FIELD MANUAL
NO. 22-5

DRILL AND CEREMONIES

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DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTION: 'Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.'

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Preface

This field manual provides guidance for Armywide uniformity in the conduct of drill and ceremonies. It includes methods of instructing drill, teaching techniques, individual and unit drill, manual of arms for infantry weapons, and various other aspects of basic drill instruction.

This manual is designed for use by soldiers of all military occupational skills, to include the new soldier in the initial entry training environment. Since exact procedures covering all situations or eventualities pertaining to drill and ceremonies cannot be foreseen, commanders may find it necessary to adjust the procedures to local conditions. However, with the view toward maintaining consistency throughout the Army, the procedures prescribed herein should be adhered to as closely as possible.

Personnel preparing to give drill instruction must be thoroughly familiar with Chapters 1 through 5 before attempting to teach material in Chapters 6 and 7.

For ease in distinguishing a preparatory command from a command of execution, the commands of execution are printed in **BOLD CAP** letters and preparatory commands are printed in ***Bold Italic*** letters. Reference to positions and movements are printed in *italics.*

A reference diagram for symbols used in illustrations appears in Appendix B.

AR 670-1 should be used as a reference for the proper wearing of uniforms and insignia.

Users of this manual are encouraged to submit recommendations to improve the publication. Comments should be keyed to the page, paragraph, and line(s) of the text where a change is recommended. Reasons should be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. Comments should be prepared using DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) and forwarded to the Commandant, US Army Infantry School, ATTN: ATSH-I-V, Fort Benning, Georgia 31905-5000.

Unless otherwise stated, whenever the masculine gender is used, both men and women are included.

Foreword

"Gentlemen: you have now reached the last point. If anyone of you doesn't mean business let him say so now. An hour from now will be too late to back out. Once in, you've got to see it through. You've got to perform without flinching whatever duty is assigned you, regardless of the difficulty or the danger attending it. If it is garrison duty, you must attend to it. If it is meeting fever, you must be willing. If it is the closest kind of fighting, anxious for it. You must know how to ride, how to shoot, how to live in the open. Absolute obedience to every command is your first lesson. No matter what comes you mustn't squeal. Think it over — all of you. If any man wishes to withdraw he will be gladly excused, for others are ready to take his place."

Theodore Roosevelt, Remarks to Recruits, 1898

PURPOSE

The purpose of drill is to:

- Enable a commander to move his unit from one place to another in an orderly manner.

- Aid in disciplinary training by instilling habits of precision and response to the leader's orders.

- Provide a means, through ceremonies, of enhancing the morale of troops, developing the spirit of cohesion, and presenting traditional, interesting and well-executed military parades.

- Provide for the development of all soldiers in the practice of commanding troops.

History

Military history reveals that armies throughout the world have participated in some form of drill. The primary value of drill historically has been to prepare troops for battle. For the most part, the drill procedures practiced have been identical to the tactical maneuvers employed on the battlefield. Drill has enabled commanders to quickly move their forces from one point to another, mass their forces into a battle formation that afforded maximum firepower, and maneuver those forces as the situation developed.

In 1775, when this country was striving for independence and existence, the nation's leaders were confronted with the problem of not only establishing a government but also of organizing an army that was already engaged in war. From the "shot heard around the world," on 19 April 1775, until Valley Forge in 1778, revolutionary forces were little more than a group of civilians fighting Indian-style against well-trained, highly disciplined British Redcoats. For three years, General George Washington's troops had endured many hardships — lack of funds, rations, clothing, and equipment. In addition, they had suffered loss after loss to the superior British forces. These hardships and losses mostly stemmed from the lack of a military

atmosphere in country. Thus, an army was created with little or no organization, control, discipline, or teamwork.

Recognizing the crisis, General Washington, through Benjamin Franklin, the American Ambassador to France, enlisted the aid of a Prussian officer, Baron Friedrich von Steuben. Upon his arrival at Valley Forge on 23 February 1778, von Steuben, a former staff officer with Frederick the Great, met an army of several thousand half-starved, wretched men in rags. He commented that a European army could not be kept together in such a state. To correct the conditions that prevailed, he set to work immediately and wrote drill movements and regulations at night and taught them the following day to a model company of 120 men selected from the line.

Discipline became a part of military life for these selected individuals as they learned to respond to command without hesitation. This new discipline instilled in the individual a sense of alertness, urgency, and attention to detail. Confidence in himself and his weapon grew as each man perfected the fifteen l-second movements required to load and fire his musket. As the Americans mastered the art of drill, they began to work as a team and to develop a sense of pride in themselves and in their unit.

Watching this model company drill, observers were amazed to see how quickly and orderly the troops could be massed and maneuvered into different battle formations. Officers observed that organization, chain of command, and control were improved as each man had a specific place and task within the formation. Later, the members of the model company were distributed throughout the Army to teach drill. Through drill, they improved the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the Army.

To ensure continuity and uniformity, von Steuben, by then a major general and the Army Inspector General, wrote the first Army field manual in 1779, The Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States, commonly referred to as the Blue Book. The drill procedures initiated at Valley Forge were not changed for 85 years, until the American Civil War, and many of the drill terms and procedures are in effect today.

Drill commands are about the same as at the time of the War of 1812, except that then the officers and noncommissioned officers began them by saying, "Take care to face to the right, right, face." Also, during the American revolutionary period, troops marched at a cadence of 76 steps a minute instead of the current cadence of 120 steps. Then units performed precise movement on the battlefield, and the army that could perform them best was often able to get behind the enemy, or on his flank, and thus beat him. Speed spoiled the winning exactness. Also, firearms did not shoot far or accurately in 1776, so troop formations could take more time to approach the enemy.

As armament and weaponry have improved, drill has had to adapt to new tactical concepts. Although the procedures taught in drill today are not normally employed on the battlefield, the objectives accomplished by drill — teamwork, confidence, pride, alertness, attention to detail, esprit de corps, and discipline — are just as important to the modern Army as they were to the Continental Army.

Military music

Origins

The earliest surviving pictorial, sculptured, and written records show musical or quasimusical instruments employed in connection with military activity for signaling during encampments, parades, and combat. Because the sounds were produced in the open air, the instruments have tended to be brass and percussion types. Oriental, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and American Indian chronicles and pictorial remains show trumpets and drums of many varieties allied to soldiers and battles

Bugle Calls

These are used in US military service as the result of the Continental Army's contact with the soldiers and armies from Europe during the revolutionary period. After the American Revolution, many of the French (and English) bugle calls and drum beats were adopted by the United States Army.

Attention

This is taken from the British "Alarm," at which call the troops turned out under arms.

Adjutant's Call

This indicates that the adjutant is about to form the guard, battalion, or regiment.

To the Color

The old cavalry call, "To the Standard," in use from about 1835, was replaced by the present call of "To the Color."

National Anthem

"The Star-Spangled Banner" officially became the National Anthem by law on 3 March 1931, in title 36, United States Code 170.

Sound Off

The band, in place, plays "Sound Off" (three chords). It then moves forward and, changing direction while playing a stirring march, troops the line and marches past the soldiers in formation, then returns to its post. Upon halting, the band again plays three chords.

Retreat

It is the ceremony that pays honors to the national flag when it is lowered in the evening.

Official Army Song

The official song was formally dedicated by the Secretary of the Army on Veterans Day, 11 November 1956, and officially announced (AR 28-76) on 12 December 1957. In addition to standing while the National Anthem is played, Army personnel stand at attention whenever the official song is played. There is no Department of the Army directive in this regard; however, commanders, other officers, and other personnel can encourage the tribute to the Army by setting the example for others and standing at attention when the band plays "The Army Goes Rolling Along."

CHAPTER 1
Drill Instructions

"Troops who march in an irregular and disorderly manner are always in great danger of being defeated. "

Vegetius: De Re Militari: A.D. 378

CONTENTS

Section I
INSTRUCTIONAL METHODS

1-1. General

a. The progress made by individuals and units in precise and unified action in drill is determined by the following:

(1) The methods of instruction and the thoroughness of the instructor.

(2) The organization of soldiers into units of the most effective instructional size.

b. There are three methods of instruction used to teach drill to soldiers: step-by-step, talk-through, and by-the-numbers. The character of the particular movement being taught will indicate the most effective method to use. As a rule, marching movements are taught by using the step-by-step method. Movements that require numerous or simultaneous actions by an individual or unit are best taught by the talk-through method. Movements that have two or more counts are taught by using the by-the-numbers method.