



Military Glossary for Parents & New Cadets

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

“The Trg O and C/RSM suggested the DCO order the senior NCO to instruct the Green and Red Stars to take C1 and H1 along with their FTU C5 to the FTX at Rocky so they are prepared for both bushcraft and CO Mess Dinner.”

We invite you to suggest other terms or acronyms you think should be added to this glossary, by please forwarding your request to the 2137 Corps administration office or the Commanding Officer.

Term or Acronym	Meaning
Adm O	Administration Officer (Adm O). A CIC or other commissioned officer 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.
Airaghardt	The motto of 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).
Annual Ceremonial Review (ACR)	The Annual Ceremonial Review (ACR) is the important, mandatory training event 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 the 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.
appointment vs rank	An “ appointment ” is a position assigned to a Cadet or adult Officer, while a “ rank ” is a qualification earned by a Cadet or adult Officer. In the civilian world a person may be promoted to the position of “manager” and separately have earned a qualification of say an accountant, engineer or fireman. In Army Cadets, a Cadet could hold the “rank” of “Cadet Sergeant (C/Sgt)” and be given the “appointment” of “Cadet Platoon Commander (C/Pl C).” Major Miroslav Novak’s “appointment” is “Commanding Officer” and his CIC Officer’s “rank” is “Major (C/Maj).”



2137 Calgary Highlanders Cadet Corps

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Term or Acronym	Meaning		
Army Cadet ranks	The following are the Army Cadet ranks, in order of seniority from the lowest to highest rank.		
	Army Cadet rank	Rank on Sleeve	Rank on Epaulet Slip-on
	Cadet (Cdt)		
	Cadet Private (C/Pte) or Cadet Lance Corporal (C/LCpl) in the Calgary Highlanders Cadet Corps		
	Cadet Corporal (C/Cpl),		
	Cadet Master Corporal (C/MCpl),		
	Cadet Sergeant (C/Sgt),		
	Cadet Warrant Officer (C/WO),		
	Cadet Master Warrant Officer (C/MWO), and		



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Term or Acronym	Meaning
	Cadet Chief Warrant Officer (C/CWO). <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;">   </div>
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.
C/Cpl	An Army Cadet Corporal (C/Cpl) is a rank earned by a Cadet who has completed the Red Star training level.
C/CSM	Company Sergeant Major (C/CSM) is an appointment. In a Cadet Corps the C/CSM position is a senior appointment usually awarded to a Master Warrant Officer (C/MWO).
C/CWO	A Chief Warrant Officer (C/CWO) is a rank awarded in a Cadet Corps to the most senior, non-commissioned officer rank and is normally employed as the Regimental Sergeant Major (C/RSM).
C/LCpl	Army Cadet Lance Corporal (C/LCpl) is a rank. Based on customs and traditions, Canadian Army units may use Guardsman (Guards Regiments), Gunner (Artillery Branch), Highlander (Highland Regiment), Private, Sapper (Engineer Branch). Signaller (Signals Cadet Corps) or Trooper (Armoured Branch). Lance Corporals or Privates usually earn these ranks by completing Green Star training.
C/MCpl	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	A Master Warrant Officer (C/MWO) in a Cadet Corps is a senior, non-commissioned officer rank. MWOs are normally employed as Company Sergeant Major (C/CSM) and will 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/Pl 2I/C	Platoon Second-in-Command (Pl 2I/C) is an appointment given a senior Cadet acting as the second-in-command to the Cadet Platoon Warrant NCO.
C/Pte	Private (C/Pte) a junior rank in Army Cadets. The Calgary Highlanders Cadet Corps prefers to use Lance Corporal (C/LCpl) instead of Private (C/Pte).
C/RSM	A Regimental Sergeant Major (C/RSM) in a Cadet Corps is an appointment to the most senior NCO (non-commissioned officer) position in a Cadet Corps or a regiment, usually reserved for only Chief Warrant Officer. The C/RSM has the main parade position and will normally possess the National Star Certification.



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Term or Acronym	Meaning
C/Sec Cmd	Section Commander (C/Sec Cmd) in a Cadet Corps is an appointment usually given to a Sergeant (C/Sgt) or a senior Cadet responsible for a unit of 8 to 12 Cadets. The Section Commander reports to a Platoon Commander (C/Pl Cmd).
C/Sec2IC	Section Second in Command (C/Sec 2IC) is an appointment usually given to a Master Corporal (C/MCpl). He or she reports to a Section Commander (C/Sec Cmd).
C/Sgt	A Cadet is promoted to Sergeant (C/Sgt) after completing the Gold Star training requirements. Sergeants and each higher rank thereafter involve increased responsibility. Sergeants are normally employed as section commanders responsible for about 10 Cadets, but could also be given other positions such as in the Flag/Colour Part or in a band as a Drum or Pipe Sergeant.
C/WO	A Warrant Officer (C/WO) in a Cadet Corps is normally employed as a Platoon Warrant Officer in charge of 30 Cadets. A Warrant Officer may also be employed in the Flag/Colour Part 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.
C1	C1 (Ceremonial Dress) variation of DEUs. Refer to the <i>Orders of Dress</i> reference material on the 2137 Cadet Corps website for more detailed information.
C2	C2 (Routine Training Dress) variation of DEUs. Refer to the <i>Orders of Dress</i> reference material on the 2137 Cadet Corps website for more detailed information.
CAF	Canadian Armed Forces (CAF).
Canteen (“Marty”)	<p>The Corps Parent Advisory Committee (PAC) operates a small canteen, affectionately called “Marty,” in memory of Calgary Highlander CWO Martin “Marty” McCumber, MMM, CD, to raise funds for extra training and activities for our Cadets.</p> <p>The Marty Canteen sells a limited selection of snacks and beverages to the Cadets during the short breaks between their classes on Thursday training nights at Mewata Armouries.</p> 
CATO	Cadet Administration and Training Orders (CATO). The official Cadet administration and training documents used for Cadets 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/layouts/home-accueil.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2fen%2f_layouts%2fAuthenticate.aspx%3fSource%3d%252Fen&Source=%2fen&lang=en



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Term or Acronym	Meaning
CCO	Canadian Cadet Organization (CCO). The general term to refer to the cadets and officers of all three elements (army, air and sea), and their chain of command.
CF	Canadian Forces (CF) another abbreviation sometimes used to refer to the CAF.
Chain of Command	<p>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. 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.</p> <p>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 Corporal (C/LCpl), following his/her chain of command, should first raise a concern or issue with his/her Section Commander (C/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 down to another CIC Officer or Cadet lower in the chain of command than said subordinate.</p> <p>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.</p>



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	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.		
CIC	The Cadet Instructors Cadre (CIC) consists of approximately 7,000 commissioned officers of the Canadian Forces whose primary duty is the safety, supervision, administration and training of nearly 56,000 Cadets. They are adult members of the Canadian Forces who have completed specialized training in how to train, mentor and coach youth. The CIC is a personnel branch, with the COATS (Cadet Organization Administration and Training Service) which is composed of CIC Officers, and General Service Officers and NCMs (Non-Commissioned Members).		
CIC Officer, Commissioned	This refers to the ranks soldiers, sailors and airmen in the Canadian Forces may earn after receiving a " Queen's Commission " – a prerequisite for all Canadian military officers. Army and CIC examples, in order of seniority, include Second Lieutenant (2Lt), Lieutenant (Lt), Captain (Capt), Major (Maj), and Lieutenant Colonel (LCol) ranks.		
CIC Officer ranks	The following are the ranks of the CIC Commissioned Officers serving in Army Cadet Corps, from the lowest rank to the highest rank. CIC Officer Epaulet slip-ons have CIC on the outer edge as shown for the Cadet Lieutenant Colonel (C/LCol) and ranks are designated using pips and crowns on the epaulet slip-on.		
	CIC Officer Rank	Rank on Sleeve	Rank on Epaulet Slip-On
	CIC Officer cadet (C/OCdt)		



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Term or Acronym	Meaning
	CIC Second Lieutenant (C/2Lt)  
	CIC Lieutenant (C/Lt)  
	CIC Captain (C/Capt)  
	CIC Major (C/Maj)  



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Term or Acronym	Meaning
	CIC Lieutenant Colonel (C/LCol) <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;">   </div>
CO	Commanding Officer (CO) . In Cadet Corps, the CO is the CIC officer appointed to lead the Cadet Corps.
CO Parade (CO Pde)	The CO's parade is the Calgary Highlanders Cadet Corps formal military ceremony usually held on the first Thursday training night in the month. Cadets come in C1 or H2 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) is staffed by Cadet Instructor 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 CAF. 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 the staff with the activities of a Cadet Corps.
DCO	Deputy Commanding Officer (DCO) is a CIC officer appointment. In Cadet Corps a CIC officer is appointed to this second-in-command position and reports to the Corps Commanding Officer (CO).
DEU	Distinctive Environmental Uniform (DEU) worn by Cadets can take two forms, C1 and C2. Refer to the <i>Orders of Dress</i> reference material on the 2137 Cadet Corps website for more detailed information.



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Term or Acronym	Meaning
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 PO.
FTU	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 detailed information.
FTX	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>An FTX can also be used to introduce other activities such as abseiling, obstacle course, archery, marksmanship and 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.</p>
H-2	H-2 Highland Duty Dress . Refer to the <i>Orders of Dress</i> reference material on the 2137 Cadet Corps website for more detailed information.
H-3	H-3 Highland Duty Dress . Refer to the <i>Orders of Dress</i> reference material on the 2137 Cadet Corps website for more detailed information.
Highland kit	Highland uniform (kilt, Glengarry, Lovat hose, etc.) can be either H-2 Duty Dress or H-3 Duty Dress. Refer to the <i>Orders of Dress</i> reference material on the 2137 Cadet Corps website for more detailed information.
Junior ranks or Junior NCM	For a Highland infantry regiment like the Calgary Highlanders, it includes the following ranks - Cadet (Cdt) or Recruit, Private (C/Pvt)/Rifleman/Lance Corporal (C/LCpl), Corporal (C/Cpl), and Master Corporal (C/MCpl)
LHQ	LHQ stands for Local Head Quarters. 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 Highland kit.



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Term or Acronym	Meaning
Mandatory training	Refers to the star training program used in the Army Cadet program.
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, C1 and H2 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 by the CO.
MRO	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 Canadian 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)
OC	Officer in Command (OC) is an appointment awarded to a CIC officer.
OCdt	Officer Cadet (OCdt) in the CIC ranks is an adult member of the CF training to become a commissioned officer. Upon commissioning, an Officer Cadet (OCdt) earns the rank of Second Lieutenant (C/2Lt).
OJT	OJT stands for on-the-job training. OJT means the individual training of 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 training	Optional training is designed to supplement the mandatory Army 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



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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abseiling and rock or gym wall climbing • 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 • Recreational sports • Scuba program
Other ranks or junior ranks	Refers to a number of lower level ranks other than NCOs or commissioned officers. Army examples include Private (C/Pvt), Lance Corporal (C/LCpl), Corporal (C/Cpl) and Master Corporal (C/MCpl).
PAC	Parents Advisory Committee (PAC) holds regular meetings on the first Thursday of the month (excluding holidays) at Mewata Armouries, 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 square before starting their routine training activities.
Platoon (C/Pl)	A <i>platoon</i> in Canadian Army Cadets usually consists of 15 to 30 Cadets.
Platoon Warrant (C/Pl WO)	Cadet Platoon Warrant Officer (C/Pl WO) is an appointment usually given to a Warrant Officer (C/WO) or a senior Cadet tasked with leading a platoon of Cadets in the Corps. The C/Pl WO reports to the Corps Company Warrant Officer and/or a CIC officer.
PO	Performance Objective (PO). A description of the Cadet's ability after training is complete.
RCACC	Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corps
RCACS	Royal Canadian Air Cadet Squadron
RCSCC	Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps
Rocky	Rocky Mountain National Cadet Training Centre (NCTC) located NW of Cochrane, AB
Routine Orders (RO)	Routine orders (RO) could loosely be described as a unit's 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



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Term or Acronym	Meaning										
	could include employment opportunities (especially in a reserve unit), safety bulletins, information on changes to the uniform, or almost anything else.										
RSO	Range Safety Officer (RSO) is a CIC officer who has successfully completed advanced training on how to conduct a firing range.										
Section (C/Sec)	In Cadets a <i>section</i> (C/Sec) is a unit of about 8 to 12 Cadets.										
SO	Standing Order (SO) refers to orders issued under the authority of the Commanding Officer (CO) which remain in force until rescinded or amended by the CO.										
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) refers to instructions on how certain tasks or activities should be conducted. SOP are issued under the authority of the Commanding Officer (CO) or other CIC officers regarding how certain activities are to be performed. SOP remain in force until rescinded or amended.										
Star Level Program	<p>The Star Level Program is the main mandatory training program used by all Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corps in Canada. This program is mandated by the Department of National Defence (DND), through the Directorate of Cadets & Junior Rangers. The Star Level Program is composed of five levels and for the following ideal age groups:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="391 1100 1429 1675"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1100 548 1213"></td> <td data-bbox="548 1100 1429 1213">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.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1213 548 1327"></td> <td data-bbox="548 1213 1429 1327">Red Star (Level 2) – typically for 13- or 14-year olds. Takes precedence over and replaces the green star.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1327 548 1440"></td> <td data-bbox="548 1327 1429 1440">Silver Star (Level 3) – typically for 14- or 15-year olds. Takes precedence over and replaces the red star.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1440 548 1554"></td> <td data-bbox="548 1440 1429 1554">Gold Star (Level 4) – typically for 15- or 16-year olds. Takes precedence over and replaces the silver star.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1554 548 1675"></td> <td data-bbox="548 1554 1429 1675">Master Cadet (Level 5) (New) – typically for 16-year old and older Cadets. Takes precedence over and replaces the gold star.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>If a new recruit is older than the normal age for his/her Star Level, consideration is made to place him/her in a higher level. Cadets who enroll in the Corps who are older than 14-years at time of entry may be placed in the red or silver star program based on their age and maturity. They still have to meet all the requirements for the green and/or red star programs. At no time is a Cadet entered directly into Gold Star. Starting in the 2012-13 training year, the National Star of Excellence or NSE replaced the National Star Certification</p>		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. Takes precedence over and replaces the green star.		Silver Star (Level 3) – typically for 14- or 15-year olds. Takes precedence over and replaces the red star.		Gold Star (Level 4) – typically for 15- or 16-year olds. Takes precedence over and replaces the silver star.		Master Cadet (Level 5) (New) – typically for 16-year old and older Cadets. Takes precedence over and replaces the gold star.
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Term or Acronym	Meaning
	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.
Sup O	Supply Officer (Sup O). CIC officer responsible for ordering, stocking and issuing all the DND and Highland kit to Cadets in the Corps.
Trg O	Training Officer (Trg O). CIC officer responsible for developing and executing the annual training plan for all the star levels, Corps Cadets are currently enrolled in.
Vernon	Cadet Training Centre (CTC) located in Vernon, BC
Whitehorse	Cadet Training Centre (CTC) located near Whitehorse, Yukon