

2137 Calgary Highlanders Cadet Corps

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Canadian Military Glossary for Parents and New Cadets

This glossary was prepared in response to parents requesting help understanding some of the unfamiliar abbreviations, acronyms and terminology commonly used in Army Cadet Corps. If you fully understand the following statement, you probably do **not** need this glossary.

"The Trg O and RSM suggested the DCO order the senior NCO to instruct the Silver and Gold Stars to take C1s and H1s along with their FTUs to the FTX at Rocky so they are prepared for both bushcraft and the COs Mess Dinner."

We invite you to suggest other abbreviations, acronyms and terms you think should be added to this glossary, by please forwarding your request to the 2137 Corps administration office or the Commanding Officer. A more extensive list of Canadian military acronyms and abbreviations can be found at https://army.ca/wiki/index.php/Canadian_Military_Acronyms#A

Term or Acronym	Meaning
Adm O or Admin O	Administration Officer (Adm O or Admin O). Adm O is an appointment assigned to a Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) commissioned Officer, serving in our Corps as a Cadet Instructors Cadre (CIC) Officer. The Adm O is responsible for all of the administrative matters in a Corps such as enrolling new Cadets, maintaining Cadet records, requesting support from regional headquarters and Cadet training camps, among many other responsibilities. Our Adm O and can be reached at 2137rcacc@gmail.com.
ACR (Annual Ceremonial Review)	The Annual Ceremonial Review (ACR) is the important, mandatory event held near the end of the Army Cadet training year. This mandatory event is an opportunity for Cadets to display what they have learned over the past training year to their families and assembled guests. It is also an opportunity for the Corps to honour deserving Cadets by presenting them with various awards. Cadets must attend this event in order to complete their training level; receive any related rank promotion; and participate in summer training. Only the Commanding Officer (CO) is authorized to excuse Cadets.
Airaghardt	The motto of our affiliated Reserve unit, the Calgary Highlanders Infantry Regiment, is the Gaelic translation of the motto " Onward " dating back to the old 103 rd Regiment (Calgary Rifles). Today's Calgary Highlanders can trace their origins to a unit formed on 01 April 1910, when General Order No. 38/10 gave authority to Lieutenant Colonel WCG Armstrong to raise an infantry battalion in Calgary. The battalion was granted the number 103 and was uniformed and equipped as a rifle regiment and designated The 103 rd Regiment (Calgary Rifles).



Term or	M	eaning	
Acronym			
appointment	An "appointment" is a position assigned to a Cadet or adult Officer,		
vs rank	while a " <i>rank</i> " is a qualification ea		
	the civilian world a person may be	promoted or app	pointed to the position
	of "manager" and separately have	earned a qualific	cation of say an
	"accountant," "engineer" or "firema		
	hold the "rank" of "Cadet Sergean	it (C/Sgt)" and be	given the
	"appointment" of "Section Comm	ander (Sec Cmd))." The Commanding
	Officer of the corps is an "appoint	,	
Army Cadet	The following are the Army Cadet		f seniority from the
ranks	lowest to highest rank.	·	
	Army Cadet rank	Rank on	Rank on Epaulet
		Sleeve	Slip-on
	Cadet (Cdt)		
	,		
			CADET
	Cadet Lance Corporal (C/LCpl)		
	Oddet Edilee Golpoldi (G/EGPI)	N	
		V	CADET
	0 - 1 - 1 - 0 1 (0 (0 - 1)		CADET
	Cadet Corporal (C/Cpl),		
		•	
			CADET
	Cadet Master Corporal		
	(C/MCpl),		- War
		V	CADET
	Cadet Sergeant (C/Sgt),		
	Cadat Congodin (O/Ogt),		A ME
			CART
		V	CADET
L			



F		
Term or Acronym	Meaning	
	Cadet Warrant Officer (C/WO),	
	Cadet Master Warrant Officer (C/MWO), and	
	Cadet Chief Warrant Officer (C/CWO).	
Biathlon	Biathlon is a combination of cross-country ski racing (usually using the skating ski technique) or running and marksmanship . It requires tremendous endurance and strength as well as skill and precision. Unpredictable elements including weather and wind conditions make this outdoor sport a fun and rewarding challenge that thousands of cadets participate in each year. Cadet biathletes participate in a series of competitions at the local level that culminate in provincial/territorial competitions and an annual National Cadet Biathlon Championship.	
Bushcraft	Refers to a wide variety of outdoor skills, such as use of map and compass, GPS, outdoor survival, camping, lighting stoves, lanterns and fires, outdoor cooking, knot tying, building emergency shelters, etc.	
C1A/C1H	C1A (Ceremonial Dress) (also called "Parade Dress") is one of the "Numbered Dress" forms of the basic RCAC Uniform issued to Army Cadets. Refer to the <i>Orders of Dress</i> reference material on the 2137 Cadet Corps website for more information. More detailed information on RCAC uniforms can be found in CJCR Dress Regulations.	
C2	C2 is the Mess Dress form of the basic RCAC Uniform. Refer to the <i>Orders of Dress</i> reference material on the 2137 Cadet Corps website for more information. More detailed information on RCAC uniforms can be found in CJCR Dress Regulations.	
C3B	C3B (Routine Training Dress) is another one of the "Numbered Dress" forms of the basic RCAC Uniform issued to Army Cadets. Refer to the <i>Orders of Dress</i> reference material on the 2137 Cadet Corps website for more information. More detailed information on RCAC uniforms can be found in CJCR Dress Regulations.	
C5	C5 is the RCAC Field Training Uniform (FTU). Refer to the <i>Orders of Dress</i> reference material on the 2137 Cadet Corps website for more	



Term or	Meaning	
Acronym	_	
	information. More detailed information on RCAC uniforms can be found	
0.4.5	in CJCR Dress Regulations.	
CAF	The acronym for the Canadian Armed Forces which has replaced the old CF abbreviation.	
CATO	Cadet Administration and Training Orders (CATO). The official Cadet	
0,110	administration and training documents used for Cadet training in	
	Canada. CATO publications can be accessed through the Cadet Portal	
	by creating a parent or Cadet account at https://portal-	
	portail.cadets.gc.ca/en	
CCO	Canadian Cadet Organization (CCO). The general term used to refer to	
	the Cadets and Officers of all three elements of the Canadian Cadet	
	program (army, air and sea), and their chain of command.	
C/CpI	An Army Cadet Corporal (C/Cpl) is a rank earned by a Cadet who has	
0/014/0	completed the Red Star training level.	
C/CWO	An Army Cadet Chief Warrant Officer (C/CWO) is a rank awarded in a	
	Cadet Corps to the most senior, non-commissioned officer and is	
0/1.0-1	normally appointed the Corps Regiment Sergeant Major (RSM).	
C/LCpl	An Army Cadet Lance Corporal (C/LCpl) is a rank . Lance Corporals	
Clathing	usually earn this rank by completing Green Star training. The 2127 Corne Clething Stores is legated in the basement near the	
Clothing Stores or	The 2137 Corps Clothing Stores is located in the basement near the northeast corner of Mewata Armoury. This is where Cadets are issued	
Stores	their uniforms, band instruments, drill rifles, Highland kit, and	
0.0.00	miscellaneous items of kit such as GPS units, compasses, binoculars,	
	flag party kit, etc.	
C/MCpl	An Army Cadet Master Corporal (C/MCpl) is the last junior rank and a	
·	C/MCpl normally becomes second-in-command of a section of	
	approximately 10 Cadets. C/MCpl rank is awarded when a Cadet has	
	completed his/her Silver Star level training.	
C/MWO	An Army Cadet Master Warrant Officer (C/MWO) in a Cadet Corps is a	
	senior, non-commissioned officer rank. MWOs are normally appointed	
	Company Sergeant Major (CSM) and supervise two platoons of 30	
	Cadets each. They may also be employed as a Drill Sergeant Major or	
	in a band as the Drum or Pipe Major. A C/MWO has normally completed their National Star Certification and could be used as an	
	instructor for the junior Cadets in the star program.	
C/Sgt	An Army Cadet is promoted to Sergeant (C/Sgt) rank after completing	
	the Gold Star training requirements. Sergeants and each higher rank	
	thereafter involve increased responsibility. Sergeants are normally	
	employed as Section Commanders (Sec Cmd) responsible for about 10	
	Cadets, but could also be given other positions such as in the	
	Flag/Colour Party or in a band as a Drum or Pipe Sergeant.	



Term or	<u> </u>
Acronym	Meaning
CSM	Company Sergeant Major (CSM) is an appointment . In a Cadet Corps the CSM position is a senior appointment usually awarded to a Master Warrant Officer (C/MWO).
C/WO	An Army Cadet Warrant Officer (C/WO) in a Cadet Corps is a rank. Warrant Officers are normally employed as a Platoon Warrant Officer in charge of 30 Cadets. A Warrant Officer may also be employed in the Flag/Colour Party or in the band as the Drum or Pipe Major. C/WO will have completed the Gold Star training level and be working towards their National Star Certification.
Chain of Command	Chain of Command does <u>not</u> apply to parents. Parents are always welcome to talk to the Commanding Officer or any staff member at any time. Chain of command is a concept applied only to Cadets and Cadet Corps staff. However, it is not unique to Cadets or the military. In the civilian world, if I am a salesman in a regional office of some large company, I would not call the company's President to ask for a bigger desk or a different sales area. I would ask the person directly above me in the company's chain of command, my supervisor or manager. The same concept applies to Cadets.
	In both a Cadet and military context, the chain of command is the line of authority and responsibility along which orders are passed within a Cadet Corps and between different Cadet Corps. Orders are transmitted down the chain of command , from a higher-ranked Officer or Cadet, such as a CIC Officer to a lower-ranked CIC Officer or Cadet, or from a senior Cadet NCO to a lower-ranked Cadet. The person receiving the order either executes the order personally or transmits it down the chain as appropriate, until it is received by those expected to execute it.
	In general, military personnel and Cadets give orders only to those directly below them in the chain of command and receive orders only from those directly above them. Any Cadet who has difficulty executing a duty or order and appeals for relief directly to a Cadet or CIC Officer above his immediate commander in the chain of command is likely to be reprimanded for not observing the chain of command. For example, a Cadet holding the rank of Lance Corporate (C/LCpl), following his/her chain of command, should first raise a concern or issue with his/her Section Commander (Sec Cmd), except under extraordinary circumstances such as if his/her immediate superior in the chain of command is unresponsive or indifferent to the C/LCpl's concern. A C/LCpl going immediately to the CO is ignoring the Chain of Command. Similarly, a CIC Officer or Cadet NCO is usually expected to give orders only to his or her direct subordinate, even if it is just to pass an order



Term or	·
Acronym	Meaning
	down to another CIC Officer or Cadet lower in the chain of command than said subordinate.
	The concept of chain of command also implies that higher rank alone does not entitle a higher-ranking service member to give commands to anyone of lower rank. For example, the CIC Officer Commanding (OC) Alpha Company does not directly command lower-ranking members of Bravo Company. He/she is generally expected to approach the CIC Officer Commanding (OC) Bravo Company if he/she requires action by members of Bravo Company. The chain of command means that individual members of the Cadet Corps take orders from only one superior and only give orders to a defined group of people immediately below them.
	The normal chain of command does not apply if a Cadet or staff member has experienced discrimination, bullying, sexual harassment, or some other form of inappropriate behaviour. In those instances, Cadets and staff should raise their concerns directly with the CO without following the chain of command.
CHS	Canadian Honour System (CHS). A source for Cadet ribbons and medals which can be worn on a Cadet's uniform.
CI	Civilian Instructor (CI) is a paid, screened volunteer appointment for adults wanting to help the COATS members with the instruction of the Cadets. A CI occupies a slate position with the Corps, where there are not enough COATS members to fill the slate positions. All CIs go through a rigorous security screening process called PRC/VSS (Police Reliability Check/Vulnerable Sector Screening).
CIC	The Cadet Instructors Cadre (CIC) consists of approximately 7,000 commissioned officers of the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) whose primary duty is the safety, supervision, administration and training of nearly 56,000 Cadets. They are adult members of the Canadian Armed Forces who have completed specialized training in how to train, mentor and coach youth. The CIC is a personnel branch, within the COATS (Cadet Organization Administration and Training Service) which is composed of CIC Officers, General Service Officers and NCMs (Non-Commissioned Members). All CIC members have gone through a rigorous security screening process called PRC/VSS (Police Reliability Check/Vulnerable Sector Screening).
CIC Officer, Commission ed	This refers to the ranks soldiers, sailors and airmen in the Canadian Armed Forces may earn after receiving a " Queen's Commission " – a prerequisite for all Canadian military Officers and Officers serving in the Cadet Instructors Cadre (CIC). Army and CIC examples, from the



Term or		
Acronym	Me	eaning
-	lowest to the highest rank, include	Second Lieutenant (2Lt), Lieutenant
		and Lieutenant Colonel (LCol) ranks.
Officer ranks	The following are the ranks of the Officers commissioned in the	
	Canadian Armed Forces, serving instructors Cadre (CIC) Officers, fi	in Army Cadet Corps as Cadet
	rank. CIC Officer Epaulet slip-ons	
		(LCoI) and ranks are designated using
	pips and crowns on the epaulet sli	
	Officer Cadet (OCdt)	
	(rank while working toward a Queens Commission)	Second Lieutenant (2Lt)
	•	
	Lieutenant (Lt)	Captain (Capt)
		CIC
	Major (Maj)	Lieutenant Colonel (LCol)



Term or	Mooning	
Acronym	Meaning	
CO	Commanding Officer (CO). In Cadet Corps, the CO is a Canadian	
	Armed Forces commissioned Officer and the COATS officer appointed	
	to lead the Cadet Corps. To reach the Commanding Officer, please	
	send an email to 2137rcacc@gmail.com.	
CO Parade	The CO's parade is the Calgary Highlanders Cadet Corps formal	
(CO Pde)	military ceremony usually held on the last Thursday training night	
	in the month. Cadets come in C1A or C1H dress; assemble for	
	inspection and display; and to the accompaniment of the Pipes and	
	Drums band, march past and salute the Commanding Officer of the	
	Cadet Corps. COs parades are also used to announce promotions, awards, and other important events. At the end of the COs parade, the	
	flags are saluted as they are lowered.	
COATS	The Cadet Organizations Administration and Training Service	
COATS	(COATS) is staffed by Cadet Instructors Cadre (CIC) officers who have	
	undertaken, by the terms of their enrolment, to perform such military	
	duty and training as may be required of them, but whose primary duty is	
	the supervision, administration and training of cadets 12 to 18 years of	
	age. Their mandate is to ensure the safety and welfare of cadets while	
	developing in them the attributes of leadership and citizenship,	
	promoting physical fitness and stimulating their interest in the sea, land	
	and air activities of the Canadian Armed Forces. In addition to the CIC	
	officers, it includes two other classifications, the COATS General	
	Service Officer and the COATS General Service Non-Commissioned	
	Member which permit personnel from other sub-components of the	
	Reserve Force to augment the existing staff when required.	
Coy	Company (Coy) is an Army and Cadet Corps unit of about 100 Cadets.	
CSTC	Cadet Summer Training Centre (CSTC) refers to one of the 28 Army,	
	Air and Sea Cadet camp locations where summer training is offered for	
	Cadets in Canada.	
CTC	Cadet Training Centre (CTC).	
CV	Civilian Volunteer (CV). An unpaid, screened volunteer	
	appointment for adults wanting to help the staff with the activities of a	
	Cadet Corps. All CVs go through a rigorous security screening process	
	called PRC/VSS (Police Reliability Check/Vulnerable Sector Screening).	
DCO	Deputy Commanding Officer (DCO) is an appointment given to a	
	Canadian Armed Forces commissioned Officer serving our Corps as a	
	Cadet Instructors Cadre (CIC) officer. In Cadet Corps the DCO is the	
	Officer in the second-in-command position and reports to the Corps	
	Commanding Officer (CO). The DCO supports the Corps by dealing	
	with matters of supervision, administration and supply. To reach the	
	DCO, please send an email to 2137rcacc@gmail.com .	



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HIGH	Email: <u>2137army@cadets.gc.ca</u>
Term or Acronym	Meaning
Expeditions	Army Cadet Expedition is the premier Army Cadet activity challenging the best Army Cadets in Canada to the push their mental and physical limits. It is the culmination of at least four years of training for the Cadets requiring a high level of fitness and maturity. This travel experience provides cadets the opportunity to put into practice self-reliance, leadership, and the spirit of adventure, as well as a sense of being Canadian! Expedition activities challenge Cadets to develop skills in field training, navigation, trekking, wilderness survival and leadership. Participation in expedition activities is mandatory at the local and zone levels. Senior Cadets may also decide to take part in more advanced regional, national and international expeditions depending on their personal interest, skill level and desire to challenge themselves. Skills include: canoeing and kayaking caving nountain biking mountain biking mountaineering orienteering rafting rock climbing ropes and challenge course



The Expedition Program is comprised of:

- one weekend of adventure training activity for Green and Red Star Cadets at the local level
- one weekend of adventure training activity for Silver and Gold Star Cadets at the Zone level
- Regional Expeditions



Term or	<u> </u>
Acronym	Meaning
	 Summer Training Expedition activities National Expeditions (Domestic and International) Since 2000, the Army Cadet League of Canada and the Department of National Defence have sent Army Cadets on International Expeditions to Morocco, Australia, South Korea, Costa Rica, the United States, Mont Blanc, Italy, Spain and France. Army Cadets have had the opportunity to explore the Canadian landscape too through National Expeditions from coast to coast to coast.
EO	Enabling Objective (EO). A description of the Cadet's ability after each unit of learning is complete and constitute a major step towards achieving the Performance Objectives (PO).
FTU	Royal Canadian Army Cadet (RCAC) Field Training Uniform (FTU), also referred to as FTU C5. Refer to the <i>Orders of Dress</i> reference material on the 2137 Cadet Corps website for more information: Training Info→Cadet Resources. More detailed information on RCAC uniforms can be found in Army Cadet Dress Regulations CATO 46-01 (Feb 2011 edition) at on the corps website, under Training Info→Cadet Resources→CATOs
FTX	 Field Training Exercise (FTX). Three times during the training year Army Cadets head into the bush for training. Thanks to the world renown, spectacular Canadian Rockies in "our backyard," our Cadets have unparalleled opportunities to camp and trek in challenging, rugged terrain. Our field training usually takes these forms: Bivouac – Learning how to be comfortable living, learning and having fun in the great outdoors. Survival skills, camping, using camp equipment and tools and being part of a group. Cold Weather – Learning how to remain safe and comfortable when training in the field in cold winter weather. This is a perennial favourite in which Cadets learn winter survival techniques, snow shoeing, fire starting and sleeping in the cold. Trekking - Because Army Cadets have military roots, we can't just call it "going for nice walk in the woods." Cadets learn and test their endurance; and learn how to read maps and navigate in the woods. Trekking reasonable distances through rugged mountainous terrain can really help to build self-esteem and confidence. An FTX can also be used to introduce other activities such as abseiling (rappelling), running an obstacle course, archery, marksmanship and a good ole fashioned wiener roast on a campfire. The FTX is one of the activities most warmly remembered by those who have been in Cadets and, quite frankly, are a lot of fun for everyone.
Highland Dress	Highland Dress Uniform (kilt, Glengarry, Lovat hose, etc.) can be either H-2 Highland Duty Dress or H-3 Highland Duty Dress. Refer to the Orders of Dress reference material on the 2137 Cadet Corps



Term or Acronym	Meaning
Uniform or Highland kit	website for more detailed information. Refer to the <i>Orders of Dress</i> reference material on the 2137 Cadet Corps website for more information. More detailed information on RCAC uniforms can be found in CJCR Dress Regulations.
Junior ranks or Junior NCM	For a Highland Cadet Corps affiliated with an infantry regiment like the Calgary Highlanders, it includes the following ranks - Cadet (Cdt) or Recruit, Lance Corporal (C/LCpl), Corporal (C/Cpl), and Master Corporal (C/MCpl)
LHQ	LHQ stands for Local Headquarters. A Cadet's LHQ training level refers to the last star level he/she has completed at the Calgary Highlanders Cadet Corps unit level.
Lovat hose	Medium green coloured hose named after Lord Lovat and worn by Cadets with their C3B Highland Duty Dress Uniform. Refer to the <i>Orders of Dress</i> reference material on the 2137 Cadet Corps website for more detailed information. More detailed information on RCAC uniforms can be found in CJCR Dress Regulations.
Mandatory training	Refers to the mandatory star training program used in the Army Cadet
Mess Dinner	A Cadet Mess Dinner, also called Dining-in or a Mess Night, is a formal dinner usually held in a military mess hall, following strict mess dinner etiquette and formal mess kit, C2 or C1A/C1H uniforms for Cadets. The practice of Dining-in is thought to have formally begun in 16th-century England, in monasteries and universities; though some records indicate that militaries have held formal dinners as far back as the Roman Legions. The Vikings held formal ceremonies to honor and celebrate battles and heroes. During the 18th century, the British Army incorporated the practice of formal dining into their regimental mess system. The Mess Dinner, Mess Night or "Dining in" became a tradition in all British regiments and the Canadian military soon followed. Today, Mess Dinners provide an opportunity for Cadets, CIC officers, CI and CV staff members to meet on a formal but friendly occasion, allowing the CO or his guests to address the members as a group. By custom and tradition a Mess Dinner is considered to be a "parade" and as such, attendance is compulsory except for Cadets and members excused
MRO	by the CO. Monthly Routine Orders (MRO) are Routine Orders (RO) distributed on a monthly basis, usually by the Commanding Officer (CO) and could loosely be described as a unit's newsletter.
NCM	Non-Commissioned Member (NCM) refers to junior ranks such as Privates (C/Pvt), Lance Corporals (C/LCpl), Corporals (C/Cpl) and Master Corporals (C/MCpl).
NCO	Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) refers to the more senior ranks awarded to the most experienced, technical specialist members of the



Term or		
Acronym	Meaning	
	Canadian Armed Forces or Cadets, who do not hold a Queen's	
	Commission. Only officers have to earn a Queen's Commission.	
NCO, Senior	Senior NCO ranks in the Army and Army Cadets include Sergeant	
	(C/Sgt), Warrant Officer (C/WO), Master Warrant Officer (C/MWO) and	
	Chief Warrant Officer (C/CWO)	
NDHQ	National Defence Headquarters (NDHQ)	
NPF	Non-Public Funds (NPF) refers to the funds raised by our Corps	
	Parents Advisory Committee (PAC) and used to support our many	
	optional training activities, purchases of Highland Dress uniforms and	
	kit, Band instruments, Biathlon Team rifles, skis, boots, poles, and	
	overseas trips like the Battlefield tours to Europe. NPF are used for all	
	Corps requirements not funded by Canada's Department of Defence	
	(DND).	
OC	Officer in Command (OC) is an appointment awarded to a Canadian	
	Armed Forces commissioned Officer serving in our Corps as a Cadet	
	Instructors Cadre (CIC) Officer. An OC is usually in charge of a	
OCdt	company (coy). An Officer Cadet (OCdt) serving in a Cadet Corps is an adult member of	
OCui	the Canadian Armed Forces training to become a commissioned	
	Officer. Upon commissioning, an Officer Cadet (OCdt) earns the rank of	
	Second Lieutenant (2Lt).	
OJT	OJT stands for on-the-job training. OJT means the individual training of	
001	a Cadet that is designed and conducted within the 2137 Cadet Corps in	
	accordance with an approved training standard, and usually under close	
	supervision.	
Optional	Optional training is designed to supplement the mandatory Army	
training	Cadet program with special topics that may or may not be of interest to	
	all Cadets. Cadets must have good attendance to participate in optional	
	training. Should dates or other conflicts exist within Corps training,	
	mandatory training is given priority over optional training. Some	
	examples of optional training in an Army Cadet Corps are:	
	Abseiling (rappelling)	
	Army Cadet Challenge	
	Biathlon Team	
	Citizenship activities and tours	
	Conservation and hunter education	
	Drill Team	
	First Aid training	
	Marksmanship and Rifle Team	
	Military Band or a Highland Pipes and Drum Band	
	Orienteering	
	Reconnaissance (Recce) training	



Term or	Mooning
Acronym	Meaning
	Recreational sports
	Rock or gym wall climbing
	Scuba program
Other ranks	Refers to a number of lower level ranks other than NCOs or
or junior	commissioned officers. Army Cadet examples include Lance Corporal
ranks	(C/LCpl), Corporal (C/Cpl) and Master Corporal (C/MCpl).
PAC/USG	Parents Advisory Committee (PAC) / Unit Support Group holds
	regular meetings on the third Thursday of the month (excluding
	holidays) at Mewata Armoury, 801 – 11th Avenue S.W., Calgary, usually
	starting at 19:00 hours (7:00 PM)
Pde	Parade (Pde) is the military term for Cadets forming up on a parade
DI 01/0	square before starting their routine training activities.
PI 2I/C	Platoon Second-in-Command (Pl 2l/C) is an appointment given a
	senior Cadet acting as the second-in-command to the Cadet Platoon
Dieta en (DI)	Warrant NCO.
Platoon (PI)	A platoon in Canadian Army Cadets usually consists of 15 to 30 Cadets.
Platoon	Platoon Commander (Pl Comd) is an appointment usually given to a
Commander	Junior officer who is the adult point of contact for a platoon of cadets
(PI Comd)	(around 30). They are responsible for the overall well-being of the cadets within that group. They report to the CO
Platoon	Platoon Warrant Officer (Pl WO) is an appointment usually given to a
Warrant (Pl	Warrant Officer (C/WO) or a senior Cadet tasked with leading a platoon
WO)	of Cadets in the Corps. The PI WO reports to the PI Comd and/or a CIC
(10)	officer.
PO	Performance Objective (PO). A description of the Cadet's ability after
	training is complete.
RCAC	Royal Canadian Army Cadet (RCAC) Uniform refers to the basic
Uniform	uniform issued to Army Cadets. It is worn in "numbered dress" forms
	such as C1A/C1H - Ceremonial Dress and C3B - Routine Training
	Dress . Refer to the <i>Orders of Dress</i> reference material on the 2137
	Cadet Corps website for more information. More detailed information
	on RCAC uniforms can be found in CJCR Dress Regulations.
RC A C C	Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corps
RC A C S	Royal Canadian Air Cadet Squadron
RC S C C	Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps
Rocky	Rocky Mountain National Cadet Training Centre located NW of
	Cochrane, AB. The Rocky Mountain National Army Cadet Summer
	Training Center (RMNACSTC) is an Army Cadet training
	facility located just off the Highway 40 Forestry Trunk Road at Ghost
	Ranger Station, Alberta. Cadets from all over the Prairie region come to
	this remote camp every summer to practice what they've learned



Term or	Mooning
Acronym	Meaning
	throughout the year. They also play host to Army Cadets from other nations, including Great Britain and the United States, during their unique exchange program. Activities include alpine treks, white-water kayaking and canoeing, survival skills, rock climbing, mountaineering, mountain biking, music and more. The Cadets Program also emphasizes community, citizenship, teamwork, and leadership.
	Army Cadets from Rocky Mountain Cadet Training Centre mountaineering
Routine	Routine orders (RO) could loosely be described as a unit's
Orders (RO)	newsletter. They come out periodically (weekly, monthly, sometimes
	quarterly, depending on the unit) and contain information such as who is required for various duty watches, upcoming training or other unit
	goings-on, and notices. The notices could include employment opportunities (especially in a reserve unit), safety bulletins, information on changes to the uniform, or almost anything else.
RSM	A Regiment Sergeant Major (RSM) in a Cadet Corps is an appointment to the most senior NCO (non-commissioned officer) position in a Cadet Corps or in a regiment, usually reserved for only Chief Warrant Officers. The RSM has the main parade position and a Cadet RSM will normally possess the National Star Certification.
RSO	Range Safety Officer (RSO) is a Canadian Armed Forces commissioned Officer serving our Corps as a CIC Officer who has successfully completed advanced training on how to conduct a firing range.
Section (Sec)	In Cadets a section (Sec) is a unit of about 8 to 12 Cadets.
Sec 2IC	Section Second in Command (Sec 2IC) is an appointment usually given to a Master Corporal (C/Cpl). He or she reports to a Section Commander (Sec Cmd).
Sec Cmd	Section Commander (Sec Cmd) in a Cadet Corps is an appointment usually given to a Sergeant (C/Sgt) or a senior Cadet responsible for a



Term or		Magning	
Acronym	Meaning		
		to 12 Cadets. The Section Commander reports to a Platoon Officer (PI WO).	
SO		Order (SO) refers to orders issued under the authority of the	
	Commar	nding Officer (CO) which remain in force until rescinded or	
		by the CO.	
SOP		I Operating Procedures (SOP) refers to instructions on how asks or activities should be conducted. SOP are issued under	
		prity of the Commanding Officer (CO) or other Canadian Armed	
		Officers serving our Corps as CIC Officers regarding how certain	
		are to be performed. SOP remain in force until rescinded or	
Star Level	amended	d. Level Program is the main mandatory training program	
Program	used by a is manda Directora be found website:	all Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corps in Canada. This program ated by the Department of National Defence (DND), through the ate of Cadets and Junior Rangers. Additional information can in Army Cadet Program Outline, CATO 40-01, on the corps Training Info→Cadet Resources→CATOs. The Star Level is composed of five levels and for the following ideal age	
		Green Star (Level 1) – typically for 12- or 13-year olds. Centered on the right sleeve of the jacket, the bottom of the badge 6 cm above the bottom of the cuff.	
		Red Star (Level 2) – typically for 13- or 14-year olds.	
	公	Silver Star (Level 3) – typically for 14- or 15-year olds.	
	介	Gold Star (Level 4) – typically for 15- or 16-year olds.	
		Master Cadet (Level 5) (New) – typically for 16-year old and older Cadets.	
	considera enroll in placed in They still programs	recruit is older than the normal age for his/her Star Level, ation is made to place him/her in a higher level. Cadets who the Corps who are older than 14-years at time of entry may be the red or silver star program based on their age and maturity. have to meet all the requirements for the green and/or red stars. At no time is a Cadet entered directly into Gold Star. Starting 12-13 training year, the National Star of Excellence or NSE	



Term or	
Acronym	Meaning
Atoronym	replaced the National Star Certification Examination or NSCE as a ranking tool for Senior Cadets. Year 5 of LHQ training was also introduced as "Master Cadet" consisting of a great deal of OJT and self-led professional development opportunities. Cadets are taught a variety of subjects, known as Performance Objectives (PO) that include: citizenship, physical fitness, healthy living, drill, marksmanship, map and compass, outdoor survival, eco-friendly camping and military history and traditions.
Stores or Clothing Stores	The 2137 Corps Clothing Stores or simply "Stores" is located in the basement near the NE corner of Mewata Armoury. This where Cadets are issued their uniforms, band instruments, rifles, Highland kit, and miscellaneous items such as GPS units, compasses, binoculars, flag party kit, etc.
Sup O	Supply Officer (Sup O) is an appointment given to a Canadian Armed Forces commissioned Officer serving our Corps as a CIC Officer responsible for ordering, stocking and issuing all the Department of National Defence (DND) and Highland Dress uniforms and kit to Cadets in the Corps. To reach our SupO, please send an email to 2137rcacc@gmail.com .
Trg O	Training Officer (Trg O) is an appointment given to a Canadian Armed Forces commissioned Officer serving our Corps as a CIC Officer responsible for developing and executing the annual training plan for all the star levels, our Corps Cadets are currently enrolled in. To reach our TrgO, please send an email to 2137rcacc@gmail.com .
UCCMA	Unit Cadet Conflict Management Advisor Officer (UCCMA) Officer is a Canadian Armed Forces commissioned Officer serving our Corps as a CIC Officer, with the responsibility of dealing with any organizational behaviour issues such as bullying, harassment, inappropriate behaviour, etc. To reach our UCCMA, please send an email to 2137rcacc@gmail.com.
Vernon	Vernon Army Cadet Summer Training Centre (ACSTC) is perhaps one of the most picturesque Summer Training Centres in all of Canada. It is located on the southern outskirts of the City of Vernon, BC.



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Term or	Meaning
Acronym	Aerial view of Vernon Army Cadet Summer Training Centre (ACSTC)
Whitehorse	Whitehorse Cadet Summer Training Centre (WCSTC) is a Cadet Training Centre (CTC) located near Whitehorse, Yukon. It is the only permanent cadet camp "North of 60" and offers challenging outdoor programs for young Canadians aged 12-18 years. The current Cadet camp, situated 20 kilometres south of Whitehorse and surrounded by 460 acres of woodland, was officially opened on July 12, 1984. The camp is in the wilderness, with easy access to mountain, hiking, river and lake training sites. Aerial view of Whitehorse Cadet Summer Training Centre (WCSTC)