

[Explanation]

In order to adjust the horizontal unit on the spot, the command "right (left) face" is given. The right-wing squad leader and the 1st member of the back row turn their heads to the left. Other members place their right hands on their hips, extend elbows to the side, and turn their heads to the right (left). Members in the back row follow the members in the front, assume a certain distance behind them, and turn their heads to the right (left) to coordinate the line.

Upon the commander's command of "return," members lower their right hands and turn their heads to the front.

4. Position of Commander

The commander is generally positioned in the most appropriate spot for the unit to understand his commands, as well as for training the unit.

[Explanation]

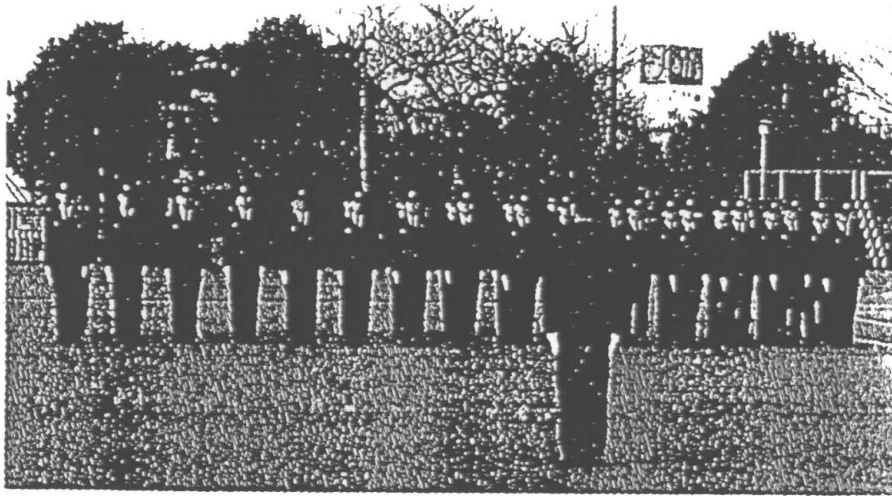
When the commander gives an order, instruction, or command, he generally faces the unit or follows the details shown below.

1. Position of commander during unit training (halt)

- (1) Stands in front of the unit.
- (2) Stands at the peak of an isosceles triangle, with the length of the horizontal unit as its base, and maintains an appropriate distance.
- (3) The timing to move is the completion of actions by members in 1 unit, or completion by 1/3 of the members in a multiple number of units.
- (4) When giving a command when the unit is standing with backs turned, the commander remains in the same position and does not move to the front of the unit.

(while marching)

The commander faces the unit, and assumes the appropriate posture for each action



5. Position of Platoon Leader

When the unit lines up horizontally, the position of the platoon leader is approximately 1.5 m to right of the right-wing squad leader. When in the side vertical form, the position of platoon leader is approximately 1.5 m in front of the former front/start squad leader. When in the vertical form, the position of platoon leader is approximately 1.5 m in front of the center.

[Explanation]

The positions of the platoon leader are shown in **Figures 1** and **2**.

6. Basic Posture

- (1) The basic posture is the basis of all actions by members, and is strict, clear-cut, and vigorous. Members in this posture must be ready to immediately respond to any command.
- (2) In order to assume the basic posture, the command "attention" is given.
- (3) Upon the command given in the previous clause, members place both heels on the same line, with feet spread approximately 60° and pointing outwards evenly. Knees should be straight, with weight imposed evenly on the heels and base of the big toe. The upper body is set on the hips, chest is out, and shoulders pulled back slightly and dropped evenly. Arms are dropped naturally, with palms touching thighs; fingers are extended, with the middle finger placed on the seam of the pants; and the chin is pulled back, with the head and neck straight, mouth closed, and eyes looking forward with no movement.

- (4) Female members spread both feet at approximately 45°, and the middle finger is placed on the seam of the pants, following the pattern in (3). With regard to the left hand when carrying a bag on the left shoulder, the left hand lightly holds the front strap joint from the outside, and the left elbow is bent naturally along the side of the body.

[Explanation]

The basic posture is the basis of all actions of members during training and ceremonies, as well as daily actions.

This posture not only represents a form, but also represents an enhanced spirit, strict and perfect in its true basic attitude. This posture is also polite, and members must be prepared to respond immediately to any command at any time.

This posture does not require the entire body to be rigid; the body's center of gravity is placed on the base of the big toe and center of both heels. In order to place the center of gravity correctly, both heels should lightly touch the ground. In order to assume this posture, the commander himself must demonstrate model posture to allow members to grasp and assume the basic posture. Correction of the basis posture includes clothes and attitude as well.

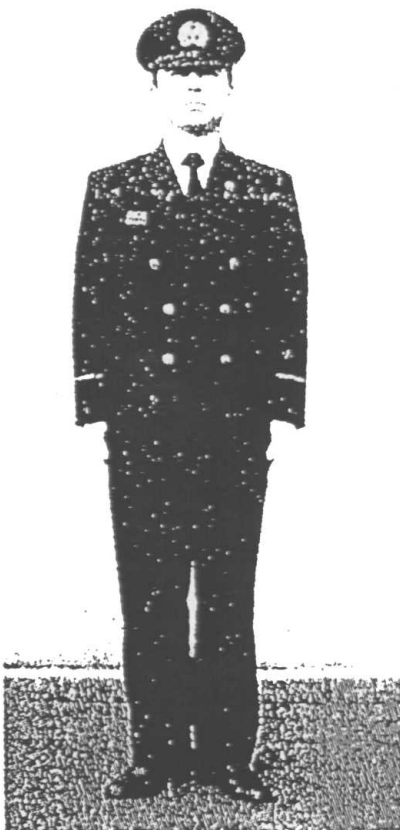
Efforts should be made through instruction to gradually correct deficiencies originating in the habit of members; however, if a congenital or acquired physically disability is the cause of a deficiency, correction may not be possible depending on the degree of disability. In this case, posture deficiencies should not be corrected, and it should be recognized that a sharp and graceful attitude, accompanied by the appropriate clothing, is sufficient for the basic posture. In terms of clothing, attention should be given to how clothes are worn and their maintenance, i.e., how the cap is worn, buttons, object in pocket, line of pants, stains, and repairs.

The preparedness and postures for women are the same as above, except for the opening of the feet, which is approximately 45°.

In terms of the middle finger positioned on the pant seam, a skirt or wide pants can be considered instead of pants. For clothing articles without seams, i.e., skirt, the middle finger should be placed on the center line of the side of the body. When a female member is carrying a bag, the bag should hang from the left shoulder. The bag joint of the strap should be lightly held in the front with the left hand, with the left elbow along the side of the body.

Basic posture

Open both eyes correctly and look forward.

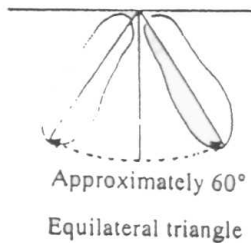


Pull the chin back and close mouth.

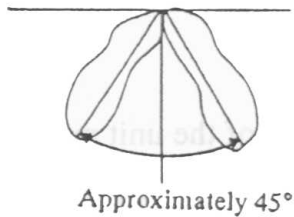


Slightly pull the shoulders back and drop evenly, and straighten both knees and let the arms drop naturally.

Settle the upper body on the hips, straighten the back, and slightly tilt forward.



Place both heels on the line, with feet opened evenly at approximately 60° and pointed outwards.



7. At Ease

- (1) At ease postures include "row at ease" and "at ease." The command "row at ease" or "at ease" is given to members to assume the at ease posture.
- (2) "Row at ease" is used to reduce the tension of unit members temporarily, mainly when giving orders or instructions, and during inspections. Upon "row at ease" members quickly move their left legs approximately 25 cm to left, knees are extended lightly, and weight is imposed evenly on both legs.