

Leadership: 2000 and Beyond
Volume 1 Study Guide
to
Chapter 2
Arnold Achievement

INTRODUCTION

This chapter begins Phase II, containing six achievements. After finishing Phase II and going to an encampment, you will be eligible to test for the Mitchell Award.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

If assigned assistant element member, responsibilities are to: help the element leader, train the element, help check attendance, drill and ceremonies and ensure cadet progress.

Three to eight people make up an element.

MORE PRINCIPLES OF FOLLOWERSHIP

Review Followership from Chapter 1

Integrity

A very personal, individual standard or philosophy. Sticking to a code of moral values, honesty, and knowing what is wrong and what is right.

Integrity is not learnt overnight. A cadet must build upon their basic foundation and work on it through their lives. Integrity starts with the individual and is an important part of being a cadet and of life.

Importance: everyone is relying on you to do your part and integrity keeps your word solid.

Attitude

State of mind that lies behind your actions.

Goal: to help others develop a positive attitude and constructive state of mind

Sum of each person's attitude is a measure of your unit's effectiveness

Think about how each detail contributes to the larger goal, or mission

Discipline

Real discipline is self-discipline. Guides your daily attitude and only comes from inside you.

Self-discipline is the building block for Group discipline. Good Group discipline determines the ultimate well being of a unit.

Tools to teach discipline: drill, customs and courtesies, leadership manual

Standard: "how well" or "good" you think something should be to be acceptable

Discipline means that you know the standards, enforce them and help other learn and enforce them. Positive discipline is extremely necessary.

Loyalty

Two way street and important part of dedication.

Successful leaders expect subordinates to question things they do not agree with.

You cannot command others to be loyal to you; it must be earned.

Courtesy

Showing politeness and personal recognition to others. Ex. Calling an officer, “Sir,” or “Ma’am”
Esprit de Corps: Group morale

To develop Esprit de Corps:

1. A unit must be different from all other units
2. A unit must be effective
3. A unit must be known for something positive

Courtesies have deep and wide meaning: saluting the US flag is a declaration of loyalty to the US and to the principles of liberty and justice.

Military courtesies are not impersonal and mechanical: performance of courtesies shows your feelings towards pride, confidence, self-respect, or contempt

Correcting is as important as teaching military courtesy: spot corrections are most effective, but should be done in private (4 P’s: Punish Privately Praise Public). Should explain meaning and importance and be encouraging and positive.

Purpose of Correction: Teach not punish

COMMUNICATION

The cement of society and the transfer of an idea from a sender to a receiver through a medium.

Three basic approaches to communication:

1. Self-action: act of transferring thoughts/ideas into the minds of others.
2. Interaction: the sending and receiving interaction implies that one message influences the next. The communicator stimulates, the receiver responds.
3. Transaction: sharing a meaning rather than sending a message. Feedback is a two-way street. Person-to-person approach is usually the most satisfactory communication method.

Goal of any communication is to share meaning.

Four elements of communication:

1. Communicator-receiver: First, you reveal your attitudes toward yourself, the subject matter and your receiver. Second, make sure your symbols are meaningful to your audience.
2. Message symbols: communicate through verbal and non-verbal symbols which do not contradict each other.
3. Receiver: how well you communicate depends on how receiver reacts. Know your audience.
4. Feedback: lets you know how your audience is adapting to you.
External feedback: when you are sensitive to the reactions of others
Internal feedback: ask yourself, “How well did I communicate with my audience?”

CAP UNIFORMS

Symbol of dignity, pride, and honor in the military tradition.

Past uniforms were more decorative than practical. Today they are more practical as a product of research and experience.

The CAP uniform is the same as that worn by the USAF, except for the distinctive CAP insignia.

COLORS AND FLAGS

Flags in Civil Air Patrol

CAPR 900-2: Use of US and Civil Air Patrol flags.

Four names used to refer to the US flag: flag, color, standard, and ensign.

Guidon: swallow tailed flag used for small marching units.

Pennant: triangular flag used primarily for parade markers

June 14, 1777: first American flag using stars and stripes authorized by Congress (Flag Day).

In uniform and passing an uncased US flag, salute six paces before and six paces after.

During Reveille, Retreat and other special occasions on military establishments, salute flags flown from stationary flagstaffs.

Reveille: the signal for the start of the official duty day

Retreat: signals the end of the official duty day and used as a ceremony to pay respect to the flag

Do not salute: 1. small flags and flags on half staffs.

2. cases and folded flags

Saluting During the National Anthem or *To the Colors*:

The star symbolizes dominion and sovereignty as well as lofty aspiration. The constellation of stars (one for each state) within the blue field or union symbolizes the Constitution.

The color **red** stands for valor, zeal, and fervency;

white for hope, purity, cleanliness of life, and good conduct, and

blue, the color of heaven, for loyalty, sincerity, justice, truth, and reverence of God.

Present design dates to 1960 (Hawaii's admission to the Union)

US flag: symbol of the US and the principles for which it stands

National Anthem: declaration of reverence and loyalty to the US.

To the Colors: bugle call sounded as a salute to the flag and symbolizes respect to the nation and the flag in the same way the National Anthem does.

In uniform in formation: formation commander faces unit toward flag or music and commands "Present, ARMS," for the National Anthem or To the Colors is played.

In uniform, not in formation: outdoors, come to attention, face flag or music and salute.

In uniform indoors: for National Anthem or To the Colors, face flag or music and stand at attention. Do not salute under arms (guarding something, such as the Colors). During radio or television programs, no action is required.

In civilian clothing or athletic clothing: same action as in uniform except for the salute.

Men with headdress: remove and hold headdress with right hand over the heart.

Men without headdress and women: stand at attention and place right hand over the heart.

DRILL AND CEREMONIES

Most important drill activity next to learning individual drill is to drill as part of a flight.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS FOR ACHIEVEMENT 2

Physical Fitness Test Male/Female: 96 Points

Moral Leadership Participation at least 1/2 of unit moral leadership meetings

Attendance and Active Participation in unit activities

Leadership Lab Test (Ch. 2) Score of 70% or more

Aerospace Education Test (Ch. 1) Score of 70% or more