ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY CADETS

RED STAR

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

SECTION 2

EO M207.02 – RECOGNIZE THE HISTORY OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY CADETS (RCAC)

Total Time: 30 min

PREPARATION

PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-702/PG-001, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the Instructional Guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

Photocopy the handout of significant events located at Annex A for each cadet.

PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT

N/A.

APPROACH

An interactive lecture was chosen for TP1 and TP2 to orient the cadets to the history of the RCAC and to present basic material.

A group discussion was chosen for TP3 as it allows the cadets to interact with their peers and share their knowledge, experiences, opinions, and feelings about the history of the RCAC.

INTRODUCTION

REVIEW

N/A.

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall have recognized the history of the RCAC.

IMPORTANCE

It is important to know the historical events of the RCAC. The significant events outlined contributed greatly to the Canadian Cadet Movement. By discussing significant historical events, cadets may develop an appreciation for history and for the organizations involved in shaping the Army Cadet Program into what it is today.

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Teaching point 1 **Significant Events of the Army Cadet Program**

Time: 15 min Method: Interactive Lecture



Using the handout located at Annex A, introduce the significant historical events.

RCAC HISTORY

The Formation of Drill Associations

Motivated by the American Civil War and the threat of the Fenian Raids, Canada's first school cadet units were formed between 1861 and 1865, several years before Confederation. These early cadet units were called "drill associations". In those days drill was not a parade square exercise but the method of manoeuvring troops in battle. These early drill associations could have included members ranging in age from 13 to 60, so it might be argued that they were not really cadet corps but auxiliary militia companies.

The distinction between high school cadets and adult militiamen became clear in 1879 when the Militia General Order 18 authorized the formation of 74 "Associations for Drill in Educational Institutions," for young men over 14 years of age who were "upon no account to be employed in active service." The cadets provided their own uniforms. The cadets in the photograph below imported their uniforms from Scotland at such great expense that only one youth per family could afford to belong.



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Figure 1 Cadet Corps from 1890

The 74 drill associations authorized in 1879 included 34 in Ontario, 24 in Quebec, 13 in the Maritime Provinces, 2 in Manitoba, and 1 in British Columbia. Canada's oldest continually serving cadet corps is No. 2 Bishop's College School Cadet Corps in Lennoxville, Quebec, which was formed by the authority of Militia General Orders on December 6, 1861.

By 1887, the drill associations had detailed regulations governing their formation and activities. Arms and other equipment were issued to those schools that agreed to provide military training to boys over the age of 12.

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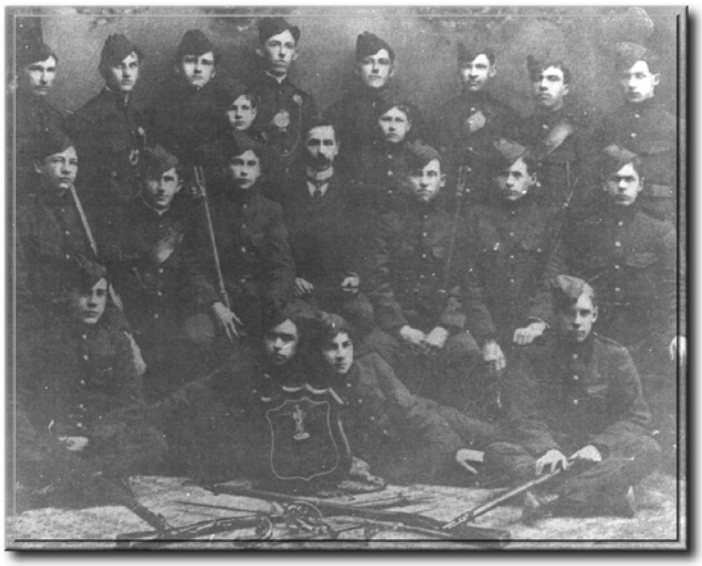
The school supplied accommodations and instructors and kept attendance records. Members supplied their own uniforms. This increased support was motivated in part by the campaign against the North-West Rebellion of 1885.

The term “Cadet Corps” appeared for the first time in Ontario in 1898, along with a provision that corps instructors would be members of the school teaching staff, instead of an instructor from the local militia unit. Militia General Orders 60 and 61, of 1899, first authorized cadet corps to be attached to militia units, limiting membership to young men 14–19 years old.



#10 Mount Forest High School Cadet Corps - 1902

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Figure 2 Cadet Corps from 1902

The First Commissioned Officers

In 1904, the current numbering system was established to identify cadet corps in their sequence of formation. In 1908, a cadre of commissioned officers was formed which was comprised of school teachers whom the Department of Militia and Defence trained and paid to conduct drill and physical training in participating schools. This officer cadre was called the Cadet Services of Canada. It was a component of the Canadian Army and the forerunner of the current Cadet Instructor Cadre (CIC). This arrangement between the Federal Government and local school boards contributed significantly to the development of physical education programs in Canadian schools.

The Contributions from Lord Strathcona

In 1910, Lord Strathcona (Sir Donald Alexander Smith), the Canadian High Commissioner to Britain, deposited in trust with the Dominion Government $500 000, bearing an annual interest at 4 percent, to develop citizenship and patriotism in school cadets through physical training, rifle shooting, and military drill. Nearly a century later, the Strathcona Trust is still providing equipment for cadet training. About $50 000 is distributed each year to Strathcona Trust committees across Canada.

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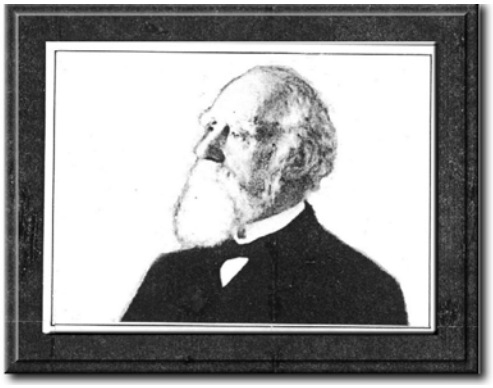

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Figure 3 Sir Donald Alexander Smith, Lord Strathcona



Note. From "Lord Strathcona Trust Fund Medal", 2007, Army Cadet League of Canada (Ontario). Copyright 2007 by the Army Cadet League of Canada (Ontario). Retrieved 16 April 2007, from http://www.cyberbeach.net/army/badges/lordst~1.jpg

Figure 4 Lord Strathcona Medal

The Impact of World War I (WWI)

The Army Cadet organization flourished during the beginning of the 20th century. Some 40 000 former Army Cadets served in Canada's forces during WWI, and by the end of the war there were about 64 000 cadets enrolled in Army Cadet corps across Canada.

The 1928 Regulations for the Cadet Services of Canada directed Army Cadet leaders to "…impart mental, moral, and physical training to their Cadets and [seek] to develop in them principles of patriotism and good citizenship." It went on to recommend about cadet training, "The exercises need not be of too rigid a military pattern. Discipline, individual and collective, is essential, and drill of an elementary character is to be encouraged, but gymnastic exercises, physical drill, signalling, scouting, swimming, despatch riding, bridge building, map reading, and all forms of training that tend to produce physical fitness, mental and bodily alertness, individuality, self-reliance, and resourcefulness in emergencies are to be regarded as of not less value than military drill pure and simple."

The Impact of World War II (WWII)

When WWII began, public interest in cadet training was revived and cadet corps were formed in many high schools. It is estimated that nearly 124 000 former Army Cadets served in Canada's forces during WWII, with more than 19 000 receiving commissions and over 2700 awarded decorations.

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After WWII, the summer camp philosophy changed to incorporate the lessons learned from 1940-1945, that primarily being the evolution of technology and its various uses in the Canadian Army. Now the Army Cadet summer camps became much more than the traditional 10-day camps, they began to include trades training: Infantry Basic Training, Signals, Special Engineering Equipment, Driver and Mechanic, and Fire Control Equipment. They were determined from all the trades that had been important during war time, however this time with a threat implied – Canada would not be caught unprepared.

Given the Title "Royal"

In 1942, in recognition of the significant contribution of former cadets to the war effort, His Majesty King George VI conferred the title "Royal" on the Royal Canadian Army Cadets and accepted the appointment of "Colonel-in-Chief" of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets. His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, presently holds this appointment.

Next Reorganization of Cadet Training

In 1944, "RCAC Training Programme" listed Fundamentals, Health and Physical Education, Drill and Command, Small Arms Training, Knots, Fieldcraft, Signalling, Band, First Aid, Woodcraft, Use of Maps, Organized Sports, I.C. (Internal Combustion) Engines, Weapon Training, and Instruction as authorized training subjects. Corps were assessed at their annual inspection and rated as to their efficiency (ability to show cadets were trained in all subjects). The corps would then receive funding based on their annual inspection score.

After World War II, quotas were imposed reducing Canada's total cadet force to about 75 000 members. Many of the "closed" corps, those whose membership was restricted to the students in one particular school, were disbanded or withered away after their school made membership voluntary. Some of them became "open" corps, training in militia armouries, Legion halls or acquiring their own buildings. The Korean War stimulated growth among these "open" corps in the 1950s and 1960s.

The Introduction of the RCAC Crest

In 1956, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth authorized a new design for the RCAC crest, including the motto "ACER ACERPORI" which means "As the maple, so the sapling".



Note. From History & Heritage Committee, Army Cadet League of Canada, 2007, Army Cadet History. Copyright 1995-2007 by the Army Cadet League of Canada. Retrieved 16 April 2007, from http://www.armycadethistory.com/Main_page.htm

Figure 5 Royal Canadian Army Cadet Crest

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The Unification of the Canadian Forces (CF)

During the period of 1964-1966, the CF underwent a complete reorganization. This ended with the unification of the CF on February 1, 1968. It consisted of a merger of the Canadian Navy, Army and Air Force into one unified structure.

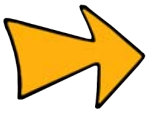
At this time, the Cadet Services of Canada became the Cadet Instructors List (CIL), and the Directorate of Cadets (D Cdts) was formed at National Defence Headquarters (NDHQ). D Cdts was established in Ottawa to set policy and coordinate the activities of the Sea, Army and Air Cadets.

The Inclusion of Girls

Girls have participated unofficially in cadet training almost from the beginning. There were always a few cadet corps that paraded a female platoon or company in some form of uniform. These unofficial female cadets could never lawfully be trained, issued uniforms or equipment, fed, transported or allowed to attend summer training. The problem was solved on July 30, 1975 when Parliament passed Bill C-16, amending the relevant legislation by changing the word “boys” to “persons”, thereby permitting females to become members of the RCAC.

The New Uniform

In 1977, a new uniform (dark green to match the colours of the CF Army uniforms) was issued to Army Cadets, replacing the wool tunics, pants and putties (waterproof cloths that were wrapped around the lower leg).



By the early 1950s, the cadets began to wear the new battle dress tunics, almost identical to the regular force and reserve uniforms. The difference between the 1942 pattern and the 1950 pattern was the tunic being shorter in the 1950 pattern and the waist belt being replaced by a smaller belt at the bottom of the tunic.

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Note. From History & Heritage Committee Army Cadet League of Canada, 2007, Accoutrements, Shoulder Flashes, Hat Badges and Uniforms. Copyright 1995-2007 by the Army Cadet League of Canada. Retrieved 23 April 2007, from http://www.armycadethistory.com/Uniforms.htm

Figure 6 1942 Pattern Uniform

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Note. From History & Heritage Committee, Army Cadet League of Canada, 2007, Accoutrements, Shoulder Flashes, Hat Badges and Uniforms. Copyright 1995-2007 by the Army Cadet League of Canada. Retrieved 23 April 2007, from http://www.armycadethistory.com/Uniforms.htm

Figure 7 1950 Pattern Uniform

The Presentation of the Army Cadet Banners

On August 20, 1985, at the National Army Cadet Camp in Banff, Alberta, His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Colonel-in-Chief, presented the Royal Canadian Army Cadet Banner, the Royal Canadian Army Cadet Pipe Banner and the Royal Canadian Army Cadet Trumpet Banner.

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Note. From Department of National Defence, 2007, Symbols of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets. Retrieved 16 April 2007, from http://www.cadets.ca/armcad/resources-ressources/symbols/army_flags/army_flags.htm

Figure 8 The Royal Canadian Army Cadet Banner



-->Note. From Department of National Defence, 2007, Symbols of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets. Retrieved 16 April 2007, from http://www.cadets.ca/armcad/resources-ressources/symbols/army_flags/army_flags.htm

Figure 9 The Royal Canadian Army Cadet Trumpet Banner



Note. From Department of National Defence, 2007, Symbols of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets. Retrieved 16 April 2007, from http://www.cadets.ca/armcad/resources-ressources/symbols/army_flags/army_flags.htm

Figure 10 The Royal Canadian Army Cadet Pipe Banner

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The Change of Enrolment Age

In 1987, the enrolment age was returned to 12 years old.

The Cadet Instructor Cadre (CIC)

The Cadet Instructors List (CIL) became the Cadet Instructor Cadre (CIC) on 20 July 1994, which allowed the use of a bilingual format for both the title and the acronym.

The 125th Anniversary

2004 marked the 125th anniversary of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets. Canada Post honoured the Army Cadets with a commemorative stamp, which was unveiled in Ottawa on March 26, 2004.



Note. From History & Heritage Committee, Army Cadet League of Canada, 2007, Army Cadet History. Copyright 1995-2007 by the Army Cadet League of Canada. Retrieved 16 April 2007, from http://www.armycadethistory.com/Main_page.htm

Figure 11 Army Cadet Stamp Issued by Canada Post

The Updates to Modern Form

In 1999, the Army Cadet Program was updated and “adventure and challenge” were the principle elements.

In September 2008, the Army Cadet Program was updated. The key objectives for this update were improving management and administration, connecting the three elements, and incorporating current professional practices from the fields of education and youth development. The expedition program was entrenched in the Army Cadet Program as the primary mechanism of program delivery.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

QUESTIONS

Q1. In what year did Lord Strathcona develop a $500 000 trust for Army Cadets?

Q2. What bill allowed females to become members of Army Cadets?

Q3. When, where, and by whom was the RCAC Banner presented?

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ANTICIPATED ANSWERS

A1. The trust was developed in 1910.

A2. Bill C-16 allowed females to become members of Army Cadets.

A3. The RCAC Banner was presented on August 20, 1985, at the National Army Cadet Camp in Banff, Alberta, by His Royal Highness Prince Philip.

Teaching point 2 **Significant Events for the Army Cadet League of Canada**

Time: 5 min Method: Interactive Lecture



Using corps-specific examples when possible, discuss the Army Cadet League of Canada.

HISTORY OF THE ARMY CADET LEAGUE OF CANADA

The unification of Canada's armed forces caused some fundamental changes to the Army Cadet organization. Prior to this, the Cadet Services of Canada (CS of C) represented the movement at Army headquarters on behalf of the sponsors, communities and cadet leadership. The CS of C, a sub-component of the Army Reserve with membership on the Canadian Defence Association, had considerable influence in cadet matters.

The Army Cadet League of Canada was formed on April 1, 1971, to give the Army Cadets a civilian voice that was comparable to that of the Navy League of Canada and the Air Cadet League of Canada. Pressure was applied to the Army to conform to this structure and assist with a civilian voice. The Army Cadet League began to work with the Department of National Defence (DND) to assist in the administration of the Army Cadet movement.

The Army Cadet League of Canada is a civilian non-profit organization, committed to supporting Army Cadets by working in partnership with local communities and the CF. They assist in the development of policies and methods for achieving the aims and objectives of the CCM in general, and the RCAC in particular. They are a registered charitable organization and are supported by donations and a grant from DND. They also hold fundraising events to provide financial assistance when possible.

There is a national office, located in Ottawa, Ontario as well as branch offices located in each province and three in the northern region. There is a small cadre of full-time staff members at the national office, however most members are volunteers.

The Objectives of the Army Cadet League

The objectives of the Army Cadet League are to carry out the following tasks:

1. Encourage and promote public interest in and support for the Royal Canadian Army Cadets.

2. Facilitate and recommend the formation of Army Cadet corps.

3. Assist in the recruitment of cadet instructors and participate in the recruitment of cadets.

4. Provide and supervise local sponsors.

5. Ensure that the Army Cadet Program is adventure-oriented, challenging, consistent with their aims and relevant to present society.

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6. Collect, receive, hold and invest funds and property from contributions, gifts, grants, subscriptions or legacies, and use such funds, subject to the donor's direction, for the benefit of the RCAC.

7. Protect the overall interests of the Army Cadet League of Canada.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 2

QUESTIONS

Q1. Why was the Army Cadet League of Canada formed?

Q2. How does the League provide financial aid?

Q3. What is the relationship between the League and the public?

ANTICIPATED ANSWERS

A1. The unification of Canada's armed forces caused major changes to the Army Cadet Organization. The Air and Sea Cadets were represented by their respective leagues and consequently, pressure was applied to the Army to conform to this structure and assist with a civilian voice.

A2. The Army Cadet League is supported by donations and a grant from DND. They may also hold fundraising events in order to provide financial assistance when possible.

A3. The Army Cadet League is responsible for encouraging and promoting public interest in and support for the Royal Canadian Army Cadets.

Teaching point 3 **Reflect on the History of the RCAC**

Time: 5 min Method: Group Discussion

BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE



The point of the group discussion is to draw aspects of the history of the RCAC from the group using the tips for answering/facilitating discussion and the suggested questions provided.

Using the information presented throughout this lesson, conduct a group discussion with the cadets.

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GROUP DISCUSSION



TIPS FOR ANSWERING/FACILITATING DISCUSSION

- Establish ground rules for discussion, e.g. everyone should listen respectfully; don't interrupt; only one person speaks at a time; no one's ideas should be made fun of; you can disagree with ideas but not with the person; try to understand others as much as you hope they understand you; etc.
- Sit the group in a circle, making sure all cadets can be seen by everyone else.
- Ask questions that will provoke thought; in other words avoid questions with yes or no answers.
- Manage time by ensuring the cadets stay on topic.
- Listen and respond in a way that indicates you have heard and understood the cadet. This can be done by paraphrasing their ideas.
- Give the cadets time to respond to your questions.
- Ensure every cadet has an opportunity to participate. One option is to go around the group and have each cadet answer the question with a short answer. Cadets must also have the option to pass if they wish.
- Additional questions should be prepared ahead of time.

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS

Q1. What events were interesting?

Q2. What events have a direct impact on the training received today?

Q3. What would be different if Bill C-16 was not passed? How would cadet corps be affected?

Q4. How does the league assist the cadet corps?



Other questions and answers will develop throughout the reflection stage. The discussion should not be limited to only those suggested.



Reinforce those answers given and comments made during the group discussion, ensuring the teaching point has been covered.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 3

The cadets' participation in the group discussion will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

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END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

The cadets' participation in the discussion of the history of the RCAC will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

CONCLUSION

HOMEWORK/READING/PRACTICE

N/A.

METHOD OF EVALUATION

N/A.

CLOSING STATEMENT

Knowing the past develops an appreciation and a sense of pride of the people and events that contributed to what exists today. Learning history is an important aspect of being an Army Cadet.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES/REMARKS

N/A.

REFERENCES

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Date	Event
1861	Formation of drill associations began.
1879	Distinction between high school cadets and adult militiamen became clear with Militia General Order 18.
1887	The drill associations had detailed regulations governing their formation and activities.
1898	The term “Cadet Corps” appeared for the first time.
1898	A condition that corps instructors must be a member of the school teaching staff, instead of an instructor from the local militia unit, was adopted.
1899	Militia General Orders 60 and 61 authorized cadet corps to be attached to militia units.
1904	The current numbering system was established to identify corps in the sequence of their formation.
1908	The first cadre of commissioned officers called the Cadet Services of Canada was formed. This cadre consisted of school teachers.
1910	Lord Strathcona deposited $500 000 in a trust to develop citizenship and patriotism in school cadets through physical training, rifle shooting, and military drill.
1928	“Regulations for the Cadet Services of Canada” directed Army Cadet leaders to develop patriotism and good citizenship in their cadets.
1942	His Majesty King George VI conferred the title “Royal” on the Royal Canadian Army Cadets.
1956	Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth authorized a new design for the RCAC crest, including the motto “ACER ACERPORI”, “As the maple, so the sapling”.
01-Feb-68	Unification of the Canadian Armed Forces. The Cadet Services of Canada became the Cadet Instructors List (CIL) and the Directorate of Cadets (D Cdts) was formed at National Defence Headquarters (NDHQ).
01-Apr-71	The Army Cadet League of Canada was formed.
30-Jul-75	Parliament passed Bill C-16 which amended legislation by changing the word “boys” to “persons”, thereby permitting females to become members of the RCAC.
1977	The dark green uniform was adopted.
20-Aug-85	His Royal Highness Prince Philip presented the Royal Canadian Army Cadet Banner, the Royal Canadian Army Cadet Pipe Banner and the Royal Canadian Army Cadet Trumpet Banner at the National Army Cadet Camp in Banff, Alberta.
1987	The enrolment age was returned to 12 years old.

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Date	Event
1994	The Cadet Instructors List (CIL) became the Cadet Instructor Cadre (CIC), which allowed the use of a bilingual format for both the title and the acronym.
1999	The Army Cadet Program was updated with emphasis on “adventure and challenge”.
2009	The Army Cadet Program was updated to its modern form.

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