



ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY CADETS

GOLD STAR

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE



SECTION 1

EO M420.01 – IDENTIFY THE ARMS AND TRADES OF THE CANADIAN ARMY

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-704/PG-001, *Gold Star Qualification Standard and Plan*, 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.

Make three copies of each Arms and Trades of the Canadian Army Information Cards located at Attachments A–C.

Photocopy the Arms and Trades of the Canadian Army Bingo Card located at Attachment D for each cadet.

Photocopy the Arms and Trades of the Canadian Army Question Sheet located at Attachment E for each cadet.

Go to <http://www.army.forces.gc.ca> to confirm that the mission and vision statements of the Canadian Army have not changed.

Research and compile a list of examples of local units from each arm of the Canadian Army. Include the names of these units on the Arms of the Canadian Army Information Cards located at Attachments A–C.

Set up three learning stations around the perimeter of the classroom for the activity in TP 2, ensuring that each station is labelled A–C and there are three copies of the corresponding Arms and Trades of the Canadian Army Information Card at each station.

PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT

Nil.

APPROACH

An interactive lecture was chosen for TP 1 to introduce the cadet to the mission and vision statements of the Canadian Army.

An in-class activity was chosen for TP 2 as it is an interactive way to provoke thought and stimulate interest regarding the arms and trades of the Canadian Army.

INTRODUCTION

REVIEW

Nil.

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall be able to identify the arms and trades of the Canadian Army.

IMPORTANCE

It is important for cadets to be able to identify the arms and trades of the Canadian Army. Part of the aim of the Cadet Program is to stimulate an interest in the Canadian Forces (CF) through education and interaction with their respective elemental communities. The knowledge and experiences gained through this education and the subsequent interactions are essential to the unique identity of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets (RCAC).

Teaching Point 1**Identify the mission and vision statements of the Canadian Army.**

Time: 5 min

Method: Interactive Lecture



Introduce cadets to the mission and vision statement of the Canadian Army. Explain that in order to understand occupations within the Canadian Army it is important to understand the underlying role of the Canadian Army within the CF and throughout the world.

MISSION OF THE CANADIAN ARMY

The mission of the Canadian Army is to generate and maintain combat effective, multi-purpose land forces to meet Canada's defence objectives. These defence objectives include:

1. defending Canadian territory and maintaining Canada's sovereignty by providing land surveillance and combat-ready forces;
2. contributing to the collective defence of North America;
3. providing armed and unarmed assistance to civil authorities when needed to maintain public order and security or to assist in emergency relief; and
4. supporting Canadian interests abroad, by providing forces for the United Nations (UN), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and other multilateral operations, peacekeeping, and humanitarian assistance missions.

VISION OF THE CANADIAN ARMY

The Canadian Army will provide a disciplined force that will successfully, across a broad spectrum of conflict(s):

1. engage in combat against the armies of failed or falling states;
2. conduct stabilization or peace support operations within these states; and
3. deliver humanitarian aid or assist others in the delivery of aid to the citizens of these states.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1**QUESTIONS:**

- Q1. What is the mission of the Canadian Army?
- Q2. How does the Canadian Army, through its defence objectives, support Canadian interests abroad?
- Q3. Name one key concept which is addressed through the vision of the Canadian Army.

ANTICIPATED ANSWERS:

- A1. The mission of the Canadian Army is to generate and maintain combat effective, multi-purpose land forces to meet Canada's defence objectives.
- A2. The Canadian Army, through its defence objectives, supports Canadian interests abroad by providing forces for the UN, NATO, and other multilateral operations, peacekeeping, and humanitarian assistance missions.

- A3. Through its vision statement, the Canadian Army states it will provide a disciplined force that will successfully:
- engage in combat against the armies of failed or falling states;
 - conduct stabilization or peace support operations within these states; and
 - deliver humanitarian aid or assist others in the delivery of aid to the citizens of these states.

Teaching Point 2

Conduct an activity where the cadets will identify the arms and trades of the Canadian Army.

Time: 20 min

Method: In-Class Activity

BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE

The Canadian Army (Land Force) maintains three regular mechanized brigade groups and 10 smaller Reserve Brigade Groups, located in more than 100 communities across Canada. Throughout Canada, the Army has eight support bases and two combat training centres.



The organization of the Canadian Army adheres to the following hierarchy:

Army. A group of corps.

Corps. A group of divisions.

Division. Two or more brigades.

Brigade. Three regiments (armoured and artillery) / three battalions (infantry).

Regiment / battalion. Four squadrons (armoured) / four batteries (artillery) / four companies (infantry).

In order to fulfill the established mission and vision statements, the Canadian Army is first divided into three separate arms:

- combat arms, to include:
 - infantry,
 - armoured,
 - artillery, and
 - combat engineers;
- combat support arms, to include:
 - communications and electronics (signals),
 - military police, and
 - intelligence; and

- service support arms, to include:
 - logistics,
 - health services,
 - electrical and mechanical engineers, and
 - chaplains.

Each arm is divided into a variety of trades specific to each arm, such as infantry soldier or infantry officer. The arms and trades do not exist in and of themselves, but work in conjunction with each other to achieve optimum efficiency and execution of tasks.

ACTIVITY

Time: 20 min

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this activity is to have the cadets identify the arms and trades of the Canadian Army.

RESOURCES

- Arms and Trades of the Canadian Army Information Cards located at Attachments A–C (three per station),
- Arms and Trades of the Canadian Army Bingo Card located at Attachment D (one per cadet),
- Arms and Trades of the Canadian Army Question Sheet located at Attachment E (one per cadet),
- Arms and Trades of the Canadian Army Answer Key located at Attachment F,
- Pen / pencil (one per cadet),
- Highlighter (one per cadet), and
- Whistle.

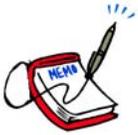
ACTIVITY LAYOUT

Nil.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Brief the cadets on activity instructions, to include:
 - a. time limit for each station (six minutes),
 - b. direction of rotation between stations (clockwise),
 - c. signal for rotation (whistle blast),
 - d. an explanation of learning station information cards,
 - e. an explanation of how to use the bingo card and question sheet, to include:
 - (1) reading questions that correspond with the learning station;
 - (2) finding the correct answer on the bingo card;

- (3) highlighting the square; and
 - (4) placing the question number in the square;
- f. the order of bingo configurations, to include;
- (1) one line (first rotation),
 - (2) two diagonal lines (second rotation), and
 - (3) blackout (all squares covered) (last rotation); and
- g. how to announce that a bingo has been achieved (yell BINGO and the instructor will check the card).



If a cadet calls BINGO, the remaining cadets will continue to answer questions, until they have all been answered or the six minute time limit has elapsed. Keep track of the cadet who calls BINGO in each rotation.

2. Distribute the Arms and Trades of the Canadian Army Bingo Card to each cadet.
3. Distribute the Arms and Trades of the Canadian Army Question Sheet to each cadet.
4. Divide the cadets into three groups assigning each group a letter from A–C.
5. Have groups move to the learning station that corresponds with their group letter.
6. Have the cadets complete the Arms and Trade of the Canadian Army Bingo Card while rotating from station to station every six minutes.



It is important to circulate around the room to facilitate the activities and help the cadets as required. If possible, assign other instructors to aid with the supervision and facilitation.

7. Once each group has been to each station, review the cadets' answers as a group.

SAFETY

Nil.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 2

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

END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

The cadets' completion of the Arms of the Canadian Army Activity Sheet will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

CONCLUSION

HOMEWORK / READING / PRACTICE

Nil.

METHOD OF EVALUATION

Nil.

CLOSING STATEMENT

As a member of the RCAC, it is important to be aware of the structure of the Canadian Army and the professions it encompasses. This knowledge will ensure that cadets are not only ambassadors of army cadets but also the Canadian Army.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES / REMARKS

Nil.

REFERENCES

A2-036 National Defence and the Canadian Forces. (2006). *Canada's Army*. Retrieved February 23, 2009, from <http://www.army.forces.gc.ca/lf/English>

A3-051 National Defence and the Canadian Forces. (2009). *Canadian Forces recruiting*. Retrieved April 15, 2009, from <http://www.forces.ca>

C2-241 Canadian Soldiers. (2008). *Canadian Army*. Copyright Canadian Soldiers 1999–2008. Retrieved February 23, 2009, from <http://www.canadiansoldiers.com>

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ARMS AND TRADES OF THE CANADIAN ARMY—INFORMATION CARD A

COMBAT ARMS

The combat arms, sometimes referred to as the 'combat arms team', include army trades that directly engage in combat. Trades within combat arms professions include both officer and non-commissioned member (NCM) positions.

Royal Canadian Infantry Corps

The infantry is the core of the combat arms team and is capable of operating anywhere in the world. The versatility of the infantry allows them to perform on all types of terrain, in any weather conditions.

It is the infantry's responsibility to close with and destroy the enemy. It does so by taking and holding favourable ground where it can use its personnel and supporting weaponry to greatest effect, thus forcing the enemy into battle at a disadvantage.

There are two types of infantry units—mechanized and light. Mechanized infantry units use armoured personnel carriers to transport their members to / from / around a combat zone, while a light infantry unit travel to / from / around the combat zone primarily on foot.

The infantry has the following trades:

- infantry soldier, and
- infantry officer.

The motto of the Infantry is "Ducimus" (We lead).

The following battalions make up the Canadian Army's regular force infantry units:

- The Royal Canadian Regiment (RCR):
 - 1st Battalion (1 RCR): Petawawa, Ont.,
 - 2nd Battalion (2 RCR): Gagetown, N.B., and
 - 3rd Battalion (3 RCR): Petawawa, Ont.;
- Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI):
 - 1st Battalion (1 PPCLI): Edmonton, Alta.,
 - 2nd Battalion (2 PPCLI): Shilo, Man., and
 - 3rd Battalion (3 PPCLI): Edmonton, Alta; and
- Royal 22^e Regiment (R22^eR):
 - 1st Battalion (1 R22^eR): Valcartier, Que.,
 - 2nd Battalion (2 R22^eR): The Citadel, Quebec City, Que., and
 - 3rd Battalion (3 R22^eR): The Citadel, Quebec City, Que.

There are 48 reserve infantry regiments across Canada.

Royal Canadian Armoured Corps

The role of the armoured corps is to defeat the enemy through aggressive use of firepower and battlefield mobility. During battle, armoured personnel must complete reconnaissance and provide direct fire support. This is done by crewing and fighting from armoured fighting vehicles (AFVs) such as the:

- leopard main battle tank,
- coyote surveillance vehicle, and
- reconnaissance variant of the light utility vehicle wheeled (LUVW).



Figure A-1 Armoured Fighting Vehicle (AFV)

Note. From *Combat Camera* by Canadian Forces Image Gallery.
Retrieved April 22, 2009, from <http://www.combatcamera.forces.gc.ca>

Personnel in armoured units are responsible for:

- driving and maintaining AFVs;
- loading, operating and maintaining the AFVs weapons systems;
- maintaining and operating AFVs communication systems; and
- gathering and relaying information about the enemy and the terrain.

The armoured corps has the following trades:

- armoured soldier, and
- armoured officer.

The motto of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps is "Through mud and the blood to the green fields beyond."

The following regiments make up the Canadian Army's regular force armour units:

- The Royal Canadian Dragoons, Petawawa, Ont.,
- Lord Strathcona's Horse, Edmonton, Alta., and
- 12^e Régiment blindé du Canada, Valcartier, Que.

There are 23 reserve armoured regiments across Canada.

Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery

The artillery in Canada is part of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery and is a member of the combat arms team. The artillery has three principle roles in battle—indirect fire support, air defence, and target acquisition. It is the responsibility of the artillery to destroy the enemy through direct and indirect fire. It does this in two ways:

Field defence. Field defence delivers indirect fire in support of the arms (eg, infantry and combat engineers) that directly engage the enemy.

Air defence. Air defence prevents enemy aircraft from interfering with general operations and defends airfields from enemy attacks.

To accomplish its mission, the artillery uses a variety of weapons systems including:

- mortars,
- field artillery,
- heavy artillery,
- missile artillery, and
- anti-aircraft guns and missiles.



Figure A-2 Field Artillery

Note. From *Combat Camera* by Canadian Forces Image Gallery.
Retrieved April 22, 2009, from <http://www.combatcamera.forces.gc.ca>

Artillery has the following trades:

- artillery soldier–field defence,
- artillery soldier–air defence, and
- artillery officer.

The motto of the artillery is "Ubique" (Everywhere) and "Quo fas et gloria ducunt" (Whither right and glory lead).

The following units of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery comprise the artillery's regular force:

- 1st Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, Shilo, Man.,
- 2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, Petawawa, Ont.,
- 5^e Régiment d'artillerie légère du Canada, Valcartier, Que.,
- W Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery School, Gagetown, N.B.,
- 4th Air Defence Regiment, Moncton, N.B., and
- 4th Air Defence Regiment, Gagetown, N.B.

There are 22 reserve artillery regiments across Canada.

Canadian Military Engineers (Combat Engineers)

The Canadian Military Engineers include the Combat Engineers, Construction Engineers, Fire Fighters and Mapping and Charting Engineers. The Combat Engineers play an integral role in the combat arms team. In battle, the primary role of the engineers is to help the army live, move and fight while denying the same of the enemy. Their secondary role is to fight as infantry when required.

Personnel in combat engineer units have the following duties:

- construct and maintain roads, airfields, heliports, bridges, causeways, rafts, temporary and permanent buildings;
- construct field defences and obstacles;
- test, purify and filter local water and construct distribution systems;
- detect and dispose of mines and bulk explosives;
- demolish roads and bridges; and
- maintain and operate engineering equipment.

Engineering has the following trades:

- combat engineer, and
- engineer officer.

The motto of the engineers is “Ubique” (Everywhere).

The following engineer regiments comprise the regular force component:

- 1 Combat Engineer Regiment, Edmonton, Alta.,
- 2 Combat Engineer Regiment, Petawawa, Ont.,
- 4 Engineer Support Regiment, Gagetown, N.B., and
- 5 Regiment du genie de combat, Valcartier, Que.

There are numerous reserve combat engineer units across Canada.

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ARMS AND TRADES OF THE CANADIAN ARMY—INFORMATION CARD B

COMBAT SUPPORT ARMS

The combat support arms provide assistance and support to the trades of the combat arms. Combat support arms do not engage directly with the enemy, but may still be required to provide assistance close to the front lines. Combat support arms facilitate the battle. Trades within the combat support arms professions include both officer and non-commissioned member (NCM) positions.

Communications and Electronics Branch

The Communications and Electronics Branch provides support in communications, information systems and information operations for the CF. Members of the branch fall under the following trades:

Signals Operator. Responsible for providing the army with fast, reliable voice and data communications using top-of-the-line satellite, digitized, fixed, air-transportable, and mobile information and communications equipment.



Figure B-1 Signals Operator

Note. From *Combat Camera* by Canadian Forces Image Gallery.
Retrieved April 22, 2009, from <http://www.combatcamera.forces.gc.ca>

Line Technician. Responsible for providing infrastructure for communication services between combat arms units in the field by designing, planning, and installing telecommunications networks and complex antenna systems. They are also trained as combat soldiers due to the close proximity their work takes them to the front line.

Land Communication and Information Systems Technician. Responsible for the repair and maintenance of all types of army communications and information systems such as communications equipment and radio systems, radio relay systems, radar systems, and ground surveillance and radiation detection equipment. They also maintain portable satellite communications systems, personal computers and ground telecommunication systems.

Communicator Research Operator. Responsible to intercept and analyze electronic transmissions and operate computer-assisted radio direction-finding equipment in support of search and rescue operations.

Signals Officer. Responsible to deliver telecommunication services to the CF and to command units that specialize in the command, control, computers and communications.

The motto of the Communications and Electronics Branch is "Velox Versutus Vigilans" (Swift, Skilled, Alert).

There are over 15 regular force and 30 reserve signal and communication units across Canada.

Military Police (MP) Branch

MPs contribute to the effectiveness and readiness of the CF and the Department of National Defence (DND) through the provision of professional police, security and operational support services worldwide.

MPs serve in all three elements on every base and station of the CF in Canada, as well as with reserve units. Military police also serve in support of deployed operations around the world.

The following trades fall under the military police:

- MP NCM, and
- MP Officer.

The motto of the Military Police Branch is "Securitas" (Securing).

Intelligence Branch

The role of the Intelligence Branch is to provide advice to battle commanders to enable them to make appropriate decisions. Intelligence professionals are tasked with a variety of challenging and rewarding positions, both in Canada and abroad.

Intelligence offers the following trades:

- intelligence operator, and
- intelligence officer.

The motto of the Intelligence Branch is "E Tenebris Lux" (From Darkness, Light).

In the regular force, intelligence is a 'purple' trade, meaning that members may serve in all three elements, regardless of their environmental distinction.

There are seven army reserve intelligence units in Canada. They are located in Edmonton, Alta., Vancouver, B.C., Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Que., and Halifax, N.S.

ARMS AND TRADES OF THE CANADIAN ARMY—INFORMATION CARD C

SERVICE SUPPORT ARMS

The service support arms support the combat arms and combat support arms by providing such services as postal workers, health care professionals, cooks and clerks. Service support arms do not engage in combat but sustain the ability of the combat arms to fight. Service support arms professions include both officer and non-commissioned member (NCM) positions.

Logistics Branch

Logistics provide a broad range of support functions including movement control, transport, postal services and the supply and delivery of equipment, ammunition, food and shelter to the CF both in Canada and on overseas operations. There are five main areas which fall under the Logistic umbrella and are organized as part of Service Battalions across Canada:

- supply chain management,
- transportation,
- human resource management,
- finance, and
- food services.

Logistics offer the following trades:

- postal clerk,
- mobile support equipment operator,
- ammunition technician,
- traffic technician,
- supply technician,
- resource management clerk,
- cook, and
- logistics officer.

The motto of the Logistics Branch is "Servitum Nulli Secundus" (Service Second to None).

Regular force members of the Logistic Branch are posted to one of three Service Battalions:

- 1 Service Battalion, Edmonton, Alta.,
- 2 Service Battalion, Petawawa, Ont., and
- 5 Service Battalion, Valcartier, Que.

There are 20 reserve Service Battalion units located across Canada.

CF Health Services Group

The CF Health Services Group is the designated health care provider for Canada's military personnel, delivering medical and dental services at military bases across Canada and overseas. Its mission is to provide full spectrum, high quality health services to Canada's fighting forces wherever they serve.

The CF Health Services is a reorganization of the Canadian Forces Medical Service. The CF Medical Service was established as a result of unification in 1968, by combining the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps and the Royal Canadian Dental Corps with the similar services of the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Health services offer the following trades:

- bio-medical electronic technician,
- medical technician,
- medical laboratory technician,
- medical radiation technologist,
- dental technician,
- bioscience officer,
- dental officer,
- health care administrator,
- medical officer,
- social work officer,
- physiotherapy officer,
- pharmacy officer, and
- nursing officer.



Figure C-1 Transporting Injured Soldier to Medical Services

Note. From *Combat Camera* by Canadian Forces Image Gallery.
Retrieved April 22, 2009, from <http://www.combatcamera.forces.gc.ca>

The motto of the CF Health Services Group is "Militi Succurrimus" (We hasten to aid the soldiers).

The CF Health Services Group is currently organized into three Field Ambulance units in the regular force and 14 Field Ambulance units in the reserves.

Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Branch

The Electrical and Mechanical Engineers are responsible for the maintenance of all electrical and mechanical equipment in use in the Canadian Army today. The Branch is broken down into five trades:

Vehicle Technician. Responsible for the repair and maintenance of anything that operates with an internal combustion engine, including heaters, chainsaws and outboard motors, as well as staff cars, jeeps, trucks and armoured vehicles.

Weapons Technician. Responsible for the maintenance of all weapons—from bayonets to advanced air defence artillery systems—employed in the Canadian Army.

Electronic-Optronic Technician. Responsible to maintain and repair electrical, electro-mechanical, electronic, electro-optical and mechanical equipment, optical instruments, and control systems for weapons and missiles.



Figure C-2 Engineers

Note. From *Combat Camera* by Canadian Forces Image Gallery.
Retrieved April 22, 2009, from <http://www.combatcamera.forces.gc.ca>

Materials Technician. Materials technicians have a very diverse job that includes tasks such as: welding, machining, sheet metal work, painting and textile / fiberglass / composite materials work.

Electrical and Mechanical Engineer Officer. Responsible for managing and leading workshops—in garrison and in the field—by making technical, administrative and tactical decisions that determine the unit's effectiveness and operational capacity.

Regular force members of the Electrical and Mechanical Engineers are typically posted to one of three Service Battalions:

- 1 Service Battalion, Edmonton, Alta.,
- 2 Service Battalion, Petawawa, Ont., and
- 5 Service Battalion, Valcartier, Que.

Additionally, members may also be integrated into combat arms units in order to provide mechanical and technical support in whichever theatre of operations they may be deployed.

Reserve force members are employed in Service Battalions across Canada.

Chaplain Branch

The Chaplain Branch ministers to the needs of all members of the CF and their families, whether or not they attend church or are of the same religion. Chaplains represent a range of faiths and denominations, including:

- Baptist,
- Anglican,

- Roman Catholic,
- United Church,
- Free Methodist,
- Pentecostal,
- Lutheran,
- Presbyterian,
- Salvation Army, and
- Muslim.



Figure C-3 Chaplain Presiding Over a Ramp Ceremony

Note. From *Combat Camera* by Canadian Forces Image Gallery.
Retrieved April 22, 2009, from <http://www.combatcamera.forces.gc.ca>

The Chaplain Branch is recognized in Canada and around the world for its leadership in interfaith approaches to chaplaincy and is committed to developing and expanding that expertise. The role of the military chaplain has evolved from working only during times of war, to providing a continual presence both on base and during operations. Chaplains make themselves available wherever military personnel may be found—meaning they deploy with the troops, regardless of the type of mission and the number of personnel involved.

As of March 31, 2007, there were 192 chaplains serving in the Regular Force, and another 156 serving in the Reserve Force.

The motto of the Chaplain Branch is "Vocatio ad servitium". Chaplains are first called to a "vocation of service"

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ARMS AND TRADES OF THE CANADIAN ARMY BINGO CARD

Royal Canadian Infantry Corps, Royal Canadian Armoured Corps, Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, and Canadian Military Engineers (combat engineers).	Infantry.	Mechanized infantry.	Armoured.	Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery and the Canadian Military Engineers.
Vehicle technicians.	Edmonton, Alta., Vancouver, B.C., Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Que., and Halifax, N.S.	Service support arms.	The Royal Canadian Regiment, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and Royal 22 ^e Regiment.	Three regular force and 14 reserve force.
Combat support arms.	Signals operator, line technician, land communication and information systems technician, communicator research operator, and signals officer.		Swift, Skilled, Alter.	Communicator research operator.
Mortars, field artillery, heavy artillery, missile artillery, and anti-aircraft guns and missiles.	Five.	1 Service Battalion, Edmonton, Alta., 2 Service Battalion, Petawawa, Ont., or 5 Service Battalion, Valcartier, Que.	The Intelligence Branch.	Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Branch.
Combat engineers.	Combat arms.	Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps and Royal Canadian Dental Corps.	CF Chaplains.	Contribute to the effectiveness and readiness of the CF and the DND using police, security and operational support service worldwide.

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ARMS AND TRADES OF THE CANADIAN ARMY QUESTION SHEET

Combat Arms	
1.	It is their responsibility during battle to complete reconnaissance and provide direct fire support.
2.	Armoured personnel carriers are used to transport this type of infantry soldier to / from / around the combat zone.
3.	What battalions make up Canada's regular force infantry units?
4.	What four branches make up the combat arms team?
5.	How many units comprise the artillery's regular force?
6.	It is their responsibility to close with and destroy the enemy.
7.	These individuals test, purify and filter water and construct distribution systems.
8.	To accomplish its mission the artillery use what type of weapons systems?
9.	These two branches share the same motto "Ubique" (Everywhere).
Combat Support Arms	
10.	What is the english translation of the Communications and Electronics Branch motto "Velox Versutus Vigilans"?
11.	Whose motto reads "E Tenebris Lux"?
12.	This operator is responsible to intercept and analyze electronic transmissions and operate computer-assisted radio direction-finding equipment.
13.	In what cities are reserve intelligence units located?
14.	This arm provides assistance and support to the trades of the combat arms.
15.	What is the role of the Military Police?
16.	Postal workers, health care professionals, cooks and clerks fall under what arm?
17.	What are the five trades that fall under the Communications and Electronics Branch?
Service Support Arms	
18.	Members of the Electrical and Mechanical Engineers are sometimes integrated into what other arm of the CF?
19.	How many Field Ambulance units are the regular and reserve force currently organized into?
20.	The needs of all members of the CF and their families are administered by whom?
21.	This branch is charged with the maintenance of electrical and mechanical equipment in use in the Canadian Army?
22.	Where will regular force members of the Logistics branch be posted?
23.	This trade is responsible for the repair and maintenance of anything that operates with an internal combustion engine.
24.	These two services were amalgamated to form this service as a result of unification in 1968.

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ARMS AND TRADES OF THE CANADIAN ARMY ANSWER SHEET

Questions

Answers

Combat Arms		
1.	It is their responsibility during battle to complete reconnaissance and provide direct fire support.	Armoured.
2.	Armoured personnel carriers are used to transport this type of infantry soldier to / from / around the combat zone.	Mechanized infantry.
3.	What battalions make up Canada's regular force infantry units?	The Royal Canadian Regiment, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and Royal 22 ^e Regiment.
4.	What four branches make up the combat arms team?	Royal Canadian Infantry Corps, Royal Canadian Armoured Corps, Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, and Canadian Military Engineers (combat engineers).
5.	How many units comprise the artillery's regular force?	Five.
6.	It is their responsibility to close with and destroy the enemy.	Infantry.
7.	These individuals test, purify and filter water and construct distribution systems.	Combat engineers.
8.	To accomplish its mission the artillery use what type of weapons systems?	Mortars, field artillery, heavy artillery, missile artillery, and anti-aircraft guns and missiles.
9.	These two branches share the same motto "Ubique" (Everywhere).	Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, and Canadian Military Engineers
Combat Support Arms		
10.	What is the english translation of the Communications and Electronics Branch motto "Velox Versutus Vigilans"?	Swift, Skilled, Alert.
11.	Whose motto reads "E Tenebris Lux"?	The Intelligence Branch.
12.	This operator is responsible to intercept and analyze electronic transmissions and operate computer-assisted radio direction-finding equipment.	Communicator research operator.
13.	In what cities are reserve intelligence units located?	Edmonton, Alta., Vancouver, B.C., Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Que., and Halifax, N.S.

14.	This arm provides assistance and support to the trades of the combat arms.	Combat support arms.
15.	What is the role of the military police?	Contribute to the effectiveness and readiness of the CF and the DND using police, security and operational support service worldwide.
16.	Postal workers, health care professionals, cooks and clerks fall under what arm?	Service support arms.
17.	What are the five trades that fall under the Communications and Electronics Branch?	Signals operator, line technician, land communication and information systems technician, communicator research operator, and signals officer.
Service Support Arms		
18.	Members of the Electrical and Mechanical Engineers are sometimes integrated into what other arm of the CF?	Combat arms.
19.	How many Field Ambulance units are the regular and reserve force currently organized into?	Three regular force and 14 reserve force.
20.	The needs of all members of the CF and their families are administered by whom?	CF chaplains.
21.	This branch is charged with the maintenance of electrical and mechanical equipment in use in the Canadian Army.	Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Branch.
22.	Where will regular force members of the Logistics branch be posted?	1 Service Battalion, Edmonton, Alta., 2 Service Battalion, Petawawa, Ont., or 5 Service Battalion, Valcartier, Que.
23.	This trade is responsible for the repair and maintenance of anything that operates with an internal combustion engine.	Vehicle technicians.
24.	These two services were amalgamated to form this service as a result of unification in 1968?	Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps and Royal Canadian Dental Corps.



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INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE



SECTION 2

EO M420.02 – IDENTIFY THE HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN ARMY

Total Time:

90 min

PREPARATION

PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-704/PG-001, *Gold Star Qualification Standard and Plan*, 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 History of the Canadian Army Information Cards located at Attachments A–E. All five historical time periods must be researched by the cadets. If there are less than five cadets, one copy of each attachment is required. If there are more than five cadets, additional copies will be required.

Photocopy the History of the Canadian Army Worksheet located at Attachment F for each cadet.

Photocopy the History of the Canadian Army Timeline located at Attachment G for each cadet.

Bring lined paper for use during the activity (3–6 sheets per cadet).

PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT

Nil.

APPROACH

An in-class activity was chosen for this lesson as it is an interactive way to provoke thought and stimulate interest regarding the history of the Canadian Army.

INTRODUCTION

REVIEW

Nil.

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson the cadets shall have identified the historical significance(s) of a period of Canadian Army history.

IMPORTANCE

It is important for cadets to be aware of the history of the Canadian Army because it provides an understanding of the role of the Canadian Army in the organization and formation of the Canadian Forces (CF) as it now exists.

Teaching Point 1**Identify the historical significance(s) of a period of Canadian Army history.**

Time: 80 min

Method: In-Class Activity

ACTIVITY**OBJECTIVE**

The objective of this activity is to have the cadets identify and discuss the historical significance(s) of a period of Canadian Army History.

RESOURCES

- History of the Canadian Army Information Cards located at Attachments A–E (see pre-lesson instructions),
- History of the Canadian Army Worksheet located at Attachment F (one per cadet),
- History of the Canadian Army Timeline located at Attachment G (one per cadet), and
- Lined paper (3–6 sheets per cadet),
- Highlighter (one per cadet), and
- Pen / pencil (one per cadet).

ACTIVITY LAYOUT

Nil.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Brief the cadets prior to the start of the activity, to include:
 - a. an explanation of the objective, and
 - b. the directions to perform the activity.
2. Assign each cadet a historical time period (depending on numbers, a cadet may be assigned more than one historical time period or two cadets may be assigned the same historical time period).



If two or more cadets are assigned the same historical time period they can work together to complete Stage 2 of the History of the Canadian Army Worksheet. They must complete Stages 1 and 3 individually.

3. Distribute to each cadet:
 - a. the History of the Canadian Army Information Card(s) that corresponds with their assigned historical time period,
 - b. the History of the Canadian Army Worksheet,
 - c. the History of the Canadian Army Timeline,

- d. lined paper,
 - e. a highlighter, and
 - f. a pen / pencil.
4. Provide the cadets 15 minutes to read through their assigned History of the Canadian Army Information Card(s) and complete Stage 1 of the History of the Canadian Army Worksheet for the assigned historical time period(s).
 5. Provide the cadets 20 minutes to complete Stage 2 of the History of the Canadian Army Worksheet for the assigned historical time period(s).
 6. Collect one copy of each cadet's trivia questions and answers.
 7. Provide the cadets 20 minutes to present the information they gathered to their fellow classmates. Each cadet will be allotted 5 minutes to present their assigned historical time period (if a cadet has more than one time period they will be given 5 minutes for each, if two cadets have the same historical time period they will only have 5 minutes to present).
 8. Have each cadet complete Stage 3 of the History of the Canadian Army Worksheet as other cadets present.
 9. Conduct a trivia challenge for 15 minutes using the trivia questions developed by the cadets by:
 - a. dividing the cadets into two teams;
 - b. asking questions by rotating from team to team; and
 - c. awarding five points for each correct answer and taking away two points for each wrong answer.
 10. Debrief the cadets by asking:
 - a. how they felt about the activity,
 - b. what they felt they accomplished or learned, and
 - c. how they feel the information that they learned can be applied to what they do in cadets.

SAFETY

Nil.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

The cadets' participation in the in-class activity will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

The cadets' participation in the activity will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

CONCLUSION

HOMEWORK / READING / PRACTICE

Nil.

METHOD OF EVALUATION

Nil.

CLOSING STATEMENT

The Canadian Army has played an integral role in shaping the CF into what it is today. Researching the Canadian Army from the time of its inception until now provides a more comprehensive understanding of the development of the CF. Possessing this knowledge ensures that cadets are positive ambassadors of the Canadian Army and CF both at home in Canada and overseas if given the opportunity to participate in an exchange.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES / REMARKS

Nil.

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HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN ARMY INFORMATION CARD

PRE-WORLD WAR I [WW I] (1855–1913)

1855—The Militia Act of 1855

The Militia Act of 1855 legislated that money would be provided by the Canadian Government to establish an Active Militia component that would take some of the burden of defence from Great Britain and place it in the hands of Canadian volunteers. The government was responsible for supplying weapons and ammunition, paying the soldiers and covering the cost of uniforms for the 5 000 men.



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 the 1860s.

1868—The Militia Act of 1868—Canadian Ministry of Militia and Defence

By 1868, the British government was determined to make Canada accept the whole burden of defence, and exerted pressure on the Canadian Government to accept more responsibility for the defence of Canada. The ministry's headquarters was located in Ottawa and there were nine militia districts distributed among the provinces:

- four in Ontario,
- three in Quebec (2 french and 1 english),
- one in New Brunswick, and
- one in Nova Scotia.

Members were divided into two separate components. The Active Militia consisted of 40 000 volunteers who signed up for a period of three to five years and the Non-Permanent Active Militia (NPAM) accounted for all other able-bodied men between the ages of 18–60 years. Unfortunately, the units were ill-equipped for the field and remained secondary to the permanent soldiers of the British garrison.

1871—Militia General Order No. 24—Birth of the Canadian Army

With Britain pulling its soldiers out of Canada, except for members of the Royal Navy at naval bases in Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt, B.C., and a small garrison in Halifax, the Canadian Government was forced to establish their own defence plan. On October 20, 1871, Militia General Order No. 24 was issued to establish two field artillery batteries in the following locations:

- A Battery—Fort Henry, Kingston, Ont., and
- B Battery—Quebec Citadel, Quebec City, Que.

In 1887 a third field battery was formed—C Battery—in Esquimalt, B.C.



These three initial batteries are now perpetuated by the 1st Regiment of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery—Canada's senior regular force component.

The order also established a distinction between professional soldiers and volunteer soldiers. At this point, the citizens of Canada and its government did not see the need to establish a full regular army since the United States was no longer seen as a threat. With this in mind, they renamed the two components of the army:

- Permanent Active Militia (PAM)—professional soldiers, and
- Non-Permanent Active Militia (NPAM)—volunteer soldiers.

There were no infantry or cavalry PAM units established, however many NPAM existed at this time.

1883—Militia Act of 1883

To ensure that members of the NPAM could reach optimal efficiency, the Canadian Government came to the decision that additional regular units needed to be established. The act stated that:

1. regular units would provide the care and protection of forts, magazines, armaments and war stores; and
2. schools of military instruction would be established in conjunction with the regular units to provide training to members of the NPAM.

In addition to the three regular artillery batteries established in 1871, the following were authorized:

- one troop of cavalry, and
- three companies of infantry.

In addition, as a result of the policy detailed in the Militia Act, the following occurred:

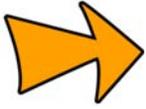
- an Infantry School Corps was established (to become the Royal Canadian Regiment [RCR]) with companies in Fredericton, N.B., Saint John, N.B., and Toronto, Ont.;
- a Cavalry School Corps was established (to become the Royal Canadian Dragoons [RCD]) in Quebec City, Que.;
- the artillery batteries were brigaded (joined) to form the Regiment of Canadian Artillery (RCA); and
- a Mounted Infantry School was established in 1885 (to become the Lord Strathcona's Horse [LSH]) in Winnipeg, Man.

1899–1902—The Boer War



The Boer War resulted from over two centuries of conflict between the British Empire and the two independent Boer republics of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State. It was fought from October 11, 1899, until May 31, 1902.

The first organized body of troops from Canada to serve overseas was dispatched to South Africa in 1899, at the request of the British Government. The initial force was recruited from the PAM and the NPAM and formed the 2nd Special Service Battalion of the RCR with six companies. The RCR was followed by others such as the RCD, Canadian Mounted Rifles and the LSH. A total of 8 300 Canadians enlisted for service in the Boer War of which 242 died. More casualties were caused by disease than by military action. Canada received its first battle honour outside of Canada for the service of the RCR at Paarderburg, South Africa.



Support for the war effort was mixed in Canada—English Canadians offered immediate support, while French Canadians did not want to get involved. In an attempt to compromise, then Prime Minister, Wilfred Laurier agreed to support the British by providing volunteers, equipment and transportation to the war. Pay and return transport to Canada would be the responsibility of Britain.

1904–1906— Militia Act of 1904

In 1904, a new Militia Act proclaimed that Canadians would command the militia and royal authority over the force would no longer be delegated to the Governor General. In 1905–1906, the last British garrisons at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt, B.C., returned home, and these fortresses passed into Canadian hands.

Between 1896 and 1911, the militia was transformed again to add support corps, such as:

- a corps of engineers,
- a signalling corps,
- a medical corps, and
- an army service corps.

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HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN ARMY INFORMATION CARD

WORLD WAR I (WW I) (1914–1938)

1914–1918—WW I



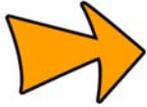
In 1910, then Prime Minister, Wilfred Laurier stated "When Britain is at war, Canada is at war... There is no distinction." With that in mind when Britain declared war on Germany, August 4, 1914, Canada responded in the classical language of the British answer to the call of duty 'Ready, aye, ready'.

Upon hearing the call for duty, Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, began to mobilize an army for service overseas. Members of the Permanent Force (PF) and the Non-Permanent Active Militia (NPAM), who volunteered to serve received initial training in Canada and were shipped overseas in four waves. The first wave left Canada in October 1914. The last wave left two years later in October 1916.

The Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) was organized into a number of divisions and ultimately formed the Canadian Corps within the British Army. Each division was comprised of three infantry brigades with four battalions in each. The four infantry divisions of the Canadian Corps comprised the main fighting force of the CEF.

At the peak of WW I, the CEF included:

- 260 numbered infantry battalions,
- two named infantry battalions:
 - The Royal Canadian Regiment (RCR), and
 - Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI);
- four machine gun battalions,
- 13 mounted rifle regiments,
- 13 railway troop battalions,
- five pioneer battalions, and
- numerous support units, including:
 - field and heavy artillery batteries,
 - ambulance,
 - medical,
 - dental,
 - forestry,
 - labour,
 - tunnelling, and
 - service.



The PPCLI was created as an exception to Sir Sam Hughes recruiting methods in the establishment of the CEF. Montreal industrialist Hamilton Gault put up \$100 000 to form a new regiment which would recruit experienced soldiers, most of whom had served in the Boer War into its ranks. The regiment was named after the Governor General's daughter, who was also the King's brother, the Duke of Connaught.

Major battles fought by the Canadian Corps include:

- 2nd Battle of Ypres (first use of Poison gas)—1915,
- Galliooli—Royal Newfoundland Regiment—1915–1916,
- Mount Sorrel—1916,
- The Somme—1916,
- Vimy Ridge—1917,
- Lens—1917,
- Passchendaele—1917, and
- Amiens—1918.

The CEF lost over 60 000 men during WW I, representing 9.28 percent of the 600 000 men who enlisted. With over 172 000 men being wounded.

1919–1920—Otter Committee

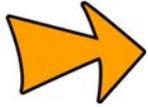
The Otter Committee was given the mandate in 1919, to investigate and report on the absorption of units of the CEF into the Canadian Militia in order to preserve their identities and the customs and traditions that had been formed during their service in WW I.

The following recommendations applied to the PF:

- the 22nd (French Canadian) Battalion would be re-designated the Royal 22^e Regiment;
- the PPCLI would be retained; and
- the RCR and other pre-war PF units were retained.

The following recommendations applied to the NPAM:

- 15 divisions (11 infantry and four cavalry [armoured]) would be established to maintain defence of the country;
- divisions would be fall under a regional command structure with one National Defence Headquarters (NDHQ);
- the service and artillery units and sub-units were not assigned to any of the newly formed brigade groups;
- the numbered battalions of the CEF would be amalgamated into the pre-war militia units and would adopt the traditions, customs and battle honours of the numbered CEF battalion to which they contributed the most.



A world-wide flu influenza occurred from 1918–1920. The epidemic caused 50 000 deaths in Canada—almost equal to the number of Canadian casualties in WW I.

1922—The Department of National Defence Act

An important change in military administration occurred in 1922. The Canadian Parliament passed the Department of National Defence Act, which provided for the organization of a department of that name whose minister was to be “charged with all matters relating to defence, including the Militia, the Military, Naval and Air Services of Canada.” The Chief of the General Staff became the Chief of Staff of the Department of National Defence and was responsible for all three arms.

1936—McNaughton Organization

The deteriorating international situation—the Great Depression—forced the Canadian Government to again issue cuts to the military budget. The NPAM establishment was further reduced from 15 divisions with 134 000 men to seven divisions (six infantry and one cavalry) with 86 000 men. Some regiments were disbanded and some merged with other regiments. As well, in an attempt to modernize the army, cavalry units became mechanized (use tanks rather than horses). Unfortunately, equipment procurement was slow and the government was unwilling to spend money to equip these new units.

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HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN ARMY INFORMATION CARD

WORLD WAR II (WW II) (1939–1949)

1939–1945—WW II

Canada declared war on Germany on September 10, 1939. A partial mobilization of Canadian troops had been ordered and a state of emergency was declared two days earlier, following the British declaration of war. Plans were immediately put into place to organize the Canadian Active Service Force (CASF), which would serve as Canada's fighting representation overseas.

Call for service in the CASF was voluntary and made up of men from the Permanent Force (PF) and Non-Permanent Active Militia (NPAM) units. The 1st Canadian Division organized brigades by region and the 2nd Canadian Division was supposed to do the same, however, due to deployments to Iceland, Western Canada and Quebec, brigades became mixed up and no attempt was made to organize the remaining five divisions regionally.

In 1940, the land force of Canada was renamed—the Canadian Army. The three components of the Canadian Army became known as:

- Canadian Army (Active) Force (CAAF)— the old PF,
- Canadian Army (Reserve) Force (CARF)— the old NPAM, and
- Canadian Army (Overseas) Force (CAOF).

While the first units to land on European soil were primarily infantry, the arrival of two armoured tank brigades and two armoured divisions after 1941 required changes in the organization of Canadian personnel. In 1942, the First Canadian Army was formed with two corps—I Canadian Corps and II Canadian Corps—under the command of General A.L. McNaughton who was succeeded by General H.D. Crerar in 1943.

The First Canadian Army was organized as follows:

I Canadian Corps:

- 1st Canadian Infantry Division—1939,
- 5th Canadian Armoured Division—1941, and
- 1st Canadian Armoured Tank Brigade—1941.

II Canadian Corps:

- 2nd Canadian Infantry Division—1940,
- 3rd Canadian Infantry Division—1941,
- 4th Canadian Armoured Division—1942, and
- 2nd Canadian Armoured Tank Brigade—1943.

Members of the CARF component were tasked with defence of the home front. These home defence divisions—6th, 7th, and 8th—contained a large number of conscripted soldiers which by law could not serve overseas.

The Canadian Women's Army Corps (CWAC) was officially established on July 30, 1941, and recruiting began in September of the same year. In March 1942, the CWAC officially integrated with the Army and placed under military law. Officers of the CWAC held the same ranks and wore the same badges as their male counterparts. Throughout the six-year duration of WW II, over 21 000 women served in the CWAC in Canada and overseas. Some of the duties that members of the CWAC were tasked with included:

- traditional duties (eg, laundry, household chores, cooking, sewing),
- performers for stage shows,
- clerical work,
- health services (eg, medical assistants, dental assistants),
- communication services (eg, switchboard operators, cipher clerks, radar operators),
- drivers, and
- mechanics.



Members of the CWAC made a significant contribution to the war effort and paved the way to the integration of women into the CF.

Notable battles fought by the First Canadian Army include:

- Hong Kong–1941,
- Dieppe–1942,
- Invasion of Sicily–1943,
- Invasion of Italy–1943,
- Ortona–1943,
- Breaking of the Hitler Line/Liri Valley–1944,
- Campaign in Normandy–1944,
- Breaking the Gothic Line and pursuit–1944,
- Battle of the Scheldt–1944,
- Operation Veritable, taking of the Hochwald and Reichwald–1945, and
- Liberation of Holland–1945.



The Dutch Royal family sought refuge in Canada while the Netherlands were occupied by the Germans. Princess Juliana of Netherlands, the heir to the throne, gave birth to her third child, Princess Margriet, on January 19, 1943, at the Ottawa Civic Hospital. To ensure the Dutch citizenship of the baby, the Canadian Parliament passed a special law declaring the hospital room 'extraterritorial'. The day after the new princess was born, the Dutch flag was flown on the Peace Tower—the only time a foreign flag has ever waved atop Canada's Parliament Buildings.

In 1944–1945, the First Canadian Army was responsible for liberating much of the Netherlands from German occupation. To thank Canadians, the people of the Netherlands sent 100 000 hand-picked tulip bulbs to Canada in 1945, which were planted on Parliament Hill and along Queen Elizabeth Drive. In 1946, Princess Juliana sent a gift of 20 000 tulip bulbs to show her personal gratitude for the hospitality she received while in Ottawa.

Since then, every year, Ottawa receives 10 000 tulip bulbs from the Dutch Royal family and plants them as a symbol of peace, freedom and international friendship.

More than 1 million Canadian men and women served in WW II. The First Canadian Army alone enlisted over 750 000. Of those, more than 40 000 paid the supreme sacrifice.

1945—Reorganizing the Army

Following WW II, the Canadian Government was much better prepared to deal with demobilization of its overseas component and secure the future of the military. The CAOF was dissolved and an 'Interim Force' was created while officials decided how to best structure the post-war army.

The CAAF reached a strength of 25 000 personnel in 1946. These numbers permitted the maintenance of a small but effective mobile striking force—a brigade group in strength— always ready for action.

- three infantry battalions (each with a single company of paratroopers):
 - Royal 22^e Regiment (R22^eR), Valcartier, Que.,
 - Royal Canadian Regiment (RCR), Petawawa, Ont., and
 - Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI), Calgary, Alta;
- two armoured regiments:
 - Royal Canadian Dragoons (RCD), Petawawa, Ont., and
 - Lord Strathcona's Horse (LSH), Calgary, Alta; and
- a regiment of field artillery, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery (RCHA), Shilo, Man.

This new formation also provided for headquarters staff, training establishments, personnel to assist the administration and training of the CARF, and the miscellaneous units essential to the functioning of a modern army. The country was divided into five commands, whose headquarters could serve as divisional headquarters in emergency, with subordinate areas for local administration located in the following cities:

- Halifax, N.S.,
- Montreal, Que.,
- Oakville, Ont.,
- Winnipeg, Man., and
- Edmonton, Alta.

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HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN ARMY INFORMATION CARD

COLD WAR (1950–1980)

1950–1953—The Korean War



On June 25, 1950, the communist North Korean state attacked its South Korean neighbour. Korea had been divided along the 38 degrees north line of latitude following the end of WW II with the northern portion of the country receiving assistance from communist Russia and the southern portion of the country receiving assistance from democratic United States to establish governments. Differences in ideologies were profound, resulting in armed conflict not more than five years after WW II ended. The UN Security Council voted to intervene and called for assistance from member nations to restore peace. Canada, along with 16 other countries, pledged their support to provide assistance to South Korea.

To fulfill its responsibilities with the UN Security Force in Korea, the Canadian Government formed the Canadian Army Special Force (CASF). The CASF was raised and trained as part of the Canadian Army Active Force (CAAF) with recruits coming from volunteers who were veterans, members of the Canadian Army Reserve Force (CARF) and civilians. New field units were established as separate units of existing CAAF regiments (2nd battalions) and the force was titled the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group.

A rotational scheme was developed and implemented in the autumn of 1951. The original infantry units in the brigade began to be replaced by their own 1st Battalions. By the end of the war, all the volunteer members of the CASP had been replaced with members of the CAAF.

The following units formed the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group:

- Royal Canadian Regiment (RCR),
- Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI),
- Royal 22^e Regiment (R22^e R),
- Lord Strathcona's Horse (LSH),
- The Royal Canadian Dragoons (RCD),
- 1st Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery (RCHA),
- 2nd Regiment, RCHA, and
- 81st Field Regiment, RCHA.



In the spring of 1951, under the command of the 27th British Commonwealth Infantry Brigade, the 2nd Battalion of the PPCLI played a key role in the battle of Kapyong. The PPCLI, under very trying circumstances, were able to hold their position, stop the Chinese assault and force its retreat. For their distinguished service, they were awarded with a US Presidential Citation—the only Canadian unit to receive such an award.

By the time the Korean War ended in 1953, more than 22 000 Canadians had served with over 300 being killed in battle and 1 200 being wounded.

1951–1993—NATO Support in Germany

Starting in 1951, Canada contributed a brigade group of 10 000 personnel to NATO Forces in Germany. The brigade originally served under the command of I British Corps in NATO's Northern Army Group from 1951–1971 and were tasked to defend West Germany from the north in the event of an attack by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

This contingent was halved in 1970, due to budget cuts and changes in the defence plan—unification—under the new government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau. Members were relocated to Lahr, Germany, in the southern, less volatile, portion of the country and were co-located with the Canadian Air Division under the Central Army Group. In 1993, the NATO contribution of army personnel was fully terminated.

1954—Redesignation of the Canadian Army

In 1954, the components of the Canadian Army were again redesignated as follows:

- Canadian Army (Active) Force changed to the Canadian Army (Regular) (CARF), and
- Canadian Army (Reserve) Force changed to the Canadian Army (Militia) (CAM).

1957—Formation of Brigade Groups

The divisional organization of the Canadian Army that was established in 1946 was disbanded and an organization of brigade groups was established. Four brigade groups were established.

Three brigade groups were stationed in Canada to provide a force for home defence requirements. They were:

- 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade Group (1 CIBG) (attached to the 1st Canadian Division),
- 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group (2 CIBG) (attached to the 1st Canadian Division), and
- 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group (3 CIBG) (mobile striking force).

One brigade group—4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group (4 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group)— was stationed in Europe (Germany) to satisfy Canada's commitment to NATO.



Brigade. A brigade is a formation of between 3 000 and 4 000 troops and comprised of a headquarters and three to four manoeuvre units such as infantry battalions or armoured regiments. Two to four brigades are normally grouped within a division. Combat support (eg, engineers and aviation) and combat service support (eg, logistics and maintenance) are provided to the brigade by the division.

Brigade group. A brigade group is a self-contained all arms fighting organization of between 5 000 and 7 000 soldiers. It is comprised of a headquarters, three to four manoeuvre units, a combat support unit and combat service support units.

1968—Unification

On February 1, 1968, the Canadian Forces Reorganization Bill abolished the Royal Canadian Navy (RCN), the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) in order to create a single service—the Canadian Armed Forces commanded by one Chief of Defence Staff, instead of three service chiefs reporting independently to the minister of national defence. 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.

Prior to unification, integration procedures had already begun to be implemented. The biggest change, in 1965, saw the Navy, Army and Air force commands being replaced with six functional commands, most with regional responsibilities. They were:

- Maritime Command:
 - controlled the RCN's ships, and
 - the RCAF's antisubmarine squadrons on both coasts (until 1975);
- Mobile Command (Force Mobile Command in 1975):
 - controlled army brigade groups and militia,
 - controlled the RCAF's ground support squadrons (until 1975),
- Training Command,
- Material Command,
- Air Defence Command (Air Command in 1975), and
- Air Transport Command (Air Command in 1975).



Many felt that unification led to the loss of the identity of the Canadian Army.

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HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN ARMY INFORMATION CARD

POST COLD WAR (1980–PRESENT)

1980—'De-Unification'

During the 1980s, unification gradually weakened and the three service environments assumed more and more of the old service privileges, centred upon the need for them to retain strong influence in all areas of defence. The overall structure remained the same with the unified chain of command.

1997—Re-organization of the Canadian Forces

The late 1990s again saw the organization of the CF re-structured to meet current operational requirements into the following:

- Maritime Command,
- Land Force Command, and
- Air Command.

The old functional command structure was disbanded and headquarters for each of the new commands was moved to NDHQ. Newly appointed Environmental Chiefs of Staff (Navy, Land and Air) were responsible for advising the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) of issues relating to their environment, as well as the overall command of their specific areas.

Land Force Command had a regional military structure based on four geographical areas that provide a single chain of command for regular and reserve forces in their regions. They include:

- Land Force Atlantic Area (LFAA) based in Halifax, N.S.,
- Land Force Quebec Area (LFQA) based in Montreal, Que.,
- Land Force Central Area (LFCA) based in Toronto, Ont., and
- Land Force Western Area (LFWA) based in Edmonton, Alta.

The regular force components of the Land Force are organized into three mechanized brigade groups:

- 1 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group in Canadian Forces Base (CFB) Edmonton, Alta.,
- 2 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group in CFB Petawawa, Ont., and
- 5 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group in CFB Valcartier, Que.

Each brigade group is comprised of the following:

- three infantry battalions (two mechanized, one light),
- one armoured regiment,
- one artillery regiment,
- one combat engineer regiment,
- one reconnaissance squadron,
- combat support units (eg, signals, mechanical engineers), and
- service support units (eg, logistics, health services).



One engineer support regiment, one air defence regiment and one electronic warfare squadron also exist outside the structure of the brigade group.

The reserve component of the Land Force is organized into 10 brigade groups that in total are comprised of:

- 17 reconnaissance units,
- 17 artillery units,
- 12 engineer units,
- 51 infantry units,
- 19 logistic units,
- four military police units, and
- four intelligence units.

2005–2008—Defence Policy

The 2005 Defence Policy laid the groundwork for a transformation of the CF. General R.J. Hillier, the CDS from 2005–2008, stated that a new vision to guide the CF in meeting defence and security challenges in the 21st century was required—especially in light of the events of September 11, 2001. The 2005 Defence Policy established that:

- greater emphasis must be placed on the defence of Canada and North America than in the past;
- a reorientation and restructuring of the functions and the command and control of the CF was required to better meet the emerging security demands at home and abroad; and
- through major transformation of the existing command structure, the introduction of new operational capabilities, and the establishment of fully integrated units capable of high-readiness response to foreign and domestic threats, a more integrated and unified approach to operations in the CF can be achieved.



In the 2005 budget, the Government made the largest reinvestment in Canada's military in over 20 years, totalling approximately \$13 billion.

2006—Transformation of the CF

As a result of the 2005 Defence Policy, in 2006, four operational command structures were established — Canada Command (CANCOM), Canadian Expeditionary Force Command (CEFCOM), Canadian Special Operations Forces Command (CANSOFCOM), and Canadian Operation Support Command (CANOSCOM).

CANCOM. CANCOM is the CF organization responsible for all routine and contingency CF operations in Canada and continental North America. CANCOM is:

- a single point of contact for Canadian civil authorities seeking CF support (eg, flooding, ice storms),
- a single military command for domestic and continental operations, and
- a focus on Canada as a single theatre of operations.

CANCOM headquarters is located in Ottawa. There are 10 subordinate organizations that report to the commander of Canada Command:

- six Regional Joint Task Forces (JTF):
 - JTF Pacific (JTFP),
 - JTF West (JTFW),
 - JTF North(JTFN),
 - JTF Central (JTFC),
 - JTF East (JTFE), and
 - JTF Atlantic(JTFA);
- three Search and Rescue Regions (Victoria, B.C., Trenton, Ont., and Halifax, N.S.), and
- the Combined Force Air Component Commander located in Winnipeg, Man.



The environmental command structures—maritime, land, air—still exist in conjunction with CANCOM with commanders simultaneously filling their regional environmental role and holding the authority to deploy all naval, army and air force assets based in their area in the event of a domestic crisis or threat.

- Commander MARPAC = Commander JTFP,
- Commander 1 Cdn Air Division = Commander JTFW,
- Commander LFCA = Commander JTFC,
- Commander LFQA = Commander JTFE, and
- Commander MARLANT = Commander JTFA.

CEFCOM. CEFCOM was established in Ottawa on February 1, 2006, as the operational command responsible for planning and conducting all CF operations outside of North America, except those conducted by CANSOFCOM. CEFCOM deploys task forces around the world to carry out military operations ranging from humanitarian aid to peace support to combat. Task forces are comprised of maritime, land, air and special operations forces selected and trained specifically for each mission.

CEFCOM includes the following units and formations:

- CEFCOM headquarters,
- CF Joint Headquarters, and
- Deployed Task Forces.

CANSOFCOM. In response to the need to be able to address threats the CF may receive, CANSOFCOM was established in 2006. CASOFCOM and its member units possess a high level of responsiveness, agility, adaptability and non-conventional skill sets.

CANSOFCOM includes the following units and formations:

- Joint Task Force 2,
- 427 Special Operations Aviation Squadron, and
- Canadian Special Operations Regiment.

CANOSCOM. The CANOSCOM delivers national-level operational support (combat and service) to CF missions at home and abroad. CANOSCOM is designed to work closely and support the three operational commands. All operational support organizations are united to allow the CF to quickly and effectively achieve support to operations both at home and abroad.

The following units and formations comprise CANOSCOM:

- Canadian Forces Joint Support Group,
- CF Joint Signal Regiment,
- Canadian Material Support Group,
- Operational Support Engineer Group, and
- Operational Support Military Police Group.

HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN ARMY WORKSHEET

Historical Time Period: _____

Stage 1 (15 minutes)

1. Read the information sheet(s) once through.
2. While reading the information sheet(s) a second time:
 - a. highlight the information believed to be essential to the presentation; and
 - b. underline in pencil the information that might be nice to present.

Stage 2 (25 minutes)

3. Using the information highlighted and underlined as a starting point, decide what information is important enough to be presented to the rest of the class. Consider the following questions to help decide what to include:
 - a. Is it essential information or it is supporting information?
 - b. Is it interesting?
 - c. Is there a connection to the Performance Objective (PO) (Identify the Structure of the Canadian Army)?
4. Using the chart provided record what will be presented and what may be presented if time allows.

Information to Present

Information to Present if Time Allows

5. Using the information gathered on the assigned historical time period develop 5–8 trivia questions with answers. Simple yes or no questions are not acceptable.

Questions	Answers

6. When the chart and trivia questions with answers are completed, use the remaining time to practice how the information will be presented (make it interesting).

Stage 3 (25 minutes)

7. During other cadets' presentations, complete the chart below. By the end of each presentation two things that were found interesting or noteworthy should be written, along with one question in relation to the information presented.

Historical Time Period:	
Interesting Point #1	
Interesting Point #2	
Question	

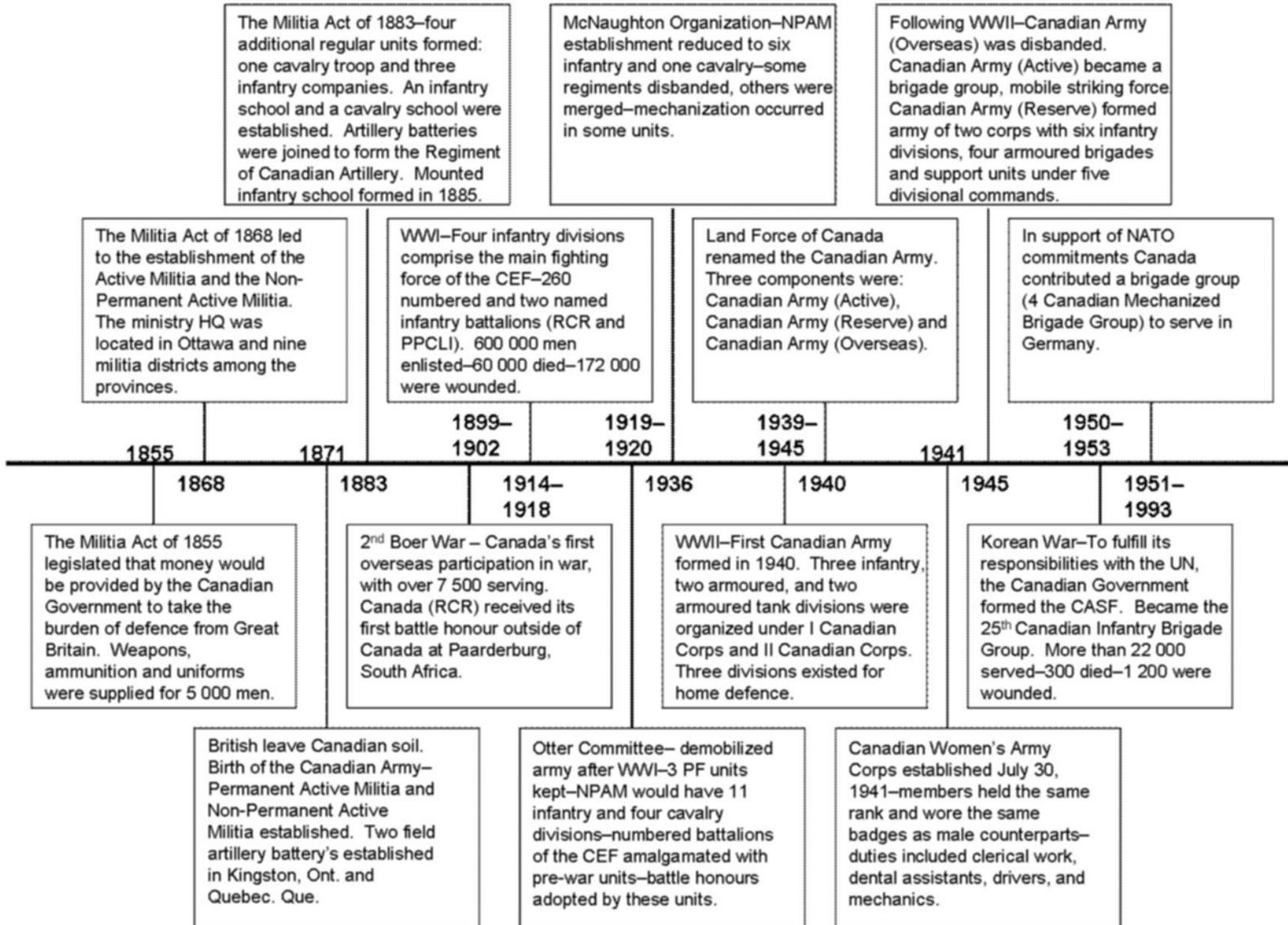
Historical Time Period:	
Interesting Point #1	
Interesting Point #2	
Question	

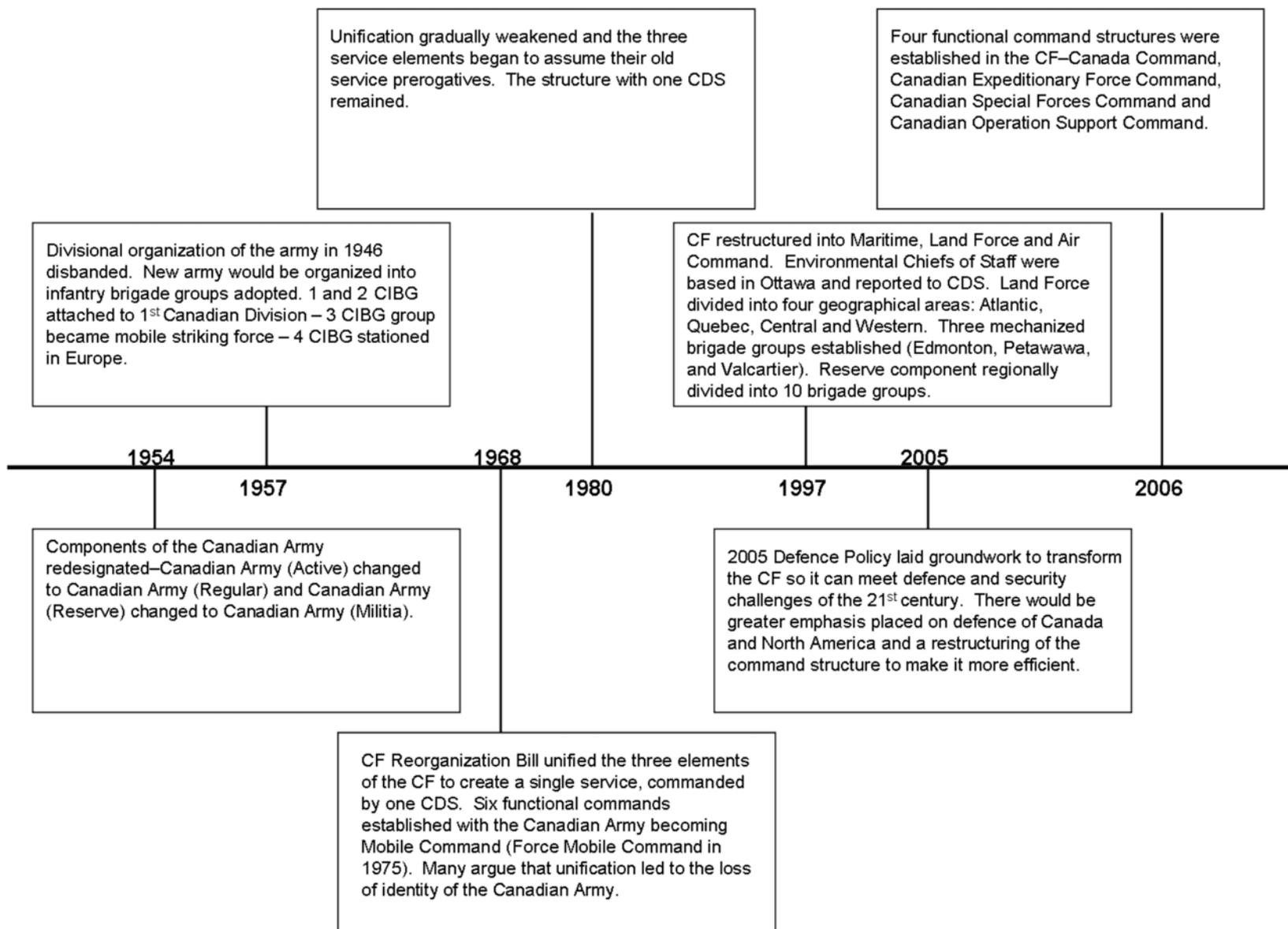
Historical Time Period:	
Interesting Point #1	
Interesting Point #2	
Question	

Historical Time Period:	
Interesting Point #1	
Interesting Point #2	
Question	

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HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN ARMY TIMELINE







ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY CADETS
GOLD STAR
INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE



SECTION 3

EO C420.01 – SIMULATE AN INTERVIEW WITH A HISTORIC CANADIAN ARMY LEADER

Total Time: 60 min

PREPARATION

PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-704/PG-001, *Gold Star Qualification Standard and Plan*, 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 List of Historic Canadian Army Leaders located at Attachment A for each cadet.

Photocopy the Sample Interview Questions located at Attachment B for each cadet.

Photocopy two of each Historic Canadian Army Leader biography located at Attachment C.

PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT

Nil.

APPROACH

An in-class activity was chosen for this activity as it is an interactive way to stimulate interest in historic Canadian Army leaders.

INTRODUCTION

REVIEW

Nil.

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall have simulated an interview with a historic Canadian Army leader.

IMPORTANCE

It is important for cadets to gain the knowledge of historic Canadian Army leaders as it will provide an understanding of the influential people that helped shape the history of the Canadian Army. By investigating and studying past leaders, cadets are provided with the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the leadership traits and actions of these amazing men and women. This will also allow the cadets to link these leaders with the previous lessons on the historic and current events of the Canadian Forces (CF).

Teaching Point 1**Interview a historic Canadian Army leader.**

Time: 50 min

Method: In-Class Activity



The following activities are to be conducted in two 30-minute periods, allowing a minimum of one week between each activity for the cadets to prepare for their simulated interviews.

ACTIVITY

Time: 25 min

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this activity is to have the cadets prepare for a simulated interview with a historic Canadian Army leader by researching their biography and creating a list of questions to ask.

RESOURCES

- List of Historic Canadian Army leaders located at Attachment A (one per cadet),
- List of Sample Interview Questions located at Attachment B (one per cadet),
- Historic Canadian Army Leader Biographies located at Attachment C (two per pair), and
- Pen / pencil (one per cadet).

ACTIVITY LAYOUT

Set up the classroom with tables, chairs and the required resources for each pair to research a historic Canadian Army leader and prepare questions for the simulated interview.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

Encourage the cadets to gather more information (by using publications or websites) on their chosen historic Canadian Army leader for the simulated interview.

1. Conduct a briefing, to include an explanation of:
 - a. the objective and importance of the activity;
 - b. how the activity will be conducted; and
 - c. the resources that are required to perform the activity.
2. Distribute the List of Historic Canadian Army leaders to each cadet.
3. Introduce the historic Canadian Army leaders.
4. Have the cadets, in pairs, select one historic Canadian Army leader to research. Each pair must select a different historic Canadian Army leader.

5. Distribute the following to each cadet:
 - a. list of Sample Interview Questions, and
 - b. the biography of their chosen historic Canadian Army leader.
6. Have the cadets, in pairs, research and take notes about their chosen historic Canadian Army leader.
7. Have the cadets, in pairs, prepare three to five questions to ask when simulating an interview with their chosen historic Canadian Army leader, such as:
 - a. How long were you in the Canadian Army?
 - b. What was your biggest accomplishment as a member of the Canadian Army?
 - c. Where did you do some of your schooling?
 - d. What did you do after the army?
 - e. Were you awarded any medals? If so, which ones?
8. Circulate and assist the cadets as necessary, offering suggestions and advice.
9. Allow the cadets, in pairs, a minimum of one week to finalize the questions and practice the interview.

SAFETY

Nil.

ACTIVITY

Time: 25 min

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this activity is to have the cadets simulate an interview with a historic Canadian Army leader.

RESOURCES

Nil.

ACTIVITY LAYOUT

Set up an area of the classroom for one pair conducting and the remaining viewing the simulated interviews.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Allow the cadets, in pairs, to simulate an interview with a historic Canadian Army leader, one pair at a time. One cadet is the interviewer, while the other cadet is the interviewee. Each interview will be no longer than five minutes. The remaining cadets will view the interviews.
2. Have the cadets, in pairs, hand in their research notes to ensure that they have completed the assignment.
3. Conduct a group discussion in which the cadets will discuss:
 - a. how they felt about the activity;
 - b. what they felt they accomplished;

- c. what they learned about the historic Canadian Army leader(s); and
- d. what they felt was the most interesting aspect.

SAFETY

Nil.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

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

END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

The cadets' participation in the simulated interview will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

CONCLUSION

HOMEWORK / READING / PRACTICE

Study the biography of the chosen historic Canadian Army leader and prepare for the simulated interview. Further information may be gathered (by using publications or websites) on the chosen historic Canadian Army leader.

METHOD OF EVALUATION

Nil.

CLOSING STATEMENT

Being aware of the historic Canadian Army leaders that helped shape the history of the Canadian Army will provide a framework to develop an understanding of the leadership throughout the years. Understanding history and leadership in this way makes it more than just a concept; it provides a connection to real people and real events.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES / REMARKS

This lesson is to be conducted in two 30-minute periods, allowing a minimum of one week between each lesson for the cadet to prepare their simulated interviews.

REFERENCES

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C2-238 First Nations Drum. (2009). *History—Thomas Prince: Canada's forgotten aboriginal war hero*. Retrieved February 19, 2009, from <http://www.firstnationsdrum.com/Fall2002/HisPrince.htm>

C2-239 L. Gen Romeo Dallaire. (2007). *Biography of L.Gen Romeo Dallaire*. Retrieved February 19, 2009, from <http://www.romoeodallaire.com/biography.html>

C2-240 Canadian Army—National Defence and the Canadian Forces. (2009). *Canadian Army—Biography of Major-General Rick Hillier, CMM, CD*. Retrieved February 19, 2009, from http://www.army.dnd.ca/LF/English/1_6_2_2.asp

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LIST OF HISTORIC CANADIAN ARMY LEADERS

General Sir William Dillon Otter: Born December 3, 1843 near Clinton Corners, Ont., and died May 6, 1929 in Toronto, Ont.

Sergeant Edward James Gibson Holland: Born February 2, 1878 in Ottawa, Ont., and died June 18, 1948 in Cobalt, Ont.

General Sir Arthur William Currie: Born December 5, 1875 in Napperton, Ont., and died November 30, 1933 in Montreal, Que.

Colonel Elizabeth Lawrie Smellie: Born March 22, 1884 in Port Arthur, Ont., and died March 5, 1968 in Toronto, Ont.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Alexander McCrae: Born November 30, 1872 in Guelph, Ont., and died January 28, 1918 in Montreal, Que.

General Andrew George Latta McNaughton: Born February 25, 1887 in Moosomin, N.W.T., (Moosomin is now in Saskatchewan) and died July 11, 1966 in Montebello, Que.

General Henry Duncan Graham Crerar: Born April 28, 1888 in Hamilton, Ont., and died April 1, 1965 in Ottawa, Ont.

Sergeant Thomas George Prince: Born October 25, 1915 in Petersfield, Man., and died November 25, 1977 in Winnipeg, Man.

Lieutenant-General Romeo Antonius Dallaire: Born June 25, 1946 in Denekamp, Netherlands.

General Richard J. Hillier: Born 1955, in Campbellton, N.L.

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LIST A SAMPLE INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

1. How long were you in the Canadian Army?
2. What was your biggest accomplishment as a member of the Canadian Army?
3. Where did you do some of your schooling?
4. What did you do in your retirement?
5. Were you awarded any medals, and if so, which ones?
6. Why did you choose to join the Canadian Army?
7. What aspect of the Canadian Army did you miss the most in your retirement?
8. Was there a particular time as a member of the Canadian Army that stood out in your mind the most, and if so, why?
9. Other than your main responsibility, was there anything else that you did in the Canadian Army?
10. What do you think you will be most remembered for?
11. Were you ever responsible for training other members of the Canadian Army, and if so, what were some of your teaching styles?
12. Were you involved in any wars, and if so, which one(s)?
13. Do you have a family, and if so how many were / are in your family?
14. Do you have any family members involved in the Canadian Army, and if so which family members?
15. Were you involved in the Cadet Program, or any youth program, before you joined the Canadian Army?

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General Sir William Dillon Otter
Born December 3, 1843 near Clinton Corners, Ont., and died May 6, 1929 in Toronto, Ont.



Figure C-1 General Sir William Dillon Otter

Note. From The Northwest Resistance Digitization Project: A Database of Materials held by the University of Saskatchewan Libraries and the University Archives, Copyright by University of Saskatchewan. Retrieved April 1, 2009, from <http://library2.usask.ca/northwest/background/otter.htm>

General Sir William Dillon Otter joined the Victoria Rifles, a company of the 2nd Battalion of Rifles (Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto), in October 1861 and in 1865, he became the Adjutant of the Queen's Own. General Otter was promoted to Major in 1869, still Adjutant of the Queen's Own.

In 1880, General Otter published a manual for the Canadian Militia that was ignored until approved in England in 1916. Late in July 1883, he took command of an Infantry School of Military Instruction in Toronto, Ont. He recruited 100 men and established the school at the New Fort (on the grounds of the present-day Canadian National Exhibition). The school opened for instruction in April 1884. In the spring of 1886, General Otter also assumed the duties of Deputy Adjutant General for Military District Number 2 (Toronto and central Ontario) and in 1891, he helped launch the Canadian Military Institute. In 1896, General Otter was appointed the Adjutant General, the highest position available to a Canadian, and the Inspector of Infantry. In October 1899, he was given command of the contingent authorized for South Africa (2nd Boer War), to be called the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

General Otter was offered a brigade at Aldershot and in March 1908, he was appointed Chief of the General Staff (CGS) and promoted to Brigadier-General. In 1910, General Otter was appointed Inspector General, an appointment that led to his promotion of acting Major-General. Almost two years later, he was confirmed as a major-general; however, due to his age he was forced to retire on December 1, 1912. General Otter took charge of internment operations in October 1914, where he established camps from Fort Henry near Kingston, Ont., to Nanaimo, B.C.

In 1919, following the end of WW I, General Otter headed up the reorganization committee formed to combine the old militia regiments and the new units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. In 1921, the government realized that General Otter had never been transferred to the retired list and the error was graciously remedied. On March 9, 1922, his promotion to general made him the second Canadian to attain that rank. Early in 1928, General Otter stumbled on a streetcar and broke his ankle. When he seemed ready to walk, he relapsed and on May 6, 1929, his nurses found him dead.

Sergeant Edward James Gibson Holland
Born February 2, 1878 in Ottawa, Ont., and died June 18, 1948 in Cobalt, Ont.



Figure C-2 Sergeant Edward James Gibson Holland

Note. From *Canadian Museum of Civilization*, Copyright 2009 by Canadian Museum of Civilization Corporation.
Retrieved April 1, 2009, from http://www.museedelaguerrre.ca/cwm/exhibitions/boer/victoriacrossrecipients_e.shtml

Sergeant Edward James Gibson Holland attended school at Ottawa's Lisgar Collegiate Institute. He developed an early interest in military life as a cadet in the 94th Lisgar Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps, which was originally organized as the Victoria Cross Corps of Ottawa.

When Sergeant Holland was 17, he joined the Non-Permanent Active Militia and served with the 43rd Regiment and the 5th Princess Louise Dragoon Guards from 1895–1897. On December 29, 1899, Sergeant Holland enlisted in the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifle (C.M.R.) Battalion for service in South Africa during the 2nd Boer War. Over the next two months, the 1st C.M.R. Battalion travelled over 600 miles battling Boers. In October 1900, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant and it was in this capacity that he and his fellow men faced the largest scale cavalry attack the Boers had ever mounted.

On November 7, 1900, Sergeant Holland was part of a small rearguard troop that included two 12–inch guns of “D” battery Royal Canadian Field Artillery, where he controlled a weapon known as the Colt Machine Gun.

Assigned to protect the withdrawal of British Infantry and baggage from the Komati River, the Royal Canadian Dragoons were ordered to retire only after the two guns of “D” Battery were safe from enemy capture. “D” Battery’s two field guns, comprised of three troops of approximately 30 men each and the Colt Machine Gun, under Sergeant Holland, were deployed just behind the rim of the arc that extended 1.5 miles across the rear of the departing British column.

His Victoria Cross citation was published in the London Gazette, dated April 23, 1901. The article read:

Sergeant Holland did splendid work with his Colt gun, and kept the Boers off the two 12–pounders by its fire at close range. When he saw the enemy were too near for him to escape with the carriage, as the horse was blown, he calmly lifted the gun off and galloped away with it under his arm.

The Department of National Defence (DND) named an armoury after Sergeant Holland in Ottawa, Ont.

General Sir Arthur William Currie
Born December 5, 1875 in Napperton, Ont., and died November 30, 1933 in Montreal, Que.



Figure C-3 General Sir Arthur William Currie

Note. From *Canada Heros*, Copyright 2008 by Canada-Heros / Don Jones.
Retrieved April 1, 2009, from http://www.canada-heros.com/currie_arthur.html

General Sir Arthur William Currie was an insurance broker and estate agent before World War One (WW I) broke out. Prior to the war, General Currie served as a militia officer in British Columbia.

Following General Currie's positive conduct with the 2nd (Canadian) Brigade during 1914–1915, notably during the first German gas attack at Second Ypres, he was handed charge of the 1st (Canadian) Division between 1915–1916. As General Currie was impressive with his sure-footed command and meticulous attention to detail, he was promoted as the General Officer Commanding the Canadian Corps in June 1917, being the first Canadian to be promoted to the rank of General during the war.

Largely responsible for the planning and execution of the successful assault against Vimy Ridge, General Currie remained vocal (and successful) in arguing for the retention of the Canadians as a single coherent fighting force. General Currie's preference for managing his troops from far behind the front line further alienated his own troops, although in fact, he was a frequent visitor to the front line. Convinced of the importance of artillery in modern trench warfare, General Currie utilized it with impressive success. Despite a reputation among his troops as 'Guts and Gaiters', he was a capable Canadian army commander who enjoyed a consistently successful run of victories throughout the war.

Knighthood in 1917 by King George V, General Currie was the recipient of various other honours, including Commander of the Bath, Legion of Honour, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Croix de Guerre and the U.S. Distinguished Service Medal.

Following the war, General Currie served as the Inspector General of the Canadian Militia and from 1920, as Principal and Vice Chancellor of McGill University until his death on November 30, 1933.

Many places across Canada have been named in General Currie's honour: in Richmond, B.C., an elementary school, at the University of Victoria; an on-campus housing building, in Strathroy, Ont., a branch of the Royal Canadian Legion; and at McGill University, the Gymnasium, just to name a few.

Colonel Elizabeth Lawrie Smellie
Born March 22, 1884 in Port Arthur, Ont., and died March 5, 1968 in Toronto, Ont.



Figure C-4 Colonel Elizabeth Lawrie Smellie

Note. From *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, Copyright 2009 by Historica Foundation of Canada. Retrieved April 1, 2009, from <http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/index.cfm?PgNm=TCE&Params=A1ARTA0007467>

In 1909, Colonel Elizabeth Lawrie Smellie became the night supervisor at McKellar General Hospital and in 1915, she joined the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Colonel Smellie graduated from Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses in Baltimore, Maryland. After graduation she joined the Canadian Army Nursing Service in World War One (WW I), serving in France, England and Britain. While in England, she was posted at Cliveden, Lady Astor's estate, and became matron of the Moore Barracks Hospital in Shorncliffe where thousands of Canadian soldiers were treated. After WW I, Colonel Smellie taught public health nursing for two years at McGill University, Montreal, Que.

In 1917, Colonel Smellie was awarded the first class Royal Red Cross by King George V at Buckingham Palace. When she returned to Canada, Colonel Smellie was appointed assistant Matron-in-Chief from 1918–1920. During the following years, she helped build the Victorian Order of Nurses (VON) into a thriving nationwide organization. Colonel Smellie was the chief superintendent of the VON from 1923–1947. In 1934, she was made a Commander of the British Empire by King George V.

Colonel Smellie took a leave of absence from the VON during World War Two (WW II). From 1940–1944, she re-entered the army and served as Matron-in-Chief in Canada of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. In 1941, Colonel Smellie began laying the foundations of the Canadian Women's Army Corps.

In 1944, Colonel Smellie was promoted to Colonel, becoming the first woman to attain the rank of Colonel in the Canadian Army. After WW II, she returned to the VON and retired in 1947.

Colonel Smellie died in Toronto, Ont. and is buried in Riverside Cemetery in Thunder Bay, Ont.

In front of McKellar General Hospital in Thunder Bay, Ont., a plaque was erected in her honour and in January 2000, Canada Post designed a stamp that portrayed Colonel Smellie.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Alexander McCrae
Born November 30, 1872 in Guelph, Ont., and died January 28, 1918 in Montreal, Que.

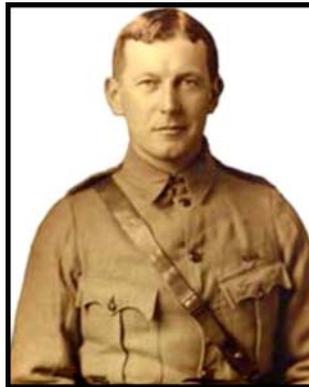


Figure C-5 Lieutenant-Colonel John Alexander McCrae

Note. From *Guelph Civic Museum*, Copyright 2009 by guelpharts.ca / wellingtonarts.ca and respective artists. Retrieved Apr 1, 2009, from http://guelph.ca/museum/mccrae/story_of_john_mccrae.htm

In 1886, at the age of 14, Lieutenant-Colonel John Alexander McCrae joined the Hatfield Cadet Corps. Three years later, he enlisted in the Militia field battery commanded by his father. Lieutenant-Colonel McCrae began writing poetry while attending Guelph Collegiate Institute.

While attending university, Lieutenant-Colonel McCrae had sixteen poems and short stories published in various magazines. While becoming educated, he continued his military career, becoming a gunner with the Number 2 Battery in Guelph, Ont. in 1890, Quartermaster Sergeant in 1891, Second-Lieutenant in 1893 and Lieutenant in 1896. While at university, he became a member of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada of which he later became company captain.

The South African (2nd Boer War) started in 1899 and Lieutenant-Colonel McCrae felt it was his duty to serve in South Africa. He was commissioned to lead an artillery battery from Guelph, Ont., which became part of "D" Battery, Canadian Field Artillery. After being promoted to Captain and then to Major, Lieutenant-Colonel McCrae resigned from the 1st Brigade of Artillery in 1904. He was not associated with the military again until 1914. When war was declared in 1914, Lieutenant-Colonel McCrae was appointed brigade-surgeon to the First Brigade of Canadian Forces Artillery as second-in-command as a Major.

In 1915, Lieutenant-Colonel McCrae was in the trenches near Ypres, Belgium, traditionally known as Flanders. Some of the heaviest fighting of the war took place during the Second Battle of Ypres. In the trenches, he tended to hundreds of soldiers and was surrounded by dead and dying men. Hundreds of crosses marked graves in the field and poppies were already beginning to bloom between them. On May 22, 1915, while under heavy fire, he wrote *In Flanders Fields*; it was the last poem he ever wrote.

Lieutenant-Colonel McCrae was then transferred to Number 3 Canadian General Hospital in France, tending to the wounded from the Battle of Somme, Vimy Ridge, the Third Battle of Ypres, Arras and Paschendaele. By mid January of 1918, the damp climate had affected his health. Lieutenant-Colonel McCrae was ordered to a warmer location, but the transfer never happened because, he was bed-ridden and on January 28, he died from pneumonia and meningitis complications.

General Andrew George Latta McNaughton
Born February 25, 1887 in Moosomin, N.W.T., (Moosomin is now
in Saskatchewan) and died July 11, 1966 in Montebello, Que.



Figure C-6 General Andrew George Latta McNaughton

Note. From *Juno Beach Centre*, Copyright 2006 by Digital Wizards (Ontario) Inc. Retrieved April 1, 2009, from <http://www.junobeach.org/e/3/can-pep-can-mcnaughton-e.htm>

General Andrew George Latta McNaughton enlisted in the Militia in 1909, graduated from McGill University in Montreal, Que., in 1912, and enlisted in the 4th Battery of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in 1914. General McNaughton was educated in physics and engineering, and as this knowledge was beneficial to the artillery, he was promoted rapidly. After World War One (WW I), he was at the head of the Canadian Artillery Corps and he remained with the Canadian Permanent Forces as Chief of the General Staff, working at mechanizing the armed forces and modernizing the militia.

General McNaughton was the General Officer Commanding of the 1st Canadian Infantry Division from 1939–1940, the First Canadian Corps from 1940–1942, and was the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the First Canadian Army from 1942–1943.

When World War Two (WW II) broke out, General McNaughton became the Commanding Officer of the 1st Canadian Infantry Division. Under his leadership, the Division grew and was reorganized as a corps in 1940, and then as an army in 1942. His contribution to the development of new techniques was outstanding, especially in the field of detection and weaponry. General McNaughton's knowledge and developments still caused criticism for his poor judgment regarding military strategy, especially his approval of the ill-fated operation against Dieppe. Pressured by critics and weakened by health problems, he resigned his command in December 1943.

Prime Minister King's trust toward General McNaughton remained strong and he was appointed Minister of Defence in 1944, with the mandate to solve the conscription issue (forced military service). Unable to find a solution, Canadians denied him the support he needed to be elected to the House of Commons.

After WW II, General McNaughton became Canada's Representative to the United Nations' (UN) Atomic Energy Commission, chairing the Canadian Atomic Energy Control Commission from 1946–1948. General McNaughton was the Permanent Representative to the UN from 1948–1949 and was the President of the Canadian section of the International Joint Commission from 1950–1959.

General Henry Duncan Graham Crerar
Born April 28, 1888 in Hamilton, Ont., and died April 1, 1965 in Ottawa, Ont.



Figure C-7 General Henry Duncan Graham Crerar

Note. From *Juno Beach Centre*, Copyright 2006 by Digital Wizards (Ontario) Inc.
Retrieved April 1, 2009, from <http://www.junobeach.org/e/3/can-pep-can-crerar-e.htm>

General Henry Duncan Graham Crerar attended the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ont. from 1906–1909 before joining the Militia. During World War One (WW I), he served as a Canadian Field Artillery officer. When WW I ended, General Crerar was already the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

In 1923, General Crerar registered at the Camberley Staff College in England, and upon graduation, he accepted a posting as General Staff Officer 2 with the War Office in London. In 1929, he was appointed General Staff Officer 1 at the National Defence Headquarters (NDHQ) in Ottawa.

In 1934, General Crerar attended London's Imperial Defence College. He then returned to NDHQ and became the Director of Military Operations and Intelligence. In March 1939, after serving a few months as Commander of the Royal Military College, General Crerar was recalled to Ottawa to prepare a mobilization plan, as the possibility of another war increased.

As WW II began, General Crerar was posted in London as Brigadier-General at the Canadian Military Headquarters and was responsible for ensuring that the required equipment, barracks and training plans were in place when Canadian troops arrived. In July 1940, he was called back to Ottawa as Vice-Chief General Staff and was promoted a few days later to Chief General Staff.

On April 6, 1942, General Crerar was appointed General Officer Commanding, 1 Canadian Corps. General Crerar and the 1 Canadian Corps joined the 1st Canadian Infantry Division in Italy in October 1943 before he was recalled to England in March 1944 to command the 1st Canadian Army.

Between November 1944 and February 1945, General Crerar had to temporarily relinquish command due to his poor health. During the Rhineland campaign, General Crerar commanded an army with the strength of over 450 000 men, which also included allied units under 1st Canadian Army command.

General Crerar retired from the military in 1946; however, he continued to work by occupying diplomatic postings in Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands and Japan.

Sergeant Thomas George Prince
Born October 25, 1915 in Petersfield, Man., and died November 25, 1977 in Winnipeg, Man.



Figure C-8 Sergeant Thomas George Prince

Note. From *First Nations Drum*, Copyright 2009 by First Nations Drum. Retrieved April 1, 2009, from <http://www.firstnationsdrum.com/Fall2002/HisPrince.htm>

As a teenager, Sergeant Thomas George Prince joined army cadets in Winnipeg. When World War Two (WW II) broke out in Europe in 1939, Sergeant Prince was accepted as a sapper in the Royal Canadian Engineers, before volunteering for paratrooper service in June 1940. He was one of nine out of a hundred to earn his wings from the parachute school at Ringway, England.

Sergeant Prince was promoted to Lance Corporal as a result of his impressive skills, and in September 1942, he flew back to Canada to train with the first Canadian Parachute Battalion. While training, he was promoted to sergeant.

Sergeant Prince was first called into action in January 1943. As he was a natural hunter, his fieldcraft skills were unequalled and in recognition of unique abilities, he was made reconnaissance sergeant. At night, Sergeant Prince would crawl toward the enemy lines, mostly alone, to listen to the Germans, estimate their numbers and report back to his battalion commander.

After the war in Europe ended, Sergeant Prince returned to Canada and was honourably discharged on June 15, 1945. At the age of 34, one week after the Canadian government announced its involvement in the Korean War, Sergeant Prince again volunteered. The Canadian government formed and trained the 2nd Battalion of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (2PPCLI), which he returned to as a sergeant and assisted in training new recruits.

Due to painful swelling in his knees in May 1951, Sergeant Prince was hospitalized and then assigned to administrative duties. He remained in active service as an administrative sergeant at Camp Borden, in Ontario. His knees responded to the added rest and in March 1952, Sergeant Prince volunteered for a second tour of duty and sailed for Korea in October with the 3rd Battalion PPCLI.

In July, 1953, the Korea Armistice was signed and Sergeant Prince returned to Canada, remaining in the army until September 1954, when he was discharged with a small pension because of his bad knees. Sergeant Prince is Canada's most decorated Aboriginal war veteran.

Lieutenant-General Romeo Antonius Dallaire
Born June 25, 1946 in Denekamp, Netherlands.

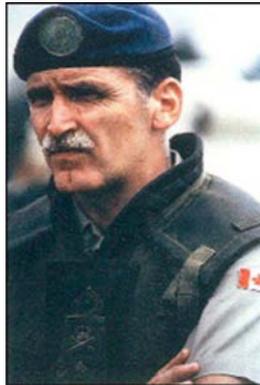


Figure C-9 Lieutenant-General Romeo Antonius Dallaire

Note. From *L. Gen Romeo Dallaire*, Copyright by Romeo Dallaire. Retrieved April 1, 2009, from <http://www.romeodallaire.com/public-speaking.htm>

Lieutenant-General Romeo Antonius Dallaire joined the Canadian military in 1964. In 1970, he graduated from the Royal Military College of Canada with a Bachelor of Science degree and was commissioned into The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery.

Lieutenant-General Dallaire had a distinguished career in the Canadian military, becoming Assistant Deputy Minister (Human Resources) in the Department of National Defence in 1998.

In 1994, Lieutenant-General Dallaire commanded the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). His book on his experiences in Rwanda, entitled *Shake Hands with the Devil: The Failure of Humanity in Rwanda*, was awarded the Governor General's Literary Award for Non-Fiction in 2004.

After Lieutenant-General Dallaire retired from the military, he became a Senator and has worked to bring an understanding of post-traumatic stress disorder to the general public. He has also been a lecturer at several Canadian and American universities and has written several articles and chapters in publications on conflict resolution, humanitarian assistance and human rights.

Lieutenant-General Dallaire has received numerous honours and awards, including Officer of the Order of Canada, Grand Officer of the National Order of Quebec and the Aegis Award for Genocide Prevention from the Aegis Trust (United Kingdom). He has also been named a Fellow of the Ryerson Polytechnic University, an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and has received honorary doctorates from a number of Canadian and American universities.

Lieutenant-General Dallaire is considered a champion of human rights, as he is involved in many committees and activities. Some of these include Advocacy for the Canadian Forces mission to Afghanistan, speaking on issues relating to human rights and genocide prevention and helping lead in a project aimed at the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Lieutenant-General Dallaire is working on writing a book on the subject of child soldiers.

General Richard J. Hillier
Born 1955, in Campbellton, N.L.



Figure C-10 General Richard J. Hillier

Note. From *Canadian Army, National Defence and the Canadian Forces*, Copyright 2009 by Department of National Defence. Retrieved April 1, 2009, from http://www.army.dnd.ca/LF/English/1_6_2_2.asp

General Richard J. Hillier joined the army in 1973 after high school and graduated from Memorial University of Newfoundland in 1975 with a Bachelor of Science Degree. After completing armour officer classification training, he joined his first regiment, the 8th Canadian Hussars (Princess Louise's) in Petawawa, Ontario, before serving with the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

General Hillier was admitted to the Officer corps of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, and eventually went on to command the Dragoons' 120 tank strong commitment in Germany during the 1980s. General Hillier still remains affiliated with the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

In 1997, General Hillier commanded the two-brigade commitment to the Red River floodings in Manitoba and in 1998, he commanded the Canadian Forces commitment to the Quebec ice storm.

In 1998, General Hillier was appointed as the Canadian Deputy Commanding General of III Armoured Corps, US Army in Fort Hood, Texas and in 2000, he took command of the Multinational Division (Southwest) in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Throughout his career, General Hillier served in the United States, Europe and in the former Yugoslavia.

After returning to Canada, General Hillier assumed the duties of Assistant Chief of the Land Staff, and on May 30, 2003, assumed the duties of Chief of the Land Staff. In October 2003, he was selected as the next commander of the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Kabul, Afghanistan, at which time he commanded over 6 000 soldiers from February 9 to August 12, 2004.

In February 2005, General Hillier became the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS), the highest position in the CF. As the CDS, he was heavily involved in Canada's peacekeeping role in Afghanistan.

On July 1, 2008, General Hillier stepped down as CDS and retired from the CF and was appointed as chancellor of Memorial University of Newfoundland, two days after he retired from the military.



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SECTION 4

EO C420.02 – VIEW A VIDEO ON A SIGNIFICANT EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN ARMY

Total Time:

90 min

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SECTION 5

EO C420.03 – PARTICIPATE IN A CF FAMILIARIZATION ACTIVITY

Total Time:

270 min

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