

Middle School Initiative

**PART I
COVER SHEET**

CAP 6 SEMESTER 2 WEEK 1

COURSE: Cadet Commander and Advisor Leadership Lab, Achievement 16

LESSON TITLE: Becoming a Leader in Tomorrow's Air Force

LENGTH OF LESSON: 110 Minutes

METHOD: Informal Lecture - Discussion

REFERENCE:

1. *Leadership: 2000 and Beyond*, Volume III, Chapter 15
2. USAF Publications 36 Series

AUDIO/VISUAL AIDS/HANDOUTS/ACTIVITY MATERIAL(S):

1. Transparencies
2. Handout 1 - Airman Leadership School
3. Handout 2 - Academic Majors
4. Handout 3 - Fact Sheet

COGNITIVE OBJECTIVE: The objective of this lesson is for each cadet to:

1. Become familiar with the various USAF accession programs.
2. Understand the various training opportunities available in the Air Force.

COGNITIVE SAMPLES OF BEHAVIOR: Upon completion of this lesson, each cadet will:

1. Be able to list each method of accession.
2. Be cognizant of the various training opportunities in the Air Force.

AFFECTIVE OBJECTIVE: N/A

AFFECTIVE SAMPLES OF BEHAVIOR: N/A

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PART II TEACHING PLAN

Introduction

ATTENTION: The bedrock of successful leadership has always been integrity--both in personal and the professional sides of life.

MOTIVATION: During World War I, while inspecting a certain area, General John J. Pershing found a project that was not going well, even though the second lieutenant in charge seemed to have a pretty good plan. General Pershing asked the lieutenant how much pay he received. On hearing the lieutenant's reply of \$141.67 per month, Sir." General Pershing said, "Just remember that you get \$1.67 per month for making your plan and issuing the order, and \$140.00 for seeing that it is carried out."

OVERVIEW: Before making a decision to join any US military service it is advisable to learn as much beforehand about its entry requirements and the training the service can provide upon completion of entry training. Becoming aware of all the possibilities in advance will help you make a rational decision. This class will present much of the current AF information available to help you in your decision-making.

TRANSITION: Are you ready to learn about some of the training activities in the Air Force?

Body

MP 1 You are reaching the pinnacle of the Civil Air Patrol cadet program and will be looking for ways to apply your training in leadership and aerospace education. The knowledge you have gained over the past several years will aid you in both the civilian workforce as well as any of the US military services.

Since we are dealing primarily with the processes involved with leadership training, remember that the learning of leadership principles is an ongoing process. No matter what level of "worker" you are, leadership training overlaps you from above and below. We will see in our investigation of training that the enlisted corps focuses on the technical aspects of the job and are the ones that get most of it done. The officer corps, on the other hand, focuses on the professional, scientific and engineering specialties. Each level of specialization supports the other.

MP 2 **Air Force Junior ROTC (AFJROTC).** With a modest start of 20 units in 1966, of which 11 are still active, the Air Force Junior ROTC (AFJROTC) program has grown to over 651 units with about 100,000 cadets enrolled of which there are some 39,000 females.

The mission of the Air Force Junior ROTC program is to develop a confident, self-reliant and self-disciplined young person. Sounds very similar to the Civil Air Patrol Cadet Program.

The AFJROTC aerospace curriculum is very similar to ours. Their Aerospace Science I: Frontiers in Aviation History emphasizes the history of air power and national defense. Aerospace Science II: The Science of Flight acquaints the cadet with the aerospace environment, the human requirements of flight, and the principles of aircraft flight and navigation. Aerospace Science III: The Exploration of Space examines the solar system, explores space technologies and contemplates the future of space and manned space flights. Aerospace Science IV presents three choices:

- Option 1 Management of the Cadet Corps
- Option 2 Aviation Fundamentals
- Option 3 Laboratory Manual, Geography, etc.

Their leadership school takes up about forty percent of the curriculum and includes Drill and Ceremonies while the aerospace sciences takes up the remainder.

MP 3 Enlisted Progression. Certain requirements are established for enlistment in the United States Air Force as a non-prior serviceman. These are:

- Be a United States citizen
- Be a lawfully admitted resident, or
- Be a foreign national citizen of the Federated States of Micronesia or the Republic of the Marshall Islands

The basic enlistment is for four years. Certain persons having the capability to perform in selected specialties may enlist for the initial period of six years. A member of Civil Air Patrol in good standing and having received the General Billy Mitchell Award or higher, and having satisfactorily graduated from high school will be enlisted in the pay grade of E-3 (Airman First Class) (A1C). Your date of rank will be the date of enlistment.

There are many prohibitions to enlistment in the Regular Air Force, one being less than 18 years of age. A minor, age 17, enrolled as a high school senior and with parental consent may enlist. There is a list of prohibitions relating to adverse court records that could deter any potential enlistee from being sworn in.

All enlistees, with some exceptions, attend a basic training indoctrination course at Lackland AFB, Texas, for the period of six weeks. There is your start.

Next comes technical training, either by schooling or on-the-job training. Technical progression in your specialty is a determining factor for promotion to the next rank, Senior Airman (SrA) (E-4). Part of your training program as an airman will be attendance at the local resident Airman Leadership School (ALS). This is one part of a very wide program called Professional Military Education (PME). All PME is developed and overseen by Air University, Air Education and Training Command, the parent organization of CAP-USAF.

The programs that apply to the entire enlisted PME system are developed and monitored by the College for Enlisted Professional Military Education (CEPME) at Gunter Annex, Maxwell AFB, Alabama. Starting with ALS at about four years of service, you would attend this course in residence on your local base. The course is close to 200 hours in length, about five academic weeks. The curriculum is divided into three areas of instruction (Profession of Arms, Leadership, and Communication Skills), and administrative time.

NOTE: Give each cadet a copy of the Handout 1, Airman Leadership School.

As you read through the handout on ALS, you will find that much of the curriculum is very similar to those studies in the CAP leadership laboratory program for cadets. In the next section, the similarities continue to expand upon the ALS program.

The next level of PME is the Noncommissioned Officer Academy. This resident course is open to all NCOs in the grade of E-6 and E-6 selectees of the Regular AF, Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard (ANG) E-5s filling an E-6 position, and all sister services equivalents. The curriculum contains 220 hours (six weeks) of academic and administrative time. Course content includes the Profession of Arms (20 percent), Leadership and Management (39 percent), and Communication Skills (24 percent). Regular AF personnel must attend in residence in order to be promoted to the rank of Master Sergeant (MSgt) (E-7). Reserve and ANG personnel may attend in residence or take the non-resident course when they meet time in service eligibility.

The next part of the training ladder is the Senior NCO Academy. The course curriculum expands on that of the NCO Academy with 240 hours of instruction and administrative time. The Profession of Arms (28 percent), Leadership and Management (44 percent) and Communication Skills (17 percent) round out the final phase of the noncommissioned officer.

Part of the training progression of the enlisted force of the USAF is the Career Development Course (CDC). Each AF specialty has a specific written, self-paced, mandatory upgrade training course. Generally speaking, each AF specialty has three levels of training, apprentice, journeyman, and craftsman. These are very similar in structure to the various civilian trade union classifications.

Many AF enlisted personnel will attend technical training schools as part of their skill upgrade progression, but enrollment in the CDC program is still mandatory unless specifically exempted. Each AF specialty has an alphanumeric code - AFSC (Air Force Specialty Code) in which each person serves. Each specialty generally has four specialty levels - 3, 5, 7, and 9. These levels apply to the level of specialty education and training received and the grade in which you serve. With the exception of the 9-level, there is generally a CDC applicable to the specialty.

MP 4 Officer Commissioning Programs. Next to come are the various methods of obtaining a commission in the United States Air Force, Regular or Reserve. The areas to be discussed will be the USAF Academy Preparatory School (USAFAPS), the USAF Academy (USAFA), Air Force ROTC, Officer Training School (OTS), and direct commissioning.

Let's take a look at what the USAFA Prep School is all about. The mission of the Prep School is to prepare, motivate, and evaluate selected civilians and enlisted personnel from all services that have been accepted into the school and meet special AF needs for admission to and success at USAFA. This school provides in-depth instruction in math, English, and the basic sciences. Current eligibility requirements for admission are:

- Be at least 17 and no more than 21 years old by July 1 of the year of admission.
- A citizen of the United States or a lawful immigrant.
- Unmarried and no dependents.
- Of high moral character. Have no court records, either military or civilian.
- Medically qualified for USAFA.
- A member of the armed forces of the United States or eligible to enlist in same.

Members of Civil Air Patrol who are nominated by the Commander, CAP-USAF, must have attained the Mitchell Award level, or higher. Cadets desiring to apply for this nomination must do so by 31 January of the upcoming academic year. This applies only if you are an active cadet. If already in the service, application is by the regular Air Force track.

The next area in the commissioning track is the Air Force Academy. Appointment to USAFA is currently governed by AF Instruction 36-2019, 16 May 1994. This instruction outlines the entire **application procedure and may be downloaded from the USAF Web site at <http://afpubs.hq.af.mil>**. There are many categories in which nominations may be made, from congressional nominations to foreign students' category. It is best to research this document to determine which category best suits your desires. Additionally, you may access the USAFA Web site and look at the admissions requirements there.

TRANSPARENCY LL16.5.1 - First Year

The typical first year might look like this:

FOURTH-CLASS (Freshman)

Summer

Basic Cadet Training (BCT)

Basic Physical Training

Fall and Spring

Principles of Chemistry

Introduction to Computer Science

Freshman Composition

Basic Foreign Language

Modern World History

Calculus I and II

General Physics I

Introduction to the Profession of Arms

Physical Education

TRANSPARENCY 16.5.2 - Second Year

Advancing into the second year you will probably enjoy these:

THIRD-CLASS (Sophomore)

Summer

Combat Survival Training (CST)	Soar for All or Basic Parachuting
Global Engagement	

Fall and Spring

Fundamentals of Aeronautics	Fundamentals of Mechanics
Introductory Biology w/Lab	Principles of Microeconomics
Masterpieces of Literature	Introduction to Military History
Introduction to Management	Probability and Statistics
General Physics II	Politics and American Government
Int'l Politics & National Security	Intro to Behavioral Sciences and Leadership
Air Base Design and Performance	Soar for All
Glider or Parachuting Instruction	Physical Education

TRANSPARENCY LL 16.5.3 - Third Year

Your third year looks a lot easier, but don't believe that. Your workload is just as great as before.

SECOND-CLASS (Junior)

Summer

Military Training Options	Operations Air Force Field Trip
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Fall and Spring

Introduction to Astronautics	Electrical Signals and Systems
Energy Systems	Law for Commanders
Ethics	Academic Elective Courses
Air Power Theory and Doctrine	Physical Education

TRANSPARENCY LL 16.5.4 - Fourth Year

Your final year yields victory over all the odds and you graduate as a second lieutenant in the US Air Force.

FIRST-CLASS (Senior)*Summer*

Military Training Options

Fall and Spring

Engineering Systems Design
Academic Elective Courses
Physical Education

Advanced Composition and Speech
Joint and Multi-National Operations

Based on all the above listed classes, each of you thinking about any of the academies should be looking towards attaining the highest possible scores in your SATs.

Next on the agenda is AFROTC, a key entry way to the Air Force commissioning program. The first thing to remember is that the needs of the service come first, so your decision to enter the ROTC program must be based on that.

The AFROTC program is in two phases--academic and field training. The academic phase is either two years or four years in length. In the first two years the candidate attends the General Military Course (GMC) and remains a member of AFROTC until this course is completed, decides to no longer participate, or moves up to a higher level of military education.

The continuation course of instruction is entitled the Professional Officer Course (POC). This is for junior or senior year cadets accepted for membership. Cadets accepting this program must be enlisted or reenlisted in the Air Force Reserve, Obligated Reserve Section, until graduation and commissioning as a second lieutenant.

Prior to being commissioned, each cadet must complete the field-training program conducted at various AF bases. This is done after completing the GMC. The field-training experience is sometimes referred to as "Operation Third Lieutenant" for both ROTC and AFA cadets.

Getting back to basics is next. To be eligible for a possible AFROTC scholarship, you must:

- Be a high school senior or graduate that has not attended a college program full time
- Have a grade point average (GPA) of 2.5 or higher
- Be in, or were in, the top 40 percent of your graduating class
- Be a US citizen
- Be at least 17 years of age
- Not be a single parent
- Have taken a college entrance examination and received the established minimums for acceptance

- Complete the applicant fitness test (AFT) for ROTC
 - The AFT consists of sit-ups, pushups, and a one-mile run. There are no minimums for this test--you cannot fail the AFT. You must attempt each event and have your results documented by the high school tester.
- Not exceed the maximum allowable weight (MAW) standards for ROTC. An example for a male that is 5 feet, 10 inches tall is MAW 194 lbs. A female that is 5 feet, 6 inches tall would be MAW 155 lbs.

Another major entrance examination is the Air Force Officer Qualification Test (AFOQT). This is a very comprehensive test and takes 4 1/2 hours to complete.

Finally, your decision to enter into the AFROTC program must be based on your intended academic major studies.

TRANSPARENCY LL16.5.5 - Academic Majors (See attached)

NOTE: Handout 2, Academic Majors, may be used as an optional handout. This list is current for the 1999-2000 academic year.

For those that want to be Air Force pilots or navigators, here is a fact sheet that generally outlines the requirements for ROTC cadets.

NOTE: Give the cadets a copy of Handout 3, Fact Sheet - Pilot and Navigator Qualifications. No discussion is necessary.

Our next area of Air Force commissioning is the Officer Training School. This school is divided into several training areas. The first area of specialization is a course that trains only certain professional personnel who want to obtain a commission in the Air Force--medical service officers, lawyers, and chaplains. These people are already qualified in their respective fields and are seeking a commission in those areas. This course is called Commissioned Officer Training (COT) and is four weeks long.

The next area of interest is the Basic Officer Training (BOT). This course is open to qualified college graduates that are seeking a commission in the Air Force and meet the needs of the service. It is also open to enlisted personnel that have received a Bachelor degree in one of the accepted study areas. This course is 12 weeks in length, contains daily physical conditioning, three physical fitness tests of sit-ups, pushups, and a two-mile run. Academic studies cover the Profession of Arms, Leadership Studies, and Military Studies. Each of these areas will be tested three times based on reading assignments, classroom and auditorium lectures. There are other tests that will be administered to measure your ability to adapt to the military environment.

All new OTs will be enlisted in the grade of E-5. The only exception will be for AF E-6s and above who will retain their current pay grade and rank. While attending BOT, each trainee can be assigned a training rank from OT 2d Lt to OT Colonel. Proper courtesies will be rendered to all senior OTs, commissioned officers of all US and foreign services. Enlisted personnel are not required to salute OTs.

Well, there we have it in a nutshell—all of the major AF training leading to senior NCO and officer commissioning. Once an officer is commissioned, there are many more PME courses available to them for career advancement such as Squadron Officer College (Squadron Officer School and Aerospace Basic Course), Air Command and Staff College, Air War College, National War College, etc. Certain professional officers may also have the opportunity to increase their education through the Air Force Institute of Technology.

Conclusion

SUMMARY: Our class today has been on the various training opportunities available to high school attendees and graduates. These include AFJROTC, ROTC, USAFA, UAFAPS, and OTS. Additionally, there are the schools that enlisted personnel of the Regular Air Force attend--ALS, MCOA, and SNCOA.

Each course is filled with a vast amount of leadership studies that will guide you into becoming a more perfect individual and citizen.

REMOTIVATION: *General George C. Marshall was a strong exponent of the principle of having his subordinates speak up. When he first became Chief of Staff of the Army, the secretariat of that office consisted of three officers, including myself, who presented orally to General Marshall the staff papers coming from the divisions of the General Staff. We presented the contents of the staff studies in abbreviated form, citing the highlights of the problem involved, the possible courses of action considered, and the action recommended.*

At the end of his first week as chief of staff, General Marshall called us into his office and opened the discussion by saying, "I am disappointed in all of you." When we inquired if we might ask why, he said, "You haven't disagreed with a single staff recommendation all week." We told him it so happened that we were in full agreement with every paper that had been presented, and that we would add our frank comments to any proposal we considered dubious. The very next day, we briefed a paper as written and then pointed out some factors, which in our opinion, made the recommended action questionable. General Marshall responded, "Now that is what I want. Unless I hear all the arguments concerning an action, I am not sure whether I have made the right decision or not."

- GEN Omar N. Bradley, USA

CLOSURE: Read the section we have covered in your text on Pages 15-18 through 15-26 and answer all the end of chapter questions on this subject.

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**PART III
LESSON REVIEW**

LESSON OBJECTIVE(S): The objective of this lesson was to acquaint each cadet with the training opportunities offered to members of the Air Force community, from AFJROTC to various forms of commissioning; from basic training to senior noncommissioned officer.

LESSON QUESTIONS: N/A