

CHAPTER 3 CUSTOMS OF THE CME

0301. ‘*Customs of the Service*’ have been called the ‘*unwritten law*’ of the Forces but, just as English common law has become part of our written laws, so also have many of these military customs been written into regulations. Some aspects of customs of the service must change over time to keep pace with societal changes, some dated customs are retained for sentimental reasons, while yet others serve as a historical link with the past and their observance adds colour and interest to the military profession. Notwithstanding that some customs change with the times, we must understand the origins of the current practices before advocating innovation.

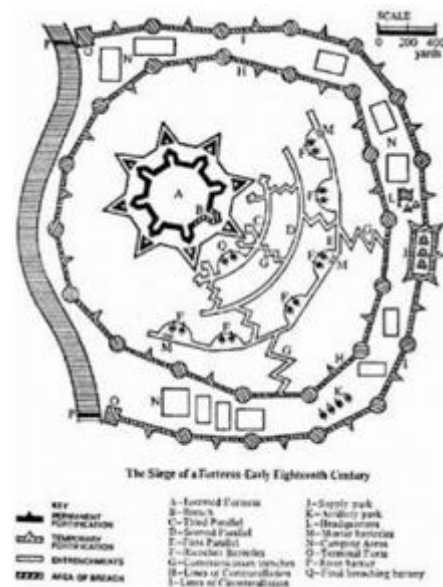
0302. Since the CAF and the CME are relatively young, the CME have inherited many customs and traditions from the Royal Engineers (some dating back to ancient times). Flags and unit marches, for example, have been essential to fighting forces for centuries. Originally pennants allowed the commanding officer to see where each unit was located on the battlefield and to make decisions on the next manoeuvre. Music was played to keep spirits up on long marches and was also an important battle signal. These tunes and pennants have evolved into the regimental and CME marches and colours that every member is familiar with today. Such military traditions are very important to all corps and branches of the service. Those that are unique to the CME are described in this chapter.

0303. *Customs and Traditions of the Canadian Armed Forces* (A-JS-007-002/JD-001) presents many traditions that Engineers share with other branches of the CAF. It gives detailed history of the origins of saluting, messes, colours and other customs and ceremonies that are unique to the CAF. *The Honours, Flags and Heritage Structure of the Canadian Forces* (A-AD-200/AG-000) provides a detailed reference to aspects of honours, flags and heritage.

Sappers

0304. The term “*sapper*” has been associated with engineers for many generations. The origin of this term lies in the French word “*sape*,” meaning “undermine” and the Middle French word “*sap*” meaning a spade or hoe. Modern dictionaries define ‘*sap*’ as the extension of a trench to a point beneath an enemy’s fortifications or as subverting by digging or eroding the substratum or foundation.

0305. In medieval times, when armies laid siege to a fortification, one of the common methods of breaching the defences was to dig a ‘*sap*,’ up to the base of the castle wall and then under, or into, the wall. Prior to the introduction of explosives, a breach of the defensive wall would be accomplished by replacing blocks of stone with wooden supports. The supports would then be burned causing a portion of the wall to collapse. In the French Army, digging a trench under fire was known as “*driving a sap*” and the men who did this were known as “*sapeurs*.” Thus, the term “*sappers*” became associated with engineers. After the discovery of gunpowder, an explosive charge (or a ‘*mine*’) was used to breach the wall. This task was, of course, also the responsibility of the engineers.



0306. In 1813 the Royal Engineers officially adopted the title Royal Sappers and Miners and, in 1856, the rank of the common soldier was changed from private to “sapper.” Canadian

engineers have continued to use this designation and recently, the CME expanded the use to include all engineer privates. Just as privates in the artillery are referred to as “gunners,” engineers of the rank of private are referred to as “sappers.” A sapper should always be addressed as Sapper Smith, not Private Smith. It is important to note that the official title of engineer privates who wear an Air Force uniform is ‘aviator’ although it is common and acceptable to refer to them and address them as ‘sapper’ regardless of their occupation within the CME. The term ‘Sapper(s)’ may also be used to refer to a group of engineers who are not necessarily of the rank of private as in, “here come the sappers to build the hangar.” Today, all engineers are commonly referred to as sappers regardless of occupation, uniform colour or rank.

The Motto

0307. In 1931 His Majesty King George V granted the RCE the motto *Ubique*. The CME subsequently inherited this motto and it is included on approved CME Badges and insignia. The CME motto *Ubique* is Latin and means “*everywhere*.” It is pronounced in three syllables, “*you-bee-quay*,” with emphasis on the second syllable. This motto is of significance to the CME since no notable campaign throughout history has been waged without the participation of engineers. Engineers not only ensure the mobility of a force by clearing obstacles and building bridges, they also provide the infrastructure and utilities required to sustain a force, provide firefighting and crash rescue services, and produce the geographical information essential to every mission. The engineer is indeed everywhere so the motto *Ubique* was chosen for Engineers to reflect that the engineer is requisite on all operations.

0308. This motto is even more important because engineers do not have specific battle honours to acknowledge their outstanding contributions to the myriad campaigns and operations they have conducted. In the CAF, only Armoured and Infantry units have battle honours. On 11 May 1994, the Chief of Defence Staff approved and confirmed the motto *Ubique* as an honorary distinction to “*take the place of all past and future battle honours and distinctions gained in the field*” and be preserved for this use. This honour is shared with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

Engineer Colours

0309. The current Military Engineer colours perpetuate the Engineer colours of the former single services and are colours that are also commonly used by engineers internationally. The Military Engineer colours have been traditionally (and are still) referred to as “Brick Red” and “Royal Blue.” Today, these terms lack sufficient definition to permit faithful and accurate reproduction, especially with various computer graphics tools readily available. Accordingly, the CME colours have now been defined using a reference system to enable consistent reproduction both in print and on digital displays.

0310. The CME Council agreed on 21 November 2013 that the governing source definition of the CME colours will be the ‘*Heraldic Description*’ of the CME Flag. Unfortunately, the definition standards used in the Heraldic Description are not commonly used today by industry or in computer graphics programs. As such it was necessary to convert the definitions into formats that can be easily applied by members of the CME when seeking to accurately represent the CME colours in professionally or locally produced products. The complete conversion details are at Annex A.

CME Flag

0311. The CME Flag depicted below was approved on 8 April 1976 by the Chief of Defence Staff. The flag is authorized to be used by the CME in accordance with *Insignia and Lineages of the Canadian Forces* (A-DH-267-000/AF-003). The proportions of a camp flag are to be two by length and one by width. The minimum dimension is to be 90 cm in length by 45 cm in breadth and cannot be larger than 182 cm in length and 91 cm in breadth. Further dimensions and details of the flag are at Annex A.

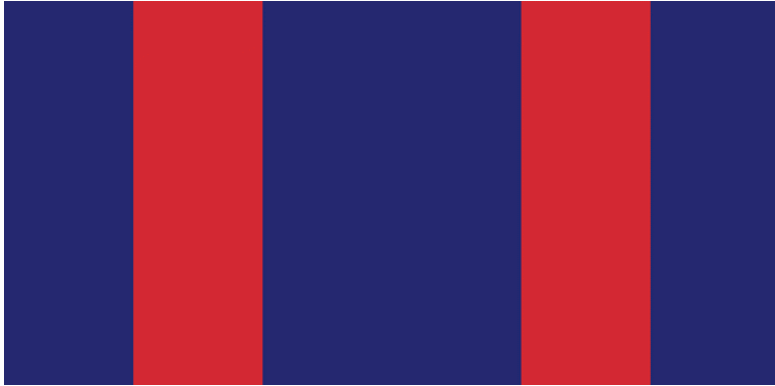


Figure 3-2 CME Flag

0312. The CME flag is categorized as a *camp flag* and consists of alternating vertical bands of the CME colours. As a camp flag, the CME flag, like those of other branches and formations, is used to identify the headquarters or location of a unit. Such flags may be used to mark headquarters and to encompass bounds on a parade square or in barracks. This category of flag is a descendant of the former army corps flags that were used to mark the physical location of a unit. They may also be flown, if appropriate, at such locations as saluting bases.

0313. Engineer units do not have 'colours' and the CME flag should not be paraded in the manner accorded colours. As such there will be no compliments paid to the CME flag, it will not be dipped or lowered as a means of saluting or paying compliments and it will not be carried on parade or draped over a casket. Furthermore, as battle honours are not given to Engineer units they shall not be added to the flag as such honours are adequately covered by our use of the motto *Ubique*.

0314. The CME flag shall be treated with the same respect given the national flag, with each new flag being dedicated at an appropriate ceremony. The flag shall be raised, lowered, and folded in accordance with procedures laid out in the Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial, A-PD-201-000/PT-000. The flag shall not be used inappropriately or in any manner that may be construed as disrespectful; for example, it should not be used as a table covering during presentations and other ceremonies. More details on flag etiquette are included as Annex B.

0315. Traditionally, Engineer flags are not emblazoned due to the ubiquitous nature of the Engineers. The Branch Advisor is the authority for determining when the flag may be emblazoned. A unit crest, such as the Canadian Forces Fire Academy emblem, may be approved as an emblazonment and, in most other instances, permission may be granted to add a single numeral as a unit identifier. Where confusion between units exists, as with "1 ESU" versus "1 CER" additional letters may be added for clarity. These numbers or letters are normally fabricated and added locally. Sub-units or construction engineering sections will use the CME flag without emblazonment. When emblazonment is approved, the numerals, lettering or crest will appear in the upper left corner of the flag and will be no higher than 1/6th the

breadth of the flag. Numerals and letters will be in the colour of “new gold” as detailed in Annex A.

Pennants

0316. The Colonel Commandant has been assigned the senior pennant in the CME. The Colonel Commandant’s pennant is a smaller form of the CME camp flag. Its dimensions shall not exceed 30 cm by 15 cm. This pennant will have a representation of the beaver from the CME hat badge in the top left corner of the pennant. All other pennants will be triangular shaped style pennant. The arrangement and proportions of the red and blue bands are to be the same as the camp flag. They may be flown by the Director RCE and unit COs from a staff mounted on the right front fender of a vehicle or on unit flag poles below the Camp Flag. Pennants are flown only when the person signified is at the unit or in the vehicle. At all other times it is removed or hooded.



Figure 3-3 Col Cmdt Pennant

0317. Parade square pennants and vehicle pennants are also a form of camp flag and are used regularly in accordance with the drill manual. They can be of flag or pennant shape.

The CME Badge

0318. The CME has chosen the beaver as the focal point of its badge, shown in Figure 3-4. As the symbol of Canada, the beaver is known for its perseverance and skill in building, making it an appropriate symbol for the Engineers. The beaver has long been used as an engineer emblem, appearing on the badges of the Non-Permanent Force Canadian Engineers of 1903 and the RCAF Construction and Maintenance Units during the Second World War. The history of the CME badge is also shown in Figure 3-4.

0319. The current design was approved in October 1976 and is based on the standard CAF crest, defined by an oval wreath of gold maple leaves topped with the royal crown. The CME badge has a right-facing (when viewed from the position of the wearer) gold beaver on a circular field of ‘brick red’ centered in the wreath. A ‘royal blue’ band runs around the circle inscribed with the words “Engineers - Génie - Canada” in gold. On a ‘royal blue’ banner below the beaver is the motto “*Ubique.*”

0320. The CME badge is used on unit signs and letterhead and it may be displayed in messes or drill halls. There are few limitations on its use, provided it is done tastefully and with the respect deserving of a branch badge. Official DND business cards shall not bear watermarks or other images of the CME badge. If in doubt of the appropriateness of an intended use, the advice of the CME Adjutant should be sought. The CME hat badge is the same as the CME badge.



Figure 3-4 CME Badges

The CME Birthday

0321. The CME was not simply created, it has evolved over the last century and the CME birthday reflects two significant events of this evolution. General Order 168 of November 1903 authorized a “*Canadian Engineer Corps*,” however, 1 July 1903 is considered to be the official founding date of the Canadian Engineer Corps as a permanent corps, since General Order 158 of 23 October 1903 appointed the first officers to the Corps effective 1 July 1903. Therefore, 1 July is considered the birthday of the CME; however, our birthday is not celebrated on this date. It is celebrated on or about 29 April, recognizing the approval of the Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers when the Permanent and Non-Permanent Engineers were united under one badge on 29 April 1936. The birthday is celebrated in a number of different ways, including unit mess dinners, weekend reunions and sporting competitions.

CME Gatherings

0322. CME Reunions are a means of fostering esprit de corps and are normally held each year on the weekend closest to 29 April, the date set-aside for celebrating the CME Birthday. Although there is no standard format, these weekend-long reunions may include all-ranks dances, mess dinners, parades, and sports days. Serving and retired Engineers in the area are usually invited to attend some or all of the events. Various sporting events are also held annually and include hockey, curling, and golf. Examples are the CME Golf Tournament, the Beaver Cup, the Beaverspiel and the John Cowell Memorial Firefighter Bonspiel. The Firefighter Bonspiel is reputed to be one of the longest standing recreational events in the CAF. The inaugural bonspiel was held in 1965, organized by then Flight Lieutenant John Cowell. The event was officially renamed in his honour in 1999. The 51st bonspiel took place in 2016, and continues to be well supported by the firefighting community. These tournaments are generally played for fun and Engineers who have never curled or golfed are welcomed to the event.

Invitations to Senior Branch Appointments for Major Events

0323. Senior CME appointments should be present at as many major unit events as possible. In order of priority the following personnel from the CME Branch should be invited:

- a. Colonel Commandant;
- b. Chief Military Engineer;

- c. CME Branch Advisor;
- d. CME Branch CWO;
- e. Construction Engineer/Firefighter Occupational Advisor (as applicable); and
- f. Director RCE (as applicable).

0324. All CME units will invite all senior branch appointments to their Change of Command ceremonies and other major events. Invitations should be forwarded to the CME Branch Adjutant as early as possible to facilitate scheduling. A minimum notice of three months is preferred. The CME Branch Adjutant will forward the invitations and coordinate availability with the unit. The CME Branch Adjutant will also keep in mind any budgetary restraints imposed upon units for official event status.

Visits

0325. Several points of courtesy and protocol apply when individuals or groups are visiting a unit or base. An aide-de-camp (ADC) is appointed to help with the administrative and social details and to facilitate the visit of a distinguished guest, dignitary, general officer, or a designated appointment. Such aides should be carefully selected for their ability to execute this function since this officer represents the unit. Proper planning and follow-up of details is essential to avoid embarrassment to the unit and the visitor. Included, as Annex C to this Chapter, is a set of guidelines and some of the details that ADCs should consider when hosting a visitor. This list is also a helpful guide for planning and facilitating those visits where an ADC is not warranted.

Forms of Address

0326. There is a strict code within all military organizations on how members should address both superiors and subordinates. This formal code was developed over many centuries and was once commonly utilized but, since society has become much more relaxed, it is not used today to the full extent once practised. The military has found that, especially in combat situations where people are living closely together and orders must be followed without hesitation, it is imperative that the hierarchical culture be maintained. For this reason, the CME and all military branches continue to use this form of courtesy that stems from an awareness of people and a respect for others rights and feelings. It is not one sided, should be observed by all, and extended to all. The guidelines for addressing both superiors and subordinates are explained in the following paragraphs.

0327. All ranks shall address a more superior officer as “Sir” or “Ma’am” or by the appropriate rank; however, “Sir” and “Ma’am” should not be used so frequently as to make conversation awkward. Even during sporting events or relaxed social functions, proper forms of address are used unless permission is granted to use a superior’s first name. It should be remembered that these privileges are usually only granted for the duration of the event and that once a normal work routine is resumed the proper forms of address will again be used. Superior officers normally address junior officers by their first names.

0328. Officers address all NCMs by their rank or, in the case of a Chief Warrant Officer, “Mister” is used as a preface to the surname. NCMs address other NCMs by rank, with the exception of Chief Warrant Officers. Chief Warrant Officers are not called “Chief” or “Warrant” but “Sir” by all subordinate NCMs. Only Chief Petty Officers may be addressed as “Chief,” with or without using the surname. Sergeant Major is an appointment and Master Warrant Officers and Chief Warrant Officers should be addressed as “Sergeant Major” only if they hold that appointment.

0329. Following retirement, particularly in social and sporting events within the CME

associations, CME Family members are encouraged to address one another on a first name or more relaxed basis. The use of former ranks is reserved for formal occasions such as parades in direct association with serving members, where retired members continue to respect the protocols of serving members, for obvious reasons.

0330. Civilian spouses do not hold the rank of their military spouse. It is, however, polite to address the spouse of a superior as “Sir” or “Ma’am” until permission is granted to use given names.

Engineer Saluting on Parade

0331. The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial describes when, where and how to salute, and who should be saluted. It also addresses the challenge of recognizing both the senior non-Engineer and Engineer. For parades that recognize a special event (such as a Change of Command parade or a CME Birthday parade) the reviewing officer will receive a General Salute. A Sapper Salute will be given to the senior Engineer officer attending. The order of precedence to receive the single Sapper Salute will be: the CME Colonel Commandant, Chief Military Engineer, CME Branch Advisor, Director Royal Canadian Engineers, Director Construction Engineer/Firefighter Occupational Advisor, Honorary Colonel/Lieutenant Colonels, and then any other senior Engineer. If the Colonel Commandant is reviewing the parade, the only salute given will be the Sapper Salute. There will not be more than two salutes; a General Salute and Sapper Salute.

The Home of the CME

0332. Immediately following the Second World War, the Army re-established a peacetime posture and all Corps were identified with a “*Home Station*” for long-term planning. Camp Chilliwack was the logical choice for the RCE, as this this location had played a primary training role during the War and post-War it housed three Permanent Force Engineer units; the Royal Canadian School of Military Engineering, 23rd Field Squadron and No. 11 Engineer Stores and Equipment Company. The camp was also under Engineer command and housed an Engineer Services and Works Detachment. The completion of the All Sappers’ Cenotaph at Vedder Crossing in 1946 cemented Camp Chilliwack as the “*Home of the Engineers.*” For more than five decades (from 1946 to 1997) Camp Chilliwack and then later CFB Chilliwack housed a variety of engineer units and was the “Home of the Engineers” serving as the focal point and meeting place for engineers from across the country.

0333. With the closure of CFB Chilliwack in 1997, CFSME moved to Gaagetown and 1 Combat Engineer Regiment moved to Edmonton, creating the requirement to designate a new “home.” Accordingly, in its November 2002 deliberations, the CME Council formally declared that the “Home of the CME” was a concept rather than a specific location and that CFSME should continue to act as that central organization with the CME Museum that would serve as the “Home of the CME.”

The Engineer March

0334. “*Wings*” is the official march of the CME. It first appeared in 1869 because the Commandant of the Royal Engineer Establishment and the Band Committee was unhappy with the existing quick-march. The Royal Engineer Bandmaster, William Newstead, proposed a new Royal Engineer quick-march. Newstead arranged the march using two tunes: the first melody, of unknown origin, was ‘*The Path across the Hills*’, while the second was *Flügel! Flügel!* that had been published many years before by a Bavarian, Friedrich Rückert, and translated by Percy Boyd, RE, under the title “*Wings.*”

0335. The Corps accepted this new march for use on parades around 1870. However, in 1889, the Commander-in-Chief noted with disapproval that the Corps march was not the one to which the Royal Engineers were entitled by tradition. He considered “*Wings*” frivolous and un-military

and decreed that it be banned. Some years later the Army Commander, Lieutenant-General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, visited Chatham in May 1902 and well-remembered marching past to “Wings” when he had been a subaltern in 1871. Dismayed to find it no longer being used, he learned there was a strong demand among members of the Corps for it to be officially reinstated. Lord Kitchener discussed the matter with the War Office and Wings was reinstated as the official march of the Royal Engineers under the authority of the Adjutant-General in a letter dated 14 October 1902. The music, scored for military band, was published in 1903 and William Newstead’s arrangement of the Royal Engineers quick-march regained its rightful place on the parade ground.

0336. “Wings” was chosen as the march of the RCE because of the close affiliation with the Royal Engineers and it was subsequently adopted by the CME. The words, rarely used, are at Annex D as well as instructions on where to find the music. Although no longer an official march, *Hurrah for the CRE* is sung or played by the band at social functions, mess dinners and other gatherings where appropriate. See Annex D for the words and instructions on where to find the music.

The Engineer Greeting

0337. The CME greeting or toast is “Chimo” (pronounced *Chee-mo* with emphasis on the first syllable). This expression is also often used as a closing on correspondence between Engineers. The word Chimo is derived from the Inuktitut greeting: “saimo” (or saimu) that means “hello,” “goodbye,” “peace be with you,” and similar sentiments. This salutation was used in the Ungava region of Northern Quebec and shares the same derivation as Fort Chimo (today Kuujuaq) on Ungava Bay in northern Quebec. The current spelling and pronunciation is based on a Caucasian adaptation of the native language. This greeting was introduced to the CME during the turmoil of Unification to provide some stability with a common symbolism. It was derived from the northern culture at a time when the CME was heavily involved in the development of Canada’s North. The friendly connotation of this greeting is reflective of the collaborative spirit and teamwork required among all elements of the CME as well as with other members of the Defence Team to ensure mission success at home and abroad.

The Engineer Prayer

0338. The Engineer Prayer originated from a Regimental Prayer written for 2 Field Engineer Regiment in the early 1970s by the Padre, Major Hugh Macdonald. The prayer reflects the critical wartime role of the engineers and the relationship between sappers, mission, and country. As any prayer is a sacred communication between an individual and their deity the Engineer Prayer need not be repeated by rote but may be modified depending upon the occasion.

*Almighty God, we pray thee to bless the Canadian Military Engineers.
May our bridges always stand, and our charges never fail,
our members be ever loyal, and our officers worthy of their loyalty.
May we work diligently in all our purposes and be skilled in our trades;
steadfast for Queen and Country everywhere. Amen.*

The Fireman’s Prayer

0339. The Fireman’s Prayer is of unknown origin but is widely used among civilian and military firefighters:

*When I am called to duty, God, whenever flames may rage;
Give me strength to save some life, whatever be its age.
Help me embrace a little child before it is too late
Or save an older person from the horror of that fate.*

*Enable me to be alert and hear the weakest shout,
And quickly and efficiently to put the fire out.
I want to fill my calling and to give the best in me
To guard my every neighbor and protect his property.
And if, according to my fate, I am to lose my life,
Please bless with your protecting my children and my wife.*

- Author Unknown

THE MAPPERS PRAYER

0340. The Mapper's Prayer is of unknown origin but is commonly known and used within the military mapping community:

Almighty God, we pray thee to bless the Canadian Military Mappers. May our maps always orient north, our equipment never fail, our data be ever true, and our presses and plotters forever run. May our Mappers ever be loyal and our leaders worthy of their loyalty. May we represent this great world with accuracy and precision, and be steadfast for Queen and Country everywhere. May "we show the way" to victory. Amen.

*// La Prière du Cartographe Militaire (left in to aid translation for French version)
O Dieu tout-puissant, nous te prions de bénir les Cartographes militaires canadiens. Fais que nos cartes pointent toujours vers le nord, nos équipements ne manquent jamais, nos données soit toujours vrai et nos presses et nos imprimantes fonctionnes à jamais. Donne la force à nos Cartographes de se conduire loyalement et fais que nos chefs soient dignes de leur loyauté. Fais que nous représentons ce grand monde avec exactitude et précision, et être fidèle pour la reine et le pays partout dans le monde. Fais que 'nous montrions le chemin' de la victoire. Amen.*

Salute to the Engineers

0341. Salute to the Engineers is a poem that has often been attributed to an unknown or anonymous author. On occasion it is attributed to Rudyard Kipling but this is incorrect and likely an erroneous association with his poem "Sappers" that contains similar tributes to the Military Engineer. Research has confirmed that the poem was written by Corporal Claude Albert Radley of the 18th Field Company, RCE when he was England during the period 1941-44. A framed copy of this poem, along with picture of Corporal Radley and some biographical notes is displayed in the CME Museum and salutes Corporal Radley for his valued contribution to Engineer heritage.

SALUTE TO THE ENGINEERS

Now the Lord of the Realms has glorified the Charge of the Light Brigade,
And the thin red line of infantry, when will its glory fade?
There are robust rhymes of the British Tars and classic Musketeers,
But I shall sing till your eardrums ring of the muddy old Engineers.

Now it's all very well to fly through the air, or humour a heavy gun,
Or ride in tanks through the ranks of the broken and shattered Hun.
And it's nice to think when a U-boat sinks, of the glory that outlives years,
But whoever heard of a vaunting work for the muddy old Engineers?

Now you must not feel as you read this rhyme that a Sapper's a jealous knave,

That he joined the ranks for a vote of thanks or in search of a hero's grave.
No, your mechanized is all right and your Tommy has darned few peers,
But where in Hell would the lot of them be if it weren't for the Engineers?

Oh they look like tramps but they build your camps and sometimes lead the advance.
And they sweat red blood to bridge the flood, to give you a fighting chance.
But who stays behind when it gets too hot, to blow up the roads in the rear?
Just tell your wife that you owe your life to the muddy old Engineers!

No fancy crest is pinned on his chest; if you read what his hat badge says,
Why "Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense", is a queersome sort of phrase.
But their modest claim to immortal fame has probably reached your ears,
The first to arrive, and the last to leave, are the Glorious Engineers.

Saint Barbara

0342. The CME has no patron saint but Engineers often participate in celebrations honouring St. Barbara who is considered the patron saint of military occupations related to lightning and fire. In the CAF, Saint Barbara traditionally protects artillerymen, firefighters and, by association, engineers and ammunition technicians due to their use of explosives. The St. Barbara's feast day, frequently but incorrectly called her birthday, is 4 December.

0343. Saint. Barbara lived around 300 AD and was the only daughter of the wealthy heathen named Dioscorus. Legend has it that her father confined her in a tower to keep her from the influences of Christianity and so that no man could demand her in marriage. While in the tower, she accepted the Christian faith against the will of her father. For her conversion, officials decreed that she be tortured and put to death by beheading by her father, himself. As she was about to be beheaded, she prayed that all who might invoke her aid should be granted their request. A tempest arose at the moment she was killed and, amid the thunder and lightning, her father was consumed by fire.

0344. Due to the events surrounding her death, Saint Barbara has been associated with lightning. When gunpowder made its appearance in the Western world, Saint Barbara was invoked for aid against accidents resulting from explosions and she is often the patron saint of gunners, miners, and others who work with explosives. At one time, her image was placed on arsenals and the magazines of French warships is still called a *Sainte-Barbe*.

Saint Florian

0345. Saint Florian is regarded as the protector of firefighters because of his courage and reputed resistance to fire. Florian joined the Roman army as a youth and, through hard work and determination, he advanced through the ranks and occupied a high administrative post in Noricum in the 4th century. A Christian, he refused to carry out Emperor Diocletian's orders to persecute the Christians in his area of responsibility. For this refusal, his superiors had him whipped, yet he stood steadfast in his beliefs. Still refusing orders to persecute all Christians in the area, he was sentenced to death by fire.

0346. Standing on the funeral pyre, Florian is reputed to have challenged the Roman soldiers to light the fire, saying "If you do, I will climb to heaven on the flames." Apprehensive of these words, instead of burning Florian, he was twice scourged, half-flayed alive, set on fire, and finally thrown into a river with a stone around his neck. For his courage, Saint Florian is regarded as a protector of firefighters in many countries and is recorded in the Roman Martyrology on 4 May.

ANNEX A DEFINITION OF CME COLOURS

The CME Branch Flag Heraldic Description - "A dark blue flag of proportions two by length and one by width (or 6 units in length by 3 units in width) containing two vertical red bars each 1 unit wide located 1 unit in from the pole and fly ends of the flag. The dark blue is Munsell Notation 7.5P.2/10, the red is CGS Standards 1 GP 12C 1965 509-103."

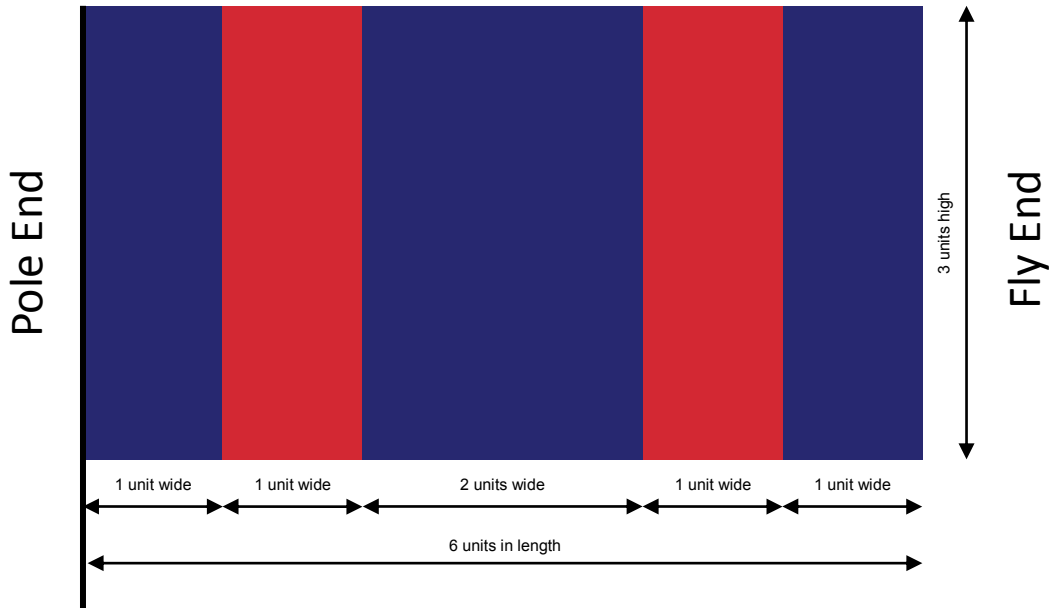


Figure 3A-1 CME Flag

CME COLOUR DEFINITIONS							
	CME Red			CME Blue			
Heraldic Description	CGS Standards 1 GP 12C 1965 509-103			Munsell Notation 7.5P.2/10			
<i>Yxy Chromaticity (source measurement)</i>	15.600	0.58200	0.32200	3.126	0.19406	0.13385	
<i>RGB for Microsoft</i>	211	40	51	39	40	112	
Pantone Matches	<small>Visual matches conducted by CWO Patterson, Maj Busbridge and DHH staff at DHH on 21 May 2014</small>						
<i>For fabric/cloth</i>	18-1763 TCX "High Risk Red"			19-3864 TCX "Mazarine Blue"			
<i>For Paints</i>	18-1763 TPX "High Risk Red"			19-3864 TPX "Mazarine Blue"			
<i>For inks and graphics</i>	485C			2188C			
Colour conversions of source definitions	<small>Colour conversions conducted using the colour calculator tool at easyRGB.com (Illuminant = D65, Observer at 2°)</small>						
<i>RGB (0-255)</i>	210.9	40.15	50.95	39.29	40.02	112.01	
<i>RGB (0-FF)</i>	D3	28	33	27	28	70	
<i>RGB (0-0.1)</i>	0.82707	0.15745	0.19980	0.15408	0.15694	0.43925	
<i>CMY (0-0.1)</i>	0.17293	0.84255	0.80020	0.84592	0.84306	0.56075	
<i>CMYK %</i>	0.000	80.963	75.843	17.293	64.923	64.271	56.075
<i>XYZ</i>	28.196	15.600	4.651	4.532	3.126	15.697	
<i>CIE-L*ab</i>	46.445	64.308	37.751	20.542	23.807	-41.866	
<i>CIE-L*CH</i>	46.445	74.570	30.415	20.542	48.161	299.625	
<i>CIE-L*uv</i>	46.445	127.147	24.203	20.542	-3.687	-48.801	
<i>HunterLab</i>	39.497	58.309	20.666	17.681	14.817	-40.261	
<i>HTTP</i>	#D32833			#272870			
New Gold							
<i>Yxy Chromaticity</i>	48.6009	0.3	0.6				
<i>RGB for Microsoft</i>	255	215	0				
<i>HTTP</i>	#FFD700						

Table 3A-1 CME Colour Definitions

Colour Definition Prioritization

- Colours used in products representing the Branch must be selected to match the colours as defined in the Heraldic Description as closely as possible. If the producer or program can work with the original definitions they must be used.
- The next closest value to the source definition is the Yxy Chromaticity, followed by the converted measurements from the source definitions in the above table, as they represent mathematical equivalents to the source definitions.
- Most products made on DND computers rely on Microsoft programs, which allow colours to be defined in the RGB format. For products made using PowerPoint, Excel, Word, Paint and other Microsoft programs, the "RGB for Microsoft" values should be used to represent CME colours.
- Pantones represent the industry standard but there is no exact match to the source definitions so a visual comparison was done. Actual or converted measurements should be used where possible.
- HTTP and Web safe colours are approximations based on closest matches and should only be used if other measurements cannot be used.

Additional Pantone Notes

- When defining Pantone colours for use on manufactured cloth/fabrics, or for paints, the Fashion + Home colour set is to be used with TCX to denote cloth and TPX to denote paints.
- When defining Pantone colours for use in ink or on screen, the Solid Colours shall be used.
- If another Pantone colour set is required to define a colour for a project, Pantone provides a cross-reference application on their website at http://www.pantone.com/pages/pantone/color_xref.aspx. Select colour 18-1763 or 19-3864 TCX in the "Fashion + Home / cotton" colour guide, and then select the guide from which you need a cross-referenced colour defined.

ANNEX B FLAG ETIQUETTE

1. The National or Branch flag should not be used as a drapery, or for covering a speaker's desk, draping a platform, or for any decoration in general. Bunting is available for these purposes.
2. The flags should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.
3. When a flag is lowered, no part of it should touch the ground or any other object; it should be received by waiting hands and arms. To store the flag it should be folded neatly and ceremoniously.
4. The flag should be cleaned and mended when necessary
5. When a flag is so worn it is no longer fit to serve as a symbol of our country or our Branch it should be destroyed.
6. No other flag ever should be placed above our national flag.
7. The flag should be raised briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously. Ordinarily it should be displayed only between sunrise and sunset. It should be illuminated if displayed at night.
8. The Canadian flag is to be saluted as it is hoisted and lowered. The salute is held until the flag is unsnapped from the halyard or through the last note of music, whichever is the longest.
9. When the Canadian flag passes in a procession, or when it is hoisted or lowered, all should face the flag and salute.
10. The Flag in Mourning. To place the flag at half-staff, hoist it to the peak for an instant and lower it to a position half way between the top and bottom of the staff. The flag is to be raised again to the peak for a moment before it is lowered.

ANNEX C GUIDELINES FOR HOSTING VISITORS

1. The primary duty of a visitor's aide is to allow the guest an enjoyable visit that is free of embarrassment. If an aide-de-camp is not required for a visitor, an officer of primary interest (OPI) from the hosting unit is normally appointed to make all the arrangements for the visit. An OPI should act in the same manner as an aide-de camp; however, the aiguillette is not worn. OPIs should stay in the background but remain alert to the needs of the visitor. It is the OPI's responsibility to make sure that the visitor is delivered to each event safely, on time, and dressed appropriately.
2. It is the responsibility of an aide to know the visitor. Obtain a recent biography and photograph of the guest and ensure that key personnel receive copies. Determine the visitor's likes and dislikes, including food, drink, hobbies or interests, dietary or allergic restrictions, and attitude toward smoking, by questioning the visitor's executive assistant or staff officer. This background information should include the visitor's spouse, if attending.
3. **Protocol.** A hosting unit will ensure that protocol appropriate to the visitor and the type of visit is checked and followed. If the visit is simply for a straight-forward unit parade or ceremony, a General or Sapper Salute on the parade may be the only protocol that needs to be followed. If the visitor is visiting a unit with no ceremonial functions then an honour guard or quarter guard may be appropriate. General Officers are entitled to a 50 person honour guard and, although Colonels are not entitled to personal guards of honour, it is customary for them to receive a ceremonial quarter guard. General Officers may also receive a ceremonial quarter guard in lieu of a full honour guard depending on the circumstances and their wishes.
4. It is also important to ensure the proper flags/pennants are provided for the visitors as well as the appropriate plates for flag cars (red for Army General Officers and blue for RCAF General Officers). If the flag or pennant is a very specific one such as the pennant for the CME Colonel Commandant it should be requested from the CME Branch Adjutant or CME Branch CWO well before the visit.
5. **Aiguillette.** The aide-de-camp wears an aiguillette to signify this appointment. The aiguillette identifies the aide-de-camp and ensures effective action and co-operation in any given task. On ceremonial occasions the large aiguillette is worn while the single loop version is worn for other duties. The aiguillette is worn on the right shoulder by a royal equerry, for example, aide-de-camp to the governor general or to a lieutenant governor, and on the left shoulder for all other appointments.
6. **Itinerary.** It is generally the responsibility of the OPI for the visit to develop a comprehensive itinerary. Question the visitor's executive assistant to find out what the visitor is interested in seeing. Contact the Base or Wing Commander and all CME units in the area to find out if they would like to brief the visitor. Check with the visitor's executive assistant to see if an after-hours program is required and whether the visitor will be accompanied by a spouse who requires a host. Ensure that early notice is given to local personnel on professional and social activities to ensure maximum participation. Remember that it is the OPI's responsibility to confirm all administrative arrangements, including facilities for meetings, availability of audio visual aids, transportation, and lodging. If a number of locations are to be visited, scheduling is very important and a time appreciation is required.
7. If the visitor is visiting more than one CME unit in the same location care must be taken

to ensure that a proper handover of the visitor is carried out. Under no circumstances should a visitor be left alone. (i.e. if a visit at one unit ends at 1130 hrs and the next one starts at 1300 hrs then arrangements must be made to host the visitor over the lunch period). If the visitor is arriving before the official start of the visit it is necessary to meet the visitor and it may be appropriate to plan some activities before the actual start of the visit. For example, if the visitor has arrived the night before the visit commences a meet-and-greet may be held at an appropriate mess or a lunch may be hosted before the commencement of a 1300 hrs start time of a visit.

8. Before the itinerary is finalized, check with the visitor's office to make sure it is satisfactory. The visitor should be given a copy, in advance, to prepare for the briefings. The following should be included on the itinerary:

- a. a schedule of events, including times, locations and names of the OPIs for each portion of the itinerary and their contact information;
- b. a list of the prominent people the visitor will meet, with a brief biography if appropriate;
- c. the dress for each event;
- d. the mode of transportation and the name of the person meeting the visitor at the airport;
- e. names and telephone numbers of hotels or other lodgings;
- f. a list of planned after-hours activities;
- g. an indication of any gifts that may be presented to the visitor, so that arrangements may be made to reciprocate, if appropriate; and
- h. a spouse's schedule, if required.

9. A welcome package greatly facilitates briefing the visitor. An itinerary, room keys, meal card, and base/wing information booklet with map are normally included. The visitor's quarters should be checked in advance and kitchen and bar stock replenished if necessary. A telephone, with local and base/wing directories, should also be provided. If the visitor is staying at commercial lodgings, confirm the reservation on the day of arrival. If no one is familiar with the hotel, be sure to check the room's suitability prior to making the reservation.

10. **Transport.** If a staff car is required, pennants and vehicle plates should be obtained before the visitor's arrival. Although transportation sections normally hold "star" plates and pennants for general officers, the visitor's executive assistant holds the particular appointment pennant. Prior to meeting the visitor, ensure that the driver is aware of the responsibility of assisting with luggage, and placing the pennant on the car. When the guest arrives, salute, open and close the passenger side rear door for the visitor and sit in the passenger seat. The driver will then attach the pennant and drive away.

11. **Schedule.** The OPI should note names and telephone numbers of the unit hosts at each briefing location and the best routes to the briefings. Itineraries should be flexible enough that a small delay will not upset the entire day. It is wise to have a cellular telephone to call ahead with

an estimated time of arrival - especially if the schedule has been disrupted. If the visitor is holding up the schedule, a polite and discreet reminder that it is time for the next event is appropriate. One reminder is adequate. Let the visitor decide if it is suitable to be late for the next briefing.

12. **Dress.** Be sure that the visitor is aware of proper dress at all times and, if necessary, discreetly advise. Always take care to wear the same dress as the guest. If there is any specialty clothing required (such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)) coordination must be done in advance to ensure that proper sizes of PPE are available. Although it is not necessary nor is it practicable to provide new PPE, you must ensure that it is clean and in a good state of repair.

13. **Social Functions.** Prepare a copy of the guest list (including first names) and brief the visitor on the seating plan - dealing particularly with those seated in the visitor's immediate vicinity. Be prepared to brief the visitor on the sequence of events for the function, particularly those in which the visitor will take part. Apart from official guests, all visitors are expected to pay for meals and functions such as mess dinners, and meet- and-greets. Coordinate the payment of any mess dinner fees with the visitor's executive assistant prior to the visit. Also, ensure the menu does not include foods the visitor dislikes or cannot consume.

14. **Parades.** Ensure that the visitor is briefed on parade requirements. Attend the parade rehearsal and make certain the staff car's arrival at the Parade Square is rehearsed with the driver. Before the parade, synchronize watches with the parade Chief Warrant Officer or commander and confirm the visitor's arrival time. When arriving on parade, the staff car should stop in a position that allows the visitor to exit facing the reviewing stand. The driver normally remains with the car to allow departure immediately following the parade. The OPI or aide-de-camp takes up a position two meters to the rear of the right-hand corner of the reviewing stand and, on departure, leads the way to the staff car.

ANNEX D CME SONGS

“Wings”

Where the shot and the shell are falling, and the bugles are a-calling,
Where the smoke and smell of powder is on the wind;
And the sharper rifle rattle, shows the forefront of the battle,
A squad or two of Sappers you will find.

Be it bridging or pontooning, be it survey or ballooning,
A path through swamps or obstacles to clear;
Then the man they will all beckon, and the man on whom they'll reckon,
As serving in the Royal Engineers.

Everywhere our motto where our country needs'
As the Sapper watchword not by words but deeds. First when bugle summon;
Last to leave in war is the proud tradition
Of our glorious Corps.

Wings to bear me over mountain and vale away;
Wings to bathe my spirit in morning's sunny ray.
Wings that I may hover at morn above the sea;
Wings through life to bear me, and death triumphantly.

Wings like youth's fleet moments which swiftly o'er me passed;
Wings like my early visions, too bright, too fair to last.
Wings that I might recall them, the loved, the lost, the dead;
Wings that I might fly after the past, long vanished.

Wings to lift me upwards, soaring with eagle flight;
Wings to waft me heav'nward to bask in realms of light.
Wings to be no more wearied, lulled in eternal rest;
Wings to be sweetly folded where faith and love are blessed.

Note: A copy of the sound track of “Wings” played by the former RCE Band is available on-line at: <http://www.cmea-agmc.ca/customs-and-traditions-canadian-military-engineers> or is available from the CME Adjutant.

“Hurrah for the CRE”

Good morning, Mr. Stevens and Windy Notchy Knight, Hurrah for the CRE.
We're working very hard down at Upnor Hard, Hurrah for the CRE.
You make fast, I make fast, make fast the dinghy,
Make fast the dinghy, make fast the dinghy,
You make fast, I make fast, make fast the dinghy, Make fast the dinghy pontoon.
For we're marching on to Laffan's Plain, To Laffan's, to Laffan's Plain,
Yes we're marching on to Laffan's Plain, Where they don't know mud from clay.
Ah, ah, ah, ah, ah, ah, ah, ah,
Oshta, oshta, oshta, oshta.
I-kona ma-lee, picaninny skoff,
Ma-ninga sabenza, here's another off.
Oolum-da, cried Matabele,
Oolum-da, away we go. Ah, ah, ah, ah, ah, ah, ah, Shuush Whoow!

Note: A digitized copy of the sound track of “Hurrah for the CRE” is available on-line at:
<http://www.cmea-agmc.ca/customs-and-traditions-canadian-military-engineers> or is available from the
CME Adjutant.

“Hurrah for the CRE” has been adopted by sappers throughout the British Commonwealth, although the Royal Engineers sing it most exuberantly! When the band strikes up, all form a long chain with their hands on the shoulders of those in front of them. The chain winds around the room singing lustily. The closing “*Ah, ah, ah . . .*” starts from a fairly high note and gradually descends. At each “*Ah,*” the chain sinks down a little until the singers are on their heels. When down on the heels, there is a dead silence, then a whispered “*Shuush.*” A second silence follows, then a loud shout of “*Whoow!*” and everyone jumps up.

Explanations (source unknown) of some elements of the song are:

- a. “Mr. Stevens” was a civilian attached to the Royal Engineers at the time.
- b. “Windy Notchy Knight” was a nickname for a lanky and knobby-kneed Engineer.
- c. “Upnor Hard” was the Bridging Site at SME Chatham.
- d. “Laffan's Plain” in Aldershot, England, was very muddy and this area was levelled by the Engineers over a period of years to earn their special rates of pay. The work was planned and carried out under Colonel H.D. Laffan, RE.
- e. “*Oshta, Ikona malee picaninny skoff maniga sabenza*” is the Matabele way of saying “I am fed up and glad to be leaving.” The Matabele tribe provided many labourers for the Royal Engineers in South Africa.