

# Cadet Instructor Cadre

Junior Officer Leadership Course - Land  
Military Occupational Course - Land  
JOLC(L) / MOC(L)

Programmed Instructional Package

A - C R - 0 5 0 - 0 0 5 / P F - 0 0 1

2 0 0 1



Junior Officer Leadership Course - Land /  
Military Occupational Course - Land

Programmed Instructional Package





## FOREWORD

Cadet Instructor Cadre

JOLC(L) / MOC(L)

Programmed Instructional Package

1. The information contained in this training document is presented as a Programmed Instructional Package (PIP). It is intended to be studied on an individual basis. Entitled *Apply Customs and Traditions of the Canadian Army*, this PIP contains all of the information required and confirmation exercises needed to prepare a candidate to undertake the Performance Check for Performance Objective (PO) 411 on the Junior Officer Leadership Course (Land) - JOLC(L), or on the Military Occupational Course (Land) - MOC(L).
2. The following pages contain general information on the history of the Canadian Army, as well as general information on the Regimental System. It is hoped that this material will stimulate the candidate's interest in affiliated cadet corps units.
3. Users of this document are responsible for ensuring that amendments are included and recorded as received from NDHQ.
4. Any suggestions or recommendations for changes shall be forwarded through normal channels to D Cdts.

01 May 2001

## PREFACE

Cadet Instructor Cadre

JOLC(L) / MOC(L)

Programmed Instructional Package

1. This PIP was developed to satisfy a requirement of preparing candidates to attain PO 411 - *Apply Customs and Traditions of the Canadian Army* as it pertains to a CIC officer undergoing the JOLC(L) or MOC(L). Candidates must complete this PIP and be prepared to achieve a **minimum** of 60 percent on a written Performance Check during the course. Failure to successfully achieve the prescribed standard, after a rewrite opportunity, may result in a candidate being Returned To Unit (RTU) for further On-Job Training (OJT) and preparedness.
2. Candidates must be prepared to achieve the standard outlined above on traditions and customs unique to:
  - a. the Regimental System,
  - b. uniforms and accoutrements,
  - c. battle honours,
  - d. ceremonial events, and
  - e. affiliated units.
3. This PIP is designed for use as follows:
  - a. candidates are required to read each chapter in order to grasp the required knowledge therein; and
  - b. candidates must confirm the knowledge presented by completing the assignment exercises at the end of each chapter.

### NOTE

Do not write in this document as others may be required to complete the Practical Exercises.

**RECORD  
OF  
CHANGES**

Cadet Instructor Cadre  
JOLC(L) / MOC(L)  
Programmed Instructional Package

Identification of Changes			
Ch No.	Date	Date Entered	Signature





CADET INSTRUCTOR CADRE



JUNIOR OFFICER LEADERSHIP COURSE - LAND  
MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL COURSE - LAND

PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTIONAL PACKAGE





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1</b>	<b>HISTORY OF THE CADET SERVICES OF CANADA / CIC</b>
	The Beginning 1-1
	Reorganization 1-1
	Unification 1-1
	Establishment 1-2
	Insignia 1-2
<b>CHAPTER 2</b>	<b>THE ARMY IN CANADA</b>
	<b>Section 1 - General Background</b>
	General 2-1-1
	Confederation (1867) 2-1-1
	Internal Disturbances and the Boer War 2-1-2
	Cadet Training 2-1-2
	World War I 2-1-3
	World War II 2-1-3
	Korea 2-1-4
	Unification 2-1-4
	<b>Section 2 - Practical Exercise No. 1 2-2-1</b>
<b>CHAPTER 3</b>	<b>CANADIAN MILITARY CULTURE</b>
	<b>Section 1 - The Regimental System</b>
	History 3-1-1
	A Family Unit 3-1-2
	Tasking of Personnel 3-1-3

---

**TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont)**


---

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Section 2 - Uniforms and Accoutrements</b>	
History	3-2-1
Accoutrements	3-2-1
<b>Section 3 - Standards, Guidons and Colours</b>	
Queen's Colour	3-3-1
Regimental Colour	3-3-1
Standards and Guidons	3-3-2
Battle Honours	3-3-2
Royal Canadian Army Cadet Flag	3-3-3
<b>Section 4 - Ceremonial Events</b>	
General	3-4-1
Presentation and Consecration	3-4-1
Laying-Up	3-4-1
Trooping the Colour	3-4-2
Feu-de-Joie	3-4-2
Freedom of the City	3-4-2
Sunset Ceremony (Tattoo and Retreat)	3-4-3
<b>Section 5 - Customs and Traditions</b>	
General	3-5-1
Salutes	3-5-2
Ranks	3-5-3
Rifle Regiments	3-5-3
Pioneers	3-5-4
Hussar	3-5-4
Troop	3-5-4

**TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont)**

---

	<b>Page</b>
	Zipperhead 3-5-4
	Levee 3-5-4
	Oath of Allegiance 3-5-4
	Promenading 3-5-5
	CIC March Past 3-5-5
	<b>Section 6 - Practical Exercise No. 2</b> 3-6-1
<b>CHAPTER 4</b>	<b>ANSWERS TO PRACTICAL EXERCISES</b> 4-1



**CHAPTER  
ONE**

**HISTORY OF THE CADET SERVICES OF CANADA  
AND THE CADET INSTRUCTOR CADRE**

- THE BEGINNING**
1. Canada has undertaken the voluntary military training of its students for over one hundred and thirty years. The students were at first formed into what were known as Drill Associations as long ago as 1862. These are considered the prototypes of the present day Cadet Corps. The official designation of Cadet Corps replaced that of Drill Associations in 1898.
  2. The first authority for adult instructors of cadets to hold military rank was promulgated in a Special Order on 21 December 1903. While employed in service to the cadet organization, instructors of army cadets held the appointment of Second Lieutenant in the Militia. These officers were male school teachers at private boys schools across Canada. On 1 May 1909, these officers were organized into the Corps of School Cadet Instructors (Militia), recognized as the forerunner of the Cadet Instructor Cadre of today.
- REORGANIZATION**
3. On 1 May 1921, the Corps was disbanded in a process of reorganization. It reappeared on 1 January 1924 as the Cadet Services of Canada (Non-Permanent). After World War II, the Cadet Services of Canada (Non-Permanent) and a Civilian Instructional Cadre were established as the fifth sub-component of the Canadian Army. On 10 May 1956, the name was changed once again to the Cadet Services of Canada.
  4. During the early part of the 20th century, sea cadet corps were commanded, trained and administered by sea cadet officers who wore the RCN uniform with a distinguishing rank insignia. These officers were not members of the Royal Canadian Navy Regular or Reserve Force, but civilians in uniform. Air cadet squadrons were led by officers who were members of the Reserve component of the RCAF.
- UNIFICATION**
5. Upon unification, the three distinct cadet officer cadres were amalgamated to form the Cadet Instructors List (CIL), a sub-component of the Reserve (circa 1968-71). On 20 July 1994, the CIL was redesignated the Cadet Instructor Cadre (CIC). This change allowed the use of a bilingual format for both the title and acronym. In 1984, "La Feuille d'érable" was authorized as the Branch march. This piece of music was selected because of its title which translates as "The Maple Leaf," the badge of the CIL (now CIC) being a maple leaf.

- ESTABLISHMENT**
6. The CIC is established into the following sections:
- a. **Cadet Corps Establishments.** These are comprised of officers filling establishment positions at cadet corps whose function is to command, administer and instruct the cadets.
  - b. **Cadet Summer Training Centre (CSTC) Establishments.** These are comprised of officers making up a temporary force designed to meet immediate and specific regional needs in accordance with NDHQ taskings.
  - c. **Regional Cadet Instructors School (RCIS) Establishments.** These are comprised of officers serving in establishments designed for the purpose of training CIC officers as instructors for the Canadian Cadet Movement (CCM).
  - d. **Regional Cadet Staff Establishments (RCSEs).** These are comprised of officers who supplement the Regular Force staff at the regional headquarters, and who are responsible for matters associated with the CCM both within the headquarters and throughout the region.
  - e. **Regional Gliding School (RGS) Establishments.** These are comprised of officers who are employed to meet the regional gliding training needs of air cadets.
  - f. **NDHQ Cadet Staff Establishment (NCSE).** This is comprised of officers who supplement the Regular Force staff and NDHQ, and who are responsible for matters associated with the CCM.
- INSIGNIA**
7. CIC officers are identified by the wearing of a gold maple leaf cap badge with either an eagle, anchor or crossed swords superimposed for elemental identification. Notwithstanding that some Army CIC officers are affiliated with regimental units of the Regular Force and Primary Reserve, they wear their own CIC accoutrements as authorized by the CIC Branch. Presently, the CIC is the largest officer corps in the CF, numbering between 5,000 and 6,000 members. As mentioned above, the CIC is a branch of the Canadian Forces, on an equal footing with the Infantry, Armoured Corps, Logistics, Naval Operations and Air Operations. The CIC has a Branch Advisor in the form of the Director of Cadets, who is assisted by a senior officer belonging to the CIC. Both are posted at NDHQ in Ottawa.



8. CIC officers continue to serve the interests of cadets and extend their proud history and tradition.

**NOTE**

The CIC is a separate component of the Reserve Force. Cadets and cadet leagues are not part of the Canadian Forces.



**— THE ARMY IN CANADA —  
GENERAL BACKGROUND**

**GENERAL**

1. Although Canada has often been described as a *peaceable land* inhabited by *unmilitary people*, this country has been shaped, divided and transformed by war.
2. The first European soldiers were sent to Canada in the seventeenth century, and the first militia unit was formed from settlers, many of whom were ex-soldiers, in 1651 at Trois-Rivières. After Canada became a British colony, regular troops were required to defend the colonies and, once again, local militias became a fact of life. After the American Revolution, the presence of regular British troops continued. By 1866, one year prior to Confederation, England had a Canadian garrison of approximately 18,000 soldiers.
3. Some of the oldest regiments of the Canadian Forces—the Canadian Grenadier Guards, Toronto's Queen's Own Rifles and the Halifax Rifles in Nova Scotia—can trace their official origins back to 1860. Although some other militia units claim lineages back to the War of 1812, or even the Revolutionary War, these claims are disputed by historians.

**CONFEDERATION  
(1867)**

4. By 1868, the British government was determined to make Canada accept the whole burden of defence, and exerted pressure on a reluctant Canadian government to accept more responsibility for the defence of the nation. The first Militia Act provided for enrolment of 40,000 volunteers in nine militia districts: four in Ontario, two French and one English speaking in Quebec, and two in the Maritimes. Nevertheless, they were ill-equipped for the field and remained an auxiliary to the British garrison.
5. The post-Confederation militia was a social as well as political institution. In the first seven parliaments after Confederation, between a sixth and a quarter of the members were militia officers. Society was acutely conscious of social status and a militia commission was a badge of respectability. Officers were required to spend three months at military school, and it was therefore limited to men of means. City regiments demanded an entry fee and required officers to buy elaborate uniforms.

**INTERNAL  
DISTURBANCES  
AND THE  
BOER WAR**

6. Going to a summer camp was a common experience. Militiamen enlisted for three years, but rural battalions attended only in alternate years. Pay was fifty cents a day for a 12-day camp and uniforms were second-hand issue. The troops slept in long lines of bell tents under their own greatcoats and thin, moth-eaten issue blankets. Rations were the traditional pound of beef and pound of bread supplemented by a few ounces of tea, sugar, salt, vegetables and whatever else could be purchased. Training was simple and monotonous, and included drill, guard mounting and firing 30 rounds from their Snider-Enfields. Approximately 20,000 men attended summer camps each year.
7. After Confederation, the first internal disturbances were Riel's Red River Rebellion of 1870 and the Northwest Rebellion of 1885. While important in the context of Prairie settlement, they can hardly be considered major military engagements. Aside from 386 Canadian voyageurs who volunteered in 1884-85 to assist a British force navigate the Nile River in Egypt to relieve the siege at Khartoum, the first organized body of troops to serve overseas were dispatched to South Africa in 1899 at the request of the British government. The initial force consisted of the 2nd (Special Service) Battalion of The Royal Canadian Regiment, followed by others such as the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Canadian Mounted Rifles and Strathcona's Horse. A total of 8,300 Canadians enlisted for service in the Boer War and suffered losses of 242 dead. More casualties were caused by disease than by military action.
8. In 1904 a new Militia Act opened command of the militia to Canadians. Royal authority over the force would no longer be delegated to the Governor General. In 1905, the last British garrisons at Halifax and Esquimalt returned home, and these fortresses passed into Canadian hands.

**CADET TRAINING**

9. Military training through cadet service in the schools became popular in the latter part of the nineteenth century and before World War I. In 1908, the Minister of Defence, Sir Frederick Borden, completed an agreement with the province of Nova Scotia that every teacher would have to qualify in drill and physical training, while male teachers would have to complete military training as well. The Militia Department provided instructors, arms, books and examinations, as well as a bonus for the qualified. A catalyst was provided by Lord Strathcona (Donald Smith) totalling half a million dollars to be distributed as prizes for cadet efficiency, and this continues today. By 1911, six of the nine provinces had joined the federal scheme to promote cadet training. By 1913, 40,000 boys were enrolled in the cadet organization.

- WORLD WAR I**
10. During World War I (1914-1918), Canadians answered the call to arms and endured trench warfare at Vimy Ridge, Courcellette, Ypres, the Somme, Hill 70, Passchendaele and dozens of other battlefields, suffering 60,000 dead and many more wounded. By 1917 the patriotic fervour had somewhat waned in the face of heavy casualties. The number of volunteers dwindled and the government approved national registration, but declared that it would be voluntary. This met with little success and the government next announced a Canadian Defence Force, if not to fight overseas, then at least to guard Canadian ports, canals and internment camps. Still not productive, a Military Service Act was drafted and after much political debate and manoeuvring, became law in Dec 1917. Even this was not a brilliant success, as many either applied for exemption or failed to report. Later, historians claimed that conscription was a failure, and only 24,000 conscripts actually fought in France. Nevertheless, the Military Service Act was designed to produce 100,000 soldiers, which it achieved.
11. Between the two World Wars the Canadian Navy, Army and Air Force barely managed to survive. During the Spanish Civil War in the late nineteen thirties, 1,200 Canadians volunteered, and more than a third of them died. They did not, however, serve with government sanction or support.
- WORLD WAR II**
12. During World War II, from a population of 10 million, more than one million men and women enlisted, an overwhelming number of them volunteers. Over 730,000 men and women joined the Canadian Army during the war, although the actual number of fighting troops was smaller than in World War I. By 1945, the Canadian Women's Army Corps had 20,000 members. Conscription again caused much dissent, and very few draftees (13,000) finally served overseas. National Service conscripts who refused to volunteer for overseas duty gave rise to the term *Zombies*, and Prime Minister MacKenzie King produced the famous political fence-sitting statement "*Conscription if necessary, but not necessarily conscription.*" Nevertheless, Canadian Army units fought long and hard in Sicily and Italy, suffered heavy casualties at Dieppe and Hong Kong, and contributed a division to the two British and two American divisions invading Normandy on D-Day in June 1944. It is noteworthy that Canadian fatal casualties were considerably less than in World War I due to improved medical treatment and mobile warfare.

**KOREA**

13. Subsequent to World War II, Canada became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949. North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950 and, in 1951, Canada committed an infantry brigade complete with artillery, armour and engineer units, including support troops, to fight as part of the Commonwealth Division in this United Nations *police action*. In all, 20,000 Canadians served in the Korean War and suffered approximately 1,500 casualties, 312 of them fatal. Also in 1951, Canada contributed a brigade group of 10,000 personnel to NATO Forces in Germany. This NATO contribution of army personnel was slowly reduced until its termination in 1993.
14. Canadian military personnel have been employed in internal operations in recent years, including the 1970 October Crisis in Quebec, and at Oka, Quebec, in 1991. In addition, the Canadian Forces have made great contributions to United Nations peacekeeping operations in various parts of the world. Many of these operations have continued for a number of years, and range from commitments of a few personnel to battalion size organizations.

**UNIFICATION**

15. A significant event in the history of the Canadian Forces was the decision to unify the three services. The Canadian Forces Reorganization Act was passed by parliament and came into effect on 1 February 1968. This bill united the three Armed Forces into a single entity. Unit nomenclatures remained unchanged and, although new units were introduced, the separate elements of sea, land and air continued to exist, and the personnel of each element were identified as seamen, soldiers and airmen. The rank structure of the Army was adopted and a new common green uniform issued by November 1971. By 1985, however, the wheel had turned full circle, with the Navy reverting to previous naval rank designations and separate single service uniforms adopted for each of the three services, although the general structure of the CF and the principle of unification remained.

**PRACTICAL EXERCISE NO. 1**

1. Why is 1968 a significant date in the history of Canada's military?
2. Canada, as a nation, first sent organized units of soldiers overseas to participate in:
  - a. World War I;
  - b. the Relief of Khartoum;
  - c. the Boer War; or
  - d. none of the above.
3. Who provided substantial personal funds to support and encourage the Army Cadets early in the twentieth century?
4. The Cadet Services of Canada was the forerunner of:
  - a. militia units;
  - b. the Royal Military College;
  - c. the Cadet Instructor Cadre; or
  - d. none of the above.
5. During the Korean War, the Canadian Army contributed:
  - a. an infantry division;
  - b. a brigade;
  - c. a battalion; or
  - d. four infantry companies.

6. The Canadian Army suffered approximately 60,000 fatal casualties in:
  - a. World War II;
  - b. the Boer War;
  - c. the Northwest Rebellion; or
  - d. World War I.
  
7. Canada first committed troops to NATO in:
  - a. 1951;
  - b. 1939;
  - c. 1914; or
  - d. none of the above.
  
8. Which of the following battlefields are not from World War I:
  - a. Passchendaele;
  - b. Ypres;
  - c. Sicily; or
  - d. the Somme.



9. The CIC is a sub-component of:
  - a. the Canadian Forces;
  - b. the Primary Reserve;
  - c. the Reserve Force; or
  - d. none of the above.
  
10. Army CIC officers are entitled to wear:
  - a. affiliated unit insignia when on parade;
  - b. the command badge;
  - c. affiliated unit dress if approved by the CO; or
  - d. only CIC accoutrements as authorized by the CIC Branch.
  
11. Canada has undertaken the voluntary military training of students since:
  - a. 1868;
  - b. 1862;
  - c. 1898; or
  - d. 1909.

**(SEE CHAPTER 4 FOR ANSWERS)**



**— CANADIAN MILITARY CULTURE —  
THE REGIMENTAL SYSTEM**

**HISTORY**

1. Despite the unification of the Armed Forces in 1968, which resulted in the disappearance of organizations such as the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps and others, the Regimental System has survived in the CF.
2. Before the seventeenth century, the military unit was the company, but as the management of land units advanced in the tactical sense, a need arose to collect these independent companies into groups under the rule (or regimen or regime or regiment) of a single officer who was called a colonel. Hence the word regiment, from the Latin word *regimentum*, meaning rule. Today, each regiment has a regimental executive committee whose primary role is the approval of senior promotions and key appointments and postings within the unit.
3. The Regimental System was inherited from the British Army. Originally formed as a recruiting and training unit with a permanent depot or home station, it is now divided, according to function, into operational units called battalions, squadrons (armoured, signals and field engineers) and batteries (artillery). No longer responsible for their own recruiting, they are responsible for advanced training and operations as units.
4. In the infantry (from the Latin term *infans*, meaning foot soldier), the regiment is divided into battalions, which in turn normally consist of four rifle companies, a support company and a headquarters company. In armoured regiments, the regiment itself is an operational unit, while in the artillery there are batteries within the regiment. For example, an armoured regiment (consisting of squadrons) might be considered the equivalent of an infantry battalion (consisting of companies) or an artillery regiment (consisting of batteries).
5. Normally, for larger operations, a division would consist of three brigades. In turn, each would consist of three battalions, plus armour, artillery, field engineers and supporting troops. These support troops, formerly Service Corps drivers, clerks, cooks, Pay Corps, Medical Corps, etc., are today grouped in units called Service Battalions. The terms *Armoured Division*, *Infantry Division* or *Mechanized Division* reflect different balances of infantry, armour, etc., and vary considerably between nations.

## A FAMILY UNIT

6. In summary, the regiment is considered a *family unit*, including the regimental training schools, operational battalions and individuals employed in positions outside the regiment. Units whose members live, work and train together are better prepared to fight together as a team as opposed to units whose leaders and personnel are rotated and posted in and out frequently. This fact has been proven again in recent years when, after the unification of the Forces in 1968, individual personnel were rotated on a *member-for-member* basis to the brigade in Canadian Forces Europe. The lowered morale and unit efficiency eventually resulted in a return to unit rotation.
7. The Regimental System is about family—members who at times live and work together as a team with the common goal of being able to accomplish a mission. This concept is the foundation of how an army organization operates. The concept is people oriented; each member plays a vital role in the chain of command and each understands and respects the role and significance of his/her colleagues. The term *officer and NCM relationship* is often used to explain the dynamic interaction that exists in a unit. In order for an army unit to be operationally effective, such a relationship must be amiable and respectful. Officers must understand the role of an NCM, when to delegate, when and how to supervise and, most importantly, when to step back and allow an experienced subordinate to get on with the task at hand.
8. CIC officers must become cognizant of their relationship to NCMs as well, especially at summer camps where a significant amount of interaction between the two components takes place, and where NCM input toward the accomplishment of an effective camp routine is crucial. Officers must realize that once they issue direction to an NCM, they must allow the subordinate to do the job. They don't interfere unnecessarily, they don't second guess a decision needlessly, and they never criticize an NCM in front of his or her subordinates. An officer's job involves preparation and planning, the issuance of clear and concise instruction, tactful supervision and a follow-up check of the final product.

**TASKING  
OF  
PERSONNEL**

9. A CIC officer must also appreciate that even though a particular NCM may be in one's chain of command, e.g., Section or Platoon Warrant, there are times when someone other than oneself will task one's subordinate, in particular, the Regimental Sergeant Major (RSM) or a Company Sergeant Major (CSM). Indeed, many a young officer has been rebuked by his or her superior for countermanding such orders, simply because the young officer failed to understand the unique role of the RSM as the Commanding Officer's instrument by which the discipline and welfare of a unit's other ranks is maintained (as is the CSM for a Company Commander). Therefore, it would be wise to ask one's superiors for direction should a person encounter conflicts surrounding the tasking of personnel, especially if it involves the more senior members of the NCM cadre. More than likely, they are merely doing their jobs as directed or expected. Caution, diplomacy and common sense are key attributes to possess during such instances.



**UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS**

**HISTORY**

1. In the Middle Ages companies and regiments were raised, trained and equipped by private individuals at their own expense. As a result, the person who funded the unit also designed the uniform and equipment. As recently as the Boer War, wealthy individuals were encouraged to recruit and raise their own units. Lord Strathcona, the former Donald Smith, spent part of his vast fortune recruiting a mounted rifle regiment in Western Canada—the Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians). The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry was formed in 1914 by a wealthy Montrealer, Hamilton Gault, and manned by British reservists living in Canada.

**ACCOUTREMENTS**

2. While basic uniforms are standardized today, each regiment or branch is authorized certain accoutrements, usually purchased by individuals, with buttons, badges and belt buckles being the most common. Officer Mess Kits (formal dress) must be purchased by private funds, and the colour and design varies with each regiment or branch of the Service. For example, even after unification and the issuance of the common dark green uniform, rifle regiments were authorized to wear their traditional black web belt and sword slings on ceremonial occasions.
3. The CIC, officially a branch of the Services since 1989, has approved mess kit design, badges, shoulder titles (for the Army) and belt buckles for each of the three elements. CIC officers are expected to purchase approved items that are unavailable from the CF Supply System at their own expense. CIC officers do not wear any other accoutrements other than those authorized by the CIC branch. In keeping with this, affiliated unit buttons and buckles, regimental unit cummerbunds, unit berets, and cap and command badges are not worn.





**STANDARDS, GUIDONS AND COLOURS**

**QUEEN'S  
COLOUR**

1. A regiment usually has two colours. The First, or Senior Colour, symbolizes the unit's loyalty to the Crown. Authorization to possess a Queen's Colour can only be granted by the reigning sovereign or her representative, and must be presented to a unit, command or service only by the sovereign or her representative.
2. The Queen's Colour is based on the design of the Maple Leaf Flag. This reflects the custom established for infantry line regiments in the mid-eighteenth century whereby the Sovereign's Colour was based on the design of the national flag.

**REGIMENTAL  
COLOUR**

3. The Second, or Unit/Regimental Colour, is probably the most cherished possession of a fighting force. This is because it embodies a whole spectrum of ideas, beliefs and emotions which together may be characterized as *the spirit of the regiment*. The Regimental Colour symbolizes, in a very visible way, the pride a person feels in serving a unit whose reason for being is one of worth, the proud heritage of those of the regiment who have gone before, and the record of achievement of the regiment, perhaps enshrined on the colour in the battle honours displayed within its folds.
4. The forerunners of colours may be traced to ancient cultures who identified their leaders and forces in war with some form of totem on a staff or pole. The same purpose is seen in the elaborate eagle standards of the Roman Legions. In the Middle Ages, the leaders in war were generally noblemen and, in their garb of mail or armour, identified themselves with banners and pennants bearing marks or devices from their coats of arms.
5. The colours, when carried in battle, served two practical purposes—identification and place of concentration. With the advent of more advanced weaponry, the long established custom of carrying regimental colours into action ceased.

**STANDARDS  
AND GUIDONS**

6. There were three distinct kinds of regimental banners—standards, guidons and colours. Standards were authorized for household cavalry and dragoon guards only. The standard was a very large flag flown by armies in medieval times. It was not intended to be carried in battle, but rather to stand or be planted before the Commander's tent, hence the name, standard. The Governor General's Horse Guards of Toronto, which enjoys the status of dragoon guards, is the only regiment in the Canadian Forces today that carries a standard.
7. The swallow-tailed guidon is derived from the old French word *guydhomme*, the flag borne by the leader of horses, and was authorized for regiments of cavalry such as dragoons. Guidons are used today by armoured regiments, the successors of cavalry.
8. The Regimental Colour, which together with the Queen's Colour forms a stand of colours, was for foot guards and infantry line regiments. In the eighteenth century, it was known simply as the Second Colour.
9. In brief, this is the story of the development of the Queen's and Regimental Colours in the Canadian Forces, following as they do in the wake of the much longer established customs of the British Services. However, as expected, many diversions and exceptions to established practice have occurred, and some of these anomalies are of long standing.
10. The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery carries no colours, in the usual sense of the word. The guns are its colours. On ceremonial occasions, the guns are accorded the same marks of respect as the standards, guidons and colours of other units. The reason behind this long-held tradition is related to the gunners' motto *ubique*, meaning everywhere, and refers to the artillery having been present in almost every campaign.

**BATTLE  
HONOURS**

11. In most cases, the Regimental Colour records the achievement of the regiment through the battle honours listed on its folds. Some regiments have too many battle honours to be listed and so only a few are selected. For example, The Royal Canadian Regiment has a total of 54 battle honours, but only 26 are carried on the regimental colour (e.g., Paardeburg, Ypres, Mons, Italy 1943-45). Rifle regiments carry no colours, but their battle honours are carried on their drums.

**ROYAL  
CANADIAN  
ARMY CADET  
FLAG**

12. Army CIC officers do not possess colours or standards that are unique to the branch to which they belong. However, they should be cognizant of the significance and conditions of use of the Royal Canadian Army Cadet Flag. The new design of the Army Cadet Flag was approved by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, in May 1972. The Army Cadet Flag is a distinctive flag for use by individual cadet corps. It is not referred to as a standard or a colour and it shall not display battle honours nor be consecrated; however, it may be dedicated and it shall be paid honours at all times by members of the cadet corps.



**CEREMONIAL EVENTS**

**GENERAL**

1. During the life of a colour, there are three basic ceremonies—consecration, presentation and laying-up (or depositing of the colours). Because of the meaning of the colours, these ceremonial occasions are always carried out with dignity and reverence, and with colourful military precision and pageantry. Typically, the ceremonies are held out of doors.

**PRESENTATION  
AND  
CONSECRATION**

2. The Presentation and Consecration Ceremony takes place when a unit is presented with new colours. As stated earlier, the Queen's Colour must be approved and presented by the sovereign or her representative (Governor General or Lieutenant-Governor).
3. The regiment is drawn up and, after inspection by the sovereign or her representative, the old colours are trooped (marched up and down the ranks) for the last time and then marched off the parade. This is normally followed by a divine service at which time the new colours are consecrated. They are then trooped through the ranks.

**LAYING-UP**

4. Since colours are no longer carried in battle, and barring loss by fire or theft, they are eventually disposed of by laying-up or by depositing them in some safe place, i.e., a church. Whatever the case, colours always go into retirement with great respect and appropriate ceremony.
5. Closely related to the traditional laying-up and depositing of the colours is the Regimental Church. From coast to coast in Canada, very close bonds between individual units and particular congregations have developed over the years.
6. The Laying-Up Ceremony occurs when a colour is no longer serviceable and has to be replaced by a new colour. Once a colour has been laid up, it is not brought back into service.
7. On the other hand, the ceremony of depositing a colour takes place when a unit is disbanded, made dormant, or transferred to the supplementary order of battle. Such colours remain the property of the Crown and may be recovered should the unit be reconstituted to its former status.

**TROOPING  
THE COLOUR**

8. The most stirring and well-known ceremony is the Trooping the Colour. From very early times, the colours or standards, or their more primitive equivalents, led armies into battle and were the rallying points in time of danger. It was essential for soldiers to know what the colour looked like so that they would know their duty almost instinctively. They soon learned to look upon and treat the colour with the highest respect. To do so, soldiers had to see their colour at close range, and that is what trooping the colour is all about. It is the ceremonial parading of the colour with an armed escort slowly up and down before the regiment drawn up for that purpose. Soldiers of the regiment, or of the company before there were regiments, took a good look at the colour so that they would recognize it in the din and heat of battle and therefore know their place and rallying point.
9. In the Trooping the Colour Ceremony only one colour is carried, except at the presentation of new colours, where it is customary to troop the old Queen's and Regimental Colours together before they are marched off the parade ground. The Queen's Colour is trooped only when a guard is mounted for Her Majesty, members of the Royal Family, the Governor General or a Lieutenant-Governor, or in a ceremonial parade in honour of the Queen's birthday.
10. The trooping of the Second or Regimental Colour is carried out on a great variety of occasions in Canada today. Some units perform this ceremony on an annual basis, operations permitting.

**FEU-DE-JOIE**

11. Just as the expression suggests, a *feu-de-joie* (bonfire, fire of joy) is a salute fired on occasions of rejoicing. The firing of muskets replaced the bonfires of ancient France and developed into the present ceremonial salute. It is a *running fire, passed from soldier to soldier rapidly and steadily, down one rank and up another, giving one long continuous sound.*

**FREEDOM  
OF THE CITY**

12. Freedom of the City is a prized honour conferring upon a unit the privilege and distinction of the freedom of the city—the honour for all time of marching through the city with drums beating, colours flying and bayonets fixed.

**SUNSET  
CEREMONY  
(TATTOO AND  
RETREAT)**

13. Throughout our history, both in Britain and the Commonwealth countries, there has always been a strong tradition against the warlike appearance of large bodies of armed troops in the streets, disturbing the civil repose and posing a threat, real or imagined, of infringement of ancient civil rights. The ceremony goes back to when cities had walls and gates. The gates were barred until the city authorities were assured of the troops' best behaviour. Today's ceremony reflects the ritual which had to take place in the days when troops on the march had no barracks and required being billeted in the town for the night.
14. The Freedom of the City is usually granted to a unit which has enjoyed a long and happy relationship with the city.
15. Simple duties from centuries ago (i.e., closing the gate, troops returning to their quarters for the night, the setting of the watch—all to the beat of the drum) have, in the course of time, evolved into a beautiful ceremonial tradition reflecting a long military heritage.
16. The Sunset Ceremony, in all its colourful, smooth-flowing pageantry, encompasses three happenings—the tattoo, the retreat and the lowering of the national flag of Canada. A full presentation may involve as many as one hundred officers and soldiers. Basically, the detachment consists of a guard and band, and guns' crews.
17. The portion of the Sunset Ceremony called the tattoo is of ancient origin. The word itself is quite interesting. In the historical sense, tattoo is defined as *beat of drum, or bugle call, at 10 p.m., recalling soldiers to quarters*. In the seventeenth century the word usually appeared as *tap-too*, reflecting its Dutch origin, *taptoe*, meaning to shut off the tap or spigot.
18. In the days before permanent barracks, troops in garrison or on the march were billeted in the town, sometimes in private houses but more often in inns and in ale-houses. After the day's duty, the places of resort for most soldiers were the inns and taverns of the town. The signal to get the troops back to their billets for the night was by beat of drum through the various districts of the town where the ale-houses were located. The beat of the tattoo conveyed two messages—one to the innkeeper, ordering him (originally in the Dutch tongue *doe den tap toe*) to turn off his taps and serve no more ale or spirits, and the other to the soldiers *to retire to their chambers, to put out their fire and candle, and go to bed*.

19. Within minutes, an officer, a sergeant and a file of soldiers followed the drummers, sometimes augmented by fifers, and woe betide the innkeeper who did not obey, for his premises would soon be declared out-of-bounds and therefore out of business.
20. After the tattoo portion of the Sunset Ceremony, comes that part derived from the historic *beating the retreat*. Different drumbeats were used to convey orders, and these different rhythms or beats were well understood by every soldier. There were two retreats: one was the retreat at sundown in garrison or camp, the other was the tactical manoeuvre in battle.
21. In the beating of the retreat associated with the setting sun, the piquets were formed and the watches set. In the modern sunset ceremony, allusion is made to this ancient routine in the section drill.
22. There follows the firing of a *feu-de-joie*, then the band commences the thoughtful and familiar strains of an evening hymn. Finally comes the stirring roll of the drums, the majestic rendition of "O Canada" and "God Save the Queen", and the lowering of the national flag of Canada.



**CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS**

**GENERAL**

1. A custom can be said to be a long-established, continuing practice or observance, and is usually considered an unwritten rule.
2. Tradition is not so much a practice, but a process of handing down or passing from one to another knowledge, beliefs, feelings, ways of thinking, and manners or codes of behaviour. It is a philosophy of life or even a faith without written instructions.
3. There are a multitude of individual customs and traditions associated with regiments and branches of the Canadian Forces—far too many to include in this publication. Some traditions fade with time, some are resurrected, while others simply evolve.
4. The rate of rapid change in modern society has, of necessity, resulted in the disappearance of countless minor customs within a generation. For example, only a few years ago, no commissioned officers would be seen in civilian clothes without a hat. How else would they give or return a salute without lifting their hats? But the trade of the hatter, like that of the milliner, has to a large degree disappeared. Again, an officer would not be seen in uniform camouflaged with burgeoning bags of groceries. But with the arrival of the supermarket, the discouragement of goods delivery, and the mass entry of spouses into the working world, there was no practical alternative. Similarly, there was a time not too long ago when few commissioned officers would be seen riding a bicycle into a barrack or dockyard, but wartime shortages of fuel and transportation soon changed the picture.
5. Some changes in customs in the Canadian Forces came about through the legislated unification of the Services. For example, after 1968 the naval salute, in which the palm of the hand is turned slightly down and inwards, was adopted by the Canadian Forces, replacing the flat, open-palmed salute of Army and Air Force tradition.
6. It behooves CIC officers to familiarize themselves with the particular customs, traditions, dress and drill of their affiliated unit in order to avoid potentially embarrassing situations which may arise through ignorance of local practices.

**SALUTES**

7. As stated earlier, it is impossible to list all of the regiments and their traditions and customs. Nevertheless, some general facts are outlined below.
8. Salutes can be categorized as royal salutes, national salutes or personal salutes. Such marks of respect or paying of compliments are accorded in different ways. The hand salute is used for the following: the sound of bugles or trumpets, piping the side on board ship, the playing of the national anthem and other musical salutes, parading guards and bands, and for the discharge of guns.
9. The hand salute is the personal salute of officers and NCMs. It is a symbolic movement having several meanings. It is a greeting, a mark of mutual respect, trust and confidence, and an act of courtesy and good manners. It is a mark of loyalty. It is a recognition of the authority vested in the Queen's commission and the responsibility and status of the bearer of that commission. It also demonstrates the willingness, indeed the obligation, to accept direction. There is no servility in the salute nor loss of dignity, for everyone in the Service has a superior and receives direction, right up to the Chief of the Defence Staff and Her Majesty the Queen, who exercise their various authorities by virtue of the powers vested in them by Act of Parliament.
10. There are several explanations for the origin of the hand salute. Most of them convey the idea of showing friendly intention: the open right hand (the empty weapon hand) and the visor of the knight lifted to the open position, showing his face and demonstrating the voluntary vulnerability of the person saluting. It would seem reasonable to assume that the hand salute has evolved from that ancient gesture of greeting and mark of respect, the uncovering of the head, which itself probably originated in the days of chivalry.

**RANKS**

11. Rank titles may vary between regiments and branches. For example, a private in the infantry may be known as a gunner in the artillery, a trooper in the armoured unit, a sapper in the field engineers, a fusilier in a fusilier regiment, a grenadier in a grenadier regiment, and a rifleman in a rifle regiment. A corporal in the infantry is a bombardier in the artillery.
12. NCM is the abbreviation for *Non-Commissioned Member*, previously OR for *Other Rank*, a collective term for those not of commissioned rank.
13. A subaltern is a commissioned officer in the combat arms of the Army below the rank of Captain. Combat arms are considered to consist of the artillery, armour, infantry and field engineers.
14. A subordinate officer is a term for officers of the rank of Officer Cadet.
15. Senior officers is a collective term for officers of the ranks of Colonel and Captain(N) (for Navy), Lieutenant-Colonel and Commander, Major and Lieutenant-Commander.
16. Some historians relate the rank of private to the end of the medieval period when a soldier, no longer bound to his feudal master, might make a private contract for military service. Other researchers associate the term with the British seventeenth century usage when elite regiments recruited *private gentlemen* into the ranks.
17. General officers is a collective term for the ranks of Brigadier-General/Commodore and above.

**RIFLE  
REGIMENTS**

18. With a traditional dark green uniform, the rifles tactically represented a fighter who blended into the environment and, therefore, was less readily seen. This soldier was a skirmisher who was lightly equipped, quick and flexible in movement, and ideal for the campaigns in the forests of North America.
19. Originally, in order to increase their mobility, riflemen were equipped with shorter and lighter rifles than ordinary infantry units. A longer bayonet was provided to make up for the length of reach lost by the shorter rifle. This bayonet was fitted with a hand grip to use alone for close quarter fighting. For this reason, it was called a sword, a custom which prevails to this day.

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>PIONEERS</b>           | <p>20. Pioneers were part of a force which was equipped with spades and other tools. They preceded and prepared the way for the main force. In Canadian infantry regiments today, pioneers are seen heading the parade on ceremonial occasions, smartly turned out in white leather aprons and gauntlets, and carrying shining broad axes.</p> <p>21. Today, their operational duties consist of building and destroying strong points, laying and lifting minefields, working on road construction/repair, etc.</p>   |
| <b>HUSSAR</b>             | <p>22. A hussar is a member of an armoured regiment. The term dates from the fifteenth century and originated in Hungary. Hussars throughout the centuries were light cavalry.</p>   |
| <b>TROOP</b>              | <p>23. The term today denotes a part of a squadron of armoured vehicles, and is also used colloquially in the collective sense <i>the troops</i>, meaning NCMs.</p>  |
| <b>ZIPPERHEAD</b>         | <p>24. Zipperheads are the junior ranks of an armoured regiment.</p>   |
| <b>LEVEE</b>              | <p>25. The levee has a long tradition in the Canadian Forces as one of the activities associated with New Year's Day. Officers of the various units and headquarters receive and greet visiting officers and other guests in their messes in the convivial spirit of the first day of the New Year.</p> <p>26. The levee has an unusual origin. The word itself originally meant the action of rising from one's bed, and came from the French verb <i>lever</i> – to rise. As early as the seventeenth century, a levee was a reception of visitors on rising from bed or a morning reception by a king or person of distinction. In eighteenth century Britain, it was an assembly in the early afternoon by the sovereign, at which men only were received.</p> |
| <b>OATH OF ALLEGIANCE</b> | <p>27. When a person joins the Canadian Forces he or she is required to swear an Oath of Allegiance, or make a solemn affirmation.</p> <p>28. Such a statement, made under oath, is a form of contract. It is a solemn promise between the recruit and the sovereign, who as the Queen of Canada embodies the state and the sovereign power. This Oath of Allegiance, or solemn affirmation, is based on a practice thousands of years old.</p>  |

- PROMENADING**
29. Promenading, in relation to the assembly of a battalion, is carried out in some regiments in lieu of the practice whereby the officers were casually marched on to the parade by the battalion's second-in-command. They then stood in line facing the troops, awaiting the order for the officers to fall in or to take post.
30. The custom of promenading, as practised in the Canadian Forces today, is one of considerable antiquity. In the military sense, reference to it is difficult to find in print until the twentieth century. Promenading is associated with infantry regiments. The word is taken from the French, meaning a walk taken at a leisurely pace for exercise or amusement, to and fro for display, or as part of a ceremony. The term dates from the sixteenth century and, in the eighteenth century, represented a fashionable practice of the European civilian scene.
31. In promenading, officers in pairs walk informally behind the saluting dais prior to taking over their respective commands.
- CIC MARCH PAST**
32. The CIC Branch possesses its own unique musical score to be used as a March Past, much along the same lines as The Royal Canadian Regiment pays tribute to "Ste Catherines". The CIC March Past is titled "La Feuille d'érable". Frequently, after the Loyal Toast is given at a Mess Dinner, the various regimental, corps and elemental March Past are played, wherein the serving officers or past members rise from their seats to pay respect to their unit members (past and present). CIC members are expected to do the same upon the playing of "The Maple Leaf"; however, they should not rise for any other unit March Past unless they previously served in the organization. The only exceptions to this concern the playing of "Onward Christian Soldiers" for the Chaplain Corps, and the March Past of one's affiliated unit if authorized by the unit Commanding Officer.



**PRACTICAL EXERCISE NO. 2**

1. After unification of the Forces in 1968, support personnel were operationally organized into:
  - a. Service Brigades;
  - b. Support Battalions;
  - c. Support Brigades; or
  - d. Service Battalions.
  
2. A regiment of infantry is normally divided into:
  - a. brigades;
  - b. battalions;
  - c. companies; or
  - d. platoons.
  
3. What does the abbreviation NCM represent?
  
4. Name the four branches of the Service considered Combat Arms:  

---

---

---

---
  
5. Battle Honours are normally emblazoned on:
  - a. colours;
  - b. national flags;
  - c. the Queen's Colour; or
  - d. none of the above.

6. The original purpose of Regimental Colours was to:
  - a. stimulate national pride;
  - b. intimidate the enemy;
  - c. serve as identification and place of concentration during battle; or
  - d. signify devotion to the reigning sovereign.
  
7. The Queen's Colour for the CF is presently based on the design of:
  - a. the Maple Leaf Flag;
  - b. the Fleur-de-Lis;
  - c. the Union Jack; or
  - d. none of the above.
  
8. Units whose members live, work and train together are:
  - a. rotated and posted in and out frequently;
  - b. best suited to be rotated on a member-for-member basis;
  - c. best suited to make up a regimental fighting unit; or
  - d. better prepared to fight together as a team.



9. The Royal Canadian Army Cadet Flag is:
  - a. considered to be a colour and is saluted at all times;
  - b. considered to be a standard and may be consecrated;
  - c. an approved colour by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II; or
  - d. a distinctive flag that is paid honours at all times by members of the cadet corps.
  
10. The approved CIC March Past is:
  - a. "Ste Catherines";
  - b. "The Maple Leaf Forever";
  - c. "ACER ACERPORI"; or
  - d. "La Feuille d'érable".
  
11. CIC officers are permitted to wear:
  - a. affiliated unit berets when on parade with their cadets;
  - b. only CIC Branch authorized accoutrements;
  - c. mess kits of their affiliated units on ceremonial occasions; or
  - d. affiliated unit ceremonial dress if authorized by the unit CO.

12. A subordinate officer is a term used:
- a. to denote a junior officer;
  - b. to denote an officer who is junior to a Lieutenant;
  - c. for officers of the rank of Officer Cadet; and
  - d. for officers who have not completed the Basic Officer Qualification Course.

**(SEE CHAPTER 4 FOR ANSWERS)**

## CHAPTER FOUR

Cadet Instructor Cadre  
JOLC(L) / MOC(L)  
Programmed Instructional Package

### ANSWERS TO PRACTICAL EXERCISE NO. 1

1. unification
2. c. the Boer War
3. Lord Strathcona (Donald Smith)
4. c. Cadet Instructor Cadre
5. b. A brigade
6. d. World War I
7. a. 1951
8. c. Italy
9. c. the Reserve Force
10. d. only CIC accoutrements as authorized by the CIC Branch
11. 1862

### ANSWERS TO PRACTICAL EXERCISE NO. 2

1. d. Service Battalions
2. b. battalions
3. Non-Commissioned Member
4. Artillery, Armour, Infantry, Field Engineers
5. a. colours
6. c. to serve as identification and place of concentration during battle
7. a. the Maple Leaf Flag

8. d. are better prepared to fight together as a team
9. d. a distinctive flag that is paid honours at all times by members of the cadet corps
10. d. "La Feuille d'érable"
11. b. only CIC Branch authorized accoutrements
12. c. for officers of the rank of Officer Cadet



These documents belong to the Canadian Forces and are for the exclusive use of its members. For more information please contact the Directorate of Cadets.

Ces documents appartiennent aux Forces canadiennes et sont pour l'utilisation exclusive de ses membres. Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez vous adresser à la Direction des Cadets.



CFTMPC  CPMIFC

---

PUBLISHED BY CFTMPC WINNIPEG PUBLIÉ PAR LE CPMIFC

---

DND CANADA COPYRIGHT 2001 MDN CANADA JOB NO. CD0114E

---