



Australian
Air League

Australian Air League Inc.

NCO TRAINING e-HANDBOOK

(Section 5 – Corporal)



June 2013

Section 5

Corporal



5.1 Qualifications for Corporal

- Must have served a probationary period of not less than three (3) months as acting Corporal, and have carried out the duties in a satisfactory manner.
- Must be able to drill a Section in the following movements:
 - Section Fall in (including numbering and dressing)
 - Attention, Stand at Ease, Stand Easy
 - Turning at the Halt, Wheeling, Marching in line and File
- Must have successfully completed General Proficiency Class 5 (GP5) and Drill Proficiency Class 2 (DP2). It is also recommended that the Flag Party course be undertaken by Corporals who will participate in Flag Party duties.
- Must pass a written and/or oral assessment based on the following:
 - Duties of a Corporal
 - Aims and Objects of the League
 - Correct uniform up to your age group
 - Rank insignia up to Squadron Captain (junior cadet age group or,
 - Rank insignia up to Group Commissioner (senior age group)
 - Organisation of a Squadron
 - Duties of all Squadron appointments

5.2 Duties of a Corporal

- To be responsible for the drill, discipline and equipment of the Section.
- To carry out such other duties as the Officer Commanding Squadron may direct.
- To fall-in the Section at scheduled times as directed.
- To teach and train by example, the ethics and principles of the League.

5.3 Where do you fit in?

When you become a Corporal, you have the responsibility of training, organising and supervising a Section. You may have any number of Leading Cadets in your Section to assist you. However, at all times, you are responsible and answerable to the OC of your Squadron. As the highest ranking NCO in your Section, the other members of your Section will look to you for guidance.

- You must set a good example by the way you wear your uniform, speak to the members of your Section.
- You must always be very aware of their comfort and safety.
- You need to be aware of any problems that arise with the members of your Section and try to solve them as quickly as possible.
- If you have any difficulties, you should ask your OC for help.

5.4 Check the finer details of your uniform

To effectively lead by example, your uniform must be correct down to the smallest detail.

TIE: (Cadet/Senior) Plain Navy blue, not less than 38mm at wide end; worn with Australian Air League Inc. membership badge (tie pin); Badge to be in line with shirt pocket buttons and length not more than the top of belt buckle or skirt band, or shorter than **40mm** from the top of the belt buckle or skirt band. Drummers when playing in a band or solo drum competitions may fasten the tie to the shirt with the tie pin/bar.

CAP: Navy blue forage: 3mm sky blue piping on top seam: Two small black buttons on front point; AAL cap badge to be worn on left front with the tip of the wing 13mm from the left hand edge of the two small black buttons in the front of the cap in the centre of the side flap: Side flaps and centre seams to be sewn up. Cap to be worn straight and level on the head. A broad-brim slouch hat may be worn as an alternative to the forage cap.

SKIRT: Navy blue three (3) piece banded skirt; centre rear zipper with side pocket located in the right side seam, one (1) piece front with two (2) darts; two (2) piece back with one (1) dart per piece.

TROUSERS/SLACKS:

Male Members (Cadet/Senior) - Navy blue; plain straight back; no cuff; two side pockets and one fob pocket: one rear right hip pocket, with single unbuttoned protective flap: six 50 mm belt loops: 7mm sky blue stripe down side seams on trousers but not over pocket: maximum width of bottom trouser leg to be 250mm: length - to touch floor when no shoes worn.

Female Members: Navy Blue: with two darts in each back panel: two pleats in each front panel and 2 side pockets: centre front zip fastened with plain button on waist band: six 46 mm belt loops: maximum width of bottom of slack leg is to be 230mm to 250mm; length -10mm touch floor when no shoes worn

BELT: Black Webbing Belt: 32mm wide; brushed stainless steel buckle and end cap.

STOCKINGS: (Female Cadet/Senior) Fawn stockings. In Groups where the option is for Junior Cadets to wear Cadet Uniform, navy blue ankle socks maybe worn in lieu of fawn stockings.

SOCKS: (Male-Cadet/Senior) Plain black socks.

SHOES: (All Ranks) Plain Black leather; square or round toes; plain stitching: lace up: no ornaments, heel size maximum 20mm.

EPAULETTES: (Senior/Air Activities) Navy blue barrel type epaulettes worn over shoulder straps of shirt.

MEMBERSHIP FLASHES: (Junior/Cadet/Senior) Navy blue back ground, sky blue border with the words AUSTRALIAN AIR LEAGUE above the name of the Squadron.
Position: Worn on both sleeves of the shirt, 12mm from the shoulder seam.

5.5 Becoming a better NCO

A Non Commissioned Officer is an Officer who is not entitled to a salute. Remember that you are a Non Commissioned Officer at all times, whether in uniform or not.

Remember four "C's" to being a good Non Commissioned Officer:

An NCO must be **CORRECT**: They must take pride in their appearance, uniform, drill, bearing, manner and most of all behaviour. An NCO is looked up to as someone for the Subordinates. Don't correct others if your manner, dress etc. is less than perfect.

An NCO must be **CONSISTENT**: Don't adopt the attitude of *"Don't do as I do, do as I say"*. You must be just as firm with those cadets who are your friends as with those who may not be. You must be tolerant of those cadets who are slow in their work and encourage them. If you practice this, then cadets will see that you are treating every one fairly - REMEMBER - NO FAVOURITISM, otherwise you will lose the respect of your cadets and your superior Officers.

An NCO must be **COURAGEOUS**: Once you give an order you must have the courage to follow it through. An order not followed through to completion is little better than no order at all.

An NCO is **COMPASSIONATE**: You should always care for the unit under your command; ensure that it is cared for at all times. Remember the NCO in charge is responsible at all times for the control of his/her unit.

5.6 Develop an authoritative voice

A strong, clear and decisive voice will help you put more authority into your message and will communicate more leadership. If you are confident of your voice, you will be more confident when communicating with your cadets which will translate into all of your communications.

Here are some simple suggestions to improve your speaking abilities:

- Complete the public speaking badge, in conjunction with Toastmasters.
- Believe in what you are saying
- Avoid using "non-words" such as errr..., or ummm.
- Learn not to talk too much; say all that is necessary to get the message across clearly and don't waffle.
- Communicate a positive attitude.

5.7 Working with your Section/Class

As an NCO you are leader of a group. The size of that group may depend upon your rank and the size and make-up of your squadron. Just like an aircraft a group needs control to give it direction and to keep it on track. The function of control is assigned to the group leader, in other words, controlling group performance is a task of leadership.

Leadership has been defined as *'the art of influencing a group to do its job whilst maintaining the group's integrity and morale.'* It is this definition that best describes that aspect of the leader's job that controls group performance.

To provide an appropriate level of control you should:

- Acknowledge each cadet's effort, no matter how slight.
- Be a part of the group and not apart from it.
- Assist cadets not familiar or uncertain with the task.
- Lead by example and become a good role model.
- Be fair and impartial, no favourites.

It is your responsibility to:

- Keep the group on schedule, when undertaking a task.
- Ensure that the group is properly equipped for the task being undertaken, with the equipment in good condition.
- Ensure the group performs well.
- Give praise and encouragement to all group members.
- To set a good example for the group.

5.8 Communication and Motivation

- When giving instructions take a position where you can see and be seen by the group.
- Stay where you can be seen, your presence may be reassuring.
- Don't breathe down cadet's necks while they are working, but be close at hand when necessary to comment, observe, encourage, or praise.
- Speak loudly and clearly enough to be heard without shouting.
- Give a minimum of instructions while tasks are being undertaken, except where it is necessary for safety or instructional purposes.
- Allow group members to make their contribution by suggestion or example.
- Motivate with words of encouragement.
- Use a positive and confident tone and manner.
- Avoid threats.
- Give reasons for extra effort.
- Give a helping hand when necessary.

5.9 A typical drill session

In teaching new cadets or experienced cadets any drill movement, three things are very important to help your squad to 'get it right'. The three things you need to do are:

- 1. Tell them.*
- 2. Show them*
- 3. Practice with them*

Let us go through these three points in more detail.

Tell Them

- Before you try to teach a new movement it is important to tell your class what it is you are going to do.
- That is, you need to tell them what the movement is and the aim of the movement.
- For example, if you are teaching a form section, then the overall aim is 'to change the formation of the section from column of route to line a breast while moving in the same direction'.
- Other things you need to tell the cadets before you start teaching the movement are the order to be given for the movement, which foot the order is given on and you need to describe each step of the movement clearly and slowly.
- Remember to be patient and answer questions if there are any. Try to keep your descriptions as easy as possible, so you don't confuse the class.

Show Them

- This step requires you to do the movement in front of the class with them watching you.
- As you perform the movement you should explain what you are doing at each point even though you have already explained it once already.
- For example, if you are showing cadets how to perform an about turn on the march the sequence of description and demonstration might be something like:

1. Explanation: "The order is given as the left foot hits the ground".
Demonstration: Stand in a marching position with your left foot in front as if you've just taken a step.
2. Explanation: "You then take a check pace with your right foot"
Demonstration: Take a single pace so your right foot is now in front.
3. Explanation: "Then move your left foot across the top of your right foot to form a T -shape".
Demonstration: Move your left foot to show them the T -shape.

4. Explanation: "Then move the right foot to form an L-shape with your heels together".
Demonstration: Perform this movement.
5. Explanation: "Then you move the left foot again to form a v shape with the right foot. Remember to keep your heels together".
Demonstration: Show them the V –shape.
6. Explanation: "Then step off on the right foot".
Demonstration: Step off with your right foot and take a few paces
7. Explanation: "Now I'll show you the full movement".
Demonstration: Start from the beginning and show them an about turn without breaking it into each step.

You should now know the difference between telling and showing. Both of these are important to teaching the movement and often happen together. It is also important not to try to do too much all at once. As in the above example, you should try to breakdown the movement into bite size pieces that the class can learn and then eventually put together.

The most important thing when demonstrating a movement is to be correct yourself. It is much easier if cadets learn the correct way from the first time. If you're not sure, ask one of the senior NCO's or an Officer in your Squadron.

Practice with them

- This is the easiest part of the class. The cadets have to do the movements themselves.
- Watch carefully as they perform them and take notice of any thing they are doing wrong.
- Give them a few tries and then stop them and explain any problems you have noticed.
- Don't try to fix everything at once as the cadets will get confused. Take it slow and fix one problem at a time.
- After showing them the right way to do it (Demonstration again) get them to try it a few more times.
- Be careful when you are explaining problems not to focus on mistakes that a particular cadet is making. Talk to the group in general and say things like "you all appear to be having trouble with this". That way no cadet will feel picked on, and everyone will be interested.

As we have seen, there are a number of steps in teaching drill including explaining a movement, demonstrating it, and practicing. Each of these is an important step in learning a new drill movement. Also, these steps aren't completely separate. You may need to combine explaining and demonstrating, and while you are practicing you might need to show your squad the movement again. Change the steps around until you can see improvement. Remember if you are enjoying drill and try to make it fun, your squad will work hard "to get things right". Always remember drill is a team effort.

FLAG PROTOCOLS

- When flags are being raised or lowered at a Parade, members within view of the flag or within hearing of the bugle calls, will stand at attention and face the flag staff. Members not on parade with a unit will conform to the above and will not walk about in the vicinity of the general parade ground. Officers and Trainee Officers will salute, while the flag is being raised or lowered.
- During the playing of the National Anthem: All members will stand at attention and Officers/ Trainee Officers will salute. Unit and State/Territory flags only will be lowered.
- During the playing of the Last Post: All members will stand at attention, Officers/Trainee Officers will salute and Unit and State/Territory flags only will be lowered.
- During the playing of Reveille: All members will stand at attention, Unit and State/Territory flags will be slowly raised. Officers/ Trainee Officers do not salute during the playing of Reveille.

FLAG PARTY DRILL

Squadron Flag Party – One Flag: This must be the Squadron flag. The party shall consist of the bearer, two escorts, one either side of the bearer and one pace to the rear, NCO in charge, behind the bearer and one pace to the rear of the escorts.

Squadron Flag Party – Three flags: To be the State Flag on the right facing front, the Australian Flag in the centre, the Squadron Flag on the left. The Party shall consist of three bearers, three escorts, one pace behind the bearers and NCO in charge one pace behind the centre escort. All members should be positioned at one pace intervals.

Position of the Order: The flag pike and Flag shall be held by the right hand, with the right elbow close to the body and the right forearm parallel to the ground. The pike shall be perpendicular, the base of the pike resting on the ground, as close to the right toe as practicable. The left hand shall be at the side as for "Attention".

Position of the Carry: The flag pike shall be held in a perpendicular position in front of the body, with the base of the pike in the flag holster. The pike shall be held with the right hand, the back of the hand being towards and opposite the chin, the wrist and forearm horizontal. The left hand shall be at the side as for "Attention".

Position of the Slope: The flag pike shall rest on the right shoulder, the right hand grasping the pike so that the right elbow is close to the body and the right forearm parallel to the ground. The flag should hang over and cover the right shoulder and arm. The pike should not show between the hand and shoulder, but should be covered with the edge of the flag. The left hand shall be at the side as for "Attention".

Stand at Ease and Stand Easy: The flags shall be at the Order. The movements are as laid down in Flight Drill, except that the left hand remains at the side.

Note: On the general order "Stand at Ease" being given, the bearers must first bring the flags to the Order, and the Flag Party then stands at ease.

Restraining the Flag: The flag shall be restrained at all times by folding it so that the upper edge of the flag lies along the flag pike, being held by the right hand.

To March On Parade: On the OC Parade giving the order "March on the Flags", the NCO will call the Flag Party to attention and give the orders "Flag Party, Carry flags", "Flag Party, quick march", and such orders as may be necessary to march the Flag Party across the front of the Parade, around the left flank, and along the rear of the parade to its correct position.

Wheel: When the parade is ordered to wheel, the Flag party performs the same movement as laid down in Flight Drill, except that the bearers do not turn their heads.

Turn: This movement can only be performed at the halt. When the order is given "Move to the right/left, right/left turn", Squadron Flag parties will right/left wheel, and then take two (2) paces to the right/left to take up their alignment with the Flight/s. the escorts will take a half left/right turn before commencing the wheel and the right/left hand bearer will pivot on the spot (ie, he/she will not move around the circumference of a circle as in Flight Drill).

Note: Wing, Group and Federal Flag parties will right/left wheel and follow the OC, taking up their correct positions.

Salute: The order for the Salute shall be taken from the OC parade (or from the OC Squadron, Wing etc, when on the march) and the movements shall be carried out as for General or Royal Salute. Members of a Flag party shall not turn their heads to the right or left.

The March Off: When ordered by the OC Parade to "March off the Flags", the NCO in charge will give the necessary orders to move the Flag Party to the right flank of the Parade. He/she will then march the Flag party off to the left of the Parade, passing along the entire front of the parade. At this time, the normal courtesies will be paid to the Flags.

The Break Off: After halting the Flag party off the Parade area, the NCO in charge will give the orders "Flag party, Slope flags" and "Flag party, break off". The members of the Flag party will perform a right wheel, pause for the equivalent of two (2) paces and disperse.

5.10 Lowering the Flag for the Salute

At the Halt: Using the left hand to steady the base of the pike in the flag holster, lower the head of the pike in front of the body, with the base under the left arm, until the head of the pike is just clear of the ground.

On the March: As above except that the pike shall not be lowered past the horizontal. Escorts and NCOs in charge will continue to swing their arms as laid down in Flight Drill.

Royal Salute: Squadron, Wing, Group, Federal and State/Territory Flags only shall be lowered as above. The **Australian National Flag shall not be lowered.** A Royal Salute is given when any member of the Royal Family or the Governor General of Australia is present, during the playing of the National Anthem and "Last Post". The NCO in charge of the Flag Party will give the order "Flag Party, Royal Salute".

General Salute: Squadron, Wing, Group and Federal Flags only shall be lowered as above. Australian and State/Territory Flags shall not be lowered. A General Salute is given on all other occasions. The NCO in charge of the Flag Party will give the order "Flag Party, General Salute".

5.11 Position on Parade – Squadron Flag Parties

The Flag Party shall at all times dress with the ranks of Flights.

Squadron in Line with One Flight Only: The Flag Party shall march on the right flank (when advancing). The distance between the Flight markers and the nearest bearer shall be SIX paces.

Squadron in Line with Two or Three Flights: The Flag Party shall march between 1st and 2nd Flights. The distance between the last file of the 1st Flight and the nearest bearer shall be SIX paces. The distance between the markers of the 2nd Flight and the nearest bearer shall be SIX paces.

Squadron in Column with One Flight Only: The Flag Party shall march so that the right hand bearer shall be FOUR paces behind the Squadron Adjutant. The NCO in charge of the Flight shall be FOUR paces behind the NCO in charge of the Flag Party.

Squadron in Column with Two or Three Flights: The Flag Party shall march between the 1st and 2nd Flights. The distance between the last file of the 1st Flight and the bearers shall be FIVE paces. The NCO in charge of the 2nd Flight shall be FOUR paces behind the NCO in charge of the Flag Party.

DRILL DEFINITIONS

Below are the "main stream" definitions of drill movements and units with which you should be familiar:-

- *Column of Flights* – Flights in line, on parallel and successive alignments, each at a distance from one another equal to their own frontage, plus three paces.
- *Column of Route* – A column of threes with not more than three cadets abreast in any part of the column, including Officers & supernumeraries. The normal formation when marching on a road.
- *Dress* – To take up a correct alignment to a named flank.
- *Drill* – The means whereby a unit is controlled and directed efficiently, through a word of command, towards the attainment of an aim.
- *File* – A line of cadets stood one behind the other (i.e. left file, right file)
- *Form* - A unit in line, changing direction without changing formation
- *Form Squad* – A Squad in column, changing formation to in line without changing direction
- *Incline* - (Diagonal March) -The movement by which ground is gained to the front and flank simultaneously.
- *Line* - Cadets or units formed on the same alignment.
- *Marker* - That member of a unit from whom alignment and dressing are taken. The Marker/s remain constant, irrespective of the direction the unit is facing.
- *Order "Close"* - The formation of a unit or squad in three ranks one behind the other, at a distance of one pace of 760mm. The ranks are termed front, centre and rear ranks respectively, and each cadet covers the corresponding cadet in front, and three together are known as a file.
- *Order "Open"* - The formation of a unit or Squad in three ranks, one behind the other, at a distance of three paces of 760mm. The inspection of a unit or Squad is normally carried out in this formation.
- *Rank* – Row of cadets stood side by side (i.e. front rank, centre rank, rear rank)
- *Section* – The smallest sub-unit, a Corporal and (5) cadets.
- *Squad* - A small body of cadets under any commander formed for drill.
- *Squad Drill* - The drilling of any particular body of cadets, not belonging to any particular Flight etc. Usually confined to elementary exercises.
- *Squadron* –The training establishment of a Branch.
- *Squadron Drill* – The drilling of a squadron as a whole, under its own Officer Commanding or Drill Officer.
- *Unit* – A number of cadets grouped together under one commander. For drill purposes, a unit is a body of cadets capable of carrying out independent movement
- *Wheel* - A unit in one, two or three ranks, changing direction without changing formation.
- *Wing* – Any number of Squadrons.

5.12 Ranks and Appointments

In the previous chapter "Leading Cadet" we covered NCO and Squadron ranks. As a Corporal you are also required to know Wing and Group Officer ranks and appointments.

5.13 Wing Rank

Insignia	Rank Name	Abbreviation	Description of Insignia
	Wing Captain	Wg Capt	Two (2) 13mm silver bars One (1) 6mm silver bar

5.14 Wing Appointments

Are identified by maroon staff tabs with silver monogram and edging as shown under:-



All appointments except
Education and Physical Activities

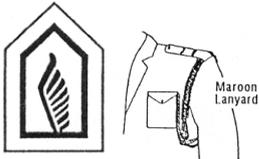


Education



Physical Activities

OC Wing wears a maroon lanyard. All other appointments wear a sky blue lanyard.

Insignia	Appointment	Abbreviation	Description of Insignia and responsibilities
	Officer Commanding Wing	O.C.W.	Maroon lanyard on left shoulder. Responsible for the overall operations of a Wing
 (plus sky blue lanyard)	2 nd in Command Wing	2.I.C.W.	OC to Wing and acts in the absence of OC Wing
 (plus sky blue lanyard)	Wing Adjutant	W.A.	Responsible for the administration and discipline within the Wing.
 (plus sky blue lanyard)	Wing Drill Officer	W.D.O.	Responsible for all drill within the Wing.



(plus sky blue lanyard)

Wing Physical Activities Officer

W.P.A.O.

Responsible for the Physical Activities of a Wing



(plus sky blue lanyard)

Wing Quartermaster

W.Q.M.

Responsible for equipment and uniforms of a Wing



(plus sky blue lanyard)

Wing Air Activities Officer

W.A.A.O.

Responsible for the flying activities of a Wing



(plus sky blue lanyard)

Wing Band Officer

W.B.O.

Responsible for the band activities of a Wing



(plus sky blue lanyard)

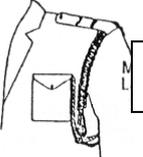
Wing Education Officer

W.E.O.

Responsible for all educational matters within the Wing

5.15 Group Ranks

Insignia	Rank Name	Abbreviation	Description of Insignia
	Group Lieutenant	Gp Lt	Three (3) 13mm silver bars (plus sky blue lanyard)
	Group Commissioner	Gp Comr	One (1) 13mm gold bar
	Lieutenant Commissioner	Lt Comr	Two(2) 13mm gold bars (optimum rank for G Ex C)

Insignia	Appointment	Abbreviation	Responsibilities
 <p>Gold Lanyard</p>	<p>Group Executive Commissioner</p>	<p>G.Ex.C.</p>	<p>Gold lanyard on left shoulder. One row gold oak leaf on cap. Responsible for the overall operations of a Group</p>
	<p>Group Operations Commissioner</p>	<p>G.O.C.</p>	<p>OC to Group and acts in the absence of G.Ex.C when nominated as senior officer</p>
	<p>Group Administration Commissioner</p>	<p>G.A.C.</p>	<p>Responsible for administration matters within the Group.</p>
	<p>Group Air Activities Commissioner</p>	<p>G.A.A.C.</p>	<p>Responsible for the flying activities of a Group</p>
	<p>Group Education Commissioner</p>	<p>G.E.C.</p>	<p>Responsible for all educational matters within the Group</p>
	<p>Group Training Commissioner</p>	<p>G.T.C.</p>	<p>Responsible for all training matters within the Group</p>

5.16 Group Appointments (above and below)

- G Ex C wears gold lanyard, gold AAL collar badges and one row of gold oak leaf on cap.
- Group Commissioners are identified by sky blue staff tabs with gold monogram & edging. They do not wear a lanyard.
- A Group Lieutenant and who holds a Group Appointment is known as a Group (name of appointment) Officer. They wear sky blue staff tab with silver monogram and edging and a sky blue lanyard.

Insignia	Appointment	Abbreviation	Responsibilities
	Group Field Commissioner	G.F.C.	Responsible for all drill matters within the Group.
	Group Finance Commissioner	G.Fin.C.	Responsible for all financial matters within the Group
	Group Quartermaster	G.Q.M.	Responsible for equipment, stores etc. within the Group
 	Group Band Officer	G.B.O.	Responsible for all band matters within the Group
	Group Physical Activities Commissioner	W.P.A.C.	Responsible for all Physical Activities within the Group

REVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE – CORPORAL

(CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWERS)

1. What are the "Four C's" of effective leadership?
 - a. Courageous – Consistent – Correct - Conventional
 - b. Consistent – Considerate – Courageous - Compassionate
 - c. Correct – Consistent – Courageous – Compassionate

2. In teaching drill to a Section, the three things you need to do are :
 - a. Teach them – Drill them – Test them
 - b. Tell them – Show them – Practice with them
 - c. Tell them – Drill them – Test them

3. A Corporal is responsible to:
 - a. Squadron Adjutant
 - b. Squadron OC
 - c. Squadron Sergeant

4. Rank is:
 - a. The authority an NCO or an Officer holds.
 - b. Only given to Officers
 - c. Given to Cadets who have been members for more than one (1) year

5. Sky blue staff tabs with gold edging and monogram are:
 - a. Wing staff tabs
 - b. Group staff tabs
 - c. Federal staff tabs

6. The duties or "job" an NCO or Officer has been given is their:
 - a. Rank
 - b. Commission
 - c. Appointment

7. Maroon staff tabs with silver edging and monogram are:
 - a. Wing staff tabs
 - b. Group staff tabs
 - c. Federal staff tabs

8. When an Officer or senior NCO says "I would like you to ...", you must take this as:
 - a. A suggestion
 - b. An order
 - c. A request

9. In your opinion, why do you think you have been chosen for promotion to Corporal?

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5.17 Assessment for promotion to Corporal

The pass mark is 70%

Knowledge test:

- 20 multiple-choice questions

Candidate is required to correctly describe and perform the following drill orders and manoeuvres. (Assuming the Unit is a Section):

- Quick March to Slow March
- Slow March to Quick March
- Saluting Left and Right on the March
- Falling out and Report to an Officer
- Overall Explanation and Performance

Candidate is required to give practical instruction to a Section for the performance of the following orders:

- Fall-in Procedure for a Section
- Dressing a Section
- On the Right (Left) Form Section while on the move
- Right / Left Wheel
- Right / Left Form (from the halt, to the halt)
- Halt (quick and slow time)
- Stand at Ease
- Orders, Bearing , Confidence

Candidate is required to correctly carry out the following orders when given by the Assessor:

- Carry Flag (from the Order)
- General Salute (at the Halt)
- Carry Flag (from the Salute)
- Slope Flag (from the Carry)
- Order Flag (from the Slope)
- Stand at Ease

Uniform Inspection

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Commissioner Tom Short

Federal Training Commissioner

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