

The Young Marines organization is supported by the following vision, mission, guiding principles, objectives, and motto. It is not required that you learn them however, they will come in handy as a reference when speaking about our program.

Vision. To earn and preserve a reputation as a leader in youth development and drug demand reduction.

Mission. The mission of the Young Marines is to positively impact America's future by providing quality youth development programs for boys and girls that nurtures and develops its members into responsible citizens who enjoy and promote a healthy, drug-free lifestyle.

Guiding Principles.

1. The health, welfare and safety of the Young Marines are paramount.
2. We value our volunteers and will provide them with the tools they need to succeed.
3. We will never forget that this program is for our youth. We will uphold the core values of Honor, Courage and Commitment.
4. We pledge to the parents to serve as positive role models to their children.
5. We get by giving.

Objectives. The objectives of the Young Marines is to:

- Promote the physical, moral, and mental development of its members
- Advocate a healthy, drug-free lifestyle through continual drug prevention education
- Instill in its members the ideals of honesty, fairness, courage, respect, loyalty, dependability, attention to duty, love of God, and fidelity to our country and its institutions
- Stimulate an interest in and respect for academic achievement and the history and traditions of the United States of America
- Promote physical fitness through the conduct of physical activities, including participation in athletic events and close order drill

Motto. "Strengthening the lives of America's Youth."

Performance Objective 1: Close Order Drill

Enabling Objectives:

1. Form the Squad.
2. Dismiss the Squad.
3. Align the Squad.
4. Obtain Close Interval from Normal Interval on Line.
5. Obtain Normal Interval from Close Interval on Line.
6. Obtain Double Arm Interval on Line.
7. Obtain Normal Interval from Double Arm Interval on Line.
8. Form a Column from on Line and Reform to a line.
9. March in the Oblique.
10. March to the Rear.
11. March to the Flank.
12. Change Direction of a Column.
13. Column of Twos from Single File.
14. Form a Single File from a Column of Twos.

1. General. A squad is a group of individuals formed for the purpose of instruction, discipline, control, and order.

a. Members of the squad take positions and move 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.

b. Squads are kept intact when practical. The normal formation for a squad is a single rank (squad on line) or single file (squad in column). (See figure 1-1.) This permits variation in the number of individuals composing the squad. The first formation is always on line. Column formation may be taken from line formation. A squad, not at drill, may be marched in column of twos by forming in two ranks.

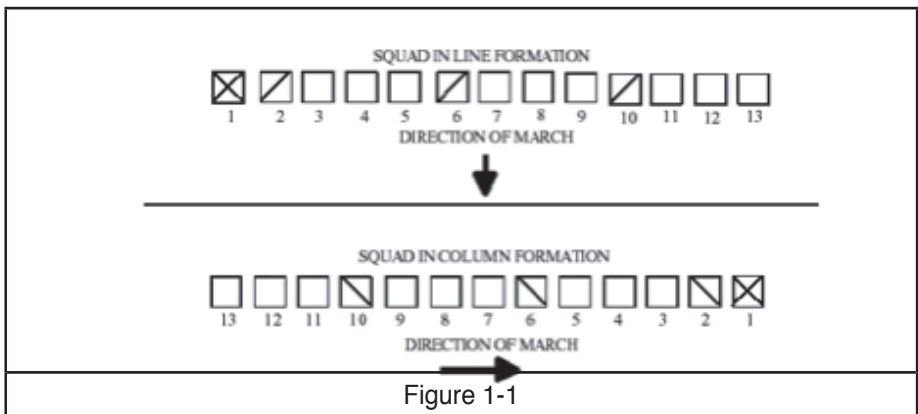


Figure 1-1

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

d. 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 Marine (see figure 1-1) 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.

- 1) 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 left step the unit leader would execute a right step.
- 2) If the squad executes a back step, the unit leader would execute a half step, in cadence with the squad to maintain proper position.
- 3) Movements of the unit leader during other squad movements are explained in the paragraph describing the movement.

E.O. 1 Form the Squad

1. To Form the Squad.

a. Members of the squad normally form as indicated in figure 1-1. (e.g., maintain fire team/section 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 2 in figure 1-1 with the shortest squad member in position 13. The squad leader, regardless of height, always forms as the squad leader, in position one of figure 1-2.



a. Squad Formed with Unit Integrity.
Figure 1-2. Squads Sizing



b. Squad Sized.
Figure 1-3. Sizing Squads—Continued.

- b. To form at normal interval, the command is “**FALL IN.**”

- c. The squad forms on 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 fore finger. 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. (see figure 1-3) 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. (See figure 1-4)



Figure 1-4, getting proper interval when falling in



Figure 1-5, Squad formed with proper interval

d. To form at close interval, the command is **“At Close Interval, FALL IN.”**

e. The squad forms on 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. (See figure 1-5) 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. (See figure 1-6)



Figure 1-6, getting proper close interval when falling in



Figure 1-7, Squad formed at close interval

E.O. 2 Dismiss the Squad.

1. To Dismiss the Squad.

- a. The squad is dismissed only from a line with individuals at attention.
- b. Color Guard Riflemen are dismissed with the commands “**ORDER ARMS;**” and “**DISMISSED.**”
- c. Unarmed Young Marines are dismissed with the command “**DISMISSED.**”

E.O. 3 Align the Squad.

1. To Align the Squad.

- a. The purpose of these movements is to dress the alignment of the squad. They may be executed when the squad is halted at attention on line. The command is “**Dress Right, DRESS**” or “**At Close Interval, Dress Right, DRESS.**” These commands are given only when the squad is at approximately the same interval as the interval at which the dress is commanded.
- b. Dress Right Dress.
 - 1) 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 1-8.)
 - 2) 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.
 - 3) 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. Name or number designates these individuals. 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 post 3 paces, front and centered, on the squad.
 - 4) 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.
 - 5) When aligning a squad of well-drilled Young Marines 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 1-8. Dress Right Dress.

- 6) At Close Interval Dress Right Dress. This movement is executed in the same manner as dress right dress except, 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 1-9.)



Figure 1-9. At Close Interval Dress Right Dress.

E.O. 4 Obtain Close Interval from Normal Interval on Line.

1. To Obtain Close Interval from Normal Interval on Line.

- a. The purpose of this movement is to close the interval between individuals of a squad on line to 4 inches. It may be executed when the squad is halted at attention and on line at normal interval. The command is **“Close, MARCH.”**
- b. 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.
- c. 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.

E.O. 5 Obtain Normal Interval from Close Interval on Line.

1. To Obtain Normal Interval from Close Interval on Line.

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

E.O. 6 Obtain Double Arm Interval on Line.

1. To Obtain Double Arm Interval on Line.

- a. The purpose of this movement is to extend the interval between the individuals of a squad to a double arm distance. It may be executed when the squad is halted at attention and on line at normal or close interval. The command is **“Take Interval to the Left, MARCH.”**
- b. 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 persons 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 70-inch distance from the person behind them, halt, and face to the right. They then smartly turn their heads to the right and raise both arms to shoulder height. Individuals on the left flank will only raise their right arm. (See figure 1-10) After aligning and without command, they will smartly, and quietly, lower their right arms and turn their heads to the front as soon as they have proper interval. They will lower their left arms when they feel the individual to their left lower his/her right arm.

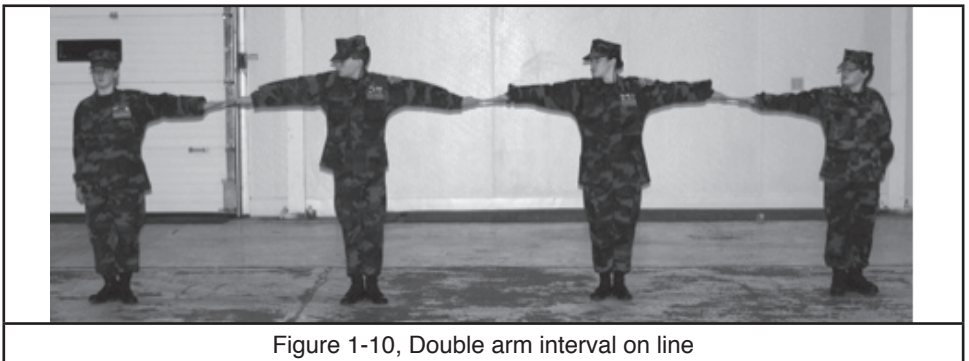


Figure 1-10, Double arm interval on line

- c. 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 double arms 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.

E.O. 7 Obtain Normal Interval from Double Arm Interval on Line.

1. To Obtain Normal Interval from Double Arm Interval on Line.

- a. The purpose of this movement is to decrease the interval between individuals of a squad on line from double arm to normal interval. It can only be executed when the squad is halted at attention and on line at a double-arm interval. The command is **“Assemble to the Right, MARCH.”** On the command of execution, the interval is reduced in a manner similar to close march; except that individuals halt

approximately 30 inches from each other, face and execute the appropriate dress movement to obtain normal interval.

- b. 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 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.

E.O. 8 Form a Column from a Line and Reform to a line.

1. To Form a Column from on Line and Reform to a line

- a. When halted on line at normal interval, the command to form a column is “**Right, FACE.**” All members of the squad simultaneously face to the right, thereby forming column. The squad leader may then command, “**Forward (Column {Half} Right/Left), MARCH**” to cause the squad to march in column. NOTE: The squad becomes inverted if faced to the left, this should be done only for short movements. When it is desired to form a column facing to the left, the squad should first form column by facing to the right, then execute necessary successive column movements until the column is faced in the desired direction.
- b. When on line at close interval, the squad is first extended to normal interval (See E. O. 5 - Obtain Normal Interval from Close Interval on Line), then forms column by facing to the right as described above.
- c. When in column at a halt and at the order, to form a line, the command is “**Left, FACE.**”

E.O. 9 March in the Oblique.

1. To March in the Oblique.

- a. 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.
- b. 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. Individuals keeping their shoulders parallel to the persons in front and/or adjacent to them achieve this. 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.
- c. 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 1-11.) 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.

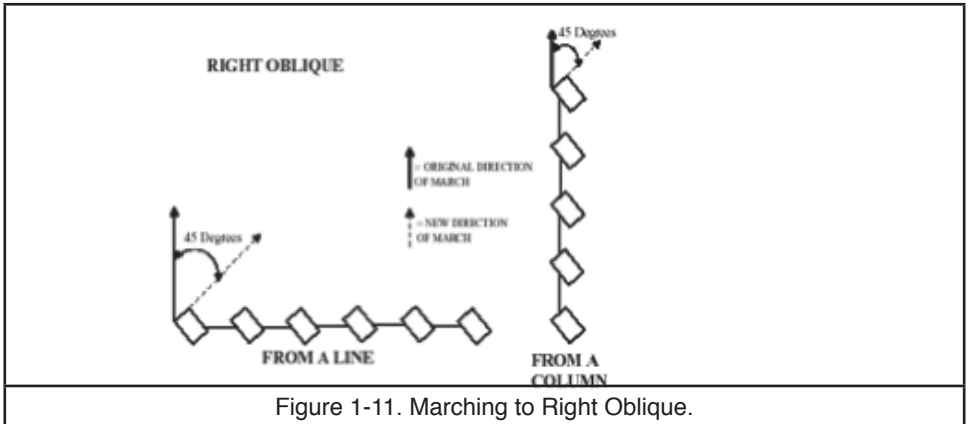


Figure 1-11. Marching to Right Oblique.

- d. 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.
- e. 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.
- f. 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.

E.O. 10 March to the Rear.

1. To March to the Rear.

- a. 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.

- b. 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.
- c. When marching at quick time, on the command of execution “**MARCH,**” everyone takes one more 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.
- d. 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. 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.

E.O. 11 March to the Flank.

1. March to the Flank.

- a. 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.
- b. To march to the left flank, when marching at quick time, the command is “**By the Left Flank, MARCH.**” On the command of execution “**MARCH,**” everyone takes one more 30-inch step to the front with the right foot and then pivots 90 degrees to the left on the ball of the right foot. Stepping out of the pivot with a 30-inch step, the entire squad marches in line to the left 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 Right Flank, MARCH.**” To march to the right flank, substitute right for left and left for right 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. Figure 1-12 shows the original direction of march. Figure 1-13 shows the 90 degree turn performing “**By the Left Flank**”. Figure 1-14 shows the new direction of march, and figure 1-15 shows the return to the original direction of march by means of the command “**By the Right Flank**”.



Figure 1-12



Figure 1-13



Figure 1-14



Figure 1-15

E.O. 12 Change Direction of a Column.

1. To Change Direction of a Column.



Figure 1-16

- a. 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 for the movement.
- b. 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.
- c. When halted, at the command of execution **“MARCH,”** the squad leader faces to the right (left) as in marching and takes one 30-inch step in the new direction with the right (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.
- d. Column half right (left) is executed as described above except that the pivot is 45 degrees to the right (left).
- e. During column movements, the unit leader executes the movement with the squad, maintaining proper distance from the squad.
- f. 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.

E.O. 13 Column of Twos from Single File.

1. To a Form Column of Twos from Single File.

- a. When the squad is halted in column, the command is **“Column of Twos to the Left (Right), MARCH.”**
- b. If squad members do not already know whether they are an odd or even number, the squad must be given count off before the above command is given.
- c. On **“MARCH,”** the squad leader stands fast. Even-numbered squad members face half left (right) in marching, take two steps, face half right (left) in marching, and march forward to halt beside and at normal interval from the odd-numbered squad member who was originally in front of them. Odd numbered members, except the squad leader, march forward and halt as they attain a 40-inch distance from the odd-numbered member in front of them. All members required to move do so at the same time. (See Figure 1-17.)

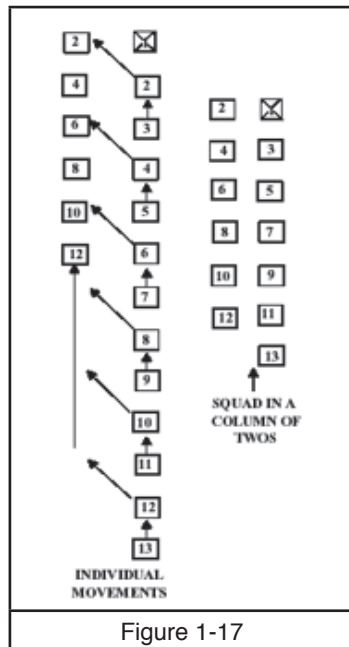


Figure 1-17

E.O. 14 Form a Single File from a Column of Twos.

1. To Form a Single File from a Column of Twos.

- a. When the squad is halted in column of twos, the command is “**Column of Files from the Right (Left), MARCH.**” It is important to note, in order to keep from inverting the squad, that:
 - 1) If a column of twos was built TO the LEFT, then a column of files must be formed FROM the RIGHT.
 - 2) If a column of twos was built TO the RIGHT, then a column of files must be formed FROM the LEFT.
- b. At the command “**MARCH,**” number one and two members step off at the same time. Number 1 moves forward as number 2 steps half right in marching, moves 2 steps, faces half left in marching, and follows number 1 at a 40-inch distance. Remaining odd and even numbered members step off in pairs, execute the same movements as numbers one and two, and follow in file. (See figure 1-18.)

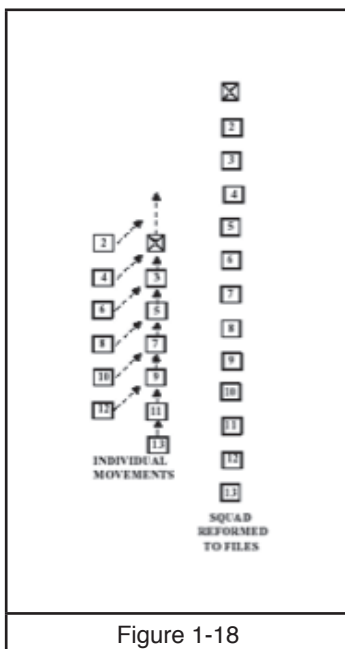


Figure 1-18

- 1) When teaching this movement the unit leader should, after the command of execution “**MARCH,**” begin calling a cadence of “**and, STEP, and, STEP.**” For example, on the command of execution “**MARCH,**” the number one and two squad members step off. On the first “**and, STEP**” the number three and four squad members step off. On the second “**and, STEP**” the number five and six squad members step off, etc. This cadence helps the squad members step off at the correct time and keeps the squad in step.

PERFORMANCE QUALIFICATION REVIEW
Performance Objective 1: Close Order Drill

E.O. No.	Enabling Objective Description and Performance Requirement	Authorized Evaluators Signature
1	Form the Squad.	
a.	The Young Marine knows how to form the squad.	
2	Dismiss the Squad.	
a.	The Young Marine knows how to dismiss the squad.	
3	Align the Squad.	
a.	The Young Marine knows how to perform Dress Right Dress.	
4	Obtain Close Interval from Normal Interval on Line.	
a.	The Young Marine knows how to obtain close interval from normal interval.	
5	Obtain Normal Interval from Close Interval on Line.	
a.	The Young Marine knows how to obtain normal interval from close interval.	
6	Obtain Double Arm Interval on Line.	
a.	The Young Marine knows how to obtain double arm interval on line.	
7	Obtain Normal Interval from Double Arm Interval on Line.	
a.	The Young Marine knows how to obtain normal interval from double arm interval on line.	
8	Form a Column from on Line and Reform to a line.	
a.	The Young Marine knows how to form a column from on line.	
b.	The Young Marine knows how to reform a line from a column.	
9	March in the Oblique.	
a.	The Young Marine knows how to march the squad in the oblique.	
10	March to the Rear.	
a.	The Young Marine knows how to march the squad to the rear.	
11	March to the Flank.	
a.	The Young Marine knows how to march the squad to the flank.	
12.	Change Direction of a Column.	
a.	The Young Marine knows how to change the direction of a column.	
13	Column of Twos from Single File.	
a.	The Young Marine knows how to form a column of twos from a single file.	
14	Form a Single File from a Column of Twos.	
a.	The Young Marine knows how to form a single file from a column of twos.	