad is halted at attention in line. The commands are “**Dress Right (Left), DRESS**” or “**At Close Interval, Dress Right (Left), DRESS.**”

These commands are given only when the squad is at approximately the same interval as the interval at which the dress is commanded.

Dress Right Dress

- a. On the command “**Dress Right, DRESS,**” everyone except the squad leader, smartly turn their heads to the right, 90 degrees over the shoulder look, and align themselves. At the same time, everyone except the individual on the left flank, provide interval by smartly raising their left arm to shoulder height and in line with their body. Fingers are extended and joined, thumb along the forefinger, palm down. (See figure 7-3.)
- b. As the base of the movement, the squad leader keeps his/her head and eyes to the front. All other members of the squad position themselves by short steps until their right shoulders lightly touch the fingertips of the person on their right.
- c. The unit leader, on his/her own command of execution “**DRESS,**” faces half left, as in marching, and proceeds by the most direct route to a position on line with and one pace to the right of the individual on the right flank. At this position, the unit leader executes a halt in the oblique facing the rear of the formation, and then executes a right face, facing down the line of the squad. The unit leader aligns the squad by commanding those individuals in advance or rear of the line to move forward or backward until in line. These individuals are designated by name or number. For example: “**Jones, FORWARD;**” or “**Number Three, BACKWARD.**” Those individuals will move until receiving the command “**STEADY.**” The unit leader may execute a series of short side steps to the right or left in order to identify an individual. However, prior to commanding the identified individual to move, the unit leader will be on line with the rank. After verifying the alignment of the squad, the unit leader faces to the right in marching, marches straight to a point 3 paces beyond the squad, halts, faces to the left, and commands “**Ready, FRONT.**” Immediately after commanding “**FRONT,**” the unit leader marches by the most direct route back to a post 3 paces front and centered on the squad.
- d. On the command “**Ready, FRONT,**” all members of the squad who raised their left arm and turned their head to the right, will smartly but quietly lower their arm to their side and at the same time turn their head back to the front, assuming the position of attention.
- e. When aligning a squad of well-drilled troops or when there is insufficient time to verify alignment, the unit leader may command “**Ready, FRONT**” from his/her normal position (3 paces front and centered), without having verified alignment.

TO OBTAIN CLOSE INTERVAL FROM NORMAL INTERVAL IN LINE

1. The purpose of this movement is to close the interval between individuals of a squad in line to 4 inches. It may be executed when the squad is halted at attention and in line at normal interval. The command is **“Close, MARCH.”**
2. The squad leader is the base of this movement. On the command of execution **“MARCH,”** the squad leader stands fast and places his/her left hand on his/her hip, as if dressing at close interval, to provide interval for the individuals to the left. At the same time, all other members of the squad face to the right as in marching, march toward the right flank until approximately 4 inches from the person in front of them, halt, and face to the left. They then execute at close interval dress right dress. After aligning and without command, they will smartly lower their left hands and turn their heads to the front as soon as the individual to their left has touched their elbow with his/her right arm and stopped moving.
3. On his/her command of execution, the unit leader steps to the left in marching. He/she marches parallel to the squad maintaining a distance of 3 paces from the squad. When approximately on the center of the squad at close interval the unit leader halts and faces the squad. He/she then adjusts to the center of the squad by taking small steps left, right, forward or back.

TO OBTAIN NORMAL INTERVAL FROM CLOSE INTERVAL IN LINE

1. The purpose of this movement is to extend the interval between individuals of a squad in line to one arm length. It may be executed when the squad is halted at attention and in line at close interval. The command is **“Extend, MARCH.”**
2. The squad leader is the base of this movement. On the command of execution **“MARCH,”** the squad leader stands fast and raises his/her left arm to shoulder height to provide interval for the person on the left. At the same time, all other members of the squad face to the left as in marching, march toward the left flank until they have opened approximately a 30-inch distance from the person behind them, halt, and face to the right. They then execute dress right dress. After aligning and without command, they will smartly, and quietly, lower their left arms and turn their heads to the front as soon as the individual to their left has touched their finger tips with his/her right shoulder and has stopped moving.
3. On his/her command of execution, the unit leader steps to the right in marching. He/she marches parallel to the squad maintaining a distance of 3 paces from the squad. When approximately on the center of the squad at normal interval the unit leader halts and faces the squad. He/she then adjusts to the center of the squad by taking small steps left, right, forward or back.

TO MARCH IN THE OBLIQUE

1. The purpose of this movement is to shift the line of march to the right or left and then resume marching in the original direction. It may be executed from any formation that is marching at quick time cadence. The command is **“Right (Left) Oblique, MARCH.”** The word oblique is pronounced to rhyme with strike. The command of execution is given as the foot in the direction of the turn strikes the deck. The command to resume the original direction of march is **“Forward, MARCH.”** The command of execution is given as the foot toward the original front strikes the deck.
2. To teach the squad to march to the oblique, the unit leader aligns the unit and has members face half right (left). The unit leader then explains that these positions are maintained when marching to the oblique. This is achieved by individuals keeping their shoulders parallel to the persons in front and/or adjacent to them. The squad leader is the base of the movement, and must maintain a steady line of march keeping his/her shoulders blocked perpendicular to the direction of march.
3. At the command **“Right Oblique, MARCH”** the command of execution is given as the right foot strikes the deck. Everyone then takes one more 30-inch step to the front with the left foot and pivots 45 degrees to the right on the ball of the left foot. Stepping out of the pivot with a 30-inch step, the entire squad marches to the right oblique until given another command. (See figure 7-6.) For the squad to resume marching in the original direction, the command is **“Forward, MARCH”** in this case the command of execution will be given as the left foot strikes the deck. Everyone then takes one more step in the oblique direction; pivots back to the original front and continue to march. To march to the left oblique, substitute left for right and right for left in the above sequence.

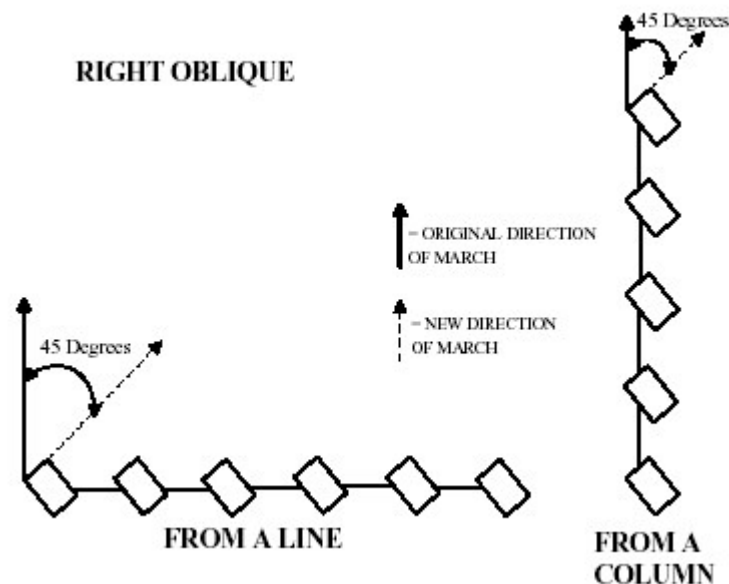


Figure 7-6. Marching to Right Oblique.

4. To halt the squad facing in the original direction of march the command is **"Squad, HALT."** The command of execution **"HALT"** is given on the left foot when marching to the right oblique and on the right foot when marching to the left oblique. At the command **"HALT,"** everyone takes one more step in the oblique direction, pivots to the original front on the toe of the right (left) foot, and places the left (right) foot beside the other at the position of attention.

5. To temporarily halt the squad in the oblique direction, in order to correct errors, the command is **"In Place, HALT."** The command of execution **"HALT"** may be given as either foot strikes the deck. At the command of execution **"HALT,"** the squad halts in two counts as in quick time and remains facing in the oblique direction. The only command that can be given after halting in place is **"Resume, MARCH."** At that command, the movement continues marching in the oblique direction.

6. When given half step or mark time while marching in the oblique, the only commands that may be given are **"Resume, MARCH"** to continue marching with a 30-inch step in the oblique; or **"In Place, HALT"** to halt in the oblique in order to correct errors.

TO MARCH TO THE REAR

1. The purpose of this movement is to march the squad to the rear for a short distance. It may be executed when halted or marching forward at quick time or double time. The command is **"To the Rear, MARCH."** The command of execution will be given as the right foot strikes the deck.

2. When halted, on the command of execution **"MARCH,"** everyone takes one 15-inch step to the front with the left foot and then pivots 180 degrees toward the right on the balls of both feet. Stepping out of the pivot with a 30-inch step, the entire squad marches to the rear. For the squad to resume marching in the original direction the command **"To the Rear, MARCH"** is given again. No other command may be given when marching to the rear until the unit has resumed marching to the original front.

3. When marching at quick time, on the command of execution **"MARCH,"** everyone takes one 15-inch step to the front with the left foot and then pivots 180 degrees toward the right on the balls of both feet. Stepping out of the pivot with a 30-inch step, the entire squad marches to the rear. For the squad to resume marching in the original direction, the command **"To the Rear, MARCH"** is given again. No other command may be given when marching to the rear until the unit has resumed marching to the original front.

4. When marching at double-time, on the command of execution **"MARCH,"** everyone takes two more 36-inch steps to the front and then four, 6-inch vertical steps in place at double time cadence. On the first and third steps in place, everyone pivots 180 degrees to the right, 90 degrees on the first step and 90 degrees on the third. After the fourth step in place, and for the fifth step, they step off with a 36-inch step in the new direction. For the squad to resume marching in the original direction, the command **"To the Rear, MARCH"** is given again. No other command may be given when marching to the rear until the unit has resumed marching to the original front.

TO MARCH TO THE FLANK

1. The purpose of this movement is to march the squad to the right or left flank for a short distance. It may be executed from any formation that is marching at quick time or double time cadence. The command is **“By the Right (Left) Flank, MARCH.”** The command of execution is given as the foot in the direction of the turn strikes the deck.
2. To march to the right flank, when marching at quick time, the command is **“By the Right Flank, MARCH.”** On the command of execution **“MARCH,”** everyone takes one more 30-inch step to the front with the left foot and then pivots 90 degrees to the right on the ball of the left foot. Stepping out of the pivot with a 30-inch step, the entire squad marches in line to the right flank. The unit leader executes the flanking movement with the squad maintaining his/her distance from the squad. For the squad to resume marching in the original direction, the command is **“By the Left Flank, MARCH.”** To march to the left flank, substitute left for right and right for left in the above sequence. No other command may be given when marching to the flank until the unit has resumed marching to the original front.
3. When marching at double time, on the command of execution **“MARCH,”** everyone takes two more 36-inch steps to the front and then two, 6-inch vertical steps in place at double time cadence. While stepping in place, everyone turns 90 degrees toward the direction commanded and then steps off with a 36-inch step in the new direction. No other command may be given when marching to the flank until the unit has resumed marching to the original front.

TO CHANGE DIRECTION OF A COLUMN

1. The purpose of this movement is to change the direction of march of a column. It may be executed when the squad is halted or marching in column. The command is **“Column Right (Column Left, Column Half Right, or Column Half Left), MARCH.”** The squad leader establishes the pivot point for the movement.
2. When marching, the commands of execution are given on the foot in the direction of the turn. On the command of execution **“MARCH,”** the squad leader takes one more 30-inch step to the front and then pivots 90 degrees to the right (left) on the ball of the left (right) foot. He/she then takes a 30-inch step in the new direction. The remaining members of the squad continue to march to the point where the squad leader pivoted. They would then pivot 90 degrees in the new direction of march.
3. When halted, at the command of execution **“MARCH,”** the squad leader faces to the right (left) as in marching by turning to the right (left) on his right toe and takes one 30-inch step in the new direction with the left foot. The remaining members of the squad step off to the front as in forward march. The remainder of the movement is executed the same as in marching.
4. Column half right (left) is executed as described above except that the pivot is 45 degrees to the right (left).
5. During column movements, the unit leader executes the movement with the squad, maintaining proper distance from the squad.

Sword Manual (DM-53)

SWORD HISTORY

1. The sword is the symbol of authority and badge of office. It is worn by officers in the armed services of all nations. In the early days of history, the sword was a highly personal weapon of symbolic importance. It has not been a practical weapon since the days of cavalry, although some Japanese officers carried their family samurai swords in World War II. The tradition of wearing swords was temporarily suspended during World War II in the U. S. Navy, but officially returned as part of the dress uniform in 1954 for commissioned and warrant officers.

2. The etiquette of the sword, more often called the "manual of the sword" is steeped in ancient tradition. For instance, the sword salute is probably of crusader origin. The knights of the Middle Ages pledged their lives and worthy honor on the sign of the cross, which was symbolized by the cross made by the handle and blade of the sword. They would kiss the sword hilt before entering battle and when taking vows and oaths.
3. Most of the ancient history of the sword salute is retained in the presentday salute. The sword held at arm's length was originally the first salute to a superior. Allowing the point of the sword to descend to the ground is the ancient act of submission. Bringing the sword hilt to the mouth or chin is a survival of the custom of kissing the cross of the sword.
4. The sword salute on the march as well as the flourish of a drum major are survivals of the fancy moves made by officers in the military reviews of the seventeenth century.
5. The most serious breach of sword etiquette is to drop a sword when making the sword salute. Keep a firm grip on the hilt. Officers who wear swords should practice unsheathing, saluting and resheathing the sword so those movements can be done smoothly. When marching in a parade, all eyes are on those saluting when passing the reviewing stand.

ARCH OF SWORDS AND CAKE CEREMONIES

1. The arch of swords and the cutting of a cake are commonly conducted at the annual Military Ball. A usual feature at some balls is the Grand March (sometimes called the John Paul Jones or Grand Promenade). This is led by the company commander and his date, followed by his sword-carrying staff and any sword-carrying officer guests and their dates. At one stage of the march (toward its conclusion), the officers will unsheathe their sword and make an arch under which all couples following them in the march will pass. It is a great deal of fun and is a special traditional feature of some Military Balls.
2. The arch of swords ceremony is an old English and American custom, which gives a symbolic pledge of loyalty to the newly married couple. Only the newly married couple is allowed to pass under the arch. NJROTC has practiced this custom during homecoming games, and other events as determined by the Naval Science Instructor.
3. Cadet officers usually form the sword detail, however other cadets may be designated as determined by the Naval Science Instructor. Customarily, six or eight members take part in the ceremony. The Cadet ushers form at the designated arch position, in two equal ranks, at normal interval, facing each other, with sufficient room between ranks (3 to 4 paces) for the honorees to pass. The senior Cadet usher is positioned in the left rank furthest from the arch exit point (see figure 4-1).

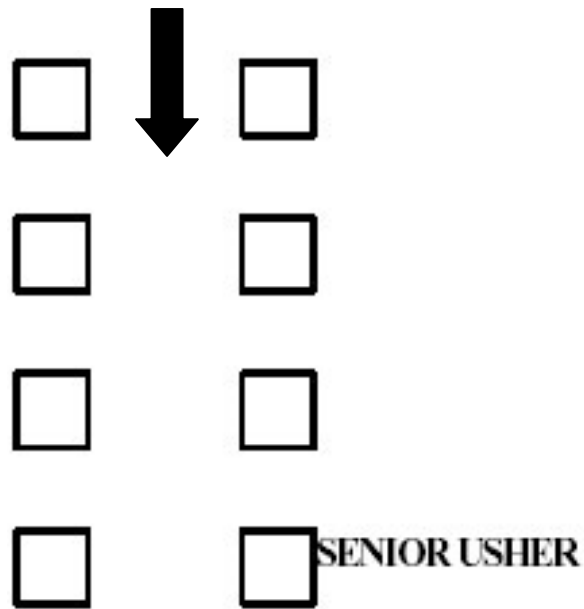


Figure 4-1.—Formation for the Arch of Swords.

4. At the appropriate time, the arch honorees (usually male and female pairs) will stand outside the main arch entrance. The senior Cadet usher will then form the arch of swords by commanding, **“Draw, SWORD.”**
 - a. On the preparatory command, **“Draw,”** execute the first count of the movement as described in paragraph 4003 of this manual.
 - b. On the command of execution, **“SWORD,”** remove the sword from the scabbard in one continuous motion to an angle of 45 degrees, points touching across the aisle formed by the ushers. At this point, halt and do not complete the final counts of draw sword.
5. The arch honorees then pass under the arch. (Note: In the case of a wedding, the bride and groom, and only the bride and groom pass under the arch. As the newlyweds approach the last two ushers, they slowly lower their swords to halt the couple. The senior usher then congratulates the couple, and then announces the new couple to those assembled. The last two ushers then slowly raise their sword back to the arch position and allow the couple to pass).
6. After the arch honorees have cleared the arch the senior Cadet usher gives the command, **“Return, SWORD.”**
 - a. On the preparatory command, **“Return,”** move the sword to the present position and then to the scabbard as described in paragraph 4012 of this manual.
7. Also at the ball, there is usually a cake to be cut. A particular tradition may have been developed at your own school. One ceremony commonly used is as follows:
 - The company commander's date will cut the cake with the commander's sword.

The first piece of cake is given to the wife of the naval science instructor
(or the wife of the principal, school board president, etc.)

8. These are dignified, symbolic ceremonies, performed to especially honor the participants and to recognize the military tradition of the sword and the honorable profession of bearing arms. They are happy events carried out with good humor. All guests at the military ball should quietly stand, surrounding the cake at a respectful distance during the cake cutting ceremony. They ordinarily clap and "bravo" after the cutting and clap after the presentation of the first piece of cake to the honored lady.

9. For detailed information about cake-cutting ceremonies, refer to chapter 5, paragraph 5017 and chapter 23 of the MCDCM. Units can tailor the ball and cakecutting ceremony guidance in the MCDCM to fit its needs.

NOMENCLATURE AND GENERAL RULES OF THE SWORD

1. The sword is carried in a scabbard, which sheaths the blade. The sheath is straight and hangs by a ring on a hook, which is attached to the left side of the sword belt. It is worn as depicted in the illustration.

2. The sword grip is made of bone, ivory or special hard white plastic. Short and long slings with snap clips complete the attachment of the scabbard to the sword belt. Study the illustration of the parts of the sword and belt as shown in figure 4-2.

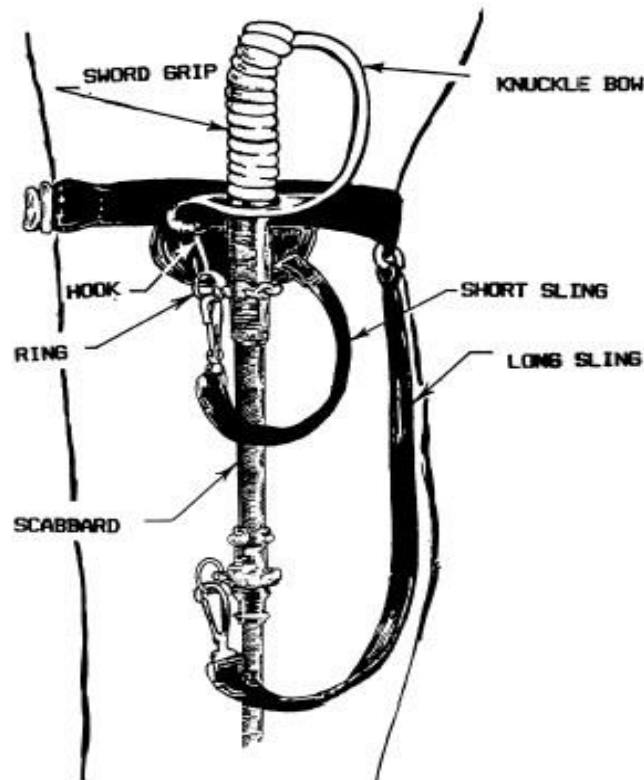


Figure 4-2.--Parts of the Sword.

3. When in formation, officers draw and return swords, without command, when the commander of their unit does. Unless they are members of the commander's staff, other unit officers execute all other movements of the sword manual on the commander's command to the entire unit. After these orders are carried out, the commander gives separate commands to his staff, which he and his staff execute together.
4. The sword will be drawn by unit leaders whenever the unit or drill team is armed with drill rifles, **except** when at ease, rest, route step, at ease march or inspecting cadets. The unit leader, after being inspected, will return sword prior to accompanying the inspecting party.

The **sword** should always be in its scabbard when its bearer is not in formation.

CARRY OF THE SWORD AND SCABBARD UNRIGGED

- a. When not in formation and it is impractical to carry the sword and scabbard rigged at the side (slung or in a frog), the sword sheathed in its scabbard may be carried under the left arm.
- b. Place the sword and scabbard under the pit of the left arm with the hilt just to the rear of the left shoulder (knuckle bow up). The shoe or lower edge of the scabbard is forward and slants downward to prevent the sword from falling out of the scabbard. The left arm is crooked so that the left hand supports the scabbard forward of the shoulder. The fingers of the left hand are joined and wrapped around the top of the scabbard, and the thumb is wrapped around and supports it from underneath. The upper left arm holds the scabbard against the body.

DRAW SWORD

1. The command is **"Draw, SWORD."**
2. On the preparatory command **"Draw,"** grip the scabbard just below the upper ring mounting with your left hand. Turn the scabbard clockwise about 180 degrees and tilt it forward to form an angle of 45 degrees with the deck. Grasp the sword grip with your right hand and pull it about six inches out of the scabbard. Your right forearm should now be parallel to the deck, your left hand holding the scabbard against your side.
3. On the command of execution **"SWORD:"**
 - a. Draw the sword smartly out of the scabbard, raising your right arm to its full length directly in front of you at an angle of 45 degrees with the sword in a straight line with your arm and shoulder, the true edge down; at the same time, lower your left hand to your side.
 - b. Pause for one count.

- c. Lower your right arm down toward your right side while at the same time bringing the point of the sword blade toward your right shoulder. Upon completion of this motion, the blade will be in a vertical position with the back of the blade against the shoulder seam of your coat/shirt, the back of the grip to the rear and your arm fully extended, with your thumb and forefinger gripping the lower part of the grip. The blade should touch your shoulder simultaneously with the action of the right hand's placement along the trouser seam. Your thumb is along your trousers seam, and the remaining fingers joined in a natural curl behind the end of the hilt as if holding a pen or pencil. This is the position of carry sword.



PRESENT SWORD FROM CARRY OR ORDER SWORD

1. The command is **“Present, Sword (ARMS).”** It may be given only when halted at order sword or carry sword. It is executed in two counts.
2. On **“Present,”** raise the right hand to the level of and 6 inches in front of the neck. Keep the thumb on the left side of the grip, wrist slightly bent, and inner forearm against the body. The blade should incline forward at a 30-degree angle from vertical.
3. On **“SWORD (ARMS),”** bring the point down smartly, without whipping, to a position three inches above the deck and slightly right of the right foot. Straighten the arm so the knuckle bow is against the trouser seam. The blade is inclined down and to the front with the true edge to the left. The thumb remains on the left side of the grip (see figure 4-3).
4. When at carry or order sword and it becomes necessary to salute without command, execute present sword. After the salute has been returned, go to order sword (then to carry sword if walking).



On Command "Present" (Front)



On Command "Present" (Side)



Present Sword



Present Sword (Side).

Figure 4-4.--Present Sword.

ORDER SWORD FROM PRESENT SWORD

1. The command is “**Order, SWORD (ARMS).**” It is executed in one count.
2. On “**SWORD (ARMS),**” turn the true edge down. In this position, the right arm hangs naturally with the thumb along the trouser seam. The blade slants down to the front with the point 3 inches from the deck (see figure 4-5).



Present Sword Order Sword (Front) Order Sword

CARRY SWORD FROM ORDER SWORD OR PRESENT SWORD

1. Carry sword is the position to which you will move the sword in the following situations:
 - a. Giving commands.
 - b. Changing positions in formation at quick time.
 - c. Addressing or being addressed by a senior.
 - d. The preparatory command for quick time (**FORWARD**) has been given.
 - e. While marching at quick time. While marching with the sword at the carry, your arms should swing six inches to the front and three inches to the rear. Do not hold the sling or scabbard while marching.

- f. When any manual of arms movement has been ordered except parade rest, at ease, rest, present arms, or eyes right/left. When in formation with personnel to your front at normal distance or less (staves excluded), remain at carry sword except at rest or at ease.
2. The command is **“Carry, SWORD”** it may be given only when halted at order sword or present sword. Cadets armed with the sword would also execute carry sword when the unit is given any manual of arms movement (e.g., port, left/right shoulder arms).
 3. When at order sword and the command **“Carry SWORD”** is given. On the command of execution **“SWORD,”** bend the wrist without bending the elbow, and bring the false edge of the blade against the shoulder seam, blade vertical back of the grip to the rear, and the arm nearly extended. The right thumb and forefinger embrace the lower part of the grip, with the thumb against the trouser seam, and the remaining fingers joined in a natural curl behind the end of the hilt. In order to maintain control of the blade the right hand should maintain contact with the leg throughout the movement. This action to move the blade upward should resemble an upside down **“U”** along the leg—not a flick of the wrist. The thumb and forefinger should apply pressure against the grip in order to keep the sword snugly into the small of the shoulder.
 4. When at present sword and the command of **“Carry, SWORD”** is given.
 - a. On the preparatory command of **“Carry,”** turn the true edge down. In this position, the right arm hangs naturally with the thumb along the trouser seam. The blade slants down to the front with the point three inches from the deck.
 - b. On the command of execution **“SWORD,”** bend the wrist without bending the elbow, and bring the false edge of the blade against the shoulder seam, blade vertical back of the grip to the rear, and the arm fully extended. In order to maintain control of the blade the right hand should maintain contact with the leg throughout the movement. This action to move the blade upward should resemble an upside down **“U”** along the leg—not a flick of the wrist. The right thumb and forefinger embrace the lower part of the grip, with the thumb against the trouser seam, and the remaining fingers joined in a natural curl behind the end of the hilt. The thumb and forefinger should apply pressure against the grip in order to keep the sword snugly into the small of the shoulder.

4007. EYES RIGHT (LEFT) FROM CARRY OR ORDER SWORD

1. The command is **“Eyes, RIGHT (LEFT).”** It may be given when halted at order sword or when marching at carry sword. It is executed in two counts.

Eyes Right (Left) While Halted

- a. On **“Eyes,”** raise the right hand to the level of and six inches in front of the neck. Keep the thumb on the left side of the grip, wrist slightly bent, and inner forearm against the body. The blade should incline forward at a 30degree angle from vertical. This movement is the same as that made on the preparatory command of **“Present.”**
- b. On **“RIGHT (LEFT),”** bring the point down smartly, without whipping, to a position 3 inches above the deck and slightly right of the right foot.

Straighten the arm so the knuckle bow is against the trouser seam. The blade is slanted down and to the front, with the true edge to the left. The thumb remains on the left side of the grip. At the same time, turn the head and eyes 45 degrees to the right (left). If in extreme right (left) file, continue looking straight ahead.

3. Order Sword From Eyes Right (Left) (Executed While Halted with commands and without commands)
 - a. The command is **“Ready, FRONT.”** It is executed in one count.
 - b. On **“FRONT,”** turn the true edge of the sword down. At the same time, turn the head and eyes smartly to the front.
 - c. As the reviewing party passes, follow with your head and eyes until you are looking directly to the front and then execute order sword.

4. Eyes Right (Left) While Marching
 - a. The command is **“Eyes, RIGHT.”**
 - b. The preparatory command **“Eyes”** is given as the right foot strikes the deck.
 - c. As the left foot strikes the deck raise the right hand to the level of and 6 inches in front of the neck. Keep the thumb on the left side of the grip, wrist slightly bent, and inner forearm against the body. The blade should incline forward at a 30-degree angle from vertical. This movement is the same as that made on the preparatory command of **“Present.”** The left arm continues to swing naturally.
 - d. The command of execution **“RIGHT”** is given as the right foot strikes the deck.
 - e. As the left foot strikes the deck bring the point down smartly, without whipping, to a position 3 inches above the deck and slightly right of the right foot. Straighten the arm so the knuckle bow is near but not touching the trouser seam. The knuckle bow does not rest against the trouser seam while marching in order to prevent the sword from moving. The blade is slanted down and to the front, with the true edge to the left. The thumb remains on the left side of the grip. At the same time, turn the head and eyes 45 degrees to the right. If in extreme right file, continue looking straight ahead. The right arm does not swing. The left arm continues to swing naturally.
 - f. To execute eyes left while marching, use the above sequence substituting left for right and right for left.

5. Carry Sword from Eyes Right (Left) (Executed When On The March)
 - a. The command is **“Ready, FRONT.”** Execution is begun on the preparatory command.
 - b. The preparatory command “Ready” is given as the left foot strikes the deck.

- c. As the right foot strikes the deck turn the true edge of the sword down.
- d. The command of execution "**FRONT**" is given as the left foot strikes the deck.
- e. As the right foot strikes the deck raise the sword to carry. At the same time, turn the head and eyes to the front.
- f. The best way to remember the movements of the sword when executing eyes right and ready front while marching is:

Foot RIGHT LEFT RIGHT LEFT LEFT RIGHT LEFT RIGHT
 Command "**Eyes, (UP) RIGHT**" (DOWN) "**Ready, (DOWN) FRONT**" (UP)

4008. PARADE REST FROM CARRY OR ORDER SWORD

1. The command is "**Parade REST.**" This command is normally given from order sword, in which case it is executed in one count.
2. If given when at carry sword, go to order sword on the command of "**Parade.**" "**REST,**" move the left foot smartly 12 inches to the left. At the same time, lower the point of the sword to the deck, place the left hand behind you, at the small of the back, fingers extended and joined, thumb along the hand.
3. Order Sword From Parade Rest
 - a. The command is "**Platoon (Company or Detail), ATTENTION.**" It is executed in one count. On "**ATTENTION,**" bring the left heel smartly against the right and the left hand back to the side. Raise the blade so the point is 3 inches from the deck.

AT EASE FROM CARRY OR ORDER SWORD

1. The command is "AT EASE." It may be given from any position of the sword.
2. On "AT EASE," go to order sword if not already at that position. Then move the left foot 12 inches to the left and lower the point of the sword to the deck. Rest the weight equally on both feet with the legs straight. At the same time, place the left hand behind you. Keep the fingers straight and joined, the palm flat and facing rear. You may relax and, except for your right foot and sword point, move about. Do not talk.

4010. REST FROM ANY POSITION OF THE SWORD. The command is "REST." It is executed in the same manner as at ease, the only difference being that you may talk.

4011. TO RETURN TO ATTENTION

1. The command is "Platoon (Company or Detail), ATTENTION." Execution is begun on the preparatory command.

- a. On "**Platoon (Company or Detail)**" go to parade rest.
- b. On "**ATTENTION,**" bring the left heel smartly against the right and the left hand to the side. Raise the blade so the point is 3 inches from the deck.

4012. RETURN SWORD FROM CARRY OR ORDER SWORD

1. The command is "**Return, SWORD.**" Execution is begun on the preparatory command.

- a. On the preparatory command "**Return,**" raise the right hand and sword to a position six inches in front of the neck, as in the first count of present sword. At the same time, grasp the scabbard with the left hand just above the upper brass mounting ring. Tilt is forward and turn it clockwise 180 degrees. The scabbard should form a 45-degree angle with the deck. Then lower the sword point to a position just above the opening of the scabbard. Look down at the opening.

Guide the point into the opening with the left thumb and forefinger until the right wrist and forearm is parallel to the deck. At the same time, raise the head back to attention. The left hand holds the scabbard against the side.

- b. On the command of execution "**SWORD,**" push smartly down on the grip so it will slide all the way into the scabbard. Then bring the right hand smartly back to the right side. At the same time, rotate the scabbard with the left hand 180 degrees counterclockwise and return the left hand to the position of attention (see figure 4-6) Return Sword figure.



Armed Drill (DM 101)

A squad is a group of 8-12 individuals formed for the purpose of instruction, discipline, control, and order.

Members of the squad take positions, move, and execute the manual of arms as stated in this Manual. All individuals execute the movements at the same time.

Squads may drill as squads or as part of a platoon or larger formation.

The squad marches in line for minor changes of position only.

1. In this Chapter the term "unit leader," (e.g., "The unit leader then checks the alignment) means the individual drilling the squad. He/she may be the squad leader, or squad member drilling the squad for an inspection or evaluation. If the unit leader is the squad leader, then the number two Cadet executes the movements of the squad leader. The unit leader must maintain proper distance (3 paces) from the squad and remain centered on the squad during all drill movements.

- a. If the squad executes a right step, the unit leader, who is facing the squad, would execute a left step in cadence with the squad to maintain proper position. For a right step the unit leader would execute a left step.

- b. If the squad executes a back step, the unit leader would execute a half step, in cadence with the squad to maintain proper position.

- c. Movements of the unit leader during other squad movements are explained in the paragraph describing the movement.

TO FORM THE SQUAD

1. Members of the squad normally form up to maintain squad integrity. However, for parades and ceremonies where appearance is more important, the squads should be sized. To size the squad the tallest member takes position with the shortest squad member in position 10. The squad leader, regardless of height, always forms as the squad leader, in position one.
2. To form at normal interval, the command is "**FALL IN.**"
3. The squad forms in line on the left of the squad leader. Each member of the squad, except the individual on the left flank, raises their left arm shoulder high in line with their body. Fingers are

extended and joined, palm down thumb extended along the forefinger. Each individual except the squad leader turns their head and looks to the right. To obtain a normal interval, everyone places himself in line so their right shoulder touches the fingertips of the person on their right. As soon as each individual is in line with the person on their right, and the person on their left has obtained normal interval, they assume the position of attention smartly but quietly.

4. To form at close interval, the command is **“At Close Interval, FALL IN.”**
5. The squad forms in line on the left of the squad leader. Each member of the squad, except the individual on the left flank, places their left hand on their hip, elbow in line with the body. They rest the heel of the palm on the hip with fingers extended and joined and pointing down. Everyone except the squad leader turns their head and looks to the right. To obtain close interval, they place themselves in line so their right arm touches the elbow of the person on their right. As soon as each individual is in line with the person on their right, and the person on their left has obtained close interval, they assume the position of attention smartly but quietly.

TO DISMISS THE SQUAD

1. The squad is dismissed only from a line with individuals at attention.
2. Unarmed troops are dismissed with the command **“DISMISSED.”**

TO COUNT OFF

3. In line, the command is **“Count, OFF.”** At the command **“OFF,”** everyone except the squad leader, turn their heads 90 degrees over the shoulder and look to the right. The squad leaders shout ONE. The person in the file to the left of the squad leaders turns his/her head smartly back to the front and at the same time shouts TWO. After the person to their right has shouted their number, each subsequent person to the left turns his/her head back to the front and at the same time shouts the next higher number. Numbers are counted off in quick time cadence.
4. In column, on the command **“From Front to Rear, Count, OFF,”** the squad leader smartly turns his/her head to the right 90 degrees over the shoulder and shouts ONE as the head is turned back to the front. Each subsequent rank, having seen the person's head in front of them return to the front, turns his/her head to the right and shouts the next higher number as the head is turned smartly back to the front. This is carried on in sequence at quick time cadence.

TO ALIGN THE SQUAD

2. The purpose of these movements is to dress the alignment of the squad. They may be executed when the squad is halted at attention in line. The commands are **“Dress Right (Left), DRESS”** or **“At Close Interval, Dress Right (Left), DRESS.”**

These commands are given only when the squad is at approximately the same interval as the interval at which the dress is commanded.

3. Dress Right Dress

a. On the command "**Dress Right, DRESS,**" everyone except the squad leader, smartly turn their heads to the right, 90 degrees over the shoulder look, and align themselves. At the same time, everyone except the individual on the left flank, provide interval by smartly raising their left arm to shoulder height and in line with their body. Fingers are extended and joined, thumb along the forefinger, palm down. (See figure 7-3.)

b. As the base of the movement, the squad leader keeps his/her head and eyes to the front. All other members of the squad position themselves by short steps until their right shoulders lightly touch the fingertips of the person on their right.

c. The unit leader, on his/her own command of execution "**DRESS,**" faces half left, as in marching, and proceeds by the most direct route to a position on line with and one pace to the right of the individual on the right flank. At this position, the unit leader executes a halt in the oblique facing the rear of the formation, and then executes a right face, facing down the line of the squad. The unit leader aligns the squad by commanding those individuals in advance or rear of the line to move forward or backward until in line. These individuals are designated by name or number. For example: "**Jones, FORWARD;**" or "**Number Three, BACKWARD.**" Those individuals will move until receiving the command "**STEADY.**" The unit leader may execute a series of short side steps to the right or left in order to identify an individual. However, prior to commanding the identified individual to move, the unit leader will be on line with the rank. After verifying the alignment of the squad, the unit leader faces to the right in marching, marches straight to a point 3 paces beyond the squad, halts, faces to the left, and commands "**Ready, FRONT.**" Immediately after commanding "**FRONT,**" the unit leader marches by the most direct route back to a post 3 paces front and centered on the squad.

d. On the command "**Ready, FRONT,**" all members of the squad who raised their left arm and turned their head to the right, will smartly but quietly lower their arm to their side and at the same time turn their head back to the front, assuming the position of attention.

e. When aligning a squad of well-drilled troops or when there is insufficient time to verify alignment, the unit leader may command "**Ready, FRONT**" from his/her normal position (3 paces front and centered), without having verified alignment.



Figure 7-3. Dress Right Dress.

4. At Close Interval Dress Right Dress. This movement is executed in the same manner as dress right dress except for the following:

a. On the command **“At Close Interval, Dress Right, DRESS,”** those individuals providing interval will do so by placing the heel of their left hand on their hip with the elbow in line with their body. Fingers are extended and joined and pointing down. Members gaining interval will move by short steps until their right arm is touching the left elbow of the individual to their left. (See figure

7-4.)



Figure 7-4. At Close Interval Dress Right Dress.

4. Dress Left Dress and at Close Interval Dress Left Dress. These movements are similar to dress right dress and at close interval dress right dress except that alignment is made toward the left. The individual on the left flank of the rank is the base of the movement and stands fast. On the command **“Dress Left, DRESS”** or **“At Close Interval, Dress Left, DRESS,”** everyone except the individual on the left flank smartly turn their heads to the left, look, and align themselves. At the same time they will smartly raise their left arm or elbow to provide interval (the left arm is used for both dress right and dress left). The unit leader will verify alignment of the squad from its left flank. (See figure 7-5.)



Figure 7-5. Dress Left.

5. To align in column, the command is "**COVER.**" At this command, members move as necessary to place themselves directly behind the person in front of them, still maintaining a 40-inch distance.

TO OBTAIN CLOSE INTERVAL FROM NORMAL INTERVAL IN LINE

4. The purpose of this movement is to close the interval between individuals of a squad in line to 4 inches. It may be executed when the squad is halted at attention and in line at normal interval. The command is "**Close, MARCH.**"
5. The squad leader is the base of this movement. On the command of execution "**MARCH,**" the squad leader stands fast and places his/her left hand on his/her hip, as if dressing at close interval, to provide interval for the individuals to the left. At the same time, all other members of the squad face to the right as in marching, march toward the right flank until approximately 4 inches from the person in front of them, halt, and face to the left. They then execute at close interval dress right dress. After aligning and without command, they will smartly lower their left hands and turn their heads to the front as soon as the individual to their left has touched their elbow with his/her right arm and stopped moving.
6. On his/her command of execution, the unit leader steps to the left in marching. He/she marches parallel to the squad maintaining a distance of 3 paces from the squad. When approximately on the center of the squad at close interval the unit leader halts and faces the squad. He/she then adjusts to the center of the squad by taking small steps left, right, forward or back.

TO OBTAIN NORMAL INTERVAL FROM CLOSE INTERVAL IN LINE

4. The purpose of this movement is to extend the interval between individuals of a squad in line to one arm length. It may be executed when the squad is halted at attention and in line at close interval. The command is **“Extend, MARCH.”**

5. The squad leader is the base of this movement. On the command of execution **“MARCH,”** the squad leader stands fast and raises his/her left arm to shoulder height to provide interval for the person on the left. At the same time, all other members of the squad face to the left as in marching, march toward the left flank until they have opened approximately a 30-inch distance from the person behind them, halt, and face to the right. They then execute dress right dress. After aligning and without command, they will smartly, and quietly, lower their left arms and turn their heads to the front as soon as the individual to their left has touched their finger tips with his/her right shoulder and has stopped moving.

6. On his/her command of execution, the unit leader steps to the right in marching. He/she marches parallel to the squad maintaining a distance of 3 paces from the squad. When approximately on the center of the squad at normal interval the unit leader halts and faces the squad. He/she then adjusts to the center of the squad by taking small steps left, right, forward or back.

TO MARCH IN THE OBLIQUE

7. The purpose of this movement is to shift the line of march to the right or left and then resume marching in the original direction. It may be executed from any formation that is marching at quick time cadence. The command is **“Right (Left) Oblique, MARCH.”** The word oblique is pronounced to rhyme with strike. The command of execution is given as the foot in the direction of the turn strikes the deck. The command to resume the original direction of march is **“Forward, MARCH.”** The command of execution is given as the foot toward the original front strikes the deck.

8. To teach the squad to march to the oblique, the unit leader aligns the unit and has members face half right (left). The unit leader then explains that these positions are maintained when marching to the oblique. This is achieved by individuals keeping their shoulders parallel to the persons in front and/or adjacent to them. The squad leader is the base of the movement, and must maintain a steady line of march keeping his/her shoulders blocked perpendicular to the direction of march.

9. At the command **“Right Oblique, MARCH”** the command of execution is given as the right foot strikes the deck. Everyone then takes one more 30-inch step to the front with the left foot and pivots 45 degrees to the right on the ball of the left foot. Stepping out of the pivot with a 30-inch step, the entire squad marches to the right oblique until given another command. (See figure 7-6.) For the squad to resume marching in the original direction, the command is **“Forward, MARCH”** in this case the command of execution will be given as the left foot strikes the deck. Everyone then takes one more step in the oblique direction; pivots back to the original front and continue to march. To march to the left oblique, substitute left for right and right for left in the above sequence.

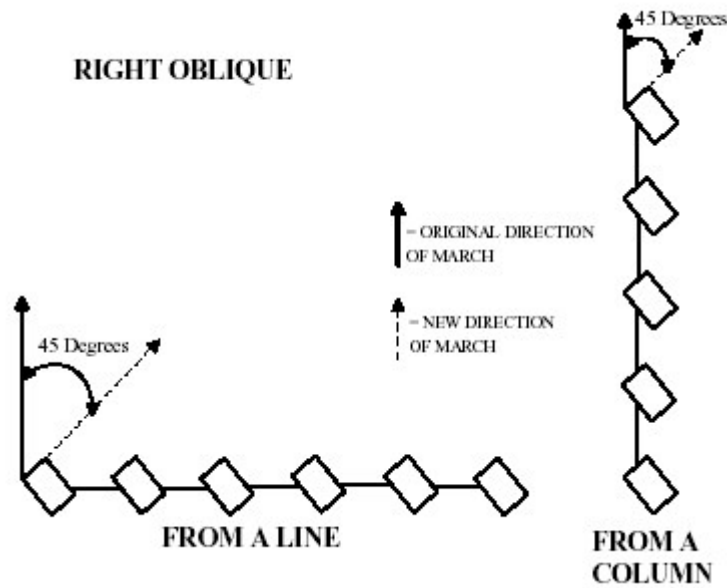


Figure 7-6. Marching to Right Oblique.

10. To halt the squad facing in the original direction of march the command is **“Squad, HALT.”** The command of execution **“HALT”** is given on the left foot when marching to the right oblique and on the right foot when marching to the left oblique. At the command **“HALT,”** everyone takes one more step in the oblique direction, pivots to the original front on the toe of the right (left) foot, and places the left (right) foot beside the other at the position of attention.

11. To temporarily halt the squad in the oblique direction, in order to correct errors, the command is **“In Place, HALT.”** The command of execution **“HALT,”** may be given as either foot strikes the deck. At the command of execution **“HALT,”** the squad halts in two counts as in quick time and remains facing in the oblique direction. The only command that can be given after halting in place is **“Resume, MARCH.”** At that command, the movement continues marching in the oblique direction.

12. When given half step or mark time while marching in the oblique, the only commands that may be given are **“Resume, MARCH”** to continue marching with a 30inch step in the oblique; or **“In Place, HALT”** to halt in the oblique in order to correct errors.

TO MARCH TO THE REAR

5. The purpose of this movement is to march the squad to the rear for a short distance. It may be executed when halted or marching forward at quick time or double time. The command is **“To the Rear, MARCH.”** The command of execution will be given as the right foot strikes the deck.

6. When halted, on the command of execution **“MARCH,”** everyone takes one 15-inch step to the front with the left foot and then pivots 180 degrees toward the right on the balls of both feet.

Stepping out of the pivot with a 30-inch step, the entire squad marches to the rear. For the squad to resume marching in the original direction the command **"To the Rear, MARCH"** is given again. No other command may be given when marching to the rear until the unit has resumed marching to the original front.

7. When marching at quick time, on the command of execution **"MARCH,"** everyone takes one 15 inch step to the front with the left foot and then pivots 180 degrees toward the right on the balls of both feet. Stepping out of the pivot with a 30-inch step, the entire squad marches to the rear. For the squad to resume marching in the original direction, the command **"To the Rear, MARCH"** is given again. No other command may be given when marching to the rear until the unit has resumed marching to the original front.

8. When marching at double-time, on the command of execution **"MARCH,"** everyone takes two more 36-inch steps to the front and then four, 6-inch vertical steps in place at double time cadence. On the first and third steps in place, everyone pivots 180 degrees to the right, 90 degrees on the first step and 90 degrees on the third. After the fourth step in place, and for the fifth step, they step off with a 36-inch step in the new direction. For the squad to resume marching in the original direction, the command **"To the Rear, MARCH"** is given again. No other command may be given when marching to the rear until the unit has resumed marching to the original front.

TO MARCH TO THE FLANK

4. The purpose of this movement is to march the squad to the right or left flank for a short distance. It may be executed from any formation that is marching at quick time or double time cadence. The command is **"By the Right (Left) Flank, MARCH."** The command of execution is given as the foot in the direction of the turn strikes the deck.

5. To march to the right flank, when marching at quick time, the command is **"By the Right Flank, MARCH."** On the command of execution **"MARCH,"** everyone takes one more 30-inch step to the front with the left foot and then pivots 90 degrees to the right on the ball of the left foot. Stepping out of the pivot with a 30-inch step, the entire squad marches in line to the right flank. The unit leader executes the flanking movement with the squad maintaining his/her distance from the squad. For the squad to resume marching in the original direction, the command is **"By the Left Flank, MARCH."** To march to the left flank, substitute left for right and right for left in the above sequence. No other command may be given when marching to the flank until the unit has resumed marching to the original front.

6. When marching at double time, on the command of execution **"MARCH,"** everyone takes two more 36-inch steps to the front and then two, 6-inch vertical steps in place at double time cadence. While stepping in place, everyone turns 90 degrees toward the direction commanded and then steps off with a 36-inch step in the new direction. No other command may be given when marching to the flank until the unit has resumed marching to the original front.

TO CHANGE DIRECTION OF A COLUMN

6. The purpose of this movement is to change the direction of march of a column. It may be executed when the squad is halted or marching in column. The command is **"Column Right (Column Left, Column Half Right, or Column Half Left), MARCH."** The squad leader establishes the pivot point for the movement.

7. When marching, the commands of execution are given on the foot in the direction of the turn. On the command of execution "**MARCH,**" the squad leader takes one more 30-inch step to the front and then pivots 90 degrees to the right (left) on the ball of the left (right) foot. He/she then takes a 30-inch step in the new direction. The remaining members of the squad continue to march to the point where the squad leader pivoted. They would then pivot 90 degrees in the new direction of march.

8. When halted, at the command of execution "**MARCH,**" the squad leader faces to the right (left) as in marching by turning to the right (left) on his right toe and takes one 30-inch step in the new direction with the left foot. The remaining members of the squad step off to the front as in forward march. The remainder of the movement is executed the same as in marching.

9. Column half right (left) is executed as described above except that the pivot is 45 degrees to the right (left).

10. During column movements, the unit leader executes the movement with the squad, maintaining proper distance from the squad.

For slight changes of direction, the command is "**INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT).**" At that

command, the squad leader changes direction slightly as commanded. This is not a

precision movement and is executed only while marching.

PERSONNEL INSPECTION (FM-72)

OBJECTIVES

4-0.1 Describe the techniques for conducting a personnel inspection.

4-0.2 Explain the Inspecting Officer's duties (tour) when he/she inspects a platoon.

4-0.3 Explain the general Inspection Guidelines (items) that inspecting officers look for when inspecting a cadet in a platoon.

4-1 GENERAL

- a. Personnel inspections often require a lot of preparation, and they reveal a lot of things about the individual cadets to the NSI and to school officials.
- b. One of the positive things personnel inspections can promote as far as the individual cadets are concerned, is that it gives those hard-working cadets the opportunity to demonstrate the self-discipline, attention to detail, and pride they have in their unit and the things they have learned. The best part is that the naval science instructors get a chance to see what the cadets have learned.
- c. The naval science instructors and school officials can learn the condition of many aspects of the training, morale and leadership that exists in their unit by the appearance of the cadets. Parents can also see the value of the NJROTC program and take great pride in their sons and daughters for all their efforts.

4-2 FORMING FOR INSPECTION

- a. The company/platoon is the basic unit for inspection. The company falls in for inspection by platoons. A unit composed of a battalion may be inspected "en masse" for special occasions. Before the inspection, the cadets will have been informed of the time to fall in and will be in ranks and mustered by that time. The following procedures are those normally followed:

1. **PREPARE FOR INSPECTION**. This is the command given by the company commander at the appointed time for the inspection. At this time, the following actions take place.

- (a) The platoon commander of the first (base) platoon faces his platoon and gives the command **OPEN RANKS, MARCH**. The cadets in the first rank take two steps

forward, the second rank takes one step forward and the third rank remains stationary. The cadets automatically come to dress right, while at the same time raising their left arm to get the proper interval.

- (b) The first platoon commander aligns each rank by sighting down the rank and directing individuals to move if not in line. After verifying the alignment, the platoon commander marches to a position three paces beyond the front rank, faces left and commands **READY FRONT; COVER**. The platoon leader then takes one pace forward and faces front. It is in this position that the platoon commander receives the inspecting officer.
- (c) Each of the other platoon commanders aligns his platoon in sequence on the first platoon. When all platoon commanders have taken their posts, the company commander reports the company ready for inspection. When acknowledged, he gives the command, **AT EASE** or other command ordered.

4-3 INSPECTING OFFICER'S TOUR

- a. The inspecting officer proceeds to the first platoon and takes a position one pace in front of and facing the platoon and the platoon commander.
 - 1. As the inspecting officer approaches the platoon, the platoon commander turns his head and gives the command **ATTENTION**.
 - 2. Upon the arrival of the inspecting officer, the platoon commander salutes and reports "First platoon (Drill Team, etc.) is standing by for your inspection, Sir." If the platoon commander is armed he will go to return sword after saluting and being inspected.
 - 3. The inspecting officer then proceeds to the first person in the first rank (the guide). The inspecting officer, at his discretion, may direct the platoon commander to put the ranks not being inspected at ease. If this is the case, the platoon commander will bring those ranks to attention when it is their turn to be inspected.
 - 4. The platoon commander will move to a position ahead of the inspecting officer as he inspects. If armed with a sword, the platoon commander will execute **RETURN SWORD** prior to joining the inspecting officer. The inspecting officer proceeds from cadet to cadet by stepping off to the right as in marching, halting, and executing a left face. (The platoon commander must follow this same procedure in order not to be in the way of the inspecting officer).
 - 5. After inspecting the front of the first rank, the inspecting officer inspects the rear of that rank and so forth for each rank.

6. At the conclusion of the inspection, the platoon commander proceeds to a position three paces in front of and one pace to the side of the first rank, faces left (draws sword if so armed), commands **ATTENTION**, takes one step forward, then faces right.
7. The inspecting officer proceeds to a position one pace in front of the platoon commander and makes any remarks he deems necessary. The inspecting officer and the platoon commander exchange salutes, and the inspecting officer proceeds to the next platoon.
8. Upon completion of the inspection of each platoon, its commander faces left and orders **CLOSE RANKS, MARCH**. At the command **MARCH**, the platoon commander moves by the most direct route and takes his post six paces in front of the center of his platoon. The command **AT EASE** or **PARADE REST** will be given from this position.

4-4 INSPECTION GUIDELINES

- a. No two inspecting officers inspect in the same way. Some look at the overall appearance of the individuals, while others may act as though they want to see their face in the reflection from your "spit shined" shoes.
- b. An important aspect that an inspecting officer must try to keep in mind is not only what **looks** good but also what is **correct** according to the uniform regulations.
- c. In general, the inspecting officer should start with the overall "look" of the cadets and then check specific items. The first impression is very important. Some of these items include:
 1. Does everything look like it is in the right place and worn correctly?
 2. Does the cadet display good posture?
 3. Is the cap clean, neat, positioned correctly and in good repair?
 4. Are all insignia and devices positioned correctly?
 5. Is the cadet's face and hair clean and groomed properly?
 6. Are the trousers/skirts, shirts, etc. clean, pressed, fit properly and in good repair?
 7. Are the shoes shined and in good repair?

8. Are the ribbons and/or awards correct (having been earned), worn in the proper order of precedence and properly positioned on the uniform?
9. Are the Service Designations (stars) positioned properly?
10. Is the aiguillette worn on the correct shoulder?
11. Is the cadet wearing unauthorized jewelry?
12. Has the cadet tied the necktie correctly?

EXAMPLE QUESTIONS THE SIGNING CADET CAN ASK AND PROPER RESPONSES

WHAT IS YOUR 8TH ORDER TO THE SENTRY?

(RANK/ TITLE), THIS CADET'S 8TH ORDER TO THE SENTRY IS.....

WHAT PAYGRADE IS A PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS IN THE US NAVY?

(RANK/ TITLE), THE PAYGRADE OF A PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS IN THE US NAVY IS

WHAT WORD REPRESENTS THE "S" IN THE PHONETIC ALPHABET?

(RANK/ TITLE), THE WORD _____ REPRESENTS THE "S" IN THE PHONETIC ALPHABET.

HOW MANY GOLD BARS DOES A CADET LIUETENANT WEAR?

(RANK/ TITLE), A CADET LIEUTENANT WEARS _____ GOLD BARS.

WHAT IS THE COMMAND OF EXECUTION IN THE COMMAND "TO THE REAR, MARCH"?

(RANK/ TITLE), THE COMMAND OF EXECUTION IN THE COMMAND "TO THE REAR, MARCH" IS ...

WHAT IS AN EXAMPLE OF A PREPATORY COMMAND?

(RANK/ TITLE), AN EXAMPLE OF A PREPATORY COMMAND COULD BE.....

HOW MANY INCHES IS DISTANCE BETWEEN CADETS?

(RANK/ TITLE), DISTANCE IS _____ INCHES BETWEEN CADETS.

IN A RIGHT OBLIQUE, THE PLATOON WILL PIVOT AT WHAT ANGLE?

(RANK/ TITLE), THE PLATOON WILL PIVOT AT A _____ DEGREE ANGLE.

HOW MANY ROCKERS DOES A GUNNERY SERGEANT HAVE?

(RANK/ TITLE), A GUNNERY SERGEANT HAS _____ ROCKERS.