

TRAINING BULLETIN)
NO. 1)

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
CIVIL AIR PATROL
FT. WORTH 2, TEX. 18 AUG 45

CIVIL AIR PATROL TRAINING PROGRAM

1. Training Bulletins

This is the first of a series of bulletins to be issued by this Headquarters dealing with the Civil Air Patrol Training Program. These bulletins will be designed to accomplish a number of very definite purposes, as follows:

- a. To present a clear perspective of all phases of the program.
- b. To bring about the most effective conduct of the program on a uniform basis throughout the entire organization.
- c. To set forth training objectives and training standards.
- d. To assist in the selection and training of volunteer instructors.
- e. To present helpful information on training methods and teaching techniques.
- f. To insure the best possible use of all available training aids.
- g. To provide material and suggestions that will help instructors in the conduct of classes in specific subjects.
- h. To assist CAP training officers of all echelons in the general administration of the program.

2. Background

- a. In considering this training program it is important to have in mind the background against which the program has been developed and the activities and purposes for which the training is being given.
- b. Civil Air Patrol, established 1 December 1941, was organized to mobilize civil aviation skills and equipment for volunteer service in the war effort and for the advancement of aviation in all its phases. In the early days of the war when the Army Air Forces lacked the personnel and equipment necessary to meet the many demands placed upon them, CAP was called upon to perform a wide variety of services for the armed forces. These activities included coastal patrol and anti-submarine operations, Mexican Border patrol, scheduled and non-scheduled courier service, camouflage observation, tests of aircraft warning service, blackout observation, tow target and tracking, missing-aircraft searches, and other operations. As the war progressed and more and more Army Air Forces personnel and equipment became available, the CAP program of activities was gradually changed from one set up solely to

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meet the early emergency needs of the war to one including a broad, long-range program of preflight instruction for American youth, in addition to the performance of special services for the military and other governmental agencies.

c. Civil Air Patrol at present engages in search missions for missing military aircraft at the request of the four continental air forces and is available for disaster relief, flying of medical supplies, and other emergency missions and to perform forest patrol, levee patrol, and other special services in behalf of Federal, State or municipal authorities, American Red Cross, and similar organizations. However, the major project in which CAP is now engaged is an assignment from the Army Air Forces to conduct a program for the ground and preflight training of a continuing group of 100,000 carefully-selected CAP cadets of 15 to 17 inclusive, throughout the country. The AAF, recognizing the immediate and long-range value of such a program in developing widespread interest and familiarity with aviation matters, is making available to this program every proper and feasible assistance to assure its success. It is felt that this training program will contribute materially to the development of a backlog of public understanding and appreciation of the problems of aviation and at the same time help the students lay the foundations for effective service to the country in either military aeronautics or in postwar civilian aviation.

3. General Program

a. The original CAP Training Program was of necessity designed to prepare CAP members for the immediate performance of the wide variety of emergency services for which the armed forces had need. This program was presented in a series of training directives covering elementary military subjects, special technical training necessary for the various assignments, and practice flight missions designed to develop the required degree of proficiency among pilots and observers.

b. The program has been modified from time to time as necessary to meet changing requirements, with the result that Civil Air Patrol is at present engaged in a four-phase training program as follows:

- (1) Ground and Preflight Training
- (2) Self-Government for Cadets
- (3) Cadet Encampments at AAF Stations
- (4) Flight Proficiency Program

c. The entire program is conducted on a strictly volunteer basis and includes no flying instruction.

4. Ground and Preflight Training

a. The purpose of this phase of the training program is to provide practical ground and preflight instruction in aviation subjects and elementary military matters for cadet and adult members of Civil Air Patrol on a uniform basis throughout the United States. The courses of instruction are divided into three series: (1) Basic Training, (2) Secondary Training, and (3) Advanced Training.

b. The Basic Training consists of 175 hours of instruction divided into four terms and covering 10 major subjects, in a total of 33 courses. All CAP members, both cadets and adults, are required to take this basic training.

c. The Secondary Training consists of 80 hours of instruction covering a series of 13 courses designed to round out the preflight training of the individuals in such a manner as to prepare them to meet the requirements for the Private Pilot written examination of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and to become safe cross-country pilots. All cadet members and also all pilots and observers desiring to enter the Flight Proficiency Program are required to complete the courses of this series.

d. The Special and Advanced Training consists of a number of special and advanced courses intended primarily for adult members desiring to prepare themselves for special CAP assignments or for service as volunteer instructors.

e. The Preflight Study Manual prepared for Civil Air Patrol by Headquarters Army Air Forces is the master text for all of the basic courses. War Department technical manuals and field manuals, CAP training manuals and directives, and other official publications are used as reference texts for the basic courses, and as texts and reference texts for the secondary courses, and for the special and advanced courses. The Army Air Forces has also made available carefully selected training films and other training aids and materials for use in the conduct of this program.

f. Complete information regarding CAP Ground and Preflight Training is presented in the following:

- (1) CAP Training Directive No. 35 - "CAP Ground and Preflight Training Program".
- (2) CAP Training Directive No. 37 - "Individual Training Record" (In publication)
- (3) CAP Training Directive No. 38 - "Final Written Examinations - Basic and Secondary Training Courses" (In preparation)

5. Self-Government for Cadets

a. This phase of the program is devoted to the organization and training of CAP cadets on a self-government, military-honor-code basis with

cadet officers functioning under the supervision of adult Commandants of Cadets similar to the plan used by the AAF Training Command in the organization and training of aviation cadets. This program is directed toward the development of well-disciplined, reliable, potential leaders with a high degree of resourcefulness and initiative and with the highest standards of honor and integrity.

b. Complete details of the program are set forth in CAP Training Directive No. 36 - "CAP Cadet Training to Develop Honor, Discipline and Leadership". This directive is designed (1) to provide a standard plan for such training and to insure uniformity of results throughout the United States, and (2) to effect standardization of unit organization, rank, and insignia among cadets, in order that CAP cadet units may work together as a unit of command.

6. Cadet Encampments at AAF Stations

a. Summer encampments for CAP cadets are held at available AAF stations throughout the United States under authority of AAF Memoranda Nos. 50-18 and 50-18A. The purpose of these encampments is to give selected groups of cadets up to 14 days at AAF Stations in order that they may obtain a perspective of station activities and practical aviation operations. Cadets attending the encampments are selected on the basis of merit. One adult CAP member accompanies approximately each 25 cadets and the ranking CAP officer accompanying each group is responsible for the conduct of all CAP personnel and their compliance with instructions issued by the Commanding Officer of the station. All CAP personnel are required to report in prescribed CAP uniform.

b. The Commanding Officers of AAF stations are authorized to furnish such reasonable and appropriate local assistance as is consistent with the regular activities of the stations and units for which they are responsible. While existing housing and facilities may be made available, no expenditure of government funds for additional housing or facilities beyond those already in existence is authorized, nor is there authorization for the expenditure of ammunition by CAP personnel. Costs of transportation of CAP cadets and the adult members accompanying them to and from the AAF stations and of subsistence while visiting the stations are paid in full by the individuals or from other civilian sources. No expense in connection with these visits are paid from government appropriated funds.

c. During the Summer of 1944, approximately 7,400 cadets attended these encampments. Approximately 11,460 cadets will attend the 1945 encampments which are being held at 59 AAF stations.

7. Flight Proficiency Program

a. The Flight Proficiency Program is designed to develop and maintain a high level of proficiency among CAP flight personnel and insure an adequate pool of qualified pilots and observer available to

meet demands upon local units for CAP flight services and special emergency missions. This program is presented in complete detail in Training Directive No. 40 - "CAP Flight Proficiency Program".

b. Briefly the program is comprised of two separate phases: (1) a course of 50 hours study of specified textbooks designed to promote safe flying and operational efficiency and (2) a series of volunteer practice flight missions progressing from very simple missions to missions of the more complicated type. All flight missions are performed in privately owned aircraft at no expense to the Government. Both phases of the program are carried on concurrently. CAP Flight Officer and Observer Officer appointments will be issued by this headquarters to pilots and observers satisfactorily completing the proscribed courses in accordance with the provisions of the directive.

c. The textbook-study phase of the program is devoted to a thorough course of study of the material presented in (1) "Students' Manual - Basic Flying - AAF Training Command", and (2) "AAF Pilots Information File". Arrangements have been made with the AAF Training Command for copies of the basic flying manual to be supplied to all CAP unit libraries for reference purposes. Headquarters, Army Air Forces has made available to CAP a limited supply of copies of the Pilots' Information File for use in this program.

8. AAF-CAP Liaison Officers

a. A carefully-selected AAF-Liaison Officer is assigned to each CAP State Wing Headquarters to advise and assist in supervision of the Cadet Training Program, to carry accountability of property issued to CAP units, and to maintain liaison on all military matters affecting CAP.

b. These Liaison Officers work directly with the Wing Commanders and with the lower echelons of each Wing through the Wing Commander. They are available (1) for consultation, advice and assistance on training problems, organization of training programs, and requirements for the use of training aids; (2) to assist in the formulation and conduct of instructor classes and classes for CAP officers administering the training program; and (3) to discuss training methods and teaching techniques. While the securing of instructors is primarily a CAP function and not a Liaison Officer function, when desirable and locally practical, these officers may solicit the aid of qualified AAF personnel to assist in teaching specific subjects to instructor groups during after-duty hours.

c. These officers are in no way responsible for the activities in which Civil Air Patrol engages or for the degree of excellence of performance of these activities.

9. Conclusion

The war-time and long-range, postwar significance of the CAP Training Program is admirably expressed in the following excerpts from messages which have been sent to Civil Air Patrol by General of the Army H.H. Arnold, Commanding General, Army Air Forces:

"The Civil Air Patrol grew, as you know, out of the urgency of the situation. CAP was set up and went into operation almost overnight. It patrolled our shores...performed its

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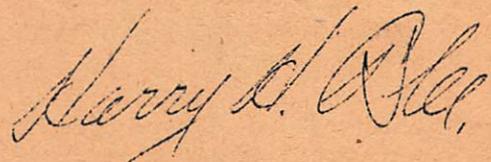
anti-submarine work...at a time of almost desperate national crisis. If it had done nothing beyond this, the Civil Air Patrol would have earned an honorable place in the history of American air power."

" We have built an Air Force of which the American people may and should be proud. But this Air Force was built the hard way, the hardest way conceivable..It is my purpose, my ambition, to see to it that this Country shall never again have to build its Air Force the hard way.

" The most important single factor in our ability to maintain preeminence in the air is the assurance that the coming generation be enthusiastic about and thoroughly grounded in aviation and its related subjects. I have a particular interest in your Cadet Program. You have embarked on this program as a war time need. Through your program, thousands of boys have passed into the ranks of the Army Air Forces. Many more will follow in their foot steps before the war is over.

" But I see this program as a great deal more than a make-shift. I see it as a long term necessity..In our country the education of young people is not an Army function. Up to the moment of a boy's induction into the Army Air Forces, his education is conceived and should be directed and carried out by civilians.. Besides having chalk on their coats, the kids who will fly tomorrow's planes need the chance to get some grease on their pants.

" Your program, created by your own initiative, is such a program...The Army Air Forces stand ready to provide all proper assistance...I can think of no more attractive or rewarding mission or one more worthy of your talents...It is a responsibility and a challenge."



HARRY H. BLEE
Colonel, Air Corps
Acting National Commander

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