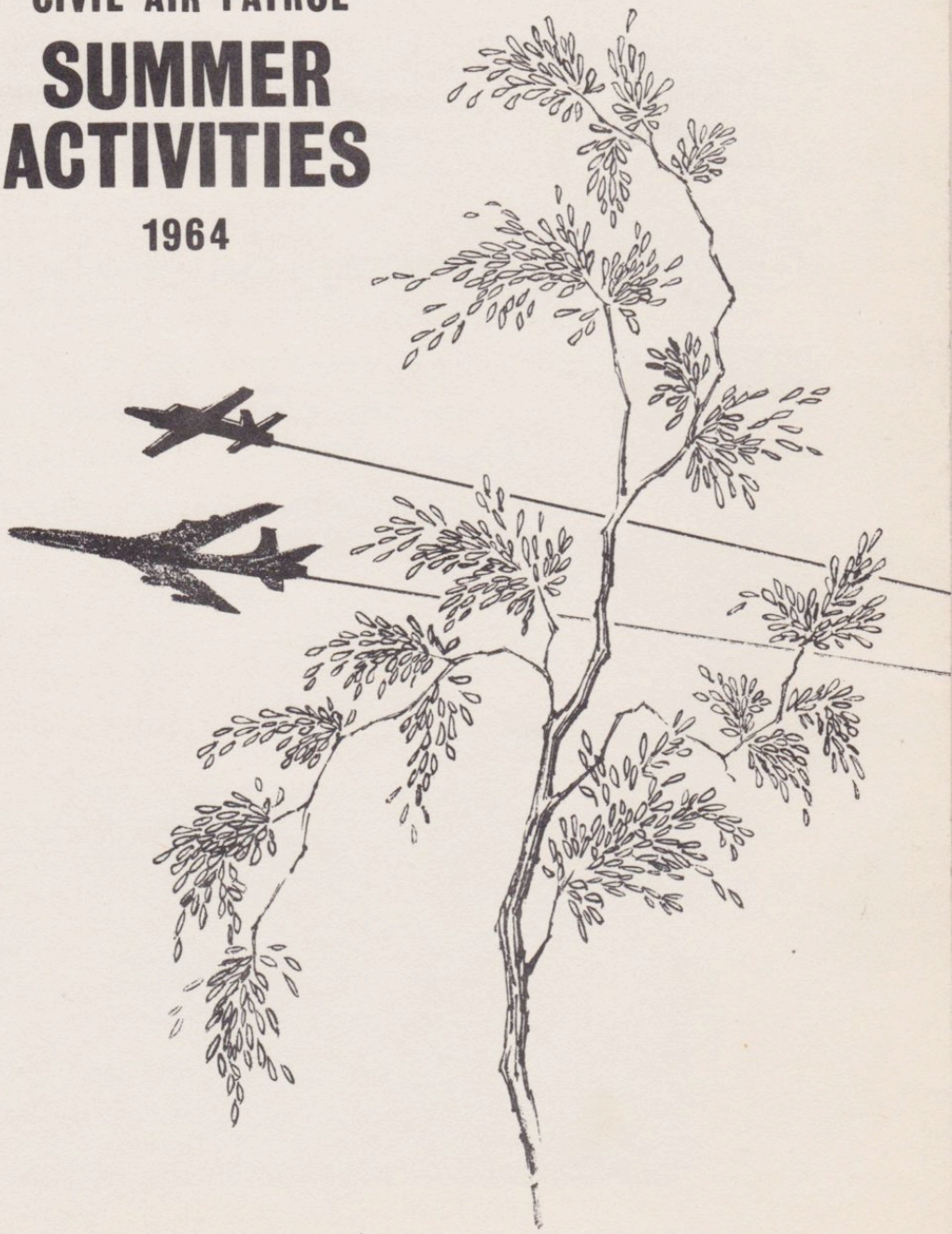
WING I.O.
CAPT. H. HARRIS, CAP
P.O. BOX 441

THE CIVIL AIR PATROL SUMMER ACTIVITIES 1964



This booklet has been prepared by National Headquarters, Civil Air Patrol, to provide each unit with a document reflecting the wide-ranging opportunity afforded each cadet through the Civil Air Patrol Cadet Program to enrich their knowledge and grasp of the Aerospace Age.

HISTORY OF CIVIL AIR PATROL

Civil Air Patrol was created one week before Pearl Harbor. An Executive Order on December 1, 1941, marked the beginning of a volunteer civilian organization of pilots and aviation enthusiasts that has endured for more than two decades.

The concept of CAP began when civil aviation was in danger of being grounded by the threat of war. In 1939 Gill Robb Wilson approached Governor Charles Edison of New Jersey with a plan for Civil Air Patrol.

Lt Gen H. H. Arnold appointed a board under Brig Gen George E. Stratemeyer, AAF, to study the CAP plan.

On December 1, 1941, Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Director of Civil Defense signed the order creating CAP and designated Maj Gen John F. Curry, AAF, as CAP's first national commander. Gill Robb Wilson became the executive officer and Col Harry H. Blee the training officer. Wing commanders were appointed in all 48 states.

Three coastal patrol bases were established on the Atlantic coast and equipped with private light planes donated by their owners. CAP flew more than 24 million miles over water. The volunteer flyers found 17 floating mines and rescued hundreds of victims of ship sinkings. Sixty-four members gave their lives--26 on coastal patrol.

CAP flew border patrol, courier service, more than 20,000 tow-target missions and performed nation-wide search and rescue service.

The cadet program was begun in October 1942 and became a valuable source of aviation cadets for the AAF. The first military light planes were given CAP in 1944; it then assumed extra duties of disaster relief, mercy missions and expanded search and rescue activities. The FCC authorized a CAP communications network that same year.

Public Law 476 of the 79th Congress, approved July 1, 1946, incorporated Civil Air Patrol and in May 1948, the 80th Congress made CAP an official auxiliary of the U. S. Air Force.

National Commanders include: Brig Gen Earle L. Johnson, AAF; Brig Gen Frederick H. Smith, USAF; Maj Gen Lucas V. Beau, USAF; Maj Gen Walter R. Agee, USAF; Brig Gen Stephen D. McElroy, USAF; Col Paul C. Ashworth, USAF; and Col Joe L. Mason, USAF.

Col Joe L Mason, USAF
National Commander

Col Paul W Turner, CAP
National Board Chairman

Col Lyle W Castle, CAP
Vice-Chairman

FEDERAL AVIATION ORIENTATION COURSE

The phenomenal growth of aviation industry has been based in considerable measure on the visions, vitality and dedication of young people exemplified by the cadets of the Civil Air Patrol. It is our hope that the FAA Academy will continue to play a significant part in stimulating outstanding young people in America to take a place of responsibility in the American aviation community.

Enar B Olson
Director
FAA Academy

This is a five-day course for 52 honor cadets - one from each wing, conducted at the FAA Academy, Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma. The instruction is by FAA personnel, specialists in particular phases of the FAA system.

The cadets study in each of the three divisions of the Academy:

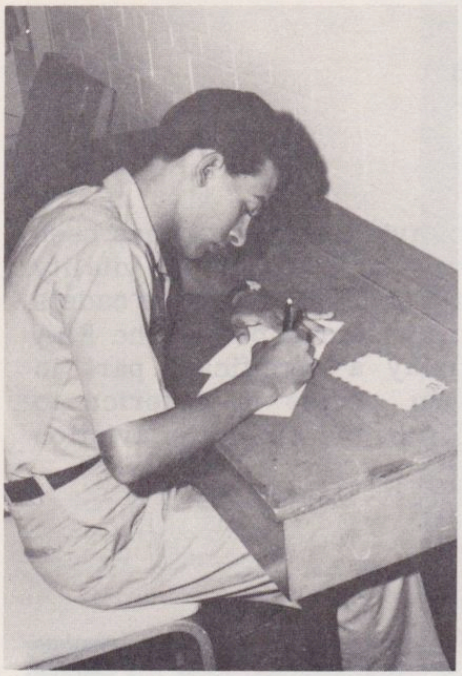
AIR TRAFFIC TRAINING DIVISION: Here the cadets study the Air Traffic Services, its organization, responsibilities and types of facilities and services rendered. They review the history of the air traffic control service, the flight service stations and the en route and terminal traffic control systems.

AIR NAVIGATION TRAINING FACILITIES DIVISION: Cadets study airports, communications, equipment, instrument landing systems and radar and tactical air navigation. They are instructed in airport control tower operations and traffic centers.

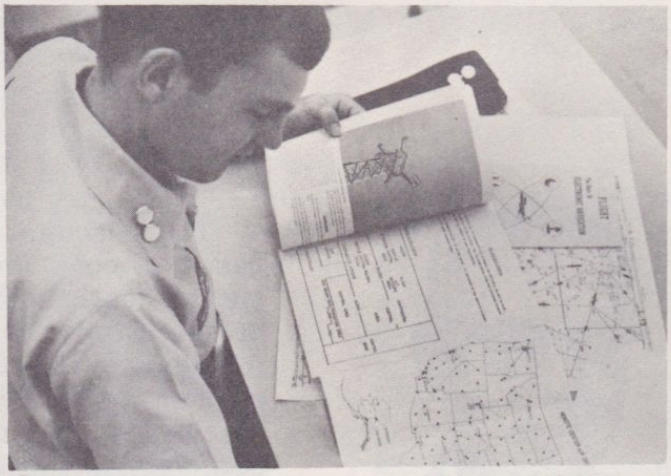
FLIGHT STANDARDS TRAINING DIVISION: Cadets receive simulated instrument flight indoctrination and fly the Link trainer. They visit the Aircraft Simulator Section and receive orientation flights in FAA aircraft. They are briefed on the overall responsibilities of the Flight Standards Services and its various branches. Indoctrination includes general operations, air carrier operation and aircraft facilities flight check.

Finale of each course is a graduation ceremony when each cadet receives an FAA Certificate of Completion.

FAAOC



". . . and we all arrived safely."

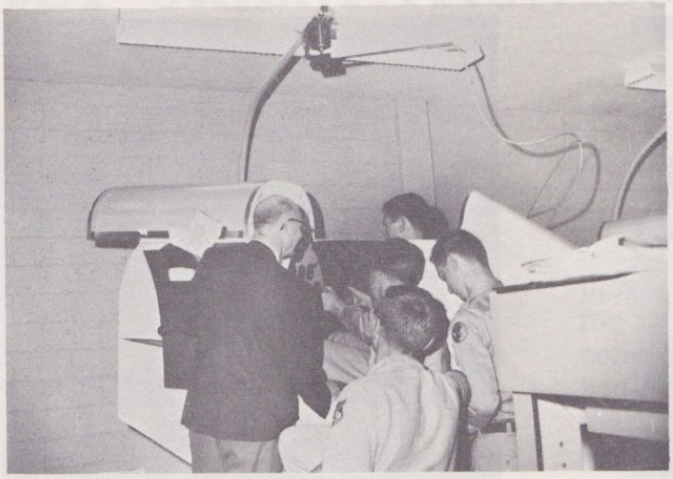


Cracking the books

On the radar scopes

Plotting an aircraft position

FAAOC



Link Trainer orientation

Ground Control Approach Trainer

Jet engine cutaway

Cockpit briefing

Oklahoma City University tower

FAAOC

On the ramp

Mr Olson presents FAA certificates

"Pipe the chick"

The end of the line.

Col Russell F Ireland presents National Headquarters plaque to Mr Olson

JET ORIENTATION COURSE

We at Perrin Air Force Base were greatly pleased to host the Jet Orientation Course for Civil Air Patrol cadets for the seventh consecutive year. Our young guests indeed proved to be truly representative of the more than 50,000 young men and women of this fine organization.

Harold C Kirkpatrick,
Colonel, USAF
Commander

The Jet Orientation Course is the oldest of the four summer programs conducted on Air Force bases by Air Force personnel for CAP cadets. It is held annually at Perrin Air Force Base, Texas. The course consists of 16 hours of academic orientation and approximately 18 hours of flying orientation. Both phases are taught by Air Force instructors.

In the academic phase, the cadets study aircraft engineering, T-33 engineering, T-33 egress system and use of the parachute and allied equipment, weather flight instruments, navigation aids and approaches, flight planning, flying safety and physiological training.

In the flying orientation phase, the cadets normally fly three missions (day transition, instruments and a round-robin cross country) in the T-33 jet trainer totaling about 5 hours flying time.

On the cross country flight, the cadets are indoctrinated in jet navigation (pilotage, dead reckoning, radio direction finding and radar). ADF (Automatic Direction Finding) procedures and penetrations and an ILS (Instrument Landing System) or GCA approaches are demonstrated.

As part of the flying orientation phase, the cadets review the principles of attitude instrument flying and receive instruction on basic instrument techniques and procedures in the C-11 synthetic trainer. They also visit the Ground Control Intercept station and observe its operation.

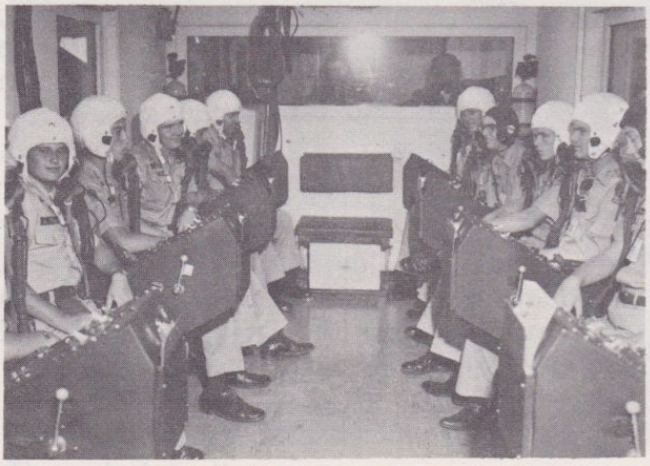
At the conclusion of the course, a graduation ceremony is held and the cadets are awarded Air Force Certificates of Completion.

JOC

Introduction to the flying program

"It's for this I came from Puerto Rico"

"Be sure it's tight all around"



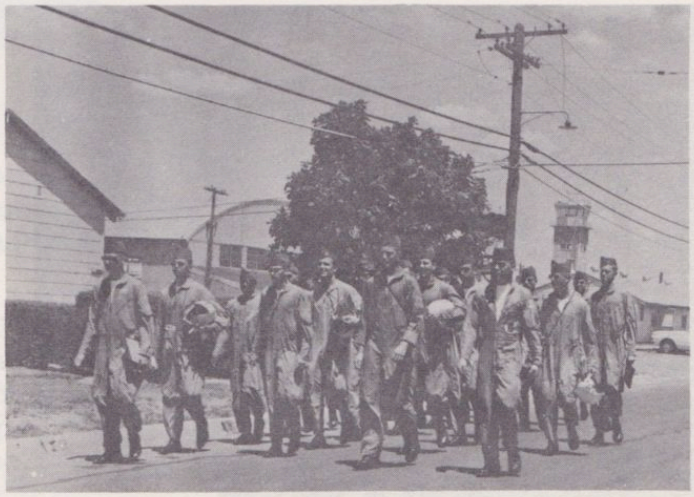
Ready for a trip to 20,000 feet

Preflight walk-around inspection

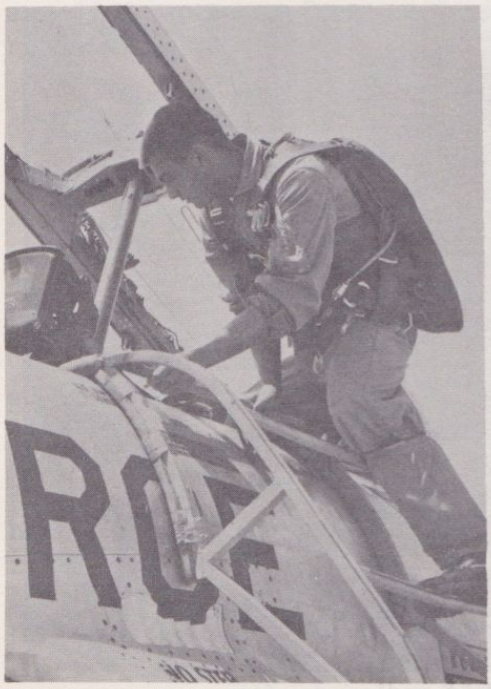
JOC

LtCol Al Tax, CAP, encampment CO

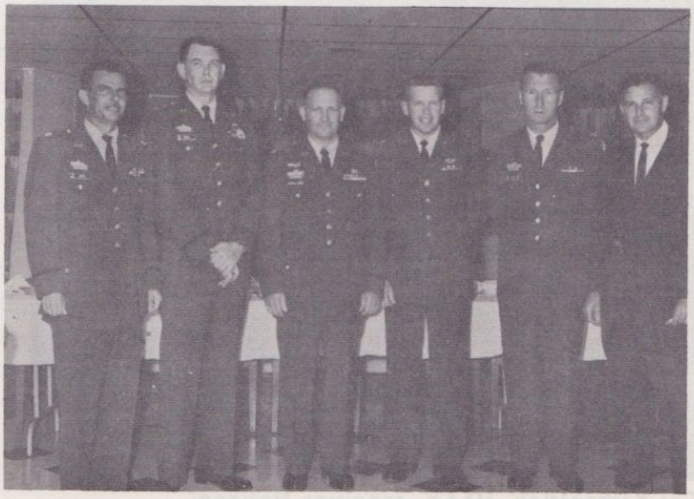
Briefing by USAF flight instructor



T–33 rides await these cadets



Course climax



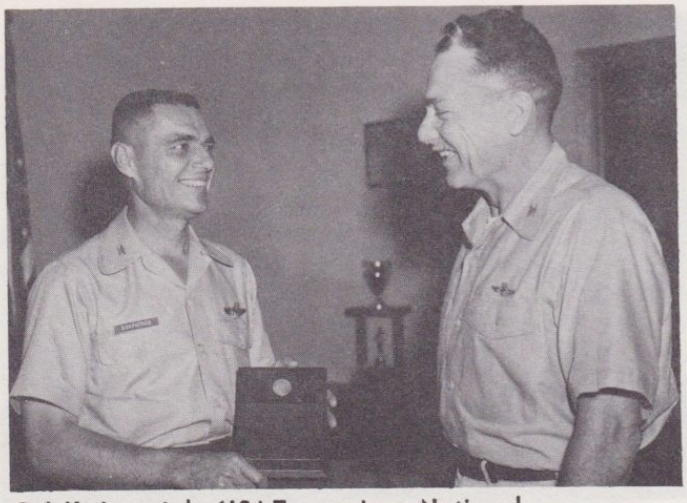
CAP staff with USAF project officer

JOC

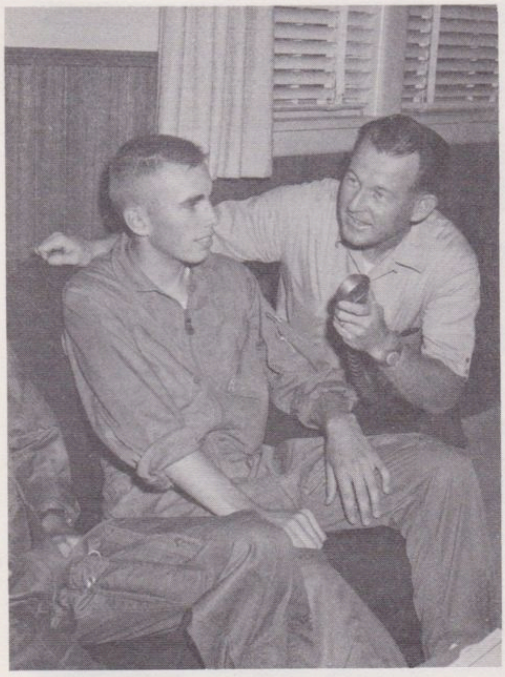
"Jet rides and this too"

Barbeque at the rodeo

Graduation Dance

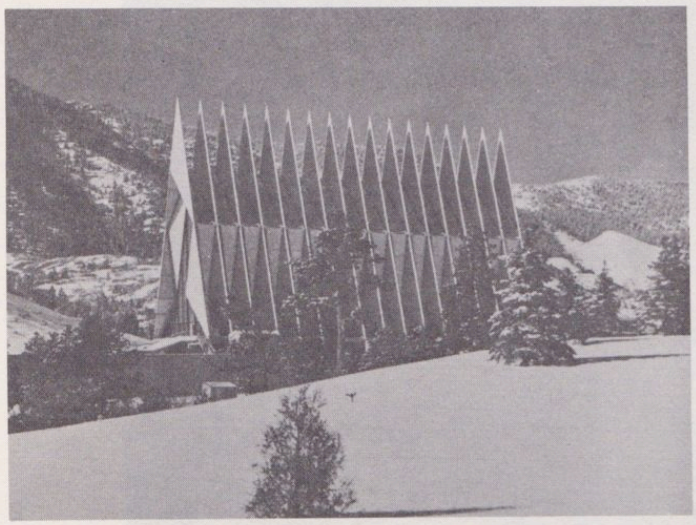


Col Kirkpatrick, USAF, receives National Hq plaque from Col Ellis, USAF



KDSX radio interview

NATIONAL DRILL COMPETITION



Famed chapel of the Air Force Academy

This activity is conducted at the Court of Honor, Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo. Judges are former CAP cadets attending the AF Academy.

The competing teams consist of 18 cadets and a drill captain. Cadets may be male or female but not mixed. There are 11 teams, one from each of the eight regions, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Scoring of the competition is based on three phases -- inspection, compulsory drill movements and performance of the cadet drill commander.

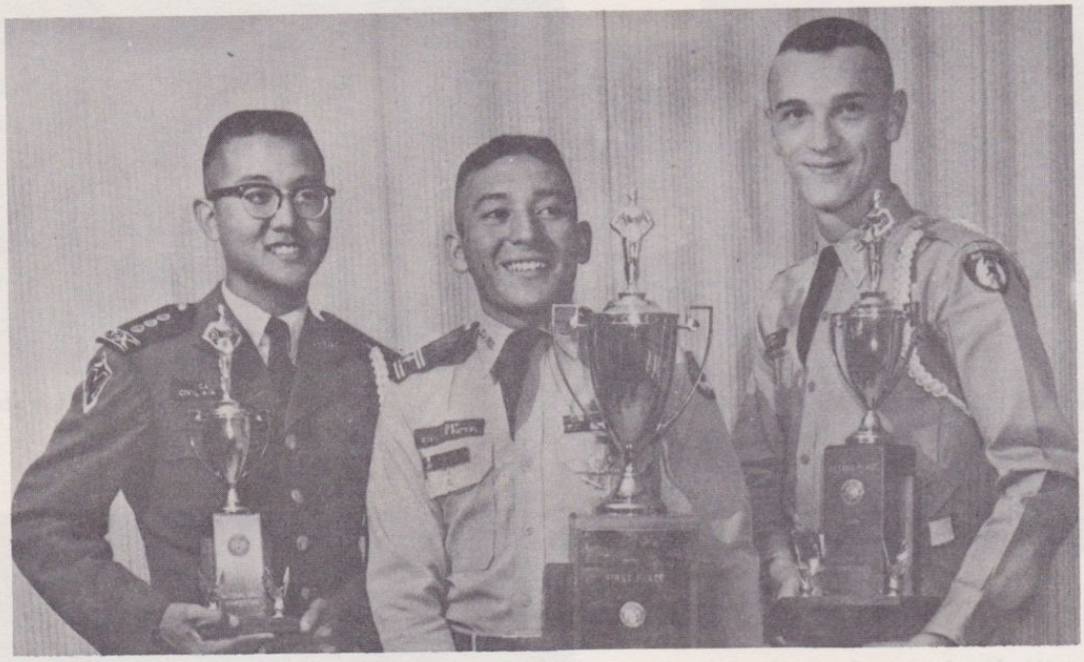
During the inspection phase, the teams are graded on military appearance, bearing and execution of movements.

In the drill phase, the teams are graded on response to commands, smartness in execution of drill movements, marching deportment, steadiness on parade and dressing-covering off. They have four minutes to perform 16 movements and are penalized for overtime. Movements include present arms, facing, marching, flanking and obliquing.

The cadet drill commander is graded on word of command deportment, ability to control the team, appearance and bearing, manner of reporting to the reviewing officer and confidence-leadership qualities. A penalty is assessed for each change or omission in the standard drill routine.

Trophies are awarded to the three top competitors achieving the greatest number out of 200 possible points. Two sportsmanship awards are also made.

NATIONAL DRILL

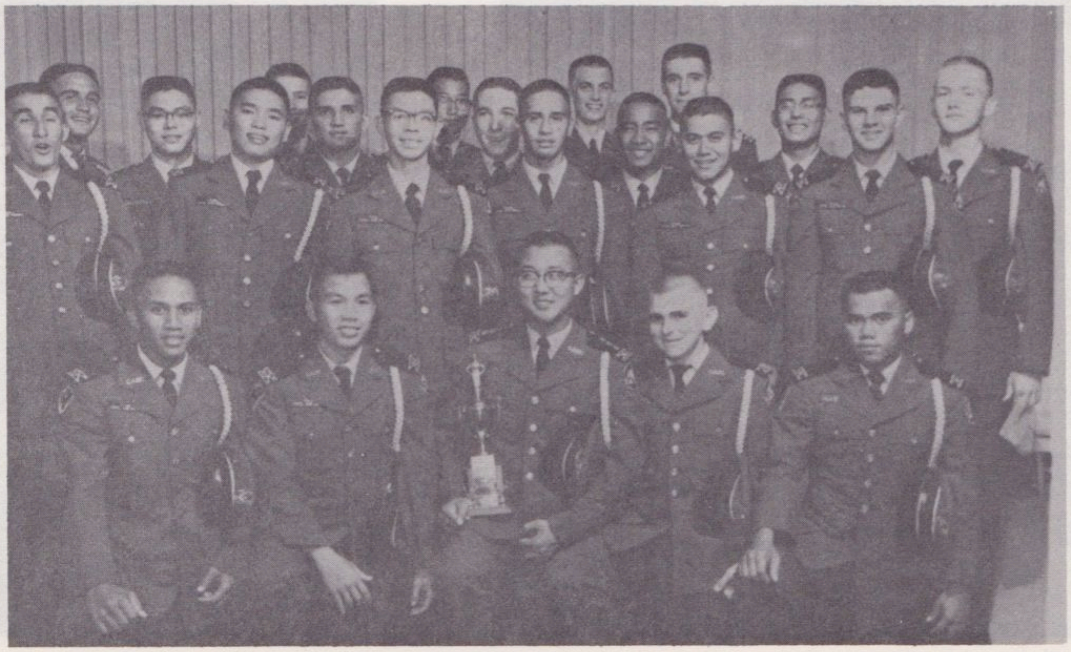


Three top cadet drill team commanders. 1st place – Texas (center); 2nd place – Michigan (right); 3rd place – Hawaii (left)

Texas Wing Drill Team – 1st place

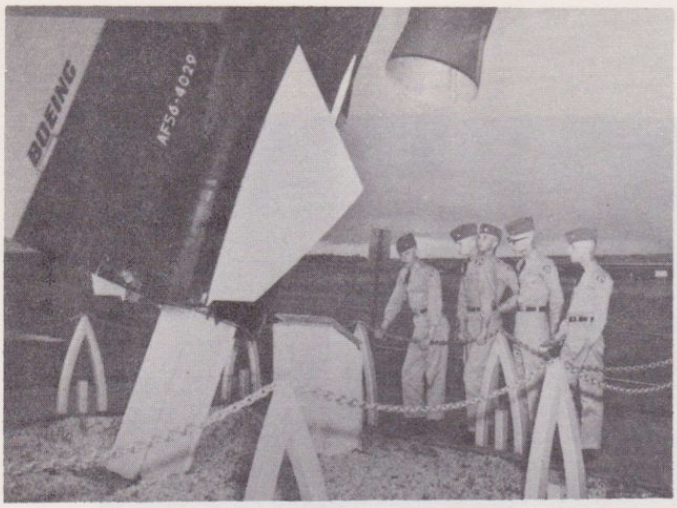
NATIONAL DRILL

Michigan Wing Drill Team – 2nd place

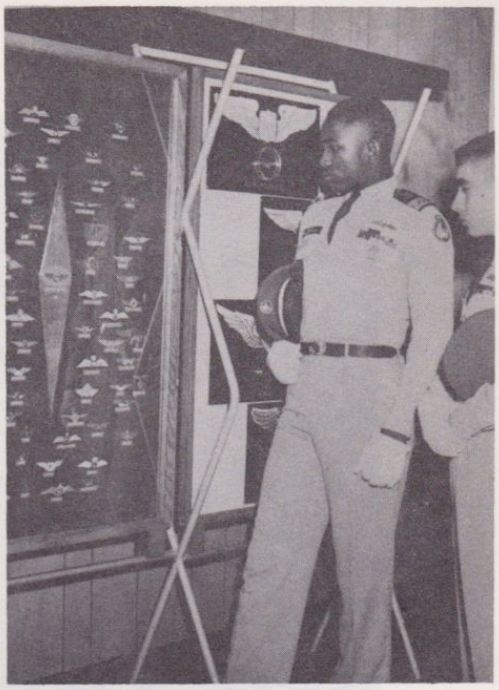


Hawaii Wing Drill Team – 3rd place

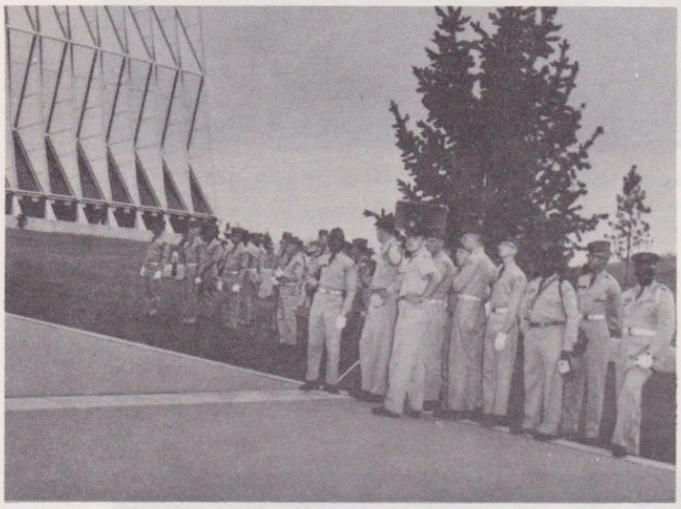
NATIONAL DRILL



Campus Bomarc

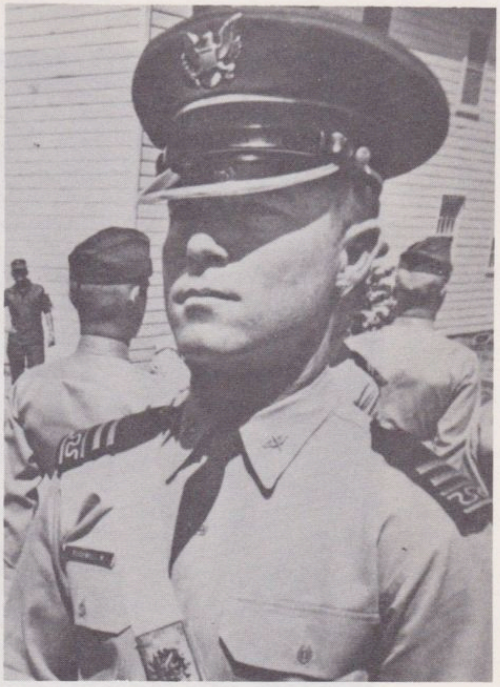


Wings of many countries



Sweating out their turn

General Hoyt Vandenberg memorabilia



Air Force Academy cadet judge

AEROSPACE AGE ORIENTATION COURSE

Colonel Wilson R Wood, USAF
Commander, Maxwell AFB

This is an annual one-week program for outstanding girl cadets and is the only activity conducted exclusively for girls at national level. It is planned and executed by the Air University at Maxwell AFB, Alabama. It was first held in 1958 and was known as the Jet Age Orientation Course until 1962 when the title, at the suggestion of the Air University, was changed to "Aerospace Age Orientation Course" to reflect current terminology.

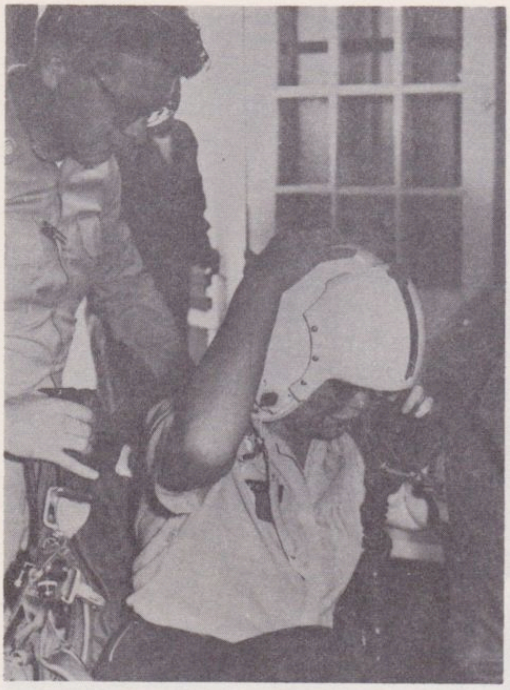
It is designed to acquaint the cadets with various careers for women in the Air Force and to give them a broader knowledge of the aerospace world in which we live today so they will better understand their responsibilities of citizenship.

In contrast to the male course, there is little classroom instruction. The entire course is made up of briefings and demonstrations. Areas covered in the briefings include the Air University, Allied Officers Panel, United States and world affairs, the various major air commands, Air Force fire power, military intelligence, defense against fallout, space environment and orbit, bioastronautics and a survey of astronautics.

They visit the medical service schools at Gunter AFB and witness a crash demonstration. They receive an orientation flight in a T-33 jet trainer. They also receive instructions in bail out techniques and water survival.

At the conclusion of the course a graduation ceremony is held and the cadets are awarded Certificates of Completion by the Air University.

AAOC



"Do you have one size smaller?"

"The food is good."

"Pull the chocks"

"Now I'm ready!"

T–Bird crew

AAOC

Allied Officers panel – Air University

Print shop – Air University

Briefing by a "99er"

Visit to Montgomery's Dannelly Airport

Memorial

AAOC

Style show for the cadettes

Soloist

Short course

Certificates of Completion

SPACE AGE ORIENTATION COURSE

Brig Gen Leo F Dusard, USAF
Commander, Tech Trng Center

At Chanute AFB, Ill., Civil Air Patrol cadets, one from each wing, study Air Force missile designators; the purpose and uses of missile systems; missile propellent safety and cryogenic production; ballistic and nonballistic missile systems.

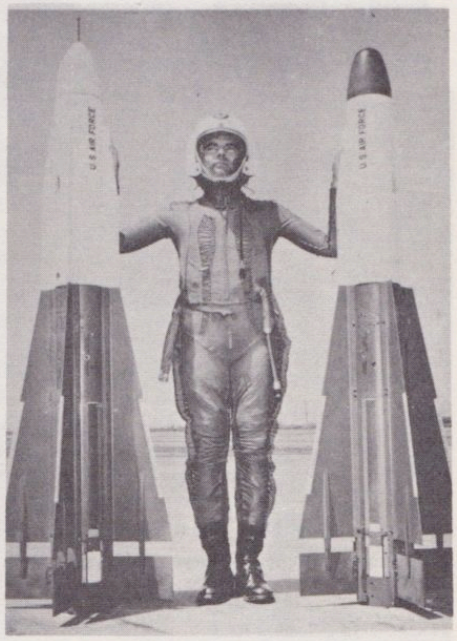
They receive indoctrination in missiles and rockets, ballistic missiles and space systems. They attend demonstrations of the impact and combustion of LOX (liquid oxygen); hypergolic propellents; countdown, full loading and draining sequence; and vernier engine firing.

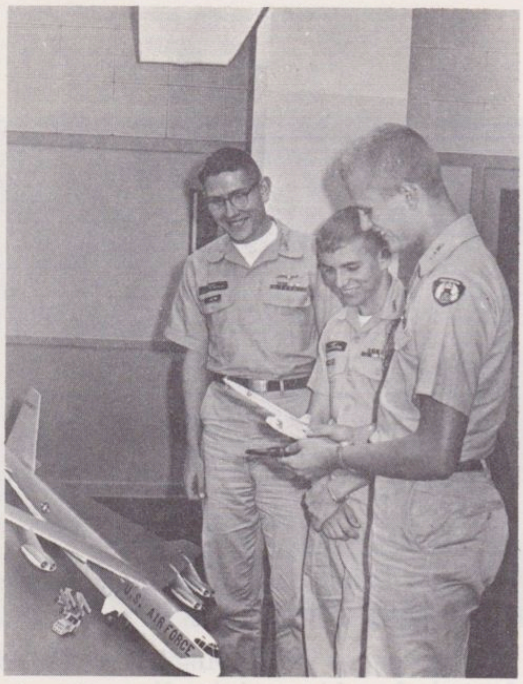
The course provides a concentrated week of lectures and field trips with little recreation other than that offered on the base during the evening hours.

Most of the cadets who attend the course are mentally geared for scientific study and the course is aimed at a level above high school age. Some of the older cadets attending are already enrolled in technical schools and many are seeking Civil Air Patrol scholarships in aeronautical or electrical engineering. Regular Air Force experts in various aspects of missile technology are instructors for the course.

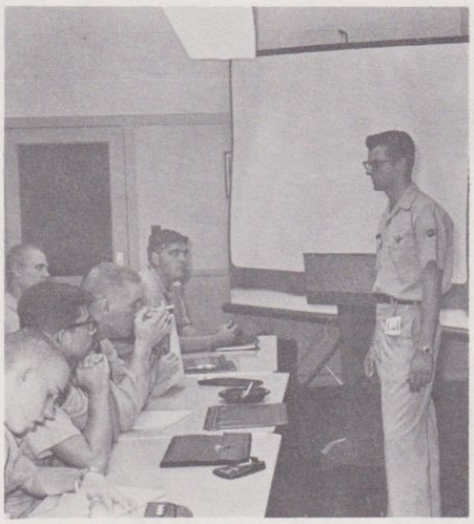
At the conclusion of the course, a graduation ceremony is held and the cadets are awarded Certificates of Completion by the Air Training Command.

Each cadet attending the course is selected for his outstanding accomplishments as a cadet; for his academic achievement in school and on the recommendation of the many persons who have knowledge of his personal life.

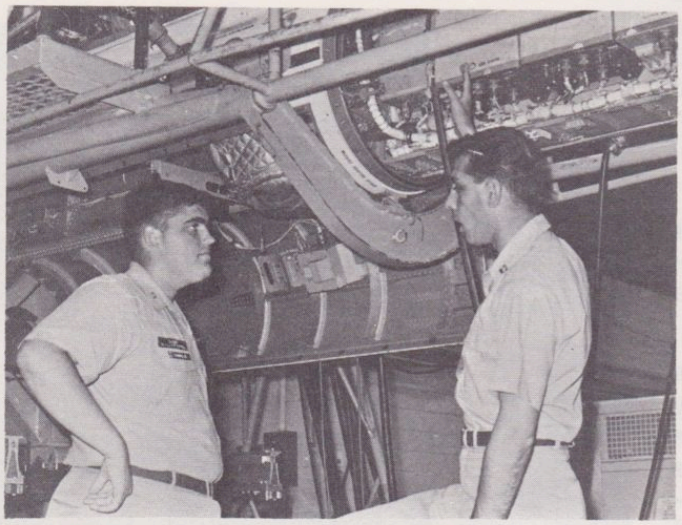




Hound Dog carried by B-52



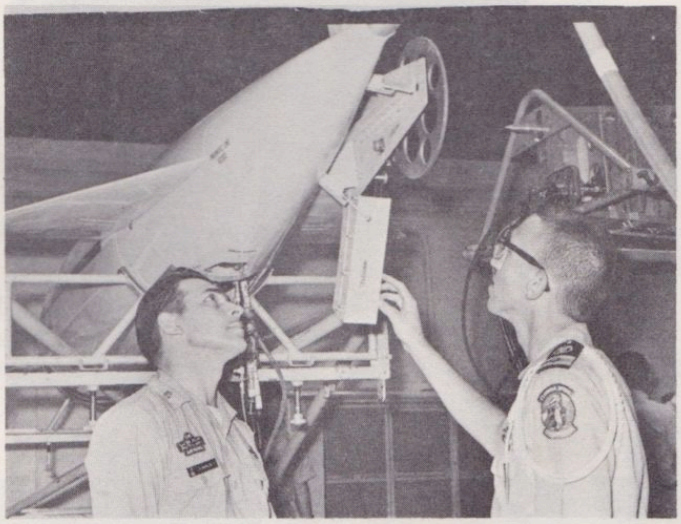
Academics are a necessary part



Explaining the electronic control system of an air-to-air missile

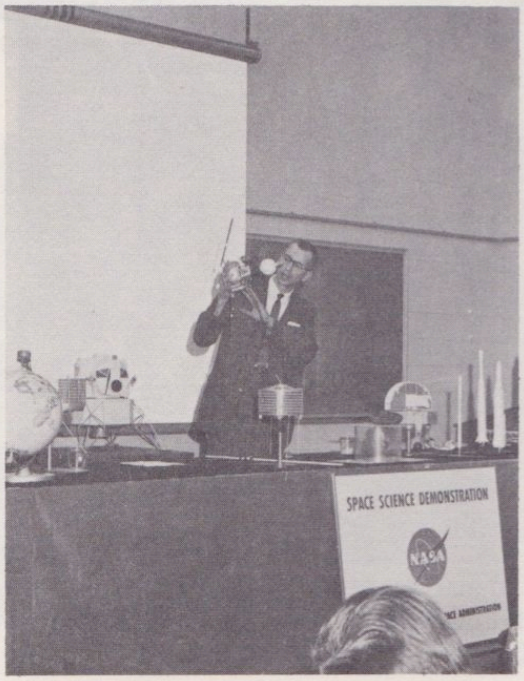
In the life size Lunar Module they'll land on the moon

SAOC

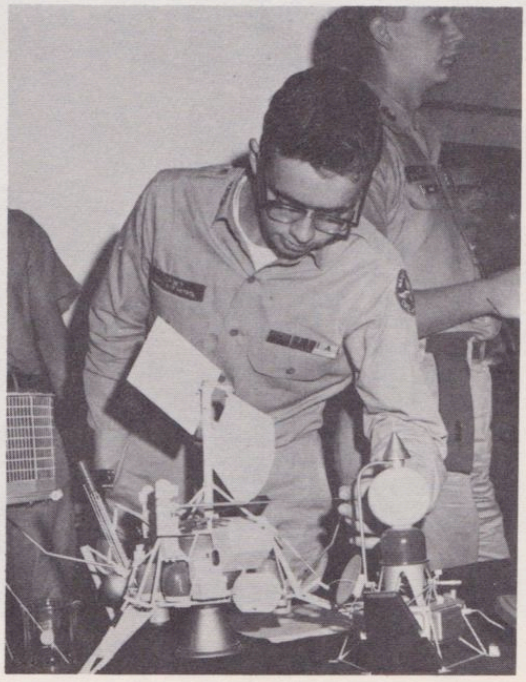


Hound Dog close–up

Communications satellite



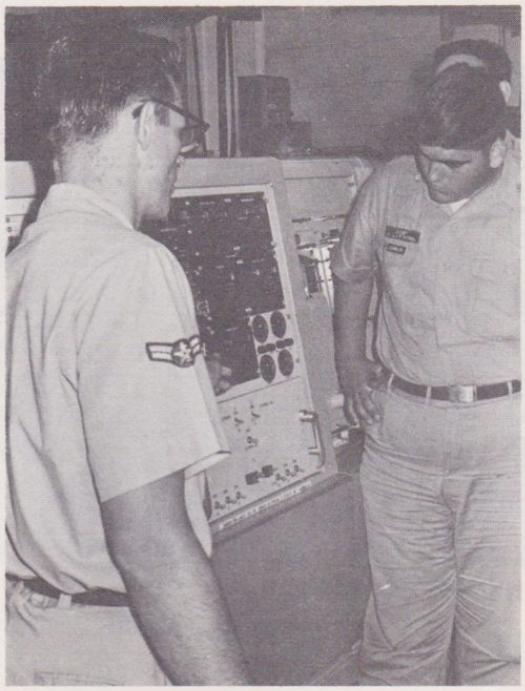
NASA technician explains a model



"This thing will never fly"

SAOC

Model of Surveyor now in orbit



Systems analysis control panel

Instruction in an electronic system

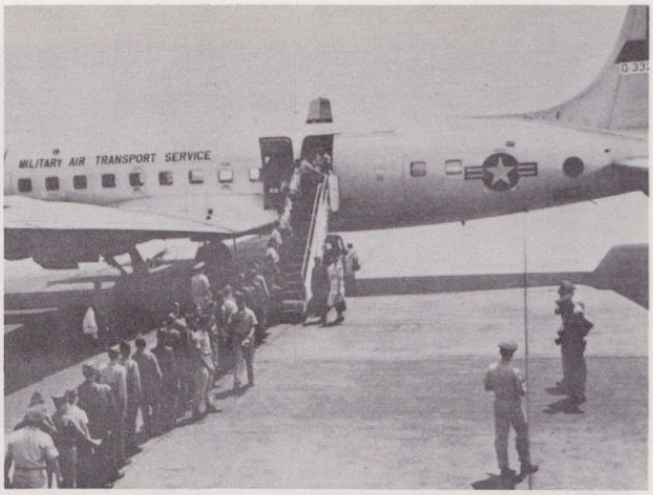
Col H L Hawkins, USAF, receives National Headquarters plaque of appreciation from Col John J Thornhill, USAF

SUMMER ENCAMPMENTS

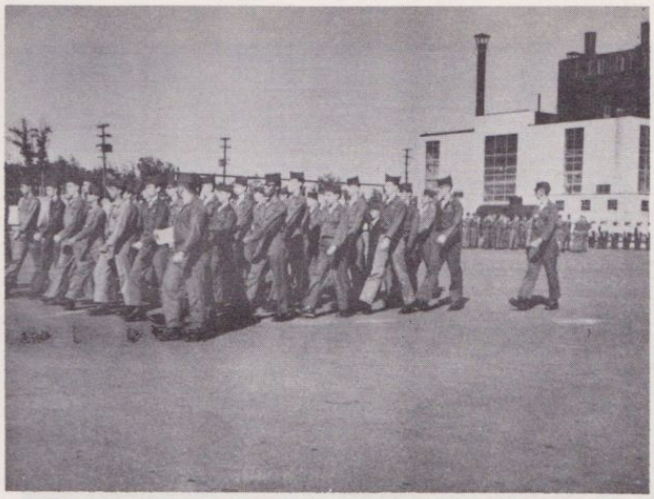
Purpose of a summer encampment is to provide cadets an opportunity to gain working knowledge of the operation of an Air Force base and live in an atmosphere associated with military life.

In addition, the encampment familiarizes the cadets with the USAF training program and demonstrates the vocational training taught and practiced in the Air Force.

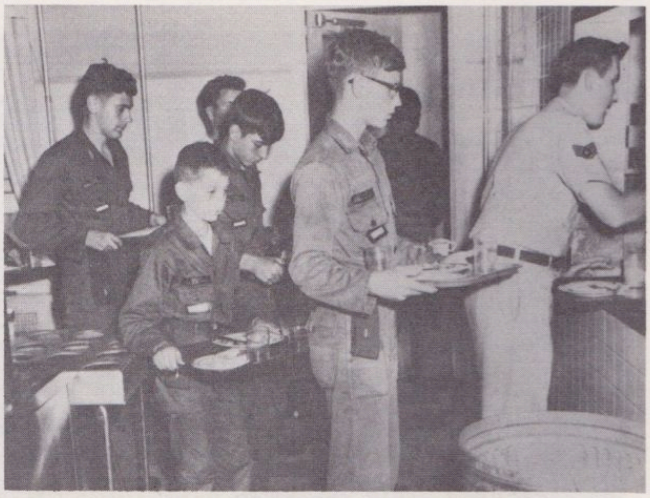
Headquarters, USAF, has directed local Air Force base cooperation. There is a limited number of Air Force bases having capabilities to support a summer encampment. In states having an Air Force base with these capabilities, each wing holds its encampment within its geographical boundries. During 1964, 33 Air Force bases were hosts to 40 CAP encampments.



Off to an encampment at an Air Force Base

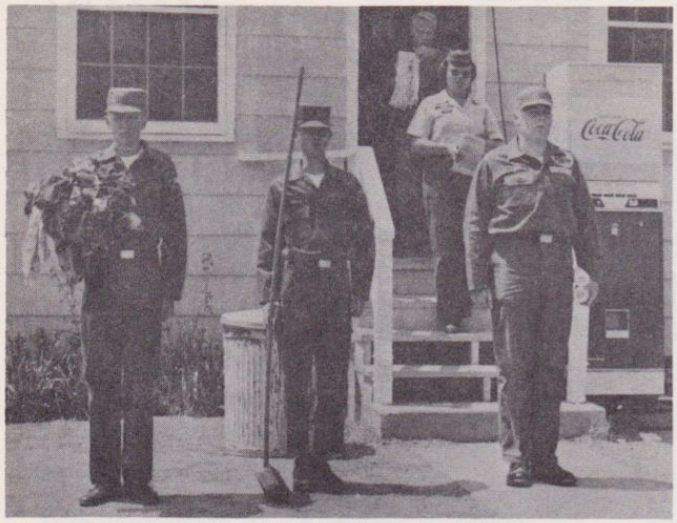


Parade to class



Small but all "man" in the chow line

". . . and don't pull that handle"

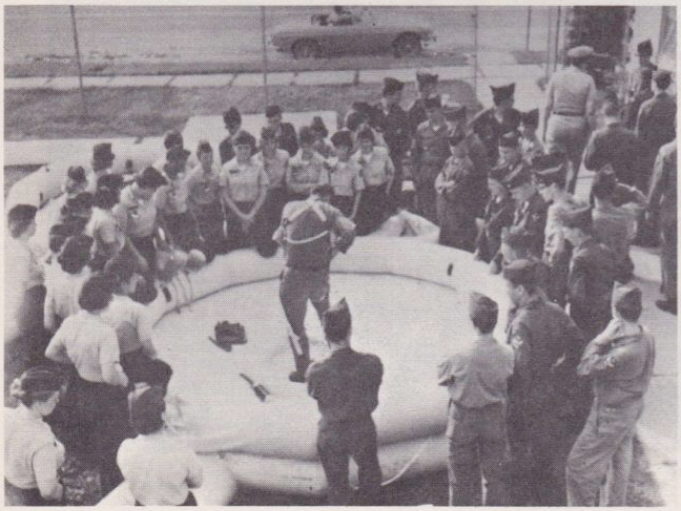


TennnnSHUN!

The girls take a shot

The inner workings of a parachute

Explaination of the teleprinter



Water survival demonstration

Final pass in review

PUBLISHED BY NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
CIVIL AIR PATROL
ELLINGTON AFB, TEXAS