

HISTORY OF THE CIVIL AIR PATROL CHAPLAIN SERVICE/CORPS

VOLUME ONE: “OVER FLY”



Chaplain, Lt. Col. Steven E. Thomas

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INTRODUCTION:

Welcome to this very special collection of memories and celebrations of the Civil Air Patrol Chaplain Corps.

For 65 years, the power of God has been expressed in the service of the Chaplain Corps through character development, education, compassionate care, worship, prayers and leadership within the three-fold mission of CAP. You will learn of Godly people, both past and present, that have given themselves freely in service to God and to America. No words or pictures can capture the weight of glory as experienced and witnessed by these people, but our remembrance of them can remind us of special moments that have molded our understanding of service above self and excellence in all we do. We can only stand in awe of their faith and vision that has resulted in such a vibrant organization.

We are grateful not only for those who have served faithfully in different times, but we can give thanks for those who presently share with us in service, learning and witness. We truly have been *“fearfully and wonderfully made”*.

It is my honor and privilege to serve as the present Chief of the Chaplain Corps. I join with every Chaplain and Character Development Instructor who has ever served the men, women and youth of CAP in saying that there is no other place that I would rather be and no greater joy than to share our lives with you.

Chaplain, Col. James Hughes
Chief, CAP Chaplain Corps



FROM THE AUTHOR:

In just 5 short years, it will be time for our 70th anniversary. (It seems like we just celebrated our 50th). Now is the time to think about the legacy we leave for succeeding generations. Will we leave a more vital, more competent Corps? Are we mentoring a replacement? Are we recruiting others, and are we encouraging one another in our respective stewardship?

This project started back in 2007 with a visit to National HQ during National Staff College to find a shelf full of three ring binders with the Chaplain Corps History just sitting. A couple of years later I returned to find one cardboard box of binders and other material sitting in the hangar that had served so long as the CAP Bookstore and one good hurricane would have destroyed all documents. On top of that, one box grew into five more boxes of missing original material separated from the other. Packed up and separated during a remodeling of National Headquarters no one knew about it and no one knew its whereabouts. The project was to digitize all of this original and possibly only copy of historical material, first to preserve our heritage and secondly to allow dissemination of the material for further study and research.

During the 2009 National Conference I mentioned the project to a fellow Region Chaplain (Pacific Region) and the editor of “The Transmitter” (2008-2014) – Chaplain, Lt. Col. Paul Ward. He encouraged me to write a history which we could publish. This book is a compilation of articles which were written starting in 2010 as the CAP Chaplain Corps celebrated its 60th anniversary and began being featured in each quarterly issue of the Chaplain Corps’ newsletter, “The Transmitter” in the years to follow.

You will notice that with each decade, there is the corresponding seal of the Civil Air Patrol Chaplain Corps. The seal mirrors that of the USAF Chaplain Corps and how it appeared during that time period.

A special thanks to Ms. Kenya Bogans (Chaplain Corps Program Administrator, NHQ) and Chaplain, Lt. Col. Paul Ward (Deputy Chief of the Chaplain Corps – Administration) for their assistance and contributions to this project.

(All quotes were taken from the newsletters of the National Air Chaplain or “The Transmitter”)

Chaplain, Lt. Col. Steven E. Thomas
Great Lakes Region Chaplain

FORWARD:

Chaplain, Lt. Col. Kenneth R. Colton - the last USAF National Chaplain, wrote for our 50th Anniversary, reasons to preserve the history of the Civil Air Patrol Chaplains.

“The first motive is the preservation of the past. We know that there is intrinsic value in the documents that contain the Chaplain Service story. The second aim for this collection is so we can engage the past in the present. Our predecessor’s experience becomes part of us. In this year of anniversary it is important we claim our heritage. The third We translate that engagement of the past into wisdom, insight, strength and encouragement for the future; otherwise our heritage will be lost.”

It is our hope in collating these documents into a history, that it will be the foundation of these early witnesses of the ministry of the past for our own faith to carry us to face the challenges of tomorrow.



CAP CHAPLAIN SERVICE HISTORY: “The Beginning”

In December 1941, prior to the United States entering the war our government short on armed forces resources to protect our coastlines from enemy submarines, the War Department was approached by a group of civilian aircraft pilots to fill that need. The Civil Air Patrol was organized December, 1, 1941, one week before Pearl Harbor to not only fly coastal patrol, but to aid in the search and rescue of accident victims. From 1941 until the navy and army air corps built up the air resources to do the mission, CAP volunteers patrolled our coastline taking them up to 100 miles out to sea. The aircrews were even credited with the sinking of two submarines. A dangerous and harrowing mission, yet these volunteers, mostly over-age or essentially non-military people, many of them 4-F went out of their way to help the war effort. They did not consider themselves deployed military, many went home at night.



Yet until 1950, there was no CAP Chaplaincy. Considering that CAP’s founder Gill Robb Wilson was a Presbyterian minister, it is interesting that an organized clergy was not a part of the Civil Air Patrol. However, numerous clergymen sought to volunteer in the young flying force as senior members. These “Flying Padres” also led denominational services, delivered morality lectures and even accompanied teenage cadets to summer encampments and international exchange programs. Yet, there is no official mention of who they were or specific services they may have led. Supposedly the staff of each CAP unit was to be filled by a volunteer clergyman as CAP units flourished in mainly civilian communities. A few units were located on Army Air Corps bases, such as Maxwell, Bolling, Lackland and Hickam in addition to others. As tenets of the bases Army Air Corps Chaplains tended to the needs of these units. In 1942, a War Department memo authorized CAP members and stated they were not required to indicate religious preference on the service records. In 1943 there are several wing newsletters that mention funerals and memorial services, but strangely no mention of a chaplain. There was even a mention of “after church services” which indicated that services were being held on base, but no mention of clergy or chaplain. In 1945 there is a mention of a chaplain program where each Unit commander selected his own chaplain, however the program failed miserably and thus dropped from CAP.

The next mention of chaplains comes in the CAP Manual, Vol. 1 Book 1 published 01 AUG 49 stating, Duties of the CAP chaplain. *“In the military organization, the Chaplain serves the religious and moral needs of the entire personnel of the command to which he is assigned.... Thus the Chaplain will hold or be accountable for appropriate religious services in all denominations required for his command.... In addition to the moral religious services, the Chaplain will organize and supervise other services and observances such as: Sunday School, Bible classes, missions, instructions, and similar activities. He will perform marriages, administer the Rite of Baptism and officiate at funerals. He is to do all within his power, by lecture and precept to promote the religion, morals and morale of the command....”* Requirements: he is to be active in ministry, with 3 years of experience, meet educational

requirements (4 years of college and 3 years of seminary training) and be recommended by his church, who may withdraw his endorsement. *“In addition to the professional qualifications of the Chaplain which include legal, educational and psychological training, the requirements for personal qualities and attributes of the Chaplain are as rigid as for all officers of the service.”* His function was identical to a civilian parish, yet he was to be a special staff officer, to advise the unit commander. In early 1949 Gill Robb Wilson and Major General Lucas V. Beau, USAF and Brigadier General Harold Byrd, CAP urged the US Air Force Chief of Chaplains to establish CAP Chaplaincy and organize the CAP Chaplain Service even to station an USAF Chaplain to CAP, to function in oversight. This recommendation was not adopted at this time.

They once again made recommendation to the USAF Chief of Chaplains, this time found approval. Then, on January 5, 1950 the CAP Chaplaincy came into being, with the help of the US Air Force Chaplain Service, we were taken under their wing to become organized and professional. Chaplains were to be civilian qualified clergymen meeting the same requirements as active duty chaplains. These chaplains were to come from the three major faith groups. They would conduct services and counseling with individuals on search and rescue missions, summer encampments, International Air Cadet Exchange, drill competitions and regular meetings.

One USAF Chaplain was to be assigned to Headquarters CAP-USAF. He was to be assisted by one enlisted personnel and one civilian stenographer. The USAF Chaplain’s major responsibility was as advisor to the then 42 wings of CAP. Chaplain, Lt. Col. Robert P. Taylor was assigned as the first National Chaplain CAP. On the date of organization there were no CAP Chaplains, but a few civilian clergy who were serving units. It is interesting to note that Chaplain Taylor was a survivor of the Bataan death march, and would in September of 1962 rise to be USAF Chief of Chaplains. (Author’s note: had I known the importance to Civil Air Patrol of this man, I would have taken greater interest, as I personally had met and talked with him during his time at Wright-Patterson A.F.B, OH, and heard him preach upon his return as USAF Chief of Chaplains, and was even mentored into going into ministry by him, as a child.)

In a letter dated 20 JAN 1950, Maj. Gen. Lucas V. Beau requested of the Commanding General of the Continental Air Command to authorize the use of two Air Force Reserve Chaplains drilling in a voluntary status near to wing headquarters, be assigned to each wing of the CAP and also authorized *“credit toward promotion and retirement be granted for such activities.”* It was also stated that the chaplains for this duty, *“be thoroughly screened in order that the best qualified and most suitable may be selected.”*

CAP CHAPLAIN SERVICE HISTORY: “The Service is Alive”

As the first National Air Chaplain of the Civil Air Patrol, Chaplain, Lt. Col. Robert Taylor had the daunting task of not only ministering to the leadership of CAP, but had to create the organization of the CAP Chaplain Service and to make available tools to CAP Chaplains for a viable moral and character guidance program. The first major project was the recruitment of chaplains. Recapping the “First Civil Air Patrol Chaplains Conference” held 28 and 29 MAR 1951 at Bolling AFB, Washington, DC, to the National Board, Chaplain Taylor wrote:



“A little better than a year ago, General Beau, this board, and CAP in general, initiated a Chaplains’ program for this Command. At that time we had no Chaplains except as far as I know, two or three Chaplains throughout the country, and in most place they were not working and serving as chaplains. Within this one year we have today a little over 200 chaplains serving as CAP Chaplains in the United States and territories. This past week we had our first annual convention in the city of Washington. We had 144 chaplains representing every state in the Union and two territories. ... These men, who have come in the program, are a very high caliber of gentlemen who are educated in their own profession, and their profession as you know, is that of leading voluntary organizations—churches, and other related activities. This program is made up of men who are capable leaders of character guidance, rendering casualty assistance in our own CAP program; conducting religious ceremonies, counselors, advisers, and in general boosters of CAP activities.” The week previous Chaplain Taylor in his comments to chaplains emphasized the fact that chaplains were invited into the CAP program of 160,000 seniors and 30,000 cadets. The main emphasis of the entire conference that year was that cadets needed moral and spiritual leadership, especially in the face of pressures from a changing world around them. The early moral leadership discussion materials were extracted from “Character Guidance Topics” provided by the Chief of Air Force Chaplains.

A tremendous amount of growth happened for a fledgling force over a period of just over a year and not without some growing pains. It was originally thought that the National Air Chaplain CAP would directly advise the wing chaplains. It was determined that a chaplain and deputy were needed at the region level and the first conference of the Region Chaplains Committee was called by the acting chairman Chaplain, Col. James E. O’Connell, CAP in Detroit, MI, August 1952. The committee elected their chair and Chaplain O’Connell would be re-elected each year through 1970. During his tenure most of the programs that continue to this day, were begun under his watch. Chaplains were to be a part of Cadet encampments, reporting by chaplains was instituted, Cadet Guidance Programs were begun, waivers were granted to chaplains who barely missed meeting full Air Force Qualifications. Out of the first Regional Chaplains’ Conference came this statement: *“That is was not only highly desirable, but necessary, to have a chaplain assigned to every CAP unit. That every CAP unit commander should be sold on the idea that his unit cannot function as well as it should, if it lacks an assigned chaplain.”* Regarding the rank of chaplains, prior to this time, chaplains came into the program with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, it was decided that *“all new chaplains would be*

given the lowest authorized positional rank, for the purpose of insuring a promotional incentive for continued faithful service.” What this meant was that your rank depended upon the position you held, flight chaplain/1st Lieutenant; Wing/Lt. Colonel; Region/Colonel. If you were an Air Force Reserve Chaplain functioning for retirement points then it was permissible to wear your Air Force Rank.

Prior to this meeting Chaplain, Lt. Col. Albert Schiff was appointed to the position of National Air Chaplain, CAP, replacing the reassigned Chaplain Taylor. He set forth guidelines for a new “Character and Citizenship” (Discussion Topics for CAP Personnel) Manual that came into print in 1954. We read from the forward to this manual, *“The delivery of these lectures by CAP Chaplains is considered essential (1) in the leadership training program of CAP cadets and (2) in the accomplishment of one of the missions of the CAP chaplaincy, namely, ‘to assist the home, church, and school, in the moral citizenship training of young Americans who are CAP cadets.’ Prior to the delivery, lectures should be studied carefully and informational and instructional points of interest ‘digested’ thoroughly. Only after such preparation can it be hoped that interesting and effective lectures, adapted to the age limits of CAP cadets, can be delivered.”* Topics included: “Religion in Our Way of Life”; “Worship in Life”; “The Development of Character”; “Chastity”; and others.

In 1954 Oklahoma Wing had the distinction of being the first and only wing to have complete chaplain coverage in every unit. Yet in the rest of the country with over 500 chaplains commissioned in CAP we were far from meeting target of 2,290 filled chaplain billets. In late 1955, Chief of the Air Force Chaplains afforded opportunities to assist more actively in the ministry of the USAF Chaplaincy. It was hoped this would spur recruitment. The biggest problem encountered was the failure to get chaplains to renew their membership and continued interest in the program. Another hurdle was that every prospective chaplain had to pass an exam. It is interesting to note that at this time 75% of the chaplain candidates did not even meet the minimum requirements for chaplaincy. The question was raised in 1956 whether or not to allow female chaplains to aid recruitment. This was voted down in 1957 by the National Board. In 1959, the requirements for those chaplains on educational waivers were clarified: *“Any chaplain serving under educational waiver cannot transfer to another unit of assignment without prior concurrence of the national air chaplain. Any serving on a waiver cannot serve at any higher level than local squadron as long as on waiver.”* By 1959, there were 1138 chaplains serving in CAP, and it was the National Board who reaffirmed the decision continuing to *“rigidly adhere to requirements for CAP Chaplains.”* There was also a decision to begin the revision and reprinting the “Character and Citizenship” manual.

Interestingly to note, that later in 1959, HQ CAP moved from Bolling AFB, Washington, DC to Ellington AFB, TX.

CAP CHAPLAIN SERVICE HISTORY: “Houston, we have lift off!”

The 1960’s proved easy for Aerospace Education as we watched the first manned space flight to the first steps on the moon, it was constantly on the television and every home had to have one to be in the know. In 1959, HQ CAP moved from Bolling AFB, Washington, DC to Ellington AFB, TX, across the field from the Houston Control and Space Center. Yet it brought many changes to the CAP Chaplains, CAP Chaplain James E. O’Connell and the National Air Chaplain Vernon F. Kullowatz had their hands full. Up until this time, the practice had been to have three annual meetings for CAP Chaplains. They were the Wing Chaplain Conference, the Regional Chaplain Conference, and the Chaplain Section Meeting at regular Regional Conferences. The decision was made to discontinue these three meetings in favor of what will hereafter be known as Local Area Conferences (2-3 states meeting as a sub region). This proved a boost for attendance of chaplains, but military airlift was still in short supply. However, the National Chaplain Committee also had to make some changes. They opened the committee to Wing Chaplains “*to enter into the planning our wonderful program*”. The committee now included 52 Wing Chaplains, with the eight Regional Chaplains, Deputies, six members-at-large, and the National Air Chaplain, comprising a body consisting of 75 members. The meeting was to be held at least once annually in the month of October. This Committee operated as the major policy establishing unit within the Civil Air Patrol Chaplaincy. What is interesting the NCC did not meet then in 1960 or 1961, mainly due to lack of airlift.



It was during this time, to the relief of many a wing and regional chaplain that the submission of the Form 34 report went from monthly to quarterly. It must have been frustrating back then to get reports in on a timely manner. The wing chaplain not only had to do the Form 34 monthly/quarterly reports but also had to keep the roster of their chaplains as the newsletter of the National Air Chaplain indicated: “*Due date for this report was 15 February 1960. As of this date reports have not been received from the following wings: Arizona, Arkansas, Iowa, National Capital, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma., Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah and Wisconsin.*” In an attempt to bring National Chaplain’s office files of CAP Chaplains up-to-date, a post card was mailed to each Unit Commander in CAP requesting they furnish the information requested. “*Since the Unit Commander is the, only one, in every case, to be in a position to furnish the information. Many times we receive documents in this National Air Chaplain’s office signed by Chaplain Blank, Such and Such Wing or Regional Chaplain (or perhaps deputy), and we will not be carrying him as a Wing or Regional Chaplain or Deputy in our files. We are never sure whether to change our files and mailing list on the strength of the signature, shown on that document.*”

In July of 1960 the National Air Chaplain wrote, “*For some years now we have, tried to secure recognition from the Military Chaplains Association of the United States of America. I am happy to quote from a recent communication received from the Association. The Association will welcome as members the Civil Air Patrol Chaplains. Those interested may write in to our*

Headquarters and request a membership application. This is a significant milestone in gaining acceptance of our program. For the benefit of those of our chaplains who are not aware, the Military Chaplains Association has, up to this point, been composed almost entirely of either active duty military chaplains or those on inactive status. To the best of my knowledge, this is the first time that this organization has ever given official membership rights to anyone other than past or present military chaplains.”

In 1961 a new Chaplain Handbook was created which gave the following description of the CAP chaplain: *“The CAP Chaplaincy is an organization of civilian clergymen who have been appointed and commissioned as CAP Chaplains, representing the three major faiths, supervised by the National Air Chaplain's office at National Headquarters, Civil Air Patrol-USAF, Ellington Air Force Base, Texas, and to which has been delegated the responsibility for the moral and religious welfare of CAP personnel. The CAP Chaplain assists home and church in moral and citizenship training of American young people, both boys and girls, between the ages of 14-18, who are CAP Cadets. By his presence and personal witness, he imparts a highly desirable and needed spiritual influence on all CAP personnel, cadets and seniors. Through his membership and activity, he personally links his CAP unit with the greatest obstacle in the path of Communism today--Religion. With thousands of men and women of other professions who are CAP members, the chaplain shares the satisfaction derived from voluntary support of one of the finest civilian humanitarian organizations in the United States.”*

There was a decision in late 1959 to begin the revision and reprinting the “Character and Citizenship” manual. Thus “Operation Countdown” came into being after nearly two years of waiting. The new syllabus was completed in the early part of January 1962. One item in the curriculum included in the series was that cadets had to take and pass a national test in order to be promoted. The committee recommended that “Operation Countdown” should not be reprinted in 1968 and should be phased out as soon as possible because the Chaplain Lecture Syllabus dated 1964 (supplement to “Operation Countdown”) was composed with this idea in mind. Furthermore, the Chaplain Lecture Syllabus dated 1967 was to be given maximum utilization. In September of 1969, the Moral Leadership Syllabus was printed.

One item that keeps reoccurring is that the CAP Chaplaincy was an opportunity for billets for Air Force Reserve Chaplains. It was no different in 1964, but a special emphasis was placed in this year. Reserve chaplains were able to be employed to conduct religious services, deliver moral leadership lectures, and provide counseling. The only requirement was that a form 40a be filled out in order for the Reserve chaplain to get his points which are necessary for retention, promotion, and retirement. *“There are many chaplains in what he called Non-Affiliated Reserves, with no training attachments, who would eagerly accept assignments with CAP. The chaplain (Reservist) will be attached to Air Force base chaplains for training, who could assign him to specific duties in CAP where applicable”*. On the other side, one of the concerns of CAP Chaplains was that they brought many new chaplains in the front door, but many were leaving by the back door. Chaplain retention was a big problem. This was despite certain perks enjoyed by chaplains such as Space Available military air transport to denominational conferences. Shortly thereafter the Air Force went through a severe belt tightening mode with many programs and the

CAP chaplaincy was not immune. However, the Air Force Spiritual Life Conference was opened up to CAP Chaplains during this time. In 1966 CAP went as far as having a 30 second colored TV spot announcements for the recruiting of chaplains.

In 1967 CAP headquarters was again moved to Maxwell Air Force Base, AL. In 1969 a great number of changes were coming down the line. One was a CAP Air University, and another was to be a senior chaplain training college. Plans were completed for a National Laboratory on Ministry to Youth, involving 250 chaplains and church dignitaries, to be conducted at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama in August of 1969. In view of the civil rights legislation passed by congress in the mid-60's, it was recommended to allow female applicants and appointment to be considered for the CAP Chaplaincy. Where it was not right to discriminate against women, it was also recommended to restrict participation in CAP Chaplaincy to the upper age of 65. This latter was then amended to the age of 70. However, the duties of CAP chaplains were increasing as the war in Viet Nam went on and CAP chaplains were being called upon to conduct military funerals. As the 1970's and the dawning of a new age approached, both CAP and our nation was about to enter "the age of Aquarius".

CAP CHAPLAIN SERVICE HISTORY: “The Age of Aquarius”

The 1970’s proved quite difficult for CAP as it was the dawning of a new age of enlightenment, the Age of Aquarius, where “Peace” was to reign and anything military was held in disdain.



As the CAP Chaplain Service celebrated 20 years a small pamphlet came out under the authorship of Chaplain, Col. Clarence Hobgood, the National Air Chaplain CAP, titled “20 years of CAP Chaplaincy 1950-1970”. It was the first attempt to record the beginnings of the chaplain service in a very tumultuous time. Yet CAP chaplains persevered. “CAP Chaplains are interested in young people that are one of the great reasons why they are members of this civilian volunteer organization. Proof of their interest was the National Laboratory on Ministry to Youth, held at Maxwell AFB.” This was where 200 clergy and 100 cadets and college students explored, *“the concerns and anxieties of today’s youth”*. *“The CAP program attempts to instill in young people, as well as adults, the feeling that this world is potentially a friendly place to live, for the Almighty so blessed it.”* With the Viet Nam War still raging and the growing sentiments of the peace movement it was becoming more and more an unfriendly world, increasingly with a very Cold War presence. In 1970 the great concern was the unfilled Chaplain slots numbering 2,240 positions available and only half were filled, how does one overcome the world. This theme would continue through the 1970’s as to how to fill vacant chaplain slots within the squadrons.

Chaplain, Col. James O’Connell retired as the National Chairman of the Chaplain Committee in 1970. He had served in that role for 19 years and had been a member of CAP for 29 years. He was succeeded by Chaplain, Col. Robert F. Newberg, who was the first CAP Chaplain to be promoted to Colonel and have the “eagles” pinned on. Chaplain O’Connell had served as the Arkansas Wing Commander prior to his appointment as a CAP Chaplain and the first National Chairman of the Chaplain Committee. Of course, this started a new discussion towards promotion for all CAP Chaplains as it was tied to the Senior Member promotion system and many chaplains did not promote past their original rank upon accession into the chaplaincy.

In this new age of enlightenment, the Rev. Phyllis Keller Ingram, of the Congregational Church, was appointed the first female chaplain. The designation was made for the first Sunday in December as CAP Sunday in 1971. Also in 1971, the Chaplain Advisory Council and National Chaplains Convention started meeting concurrently with the National Boards. National Air Chaplain Ralph Pace gained approval for CAP Chaplains not formerly military chaplains, to join the Military Chaplains' Association in 1972. In 1972 “Values for Living,” Part 1, was first published. In 1974, Air Reserve Personnel Center assigned five reserve chaplains to the National Chaplain's office to write the “Values for Living” curriculum. The Freedom Foundation, Valley Forge, PA, awarded their 1974 Honor Award to CAP for its “Values for Living” moral leadership curriculum and its ministry to youth. In these early years, the push was on to relate to youth on a new and expanded level. The support for Christian Encounter Conferences was dwindling and only two were being held. It was now suggested that Regional Chaplain

Conferences take place where there would be Ministry to Youth Labs held. You have to wonder what they were all trying as they were sweeping aside the practices of yesterday and reaching out to the “Now World” with “Now Chaplains”. By the end of the decade; “Values for Living” was in its 8th edition of publication.

In 1975 the first memorial service was conducted by chaplains as part of the National Boards, being held in the Basilica of St. Louis, the King. However in 1975, with the Viet Nam war winding down, saw budgetary restraints being placed and the Chaplain’s Office at National Headquarters was sliced by 50% with one less chaplain, one less NCO Support and one less civilian worker. In the fall of 1976, the last Chaplains’ Newsletter was published, replaced with a two page “Chaplain-O-Gram” due to budgetary restraints.

In 1977 the controversy over Chaplain Recruitment and the time that it took for approval was reaching a zenith. At one point there was a change in the CAP Reg. 265-1 to allow for civilian clergy to be appointed for up to twelve months awaiting their final ecclesial endorsement and final approval. The clergy would be appointed to the appropriate grade and could use the title chaplain. If they failed to meet qualification they would revert to senior members and maintain their grade in rank, but could not be the chaplain. This lasted all of two months and reverted back to the original wait and see. The problem was mainly in the education level of applicants, that many did not have the theological training that the Air Force required for their chaplains, and thus could not be CAP Chaplains.

In 1978 a CAP Memorial Fund was established at National HQ with the National Air Chaplain as overseer of the fund. In 1978 saw a shift from a National Chaplain Luncheon at the National Boards to the first National Commander’s Prayer Breakfast.

CAP Chaplains were often seen as being traditionally benefitting Cadet Programs as Moral Leadership, encampments and IACE. In order to change that image, 1979 saw a movement develop of including the Senior Members as part of the ministry of the CAP Chaplain and that Chaplains should be involved in emergency services. During much of the decade, energy was focused upon chaplains in earning points for participation in various activities. They reported these activities on the Form 34 quarterly. There was overall competition between the wings and regions quarterly to see who had the most points; of course this was not limited just to the activities of chaplains. Much was made out of the problem of chaplains not sending in their form 34’s and dragging down the wing and region in the competition. The problem of recruitment created problems at the squadron level in that chaplains were integral in the promotion of cadets, which also figured into the point competition.

CAP CHAPLAIN SERVICE HISTORY: “The ME Decade”

The 1970’s proved quite difficult for CAP and there was a need for change. To bring that about several major changes were made to CAP chaplaincy. These involved giving the title of Chief of Chaplains, Civil Air Patrol to the Chairperson of the National Chaplain Committee and defining the responsibilities of the position. Chaplain, Col. John F. Elliott was the first to hold this title. Secondly, giving the title of Deputy Chief of Chaplains, Civil Air Patrol to the Vice Chairperson of the National Chaplain Committee, and establishing this position as the second senior CAP chaplain position. These changes created a need to establish and defined the responsibilities of an Executive Board of the National Chaplain Committee. The Chief would be appointed by the National Commander rather than be selected by the National Chaplain Committee. The Executive Board will be small enough to be an active working group, which the National Chaplain Committee, as previously structured was not. Finally, the change established a functional concept of the CAP Chaplaincy service that enables the National Chaplain to direct the CAP chaplain program in concert with the senior CAP chaplains. A significant change was the change in the assignment and responsibilities of the USAF chaplain appointed by the Chief of Air Force Chaplains to serve in the double capacity as Staff Chaplain for CAP-USAF and National Chaplain for Civil Air Patrol. Another change included the reporting time period of the Form 34, which went from quarterly to semi-annual in July and January. With all of these changes there arose a need for better communication. The establishment of the first “Transmitter” came about with the first issue of November, 1980.



In order to combat the “ME” philosophy of society, a restatement was proposed that the purpose of CAP Chaplaincy and its mission were made. The purpose is, “*To bring God to people and people to God.*” The mission of the CAP Chaplaincy was stated as: “*The Mission of the CAP Chaplaincy is to assist CAP members in thinking of ourselves: in relation to our total environment self, people, God, things, country, aerospace, in recognizing that moral leadership is everyone's responsibility, not just that of the chaplain, in becoming more fully aware that the chaplain is there to fulfill the traditional role of clergy.*” This was a start for a new 221 series level 2 specialty track training, which finally was issued in June of 1983. In the first year there were over 200 Chaplains enrolled the ECI course. Unable to compete in 1983 with the 99 cent breakfast across the street from the National Boards Hotel, the Chaplain Prayer breakfast was changed to 7AM worship convocation in Las Vegas. This event would continue through the decade of the ‘80s.

The year of 1985 saw the first computerization of the National HQ CAP Chaplain’s office. The Chaplains Automated Pastoral Support System (CAPSS) was placed as part of an Air Force wide automation of chaplaincy functions. The equipment was provided by the office of the Chief of Chaplains USAF. In 1985 a requirement of Region Staff College was added for promotion and completing level 3 for the senior members of CAP. Since this was a week-long event, it was approved that attendance at two Region Chaplain Staff College within a five year

period would fulfill this requirement for members of the Chaplains Corps. Several unique happenings were tried in 1987. One was a chaplain/spouse luncheon at the National Boards. The other was the recognition of chaplains for every five years of service to the CAP with a certificate or a plaque. Finally in the summer of 1987, Level 3, Course 221A finally hit the streets. Chaplains training were no longer ECI courses. The 221 and 221A courses were bought directly from the CAP Bookstore at Maxwell AFB, AL.

In 1988 the CAP Cadet Protection and Policy Program was instituted and chaplains were an instrumental part of the implementation of the program. As part of this program, special cadet leader ID cards were issued for those who had completed the requirements. During these latter years of the decade, emphasis was not only put on cadet protection, but also to working with people with AIDS. A new concept in “Ethics for Living” the counterpart to “Values for Living” but for seniors was introduced in 1989. These changes brought a new emphasis on the seniors and their behavior, but also a small rift between participation in senior programs and cadet programs. Throughout the decade there was a concern for recruitment, retention and promotion of chaplains. The numbers during this time were not encouraging. In fact the 221 and 221A courses usually saw a 40% dropout rate for completion. With the implementation of the Level One course (with “Cadet Protection”) through the Level Three course (with “Chaplains Helping Chaplains”), it was hoped that the training process would be structured in such a way that many of the problems in the CAP Chaplaincy would be taken care of by chaplains participating in the required coursework.

CAP CHAPLAIN SERVICE HISTORY: “The Age of Anticipation”

As the “ME Decade” began once again we would reenter space, but not without tragedy, much like we would see in 2001 a Space Odyssey from the last decade. We would have a new worry called “terrorism” and an end to the Cold War. As the “Age of Aquarius” evolved into the “ME Decade” and then leading into the “Age of Anticipation” could anyone have foreseen the coming “The Age of Anticipation” decade and the speed of change and how it would affect the Civil Air Patrol, just looming on the horizon of the new Millennium? Space flight would become routine. However we would see an end to the Cold War and introduced to a new threat called “terrorism”. CAP would play its own part in this anticipation decade, in both ending the Cold War and in the prevention of terrorism. The 1990s brought challenges, especially following the first Gulf War. The Air Force after a surge of buildup and calling many reserves back to active duty began shrinking to a size smaller than it has ever been in its history following the war. The watch word was “flexible”.



The Air Force and CAP had to redefine their roles. We started the decade with a new program, the Cadet Protection Program which required a screening of all personnel which include submission of fingerprints and the attainment of Level 1, prior to appointment as a CAP Officer. In response the “Ethics for Living” program was developed, which the CAP chaplains offered to senior members which related to the role of CAP officers, to encourage consistent application of values to the everyday life of a CAP officer. As 1992 began, it was apparent that change was going to become common place making adjustments in the uncertainty of the future. CAP dealt with a smaller Air Force budget. Consequently, many of the humanitarian missions formerly performed by active duty and reserve components were now performed by CAP and other civilian relief organizations. No longer a matter of quantity the emphasis on quality forced changes to the established ways. Chaplains had to become more proactive in planning and executing their ministry.

Adopted in August of 1993 a verse revision of the Air Force Hymn, adapted by Chaplain James Behrens of the Pennsylvania Wing, became the CAP Hymn. In an effort to provide for Moral Development for cadets, the addition of Moral Leadership Officers to the CAP chaplain service team took place in 1995. Moral Leadership Officers (MLO’s) had fewer qualifications to meet for appointment than chaplains. Therefore, they were restricted to limited responsibilities. MLO’s were never intended to be chaplain’s assistants, and further, they may not perform the duties that are typically those of a chaplain. During this time a new CAP 221 came out that required all Chaplains to retake the course and update their training.

In 1995 we lost both our civilian secretary “Dr. Ruth” (Brown) and our USAF enlisted billet (budget cuts). In February the covenant and code of Ethics for Chaplains of the Civil Air Patrol was published as the CAP Reg. 262-2 which stands to this day. Several significant changes

happened as 1996 progressed. The USAF position formerly called the “National CAP Chaplain” then “Director of Chaplain Services” became “The National Staff Chaplain”. Another change was the title of the senior CAP chaplain position, formerly known just as the “Chief of Chaplains, CAP”. In October of 1996 the position became known as the Chief, CAP Chaplain Service” mirroring the USAF. Another reason for this change was that a title was needed that would include the Moral Leadership Officer position which was officially approved in 1995. It was noted in 1996 that 54% of CAP chaplains were over the age of 60, with Chaplain William H Schaffer (AKWG) being the oldest chaplain being 92 years old of age. During 1997, the CAP Chaplain Service captured another first for the history books when Kalifah Muhammad Sheikh became the first chaplain endorsed by the American Muslim Council for any chaplaincy program associated with the Air force Chaplain Service. Chaplain Sheikh, a 53-year old Imam, became a member of the California Wing. The CAP Chaplain Service experienced a great loss in 1997 with the passing of Chaplain, Maj. Gen. (Ret.) Robert P. Taylor, who passed away on February 1st. Chaplain Taylor was the first Air Force chaplain appointed to the position of National Air Chaplain for the Civil Air Patrol. He was appointed in 1950 by the Chief of Air Force Chaplains and organized the first CAP Chaplain conference in 1951. Chaplain Taylor served as the USAF Chief of Chaplains (1962-1966). Another first in 1997 was the presentation of the Military Chaplains Association's Distinguished Service Award to a CAP Chaplain. The CAP recipient was Chaplain Lt. Col. Robert J. Magee, Wing Chaplain of the National Capitol Wing.

In 1998 the National Chaplain Committee name was changed the Chaplain Service Advisory Council (CSAC). Its membership remained the same: all Region Chaplains; the Chief, Deputy Chief, Secretary, Chief Emeritus, and National Staff Chaplain. What used to be called the "National Chaplains Administrative Council," was to be known as the Chaplain Service Executive Council (CSEC). Also changed were the names of the annual awards usually given to chaplains at the National Board meeting. The "Thomas C. Cassaday Unit Chaplain of the Year Award" was changed to the "Squadron Chaplain of the Year Award." Awarded to a chaplain assigned at the Squadron level. The "CAP Chaplain of the Year Award" changed to the "Senior Chaplain of the Year Award." It will be awarded to a chaplain serving at the Group, Wing or Region level. An issue plaguing 1997-98 was the Critical Incident Stress Management, the requirements for certification and whether it would be a Chaplain Service program. A policy was finally put in place at the National Boards in 1999 to adopt the nationally recognized standard of 16 hours as a basic certified level for CIS training. 1999 finally saw the establishment of the MLO badge to be worn on the uniform. Much of the year was taken up in the planning for “Celebration 2000” which would celebrate the 50th year of the CAP Chaplain Service.

Soon the new millennium would be upon us, I don't know if anyone could foresee the many changes that would take place in the next decade. It would truly be a “Space Odyssey” from 2000 to 2001 and on to 2010. The changes would come at hyper speed, on the information highway, things as WMU, WMIRS, and E-services.

CAP CHAPLAIN SERVICE HISTORY: “The Space Odyssey”

The new millennium was upon us, I don't know if anyone could foresee the many changes that would take place in this next decade. It would truly be a “Space Odyssey” from 2000 to 2001 on to 2008. The changes would come at hyper speed, on the information highway, things as WMU, WMIRS, and E-services. It seems strange making my first visit as an AFROTC cadet to the large 2 story building on the University of Illinois campus that housed the Iliac 2 (just one computer). There was shelf upon shelf of punch cards, and bank upon bank of colored lights and electronic computer components. This was the place where “HAL” was born and the “Space Odyssey” conceptualized. Many a senior member will curse the day that we changed over to computerization. As older pilots would muse, “It was easier to fly a Mustang or a Spitfire than to fly a computer.” As we approached the next decade, how could we not operate without computers?



The year 2000 arrived without the prophecies of doom coming about. Remember “Y2K”??? It was also the year of Jubilee, 50 years of the Civil Air Patrol Chaplain Service. CAP's 660 chaplains and 150 Moral Leadership Officers continued to provide ministry to more than 61,000 members and meet the needs of over 1050 units across the United States and its territories. For 50 years Air Force chaplains had provided daily oversight and management of the CAP Chaplain Service, which was modeled upon the structure of the Air Force Chaplain Service, with CAP chaplains and MLO's involved in CAP's missions of Aerospace Education, Cadet Programs and Emergency Services. In the year 2000 issues facing the Chaplain Service included the writing of the 225 MLO specialty track, the procuring of MLO rating badges, prayer at staff meetings and the pervasive issue of “Chaplain Recruitment”. This latter issue was serious enough that special 50th Anniversary incentives were given to individuals who recruited chaplains. During this year a new memorandum of understanding was drafted in terms of U.S. Air Force Chaplain Service and the CAP Chaplain Service and the use of individual chaplains which was not adopted.

Unfortunately this would be a low point in our relationship with the Air Force Chaplain Service, but we rose to the occasion and worked to repair our differences. A new chaplain recruitment brochure was published in 2001. That year saw a change in the policy concerning chaplain endorsements. In years prior endorsements were of an indefinite nature and could be pulled by the endorsing denomination. The new policy called for endorsements to be renewed every seven years. In June of 2001 the Air Force terminated the assignment of the National Staff Chaplain to CAP, bringing to an end the special over 50 year relationship that the CAP Chaplain Service and the USAF Chaplain Service had enjoyed, now we were flying solo. In 2001 the CAP Corporation hired Dr. Robert Hicks to serve in the function as Deputy Director for Chaplain Services. In this capacity he also served as an advisor to the National CAP Chief of Chaplain Service. Dr. Hicks and Chaplain, Col. James Melancon made some great strides for the service, especially in repairing our relationship with the USAF Chaplain Service. The Deputy Director for Chaplain Services position proved to be temporary as in 2005 the budget shortfalls

experienced by the corporation resulted in the elimination of this position. However, funding for Chaplain Service Staff Colleges were restored to the previous higher funding and a full time staff support assistant for the Chaplain Services program.

Chaplain, Col. Charles Sharp was the first National Chief of Chaplains to oversee the Chaplain Service in the role of a volunteer and not paid staff. In March of 2005 a new CAPR 265-1 was promulgated along with a pamphlet "Commander's Guide to Chaplain Services". Both paved the way for a clarification of the Chaplain's duties and a renewed relationship between the command and the chaplains. During 2005 the nation saw the devastating fury of hurricanes Katrina and Rita in the southeast. CAP chaplains were there on the job assisting CAP members in the disaster relief missions. The main thrust of Chaplain Service leadership during these intervening years of 2006 to 2008 was to equip our Chaplains to deal with the suffering and broken hearted, compassionately and professionally, especially in time of disaster. During these years much planning and rewriting was accomplished to bring about a 221 series now to include an A, B, C and a Specialty Track Guide (the 221A, 221B, and 221C incorporated the material found in the CAPP 265-4). As part of the new age of technology the making available of online reporting process for the form 34 was considered. However much of this would wait to the next decade to come to fruition and some publications are still being worked on since the policies are still being revised. By the end of 2008 we finally got on the information highway. Our beloved newsletter the "Transmitter" -- so many times the problem of budget (cost of postage) -- went online as part of the National CAP Website. After the National Board met in 2008 many changes were on the move for Chaplains and MLO's, as many processes and revisions were about to be made. I am ending this decade at this point, because 2008 would be the last year of the Civil Air Patrol Chaplain Service. We will conclude this article at this point because this next decade will start the history of the CAP Chaplain Corps. We look forward to the next era as a Chaplain Corps and Odyssey 2010.

CAP CHAPLAIN CORPS HISTORY: The Segue - 2008 to 2010

Significant reforms were made effective in August 2008 brought chaplains into line with the Senior Member Professional Development program, and Chaplains were said to have “finally joined CAP”. Chaplains could no longer substitute the 221 courses for requirement; they now had to take Squadron Leadership School and Corporate Learning Course in order to advance through the levels. “The Transmitter” became an online publication...as well as the other CAP Chaplain Corps publications. The year 2008 also saw a change in the designation Moral Leadership Officer (MLO) which was changed to Character Development Instructor (CDI) by the National Executive Council. It is important to understand that nothing had changed except the title. The purpose of this change was to enable the expansion of our cadet programs and to “more closely match what is done in USAF leadership programs and better describes what is in fact being taught in the CAP cadet program” (NEC Minutes 11/2-3/2007). There still is a need to provide high quality character development and the CDI is a vital component of this task.



As alluded to in the previous chapter, 2008 would be the last year we would be called the “CAP Chaplain Service”. In February of 2009, we became the “CAP Chaplain Corps”. This name change reflected what took place with the USAF Chaplain Service and their renaming.

In October of 2009, a “Memorandum of Agreement” (MOA) between the USAF Chief of the Chaplain Corps – Chaplain, Maj. Gen. Cecil Richardson – and the CAP Chief of the Chaplain Corps – Chaplain, Col. Whit Woodard. This MOA affirmed and clarified the long standing relationship that had been forged between the two groups.

CAP CHAPLAIN CORPS HISTORY: “Odyssey 2010 – Contact”

In the book 2010, contact was made with the alien culture and the obelisk. However a more CAP definition is when one starts an aircraft, the pilot first yells, “CLEAR” out the window and then turns the key for “contact” with the magnetos and in the early days, the person outside then turned the prop and started the engine. Please do not try this at home, it is against regulations now to prop start a CAP aircraft. It is this latter meaning I am looking at for this article, as we begin this journey, maybe not to Saturn or Jupiter, but beyond where we have gone before.



In the year 2010 training went online as well as the Form 34 reporting.

Interestingly, it was in 2011 that we welcomed to the Chaplaincy of Civil Air Patrol, the granddaughter of the Founder of our organization (Gill Robb Wilson), Jill Robb Denison Paulson, who was appointed a Chaplain in the grade of Captain. She is serving in the Illinois Wing within the Great Lakes Region. Also joining the ranks as Deputy Chief of Chaplain in 2011 was the former CAP National Staff Chaplain -- Chaplain, Lt. Col. Kenneth R. Colton. It was the first time one of our National Staff Chaplains, and also a former CAP Cadet, rose also to the national ranks now as Deputy. In early 2014, our Chief of Chaplain Corps, J. Delano Ellis II resigned in order to further the Chaplain Corps cause. Chaplain, Col. James “Jay” Hughes, who had served as a Deputy Chief with Chaplain Ellis, was appointed. Chaplain Hughes was a former Georgia Wing Commander and the first time the Chief of Chaplains Civil Air Patrol had come up both sides to lead the Chaplain Corps.

A new tradition was birthed during the 2014 Prayer Breakfast...the Investiture of the Chief of Chaplain’s Stole. Historically, when there is a change of command in any level, the outgoing and incoming commander participate in the exchange of the unit’s flag. In that Chaplains do not have command authority, there was the feeling that some symbolic gesture should take place when there is the change of Chief of the Chaplain Corps. Chaplain, Lt. Col. Jeffrey Williams created a beautiful stole that would be used in a simple ceremony where the outgoing Chief of the CAP Chaplain Corps would confer the symbol of responsibility/service upon the incoming Chief of the CAP Chaplain Corps. The blue and gray stole presented is a badge of office which will be passed from Chief to Chief. The colors of the stole (reversible blue and gray) represent the dress uniforms of the Civil Air Patrol, reminding the chaplain of service to all members. The command patch at the back of the stole reminds us that we serve not only our local units and wing, but represent all of CAP. The Corporate Seal and Chaplain Corps Seal reminds us of the service rendered to our country as members of USAF Auxiliary.

Under Chaplain Hughes things kicked into after burner. He first defined a meaningful vision and then set parameters to achieve that vision. ***“Chaplain Corps Vision: The CAP Chaplain Corps will become the model of excellence and effectiveness for the rest of Civil Air Patrol. Chaplain Corps Mission: As representatives of America’s religious community; the CAP Chaplain Corps strives to enhance and maintain the connection between the personnel and***

activities of CAP and the spiritual and core values of CAP through education, presence and advice.” During this time frame meetings were held with the U.S. Air Force Chief of Chaplains defining the roles of the CAP Chaplains and the Air Force. Chaplain Hughes established eight task force teams to evaluate eight different current functions of the Chaplain Corps.

The Chaplain Corps started using Social Media (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram...as well as our own E-mail system). Although these may fall by the wayside in the future as external propulsion rockets, they are the extra lift that we need to climb a higher altitude.

Items were changing fast and furious and the CAPR 265-1 would be revised to reflect these changes. The primary goal set was that all cadet squadrons and composite squadron with be staffed with Chaplain Corps personnel, as the use of supplementary clergy was no longer allowed. In order to make this happen, training requirements for CDIs were changed. A reemphasis was made that Character Development material must be approved by CAP Chief of Chaplains. CDIs and Chaplains must use these approved Character Development material. A process is being worked on so that lessons can be submitted, approved and released in a timely manner. The duties of the Chief of Chaplains Office were defined more specifically. In the development phase were a revised 221 specialty, a new 225 Specialty Track for Character Development Instructors and Emergency Services ratings for the Mission Chaplain/Chaplain Services Specialist. Even more important was the computerization of Personnel Record System for Chaplain Corps Personnel.

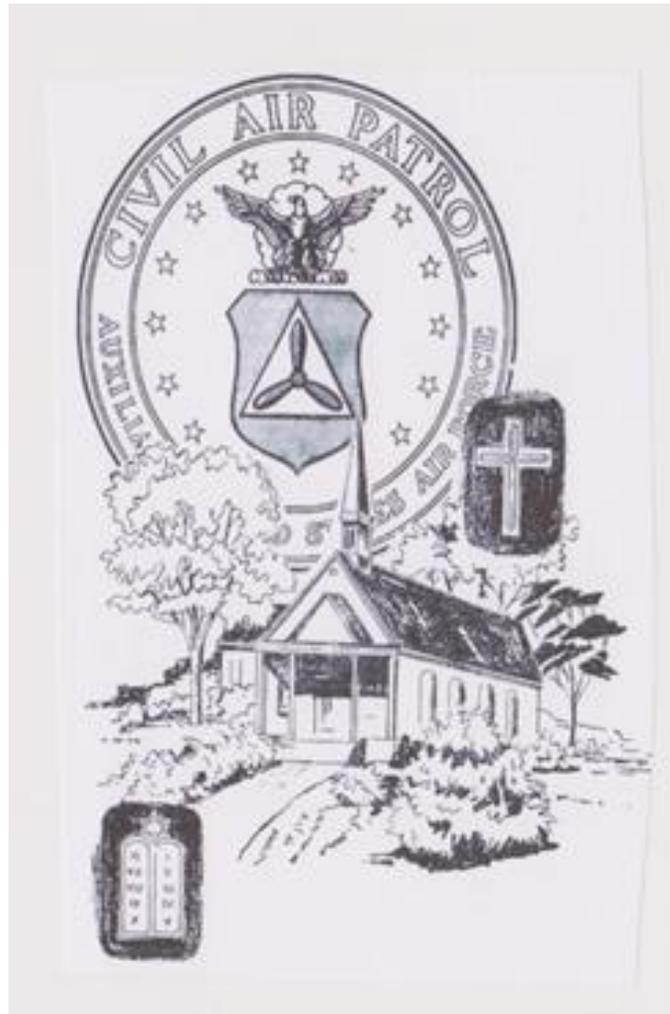
A challenge coin was minted and made available to all members of the CAP Chaplain Corps in 2015 so that they could “coin” individuals in recognition of their contributions to CAP. The front has the Chaplain Corps seal. The reverse has two rings. The outer ring has the CAP Core Values inscribed: For Excellence * Integrity * Volunteer Service * Respect. The inner ring has the three-fold mission of CAP inscribed: Aerospace Education * Cadet Programs * Emergency Services. The words: “Paradigm of Excellence” are also inscribed in the ring. It is our goal as a Chaplain Corps to reflect excellence in performing our mission. In the center is a compass with the CAP logo surrounded by the compass points. Air crews and ground teams use compasses to get and keep their bearing. We would like to refer to this element of the coin as our “moral compass” since it points to the Core Values that we embrace and embody as well as the direction (mission) that we are to take.



A new CAP Hymn/March entitled, “Semper Vigilans” was introduced during the “Commander’s Call to Prayer” gathering conducted during the 2015 National Conference. This composition was written by two of our Chaplain Corps personnel of the Virginia Wing – Chaplain, Lt. Col. Tim Miner and Capt. Kelly Muzzin – to celebrate the 65th anniversary of the CAP Chaplain Corps.

Great changes were on the horizon. On August 27, 2015, a letter was read from the Secretary of the Air Force at the National Conference announcing that the Civil Air Patrol, U.S. Air Force Auxiliary, was now part of the “Total Force”. The “Total Force” of the U.S. Air Force includes the active duty, reserve and the Air National Guard personnel. Being included in on the ‘one force’ team opens up a whole new history not only for the Civil Air Patrol, but for the CAP Chaplain Corps as well. History is waiting to be written.

ADDITIONAL HISTORICAL RESOURCES



Cover from a newsletter published in the 1960's

GILL ROBB WILSON – CAP’s FOUNDER, FIRST CHAPLAIN

**Commentary by Chaplain (Lieutenant Colonel) Kenneth Colton – Chaplain, CAP-USAF
Civil Air Patrol News -- June 2000**

As the Civil Air Patrol Chaplain Service celebrates its 50th anniversary this year, it is interesting to note that one of CAP’s founders – Gill Robb Wilson – was a Presbyterian clergyman who became the primary motivator for encouraging the Air Force to organize a chaplain program for CAP. Air Force Major General Lucas V. Beau, the CAP national commander and CAP-U.S. Air Force commander from October 1947 to December 1955, and Brigadier General D. Harold Byrd, chairman of the CAP Board from April 1959 to April 1960, joined the CAP found in 1949 when he visited with the Air Force chief of chaplains, Major General Charles Carpenter, asking for help in organizing a chaplain program. A few months later, in January 1950, Chaplain (Lieutenant Colonel) Robert Preston Taylor was appointed as the first national chaplain to CAP National Headquarters with a mandate to develop a professional model for ministry that resembled the Air Force’s. Wilson was raised by his parents to be concerned about a person’s spiritual growth.



His father, Dr. Gill I. Wilson, as well as his mother, the Rev. Amanda Robb Wilson, were both ministers. In 1906, the Wilson family moved from Butler County, Pa., to Sistersville, W.V., a town built on the oil industry. Wilson’s father was a 6-foot 2-inch, 220 pound pastor who earned the title of “Fighting Parson,” as he visited town members in the saloons and drilling fields. As a young man, Wilson moved to Weirton, W.V., to begin one of the town’s first churches. The Weirton people proved to be great supporters of him. It is reported that Wilson sold ice cream and hot coffee, as an antidote to moonshine liquor, to the homeless who ended up sleeping on cots in the basement of the new church.

In 1916, Wilson dropped out of a seminary in Pittsburgh to join the French air service. He later was commissioned in the American Army Air Corps. After suffering injuries when his plane crashed during the war, Mr. Wilson returned to seminary in 1919 and became his father’s assistant in Parkersburg, W.V. He moved to Trenton, N.J., in 1921 where he became pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. In 1928, Mr. Wilson became the first person, who was not a former army chaplain, to become the nation chaplain of the American Legion.

Mr. Wilson always had a love of aviation, and from 1930 to 1945 he was New Jersey’s director of aviation. Later he served as a correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune during World War II. Mr. Wilson was a close friend of General Billy Mitchell and helped develop a civilian pilot training program in World War II.

As both a minister and founder of CAP, no one can dispute the Gill Robb Wilson was CAP’s first “chaplain.” Today, there is no doubt that Mr. Wilson would be proud to see how his concern for a CAP chaplain program service consisting of 660 chaplains and 125 moral leadership officers.

EXPLANATION OF THE HERALDRY OF THE CIVIL AIR PATROL CHAPLAIN CORPS SEAL

Heraldry is defined as “a system in which inherited symbols, or devices, called charges are displayed on a shield, or escutcheon, for the purpose of identifying individuals or families” (<http://www.4crests.com/herdef.html>). Heraldry dates back to medieval times and was a source of identification in an age of illiteracy. There were 2 basic metals (gold and silver) on which crests were emblazoned. Nine basic colors (“tinctures”) were used in the design for shields which knights carried into battle. Each color had significance. Modern day heraldry, likewise, is designed as a way of providing identification and even communicating mission.

The seal of the Civil Air Patrol Chaplain Corps mirrors that of the USAF Chaplain Corps since our history is intertwined with theirs. Many of the elements of the Chaplain Corps seal is taken from the USAF Air Force seal.



1. The predominant colors, ultramarine blue and gold, are the colors of the Air Force through transition from the Air Corps.
2. The crest includes the American Bald Eagle, which is the symbol of the United States and air striking power. The cloud formation depicts the creation of a new firmament, and the wreath, composed of six alternate folds of silver and blue, incorporate the colors of the basic shield design. The eagle's head is turned to the right and symbolizes facing the enemy--looking toward the future and not dwelling on past deeds.
3. The shield is that of the USAF/CAP Chaplain Corps. This speaks of our mission. The rays of yellow (or) depict our pursuit of excellence in what we do and the wisdom that is shared to those to whom we serve. The hands of silver (argent) represent charity and faith – that which we offer to those we serve. The field of blue (azure) speaks of devotion and strength. The black (sable) outline depicts dignity and determination -- attributes in which we conduct our service.

4. The motto “Freedom”, “Faith”, “Ministry”

“Freedom”: Part of the genius of the American way is that we are committed to recognizing that each person has the right to determine his or her own deepest convictions, including one’s religious convictions. Freedom of religion is a constitutional right of US citizens. CAP provides opportunities for CAP members to exercise this right by providing Chaplain Corps personnel and allocating required resources. The Chaplain Corps is committed to the free exercise of religion for all CAP members.

“Faith”: For many of our members, religious faith is an essential component—even the foundation—of their resilience in the face of adversity. Chaplains bring a message of hope for all who seek our support, often in times of our deepest human need. As members of the Chaplain Corps, we work together cooperatively to meet the religious needs of as many of our people as we can, always guided by the teachings of our religious bodies. And we care for all with dignity and respect and compassion, whatever their religious beliefs.

“Ministry” The Chaplain Corps is committed to promoting spiritual care, moral leadership, and character development; responding as trained crisis responders to community and military contingencies such as disasters, aircraft accidents, or acts of terrorism. Chaplains also act as advisors to commanders on unit morale, on morals and ethics, and on the free exercise of religion. The CAP Chaplain Corps regularly supports active duty, reserve and Guard components as a volunteer component of the USAF Chaplain Corps.

These words are in black (sable) as well as the banner’s outline. Again signifying the determination and dignity in which we are called and committed to serve.

5. The Roman numerals beneath the crest indicate the year 1950, in which the Civil Air Patrol Chaplain Corps was established.
6. On a band encircling the whole is the inscription "USAF AUXILIARY CIVIL AIR PATROL" and "CHAPLAIN CORPS". This signifies our organizational identity.

The seal speaks of our culture, our mission and our commitment to serve God in our service to others. That service is done in a spirit of loyalty to one another and in devotion to the One who called us to serve. We do so as people of integrity, in an attitude of vigilance, determined to pursue excellence so that we can provide quality service to others

THE DAY IT RAINED CHAPLAINS OVER NEWHALL: “You Just Never Know When the Preacher Will Drop In”

Written by the late Lt. Col. Wyn Selwyn

This article is a reprint from the Summer 1999 California Wing's EAGLE CALL magazine

Eagle Call Editor's Note (the late Lt. Col. Brian Stover): *CAP Chaplains are well versed in scriptural miracles, but only a select few have ever experienced one first hand. This is the story of fifteen chaplains who lived their own miracle one September day in 1954. Call it what you will - miracle, divine intervention, or just plain luck....these men of God were changed that day as they played out their life and death drama of survival in the sky over Southern California. What follows is an amazing story in the words of two people who lived it. Special thanks to Col Ernie Pearson for his research help on this story.*

T. Lloyd Cummings, a brand new Civil Air Patrol Senior Member, was having a bad day. It wasn't so much the engine falling off the airplane and the left wing engulfed in flames, but he had jumped out of the gaping cargo door all crooked and the shock of the chute opening tore both shoes from his feet. Worse, he was now descending directly into a sea of high voltage power lines in his socks!

Cummings's adventure had begun a few brief minutes before at Burbank Airport as the big Curtiss C-46 lumbered off of runway one-five and turned north through the Newhall pass for a trip to Mather Air Force Base outside Sacramento. The 15 clergymen aboard were on their way to a chaplains conference.



They had been delayed for a few minutes on the ramp as the pilot, Air Force Captain Thomas E, Wilson, gave his passengers a thorough hands-on briefing on possible emergencies, including bailout procedures and the use of their parachutes. It would prove to be time well spent.

Cummings took a seat forward, on the right side of the plane. The engine and curved skin of the wing dominated his view. The men of the cloth began to settle in for what would be a routine two-hour flight to Mather, followed by a pleasant lunch at the Officers' Club.

Captain Wilson trimmed the big transport for a steady cruise climb as Oak Mountain passed behind them and gave way to rolling farmlands of the Santa Clarita Valley. There were few congregated homes there in the mid-fifties, only farms and orchards leading up to Southern

California's northern portal, known as the Ridge Route. The pilots could see plenty of places to land the fat-bodied transport if anything went wrong.

Cummings stared vacantly out the window, mesmerized by the invisibility of the spinning prop pulling them into the sky. It would be a good weekend, he thought, a chance to meet his colleagues and to learn something about this new thing in this life called Civil Air Patrol.

Then it happened! First an awful shuddering as if the plane was coming apart. It was! In a few heartbeats the big radial engine became a fiery ball of molten metal, shedding parts and sheets of flame back over the wing. For a second Cummings was transfixed as he watched the skin of the wing begin to curl and melt in the awful heat. He knew the plane was doomed as he watched the engine wrench itself from the wing and tumble toward the fields below like a burning comet. Life was now measured in mere seconds,

Chaplain (Captain) Delbert T McLaughlin who was sitting just behind the co-pilot watched in disbelief as the burning engine fell away. He had taken his parachute off shortly after takeoff leaving it on an empty seat in the back of the plane. McLaughlin sprinted to the chute and struggled into the harness. It was as if his fingers had lost their link to his brain. They felt like sausages as he fumbled with unfamiliar snaps and belts. The plane began to fill with acrid black smoke as he worked. Now he felt the first tentacles of panic rise in his throat as the plane lurched, nearly throwing him to the floor. He estimated he had sixty seconds to get out of the plane.

Suddenly, one of the passengers screamed that he couldn't get out of his seat. In his panic, he had forgotten to unfasten his seat belt. McLaughlin fought down his own panic and courageously paused to unhook the man's belt certainly saving his life. He propelled the panic-stricken man to his feet and toward the door as he finally got his own chute fastened. The frightened man moaned, "We must pray." "We can pray on the way down," McLaughlin yelled pushing him toward the door.

The crew chief, his face drained of color, ran aft and struggled to jettison the big cargo door. The man was yelling something trying to be heard over the sounds of the dying airplane. Racing with the others toward the one dim hope of escape, Cummings caught the words "...evacuate...going down...out now..." Finally, the hatch flew off and flames began to lick at the men in the cabin.

One of the chaplains had frozen at the door. He was doubled over, blocking the escape of the others. To hesitate was to die. Wing Chaplain Bert Von Norman placed his foot firmly on the man's back and booted him out into the void. The others jumped as quickly as they could hurl themselves into the hazy morning air, 4,000 feet over Newhall.

The shock of the chute opening slammed the leg straps into Cumming's flesh and his shoes were torn from his feet. As he floated down he watched as the pilot pulled the faltering cC-46 up into a stall, buying a few more seconds for his own survival. Seconds later, as the nose started down, Captain Wilson was seen to hurl himself out of the plane at 200 feet. There was little chance his chute would open at that altitude...

Now Cummings faced another major problem. Ten thousand volt power lines laced the earth a few hundred feet beneath his dangling socks. He wiggled his toes and pondered a plan of escape as the power lines below got bigger every second.

He'd heard that it was possible to steer a chute by pulling on the risers to partially spill air. Desperately he pulled at the cords and the chute began to go sideways, and at the same time plummet him toward the ground. Cummings was certain he had fatally collapsed his chute, convince that his arrival back on earth would momentarily be heralded by a disgusting squishy thud, but at least he had avoided frying amid the wires.

Finally, the canopy refilled and he landed easily in a field on his feet. Then he watched in horror as the pilot's chute failed to open completely, streaming out behind the falling man. Then, just a second before he hit the ground the chute blossomed. Wilson was violently swung up, then slammed onto the ground flat on his back. The chute began dragging the stunned man over the rough field. Cummings ran to him and spilled the air from the billowing silk canopy. Aside from scrapes and bruises, he was not injured.

Meanwhile, McLaughlin had tumbled out the door, also in a contorted position. When he pulled the ripcord, the shroud lines tangled around his left leg in a deadly Gordian knot. He found himself hanging upside down in the harness. His eyeglasses were gone. Struggling with all his might, he somehow freed himself not realizing that the opening shock had dislocated his knee. Below were the same power lines Cummings had seen. McLaughlin also remembered the shroud-pulling trick and maneuvered away from possible electrocution, missing the lines by only a few feet.



McLaughlin landed hard and was unable, to get to his feet. He watched as a farmer, carrying a lethal-looking pitchfork, ran toward him. The wild-eyed man of the soil looked him over warily, fork at the ready. He finally lowered the weapon. "I thought the Russians had landed," he told the injured chaplain.

A nearby school had emptied to see the spectacle. Scores of little kids ran willy-nilly toward the prone McLaughlin and crowded around to see "the dead man." McLaughlin grinned weakly and feebly waved an arm to reassure them. They screamed and recoiled when the "corpse" moved. To McLaughlin's great relief, a teacher finally arrived and took control of the milling gawkers.

In another nearby field, Cummings and the pilot gathered up their chutes and made their way toward a nearby road where a pickup truck had stopped. The driver poked her head out of the

window and demanded of the barefoot chaplain: "Why Lloyd Cummings, what on earth are you doing here?" It was Gwen Gillespie, one of Cummings's former parishioners and an old friend from the Newhall church where he had pastored a few years prior. He couldn't resist the line that popped into his head. "Gwen, you just never know when the preacher might drop in."

Later, a chastened Cummings visited the wreckage at the Sheriffs Honor Farm where the plane had hit and fireballed. Pondering the miracle of his survival, he poked among the ashes and found his partially burned jacket. In its pocket was a charred but readable bit of poetry he cherishes to this day; a memento of his gratitude:

The Clock of Life

*The clock of life is wound but once,
And no one has the power
To tell when the hands will stop
At late or early hour.
So live and love and toil with a will
Place no faith in the distant tomorrows
For then for you the clock may be still.*

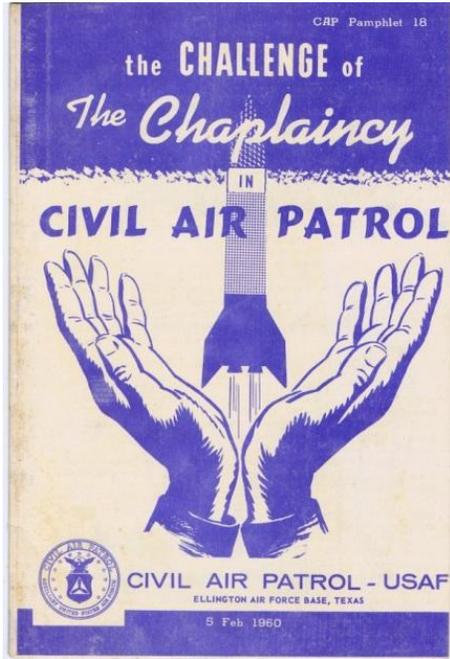


Chaplains who were on the aircraft: Bartolomeo Alordo, Arthur Atkins, Stanley Belland, Clyde Benway, Neville Carlson, Thomas Cummings, Lertis Elliott, Howard Lane, Delbert McLaughlin, Ralph Porterfield, John Postles, Vinton Waldron, Bertil Von Norman (Wing Chaplain), Glenn Westerberg, and Robert Williams.

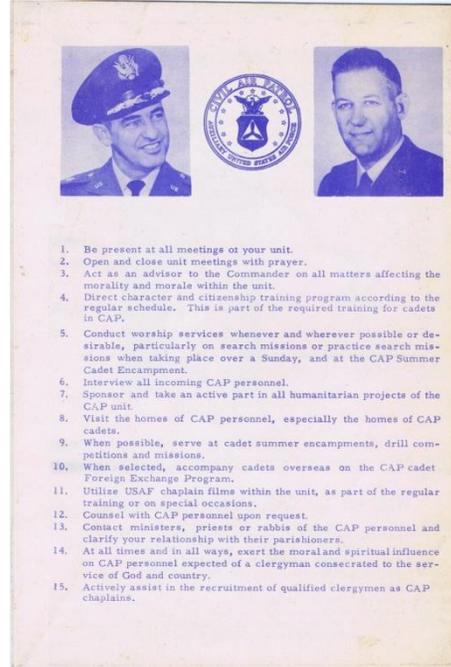
Capt Thomas Wilson (pilot), Lt Earl Meredith Jr (co-pilot), and Sgt Arin Plew (crew chief)

Pictures: The News and Courier Charleston, SC (Chaplains/Pilot)
Eugene Register-Guard, Eugene OR (Crash)

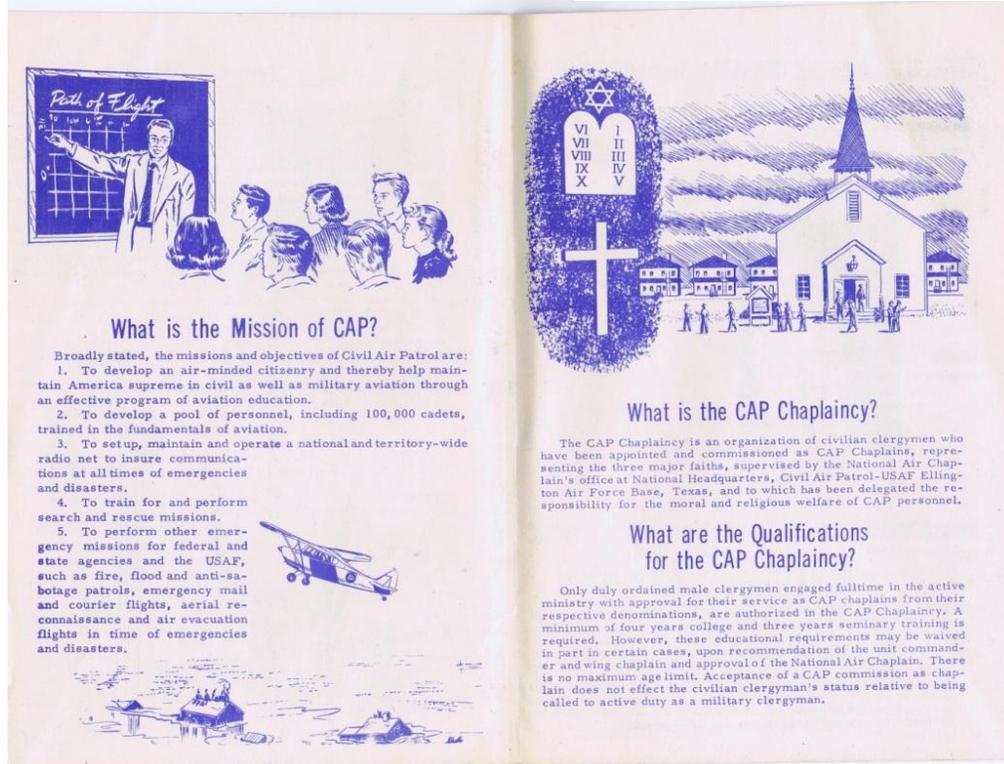
**“THE CHALLENGE OF THE CHAPLAINCY” PAMPHLET (CAPP 18) -
1960**



COVER



BACK



INSIDE

TWENTY YEARS OF CAP CHAPLAINCY 1950-1970

Chaplain, Col. Clarence E. Hobgood

Civil Air Patrol chaplains are interested in young people. That is one of the great reasons why they are members of this civilian volunteer organization. Proof of their interest was the National Laboratory on Ministry to Youth, held at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, location of National Headquarters of CAP.

At the Laboratory, more than 200 clergymen of all faiths from every section of the nation, plus some 100 teen-age Civil Air Patrol cadets and college students, explored the concerns and anxieties of today's youth, seeking to learn new and better techniques for bridging the communications gap between adults and youth.

These clergymen, who serve as CAP chaplains, heard former Representative Walter H. Judd of Minnesota; Dr. John H. Furbay, director of the global education program of Trans World Airlines, Inc.~ Dr. Tom Haggai, noted radio commentator; Coach Ray Eliot, Associate Director of Athletics, University of Illinois, and a host of other speakers representing a variety of political and religious views, discuss the problems of modern young people and what to do about them. And these CAP chaplains talked among themselves, seeking to solve one of the great crises facing modern man.

The Laboratory was only one of the activities of the Civil Air Patrol Chaplain Program which involves some 1,100 civilian clergymen of all the major faiths. These 1,100 represent at least 50 different denominations in the 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. CAP chaplains participate in spiritual, moral, and citizenship training of CAP members both adult and youth, but especially the teen-age cadet.



**Chaplain Hobgood's gravesite at
Arlington National Cemetery**

Civil Air Patrol was organized December 1, 1941-one week before Pearl Harbor in response to a need. At that time, our government did not have enough airplanes to protect our coastline against enemy submarines and to search for and rescue accident victims.

A group of businessmen, who were interested in aviation and who owned and flew light planes, recognized the need and decided to do something about it. They volunteered to use their equipment, as civilians, in the service of their country.

From 1941 until the Air Force and Navy had sufficient aircraft to do the job, CAP volunteers helped patrol our coastline and were even credited with sinking two enemy submarines with their tiny airplanes. Their submarine patrol activities took them up to 100 miles out to sea on missions which were daring and dangerous. Yet these men went -and accomplished the job.

Major General Lucas V. Beau, who later became National Commander of Civil Air Patrol, had lavish praise for these American citizens who helped willingly, expecting no reward. He was able to point to the example of CAP in coping with a serious morale problem in the European Theater of Operations in World War II. GIs there were angered and shocked to learn that civilians working in war industries had gone on strike. General Beau cited the example of the CAP volunteers, mostly over-age or essentially non-military people, and many 4-Fs, who went out of their way to help.

Until 1950, there was no CAP Chaplaincy although numerous clergymen of various faiths sought membership in Civil Air Patrol simply as senior members. As time passed, the "flying padres" became active along spiritual lines. Occasionally, they led denominational services, delivered morality lectures and accompanied the teenage cadets on summer encampments and cadet exchange programs.

In January, 1950, the CAP Chaplaincy was organized and in March, 1951, the first CAP Chaplain Conference was held in Washington, D. C.

At present there are 1,100 chaplains in CAP, all of whom are volunteers, receiving no compensation. In fact, when they attend conferences, such as the National Laboratory, they pay for room and board. Where possible, the Air Force, of which CAP is an auxiliary, provides military transportation to the conference. Often however, the chaplains fly by commercial airlines at their own expense.

One of the real concerns of the National Chaplain Committee of Civil Air Patrol is the unfilled chaplaincy slots. At present, there are 2,240 positions available for chaplains, but only half are filled. An on-going recruiting program attempts to solve this problem.

Those enrolled in Civil Air Patrol are enthusiastic about it. One chaplain expressed his views as follows:

As I see it, CAP is the only civilian organization which maintains a true interfaith program for active participants, all, of whom are volunteers. It is patriotic, humanitarian, and spiritually uplifting. All these terms have been shorn of their positive qualities in our time when one has to be a super-patriot merely to salute the flag at the proper time. I have had the opportunity of meeting many clergymen of different faiths, who, over the years, have afforded me an insight into their pattern of living, their strengths and weaknesses, their altogether human qualities.

At times, young people in the CAP cadet program mistake patriotic ceremonies for religious services. The following incident is illustrative:

A group of cadets (who range in age from 13 to 18) were attending a simulated Search and Rescue project (SARCAP). The chaplain felt that a patriotic service would be appropriate and, therefore, led the group in singing several patriotic songs.

He then delivered a talk based on the inscription on a coin, "E Pluribus Unum" and "In God We Trust." Several additional patriotic hymns closed the service.

Immediately afterwards, two young ladies crossed themselves, and one asked the chaplain, "Does this count as a Mass?"

Moral leadership discussions are an integral part of the cadet program. Each chaplain is supplied with background material, a Moral Leadership Syllabus, which addresses itself to the real concerns of the teen-agers.

Instead of a formal lecture, the chaplain usually begins meetings with a 10-minute "thought-starter" which he presents the topic for discussion. The group is then divided into sub-groups where individual cadet leaders explore and elaborate on the topic. Finally, the groups reassemble for summation and conclusion.

In the article on "Parenthood" in the Moral Leadership Syllabus, the following quotation is used:

Children learn what they live; If a child lives with criticism, he learns to condemn; If a child lives with hostility, he learns to fight; If a child lives with fear, he learns to be apprehensive; If a child lives with jealousy, he learns to feel guilty; If a child lives with encouragement, he learns to be confident; If a child lives with praise, he learns what justice is; If a child lives with devotion, he learns to have faith; If a child lives with friendliness, he learns that the world is a nice place to live in.

The Civil Air Patrol Chaplain Program attempts to instill in young people, as well as adults, the feeling that this world is potentially a friendly place in which to live, for the Almighty so blessed it: "*And God saw everything that he had made, and behold, it was very good*" (Genesis 1:3 1).

"I do not see how any sane man can look forward to a revolution as the cure of social ills; it seems he would know little about the history of revolutions. One has to say that no matter what the revolution accomplished, there must be a better way of doing it. Some of the things which perish with the moderates are certain basic canons of morality and human decency. Persons cease to be persons and become symbols". - Fr. John L. McKenzie, S. J.

"A nation reveals itself not only by the men it produces but also by the men it honors, the men it remembers". - John F. Kennedy.

CAP HYMN - 1993

Lord, Guard and Guide the C.A.P.

CH James R. Behrens - CAP PAWG 1993

HESPERUS LM
Henry Baker, 1835-1910



1. Lord, guard and guide the C - A - P. Grant them de-
2. Bless us as we work with our youth. Help us to
3. Be with us as we search the air for per-sons
4. Help us to reach the far-thest heights In ae - ro
5. Be with our loved ones while a-part. Help them to



1. sire to trust in Thee. As they strive in their miss-ions
2. teach the ways of truth. Through Lea-der-ship that we may
3. troubled and des-paired. Be with us as we serve the
4. space that's out of sight! Help us to know all that can
5. know why we must part. Lord, be with us, in all we



1. three. So vi - gi - la - nt we all may be.
2. see the val - ue of our be-liefs in Thee.
3. needs By lov-ing a-ctions learned through Thee.
4. be, Thr - ough the eff-orts of C - A - P.
5. do, 'Till the whole world learns to trust in You! A-MEN!



LISTING OF CAP CHAPLAIN LEADERSHIP FOR 65 YEARS

Chief	Deputy Chief (s)
1952-1970 Colonel James E. O'Connell	(no record)
1970-1972 Colonel Robert F. Newberg	Lt Col Chilton F. Thorington
1972-1975 Colonel Chilton F. Thorington	Lt Col Billy Ferrell
1975-1979 Colonel Luther M. Smith	Lt Col Billy Ferrell
1979-1982 Colonel John F. Elliott	Lt Col Harold Place
1983-1986 Colonel Frank H. Ebner	Lt Col Harold Place
1986-1989 Colonel Harold E. Place	Lt Col Alva Appel
1989 Colonel Alva R. Appel	Vacant
1989-1991 Colonel Eugene B. Elmore	Lt Col Calvin C Turpin
1991-1993 Colonel Vernon P. Harms	Lt Col David VanHorn
1993-1996 Colonel David R. VanHorn	Lt Col John B. Murdoch
1996-1998 Colonel John B. Murdoch	Lt Col David L. Northcutt
1998-2001 Colonel James E. Moore	Lt Col James H. Melancon
2001-2004 Colonel James H. Melancon	Lt Col Kenneth Van Loon
2004-2008 Colonel Charles E. Sharp	Lt Col Daniel Dyer (2004-2005)
	Lt Col Ralph Rivers (2005-2007)
	Lt Col Ronald Tottingham (2007-2008)
	Lt Col Ronald Tottingham
2008-2011 Colonel Whitson B. Woodard	Lt Col Kenneth Colton (2011-2013)
2011-2014 Colonel J. Delano Ellis III	Lt Col Kenneth Van Loon (2011-2013)
	Col James "Jay" Hughes (2013-2014)
	Lt Col Van Don Williams (2013-2014)
	Lt Col Van Don Williams (2014-2015)
2014-2017 Colonel James "Jay" Hughes	Lt Col Paul Ward (2014-2016)
	Lt Col Charlie Sattgast (2015-2017)



CAP CHAPLAIN CORPS AWARDEES

PERPETUAL PLAQUES ON DISPLAY AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS



The outstanding contributions by members of the CAP Chaplain Corps are recognized by awards bestowed by Civil Air Patrol and the Military Chaplains Association.

There is a plaque honoring the contributions of those who served as the National Air/Staff Chaplain.

On the following pages are the listings of the various honorees for the following awards:

- Squadron Chaplain of the Year
- Senior Chaplain of the Year
- Moral Leadership Officer/Character Development Instructor of the Year
- Military Chaplains Association of the United States of America - Distinguished Service Award
- National Staff Chaplains (1950-2001)



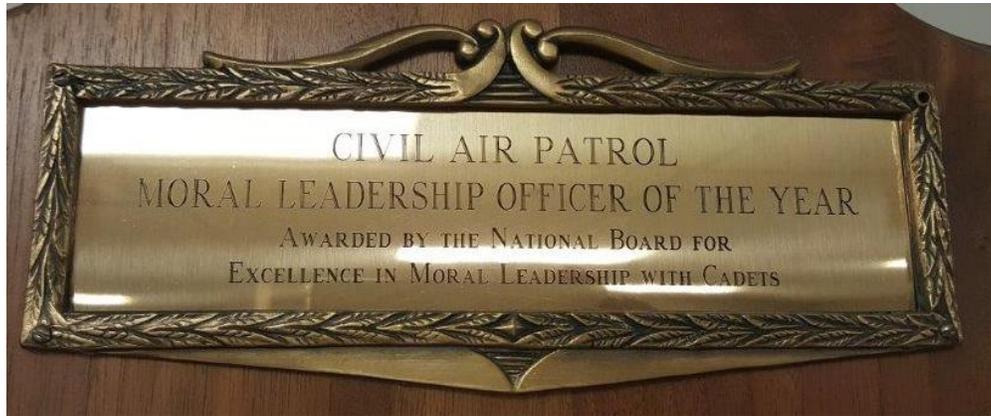
SQUADRON CHAPLAIN OF THE YEAR AWARD

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1973 - Edwin J. Horney (DEWG) | 2003 - Harry S. Foden (NCWG) |
| 1974 - Alvin J. Stewart (PRWG) | 2004 - William L. Jackson (TXWG) |
| 1975 - William G. DePierro (WAWG) | 2005 - Kenneth D. Wood (NYWG) |
| 1976 - Stephen E. Schullery (OHWG) | Gary W. Rae (SDWG) |
| 1977 - Frank C. Wakins (CAWG) | 2006 - James A. Sickmeyer (MNWG) |
| 1978 - Edmond C. Schumacher (KSWG) | 2007 - Clemente Rosario (PRWG) |
| 1979 - Raymond F. Valle (MAWG) | 2008 - Richard W. Clifford (MAWG) |
| 1980 - Don C. Bunnell (AZWG) | 2009 - David R. Vaughn (TNWG) |
| 1981 - Domingo Velez-Rodriguez (PRWG) | 2010 - Homer L. Ontman (KSWG) |
| 1982 - Henry E. May, Jr. (NCWG) | 2011 - Dave R. Franklin (WAWG) |
| 1983 - George L. Moore (CAWG) | 2012 - Elise L. Whitworth (GAWG) |
| 1984 - Royce A. Beacham (NCWG) | 2013 - Charles W. Sattgast (ORWG) |
| 1985 - Eugene T. Ouzts (AZWG) | 2014 - Robert A. Ledden (ORWG) |
| 1986 - William S. Koschny (FLWG) | 2015 - Bret J. Lorie (ILWG) |
| 1987 - David R. Van Horn (MOWG) | |
| 1988 - L. Robert Holbrook (NEWG) | |
| 1989 - John C. Vaughn (SCWG) | |
| 1990 - Alex H. Mills (GAWG) | |
| 1991 - James H. Howell (IDWG) | |
| 1992 - Walter J. Vogel (WIWG) | |
| 1993 - Gerald D. Geiger (OHWG) | |
| 1994 - Don C. Bunnell (KYWG) | |
| 1995 - Ralph Yuhasz (COWG) | |
| 1996 - Not presented | |
| 1997 - Harold S. Johnson (FLWG) | |
| 1998 - Errico Ianniello (NJWG) | |
| 1999 - Kenneth L. Sander (WIWG) | |
| 2000 - Jack A. Barber (COWG) | |
| 2001 - Elise L. Whitworth (GAWG) | |
| 2002 - Robert P. Ohlmacher (UTWG) | |



SENIOR CHAPLAIN OF THE YEAR AWARD

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1981 - George J. Rennard (FLWG) | 2004 - Donald S. Mikitta, Jr. (NCR) |
| 1982 - Chester F. Wzaszczak (PCR) | 2005 - James S. Hamilton (NEWG) |
| 1983 - Angel L. Seda (PRWG) | 2006 - David L. Northcutt (TXWG) |
| 1984 - Harold L. Jarvis (PCR) | 2007 - O. Errol Simmons (MSWG) |
| 1985 - John McClure (GLR) | 2008 - Richard J. Stiliha (SER) |
| 1986 - Roger M. Baxter (OHWG) | 2009 - Hal B. Lee, Jr. (MSWG) |
| 1987 - Charles L. Wood GLR) | 2010 - Eugene W. Abrams (NCR) |
| 1988 - Eugene B. Elmore | 2011 - Ronny D. Whitt (SWR) |
| 1989 - David L. Northcutt (SWR) | 2012 - Adma A. Ross (NER) |
| 1990 - William R. Smalley (NER) | 2013 - Greg Hill (SCWG) |
| 1991 - John B. Murdoch (INWG) | 2014 - Donald S. Mikitta, Jr. (MNWG) |
| 1992 - Stanley A. Fisch (NJWG) | 2015 - Jeffrey L. Johnson (WYWG) |
| 1993 - Jack T. Vaughn (KSWG) | |
| 1994 - Kenneth N. Van Loon (GLR) | |
| 1995 - C. Michael Levelle (GLR) | |
| 1996 - Not presented | |
| 1997 - Ronald L. Tottingham (NCR) | |
| 1998 - Carl L. Kerr (NCR) | |
| William H. Sanford (SWR) | |
| 1999 - Barbara Y. Williams (NYWG) | |
| 2000 - Ralph E. Rivers (FLWG) | |
| 2001 - Daniel M. Dyer (PCR) | |
| 2002 - Paul L. Ward (CAWG) | |
| 2003 - Charles E. Sharp (SWR) | |
| Whitson B. Woodard (PCR) | |



**MORAL LEADERSHIP OFFICER/
CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT INSTRUCTOR OF THE YEAR AWARD**

- 2000 - Bryan W. Cooper (RIWG)
- 2001 - Judith Yost (COWG)
- 2002 - Shirley A. Rodriguez (KSWG)
- 2003 - Naomi R. Hendricks (UTWG)
- 2004 - Frederick J. Kossegi (TXWG)
- 2005 - Timothy J. Steppan (SDWG)
- 2006 - Not presented
- 2007 - Debbie L. Ford (TXWG)
- 2008 - Anna Scheidly (NJWG)
- 2009 - Michael Lynch (CAWG)
- 2010 - Karen Nahrstadt (CAWG)
- 2011 - Theresa Hatten (OHWG)
- 2012 - Myron J. Goins (TXWG)
- 2013 - Brent E. Bracewell (GAWG)
- 2014 - David W. Snyder (WIWG)
- 2015 - Michael E. Hoover (CAWG)



MILITARY CHAPLAINS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

- 1997 - Robert Magee (DCWG)
- 1998 - Charles Sharp (KSWG)
- 1999 - J. Delano Ellis II (OHWG)
- 2000 - William Sanford (SWR)
- 2001 - Daniel Dyer (PCR)
- 2002 - Whit Woodard (PCR)
- 2003 - Dewey Painter (FLWG)
- 2004 - Richard Clifford (MAWG)
- 2005 - Donald Mikitta (NCR)
- 2006 - James "Jay" Hughes (SER)
- 2007 - Richard Stiliha (SER)
- 2008 - Rob Edwards III (MER)
- 2009 - James Sickmeyer (NCR)
- 2010 - Ron Tottingham (NHQ)
- 2011 - Marcus Taylor (FLWG)
- 2012 - Not awarded
- 2013 - G. William Dando Volunteer Service Award
Whit Woodard (NHQ)
- 2014 - James "Jay" Hughes (NHQ)
- 2015 - John Murdoch (IDWG)



NATIONAL STAFF CHAPLAINS (1950-2001)

- 1950-1952 Lt Col Robert P. Taylor
- 1952-1956 Lt Col Albert Schiff
- 1956-1959 Lt Col Maurice P. Holt
- 1959-1962 Lt Col Vernon F Kullowatt
- 1962-1964 Lt Col J. Norman McConnell
- 1964-1967 Lt Col George M. Hickey
- 1967-1970 Col Clarence F. Hobgood
- 1970-1975 Col Ralph R. Pace
- 1975-1976 Col Mervyn R. Johnson
- 1976-1980 Col Robert H. Beckley
- 1980-1985 Col Henry L. Spencer
- 1985-1988 Col I.V. Tolbert
- 1988-1990 Col Dennis M. Dwyer
- 1991-1993 Col Jimmy A. Roquemore
- 1993-1996 Lt Col C. Wayne Perry
- 1996-2001 Lt Col Kenneth R. Colton



CAP HYMN – 2015

Semper Vigilans

A Hymn of the Civil Air Patrol

Ch Tim Miner, CAP

Capt. Kelly Muzzin, CAP

♩ = 100



1. We come to - geth - er withour coun - try in need. Sem - per Vi - gi -
2. In ech - e - lon ___ without heav - en - ly force, Sem - per Vi - gi -
3. Now we are ser - ving ___ ev ___ ry day, Al - ways vi - gi -



lans! We fly ___ by the grace of ___ God's ___ own hand.
lans! A book ___ of ___ wis - dom ___ in ___ our hands,
lant! When oth - ers cry ___ out thatthere's some - one in need,



Sem - per Vi - gi - lans! We've got wings in the air, we've got
Sem - per Vi - gi - lans! We've a home in the air, we will
we are who you've sent. Give us strength for tomor'w, keep the



feet on the ground, and our faith and our char - act - er are
reach for a star, and our faith and our call - ing will ___
flag in our hand. May our trust in your great - ness help us



strong and sound. Our in - teg - ri - ty and ex - cell - ence
take us far. With ___ vol - un - teer ___ ser - vice ___
serve this land. Our re - spect ___ for each oth - er is ___



you will see, for ___ we know right in the C A P!
we will be ___ al - ways vi - gi - lant to thee!
how we love, as we raise our song to ___ you a - bove!

©2015 Miner/Muzzin

CAP MARCH – 2015

Always Vigilant

A March of the Civil Air Patrol

Chaplain, Capt. Tim Miner, CAP
Capt. Kelly Muzzin, CAP



We came to - geth - er with our coun - try in need. It was
In ech - el - on with the new - est force, it was
Now we are serv - ing ev - ry day. We're



nine - teen - for - ty - one. We flew by the grace of God's own hand. Our
nine - teen - for - ty - seven. A con - gres - sion - al - chart - er in our hands, we
Al - ways Vig - il - ant. When bea - cons cry out that a pi - lot's in need, we're



na - tion's gold we won. We've got wings in the sky, we've got
took off to the heav'n's. We've a home in the air, we will
hon - ored to be sent. We're the youth of to - morrow, with the



feet on the ground. And we won't rest a min - ute 'til the lost are found. Our in -
reach for a star, be - cause Ae - ro - space Ed - u - ca - tion takes us far. With
flag in our hand. Our ca - dets are the fu - ture of this awe - some land. Our Re -



teg - ri - ty and ex - cell - ence you will see, for we know Wright in the C - A - P.
Vol - un - teer Serv - ice we will be the U. S. Air Force Aux - il - iar - y.
spect for each oth - er is how we roll. We're the na - tion's Civ - il Air Pat - roll!

*Composed in Recognition of the 65th Anniversary of
the Civil Air Patrol Chaplain Corps
June 2015*

EPILOGUE:

Volume II is already underway and explores the USAF Chaplains who were assigned as the National Air Chaplain and National Staff Chaplain to the CAP.

Volume III is also started and lifts up those volunteers who were appointed as the Chief of the Chaplain Service/Corps.