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Book Descriptions:

canadian forces ceremonial drill manual



Changes to illustrations are indicated by miniature pointing hands or black vertical lines. The use of the letter E or F indicates the change is in English or French only. Total number of pages in this publication is 684 consisting of the following These will be cancelled by a separate message once distribution of this manual is complete. For enquiries, contact us. Battle drills have existed since ancient times. The Romans are reputed to have used cadence marching for tactical formations. Although infantry supremacy and precise drills were eclipsed after the fall of the Roman Empire, and during the feudal era mounted knights ruled combat, infantry drills were resurrected in the 14th Century and slowly developed and improved thereafter. Separate drill procedures for cavalry, artillery, infantry and others except for equipment drill were replaced by all arms drill early in the 20th Century as the changed conditions of war gradually divorced tactics from barrack routine. When the three services were unified in 1968, evolution continued by blending the drill detail back into one. It also forms the basis of the precise manoeuvres used in military displays and ceremonies. The term "noncommissioned member" denotes personnel from the rank of private up to and including chief warrant officer. Where appropriate, the female address "Ma'am", "Ms" or "Miss" shall be used in place of the male address "Sir". Parade commanders shall actually use the correct term for the organization under their command; e.g., flight or troop in place of platoon. Here, the officers, warrant officers and noncommissioned officers all have their own duties and functions to perform. Officers should not be drilled by Warrant Officers or noncommissioned officers, except in the case of the initial training of junior officers and refresher instruction under the actual supervision of the commanding officer or adjutant. <http://anmoul.com/userfiles/dish-tv-operating-manual.xml>

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Officers, warrant officers and noncommissioned officers ensure the respect due to them by their parade appointments by maintaining a command presence and individual drill standard of the highest order. Superiors who undermine a subordinate's authority fail in their own exercise of command. Commanders may adjust procedures to suit parade circumstances and location, so long as the essential ingredients and customary sequence of traditional parades are recognized. Guidelines are provided in subsequent chapters as required. Special drill sequences, using standard drill movements, may be performed during displays such as tattoos or military pageants, often to memorized routines and without the normal sequence of commands. These qualities are developed through selfdiscipline and practice. They lead to unit pride and cohesion. Drill that is well taught and executed develops individual pride, mental alertness, precision and espritdecorps which will assist the individual service member to carry out orders instinctively at all times. It sets the standard for the execution of any duty, both for the individual and the unit, and builds a sense of confidence between commander and subordinate that is essential to high morale. Commanders must insist on the same high standards both on and off parade to instill these qualities strongly enough to endure the strain of military duty in peace or war. The systematic correction of minor errors strengthens these characteristics and improves both individual and unit standards. 21A. Canadian Armed Forces personnel, whether as individuals or formed contingents, are forbidden to use the drill movement of a foreign military or domestic organization. Only the CDS can personally, in writing, waive this direction. Requests for waivers must be staffed through the chainofcommand to DHH. The techniques in this article shall be adhered to, thus ensuring the success of the drill instruction.<http://ecoledesgourmets.com/userfiles/dish-vip722-dvr-manual.xml>






Since example is imitated, the instructor's appearance and bearing must be of the highest standard. When conducting drill instruction, the instructor shall stand at attention unless it is necessary to demonstrate or to check an individual. The instructor shall execute all movements correctly and smartly. All demonstration shall be correct. Excessive demonstration is a common fault and shall be





avoided. Arms drill shall be demonstrated using the appropriate weapon. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur. For example, the words "crack", "drive", "seize" and "grasp" suggest the degree of smartness required. Profanity or personal sarcasm shall never be used. This does not preclude the instructor, without being offensive, from assisting in the correction of a squad member's position. During these rest periods, the squad may be questioned on subjects previously taught. The squad shall not be kept in any one position long enough to produce strain and fatigue. Periods of drill at the halt shall be interspersed with movements on the march, with or without arms, at appropriate intervals to keep the squad alert, exercise the muscles, and, as a result, produce a high standard of drill. The instructor shall select the most effective squad formation for the lesson being taught. A squad may be in a single rank, hollow square or semicircle for elementary drill instruction. The instructor shall not be corrected within earshot or sight of the squad. They are to be pronounced clearly and distinctly, with confidence and determination, since they convey an order which is to be promptly obeyed. The cautionary command may include additional instructions such as "ADVANCE", "RETIRE", etc. The executive command serves as the signal for the movement to be carried out. Throughout this manual, words of command are printed in capital letters. The pause will be as consistent as possible.

The cautionary commands ADVANCE and RETIRE indicate a turn or movement in the direction of the front or rear rank see also Chapter 3, paragraphs 9 to 11 and Chapter 7, paragraph 1 . Thus After every turn, the directing flank is given BY THE LEFT RIGHT. The squad will carry out each order in sequence. As such, In a unilingual English language unit then words of command are normally in English only. In units designated as bilingual, both official languages are used. In this case, foot drill will be done in the language of the majority on parade while weapons drill will be conducted in the other official language. It may be used by the instructor to establish and maintain the correct cadence. It is especially useful when used in conjunction with the drum. The accuracy of the metronome should be checked frequently with a watch. They may also be dressed after moving to close order. A supernumerary rank should normally not be inspected. Ranks not under inspection at the time may be ordered to stand at ease. Similarly, during the inspection of one unit or subunit, other units or subunits not under inspection at the time may be ordered to stand at ease. After the adjustment is finished, the position of attention will be resumed. The foot is raised 15 cm clear of the ground in quick time and during movements at the halt; the thigh is raised parallel to the ground for all movements executed in slow time see also special procedures for foot drill on a floating vessel in Chapter 13 . The other foot is shot forward with the knee braced, ready to carry the weight of the body forward. Although the method of saluting varies with circumstances, the paying of compliments is a fundamental requirement that is indispensable to service discipline. Exceptions, such as compliments paid to deceased service members, are as detailed in paragraphs 20 to 23 and paragraphs 25, 26, 28, 29 et 41.

Junior Ranks

Insignia	Rank	Usual promotion time
[no insignia]	Ordinary Seaman OS	when joining
	Able Seaman AB	after five months of service
	Leading Seaman LS	on completion of Phase 1
	Master Seaman MS	on completion of Phase 2

Senior Ranks

Insignia	Rank	Usual promotion time
	Petty Officer 2 nd Class PO2	on completion of Phase 3
	Petty Officer 1 st Class PO1	on completion of Phase 4
	Chief Petty Officer 2 nd Class CPO2	during the 6 th or 7 th year
	Chief Petty Officer 1 st Class CPO1	when appointed to the position of Coxswain

<http://www.raumboerse-luzern.ch/mieten/4-golden-rules-manual-handling>

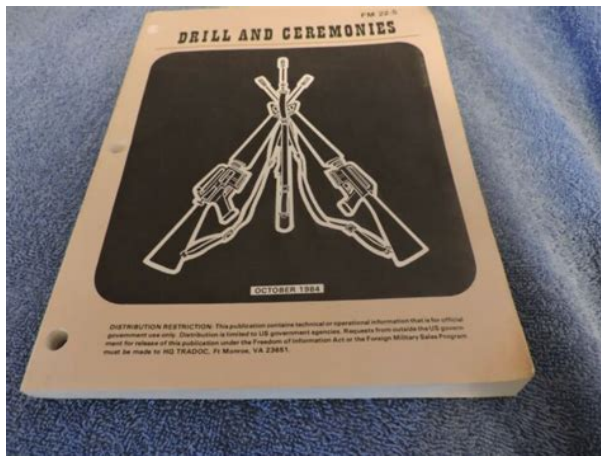
Senior officers receiving compliments from marching troops on a ceremonial parade shall hold the salute as each individual component passes directly by in review. Junior members shall draw their senior's attention to approaching officers if the circumstances require and allow. The salute should be maintained until the entire group has passed. Sentries shall pay compliments in accordance with Chapter 10, Section 4. If on the march, arms shall be swung and the head turned to the left or right as required. On the march, the headdress is raised or removed, if applicable, and the head turned right or left. When headdress is not worn, it is correct to turn the head as required and offer a polite greeting. In this circumstance, compliments are paid by briefly coming to attention at the office door. Individual compliments shall be paid in a similar fashion. Service members should then proceed to the foot of the grave, in order of seniority, to pay individual respects by saluting. When numbers warrant, members may approach in small informal groups. Detailed instructions for paying compliments by guards and sentries are found in Chapter 10. Seniors participating in a event normally arrive last and depart first see Battalion Ceremonial Chapter 9, sections 1 and 2 . Compliments to the dead shall be paid during the sounding of the calls "Last Post" and "Rouse" when they are used in funerals, memorial and commemorative services. A Royal or General Salute will be ordered if appropriate. Compliments will commence on the first note and terminate on the last of each call when sounded. Compliments shall be paid as follows In the latter case, the salute shall be held for the brief silent interval 10 second pause between "Last Post" and "Rouse". All members of the class shall sit at attention, arms straight at the side, head and eyes to the front and heels together.

<http://geoanis.com/images/brother-intellifax-user-manual.pdf>



Members of the group shall suspend all possible action, without causing physical danger to themselves or others, or damage to equipment, until the order CARRY ON is given. The salute shall commence with the playing of the first note of music and shall be cut away at the end of the last note; In this case officers do not salute. However, the National Anthem will not be played immediately preceding or following a general salute; and Guns are the Colours of formed artillery units and will be treated as such when they roll past in review on formal ceremonial parades; Officers in personal attendance on a dignitary shall not salute during a Royal or General Salute to that dignitary or when a National Anthem is played as a salute for that dignitary. Those in personal attendance are defined as aides, equerries and the like closely accompanying a dignitary on a podium or parade, etc. Those personal attendants do not salute when their principals are saluted but should salute if their principals initiate the salute. When wearing headdress, the senior passenger in a staff car and the passenger in the front seat of other vehicles shall salute. When circumstances prevent adequate warning of the dignitary's approach, it may be most effective to render the gun and arms drill salutes together. On these occasions, the gun salute shall normally commence on the final movement of the present arms, and the arms salute shall be concluded in the normal manner and the parade continued regardless of the fact that the gun salute may still be underway. One member of the boat's crew shall be detailed to salute if the design of the boat places the officer or coxswain in an inconspicuous position. One stroke after the order is given, the crew sit to attention with their oars horizontal and at right angles to the fore and aft line of the boat with blades feathered. In service boats under sail, the sheets are let fly.

<http://araone.com/images/brother-intellifax-950m-manual.pdf>



In service boats under power, engines are throttled down to idle and the propeller drive disengaged to take way off the boat. All passengers and crew who are not engaged in keeping the boat alongside shall be Designated as either the right or the left flank As a general rule distances are 1.5 paces per file at the full arm dressing and 1 pace per file for all other intervals of dressing. Guides may be used to indicate unit and subunit parade square positions for fall in. The standard pause for drill at the halt is based on two beats of quick time. The standard pause for drill on the march is the period of time required to take two paces. For enquiries, contact us. The military parade is now almost entirely ceremonial, though soldiers from time immemorial up until the late 19th century fought in formation. Massed parades may also hold a role for propaganda purposes, being used to exhibit the apparent military strength of one's nation. Formation combat was used as an alternative to melee combat, and required strict discipline in the ranks and competent officers. As long as their formations could be maintained, regular troops could maintain a significant advantage over less organised opponents. Drilling as a vital component of a war machine further increased with the increases in the size of armies, for example, when Phillip II of Macedon disciplined his army so they could swiftly form the phalanxes that were so critical to his successes as a general. Military drilling later was used by the Roman Army to maximise efficiency and deadliness throughout their long history. Massed military drilling was used mostly by only the foremost armies and nations, such as the Normans. These soldiers, in turn, taught the remainder of the Continental Army. Probably one of the last survivors of such drills in the Western martial tradition are the reaction drills and rhythm exercises in the modern sport of fencing.

Complex actions are broken down into simpler ones which can be practiced in isolation so when the whole is put together the desired results are achieved. Such is necessary for a fighting force to perform at maximum efficiency in all manner of situations. However, depending on the army and the drills it adopts, drilling may destroy flexibility and initiative in exchange for predictability and cohesion. In addition, formations are still used in riot control, where melee combat is still the norm. Large military parades are today held on major holidays and military events around the world. It is usually held on occasions of national importance such as a country's independence day, and therefore is presided over by the head of state who, in most cases, is the commander in chief of the combined national military forces of that country. In many countries, the military contingent is joined by contingents from youth cadet organizations, personnel from the police and fire services and by occasion jail and border services, youth police and fire cadets, veterans and personnel of the civil service. One of the more notable modern military parades was held on the 100th Anniversary of the Independence of Albania, in which a special unit of 65 soldiers from the Kosovo Security Force, as well as other foreign contingents, participated. Today the Armed Forces of the Argentine Republic, together with the paramilitary Argentine National Gendarmerie and Argentine Naval Prefecture hosts massive military parades featuring armed companies, cadets, and military bands on the following days national events unless otherwise noted. The friendship and cooperation of the defence services of both countries can be seen in the annual Anzac Day parades every 25 April, in memory of

the namesake Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, which was heavily involved in the long Battle of Gallipoli and were the first Allied forces to land there on that day in 1915.

<https://www.alwaysflorida.com/wp-content/plugins/formcraft/file-upload/server/content/files/1627076f910249---bostitch-00540-manual.pdf>

On this day, in many major cities in these two countries, parades are held involving personnel of both the Australian Defence Force and the New Zealand Defence Force, veterans organizations, cadet organizations, and other youth uniformed groups and personnel of the police and fire services, as well as students of schools and universities honoring many of their fallen alumni of the long campaign. The Prussian tradition was introduced to the country in the early 1900s thanks to German and Chilean instructors and officers. Today, alongside the Bolivian National Police Corps, the Armed Forces marches in public parades in the following holidays. The two Primary Reserve Canadian Army regiments that typically provide personnel for the guard, the Governor General's Foot Guards and The Canadian Grenadier Guards, together with the Governor General's Horse Guards and guard of honour detachments from both the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force take part in these events. In addition, the CG and optionally both the GGHG and the CGG take part in military parades such as the more common Trooping the Colour, also in Ottawa and special parades during the jubilee years of the monarch or of a national foundation. The CAF personnel, as well as the Canadian Cadet Organizations and military veterans also parade during national holidays such as Remembrance Day, Victoria Day, Canada Day or Canadian Forces Day, as well as during parades celebrating anniversaries of regiments, brigade groups or wings, and divisional level formations and passing out parades of the Royal Military College of Canada, Royal Military College Saint-Jean and recruit training bases, as well as in local holidays in the provinces and major cities. Across the country, the annual Warriors Day military parade has since 1921, been a traditional event of the Canadian National Exhibition.

The first parade of this nature took place right after the Proclamation of the Peoples Republic of China by Chairman Mao Zedong on 1 October 1949. Originally celebrated annually, the parade was suspended in 1960, before returning in 1984 to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Peoples Republic of China. It is now held to mark every tenth anniversary, starting in 1999. This was the first time China held a military parade for an event other than its National Day. It is currently unknown if China will continue to celebrate the end of World War II, through. This practice was abandoned in 1991 though parades were recently held every five years beginning in 2011 during the Xinhai Revolution centenary and again in 2016. Special parades were held outside Taipei in 1995 and 2015 marking the 50th and 70th anniversaries, respectively, of both the Allied victory in the Second World War and the conclusion of the Second Sino-Japanese War. Such parades are a mix of the Spanish, German, French, American and British influences owing to the long history of the country's military and police forces. National level parades are held on the following days. The first parade took place in 1960 for the latter event and over time, importance was transferred to Armed Forces Day in relation to military parades. Regular military parades were held during the period of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, with the first parades being organized in the 1950s. The first parade of the Czechoslovak Peoples Army CSLA took place in Letná. Since then, parades were held every five years on 9 May to mark the end of World War II and the Liberation of Czechoslovakia. To honor the latter's celebrations, the State Anthem of the Soviet Union would be performed by the massed bands on parade preceded by the Czechoslovakian national anthem.

National level parades are held on the following days. Today both the Finnish Defence Forces, together with the Territorial Forces companies of Finnish regions, the National Defence Training Association of Finland, the Finnish Border Guard and the Police of Finland all host military parades held every year on the following dates. It is currently the oldest and largest military parade on the European continent. It is held on the Champs-Élysées and passes from l'Arc de Triomphe to Place de

la Concorde. Bastille Day parades are also held in smaller garrison towns such as Toulon and Belfort. The 1st Infantry Regiment of the French Republican Guard regularly performs ceremonial marchpasts in its role as the guard of honour for the President of the French Republic. Like the British, many French units have the ability to march in quick time, while only one the French Foreign Legion marches uniquely in slow time, while another unit of the armed forces marches in very quick time and that is of the Armys Chasseurs, especially its Chasseurs alpins. It was the Prussians who invented the goose step, a style of marching that was used in many German armies as well as in the militaries of various countries, which were instructed by Prussian military training officers and instructors from the 19th century to the early 20th. Its traditions were also carried on in a number of former crown dominions in Prussian lands, including Hanover and the Rhineland, as well as in the allied Kingdom of Wurttemberg and the Kingdom of Saxony, the grand duchies, duchies and principalities, and the citystate military forces of Bremen and Hamburg. In Bavaria, a mix of the Prussian and Austrian practice in tandem with its local traditions was kept. The first major parades took place in Nuremberg in September 1938 and Adolf Hitlers 50th birthday in April 1939. In Alliedoccupied Germany, the major powers held parades through the center of Berlin to honor their victory.

These include the Berlin Victory Parade of 1945, 1945 British Berlin Victory Parade and Berlin Victory Parade of 1946. In the GDR, parades were held on the following occasions. By 1979, the western half was used mainly as a parking lot and military parades were moved to KarlMarxAllee in central Berlin. A special parade was held on 13 August 1986 to mark the silver jubilee since construction on the Berlin Wall began, and the parade involved not just the NVA and the Grenztruppen but also the Felix Dzerzhinsky Guards Regiment and battalions of the Combat Groups of the Working Class. Participating foreign and national units included those from the Bundeswehr, Canadian Forces Europe, United States Army Europe, as well as army contingents from France and the United Kingdom. Allied parades were also held later in the countrys 40year existence. Parades are also held on the service holidays Army Day, Navy Day and Air Force Day. Today they closely follow the Russian model with some modifications such as trooping of the Flag of Mongolia in a car rather than by foot. After a 9year break, the 2005 inauguration ceremony of Nambaryn Enkhbayar served as an event to hold a military parade on the central square. This took place again in 2009 for the inauguration of Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj. Together with these two services the Peruvian Volunteer Firefighters Corps and Peruvian National Penitentiary Institute also take part as well. Local level Independence Day parades are held on predetermined days before July 28 and 29 as set by their respective local governments. Parades were also held on the anniversaries of members of the Spanish royal family and important anniversaries.

It was these parades that would model the revolutionary armed forces of the young country, made up of the young Philippine Revolutionary Army and local proindependence militias, as it performed the first ever military parade on January 23, 1899, the day of the formal establishment of the First Philippine Republic in what is now the city of Malolos in Bulacan province. During the inauguration of the Second Republic on October 14, 1943, Japanese-sponsored military formations marched past in what is now Manilas National Museum Building. On July 4, 1946, the day national independence was restored as a result of the promulgation of the Treaty of Manila, the first modern military parade was held involving both US and Philippine units in historic Rizal Park in Manila, and from then on military parades of the Armed Forces of the Philippines composed of active and reserve servicemen and women and its veterans, the Philippine National Police, successor to the traditions and history of both the Constabulary and the Integrated National Police established 1975 and the paramilitary Philippine Coast Guard under the Department of Transportation established in modern form 1967 with roots dating back to 1901, alongside the college ROTC units and other components of the National Service Training Program and the secondary school cadets in Citizens Army Training CAT units, are a part of national life and a big staple during major national holidays. These events are

expressions of national pride and gratitude for services for the country by servicemen and women of these organizations and a demonstration of their importance to national defense and security. Until 1962, parades were held on July 4, the former date of Independence Day, and the last Rizal Day parade in honor of the presidential inauguration was held in 1969.

Today military parades in the Philippines, which are sometimes also televised events, are held on a number of days local commemorations indicated in parenthesis Regionally, the Bicol Region Military Parade held every second Friday of September in Naga City, with over 68,000 youth cadets and athletes from high schools and universities, together with the Armed Forces, National Police and the Bureau of Fire Protection, all taking part, is the countrys biggest parade held in honor of the festivities of Our Lady of Penafrancia, and is also the longest and with such big numbers of people marching this civilmilitary parade is one of the largest ever to be annually held in Southeast Asia. Parades are also held in major cities in the regions during national and regional holidays. Both of these parades include NATO personnel stationed near or inside the country. The Armed Forces Day Parade was introduced in 2007 and 2008 as first grand military parades since the holiday was reinstated and have been held yearly since 2013. The first Polish military parade took place on 17 January 1945. Prior to 1989, parades were held in front of the Palace of Culture and Science on Parade Square on 22 July commemorate the National Day of the Rebirth of Poland celebrations, honoring the anniversary of the signing of the Stalin sponsored PKWN Manifesto. Back then, the Peoples Republic of Poland used many Russian traditions in regard to military parades, especially the inspection by the Minister of Defence. In 2019, a 3rd was added when the yearly 3 May Constitution Day parades, last held in 1939 and were held off and on since 1990, were officially reinstated. During the Imperial period, national parades were alternated between Moscow and Saint Petersburg on major national civil and military holidays, anniversaries of the Romanov Dynasty and as part of the imperial coronation celebrations, celebrations and parades were also held in many major cities and provincial capitals.

Since that year, many innovations have been seen in the practice of annual parades held not just there but in the capital cities of the former Soviet Union, as well as in major cities in the wide country, which were held on 1 May 1918 1941 and 1945 1968, 7 November 1920 1941 and 1945 1990 and 9 May 1945, 1965, 1985 and 1990. The following areas in the union republics were where common parades were held in 1990 The celebrations in each of these countries carry on years of tradition, honor, discipline, and prestige by the millions of men and women who serve and have served in the ranks of the armed forces of their respective home countries. Alongside the armed forces and occasionally youth cadets of military high schools, law enforcement and emergency services also take part in the parades in their countries. Armenians fought bravely in the Eastern Front of the Second World War as part of the Soviet Armed Forces, retaining some of its traditions today. The forces on parade are assembled based on a mix of the Turkish and Russian parade formation. Military parades in the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic took place on October Square from 1946 to 1984. On special years of the victory in Europe, commemorative extraordinary parades are held there on 9 May to honor the millions of Belarusian military dead of the Second World War. Formerly, parades in the Republic of Belarus and the BSSR took place on Independence Square known in the Soviet era as Lenin Square. This changed in the early 2000s when the square was renovated and became incompatible with the parade format. The first parade was held on Independence Day in 1991, with 10,000 soldiers of the National Guard of Georgia taking their oath of service in front of President Zviad Gamsakhurdia at Boris Paichadze Stadium. These parades usually are held at the 40th Otar Military Base in the Korday District and take place with the troops in full combat gear rather than a ceremonial full dress uniform.

<http://schlammatlas.de/en/node/16395>