



NAVY LEAGUE  **LIGUE NAVALE**
A New Wave Of Adventure! *Une mer d'aventure!*

NAVY LEAGUE CADET OFFICER TRAINING

Midshipman(NL) Qualification

Module III - Power of Command 1

INTRODUCTION

This course is intended to give entry level training that will allow you, through drill to build pride, discipline and esprit-de-corps and allow you to conduct yourself in a professional paramilitary manner.

RATIONALE

What you will learn as you read this material is that by using proper words of command, the individual cadets will carry out his/her orders instinctively and precisely at all times.

PREREQUISITES

None

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

On completion of this program, you will be able to understand and demonstrate proper words of command and you will have the confidence to teach and lead on the Drill Deck.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- 1) The parts of the word command
- 2) Observation of the 1½ second pause
- 3) Examples of proper words of command

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Study printed material
Attend Officers Rank Qualification Course
Answer questions

RESOURCES

Module
Instructor
Self-help test

CONTENT

Power of Command

Precise, clear commands and well executed drill sets the standard for cadets you are instructing. While these points are very important you must remember that yelling at cadets is not the way to

achieve this. This module will demonstrate the proper conduct, in conjunction with practice on the deck, which will make you an effective drill instructor.

Words of Command are divided into two parts:

- a) Cautionary Commands; and
- b) Executive Commands.

The Cautionary is the part of the command that warns you that a movement is going to be performed. This part of the command is so important because cadets would have no way of anticipating whether it is to be a Right Incline, Right Dress or Right Turn. Examples of cautionary commands are as follows:

ADVANCE

This command is given when you wish a squad to move towards the dais.

RETIRE

This command is given when you want the cadets to move away from the dais.

MOVE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) IN THREE'S, TWO'S OR SINGLE FILE

This command is used when you want the cadets to move into line for marching.

These commands must be preceded by Squad, Ship's Company or Division. Each one of these commands must be followed by an executive command.

The Executive Command is the part of the command where the actual movement is completed; for example AH-TEN-SHUN. This part of the word of command must be understood by the cadets otherwise you will not have a sharp movement.

The Observation of the 1½-second pause is a very important part of proper words of command. The words of command as a rule should take approximately 1½ seconds or the time that it takes to complete 2 marching paces, for example, SQUAD, AH-TEN-SHUN. This command is best given in a manner in which each syllable can be heard clearly. Say each command on your own to practice pronunciation.

Another example is SQUAD, STAND AT EASE. Each part is a precise separate syllable. Now that you have achieved the standard pause you can work on voice projection.

The volume is achieved not by screaming at your cadets, the effect of this will be that your cadets will stop listening to you and this will be detrimental to esprit-de-corps. If anyone has given commands for any length of time, they know that it tends to hurt the throat after a while. The key to concise and clear commands is by using your diaphragm to push the commands out. You must

also remember that you must use the 1½-second pause. Screaming will not make your point, motivation is much more effective.

EXAMPLES OF WORDS OF COMMAND

All words of command must have cautionary and executive commands and must observe the 1½-second pause. Remember; do not yell at your cadets. For these examples the cautionary command SQUAD ADVANCE will be used.

Left Turn
Right Turn
About Turn
Right Incline

The following marching commands also indicate which foot each is given on. Each executive command will have the cautionary command of DIVISION.

COMMAND FOOT

Halt Left
Mark time Left
About Turn Right
Right Turn Left
Left Turn Right
Salute Right
Eyes Right and Front Left

For a more comprehensive layout of foot designations for given commands refer to the Canadian Forces Drill Manual CFP 201.

