SOMERSET ARMY CADETS’ MILITARY KNOWLEDGE - AN OVERVIEW

Military Knowledge training and testing has become somewhat disjointed and awkward to teach over the last few years, principally because there appears to have been no central database of information available to allow both teachers and cadets to learn what is involved.

This document, which is in a constant process of evolution, attempts to ameliorate that. Any suggestions that you may have to enhance this document should be addressed to the County PR Officer at cprosomacf@armymail.mod.uk.

I have tried to bring all the information relating to the Basic, 1 Star and 2 Star teaching and testing under one roof, whilst providing a document which, in a small way, tries to elevate the often boring information to a level that provides interest and fun as well as knowledge. History is much more than dates - it is about people - real people just like the cadets of today, who made their mark on history.

Wherever possible anecdotes and stories relevant to the Army Cadets and our forebears will be found which adds a human face to history, so often missing in other documents.

Here you will find the APC Syllabus regarding the three levels of training/testing, the rank structure of the Army Cadets and regular forces, extracts from AC71462- Cadet Training Manual Volume 1, AC 71310 Customs of the Service, a history of Somerset Army Cadets, Somerset Army Cadets’ structure and appointments, a history of The Rifles and its antecedents, a history of the Army Air Corps (in light of the new AAC badged Platoon formed in 2018) and extracts from other relevant Army Cadets’ manuals that aim to throw light into the darkness.

You will note that, in light of the recent rebranding of the ACF, the emphasis has changed from the use of the familiar term Army Cadet Force to Army Cadets. Except where it is essential for historical purposes this document uses the current nomenclature Army Cadets. ‘ACF’ or ‘Army Cadet Force’ is generally now used only in the titles of county formations or in certain manuals and should not be used in day-to-day parlance in order to observe the fact that Army Cadets are not a ‘force’ nor are they part of the Regular or Reserve armed forces.

NOTE: Some diagrams, photographs and anecdotes may be omitted.
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1. MILITARY KNOWLEDGE SYLLABUS

Star Level Questions

Military Knowledge is taught at Basic, One Star and 2 Star Levels only. For all Military Knowledge Tests a 50% pass mark is required.

Basic Military Knowledge Training

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Basic Military Knowledge Test

- 2x questions on founding & aims of ACF 10 5
- 2x questions on cadet’s platoon 10 5
- 2x questions on ranks & badges 10 5

1 Star Military Knowledge Training

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1 Star Military Knowledge Test

- 2x questions on Army Cadets in the county 10 5
- 2x questions on APC Syllabus 10 5

2 Star Military Knowledge Training & Test

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2. SOMERSET CADET BATTALION (THE RIFLES) ACF

Somerset Cadet Bn (The Rifles) ACF changed its title from Somerset Cadet Bn (The Light Infantry) ACF in February 2007 in line with the formation of The Rifles and the headquarters is based in Taunton. The Battalion comprises four companies, Gibraltar, Jellalabad, Normandy and Salamanca, all named after famous Light Infantry battle or campaign honours. One platoon from Salamanca Company, Wincanton Platoon, is currently affiliated to the Army Air Corps.

Somerset is, to our knowledge, the only county to have sent cadets to war! During World War One, or the Great War as it was known at the time, 117 cadets were formed into a Petroleum Unit and deployed to the Western Front in France where their job was, so far as is understood, to work with the fuel for then newly emerging motorised transport; that is the general transport of troops and supplies, as well as supplying the newly formed tank units that first appeared in 1916. WW1 was the first war in which tanks and other motorised vehicles were used, the first war with aircraft (other than balloons) taking to the skies and the first major war where submarines, hitherto only used in limited quantities around the world, appeared in large numbers, having a decisive effect on the war. Two cadets were killed during the war, probably due to accidents as children and volatile petrol, allied to the fact that everyone smoked in those days, was not a safe mix! For obvious reasons the War Office chose to keep this quiet.

Thus:

Gibraltar Company - 1704. The first battle honour of the Earl of Barrymore's Regiment of Foot, for the defence of the Island of Gibraltar from the Spanish during the Eleventh Siege of Gibraltar in 1704 during the War of the Spanish Succession. During this period regiments were named after their Colonels, the title changing with each new Colonel, until the confusing practice was outlawed in 1751.

Thus the Earl of Barrymore's Regiment of Foot, later to become Cotton's Regiment of Foot and thence Pulteney's Regiment of Foot, become the 13th Regiment of Foot in 1751 and eventually the 13th (1st Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot in 1782, formed part of the garrison of Gibraltar in order to defend it, having recently captured it from Spain. Spain laid siege to Gibraltar in order to recapture it but failed, despite a long campaign known as the Twelfth Siege of Gibraltar (1704-1705). Gibraltar was formally ceded to Britain at the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

Normandy Company - 1944. A campaign honour, rather than a battle honour, shared by all Light Infantry regiments that fought there for the liberation of France from German occupation towards the end of World War Two (1939-1945).

Many Light Infantry regiments took part in the liberation of Europe, that began with Operation Overlord (the D-Day landings) in June 1944. The Somerset units that took part were 4th Bn Somerset Light Infantry (4 SomLI), 7th Bn Somerset Light Infantry (7 SomLI) and 7th (Light Infantry) Bn Parachute Regiment (raised from 10th Bn Somerset Light Infantry) under command of the 43rd (Wessex) Infantry Division and 6th Airborne Division respectively. Heavy casualties were sustained during the campaign, with Somerset losses at Hill 112 near Caen being particularly heavy. In addition two other LI battalions took part in the battle for Hill 112; 4th Bn King's Shropshire Light Infantry (4 KSLI) and 5th Bn Devon & Cornwall Light Infantry (5 DCLI).

The 2nd Bn Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry (Oxf & Bucks) also had the distinction of being the first allied unit to land on French soil on D-Day when they assaulted and captured the two bridges, Pegasus and Horsa Bridges as they became known, across the Caen Canal and the River Orne in a textbook glider-borne 'coup de main' action during Operation Tonga and so vividly (if slightly inaccurately) portrayed in the film 'The Longest Day.'
**Jellalabad Company - 1842.** A battle honour that is unique to the Somerset LI, for the relief of the besieged Afghan town of Jelalabad, now called Jellalabad, and the subsequent defeat of the Afghan army led by Akbar Khan in the First Anglo-Afghan War (1839-1842), also known as Auckland’s Folly.

During the campaign the 13th (1st Somersethshire) Regiment (Light Infantry) were forced to retreat from Kabul to the fortified outpost of Jelalabad by a large Afghan army. The siege lasted for five months, during which the 13th withstood many attacks. Finally, when the 13th were down to their last few rounds, the garrison, led by Sir Robert Sale, broke the siege and attacked the Afghans, driving them off the field with a final bayonet charge.

Although the war was essentially an English reverse, battle honours and campaign medals were awarded. The conduct of the 13th at Jelalabad was officially rewarded on 26th August 1842 when Prince Albert offered his patronage to the regiment and permitted his name to be used in the title, becoming the 13th (1st Somersethshire) (Prince Albert’s Light Infantry) Regiment of Foot. The badge of a mural crown with a scroll inscribed “Jellalabad” was granted for display on the colours and uniform of the regiment.

**Salamanca Company - 1812.** A battle honour shared by most Light Infantry regiments, for the defeat of a large French army near the Spanish town of Salamanca, during the Peninsular War.

The British and Portuguese armies in Spain, under the command of Lt Gen the Earl of Wellington (later Sir Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington), inflicted a major defeat on the French, leading to the eventual defeat of all the French forces in Spain.

Those units taking part with a Light Infantry affiliation were 11th Foot (Devonshire Regiment) later The Devon & Dorset Regiment, 32nd Foot (Duke of Cornwall’s Light Infantry) later The Light Infantry, the 43rd Foot (Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry) later The Royal Green Jackets, the 51st Foot (King’s Own Yorkshire Light Infantry) later The Light Infantry, 52nd Foot (Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry) later The Royal Green Jackets, the 53rd Foot (King’s Shropshire Light Infantry) later The Light Infantry, the 60th Foot (King’s Royal Rifle Corps) later The Royal Green Jackets, 61st Foot (Gloucestershire Regiment) later The Royal Gloucestershire, Berkshire & Wiltshire Light Infantry, the 68th Foot (Durham Light Infantry) later The Light Infantry and the 95th Rifles (The Rifle Brigade) later The Royal Green Jackets. All were subsequently subsumed into The Rifles in 2007.
RIFLE CORPS!

COUNTRYMEN!

LOOK, BEFORE YOU LEAP:
Half the Regiments in the Service are trying to persuade you to Enlist:
But there is ONE MORE to COME YET!!!

The 95th; or,
Rifle REGIMENT,

COMMANDED BY THE HONOURABLE
Major-General Coote Manningham,
The only Regiment of RIFLEMAN in the Service:
THINK, then, and CHOOSE, Whether you will enter into a Battalion Regiment,
or prefer being a RIFLEMAN,
The first of all Services in the British Army.

In this distinguished Service, you will carry a Rifle no heavier than a Fowling-Piece. You will knock down your Enemy at Five Hundred Yards, instead of missing him at Fifty. Your Clothing is GREEN, and needs no cleaning but a Brush. Those men who have been in a RIFLE COMPANY, can best tell you the comfort of a GREEN JACKET.

NO WHITE BELTS; NO PIPE CLAY!

On Service, your Post is always the Post of Honour, and your Quarters the best in the Army; for you have the first of every thing; and at Home you are sure of Respect - because a BRITISH RIFLEMAN always makes himself Respectable.
The RIFLE SERGEANTS are to be found any where, and have orders to Treat their Friends gallantly every where.
If you Enlist, and afterwards wish you had been a RIFLEMAN, do not say you were not asked, for you can BLAME NOBODY BUT YOURSELF.

GOD SAVE the KING! and his Rifle Regiment!
Napoleon said, “Those men in the green tunics….Oh what I could achieve with 10,000 of them.”

“I hate those Grasshoppers!” The name given to the Greenjackets by the French as they would appear behind them, stab them and disappear just as quickly.

“Lieutenant Layton who was close to me received a hit in the wrist & side by musket balls, the wounds were not severe, but they bled freely. I tore off part of the sleeve of his shirt & wound it round his wrist, telling him to go to the doctor. ‘George Simmons you must hit the fellow first, I see him now pointing with his finger.’ I took a rifle, laid down & fired over the stump of a tree, several men were doing the same from the embankment. I knew some of them were punished because they began to hide themselves. After firing in this way 3 or 4 shots a sergeant said ‘Fire my rifle Sir’, I sprang up & said ‘Fire it yourself.’ Layton entreated me to do so, not this time. The sergeant then placed his rifle over the stump, I pointing at (almost bent over him) a man at the corner of a wall. At this moment a round shot struck him in the face, dashing his head into long shreds or ribbons, throwing him backwards a distance of 10 yards. It was quite marvellous, his smashed head did not touch me, only a little sprinkling of blood. Layton & Felix were close by [&] observed ‘George Simmons, you really have a charmed life.”

The Origin of the Regimental Motto – Swift and Bold

Regimental records of the 60th (Kings Royal Rifle Corps) state that Major-General James Wolfe was so impressed with the alertness, intrepidity and spirited conduct of the grenadier companies of the 2nd and 3rd Battalion of the 60th Royal Americans before Quebec that he conferred on them the motto Celer er Audax (translating from its original Latin as ‘Swift and Boid’). The exact occasion of this ‘spirited conduct’ is not certain. Most probably it was on 9 August 1759 when it is believed that the grenadier companies, who were escorting Wolfe at the time, had a sharp encounter with the enemy and that he was extremely pleased with the outcome.

Regimental Day – Battle of Salamanca 22nd July 1812

The Regimental Day of The Rifles is 22nd July, the date of the Battle of Salamanca in 1812 and is known as ‘Salamanca Day’. The Battle of Salamanca is a significant occasion in the history of The Rifles as all of our former regiments took part. The battle is described by historians as Wellington’s finest victory and the turning point in the Peninsula Campaign. The record of the Light Division in the Peninsula War has rarely been surpassed and is justly seen as a memorial to Sir John Moore, the founding father of the Regiment.

Lieutenant General Sir John Moore (1761-1809) - The Founding Father of The Rifles
John Moore was commissioned into 51st Foot (later the KOYLI) in March 1776, at the age of 14½ and by 1790 he was commanding the Regiment. In 1803, the 43rd and 52nd (Oxf and Bucks) were chosen to form the first Corps of Light Infantry and joined with the 95th Rifles (later the Rifle Brigade) to constitute the Light Brigade at Shorncliffe in Kent under the command of Sir John Moore.

At Shorncliffe Sir John Moore generated a succession of advanced ideas later to be adopted as ideals by the rest of the Army: open-order tactics and mobility in place of rigid drills and ponderous movement; camouflage and concealment in place of serried ranks of red coats; individual marksmanship in place of massed musket fire; and intelligence and self-reliance in place of blind obedience instilled by the fear of brutal punishment.

Moore has been described as ‘the very best trainer of troops that England has ever possessed.’ His insistence on absolute professionalism and mutual respect between officers and men (which were very new and unusual concepts at the time) was to create a formation whose contribution was crucial to Wellington's victories in the Peninsula and whose traditions survive in The Rifles of today.

In October 1808, Sir John Moore was given command of the British Forces in the Peninsular and charged with liberating Spain. When threatened by a huge French army commanded by Napoleon, and mindful that he commanded Britain’s only effective continental army, he conducted a strategic retreat to the port of Corunna (in Portugal) where, on 16 January 1809, he turned and repulsed the French vanguard commanded by the French Marshal Soult. Sir John Moore was killed during the action, but the successful outcome of the battle enabled the Royal Navy to embark the army unhindered.

Long after the Peninsula War had ended, to be known as having been ‘one of Sir John Moore’s men’ carried with it a unique degree of prestige. Napoleon said of Sir John Moore, “His firmness and talent alone saved the British Army [in Spain] from destruction.”

Marching Pace

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the heavy infantry moved in close formation at a slow controlled pace. Rifle and Light Infantry Regiments, on the other hand, frequently used in advance guard and flanking roles, needed to move around the battlefield faster than the rest of the Army. The Rifles march at 140 paces to the minute compared to the Army standard of 120 paces (All Arms Drill), and retains the custom of the ‘double past’ on ceremonial parades. We never slow march.

In addition, by doubling five paces and then marching five paces, it was found that distances could be covered quickly. The Light Division was famous for its march to Talevera in 1809 - covering 250 miles in six days. At the Battle of Fuentes De Onoro, the Light Division was able to outmanoeuvre the French cavalry, whilst under fire by its speed of withdrawal under fire and then rapidly form squares from their column of route using classic Light Infantry tactics.

Somerset Army Cadets was the last Rifles' badged county to use Light Division Drill, only converting to All Arms Drill in early 2016, save for the Silver Bugles Band who still need to retain the custom and for those cadets entering the Rifles National Cadet Competition.

Light Division Drill Words of Command

Apart from ‘Present Arms’ all drill movements start from and finish at the ‘At Ease’. There is no word of command of Attention or Shun in our drill manual, as it is presumed that Riflemen are permanently alert to receive orders. Therefore, troops are brought to attention by calling them what they are, for example ‘2 Platoon’ or ‘C Company’ or ‘1st Battalion’. Troops are braced up from the stand easy by the command ‘Stand Ready’. There is an economy of words of command, e.g. a marching body on being ordered ‘Facing right - Halt’ will halt, shoulder arms, turn to the right and
stand at ease. Likewise ‘Move to the left - Quick March’ will see them come to attention, turn to the left, step off and trail arms on the march with no further fuss or bother.

In The Rifles we carry swords (not bayonets) and swords are never fixed. Rifles are always carried at the trail or the shoulder.

All who serve in The Rifles are known as ‘Riflemen’, an expression of common, collective and united identity, regardless of rank. In addition, no soldier is ever addressed by his surname such as Harris or Costello. It is always Rifleman Harris or Rifleman Costello.

**Regimental Music**

The bugle has traditionally been used in the past to communicate with, and to direct Riflemen. The bugle was adopted for use in the eighteenth century as it was light and easy to use unlike the cumbersome drum and carried its note clearly for up to three miles, whereas a drum signal became indistinct. It was originally an ox bugle but later made in silver which gave a clearer note. The bugle is central to The Rifles’ musical traditions, but music has been carried forward from all of our forming regiments. Daily routine in the battalions is marked by bugle calls and The Rifles ‘Sound’, rather than ‘beat’, Retreat.

The three Marches are:

**Quick March** - Mechanized Infantry - David McBain  
**Slow March** - Old Salamanca - Chris Willis  
**Regimental Double Marches** - Keel Row/Road to the Isles - Traditional

There are standard songs used in The Rifles. These were more prevalent in the forming regiments but still carried forward by The Rifles. These are:

Widdecombe Fair (Devonshire & Dorset Light Infantry)  
Farmer’s Boy (Royal Gloucestershire, Berkshire and Wiltshire Light Infantry)  
Blaydon Races (The Light Infantry)  
Over The Hill and Far Away (Royal Green Jackets)  
Hearts of Oak (Royal Navy & Royal Marines)
4. THE RIFLES

The Rifles was formed on 1st February 2007 with the amalgamation of The Light Infantry (LI), The Royal Green Jackets (RGJ), The Royal Gloucestershire, Berkshire & Wiltshire Light Infantry (RGBWLI) and The Devonshire & Dorset Light Infantry (DDLI).

The Rifles is the County Regiment of the following counties: Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Durham, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Oxfordshire, Shropshire, Somerset, South Yorkshire and Wiltshire.

The regiment wears a Rifle Green beret. A number of historical threads have been brought into the new regiment from each of its founder regiments:

Croix de Guerre - the French Croix de Guerre ribbon awarded to the Devonshire Regiment in World War I, and subsequently worn by the Devonshire and Dorset Light Infantry, is worn on both sleeves of No. 1 and No. 2 dress.

Back Badge - the badge worn on the back of headdress reads Egypt. This was awarded as an honour to the 28th Foot, and subsequently worn by the Royal Gloucestershire, Berkshire and Wiltshire Light Infantry, is worn on the forage cap and side hat, as well as on the shako of the regimental band and bugles.

Bugle Horn - the bugle horn badge of the Light Infantry, now surmounted by St. Edward's Crown, is the regiment's cap badge.

Maltese Cross - the Maltese Cross of the Royal Green Jackets is worn as a buckle on the cross belt, and will contain the regiment's representative battle honours; currently one space is kept free for future honours. In accordance with the tradition of rifle regiments, the regiment does not carry colours.

Black Buttons - the traditional black buttons of a rifle regiment are worn on all forms of dress with the exception of combat dress.

Organisation

The Rifles regiment has five regular and three Army Reserve battalions:

1 RIFLES - amalgamation of the 1st Bn Devonshire and Dorset Light Infantry and the 1st Bn Royal Gloucestershire, Berkshire and Wiltshire Light Infantry
2 RIFLES - redesignation of the 1st Bn Royal Green Jackets
3 RIFLES - redesignation of the 2nd Bn The Light Infantry
4 RIFLES - redesignation of the 2nd Bn Royal Green Jackets
5 RIFLES - redesignation of the 1st Bn The Light Infantry
6 RIFLES - redesignation of the Rifle Volunteers
7 RIFLES - redesignation of the Royal Rifle Volunteers, minus the Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment company, plus the Royal Green Jacket companies of the London Regiment (the descendants of the 4th (V) Bn the Royal Green Jackets)
8 RIFLES - formed on 1st November 2017, is paired with 2 RIFLES

Following the restructuring of the infantry The Rifles’ five regular battalions have fixed roles:

1 RIFLES - Light Role Adaptable Force, 3 (UK) Div - Beachley Barracks, Chepstow
2 RIFLES - Light Role Adaptable Force, 38 (Irish) Bde - Lisburn
3 RIFLES - Mechanised Infantry Strike - Drehorn Barracks, Edinburgh
4 RIFLES - Specialised Infantry (1 Mechanised Brigade) - New Normandy Barracks, Aldershot
5 RIFLES - Armoured Infantry (20th Armoured Brigade) - Bulford Camp, Wiltshire

The Band and Bugles

The Rifles maintains a single regular regimental band, the Band and Bugles of The Rifles. This was formed by renaming the Band and Bugles of the Light Division, which in itself was an amalgamation of four separate bands. In addition, two Army Reserve Battalions maintain their own bands:

The Salamanca Band of the Rifles - 6th Bn (formerly the Band of the Rifle Volunteers)
The Waterloo Band of the Rifles - 7th Bn (formerly the Band of the Royal Rifle Volunteers)

Battle Honours

The following battle honours are a representation of the total honours awarded to the regiments which formed The Rifles. These are inscribed on the regiment’s belt badge:

- Gibraltar, Copenhagen, Plassey, Dettingen, Minden, Quebec, Martinique, Marabout, Peninsula, Waterloo, Afghanistan, Jellalabad, Ferozeshah, Delhi, Lucknow, New Zealand, Pekin, South Africa, Inkerman
- First World War: Nonne Boschen, Ypres, Somme, Vittorio Veneto, Megiddo
- Second World War: Calais, El Alamein, Kohima, Pegasus Bridge, Normandy, Italy 1943-45, Anzio
- Post WW2: Imjin, Korea, Iraq 2003

The method of selecting The Rifles’ Battle Honours is detailed below.

The Rifles’ Representative Battle Honours

“As a Rifle Regiment, battalions of The Rifles do not carry Colours. Instead, Battle Honours are entrusted to each Rifleman, who wears a representative selection of battle honours from all the forming regiments on the cross belt or belt badge.”

The Principles of The Rifles, 11 July 2006

The British infantry of the line have borne their Battle Honours on their Colours since 1784 but, such has been the rifleman’s role on the field of battle, no British (or Commonwealth) rifle regiment has ever carried Colours. A rifle regiment’s Battle Honours - or a representative selection - have thus been displayed on cap and/or belt badges. But it was not just our rifle forebears who chose to display particular Battle Honours on their badges. The cap badge of the 13th Light Infantry (later the Somerset Light Infantry) included a mural crown and the title ‘Jellalabad’ following the award in 1842. The cap badge of Dorsetshire Regiment included the title ‘Marabout’ and the Egyptian Sphinx after that award in 1801. The 66th (Berkshire) Foot displayed their nine Peninsular War Battle Honours on their Officers’ shoulder belt plate from 1829 to 1855.

It had previously been agreed that The Rifles’ cap badge would be the bugle horn badge of the Light Infantry surmounted by a St Edward’s Crown. Representative Battle Honours would thus have
to be selected for display on the belt badge only. The task of recommending to The Light Division Council which Battle Honours would best represent the new Regiment on the belt badge fell to the Working Group of Commanding Officers which met in late 2005 and early 2006. The Working Group’s ‘canvas’ was:

“A wreath of laurel intertwined with a scroll, bearing Battle Honours of the Regiment. Within the wreath, a Maltese Cross. On the divisions further Battle Honours of the Regiment. On the centre of the Cross, a circle inscribed ‘The Rifles’ and ‘Swift and Bold’; within the circle a bugle with strings. Above the cross, a crown on a scroll, inscribed ‘Peninsula’; below the cross, a further scroll.”

It was universally agreed that ‘Peninsula’ - “a campaign in which all the founding regiments served with distinction” (The Principles of The Rifles) - should take prime position above the Cross. This left space on the scrolls of the wreath and on the four divisions of the Cross for around 30 Battle Honours. The forming regiments, themselves the product of 22 pre-Cardwell Reform (1881) regiments, had amassed a total of 913 Battle Honours of which 437 were shared between two or more. The Working Group finally produced a short list of 34 Battle Honours for consideration, recommending that three be ‘paired’ (Delhi and Lucknow; Ypres and Somme, and Korea and Imjin).

There were five selection criteria: general historical significance and public awareness, but balanced by regimental iconography; exclusivity (in that the Battle Honour is exclusive to The Rifles); underpinning regimental ethos; chronological and geographical spread; and the opportunity to ‘double hat’ as, for example, the Royal Green Jackets had done for their cap badge where the ‘Defence of Ladysmith’ and the ‘Relief of Ladysmith’ were combined as ‘Ladysmith’.

The nation’s great battles are thus represented: Plassey (1757), exclusive to The Rifles, at which Clive of India took Bengal; Minden (1759) where the six Minden Regiments repelled the French cavalry; Quebec (1759) where Canada was secured for Britain; Waterloo (1815) where Napoleon was finally defeated; Delhi (1857) and Lucknow (1857-1858) where the Indian Mutiny was crushed; Inkerman (1854), the Crimean battle where the British, outnumbered 5 to 1, defeated the Russians; Ypres (1914-1918) and the Somme (1916 & 1918), the scenes of some of the heaviest fighting of the First World War; El Alamein (1942) which turned not just the war in North Africa but, arguably, the Second World War itself; Italy 1943-45 represents 58 Theatre Battle Honours awarded to antecedents of The Rifles although Anzio (1944) is accorded its own scroll; Kohima (1944), the tuning point of the Burma Campaign; and Normandy (1944), actually awarded as the ‘Normandy Landing,’ but covering the Normandy campaign. Vittorio Veneto (1918) deserves greater public recognition for it was the Allied victory at this battle which led to the Austro-Hungarian surrender, the disintegration of that empire and pressure which led Germany to sign the Armistice.

The forming regiments each held particular Battle Honours dear. These Battle Honours may not have changed the course of history but represent courage, fighting spirit and determination to inspire all past, present and future Riflemen. They underpin the Regiment’s ethos. Included are: Marabout (1801), exclusive to The Rifles, where the 54th (later the Dorsets) helped to secure victory against the French at Alexandria (where the 28th (later the Glosters) won the Back Badge); Jellalabad (1842), exclusive to The Rifles, where the 13th Light Infantry held out against Afghan forces for 5 months; Ferozeshah (1845) where the 62nd (later the Wiltshires) led the main attack against the Sikhs, suffering appalling casualties as a result; Nonne Boschen (1914) where five antecedent regiments prevented the Germans from breaking through the British line; Calais (1940) where the King’s Royal Rifle Corps and the Rifle Brigade enabled Dunkirk to be kept open; Pegasus Bridge (1944), the first objective of D Day seized by D Company 2nd Oxf and Bucks Light Infantry; and the Imjin (1951), a battle of the Korean War where the Glosters’ determination against extraordinary odds captured the imagination of the World. Copenhagen (1801), exclusive to The Rifles, saw the destruction of the Danish Fleet and heralding The Rifles’ commando role.

The representative Battle Honours cover the span of post-Restoration (1660) British military history: the War of the Spanish Succession (The Rifles’ oldest Battle Honour is Gibraltar,
1704-1705); the War of the Austrian Succession including Dettingen (1743), the last time a British monarch commanded in battle; the Seven Years War; the Napoleonic Wars; the expansion of the British Empire; the Crimean War; the First and Second World Wars; the Korean War; and The Rifles’ most recent Battle Honour, Iraq 2003. The geographic spread is equally comprehensive: from the West Indies (Martinique, covering three awards in 1762, 1794 and 1809) to Afghanistan (covering five awards from 1839 to 1919); from New Zealand (covering two awards in 1847 and 1866) to China (Pekin, 1860); from South Africa (covering 5 awards from 1846 to 1902) to the Middle East (Megiddo (1918), where General Allenby routed the Turkish Army); and from the Americas (Quebec, 1759) to the Far East (Kohima, 1944 and Korea, 1950-53).

Whilst the playing field was not level (the DDLI came from two post-1881 regiments; the LI from five; the RGBWLI from three; and the RGJ from three), the DDLI can claim 44% of the representational Battle Honours, the LI 70%, the RGBWLI 67% and the RGJ 65%. The 34 representative Battle Honours are thus truly representative of the forming regiments (by quantity and iconography), history and geography. The belt badge design and its 34 representative Battle Honours were formally approved by Her Majesty the Queen in August 2006, in time to meet production timelines for the formation of The Rifles on 1 February 2007.

The Rifles are, of course, forward looking. This explains the one blank scroll on the badge for the Regimental history which is yet to be written.

**Infantry Order of Precedence**

The Rifles are preceded by the Royal Gurkha Rifles (RGR) and succeeded by the Special Air Service (SAS).
5. THE LIGHT INFANTRY

The Light Infantry, which can trace its history back to 1685 and was also an amalgamation of the old Light Infantry regiments, was formed on 10th July 1968 and joined together the identities of the Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert’s) (SLI), Duke of Cornwall’s Light Infantry (DCLI), King’s Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (KOYLI), King’s Shropshire Light Infantry (KSLI), Durham Light Infantry (DLI) and the Herefordshire Light Infantry (HLI). In so doing it was linked with the Royal Green Jackets to form the Light Division, being based at Sir John Moore Barracks in Winchester.

Winchester is currently (2018) the home of The Rifles, housing its headquarters, museum and the Army Training Regiment for the Light Division.

RIFLES & LIGHT INFANTRY DISTINCTIONS

The Rifles march at 140 paces per minute because the early Light Infantry troops had to cover ground rapidly as scouts and flank guards or for raiding missions. Light Infantry troops needed to move faster than the standard ‘heavy’ infantry of the period.

Early Light Infantrymen were selected for their alertness, so, always being ready for action they did not require the long drill commands of the ‘heavy’ infantry and thus start their drill movements from the Easy position. Light Infantrymen were, as Riflemen still are, chosen (and were referred to as the ‘Chosen Men’ as they still are today) for their special abilities and, in particular initiative, toughness, intelligence, self-sufficiency, marksmanship, efficiency, stealth and speed. Not for nothing is ‘Swift and Bold’ their motto.

The rifle is held at the Trail when marching so that it is easily carried over difficult ground and can be quickly brought into use. Light Infantrymen were first used by Britain in the American War of Independence, and had to move across the heavily wooded and mountainous land with their muskets and rifles carried ready for action.

Most of the very early Light Infantry units initially wore normal scarlet coats of the era. However many chose to change their uniforms to make them more suited to the Light Infantry role, some wearing dark green, others brown or grey. In addition they altered their uniforms to make them more practical and carried all the food and personal equipment they needed, making them more independent and self-reliant. Additionally, in order that Light Infantry troops could be quickly and easily identified, they were required to wear a green feather plume in their hats.

Bugles were used to pass on orders instead of the traditional drum used by the majority of other units. Along with the Powder Horn, a traditional item of equipment of hunters, the Bugle Horn badge was adopted by all Light Infantry units. They carried a powder horn to help them to load their muskets and rifles rapidly and efficiently. Bugles were used for passing orders across the battlefield instead of the drum as the bugle was smaller, lighter, easier to carry across difficult country and was more clearly heard over greater distances than the drum.
In 1777 Britain was fighting a war against the rebellious American colonies, which eventually became America. After the Battle of Brandywine 2nd Battalion of the Light Infantry, a unit formed from the light companies of 13 battalions, was tasked to track down and attack the American forces. In order to maintain surprise the Light Infantrymen were ordered to remove the flints from their muskets, to prevent 'negligent discharges'. An American camp was discovered at Paoli, with only a few sentries posted. The Light Infantry quickly attacked, using only their bayonets, killing over 140 rebels and wounding a further 300, all for the loss of 2 Light Infantrymen killed during the Battle of Paoli, also known as the Paoli Massacre.

The Americans swore revenge against those involved. The Light Infantry therefore decided to dye their green cap feathers red so that they could be more easily recognised as the attackers. As no battle honours were awarded for this war the Light Infantry units involved were keen to keep this distinction of their very successful action. Over the years the feathers were changed to the red cloth badge backing until the formation of The Rifles in 2007.

Before rank chevrons were worn, Serjeant’s wore a sash, indicating their badge of rank, tied to their left hand side. On 16th April 1746 Pulteney’s Regiment of Foot (later to become the 13th (1st Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot in 1782), commanded by Lt Col Thomas Cockayne with 510 troops, held the ‘right of the line’ of the British Army during the brief but bloody Battle of Culloden and held their ground, despite the fierce attacks of the Scottish rebels, defeating each charge with disciplined fire during the hour long battle. No battle honours were awarded for the defeat of the Jacobites. Instead, Pulteney’s Regiment of Foot were permitted to tie their sashes on the right hand side; the only regiment to do so. On the 18th Century battlefield the ‘right of the line’ had the same importance as the right hand marker has on the drill square. If the regiment in that position was defeated it was not uncommon for the whole line to waver and give ground, so it was occupied by the most reliable regiments.

On 5th November 1854, whilst an allied army was besieging the Russian port of Sevastopol in the Crimea, a large Russian army tried to outflank the allied army at Inkerman early in the morning, under the cover of fog. On flank guard were the 68th Regiment (later Durham Light Infantry and thence Light Infantry) and The Rifle Brigade (later The Royal Green Jackets) who immediately attacked on seeing the enemy, despite being greatly outnumbered. This resulted in most of the officers becoming casualties but allowed time for re-enforcements to arrive. The 68th lost 4 officers and 49 men whilst The Rifle Brigade lost 6 officers and 144 men. During the Battle of Inkerman, with most of the Officers being killed or wounded, the Serjeants led the units for the rest of the battle, ending in the defeat of the Russian army. As a mark of respect the Serjeants were permitted to wear an “Inkerman” Whistle and Chain.

As the next 250 years are certain to be as action packed as the last, there will be more than a few challenges to be faced by tomorrow's Riflemen. When confronting these challenges, it would be wise to take advice from the Regiment's Founding Father, Sir John Moore, to, “Do everything that is necessary and nothing that is not”. This contemporary outlook remains in The Rifles today, with all Riflemen showing a unique blend of attitude, humour and banter such that they might follow those “proper saucy fellows” that Capt Harry Smith wrote about 250 years ago.

The Last Word - The Battle of Alma took place during the Crimean War (1854). In July 1908 Colonel Willoughby Verner visited a dying Crimean veteran, Rifleman Salter, in the Infirmary of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. “Now Salter”, he said, “we'll drink to the Victory of the Alma and Success to The Rifles! I held the cup to his lips and, as he drank, he muttered, “And many more of 'em ... and many more like 'em!”
6. THE ARMY AIR CORPS

ARMY AVIATION ROLE

Army Aviation is an amalgam of military capability drawn from the following Regiments and Corps:

Army Air Corps
Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
Royal Logistic Corps
Adjutant General’s Corps

The Army Air Corps (AAC) operates alongside the other Combat Arms of the Infantry and Royal Armoured Corps. Combat Arms are those forces that use fire and manoeuvre to engage with the enemy with direct fire systems. The forces providing fire support and operational assistance to the Combat Arms are called Combat Support Forces.

The Five Key Roles of Army Aviation:

**Offensive Action** - the application of firepower and manoeuvre in order to defeat the enemy.

**Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance (ISTAR)** - the use of Army Aviation to gather information using optical and electronic devices.

**Control and Direction of Firepower** - the use of Army Aviation to observe enemy forces and engage with other weapon systems such as fighter ground attack, main battle tanks, artillery and mortars, land based rocket systems and naval fire support platforms.

**Command Support** - providing the capability for commanders to move around the battle quickly.

**Movement of Personnel and Materiel** - support to specialist operations, helicopter evacuation and delivery of vital equipment.

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS

The Regimental Office is situated within and is an intrinsic part of Headquarters Army Air Corps (HQ AAC) at Middle Wallop, Hampshire, managed by the Regimental Secretary and four members of staff. The current Regimental Secretary is Lieutenant Colonel Christopher Ions MBE, a retired Army Air Corps (AAC) officer. He has responsibility to the Regimental Colonel for supervising and controlling the AAC Fund and is the point of contact for welfare, benevolence and other Regimental matters.

The function of the Regimental Headquarters (RHQ) of the AAC, or Regimental Office, is to provide the Corps with a focal point for its Regimental affairs under the direction of the Colonel Commandant and Regimental Colonel.
CORPS BERET & EAGLE

THE LIGHT BLUE BERET

It was always the intention for the Army Air Corps to have the beret as its headgear when it re-formed in 1957. The Glider Pilot element wished to adopt the maroon beret of the World War Two Army Air Corps however this was prevented by protest from the Parachute Regiment and the Air Observation Post who held the majority and wanted something new.

The founders of the modern Army Air Corps gathered a committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Hugh Stockwell (who was to be the first Colonel Commandant of the Corps) responsible for creating a beret that would distinguish members of the Army Air Corps and Army Aviation from other regiments and corps of the British Army. The final decision was split between the two colours to be adopted by the Corps namely light blue (referred to as Cambridge Blue) and dark blue (referred to as Oxford Blue). The prototype in Oxford Blue was considered to be too close to that of the Royal Air Force Regiment as it faded. As a result the committee took the bold decision to adopt Cambridge Blue as the colour for its beret.

An article originally written by the late Colonel RM Begbie AAC (Retd) for the Silver Jubilee Army Air Corps Journal in 1982 on the selection of the Corps beret can be found in the Documents list on the right. The article was reprinted in the Army Air Corps Journal 2007, pp 140-141.

THE ARMY AIR CORPS EAGLE

The Army Air Corps badge design is credited to Colonel Begbie who sketched the first example of the eagle that was to become the badge of the Corps in 1957. In the early days of the Corps only the small permanent cadre wore the badge although all wore the light blue beret as a clear indication of the Corps within which they served.

THE AAC COLLECT & GRACE

The Army Air Corps Collect

Almighty God, who maketh the clouds Thy chariots, and who walketh upon the wings of the wind; have mercy on all who serve in the Army Air Corps: that they may have Thy guidance in all their work on land and in the air; and in their moment of need, they may have the assurance of Thy presence with them: and find Thy hand to support and strengthen them; through Jesus Christ our Lord Amen.

A ‘Special’ Prayer

The Collect is a special type of prayer that consists of four elements:
It is addressed to God
It asks for something
It states why this is being asked for
It concludes with Amen

The Army Air Corps Grace

For what we are about to receive may The Lord make us truly thankful’ Amen.

Optionally after meat:
‘For what we have received may The Lord make us truly thankful’ Amen.
A Less Formal Grace

This less formal grace may be used. It is said to have been taken from the Sailing Orders given by Sir John Hawkins before engaging the Spanish Armada in 1589: ‘Serve God daily; Love one another; Preserve our victuals; Beware of fire; And keep good company.

God Save The Queen!

ARMY AIR CORPS MARCHES

Regiments and Corps of the British Army have their own officially authorised marches. For the Army Air Corps the Quick March is ‘Recce Flight’ and the Slow March is ‘The Thievish Magpie’ by Rossini.

The Regimental Quick March, Recce Flight, was composed in 1959 by AJ Richards who was bandmaster of 1 Lancashire Fusiliers.

The opening theme to Gioachino Antonio Rossini’s opera ‘The Thieving Magpie’ (La gazza ladra), first performed on 31 May 1817 at La Scala, Milan, has been the Regimental Slow March of the Corps since 1957.

The Band of the Army Air Corps was formed in 1993 and is located at the Army Aviation Centre, Middle Wallop. Their first official engagement was at the presentation of the Corps Guidon by His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales KG KT GCB AK QSO PC ADC, Colonel-in-Chief, on 10 May 1994 at Middle Wallop

ARMY AVIATION HISTORY

From the 1700s the ability to direct fire from artillery pieces placed on high ground became the deciding factor in many conflicts. For the British Army of the late Victorian era it was the Royal Engineers (RE) who first took to the air by hoisting military observers in kites, airships (dirigibles) and balloons. The first operational flights using balloons took place during the Second Boer War (1899-1902).

In 1906 a military balloon school was established under command of Colonel John Capper RE, following his return from the Second Boer War. Based at Farnborough Common the open spaces of Laffans Plain were highly suitable for the development and operation of airships and aeroplanes. The first British Army airship, Dirigible No1, named Nulli Secundus (Latin meaning ‘Second to None’) made her first public appearance on 5th October 1907. She was piloted by Colonel Capper with an entrepreneurial American named Samuel Franklin Cody in charge of the engine. The airship was flown from the new balloon factory base at Farnborough to London, circling St Paul’s Cathedral. Unfortunately they did not have the power to return home due to an 18mph headwind and landed at Crystal Palace. The airship was dismantled and returned by road where she was rebuilt as Nulli Secundus II. Although the instability of Nulli Secundus made her unreliable other more successful airships followed on successive years including the Beta, Beta 2, Delta and Epsilon.

On 17th December 1903 Orville Wright made the world’s first in powered flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, United States of America (USA), in the Wright Flier I. Colonel Capper had travelled to the USA to visit the Wright Brothers and look at their famous aeroplane. He knew at once that the British Army needed to procure its own aircraft and learn to fly. On 16th October 1908, British Army Aeroplane Number 1, designed by Samuel Cody, took off from Farnborough. Fitted with a 50 horse power Antoinette engine from Nulli Secundus it was the first sustained aeroplane flight in the UK, flying a total distance of 400yds. The aircraft hopped, dipped and crashed but this did not matter as the British Army was now airborne.
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS

Early aviation development was slow until it was realised the progress the French and Germans were making in aviation. The importance of the aeroplane as an observation platform was soon realised by the War Office and the Royal Flying Corps (RFC) was formed on 13 May 1912. Initially the RFC was a joint service unit with the Royal Navy (RN) and Army working together to develop its capabilities, however the RN soon identified its specific requirements and formed the Royal Navy Air Service (RNAS). They took responsibility for most of the dirigibles that were serviceable as the superior range and endurance of the airships were deemed more suitable for maritime reconnaissance.

After further trials, Samuel Cody’s aircraft were purchased for the new Corps and the next few years were a steep learning curve for the Army pilots who took to the skies. The aircraft were crude, there were no altimeters and height was judged by being able to read the names of railway stations.

The First World War (28 July 1914-11 November 1918) proved the value of aircraft not only for observation but also as fighters and bombers. By 1918 the RFC and the RNAS had expanded to over 20,000 aircraft of all types. The time had come for a new armed service to operate these machines and to organise training. On 1 April 1918, just months before the end of the war, the RFC and RNAS were absorbed into the structure of the newly formed Royal Air Force. However, the new service was seen as a temporary measure for the duration of the war, a fact clearly recognised by Major General Sir Hugh Trenchard, the Chief of the Air Staff, when he wrote in 1919, “The whole Service was practically a war creation on a temporary basis, without any possibility of taking into account that it was going to remain on a permanent basis.” It would be some years before the Army had its own aircraft again.

ARMY IN THE AIR

It was not until the 1930s that the Army realised it might once again need its own pilots. In 1933, an article appeared in the journal of the Royal United Services Institute written by Captain HJ Parham of the Royal Artillery (RA). It criticised the existing method of directing artillery fire from the Army co-operation aircraft by use of Morse code over a one way wireless and responses by means of ground signals. The Army Cooperation pilots would be briefed for the sortie at a distant airfield; there was considerable delay before the target could be engaged. Captain Parham suggested that a light aircraft flown by a gunner officer and with two way radio would be much more effective.

As the dark clouds of war gathered in 1939, key officers realised the need for the Army to get back into the air, notably Major Charles Bazeley RA, who lobbied the Ministry of Defence for a simple, rugged reconnaissance aircraft. The Royal Artillery Flying Club at Larkhill conducted a number of trials to develop this idea and as the Club’s secretary, Major Bazeley persuaded the War Office, with Air Ministry agreement, to hold official trials in 1939 but using the current Army Cooperation in service aircraft, the Westland Lysander.

The trials for the Westland Lysander were successful but, although a fine aircraft, it was no match for enemy aircraft and was often shot down. This was particularly evident in May 1940 where the events of Dunkirk overshadowed attempts to develop the Air Observation Post (AOP) Squadron. Major Bazeley persisted and 651 AOP Squadron Royal Air Force was formed at Royal Air Force Old Sarum in August 1941, equipped with the British Taylorcraft Auster AOP Mk I, known subsequently as the ‘Auster’. The Squadron saw action in Tunisia in November 1942 and was given the improved performance Auster III. These aircraft operated from field airstrips close to the artillery units they supported and learnt to evade enemy fighters by developing ‘nap of the earth’ flying techniques. Before the end of the war, a further 15 Squadrons were formed, including one Polish and three Canadian. They fought in all major operational theatres during the Second World War (1939-1945).

In 1944-1945 the Squadrons were equipped with the Auster IV and V with the American Lycoming
engine. The Lysander and Auster became the eyes and ears of the Army. The Auster also became famous amongst the rank and file for delivering much needed ammunition and supplies as well as evacuating casualties. After the war most AOP Squadrons were disbanded but those that survived were soon pressed into service in Palestine, Malaya, Korea and Cyprus using the Auster VI. This continued as the main AOP aircraft with the Auster VII as the training equivalent. The Auster IX was brought into service in 1946 and continued for 11 years until the AOP Sqns were subsumed into the newly formed Army Air Corps on 1st September 1957.

**ARMY AIR CORPS BEFORE 1957**

In 1940 Sir Winston Churchill, prompted by the successful use of the parachute and glider forces by the Germans, ordered the training and formation of an airborne force of 5,000 troops. In 1942 the Glider Pilot Regiment (GPR), the Parachute Regiment and later the Special Air Service (SAS) were formed under the banner of the Army Air Corps (AAC). The GPR was created because the Royal Air Force were unable to provide sufficient troop carrying aircraft for 5000 troops and their heavy equipment. It was decided that a glider-borne force should compliment the paratroops. Troops were loaded into gliders which were towed into areas behind the enemy’s front line. Each glider needed to have sufficient capacity to airlift a platoon of infantry, or a jeep and gun with its detachment. Larger gliders would be needed for freight and ammunition. The glider pilots then fought as infantry soldiers after landing.

Volunteer pilots from the Army started to train on borrowed civilian gliders from September 1940 and soon specifications had been drawn up for a family of operational gliders. As the gliders were made mainly from timber the furniture industry was mobilised to manufacture them. The first of the gliders to fly was the General Aircraft Hotspur in November 1940. Although it never saw operational service it was the mainstay of the glider training programme.

The Horsa glider was used operationally for the first time on 19th November 1942 for the famous raid, Operation FRESHMAN, on the Vemork Heavy Water plant in Norway, portrayed in the 1965 feature film ‘The Heroes of Telemark’. Unfortunately both Horsas and one towing Halifax aircraft were lost in appalling conditions. A more qualified success was achieved when large numbers of gliders were used in the invasion of Sicily in July 1943, although still paying a heavy price.

The next major glider borne operation was as part of the invasion of Normandy. Some 250 Horsas and Hamilcar gliders were then employed later on 6th June 1944 to deliver troops and supplies behind enemy lines in the early hours of D-Day. The successful capture of the bridges across the Orne River and Caen Canal (Pegasus Bridge) with these glider borne troops in the early hours of D-Day, is one of the most celebrated successes of Operation OVERLORD. The immense risks taken by these new glider borne troops was demonstrated in September 1944, during Operation MARKET GARDEN at Arnhem when the overall strength of the GPR was reduced by a third due to troops being either captured or killed.

In 1945 the Army’s attention was attracted to the possibility of the helicopter for Air Observation Post (AOP) duties and in 1946 a flight of 657 AOP Sqn was re-equipped with the Sikorsky R4B, or Hoverfly II. On 1st September 1947 Captain PRD Wilson RA conducted the first AOP shoot from a helicopter; however the inadequacies of the Hoverfly and the shortage of spares ended in the Flight’s disbandment. It was to be more than ten years before the helicopter was to re-enter Army Service in the observation role.

By the end of the war the proliferation of multi-barrel light anti-aircraft weapons and the vulnerability to high performance fighters led to the downfall of the heavy glider. The GPR remained on strength until it was absorbed into the new AAC in 1957.
FORMATION OF THE NEW ARMY AIR CORPS

The original Army Air Corps (AAC) was disbanded in 1950. However the Glider Pilot Regiment (GPR) continued until 1957. In that year the Minister of Defence, Duncan Sandys, directed the War Office (the precursor of the Ministry of Defence) to take responsibility for the manning and operation of its own light aircraft. These aircraft would be used for reconnaissance, the direction of artillery fire and general liaison flying. An agreement was reached with the Air Ministry that the existing Air Observation Post (AOP) units and Light Liaison flights would be merged to form an Army Air Corps. This Corps would be responsible for the command and control of unarmed light aircraft not exceeding 4000lbs all up weight. The newly formed Corps would operate the Auster AOP 9 and the Skeeter Mk 12 helicopter just entering service, while the Royal Air Force (RAF) would operate the larger Whirlwind and Sycamore helicopters.

On 1st September 1957 the former GPR, together with the remaining AOP Squadrons, were disbanded and the new AAC came into being. A Headquarters was established at Middle Wallop, where the Corps Headquarters is to this day. The RAF, at first, continued to provide servicing personnel until the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers were able to assume this function. At that time it was necessary to borrow a number of technicians from the Royal Navy as an interim measure. With only 45 permanent AAC officers, the majority of pilots were officers and non-commissioned officers from all arms attached for flying tours before returning to their parent Regiment or Corps. It was decided in 1961 that the Skeeter should provide immediate battlefield support. Unfortunately some shortcomings in the performance and availability of this aircraft meant that the Auster had to be retained to insure cover until finally phased out in 1966.

In 1960 the AAC ordered a large quantity of turbine powered Westland Scout AH 1 utility helicopters to replace the fleet of Skeeter and Auster aircraft. Escalating costs and development problems prevented this and an interim order for 17 Alouette II from Sud Aviation helped to fill the gap. It was obvious at this time that there was a need for a light two/three seat helicopter in addition to the larger utility helicopter. The British Aircraft Industry had no suitable helicopter and the American Bell 47G3 was selected in 1964 and was quickly put into production under license by Westland Helicopters. Named the Sioux AH I it served successfully for over ten years until replaced by the faster and more agile Gazelle AH 1.

Several types of aircraft could be seen at Middle Wallop on trial in the late 1950s early 1960s. These included three Beagle Wallis Autogyros, two Edgar Percival EP9, the Canadian De Havilland Beaver and the extraordinary inflatable ML Aviation Delta. It was finally decided to buy the Beaver in 1961 to undertake the medium range requirement for communication flying. Requirements for the next generation of helicopters to replace the Sioux and Scout were drawn up by the Directorate of Land/Air Warfare in the mid 1960s. The future need was for two types of helicopters, a utility helicopter capable of lifting eight to ten men with a one ton pay load and a light helicopter no larger than a Sioux but with a five seat capacity.

The requirements resulted in the introduction to service of the Gazelle AH 1 in 1974 and the Lynx AH 1 in 1978. Prior to this, in 1970 armed action was added to the AACS primary role of observation and reconnaissance and Scout aircraft were fitted with Nord SS11 wire guided missiles to counter the overwhelming numerical superiority of Eastern bloc armoured vehicles. Since then, the AAC has distinguished itself as a potent combat arm in every major campaign around the world including Malaya, Borneo, Aden, Cyprus, the Falkland Islands, Northern Ireland, Kuwait, Iraq and Afghanistan. The role of the AAC today has not changed considerably from those of the early pioneers: observation and reconnaissance as core skills have been complimented by the introduction and development of the helicopter as an offensive weapon, first in the anti-tank role with the Scout and SS11 anti tank missile and the Lynx with the TOW (tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided) missile. This offensive capability progressed with the introduction of the Apache AH 1 attack helicopter in 2001.
ARMY AIR CORPS STRUCTURE

HQ AAC

Headquarters Army Air Corps is based at Middle Wallop, Hampshire, the home of the Corps. Also located here is the Regimental Headquarters and functional support departments to the Corps.

Army Aviation Centre

2 (Trg) Regt AAC and 7 (Trg) Regt AAC come under the command of Army Aviation Centre, Middle Wallop, Hampshire. 2 Regt AAC comprises an HQ Sqn, 668 Sqn and 676 Sqn. 7 Regt AAC comprises an HQ Sqn, 670 Sqn and 673 Sqn.

1 Regiment AAC - Wildcat

1 Regt AAC based at RNAS Yeovilton, Somerset, comes under the command of Headquarters Aviation Reconnaissance Force (HQARF). 1 Regt AAC comprises HQ Sqn, 652 Sqn, 661 Sqn and 659 Sqn.

2 (Training) Regiment AAC

2 Regt AAC based at Middle Wallop, comprises 668 (Training) Sqn and 676 Sqn.

3 Regiment AAC - Apache

3 Regt AAC based at Wattisham, Suffolk, comes under the command of Headquarters Attack Helicopter Force (HQAHF). 3 Regt AAC comprises an HQ Sqn, 653 Sqn, 662 Sqn and 663 Sqn.

4 Regiment AAC - Apache

4 Regt AAC based at Wattisham, Suffolk, comes under the command of Headquarters Attack Helicopter Force (HQAHF) and comprises an HQ Sqn, 656 Sqn and 664 Sqn.

5 Regiment AAC - Gazelle and Defender

5 Regt AAC based at Aldergrove, Northern Ireland, comes under the command of Headquarters Aviation Reconnaissance Force (HQARF) and comprises an HQ Sqn, 651 Sqn and 665 Sqn.

6 Regiment AAC

6 Regt AAC is the Army Air Corps' Reserves Regiment, is comprised of an HQ Sqn, based at Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, 675 Sqn, 677 Sqn, 678 Sqn and 679 Sqn.

7 (Training) Regiment AAC

7 Regt AAC, based at Middle Wallop, comprises 670 (Training) Sqn and 671 (Training) Sqn.
7. THE HISTORY OF THE ARMY CADETS

1. The formation of today's Army Cadets is the result of the threat of invasion in 1859 by the French. In that year the country was seriously alarmed by the political unrest and growing power of Napoleon III and France. Most of the British Army was abroad after the Indian mutiny policing the Empire and there were few soldiers left to defend the country should an invasion occur. The Government felt impelled to call for volunteers to prepare to defend the country; within twelve months 100,000 volunteers had been armed and were being trained. The formation of the new Volunteer force in 1860 was the foundation of today's Army Reserve (formerly the Territorial Army), the Combined Cadet Force and the Army Cadet Force.

2. At the outset in 1860 at least eight schools had formed Volunteer Companies for their senior boys and masters and a number of Volunteer units had started their own Cadet Companies, amongst them were Eton, Felstead, Harrow, Hurstpierpoint, Marlborough, Rossall, Rugby, Shrewsbury and Winchester. In the same year Queen Victoria reviewed the Volunteer Army in Hyde Park and at the head of the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers marched thirty-five cadets. The London Rifle Brigade (1860) and the South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers (1861) also included cadets in their ranks. By 1863 the opportunity for all boys to join the cadets was recognised formally in the Volunteer Regulations.

3. The National Rifle Association was also formed in 1860 and the Ashburton Shield competition started the following year. Although the objective was to provide pre-military training the 'Closed' school units acted, for the most part, as Rifle Clubs.

4. The threat of invasion soon passed but cadet training remained. The cadet rifle clubs had become popular and well-established with the additional military training supporting the schools' aims by encouraging leadership and self-reliance. Outside of the schools the Victorian Reformers saw the Cadet Organisation as a means of rescuing poor boys and working boys from the excesses of misbehaviour bought on by deprivation through living in urban slums.

5. As in 1940, the 1859 invasion did not materialise. The cadet movement continued, however, because many social workers and teachers saw in it great value as an organisation for the benefit of boys, particularly bearing in mind the appalling conditions in which so many of them then lived. The most noted Reformer in cadet terms was Miss Octavia Hill, who was also one of the founders of the National Trust. She realised that cadet training was important for character training and although she was certainly not a militarist, she formed the Southwark Cadet Company in 1889 in order to introduce the boys of the slums of that area to the virtues of order, cleanliness, teamwork and self-reliance. Thus she was instrumental in giving the Army Cadet Movement a social, as well as a military aim.

6. The 1st Manchester Cadet Battalion, formed in 1884, became the first self-administered battalion for working boys; by 1900 it was six hundred strong. Birmingham also formed an independently administered cadet battalion. And in the same year the first Public School Camp was held at Church Downs where the cadets were inspected by Kaiser Wilhelm II.
7. The Cadet Corps have always expanded in times of national crisis. At the start of the Boer War, about 50 schools had cadet corps (the forerunners of the present Combined Cadet Force) and open units (forbears of the present Army Cadets) were flourishing in all the large cities. During the Boer War in South Africa (1898 - 1902) the number of school contingents increased from forty-one to ninety-nine. An ‘Open’ town-based cadet battalion, the 1st Cadet Bn The King’s Royal Rifle Corps, actually sent a contingent to fight in the Boer War and it is the only cadet unit to have a battle honour although not the only cadet unit to have gone to war.

8. The Boer War highlighted the shortage of officers in the Army and Reserves, and as a consequence in 1907 an Officers Training Corps was formed. There were two divisions, the senior (OTC) being in the universities and the junior (JTC) in the public schools. In 1908 after the conversion of the Volunteers to the Territorial Army (TA) by Lord Haldane, Public Schools and Universities were asked to produce units of the Officers Training Corps and other Cadet Corps were formed into school units and ‘open’ units for boys who had left school. The title ‘Cadet Force’ was introduced and the administration of the Force was taken over by the newly formed Territorial Associations. Two years later in 1910, the Territorial Cadet Force (TCF, later the ACF) was formed as part of the TA. It was decided in 1917 to set up the Public and Secondary School Association to cater for those schools not in the Junior Training Corps but still part of the Territorial Cadet Force. It was mainly for Grammar schools most of which joined the JTC at a later date.

9. The Cadet Force experienced a large expansion during the First World War (1914-18) and numbers in the TCF increased to 120,000, with the War Office reassumed responsibility for its administration up until 1923 when the Territorial Associations again took over. The First World War had a devastating effect on post-war cadet recruitment. With over three-quarters of a million British servicemen killed and many more injured during the war, interest in the military naturally declined after 1918. This decline resulted in the Church Lads Brigade and Boys Brigade withdrawing their affiliation from the TCF and at the same time the Government ceased to recognise the Territorial Cadet Force. No kit or clothing was authorised and the wearing of regimental buttons and badges was forbidden. By 1928 the total strength had dropped to 49,510. The junior section of the OTC in the public schools was fortunately kept going by the financial generosity of parents.

10. A body known as the British National Cadet Association (BNCA) was formed by Field-Marshal Lord Allenby and General Jeudwine to keep the Territorial Cadet Force alive. They achieved this aim at least to a limited degree and by 1932 the BNCA had control of the Cadet Force under the guidance of the Territorial Army Association, but cadet numbers in the TCF had by then slumped to 20,000 and by 1936 certain services and small grants were provided.

11. With the rise of Hitler in Germany in the 1930s and the subsequent need for training future soldiers the War Office was galvanised into action. Acceptance and recognition of the TCF was restored fully and the organisation was re-named the Army Cadet Force. The Second World War (1939-45) saw a huge expansion and 80% of today’s detachments were formed during World War II. There were over 200,000 army cadets with 40,000 going into the Armed Forces each year. The JTC was 30,000 strong and now included RAF and Naval sections.

12. The War Office again took control of the ACF under the command of General The Viscount Bridgeman CB DSO MC, who was also in charge of the Home Guard. Training was geared to getting cadets fit and ready for military service. Uniforms were issued free of charge and 16 year-old cadets could volunteer to serve as messengers for the Civil Defence and the Home Guard. The army cadets were expected to join the Home Guard when reaching 17 years of age and several schools supplied whole companies for the HG. Some Army Cadets/Home Guard members served with anti-aircraft batteries and thus saw active service on the Home Front.

13. At the end of the war in 1945, the BNCA changed its name to the Army Cadet Force Association (ACFA). Today the ACFA is responsible for directing activities outside of military training and advising the Ministry of Defence on cadet matters. In 1948 the JTC changed its name again and
became the Combined Cadet Force. Five years after the war in 1950 the Cadet Forces Medal was granted to officers and instructors of the Cadet Movement for long and efficient service, this was in part recognition of the invaluable service they did during the war.

14. In 1957 the Government published the Amery Report which considered the future of the ACF. As a result of the Amery Report the Cadet Training Centre at Frimley Park in Surrey was founded in 1959. Substantial grants were given to the Army Cadet Force Association from the late King George VI Memorial Trust Fund, and Cadet Officers and Instructors Courses, known as KGVI Leadership Courses, were thereafter run at the CTC, Frimley Park. This centre provides courses for officers and adult instructors of the Army Cadets and the Combined Cadet Force and also leadership courses in the summer for a limited number of senior cadets.

15. Three years later in 1960, the Army Cadet Movement celebrated its centenary. As part of the celebrations the Duke of Edinburgh presented his Banner to the ACF and the President of the CCF, General Sir Oliver Leese, on behalf of the Queen presented the CCF with a Banner; both are lodged at Frimley Park. There was a review of the ACF and CCF in the grounds of Buckingham Palace by Her Majesty the Queen and HRH The Duke of Edinburgh, whilst up and down the country other celebratory parades and Thanksgiving Services were held.

16. Adventurous training was introduced into the APC syllabus after the Second World War and in the mid-1950s training expanded to include the Duke of Edinburgh's Award. Trips to BAOR in Germany and Canada, along with participation in the Nijmegen Marches added new challenges to cadet activities. Later in 1968 Cadet Training Teams were established in order to supplement the work done by the staff at the CTC, Frimley Park.

17. The 1970s was a period of important change. The old wartime A and B Certificates were replaced by the now familiar Army Proficiency Certificate which provides challenging training up to four star level. And the Duke of Edinburgh’s Award was further integrated into the APC syllabus along with the nationally approved First Aid awards.

18. Uniforms have evolved over the years. In the nineteenth century cadets wore the uniform of the Volunteer Unit to which they were affiliated. From 1914 to 1942 cadets wore First World War style uniforms with peaked caps and puttees. In 1942 a free beret, battle dress and gaiters were issued. Cadet attire has continued to change and today cadets wear the same MTP combat kit that is issued to soldiers.

19. Modernisation meant a change in skill-at-arms training. Out went the Lee Enfield Rifle and the Bren Light Machine Gun, and in 1986 the L98A1 Cadet Rifle was introduced, adapted from the L85A1 SA80 especially for the Cadet Forces, along with the Cadet Target Rifle for competitive shooting. Cadets are also taught to fire the Light Support Weapon (LSW). In 2009 the updated L98A2 Cadet GP Rifle was introduced which further narrowed the gap between cadet and regular forces weapons.

20. The early 1980s saw the biggest change of all when, at long last, girls were allowed to join the Cadet Movement. Today about one third of all Army Cadets’ detachments and Combined Cadet Force’s contingents members are female.

21. The present day programme is much more diversified than ever with the inclusion of national qualifications for cadets in the form of the BTEC in Public Services Diploma, and the City & Guilds Certificates in Youth Leadership and Management for adults. In addition many Army Cadets’ counties run OUTREACH courses in conjunction with local authorities for Young Offenders - the spirit of Octavia Hill lives on.

22. Today there are around 1,600 Army Cadets detachments and 250 CCF contingents. The Cadet Movement’s number - which includes the Sea Cadet Corps and the Air Training Corps - is in excess of
130,000 cadets with approximately 42,000 in the Army Cadets and 25,000 in the Combined Cadet Force.

23. Cadet training is geared to the development of an individual’s powers of leadership, self reliance whilst, at the same time, encouraging team work. Encouraging an interest in the military and developing a sense of citizenship has been a dual-aim of cadet training: a noble purpose which has continued for over 150 years. A remarkable achievement.
RANKS AND BADGES OF RANK

**0301.** The aim of this Section is to teach cadets the names and ranks of the officers and CFAVs in their own contingents/detachments, and where appropriate, those in their superior headquarters. The opportunity should be taken to explain military rank structure and badges of rank at the same time.
Army Cadets’ CFAVs (Cadet Force Adult Volunteers) are not granted Royal Warrants, although there are plans to introduce them.

Warrant Officer Class 2 denotes Serjeant Majors (Cadets) or Serjeant Major Instructors (SMI). Company Quarter Master Serjeant denotes Company Serjeant Majors (Cadets) or Company Serjeant Major Instructors (CSMI) and Warrant Officer Class 1 denotes Regimental Serjeant Majors (Cadets) or Regimental Serjeant Major Instructors (RSMI).

**ARMY STRUCTURE — ARMS AND SERVICES**

As cadets gain a knowledge of basic military training by working their way through the APC syllabus, it is desirable that they gain a more general knowledge of how the Army is organised into Regiments and Corps. Any cadet who requires further information about the Army can obtain it from his own contingent or detachment officer, from the schools liaison officer or from the nearest Job Centre.

The people of Britain live in freedom, but only because we have always fought to keep that freedom whenever it was attacked. Our Armed Forces stand in constant readiness to defend the United Kingdom in time of war or world tension. The Cold War has ended but the world today is still unstable. The rise of nationalism, ethnic strife, religious fundamentalism, terrorism and threat to the world environment are all increasing. Consequently, the efforts of the United Nations and NATO become all the more important to impose order into and through the 21st Century. To play its part on the world stage, Britain still needs an effective Army.

The Army was restructured in 1995 to meet the changing needs of the new, post Cold War situation. Each element is organised into a number of small units, allowing every soldier to count as an individual; thus, to each of them, the Army has a very human face. The British Army is organised into ARMS and SERVICES. The ARMS are the Regiments and Corps who are trained and equipped to do the actual fighting; while the SERVICES, although always prepared for combat, provide essential administrative support.

**CHAIN OF COMMAND**

**Command at National Level**

The command of each of the fighting Services is vested in Her Majesty The Queen, who has charged the Secretary of State for Defence with general responsibility for the defence of the country. A Defence Council controls the command and administration of the Armed Forces.

**The Army Board**

Subordinate to the Defence Council, which is responsible for the Defence Services as a whole, is the Army Board which is responsible for the Army. The Army Board executes its policies through the Land Command Chain of Command and through other Commands outside the United Kingdom.

**Headquarters Land Command (HQ LAND)**

This HQ in the command structure consists of the Commander-in-Chief (C in C) and his staff at HQ Land Command who execute policy through General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts and their respective staffs.
Other Commands Outside UK

0310. Other commanders such as those in Cyprus, Falkland Islands and Northern Ireland are directly responsible to the Ministry of Defence (MOD).

SELECTION AND INITIAL TRAINING IN THE REGULAR ARMY

0311. Officers. Young people who wish to join the Army as officers must first attend the Regular Commissions Board (RCB). If selected they then go to the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst (RMAS) where they attend the course appropriate to their requirements and ability. After completing the RMAS course successfully the young officer is posted to his Regiment or Corps where his training continues.

0312. Soldiers. Young people who wish to join the Army as soldiers apply to their nearest Army Careers Information Office (ACIO), where selection takes place to fill vacancies in the various Arms or Corps, having due regard to the applicants' wishes and abilities. After basic military training they attend a course of specialist training appropriate to their Arm or Corps, on completion of which they are posted to a unit as trained soldiers.

ARMY CADETS ORGANISATION AT COUNTY LEVEL

0330. This section is included to show how and where the Detachment/Platoon fits into the County/Battalion organisation. An aid to instruction in this aspect of the Army Cadets is the Army Cadets Location Statement which gives the complete organisation of the Army Cadets down to Detachment level. It also explains the differences of nomenclature that exist; in some cases the equivalent of County is the Battalion and the equivalent of the Area is the Company. In London the equivalent terms are the Sector and the Group.

0331. A simple diagram, on the lines of that shown below, should be prepared to show cadets the organisation of the County/Battalion/Sector to which they belong

THE CADET'S PROGRESS

0332. The purpose of the one training period on this subject in the syllabus at 1 Star level is to give the cadet, early in his career in the Army Cadets, a general idea of the scope of the whole Army Proficiency Certificate (APC) syllabus right through to the attainment of the 4 Star award, and indeed beyond it to include certain aspects after 4 Star training and employment.

0333. The three and a half year APC course aimed towards the 4 Star qualification should be presented to the young cadet as a major challenge, which indeed it is. The cadet who has achieved the 4 Star award has had to show qualities of character, such as determination, perseverance, and self-discipline, which will be valued by any prospective employer. Because the training awards system in the Army Cadets is not so well known by the general public as, for example, that of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, brief details of what Star level that Army Cadets cadets have achieved have been inserted into the Cadets Record of Service book (AB 84). The details relate the standards achieved during APC training, to achievement awards made by non-military organisations such as the First Aid societies, the British Orienteering Federation, or the National Smallbore Rifle Association. The cadet can show his completed AB 84 to a prospective employer when being interviewed for a job.

0334. A point to be stressed to cadets is the high proportion of the Army Cadets APC syllabus that covers activities also included in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme. A cadet who decides to enrol in the latter will find that much of the training he undergoes in the Army Cadets will count towards a Duke of Edinburgh's Award at the appropriate level, whether it be Bronze, Silver or Gold. The general relationship between the Army Cadets APC and the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme is shown by a glance at the outline syllabus given in the syllabus pamphlet (Army Code No. 71101 – Revised 1988), where activities included in both training schemes are printed in green. Reference should also be made to the notes on the page before the outline syllabus and to the separate publications:
0335. The Army Cadets APC is a large subject to cover in a 30 minute lesson. Instruction should be concentrated on describing the outline syllabus in the pamphlet supported by the Introductory Notes on pages 5-11 of that pamphlet.

**FAMILIARISATION OF THE CADET WITH THE HISTORY OF THE REGIMENT OR CORPS TO WHICH HE/SHE IS BADGED**

0336. Each County, and some Detachments within a county, in the Army Cadets is affiliated to a Regiment or Corps of the Regular Army and the cadets normally wear the badge of the Regiment or Corps to which they are affiliated. The purpose of this section is to ensure that the cadet knows about this affiliation and has some knowledge of the Regular Army Regiment or Corps concerned. An essential aid to teaching this subject is a short Regimental or Corps history which can always be obtained either from the local ACIO, or a Regimental or Corps magazine or periodical newsletter which can usually be obtained from the same sources. When teaching this subject it will be necessary to refer to Regimental or Corps history. This should not, however, be over-emphasised to the exclusion of contemporary activities which are just as important and may well interest cadets more than events of the past.

0337. It must be constantly borne in mind that teaching this subject with all recommended training aids is not a satisfactory substitute for a visit by a representative of the Regiment or Corps concerned who can give a talk and answer questions from first hand experience. Every effort, therefore, should be made to arrange such visits.
9 & 10 THE ARMS AND SERVICES OF THE BRITISH ARMY

9. THE ARMS

1. **The Household Cavalry** consists of the two senior Regiments of the British Army — the Life Guards and the Blues and Royals. Between them they provide an Armoured Reconnaissance Regiment, and the Mounted Regiment in London which is well known for its ceremonial duties.

2. **The Royal Armoured Corps** (RAC) consists of the old Cavalry Regiments of the Line and the Royal Tank Regiment. These Regiments are either roled as Armoured or Armoured Reconnaissance Regiments. The Armoured Regiments are equipped with main battle tanks and take the main part in any armoured battle, using their long range heavy direct fire weapons. The Armoured Reconnaissance Regiments are equipped with fast armoured recce vehicles. They are the ‘eyes’ and ‘ears’ right out in front.

3. **The Royal Regiment of Artillery** (RA), or the Gunners, provide both ground fire support and defence for the Army. In the ground fire support role, the Gunners have an impressive array of indirect fire weapons, ranging from the towed or helicopter-lifted 105 mm Light Gun to the self-propelled 155 mm AS90 Gun; and the firepower of the surface to surface missiles fired by the Multi Launch Rocket System (MLRS). For air defence the Artillery operates shoulder-controlled missile systems such as Starstreak, as well as the longer range systems, which include Rapier.

4. **The Royal Engineers** (RE), or the Sappers, are tasked with helping the Army to live, move and fight while preventing the enemy from doing so. They build bridges, roads and airfields, construct camps and port facilities, erect water and bulk fuel installations and generate electric power. They also lay minefields, blow up bridges and create obstacles, as well as clearing lanes through enemy minefields and removing enemy-built obstacles and booby traps.

5. **The Royal Corps of Signals** (SIGS) provide communications to the Army. Its technicians operate and maintain the most modern field communications system of any army in the world, using both voice and data transmissions. They provide satellite communications worldwide, operate in electronic warfare and eavesdrop on enemy transmissions. They need technically minded people to man and operate their sophisticated hardware, who are also good at languages.

6. **The Infantry** accounts for a quarter of the Army and consists of the Regiments of Foot Guards, the former Regiments of Foot, the Parachute Regiment and the Gurkha Regiments. It is the Infantry who bear the brunt of any fighting as their role is to close with the enemy and defeat him. The Infanteer is skilled at operating on his feet, though he may go into battle by aircraft, parachute, helicopter, assault boats, on skis, or in specially designed armoured vehicles. The firepower at his disposal is formidable, based on the most modern machine guns and rifles, anti-tank missiles and mortars.

7. **The Army Air Corps** (AAC) flies and operates all the Army’s helicopters. Their main role is to launch missile attacks on enemy armour, using air-to-surface missiles mounted on Apache helicopters. The Wildcat is used to transport men, stores and equipment around the battlefield at short notice. The Gazelle helicopter is used for reconnaissance, directing artillery fire or fighter ground attack aircraft, or as an airborne command post for a particular operation.

8. **The Intelligence Corps** (IC) has the primary task to collect, collate and analyse information to answer the questions: “What is the enemy going to do; when, where, how and in what strength?” In addition to providing combat intelligence, the Corps is responsible for security intelligence and protective security to counter espionage, subversion and sabotage; signal intelligence; specialist intelligence; and photographic interpretation. Languages are an important part of the Corps’ activities.
10. THE SERVICES

9. The Royal Army Chaplains’ Department (RAChD) is responsible for the spiritual and moral needs of the Army. It has chaplains of all denominations who serve both soldiers and their families in a worldwide ministry.

10. The Royal Logistic Corps (RLC) sustains the soldier in peace and war. The Corps is responsible for providing, storing and distributing all stores and equipments used by the Army; for the transportation of men and freight by rail, road, sea and air; for all catering and food supplies; and for providing postal and courier facilities for all three Services. These operations are worldwide and the RLC has over 750,000 different items on its store ledgers. The RLC requires people to specialise in a large number of differing trades, particularly drivers, supply specialists, chefs, movement specialists, and even seamen, navigators and railwaymen.

11. The Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC), together with the Royal Army Dental Corps and Queen Alexandra’s Royal Army Nursing Corps, offers a complete medical healthcare service to Army personnel. RAMC officers are in the main qualified medical practitioners. Some are trained as field surgeons. RAMC soldiers provide medical support, not only as combat medical technicians providing assistance in surgeries or first aid on the battlefield, but also as fully qualified radiographers, operating theatre technicians, environmental health technicians and other medical specialisations.

12. The Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (REME) has the role to keep operational and, if necessary, to repair the Army’s immense range of technical equipment. This range includes tanks, vehicles of every kind, guns, guided weapons, radar, radio and aircraft. REME personnel are deployed well forward with the leading combat elements as well as in large base workshops to the rear.

13. The Adjutant General’s Corps (AGC) consists of four branches. The Staff and Personnel Support (SPS) Branch provides personnel administration in the Army. SPS officers specialise in personnel management, management accountancy, information technology, and a wide range of other administrative skills. SPS soldiers concentrate on clerical aspects, including accountancy and information technology. The use of computers is widespread. The second branch is the Provost Branch who are the Army’s Police Force and operate on similar lines to the civilian police, with its own equivalent of the CID. The Educational and Training Service (ETS) Branch is the third branch and they are responsible for education in all its forms including language training; the development of training and training systems; and the provision of resettlement advice and training for those leaving the Army. The last branch is the Army Legal Services (ALS) Branch who provide legal advice and prepare and prosecute cases before Courts Martial. The ETS and ALS Branches are open only to professionally qualified officers.

14. The Royal Army Veterinary Corps (RAVC) is responsible for the provision, care and training of the Army’s animals — mainly horses and dogs. The officers are qualified Veterinary Surgeons, whilst the soldiers provide the specialist supporting services such as Veterinary technicians, dog and horse trainers and farriers.

15. The Royal Army Dental Corps (RADC) looks after the dental health of serving personnel, and overseas, their families. The officers are qualified dental surgeons whilst RADC soldiers provide the specialist dental support.

16. The Army Physical Training Corps (APTC) is responsible for all physical training. It draws its instructors from those already serving in the Army who have qualified as Regimental Physical Training Instructors in their units.

17. The Queen Alexandra’s Royal Army Nursing Corps (QARANC) offers a complete professional
nursing service to the Army and works very closely with the RAMC. In addition to qualified nurses, the QARANC have healthcare assistants who carry out non-nursing duties on the wards and assist the nurses as required.
11. AC 71310 CUSTOMS OF THE SERVICES

THE CHARTER

Charter

2.001. The Army Cadets is a national voluntary youth organisation. It is sponsored by the Army and provides challenging military, adventurous and community activities. Its aim is to inspire young people to achieve success in life with a spirit of service to the Queen, their country and their local community, and to develop in them the qualities of good citizens. This is achieved by:

a. Providing progressive cadet training, often of a challenging and exciting nature, to foster confidence, self-reliance, initiative, loyalty and a sense of service to other people.
b. Encouraging the development of personal powers of practical leadership and the ability to work successfully as a member of a team.
c. Stimulating an interest in the Army, its achievements, skills and values.
d. Advising and preparing those considering a career in the Services or with the Reserve Forces.

HISTORY

Background

2.002. The Army Cadets consists of some 9,500 adults and over 42,000 cadets organised into 61 Counties/Battalions across the UK, with almost 1,600 detachments. It traces its history back to 1860.

Motto

2.003. The motto of the Army Cadets is “To Inspire to Achieve”.

Badge

2.004. The Army Cadets Crest or badge has been in existence in many different forms since at least 1942. Most versions were very different from that on the Banner and none had ever been formally registered with the College of Arms, nor were they heraldically correct. In 2004, the badge on the front cover was formally registered and is now legally owned by the Army Cadets, through the ACFA, who hold the intellectual property rights.

Colonel in Chief

2.005. Field Marshal His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh KG KT OM GBE AC QSO is the Colonel in Chief of the Army Cadets. Prince Philip has been Colonel in Chief of the Army Cadets since 15 Jan 1953, succeeding his late Majesty King George VI.

The Banner

2.006. Meaning and Purpose. Field Marshal His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh, presented the first Army Cadets’ Banner in the Centenary year 1960. It was presented as his personal Banner, as a symbol which acknowledged a hundred years of devoted service to the nation, and as an expression of confidence that this service would continue whatever changes in circumstances the future might bring.

2.008. Military Band March. ‘Children of the Regiment’ by Fucik has been adopted as the military band march of the Army Cadets, for use on occasions when a full military band is available.

2.009. Drum and Bugle March. Jaeger’s ‘Army Cadet Force March’ is the official drum and bugle march of the Army Cadets.
The Collect of the Army Cadets

2.010. The Collect of The Army Cadets is listed as No. 73 in ‘The Collects of Regiments, Departments and Corps of the British Army 1996’ (AC71620).

It is, "O God, our Father, who has brought us together as members of the Army Cadet Force; help us to do our duty at all times and to be loyal to each other. May all that is good and true prosper among us; strengthen us to defend the right; and bless our work that it may be acceptable to thee; for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen".

2.011. It is normally said by all present.

COMPLIMENTS - SALUTING

Background

5.035. The custom of saluting can be traced back to the Stone Age as a friendly, open-handed (showing you were not armed) greeting. The custom of looking the other person in the eye was a traditional sign of freedom rather than the downcast eyes of the serf. The open hand to the head comes from the raising of the visor on the helmet as a further sign of friendliness and that you posed no threat.

5.036. The present day salute is a symbol of greeting, mutual respect and good will, initiated by the junior and returned by the senior.

5.037. Salutes with sword, rifle, flag or gun can all be explained in the same way and all the movements basically indicate friendly intention.

5.038. When commissioned officers are saluted, it is their appointment to the Queen’s Commission that is being acknowledged by the junior in rank. When ladies are saluted it is a gesture of courtesy expressed in the form of a formal salute.

5.039. The standard of saluting by the members of a unit is often regarded as a key measure of that unit’s morale and discipline; hence the subject is of sufficient importance to have its own section in this booklet.

5.040. In the British Armed Forces and Cadet Services, a salute is only given by those in uniform who are also wearing headdress.

On Parade

5.041. The practice of saluting must be carried out correctly on parade where all movement is easily observed. All ranks are trained to carry out drill movements smartly and deliberately and saluting should be the smartest and most deliberate of drills.

5.042. On parade, when you have the occasion to address an officer senior to you, even one who is of the same rank but higher on the seniority roll, say “Sir” or “Ma’am” and salute.

Off Parade (for everyone)

5.043. When in uniform and wearing headdress, adult instructors and cadets should salute all officers they meet.

Off Parade (for officers)

5.044. Find out the customs of your unit. In most Regiments or Corps, and in the Army Cadets Subaltern Officers when in uniform always salute Field Officers and above and address them as “Sir” or “Ma’am”.

5.045. In many units it is the custom for junior Subalterns to salute all Captains the first time they see them in the morning.
Returning Salutes (for officers)

5.046. Salutes must be returned smartly and readily. Look towards the person whose salute you are returning and remember that salutes are returned and not merely acknowledged.

5.047. If you are wearing civilian clothes, you should return the appropriate greeting, such as “Good Morning”, and stand briefly to attention, if only briefly, raising your hat if you are wearing one.

5.048. If you are passing a group or squad and the adult or cadet in charge calls them to attention and salutes you (as he or she should do), you return the salute smartly and say “carry on, please”.

5.049. If a marching party is ordered to “Eyes Right” or “Eyes Left” on passing you, you should respond by saluting and saying “Eyes Front, please”.

Dismissing Parades (for officers)

5.050. Always return salutes paid to you by parades or other bodies of cadets on dismissal. You should stand still, facing them while they are dismissing and should return their salute.

5.051. It is the custom for the commander of a body of cadets on parade to ask permission to dismiss and march off. If you are the senior officer present and you hear the request “Dismiss, Sir, please?”, return the salute, reply “Dismiss, please”, and stand and return the salute of the cadets as they dismiss.

Offices

5.052. When you enter or leave a Service office, if wearing uniform and headdress, you should always salute any officer present there, whether senior or junior to you. If you are the occupier of an office, remember to stand up if your visitor is senior to you.

Other Services

5.053. Remember to salute officers senior to yourself in the Royal Navy, Royal Air Force and their corresponding cadet forces. When you know that you are likely to encounter officers of other Services, it is a good idea to revise your knowledge of their badges of rank.

5.054. When visiting a warship or Royal Naval Establishment, always remember to salute the Quarterdeck when stepping aboard and as you leave. If you are unsure what to look for, ask the nearest naval rating for advice; do not be embarrassed. Your demonstration of concern for their tradition will overcome their concern at your ignorance.

Ladies

5.055. When in uniform, officers cannot raise their hats/berets when they meet a woman they know; it is therefore customary to salute as a matter of courtesy.

National Anthem

5.056. When the National Anthem is played, all ranks stand to attention and officers in uniform also salute.

Special Occasions

5.057. When in uniform, you must always salute uncased Colours, funeral processions and when passing the Cenotaph or local war memorials. The rules for the Army Cadets’ Banner are laid down in Chapter 19 to the Army Cadets Manual.

5.058. During Services of Remembrance, it is customary for officers in uniform to salute during the sounding of the Last Post. Others, if not already formally brought to Attention as part of a parade, should stand to Attention.
Civilian Dress

5.059. Never salute when in civilian dress. The formal custom is to stand briefly to attention instead of making a salute. However, when walking past another person who you would salute if you were in uniform or to whom you should return a salute, it is perfectly acceptable, when you are not in uniform, simply to voice a polite greeting such as “Good Morning”. When wearing headdress in civilian clothes, raise it briefly instead of making a salute.

ETHOS, DUTY OF CARE AND HEALTH AND SAFETY

ETHOS

Values and Standards

3.001. The Army Cadets, governed by its own Charter, is sponsored by the Army and mirrors its values and standards. By becoming members of the Army Cadets all adults therefore agree to act in accordance with these while conducting Army Cadets activities; they are defined in the booklet ‘Values and Standards of the British Army’ (AC 63813).

3.002. All cadets and adults in the Army Cadets of whatever rank, gender, religion or ethnic origin must be accorded fair and equal treatment.

12. CADET TRAINING

Aim of Training

4.014. The aim of Army Cadets training is to produce a self-reliant fit young cadet with an understanding of basic military subjects, initiated in the art of leadership, aware of their responsibilities as a citizen and with a well developed interest in the Army and the community.

Conduct of Training

4.015. A key aim of the Army Cadets is to develop the personal qualities of cadets and to give them a responsible sense of adventure. This is achieved through the progressive introduction to challenging military and adventurous activities, which by their nature have an inherent or perceived risk. This level of risk must be as low as is reasonably practicable and it is essential it is properly managed. Training must always be carried out safely, at the same time:

a. Training should be interesting, imaginative, challenging and purposeful. Much of the instruction should include competitions, exercises and games.

b. Knowledge by itself is of little value, it has to be applied. Lessons and tests should be practical and out of doors whenever possible.

c. Cadet NCOs should be taught Methods of Instruction (MoI) and given the opportunity both to teach and to command.

Training Syllabus and Tests

4.016. The full details of the training Syllabus and tests for all Army Cadets’ cadets are in the pamphlet ‘The ACF Army Proficiency Certificate (APC) Syllabus’ (Army Code 711010). It is based on the ‘Star’ qualifying system.

4.017. Training is to be planned so as to allow cadets to steadily progress through the syllabus for the 5 years or more that they can serve in the Army Cadets, to become fully-trained cadet senior NCOs or senior cadets and go on to become Master Cadets.

4.018. The gaining of the APC ‘Star’ qualifications, (Basic Training, 1, 2, 3 and 4-Star and Master Cadet), which are tests of an individual’s basic knowledge, is to be considered the normal
achievement of the majority of cadets who make the necessary effort and have been properly trained.

**Design of Syllabus**

4.019. The syllabus is designed so that:

a. Cadets’ training is carried forward at a steady rate compatible with the increasing abilities of a growing cadet and with a view to maintaining their interest. In this sense it provides a basis for planning training programmes.
b. It sets standards of achievement by which the progress of an individual cadet can be measured.
c. It provides the cadet with clearly understood and easily recognisable standards of achievement.

4.020. The subjects in the syllabus up to and including 3 Star level are compulsory so that all cadets comply with the Aim of Training (see para 4.014 above) which in turn meets the requirements of the Army Cadets’ Charter (see Chapter 2 para 2.001). At 4 Star level senior cadets may choose to undertake the subjects that are of most interest to them and which are suited to their abilities.

4.021. The training that each cadet undertakes is described at Chapter 3 in the Army Cadets Manual. The Army Cadets Manual, in Chapters 3 and 10, also gives guidance on training cadets with disabilities or special needs.

4.022. Instruction on how to plan and prepare training activities, including when and how to carry out formal risk assessments is included in the initial training given to all adults.

**The Star System**

4.023. The Syllabus is designed for progression by cadets as follows:

3 months. Basic Training to qualify in the Basic Training Test.

9 months. 1-Star Training to qualify for 1 Star.

12 months. 2-Star Training to qualify for 2 Star.

12 months. 3-Star Training to qualify for 3 Star.

6 months. 4-Star Training to qualify for 4 Star.

6 months. Master Cadet Training to qualify for the Master Cadet Award.

4.024. However, no rigid time scale should be laid down for completion of Star levels by individual cadets because of their varying abilities and opportunities, and account must be taken of those who join when they are that bit older. At the same time, instructors must ensure that cadets are not rushed through their training, as each Star level lays the foundation for the next, so, for guidance, the rate at which a cadet (who joins at the earliest opportunity) should progress is:

They should be 13 years of age before qualifying for 1 Star.

They should be 14 years of age before qualifying for 2 Star.

They should be 15 years of age before qualifying for 3 Star.

They should be 16 years of age before qualifying for 4 Star.

To attend the Master Cadet Course a cadet must have qualified at 4 Star and be 16½ years of age.

4.025. In addition cadets are not to be:

a. Tested in any subject unless they have passed that subject at lower Star levels.
b. Tested in any subject at more than one Star level above that at which they have qualified for a Star.

4.026. The following terms, which are referred to in the APC Syllabus, are defined below:

A 'Recruit' is referred to as such from the time they join to the time they pass their Basic Training Test.
A `1 Star Cadet' is one who has qualified for 1 Star.
A `2 Star Cadet’ is one who has qualified for 2 Star.
A `3 Star Cadet' is one who has qualified for 3 Star.
A `4 Star Cadet’ is one who has qualified for 4 Star.
A `Master Cadet’ is one who has been appointed Master Cadet by the Cadet Commandant.
A Senior Cadet is one who has qualified for 3 Star and above.

Adventurous Training

4.028. Adventurous Training (AT) and Challenge Pursuits (CP) involve activities that are arduous and include an element of risk. Such training is designed to develop the qualities of character in cadets. To achieve this and help develop the full potential of young men and women, involvement in adventurous or challenging activities is to be encouraged. AT instructors are specially qualified. There is a Cadet Forces AT Adviser employed by HQ LAND to oversee and co-ordinate these activities.

4.029. AT activities, including all water related activities and expeditions, particularly those in ‘Wild Country’ are subject to specific regulation in the Army Cadets regarding the qualifications of the accompanying instructors and the precautions to be taken. These are well documented. AT must not be organised by anyone not qualified to do so. Be aware that there are specialists in this area within your own County who can provide advice. In addition:

a. Courses are available at the Cadet Adventurous Training Centres (CCAT) to teach specific adventurous training skills to individual members of the Army Cadets who would like to attain a qualification.
b. It is a common practice to invite qualified instructors to participate who are not members of the Army Cadets and it must be remembered when non-Army Cadets’ instructors are used, including those from the Regular Army or the Army Reserve, that an Army Cadets’ officer or AI must accompany each party.

Other Training

4.030. The Army Cadets gets involved in other types of training beyond the APC; these include the Duke of Edinburgh’s (DoE) Award, Competition Shooting, Signals, Music and Sport. A briefing on these is normally given as part of the induction training.

Camps

4.031. It is important that every cadet who can possibly do so should attend Annual Camp. This can only be achieved by enthusiasm and good planning on the part of the County’s adults. Weekend camps of various types are also held as are camps over the Easter period.

4.032. Training at Camp must be interesting and should concentrate on subjects that cannot be carried out in home surroundings during the remainder of the year.
13 VALUES & STANDARDS (Cadets and Adults)

Introduction

1. The British Army has a reputation second to none based largely on its fighting spirit, and on the high standards of professionalism, behaviour and self discipline that British soldiers have consistently displayed. The Army depends on team work, which comes from demanding training, strong leadership, comradeship and trust. Such trust can only exist on the basis of shared values, the maintenance of high standards, and the personal commitment of every individual to the task, the team, the organisation and the Nation.

2. In line with its Charter as a National voluntary youth organisation, this trust forms the basis of the ethos of the Army Cadets and every adult, by joining the Army Cadets, has a duty to develop such trust and to uphold the core values shown below.

Core Values

3. **Selfless Commitment.** Personal commitment is the foundation of ... service. You must be prepared to serve when you are required, and to do your best at all times. This means that you put the needs of others ahead of your own interests.

4. **Courage.** You must have the moral courage to do always what is right.

5. **Discipline.** To be effective, the Army Cadets must be disciplined - the best form of discipline is self-discipline. Only that will earn you the trust and respect of your comrades and the cadets, and equip you to cope with the difficult, individual decisions that you will have to make during your service with the Army Cadets.

6. **Integrity.** Integrity involves honesty, sincerity, reliability and unselfishness. It is an essential requirement of both leadership and comradeship. Unless you maintain your integrity, others will not trust you and teamwork will suffer. Integrity sometimes requires you to show moral courage, because your decisions may not always be popular. But it will always earn you respect.

7. **Loyalty.** The Nation and the Army Cadets rely on your commitment and support. You must therefore always be loyal to your commanders, comrades and your duty. If you are not, you will be letting others down.

8. **Respect for Others.** As an adult in the Army Cadets you have exceptional responsibility of leading, supervising and training young people. It is particularly important that you show the greatest respect, tolerance and compassion for others because comradeship and leadership depend on it.

9. **Adherence to Law.** All members of the Army Cadets, whether cadets or adults, are subject to the civil law and have a duty to uphold it. In that respect they are no different from other citizens. Such laws establish the baseline for the standards of personal conduct of members of the Army Cadets as citizens. Officers in the Army Cadets receive a TA General List Section B (TA GL Sect B) Commission and are therefore subject to military law.

10. **Avoid:**
    a. Any activity which undermines your professional ability, or puts others at risk; in particular, the misuse of drugs and abuse of alcohol.
    b. Any behaviour which damages trust and respect between you and others in your team and the County, Area and Detachment, such as deceit or social misconduct. In particular you must not commit any form of harassment, bullying or discrimination, whether on grounds of race, gender, sexual orientation or any other behaviour that could undermine good order and discipline.
Ultimately, you must always measure your conduct against the following test:

“Have your actions or behaviour adversely impacted or are they likely to impact on the efficiency or effectiveness of the Army Cadets?”

11. **Duty of Care.** (See also Chapter 2 of the Army Cadets Manual.) Those of you in positions of authority, at whatever level, have a duty of care towards your subordinates and cadets, looking after their interests, and ensuring that they fully understand what is expected of them. This duty of care extends to ensuring that those individuals who raise concerns have their complaint dealt with in a thorough and timely manner.

**Application**

12. You will receive further instructions in your County on the Values and Standards in the Army Cadets. If you are uncertain or unclear about what is expected of you, you should ask your commander. The challenges you will face as an adult in the Army Cadets will test you and the team that you work with. That is why your commitment to these Values and Standards is essential.

13. The values and standards described above should be understood and embraced by all members of the Army Cadets and explained to those wishing to join the organisation. By selflessly dedicating themselves to the cadets under their command and by attending evenings and weekends with their Counties and Detachments, Army Cadets adults already show a commitment to the youth of this Country that far exceeds that of most of the population.

**Conclusion**

14. All adults joining the Army Cadets are required to commit themselves to achieving and maintaining values and standards which are in some respects different from, and more demanding than, those which apply in society at large.

15. This commitment is needed to underpin the ethos of the Army Cadets, and thereby contributes directly to the maintenance of its effectiveness as a National voluntary youth organisation, and to the leadership and comradeship that, together, are so essential to the maintenance of morale.

16. It is therefore the duty of Commanders at all levels to ensure that these values and standards are accorded the highest priority, are fully explained to those under their command, and are applied consistently.

17. Commanders must themselves lead by example, and discharge in full their duty of care.
14. SOMERSET ARMY CADETS BATTALION APPOINTMENTS
(Constantly under review, but correct as of March 2019)

Battalion Headquarters

Acting CommandantLt Col Rupert Elliott
Deputy Commandant G1Lt Col Andy Axten
Deputy Commandant G7Brig Nick Knudsen
Honorary ColonelCapt Clare Emery
County Medical OfficerMaj Andy Trunks
AdjutantSMI (RSM) Andy Godfrey
Regimental Serjeant MajorMaj Garry Pither
Cadet Executive OfficerMaj Craig Angus
Battalion Training OfficerWO1 (TSM) Nigel Levett
Training Serjeant MajorMaj Paul Bunce
County Events OfficerMaj Andy Trunks
President of the Officers' Mess CommitteeSMI (CSM) Dean Brown
President of the WOs' & Sjt's Mess CommitteeWO2 (SMI) Peter Russell
County Public Relations Officer
Deputy Public Relations Officer
BTEC Officer
Padre
First Aid Training Officer2Lt Louise Wellman
Signals OfficerCapt (QM) Simon Betty
Sports OfficerCapt Dennis Hull
Acting Shooting Officer2Lt Charles Aslett
Cadet Stores AssistantLt James Kenworthy
Motor Transport OfficerLt James Kenworthy
Training Safety AdvisorWO2 Andy Joynes
BandmasterCapt (BM) Scott Bunker
Administrative OfficerSMI Elaine Hunt
Administrative Officer (Pay)Maj Paul Caukwell

Officer Commanding G CoyMaj Stephen Kendall MBE
Officer Commanding J CoyMaj Tim Tatler
Officer Commanding N CoyMaj Jason Kitching
Officer Commanding S CoyMaj Chris Pearce
15. GIBRALTAR COMPANY APPOINTMENTS

Officer Commanding
Maj Stephen Kendall MBE

2IC

Company Training Officer
SMI Will Hellier

Administrative Officer
SMI Steve Shelley

Cadet Administrative Assistant (CAA)
SMI (CSM) Martin O'Connor

Company Serjeant Major

Company Shooting Officer

First Aid Training Officer

Coy Quartermaster

Duke of Edinburgh Award Officer

Public Relations Representative
SMI Will Hellier/SI Madison Skidmore

Gibraltar Coy Platoon Commanders

Burnham on Sea & Highbridge Pl Commander
2Lt Laura Sampson

Cheddar Platoon Commander
SSI Darren Harvey

Clevedon Platoon Commander
SSI Katherine Leslie

Nailsea Commander
SMI Chris Whitbread

Portishead Platoon Commander

Uphill Platoon Commander
Capt (BM) Scott Bunker

Worle Platoon Commander
SSI Dave Swan

Yatton Platoon Commander
SI Charlie Stokes
16. JELLALABAD COMPANY APPOINTMENTS

Officer Commanding                     Maj Tim Tatker
2IC                                          
Company Training Officer                   Capt Katherine Dee
Administrative Officer                    
Cadet Administrative Assistant (CAA)       Capt (BM) Scott Bunker
Company Serjeant Major                    SMI (CSM) Chris Norris
Company Shooting Officer                   
First Aid Training Officer                 
Coy Quartermaster                          
Duke of Edinburgh Award Officer           SSI Nathan Croker/PI Charlotte Verrier
Public Relations Representative

Jellalabad Coy Platoon Commanders

Bishop’s Hull Platoon Commander           Capt Clare Emery
Bridgwater Platoon Commander              2Lt Jamie Lancey
Bishop Fox’s Platoon Commander            2Lt Rachel Hale
Cannington Platoon Commander              SMI (CSM) Chris Norris
Doniford Platoon Commander                SSI Nathan Croker
Minehead Platoon Commander                SMI Graham Corner
Priorswood Platoon Commander              SSI Adam Rourke
Wellington Platoon Commander              SI Clive Chappell
17. NORMANDY COMPANY APPOINTMENTS

Officer Commanding
Maj Jason Kitching

2IC

Company Training Officer
Lt Rob Wing

Administrative Officer
SMI John Murphy

Cadet Administrative Assistant (CAA)
SMI (CSM) Paul McKenzie

Company Serjeant Major

Company Shooting Officer

First Aid Training Officer

Coy Quartermaster
SMI Phil Coward

Duke of Edinburgh Award Officer
SI Geraint Horton

Public Relations Representative

Normandy Coy Platoon Commanders

Bath Platoon Commander
SSI Jack Lobb

Beechen Cliff Platoon Commander
2Lt Chris Skelton

Frome Platoon Commander
WO1 (TSM) Nigel Levett

Glastonbury Platoon Commander
SSI Mark Atkinson

Midsomer Norton Platoon Commander
SI Geraint Horton

Paulton Platoon Commander
SMI Phil Coward

Shepton Mallet Platoon Commander
SI Dan Temple

Wells Platoon Commander
SSI Phil Moore
18. SALAMANCA COMPANY APPOINTMENTS

Officer Commanding                Maj Chris Pearce
Company Training Officer           Lt Barry Gates
2I/C & Administrative Officer     SSI Hans Rennie
Cadet Administrative Assistant (CAA) SMI Kevin Taylor
Company Serjeant Major            SMI (CSM) Dean Brown
Company Shooting Officer
First Aid Training Officer
Coy Quartermaster                 SSI Hans Rennie
Duke of Edinburgh Award Officer
Public Relations Representative   AUO Ed Low

Salamanca Coy Platoon Commanders

Bruton Platoon Commander           SSI Richard Taylor
Castle Cary Platoon Commander     SSI Richard Taylor
Chard Platoon Commander            2Lt Chris Cowdrey
Crewkerne Platoon Commander        2Lt Charles Aslett
Ilminster Platoon Commander        2Lt Paul Sainsbury
Langport Platoon Commander         SSI Mark Irwin
Martock Platoon Commander          AUO Alan Lawson
Wincanton Platoon Commander        SMI Huw Joel
Yeovil Platoon Commander           2Lt Louise Wellman

For an up-to-date insight into all major county and company appointments follow this link: https://armycadets.com/county/somerset-acf/contact-us/whos-who/
19. LINKS

Appended are links to Army Cadets, The Rifles, The Army Air Corps, the Regular and Army Reserves and others which may prove to be of interest to those wishing to further their knowledge.

The Army Cadet Force
https://armycadets.com

Somerset Army Cadets
https://armycadets.com/somersetacf/

The Rifles
http://www.army.mod.uk/infantry/regiments/23448.aspx

The British Army
http://www.army.mod.uk

The Army Air Corps
http://www.army.mod.uk/aviation/air.aspx

The Army Reserve
http://www.army.mod.uk/join/The-Army-Reserve.aspx

The Somerset Light Infantry
http://www1.somerset.gov.uk/archives/sli/index.htm

The Light Infantry
http://www.lightinfantry.co.uk

Frimley Park Cadet Training Centre

Researched, written, designed and edited by WO2 (SMI) Peter Russell, County PR Officer, Somerset Cadet Bn (The Rifles) ACF.
20. NOTES