PATHFINDER CLUB

Specialty

DRILL & CEREMONY

SPECIALTY ACTIVITIES RESOURCE NOTES

FRIEND | COMPANION | EXPLORER | RANGER | VOYAGER | GUIDE

REVISED BY AUC 2024

COMMUNITY BUILDING GROUP

Drill & Ceremony Specialty Activities

Print PDF
Drill & Ceremony
Resource Notes

Drill and Ceremony Specialty Activities

+ Denotes a campout activity component

D1	Demonstrate how to fold a flag for breaking at the mast head and for storage. Know how and when to salute your national flag. Discuss when and how the national flag should be displayed.				Activity
D2 +	Demonstrate the correct method of giving the following drill commands:				Activity
	Attention	Stand Easy	Stand at Ease	Dismiss	
	Right Turn	Left Turn	Mark Time	Halt	
D3	Describe your National, Aboriginal, Torres Strait Island, State and Pathfinder Flags.				Activity
D4 +	Revise and demonstrate your ability to execute the following commands:				Activity
	Attention	Stand Easy	Stand at Ease	Forward March	
	Right Incline	Right Dress	Dismiss		
D5	Demonstrate and explain the following drill commands:				Activity
	Right (left) Wheel	Right (left) Turn			
D6 +	Revise and demonstrate your ability to execute the following commands				Activity
	Hand Salute	Eyes Right	Right Turn		
	Left Turn	About Turn	Change Step		
D7 +	List seven objectives of drill and define the following as they relate to drill and marching:				Activity
	Cadence	Formation			
	Column	Interval			
	Cover	Line			
	File	Pace			
	Flank	Rank			
D8	With a Unit Guidon, demonstrate the following:				Activity
	Stand at Ease	Saluting			
D9	Demonstrate and explain the following drill commands:				Activity
	Mark Time	Quick March	Slow Time	Double Time	
D10	With a Unit Guidon, demonstrate the following:				Activity
	The Order	The Carry			

COMMUNITY BUILDING GROUP

Drill & Ceremony Specialty Activities

Print PDF
Drill & Ceremony
Hand-Out Sheets

Drill & Ceremony Specialty Activities Hand-Out Sheets

Hand-out Sheet 1	Folding a Flag	Sheet 1
Hand-out Sheet 2	When to Salute	Sheet 2
Hand-out Sheet 3	Giving Commands	Sheet 3
Hand-out Sheet 4	Australian, Aboriginal & Torres Strait Island Flags	Sheet 4
Hand-out Sheet 5	State And Territories Flags of Australia	Sheet 5
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Hand-out Sheet 8	Reasons for Drill and Marching	Sheet 8

Drill & Ceremony Specialty Activities

Activity 1 - Resource Notes

Activity 1		
D1	Demonstrate how to fold a flag for breaking at the mast head and for storage. Know how and when to salute your national flag. Discuss when and how the national flag should be displayed.	
OUTLINE	This activity contains three short sections dealing with the National Flag. 1. Demonstrate how to correctly fold the National Flag. 2. Discuss with the Pathfinders when the National Flag should be saluted and revise the saluting command. 3. Discuss with the Pathfinders when and how the National and Pathfinder Flags should be displayed.	
HAND-OUT SHEET	Hand-out sheet 1 - Folding a Flag Hand-out sheet 2 - When to Salute	For further information, explore the Pathfinders website. https://pathfinder.org.au/drill-and-march/

Return to List of Activities

Folding a Flag

To fold the flag two Pathfinders need to work together. One Pathfinder should hold the hoist end of the flag, while the other Pathfinder should hold the fly end of the flag. See the attached Hand-out sheet 1on Folding a Flag.

Folding a Flag for Storage

1. Fold the flag lengthwise, then fold lengthwise again.
2. Beginning at the fly end of the flag, fold one corner in a triangle up the upper edge of the long folds. Now fold this triangle along its long side, forward over itself to form another triangle. Continue in this matter until all the flag is folded.
3. If desired, after folding the flag lengthwise, it may be folded in a rectangular shape. To do this, fold the opposite ends of the flag together and continue the process until the flag is folded.

Folding a Flag for Unfurling at Mast Head

1. Fold the flag lengthwise, then fold lengthwise again.
2. Hold the flag in an upright position. Take the lower hoist corner and the lower fly corner and fold the flag back to the other side so that the top edge and the bottom edge of the flag are on different sides.
3. Fold the length of the flag in half, ie bring the fly end of the flag up to the hoist end.
4. From the non-hoist end roll up the flag making it as tight as possible.
5. Using the rope attached to the lower hoist end of the flag, circle the flag and tuck a bite in the rope under itself.
6. Tie the rope from the top hoist position to the top of the flag pole. The flag is unfurled by pulling on the lower hoist rope.

Saluting the National Flag

Saluting is a courtesy. It may be that only one or two Pathfinders render this courtesy on behalf of the group. Pathfinders shall render the courtesy of a salute in the circumstances and situations outlined in the handout.

When to Display the National Flag

The National Flag is the correct flag to be flown on land by individuals, firms, public and private organisations etc. It should be displayed at all Pathfinder ceremonies. These ceremonies include: club parade, camps, camporees, Pathfinder Day, Rally, Fairs.

Name: _____

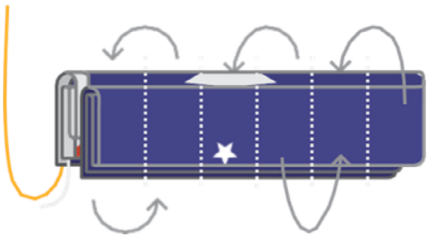
FOLDING A FLAG



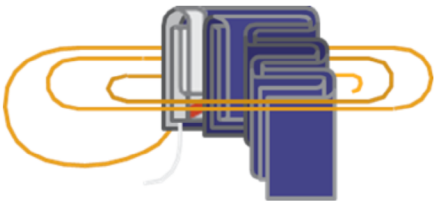
FOLD THE FLAG IN HALF, UNION JACK FACE UP



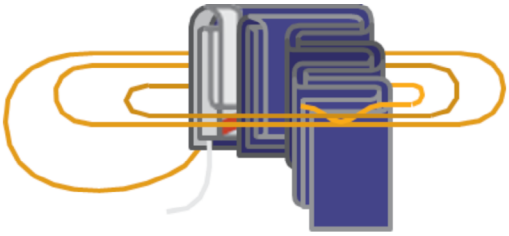
FOLD IN HALF AGAIN



CONCERTINA FOLD



LOOP THE ROPE TWICE AROUND



TUCK THE ROPE THAT WILL BREAK THE FLAG UNDER THE LOOPS

https://scoutsvictoria.com.au/age-sections-adults/ceremonies/opening-closing/flags/folding-the-australian-national-flag/

Return to List of Hand-Out Sheets

Name: _____

WHEN TO SALUTE

- When the National Anthem of your country or a foreign country is played
- When your National Flag is raised or lowered
- When the Last Post or Reveille are sounded
- Receiving or holding back a flag from/to a staff member during a flag ceremony
- When Club Flag is raised or broken
- At the discretion of the Director (ie. during an inspection)

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Drill & Ceremony Specialty Activities

Activity 2 - Resource Notes

Return to List of Activities

Activity 2

D2 +

Demonstrate the correct method of giving the following drill commands:

Attention	Stand Easy	Stand at Ease	Dismiss
Right Turn	Left Turn	Mark Time	Halt

OUTLINE

The activity is designed to show the Pathfinders how to give drill/marching commands. Explain the techniques for giving drill commands and then have the Pathfinders take turns to drill their group or part group with the commands.

If any Pathfinder is not familiar with the execution of the command spend a bit of time showing them how.

RESOURCE MATERIAL

Commands must be clearly understood by all members of the unit. Commands are divided into cautionary commands, eg '***about***'; and executive commands, eg '***turn***'.

Cautionary commands tell the Pathfinders which direction they have to turn etc. eg ***about, right, left, open, close***. It is given with a clear voice. Give a short pause after the cautionary command.

Executive commands tell the Pathfinders what the drill master wants them to do, eg ***turn, wheel, incline, march***. It must be sharp and with more power than the cautionary. When the drill command is '***attention***' the '***attent***' becomes the cautionary command and '***ion***' becomes the executive command.

Before giving any command the drill master must indicate to whom the command is for. It could be a command for the entire group eg '***Pathfinders***,' '***Parade***,' '***Drill team***', or it could be for only part of the group eg '***colour guard***', '***Pathfinder***', '***Unit***'.

In summary all drill and marching commands should consist of the following sections:

TO WHOM	CAUTIONARY		EXECUTIVE
Pathfinders	attent	P A U S E	**ION**
Colour Guard	stand at	P A U S E	**EASE**
Parade	right	P A U S E	**TURN**

HAND OUT SHEET

Hand-out Sheet 3 - Giving Commands

Name: _____

GIVING COMMANDS

1	All commands should be given while the drill master is standing at attention
2	Good drill is produced by giving clear and correct commands
3	Commands must be clearly understood by the unit. Commands are divided into **CAUTIONARIES** eg '***about***' and **EXECUTIVES** eg '***turn***'. The executive must be sharp and with more power than the cautionary
4	All commands should have the same pause between the cautionary and executive
5	A soft or '***confidential***' command loses authority and leads to poor drill

Return to List of Hand-Out Sheets

Drill & Ceremony Specialty Activities

Activity 3 - Resource Notes

Activity 3	
D3	Describe your National, Aboriginal, Torres Strait Island, State and Pathfinder Flags.
OUTLINE	Ask the Pathfinders in which year was the present Australian Flag design accepted as the official flag. Present the following information. If possible have on display the relevant flags.
RESOURCE MATERIAL	Some helpful informative links are as follows: https://www.pmc.gov.au/sites/default/files/resource/download/australia-flag-booklet-fa-accessible.pdf https://aiatsis.gov.au/explore/aboriginal-flag#:~:text=The%20Aboriginal%20flag%20was%20designed,legal%20and%20political%20status%20worldwide
HAND-OUT SHEET	Hand-out sheet 4 - Australian, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flags Hand-out sheet 5 - Australian State Flags and Badges Hand-out sheet 6 - Pathfinder Flag Hand-out Sheet 7 - Meaning of the Pathfinder Club Emblem

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Australian National Flag

The Commonwealth of Australia came into being on the first day of the twentieth century, 1st January 1901. Throughout that day, and for many days following, the city of Sydney was flushed with flags - flags from the British Empire and friendly foreign nations including France, the United States of America, Germany, Russia, Prussia, Japan, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Greece and Turkey. The Union Jack (flag of the British Empire) took pride of place in all official displays as Australia as yet, had no official flag.

The present Australian National Flag was a result of many public competitions at the time of Federation. At this time the Commonwealth Government announced it was going to run a Federal Flag competition - with a prize of 75 Pounds. With company sponsorship, this amount soon grew to a total prize money of 200 Pounds.

A condition of entry to the competition was: '*Each competitor will be required to forward two coloured sketches, one for the Merchant Service and one for the Naval or official use*.' Flag designs were almost as varied as the age and occupations of the designers. One of the craziest designs showed what appeared to be a winged cricket ball with a kangaroo and a Union Jack above it. Watched by a kookaburra at the bowler's end, an emu was racing along the pitch while another emu, in the out field, dashed toward the ball. The decision from the umpires regarding this design was 'OUT!'

The judges must have had an interesting task, trying to study each of the more than thirty thousand entries in order to choose a winning design. They finally chose designs from four men and one woman as equal first because they had submitted almost identical designs.

With only minor changes, the flag created from the designs of those five competitors in 1901 is Australia's 'flag of stars' as the world knows it today. They sort a design in which there was a Union Jack, the Southern Cross, and a clear indication that Australia had six states joined together in Federation. Almost twenty thousand designs fitted that general description. It was not until the 20th February 1903 that official advice appeared in the Commonwealth Gazette that King Edward VII had approved the prize winning design.

Drill & Ceremony Specialty Activities

Activity 3 - Resource Notes

Australian National Flag (cont)

This approved flag (the Blue Ensign) consisted of a blue background with a Union Jack in the upper hoist position, a six pointer Commonwealth Star in the lower hoist position - one point of the star for each state of the federation, and the five stars of the Southern Cross - the stars of the Southern Cross had a different number of points, ranging from five to nine - indicative of their relative brightness - see hand-out sheet 4.

More than forty nations carry stars on their flags, but apart from Australia's 'flag of stars' there are only three national flags - those of New Zealand, Brazil and Western Samoa - that show a constellation; in each case the constellation is the Southern Cross.

In 1908, the British Government was asked to agree to a minor change, the addition of the seventh point to the Commonwealth Star to symbolize the territories of Papua, which had been acquired in 1906, and any future territories. In one other respect the official Australian Flag differs from the original design, in which each of the five stars of the Southern Cross had a different number of points, ranging from five to nine - indicating their relative brightness. For improved appearance and to reduce the cost of manufacture, the design was simplified to show four seven-pointed stars and one with only five points.

The Australian National Flag is the 'Blue Ensign'. The 'White Ensign' is the flag of the Royal Australian Navy and is to be flown at the stern of all ships and vessels. The 'Red Ensign' is the flag of the Australian Merchant Service, to be flown at sea but never on land.

Australian Aboriginal Flag

- The Australian Aboriginal flag was designed by artist Harold Thomas in 1970.
- The colours of the flag represent the Aboriginal people of Australia and their connection to the land.
- The flag was first raised on 9 July 1971.
- In 1995, the Aboriginal flag was recognised by the Australian Government as an official 'Flag of Australia' under the Flags Act 1953.
- In January 2022, the Commonwealth of Australia acquired the copyright of the Aboriginal Flag. Carroll & Richardson-Flagworld Pty Ltd is the exclusive licensed manufacturer and provider of the Australian Aboriginal Flag on flags and pennants, banners and buntings. The Commonwealth allows the design of the Australian Aboriginal Flag to be freely reproduced by the public on all other mediums.

The Aboriginal flag was designed and created by artist Harold Thomas, a Luritja man from central Australia and a member of the Stolen Generations. The flag has become a symbol of Aboriginal Australia and holds special legal and political status worldwide.

I've got a symbol that represents me and who I am,
whether I live in Redfern or Adelaide or Perth, I'm proud of it. *– Harold Thomas*

The flag's design consists of a coloured rectangle divided in half horizontally. The top half of the flag is black to symbolise Aboriginal people. The red in the lower half stands for the earth and the colour of ochre, which has ceremonial significance. The circle of yellow in the centre of the flag represents the sun.

The designer Harold Thomas says the colours of the flag represent the Aboriginal people of Australia and their spiritual connection to the land. The flag was first raised on 9 July in 1971 at a land rights rally in Victoria Square/ Tarntanyangga, Adelaide, on then-National Aborigines Day. It has become an enduring symbol of Aboriginal strength, representing Aboriginal people and their ongoing spiritual connection to the land.

Australian Aboriginal Flag (cont)

In view of the flag's wide acceptance and importance in Australian society, the Commonwealth took steps in 1994 to give the flag legal recognition. On 14 July 1995, the Governor General of Australia William Hayden proclaimed both the Aboriginal Flag and the Torres Strait Islander Flag to be 'Flags of Australia' under the Flags Act 1953.

However it wasn't until 1997 that the Federal Court of Australia officially recognised Harold Thomas as the author of the flag. This decision meant the flag was protected under the Copyright Act 1968 and can only be reproduced in accordance with this legislation or with the permission of Mr Thomas.

Torres Strait Islander Flag

The Torres Strait Islander flag was designed by the late Bernard Namok of Thursday Island. The flag symbolises the unity and identity of all Torres Strait Islanders.

The flag is emblazoned with a white Dhari (headdress) which is a symbol of Torres Strait Islanders. The white five pointed star beneath it symbolises peace, the five major island groups and the navigational importance of stars to the seafaring people of the Torres Strait.

The green stripes represent the land, the black stripes represent the people, and the blue the sea.

Adopted in 1992, the flag design was the winning entry in a competition run by the Island Coordinating Council, a Queensland statutory body representing the community councils in the Torres Strait. In March 2008 the Torres Strait Island Regional Council replaced the Island Coordinating Council.

In 1992 the flag was also recognised by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) and given equal prominence with the Australian Aboriginal Flag.

The Federal Government initiated steps in 1994 to give the flag legal recognition. After a period of public consultation, the Government decided in July 1995 that the flag should be proclaimed a "Flag of Australia" under section 5 of the Flags Act 1953. The flag was so proclaimed by the Governor General of Australia, William Hayden, on 14 July 1995.

Australian State Flags and Badges

Each Australian State has it own flag. All state flags are based on the Blue Ensign, in each case with the state badge added. These state flags came into existence in colonial days, when the British Colonial Naval Defence Act of 1865 laid down that any colonial vessel of war should wear the Blue Ensign *'with the seal of the colony in the fly thereof'*.

Victoria

In 1865, Victoria was the first of the Australian colonies to acquire a warship - H.M.S. Nelson - became first to have its own flag. It was made up of the Blue Ensign with five white stars of the Southern Cross in the fly. Some seven years later, a crown was added to the design.

Western Australia

The Western Australian State Flag consists of a Blue Ensign with the Western Australian badge in the fly. The western Australian badge is a black swan within a circle, swimming to the right on a yellow back-ground.

Drill & Ceremony Specialty Activities

Activity 3 - Resource Notes

Australian State Flags and Badges (cont)

Tasmania

The Tasmanian State Flag consists of a Blue Ensign with the Tasmanian Badge in the fly. The Tasmanian badge was chosen in 1876 and consists of a red lion in a white circle.

New South Wales

The NSW State Flag consists of a Blue Ensign with the NSW Badge in the fly. The NSW badge, adopted for the state flag in 1876, shows a golden lion on a red St George's cross within a white circle; at each extremity of the cross is a star.

Queensland

The Queensland State Flag consists of a Blue Ensign with the Queensland Badge in the fly. The Queensland badge was adopted in 1876 and consists of a blue Maltese Cross with the Imperial Crown in the centre.

South Australia

The South Australian State Flag consists of a Blue Ensign with the South Australian Badge in the fly. The South Australian flag was adopted in 1904 and carries the attractive state badge - a white-backed magpie with outstretched wings, on a yellow back-ground.

Australian Capital Territory

The Australian Capital Territory flag is blue and gold, with the 5 stars of the Southern Cross on the left. On the right is the Coat of Arms of the City of Canberra. The blue and white swan symbolise First Nations Australians and European Australians. The castle alludes to Australia's capital city, Canberra, and the Royal Crown (the Crown of St Edward) represents the role of the Sovereign in government. The sword of justice, the parliamentary mace and the white rose of York are depicted on the shield.

Northern Territory

The flag differs from the flags of the Australian states as it does not include the British Blue Ensign. The flag's colours consist of the official Territorian colours of black, white and ochre (making it the only flag among Australia's states and territories not to feature the colour blue). The Southern Cross appears as five white stars on a black panel at the hoist. In the fly of the flag is a stylised Sturt's Desert Rose, the territory's floral emblem since 1961, with seven white petals and a black seven-pointed core. The seven white petals represent the six Australian States and the Northern Territory.

Pathfinder Flag

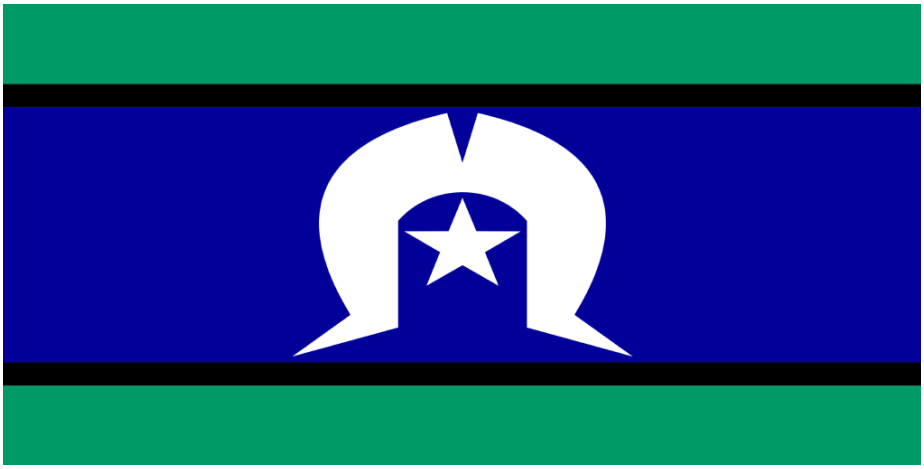
The Pathfinder Flag is approximately 1 metre x 1.5 metres with four equal quadrants of blue and white, the upper hoist quadrant and the lower fly quadrant being blue. The Pathfinder Club Emblem (Pathfinder Triangle) is placed in the centre. The name of the Pathfinder Club appears in the lower blue quadrant in white block letters. Refer to Hand-out sheets 6 and 7.

Name: _____

AUSTRALIAN, ABORIGINAL & TORRES STRAIT ISLAND FLAGS



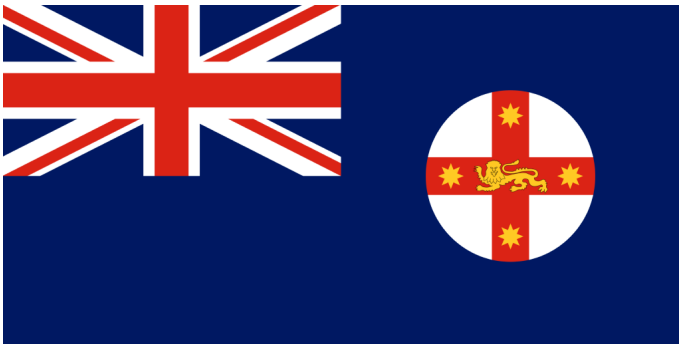




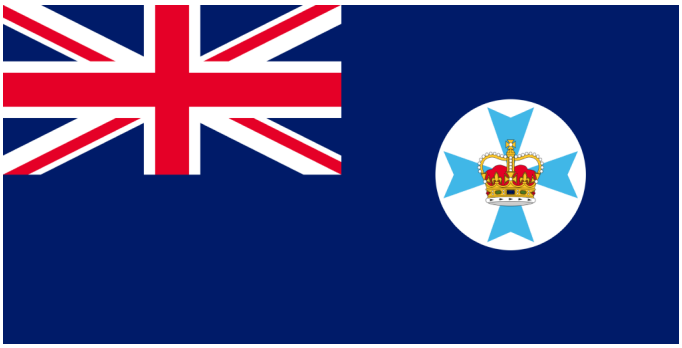
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Name: _____

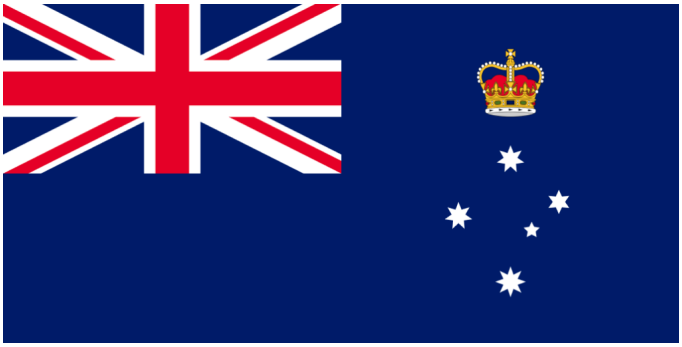
STATE AND TERRITORIES FLAGS OF AUSTRALIA



NSW



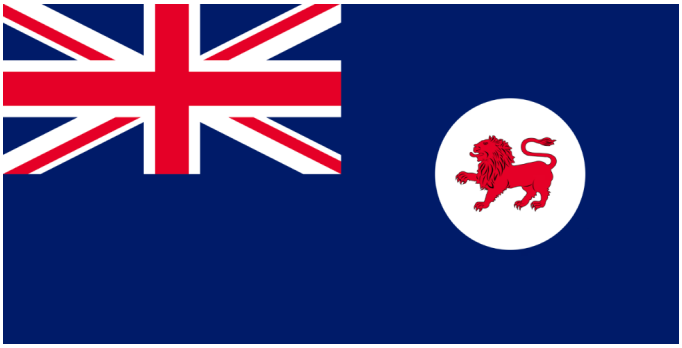
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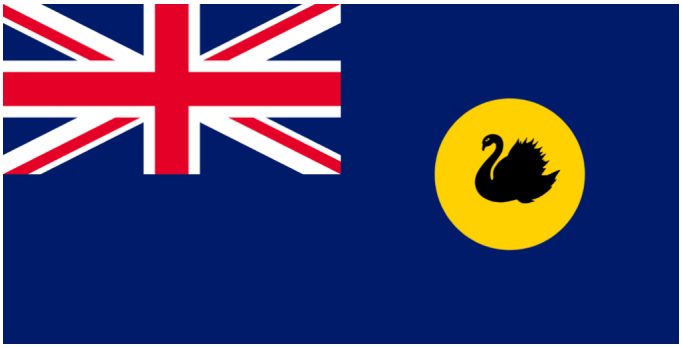
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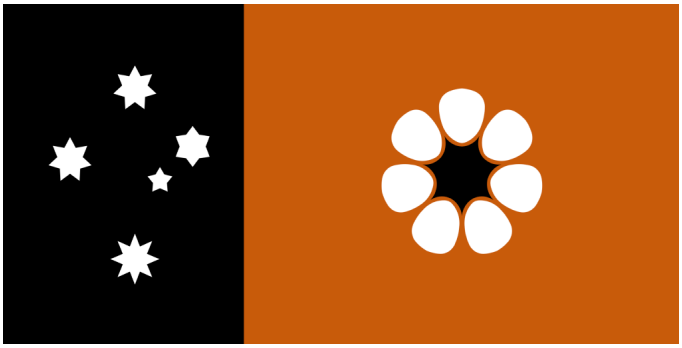
SA



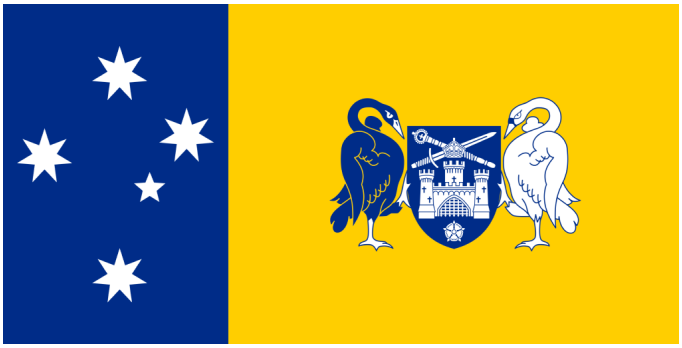
TAS



WA



NT



ACT

Return to List of Hand-Out Sheets

Name: _____

PATHFINDER FLAG



Return to List of Hand-Out Sheets

Name: _____

MEANING OF THE PATHFINDER CLUB EMBLEM

1 Red (Sacrifice)	a. Reminds us of Christ. 'For this is how God loved the world: He gave his one and only Son, so that everyone who believes in him will not perish but have eternal life' - John 3:16 (NLT) b. Place Your Life Before God. 'So here's what I want you to do, God helping you: Take your everyday, ordinary life—your sleeping, eating, going-to-work, and walking-around life—and place it before God as an offering. Embracing what God does for you is the best thing you can do for him. Don't become so well-adjusted to your culture that you fit into it without even thinking. Instead, fix your attention on God. You'll be changed from the inside out'. Rom. 12:1-2 (Message)
2 Three Sides	a. Completeness of the Godhead - Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Tripod of education b. Mental (and Spiritual) Physical (and Spiritual) Social (and Spiritual)
3 Gold (Excellence)	a. 'So I advise you to buy gold from me—gold that has been purified by fire. Then you will be rich'. Rev. 3:18 (NLT) b. Standard of measurement
4 Shield (Protection)	a. The Lord's Covenant Promise to Abram. 'Some time later, the Lord spoke to Abram in a vision and said to him, "Do not be afraid, Abram, for I will protect you, and your reward will be great."' Gen. 15:1 (NLT) b. 'In addition to all of these, hold up the shield of faith to stop the fiery arrows of the devil'. Eph. 6:16 (NLT)
5 White (Purity)	a. 'All who are victorious will be clothed in white'. Rev. 3:5 (NLT) b. We desire to have the purity and righteousness of Christ's life in our lives.
6 Blue (Loyalty)	a. It is our purpose for the Pathfinder Club to help teach us to be loyal to: • Our friends • Our parents • Our church • Our God in Heaven
7 Sword (Bible)	a. The sword is used in warfare. A battle is always won by offence. We are in a battle against sin and our weapon is the Word of God. b. The sword of the Spirit is the Word of God. See Eph. 6: 17

Return to List of Hand-Out Sheets

Drill & Ceremony Specialty Activities

Activity 4 - Resource Notes

Activity 4				
D4 +	Revise and demonstrate your ability to execute the following commands:			
	Attention	Stand Easy	Stand at Ease	Forward March
	Right Incline	Right Dress	Dismiss	
OUTLINE	Make this a practical session. Have the Pathfinders participate in demonstrating the listed commands. Where possible make a game of this activity by dividing the Pathfinders into two groups and see which team can demonstrate the commands correctly and the quickest.			
RESOURCE MATERIAL	For further information please visit the Pathfinders Australia youtube channel. Some commands and the links are provided beside the Command image. https://www.youtube.com/results?sp=mAEB&search_query=Pathfinders+Australia			

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Attention

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nXCatHLHNM8



Stand Easy / Stand at Ease

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oPURY5dV_Bo



Right Incline

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_mFbmbdrvTI



Drill & Ceremony Specialty Activities

Activity 4 - Resource Notes

Right Dress

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zsaJAnJXPNw



Dismiss

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WbCxjjfn9V4



Drill & Ceremony Specialty Activities

Activity 5 - Resource Notes

Activity 5	
D5	Demonstrate and explain the following drill commands: Right (left) Wheel Right (left) Turn
OUTLINE	These are basic on-the-march drill commands and every Pathfinder needs to be able to execute correctly a right(left) wheel and a right (left) tum. During this activity compare and demonstrate the differences between the commands for drill on the march.
RESOURCE MATERIAL	For further information please visit the Pathfinders Australia youtube channel. Some commands and the links are provided beside the Command image. https://www.youtube.com/results?sp=mAEB&search_query=Pathfinders+Australia

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Right Wheel

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NexaDwybSeY



Left Turn

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-BtJnkasObw



Drill & Ceremony Specialty Activities

Activity 6 - Resource Notes

Activity 6			
D6 +	Revise and demonstrate your ability to execute the following commands		
	Hand Salute	Eyes Right	Right Turn
	Left Turn	About Turn	Change Step
OUTLINE	Make this a practical session. Have the Pathfinders participate in demonstrating the listed commands. Where possible make a game of this activity by dividing the Pathfinders into two groups and seeing which team can demonstrate the commands correctly and the quickest.		
RESOURCE MATERIAL	For information regarding each of the commands please visit the pathfinder youtube channel. Sample links are provided beside the Command image. https://www.youtube.com/results?sp=mAEB&search_query=Pathfinders+Australia		

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Hand Salute

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pucRWppOx7w



Eyes Right

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m0u32C2I7fU



About Turn

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BC22Xea5pK4



Drill & Ceremony Specialty Activities

Activity 7 - Resource Notes

Activity 7	
D7+	List seven objectives of drill and define the following as they relate to drill and marching: Cadence, Formation, Column, Interval, Cover Line, File, Pace, Flank, Rank
OUTLINE	Make this a practical session. Firstly, discuss with the Pathfinders the reasons or objectives for doing drill and marching. Following this have the Pathfinders participate in demonstrating what the listed definitions mean. Where possible make a game of this activity by dividing the Pathfinders into two groups and seeing which team can demonstrate the definition correctly and the quickest.
RESOURCE MATERIAL	Reasons for Drill and Marching - Discuss with the Pathfinders as per Hand-out Sheet 8.
HAND-OUT SHEET	Hand-out Sheet 8 - Reasons for Drill and Marching

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Definitions

Cadence - The number of paces per minute when marching. Quick time (normal marching) - 120 paces per minute or two paces per second. Slow time - 60 paces per minute or one pace per second. Double time - 180 paces per minute or three paces per second - a jog.

Column - Same as File - a group of Pathfinders in a line following one another.

Cover - An act by which a Pathfinder places him/herself directly at the rear of another.

File - Pathfinder in a line following one another.

Flank - Pathfinder in a line following one another.

Formation - A group of Pathfinders arranged in a certain order.

Interval - The distances between the Pathfinder when in formation.

Line - Same as rank - A line of Pathfinders side by side or abreast. .

Pace - The measurement of the distance from heel to heel when marching or moving position.

Quick and Slow time	Juniors	60 cm
	Teens	69 cm
	Adults	76 cm
Double Time		76 cm
Pace forward/backward		50 cm
Side pace		30 cm

Rank - A line of Pathfinders side by side or abreast.

Name: _____

REASONS FOR DRILL AND MARCHING

1	For fun. Can be made into many good games - eg simon says.
2	Orderliness. Getting pathfinders into position, bringing order out of chaos.
3	Easy way to move a group quickly from one place to another.
4	Brings about discipline and obedience.
5	It can help to develop individual initiative, self reliance and personality.
6	Teaches the unit to work together and to cooperate - sportsmanship - team work.
7	For development of body and coordination.
8	Develops leadership.
9	Helps pathfinders to stand and walk erectly.
10	Develops sharpness - care for uniform is enhanced.
11	Builds pride of organisation etc.
12	Quick way to find out who is missing.
13	A way to witness - public parades, etc.
14	It sharpens the power of concentration and listening skills.
15	Encourages neatness and cleanliness.
16	Helps to be precise and exact.
17	To entertain.
18	It's biblical - part of the lord's army - Jericho etc.

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Drill & Ceremony Specialty Activities

Activity 8 - Resource Notes

Activity 8	
D8	With a Unit Guidon, demonstrate the following: Stand at Ease Saluting
OUTLINE	Make this a practical session. Have the Pathfinders participate in demonstrating the listed commands. Where possible make a game of this activity by dividing the Pathfinders into two groups and see which team can demonstrate the commands correctly and the quickest.
RESOURCE MATERIAL	For information regarding each of the commands please visit the pathfinder youtube channel. https://www.youtube.com/results?sp=mAEB&search_query=Pathfinders+Australia

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Drill & Ceremony Specialty Activities

Activity 9 - Resource Notes

Activity 9	
D9	Demonstrate and explain the following drill commands: Mark Time Quick March Slow Time Double Time
OUTLINE	During this activity, compare and demonstrate the differences of - mark time, quick march, slow time, and double time marching. Be sure to point out the cadence and pace required for each command.
RESOURCE MATERIAL	For information regarding each of the commands please visit the pathfinder youtube channel. Sample links are provided beside the Command image. https://www.youtube.com/results?sp=mAEB&search_query=Pathfinders+Australia

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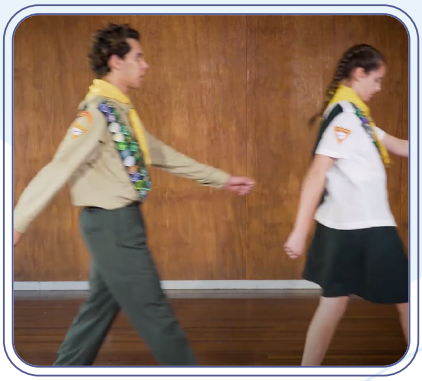
Mark Time

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mXOSF6ZW1Nc



Quick March

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LmfgOc6s87w



Drill & Ceremony Specialty Activities

Activity 10 - Resource Notes

Activity 10	
D10	With a Unit Guidon, demonstrate the following: The Order The Carry
OUTLINE	Make this a practical session. Each Pathfinder will require a guidon. Have the Pathfinders participate in demonstrating the listed commands. Have the Pathfinders demonstrate the procedure for changing from one position to the other. Where possible make a game of this activity by dividing the Pathfinders into two groups and seeing which team can demonstrate the commands correctly and the quickest.
RESOURCE MATERIAL	For information regarding each of the commands please visit the pathfinder youtube channel. https://www.youtube.com/results?sp=mAEB&search_query=Pathfinders+Australia

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