

Junior Section Figure Marching Competition 2010 - 2011

1. The Competition shall be open to any Junior Section whose members must be within the Brigade Junior Section age range.
2. The minimum number of members shall be eight per team.
3. Each team shall be commanded by a Leader or NCO, wearing full BB uniform.
4. The movements shall be based on the figures in the current Junior Section Figure Marching Handbook.
5. The members shall be in full BB uniform.
6. The judges shall be appointed by the Training & Activities Committee.

DRILL MOVEMENTS

The Team should form a line in the middle of the Hall, in the 'Stand at Ease' position. The Leader will be advised when to commence the drill movements.

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|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 Attention | 2 About Turn | 3 Mark Time, Halt | 4 Right Turn |
| 5 Left Turn | 6 Stand at Ease | | |

FIGURE MARCHING MOVEMENTS

The Team will turn to start the figure marching and shall be carried out in the following order

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|---|-----------------|
| 1 THE SNAKE (Page 28) | Diagram 17 & 18 |
| 2 SPLITTING INTO TWO FILES BY TURNING (Page 52) | Diagram 36 |
| 3 PASSING IN TWO LINES (Page 55) | Diagram 39 |
| 4 THE DIAMOND (Page 38) | Diagram 25 |
| 5 THE SNOWBALL REVERSED (from twos) (Page 32) | Diagram 20 |

On completion of the movements the file to march out of the hall.

Please read the Figure Marching manual and if you have any problems interpreting the movements please contact Wesley Galloway at 087 250 7541

THE SNAKE (Diagram 17)

Once weaving has been practised The Snake is a simple but very impressive movement which can be introduced.

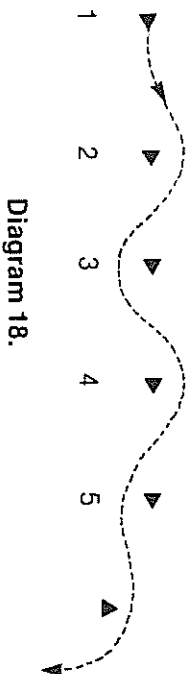
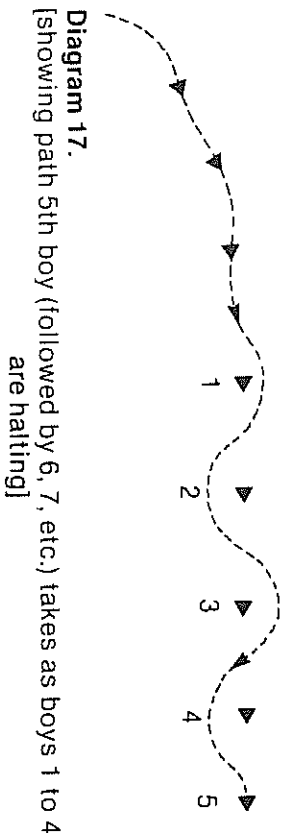
Boys are in a single file marching round the hall. A chalk or tape cross must be marked on the floor where the first boy in the file commences the movement. For ease of teaching, this cross should be about half way along one of the long sides of the hall.

The first boy halts on the cross. The second boy marches to the left of the first boy, takes three paces in front of him and halts. The third boy follows the second boy past the first boy, marches through the gap between first and second boys, passes on the right of the second boy, three paces ahead and halts. The fourth boy will weave between boys 1 and 2, between boys 2 and 3, passing 3 on his left and halts three paces ahead and so on . . . until all boys in the file have halted.

At a given signal the first boy to halt commences the second half of the movement. (Diagram 18.) He marches forward to pass the left side of the boy in front of him; as he passes him he touches him gently on the shoulder and continues weaving in and out down the file. The touch on the shoulder is the signal to the second boy that it is his turn to move; he follows the first boy *getting into step* with him and touches the third boy on the shoulder as he passes by his right side. The march continues, weaving in this way. When the first boy stops weaving, he marches straight ahead followed by the others, until the whole Section is in a single file marching on to the next movement.

Teaching Points:

- (a) Correct marching must be maintained.
- (b) When halting, boys must make sure they do so in front of each boy and not to one side.
- (c) Three paces must be taken or the gap is too small for a boy to march through.
- (d) In the second half of the move each boy must remember to touch the boy in front of him as he passes so that he knows it is his turn to move.
- (e) Each boy only touches **ONE** boy on the shoulder or else chaos reigns!



SPLITTING INTO TWO FILES BY TURNING (Diagram 36)

Before attempting this move the boys must be able to carry out correctly 'Turning on the March' (see Chapter 3).

The Section marches down the centre of the hall in single file. At a given signal all the odd numbers turn to the right and the even numbers turn to the left and both march in opposite directions to the sides of the hall. Here, the odd numbers turn left and the even numbers turn right and continue marching in the same direction as the original single file.

Variations can be introduced in the direction in which the two files turn at the side of the hall:

- i both files can continue marching in the same direction as the original file, as above.
- ii both files can march in the opposite direction from the original file.
- iii one file can march one way, and one the other, so that they end up at opposite corners of the hall.

Teaching Points:

- (a) The turn to the right and left must be carried out together.
- (b) The turn to go up the hall must be carried out at the same second.
- (c) The signal can be given as a heavy chord on the piano. This is not as obvious to the spectators as a verbal command.

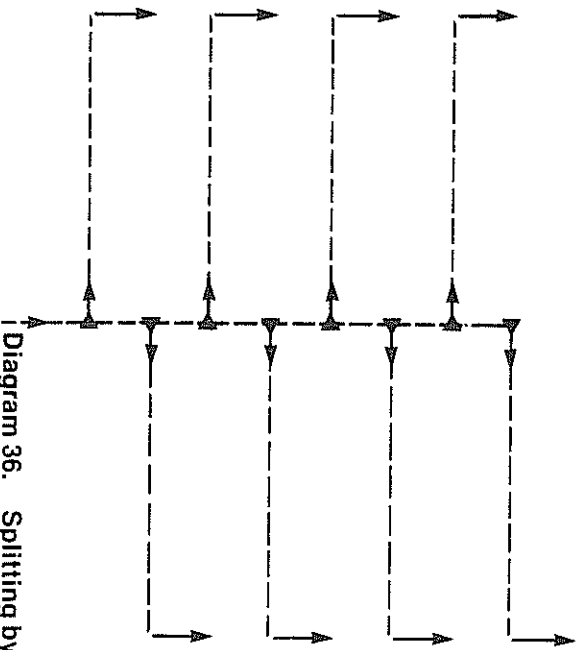


Diagram 36. Splitting by Turning

PASSING IN TWO LINES (Diagram 39)

As in the last movement the Section is in two files marching in the same direction, one on each side of the hall, with the double distance between each boy. Each boy must be in line with a space in the opposite file. On a signal, the boys turn inwards and march towards the centre and the lines pass each other, each boy marching through a space in the other line. At the side of the hall the boys turn to form two files again and march on in whichever direction is previously decided.

Teaching Points:

- (a) Boys must keep correct spacing so that files can combine into one file or pass with enough space to march properly.
- (b) Correct dressing must be encouraged.

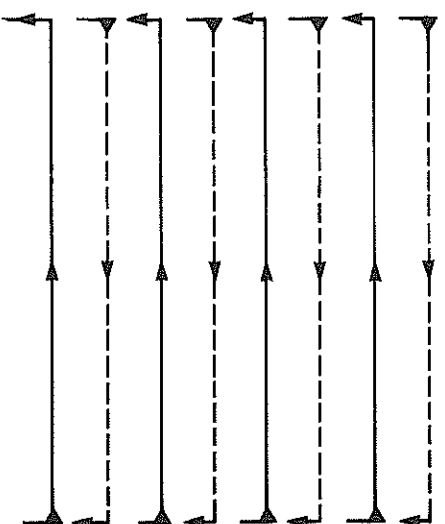


Diagram 39. Passing

THE DIAMOND (Diagram 25)

This is a movement combining two crossings, and is fairly simple once the art of crossing has been mastered. It is useful for part of a Display item and is more suitable for larger Sections. As for a Plain Cross, the Section is in two files both marching in the same direction. The boys in the lead on reaching the end of the hall, turn inwards and march towards a point about half-way down and on the opposite side of the hall, the files crossing in the process. On reaching the side of the hall the leading boy of each file turns inwards towards the corner. The files again cross. On reaching the corners they turn right and left and are back in their original positions.

To obtain the best visual results the leading boy should have joined up with the rear of his file, so that two unbroken triangles are formed.

Teaching Points:

- (a) It is important to keep the distance between each boy constant.
- (b) All the points in simple Crossing apply.
- (c) It will help, at first, to mark the centre of each side of the hall with a chair.

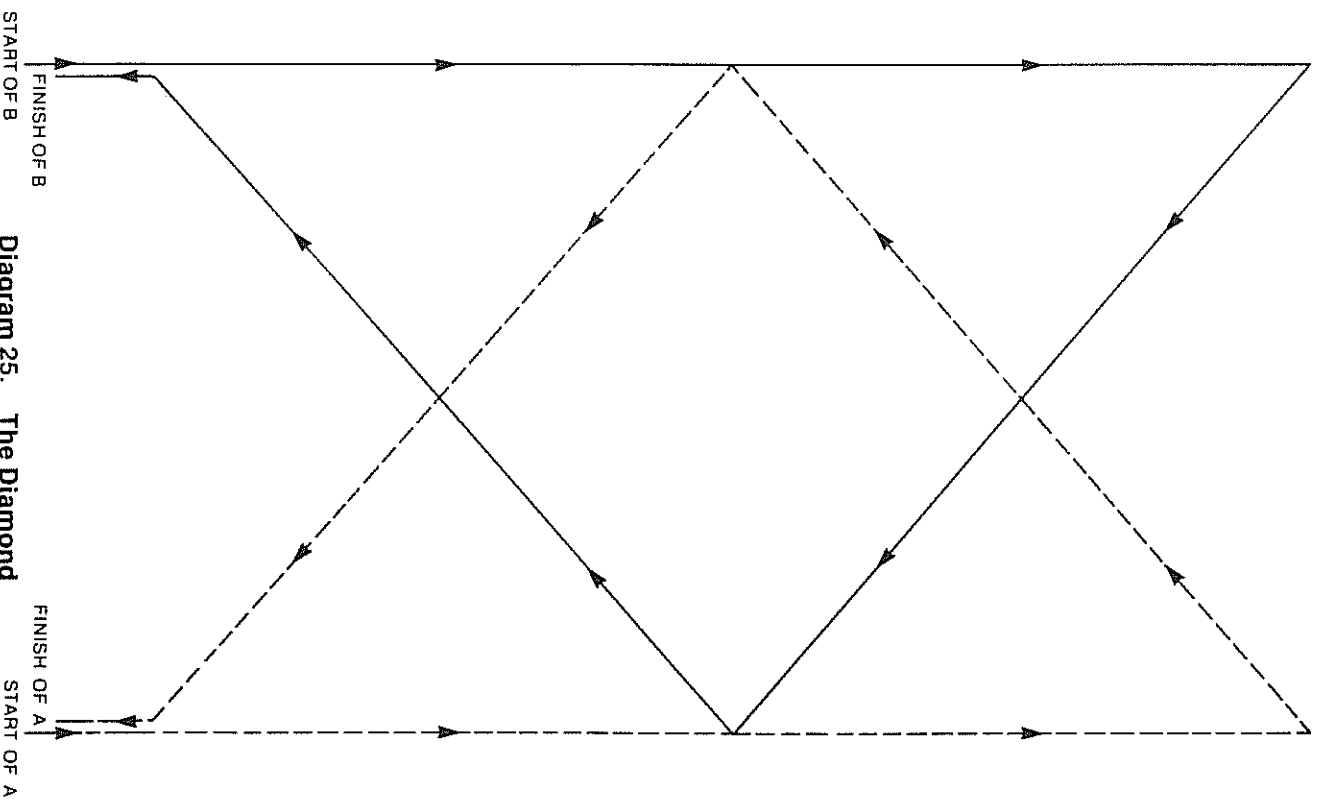


Diagram 25. The Diamond

THE SNOWBALL REVERSED (Diagram 20)

Once the Snowball is completed the Section may proceed to another movement or the Snowball process may be reversed so that the boys are again in a single file.

To reverse the Snowball the boys march down the centre in fours (or eights if the Snowball was continued to eights). As each four reaches the end of the hall the right hand pair wheel to the right and the left hand pair wheel to the left and continue marching round the hall.

On turning at the top corners, the first pair step out and the second pair shorten pace slightly so that the first pair reach the centre first and wheel down the centre followed by the second pair. The third and fourth pairs do the same and so on.

The boys are now in pairs marching down the centre. As each pair reaches the end the left hand boy turns left and the right hand boy turns right and continues marching round the hall. The single boy acts in the same way as the pairs did in the explanation above, coming down the centre in single file.

Teaching Points:

- (a) As they march along the sides of the hall the boys must keep level with their opposite pair on the other side. Similarly when they are marching singly they must regulate their pace and distance to arrive at the centre at the same time.
- (b) Judging pace is a matter of practice.
- (c) Officers should occasionally halt the Section to show where the dressing is good and where it could be improved.

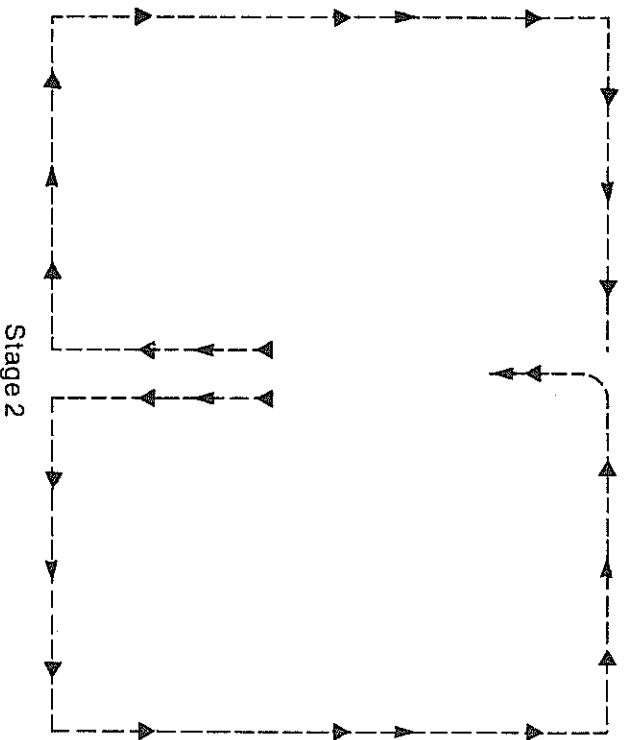
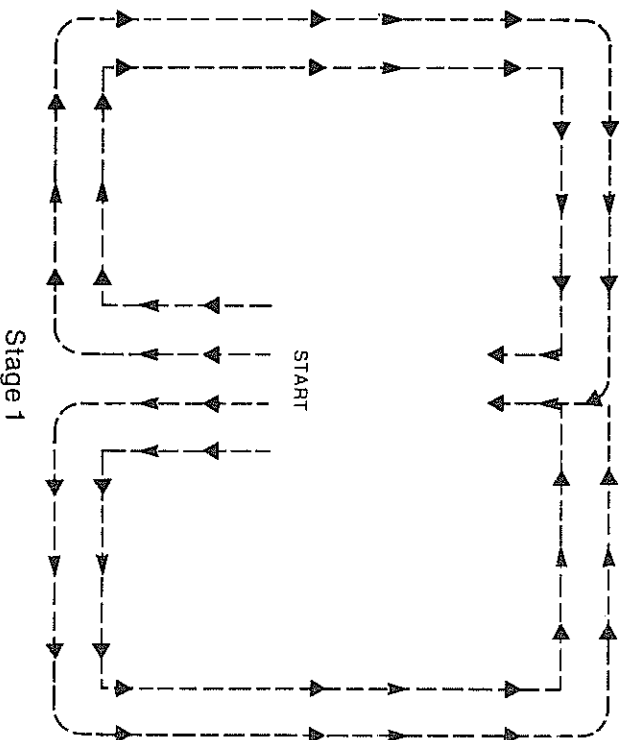


Diagram 20. Snowball Reversed