Hi,

I'll bet you thought that by now I would not be sending you the stuff we talked about during the "instructors Course". Well, a little late in responding but here it is.

I've included some additional stuff that you might find interesting.

Soon as the material is gathered I'll send out the first GSAR Newsletter. Plans are still in the making for a GSAR seminar either official or unofficial at the region conference. The basic format would involve discussion of "Urban" vs Field Rescue, presentations on topics such as hypothermia, EMT aid or hazard or similar topics. Please feel free to send me any ideas you have for topics, and also any additional books, magazines, etcetera that might fit into the reference list.

We'll be in touch.

Dave
REPLY TO
ATTN OF: Major David A. Carter                       12 February 1977
SUBJECT: Training Weekend
TO: Col. L. Morse/Commander

1. I am responding to your verbal request to send information to you concerning the training weekend.

2. Although it was evident that you felt we were wasting our time talking, the group itself did not concur with your opinion. 86% of the attendees had come with the expectations that they would be taught how to teach, approaches, methods, ideas, and of course standards to take home to their units and Wings. This was not the case as you are aware.

3. The course being offered by the folks from Delaware was first of all too basic for the group and secondly followed the pattern of OES light rescue, an urban based type of rescue. The bulk of the rescue work done by the attendees is field rescue and search. Air masks, ladders, 2 inch hose lines, smoke masks, are as alien to most attendees as apparently compasses, DF locaters, rough terrain crossing were to the Delaware folks. While I do not deny the value of their type of training it is not what the average CAP ground team does.

4. The group spent Saturday morning defining a rough set of standards and training areas. They are included in Lt. Conover's letter to you a copy of which is attached. These standards are above what is required in CAPM 50-15, but are not as tight as some of the group felt they should be.

5. Saturday afternoon was spent in a class on use of the ELT DF location equipment, and the types, prices and use of ELT equipment. A second portion of the afternoon was spent discussing methods of getting equipment, such as donations or sales to raise funds. Finally I taught a class on how to teach map and compass and offered a few ideas how to make the classroom work meaningful in the field. Sunday morning we had a class by Lt Conover on victim packaging and movement with a long practice session in the woods not far from the classroom.

6. Col. Hess pointed out that the people who attended this session are doers. They are the folks that interrogate, search, and sometimes rescue. They, not the guys and gals in the airplanes and the radio rooms, see the victims of those sudden stops from altitude. They carry the folks who do and don't survive out. They endure nasty, wet, cold
and very uncomfortable conditions. About half of the group also tried to teach skills to others so they could perform, but we all are acutely aware of the need for clear standards of performance, training, and implementation. Of the six Wings represented only one said that they have Staff members who want, and are aware of the need. The rest indicated their Wings either ignore the issue or say no need exists.

7. The group agrees with you that Col McNabs Ranger type of super militarism is the answer. A functional approach perhaps modified by attachment one is appropriate it would seem.

8. It is true that each operational part of CAP has from time to time expressed a view that it is neglected or left out, but consider that in the last ten years of attending Wing, Region, and National conferences not once has there been any seminar, training session, or whatever on ground search and rescue. It is usually mentioned in the Operations seminars, but only in passing and normally negatively. The bulk of the time is concerned with aircraft, pilots, and safety of the same.

9. Pilots enter CAP with a certain level of expertise which we add to for our purposes. People interested in ground search and rescue enter with a desire, a willingness to learn, and a want to help. They must learn from books, talking to others, and attending missions. Since no really clear policies exist many feeling the need to do what they read as the intent of the 50-15, over extend their training and capabilities thus producing a situation which can cause the legal problems that you are familiar with. This also produces the distaste so evident in command channels. The answer I and the group feel is not to deny the existence of the need for ground rescue, but to define policy and set standards which make sense and are appropriate for the rescue mission. People who do and are trained to do should have input just as the pilots, communicators, etc, have in their policy.

10. We urge you to consider the standards attached as a beginning toward that policy. Perhaps, the beginning of a region wide standard is here. The region could best help the Wings by training the instructors to standards set up by the Region. We all are more than willing to help in this regard. We want to share our knowledge, skill, and experience. Please reconsider your denial of our request for a seminar at the coming Region conference, it also would be a start and a first. Thank you for your time.

DAVID A. CARTER
Major CAP

cc: Va. Wing Commander
Group members
file
During the CAP Middle East Region training weekend (29-30 Jan. 1977) at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, CAP members from six of the seven MER Wings met to discuss ground search and rescue training. It was mutually agreed that the training outline in CAPM 50-15 is almost useless as far as a basis for a training program due to its lack of detail. It was further agreed that training of the type provided by the Pennsylvania Wing school at Hawk Mountain, while of value, does not provide the type of training necessary for qualification as a CAP Ground Team member at the basic level. The group, after several hours of discussion and deliberation, arrived at the following rough outline of minimum training standards for qualification as a basic Ground Team member.

I. GROUND SEARCH
   One day of lecture and practical exercise.
   A. Lost person and downed-plane searches and their protocols.
   B. Ground search theory and strategy.
   C. Ground search tactics. (How to run a proper line search, what to look for, etc.)
   D. Urban as well as wildland search. (e.g. lost children.)
   E. Downed-plane search using vehicles.

II. SURVIVAL AND WILDERNESS TRAVEL
   One day of lecture and practical exercise. Important points are general safety and comfort in the outdoors and overnight bivouacs. Finding food in the wilds is not important.

III. LAND NAVIGATION
   Approximately two hours of classroom instruction covering:
   A. Topographic and other maps.
   B. Compass use.
   C. Orienteering concepts.
   Several hours of practical exercise including:
   D. A "map walk" where students actually locate symbols on a topographic map in the field.
   E. Various types of games and/or exercises to familiarize students with the use of compass techniques.
IV. RESCUE

(It was generally agreed by the group that most techniques and equipment used by Civil Defense rescue teams and by urban rescue squads are not generally applicable to CAP rescue situations. CAP Ground Teams must be able to equipment that is lightweight, inexpensive, and backpackable, and should learn techniques suitable for occasional extrication from light plane wrecks and transportation across rough terrain and in adverse weather.)

Approximately two days of instruction, including classroom and extensive field training.

A. Basic light extrication tools—hammers, metal cutters, pry bars, come-alongs, etc.
B. Extrication—theory and practice.
C. Security—what to do at a crash site.
D. Evacuation:
   --Proper use of Stokes litters and army stretchers.
   --Use of ropes and tree belays.
   --Procedures such as multiple-pitch ascents and descents, rotation of litter bearers, laddering over obstacles and up steep pitches, etc.
   --Use of improvised long distance carries.

V. LEGAL ASPECTS

About two hours of training in the legal aspects of SAR.

VI. INTERROGATION AND REPORTING

Approximately four hours or less.

A. Basic theory and technique.
B. Use of search patterns in interrogation search.
C. A practical exercise in interrogation and reporting.

VII. CAP MISSION OPERATIONS

A basic introduction to CAP downed-plane search protocol and operations, about two hours of lecture and discussion.
VIII. FIREFIGHTING

Although this is listed as a training requirement for Ground Team members in CAPM 50-15, the group was unsure as to what type of firefighting was meant and why it is required for ground team members. The following areas were identified as possibly being relevant.

A. Theory of plane and vehicle firefighting.
B. Fire prevention.
C. Extinguishing agents and types of fire extinguishers.
D. Brush-fire firefighting.

Three other topics (First Aid and Emergency Medicine, Radiological Monitoring and Decontamination, and Communications) were discussed. It was agreed that adequate training in these areas is almost universally available, and they need not be considered here.

It should be noted that this outline is not a recommendation for a training program, but a rough compilation of current ideas regarding ground team training. Much additional work is necessary to formulate a reasonable curriculum or set of guidelines.

Respectfully submitted this first day of February, 1977

Keith Conover (2Lt, CAP)
Vice President and Director of Operations, Appalachian Search and Rescue Conference, Inc.
Ground Operations Officer, Task Force VI, Virginia Wing, CAP.
REFERENCE LIST

Appalachian Search and Rescue Conference Publications:

Operations Manual (not including SAROP) available March 1, 1977
Training Manual, preliminary edition, Jan. 1977 (cost $0.75, limited amount)

(above secured from Keith Conover, 1883C Univ, Circle, Charlottesville Va)

Emergency Medical Technician Books:

Emergency Care and Transportation of the sick and injured, American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, 2nd Ed. 1977
Emergency Care, Grant and Murray
Textbook of Basic Emergency medicine, Miller and Cantrell, C.V. Mosby Co.
Handbook of Emergency Care and Rescue, Erven, Glenrose Press.
Mountaineering First Aid, Mitchell, The Mountaineers, Seattle

Civil Defense Books:

Handbook for Radiological Monitors FG-E-5.9
Light Duty Rescue Instructors guide IG-14.2
Publications Catalog MP-20
(check with your local CD for the above)

Woodsmanship:

USAF Survival Manual AFM 64-5
USAF Survival Manual (training edition) AFM 64-3
Basic Rockmanship, Royal Robbins
Advanced Rockcraft
Backpack Techniques, Ruth Mendenhall
Ropes, knots, and slings for climbers, Walt Wheelock
(thes four from La Siesta Press, PO box 406, Glendale Cal. 91209)
Belaying the Leader, Sierra Club, Mills Tower San Francisco Calif. /25 West 45th St. Ny. Ny.
Boy Scout Handbook and Boy Scout Field book from Local Boy Scout Council
Frostbite, Bradford Washburn, Musum of Science, Boston Mass.
Fundamentals of Rockclimbing, MIT Outing Club Rm 409, MIT Cambridge Mass.
Be Expert with Map and Compass, Kjellstrom
Winter hiking and camping, Daniels, Adirondack Mtn. Club
Mountaineering, freedom of the hills. The Mountaineers Seattle Wash.

SEARCH and Rescue:

Mountain Search and Rescue Techniques, W.G. May Rocky Mtn Rescue PO Box Y
Group, Boulder Co. 80302
Mountain Search for the lost victim. Kelley PO Box 153, Montrose Ca. 9120
Land Search and Rescue by Penn Ranger Hdq, PO Box 3173, Bethlehem, Pa 18017
Team Commander Handbook, Penn Rangers.
ELT Search, CAPP Dec 1973
Inland Search and Rescue, ARRS 30 Apr. 1975
additional resources:

National Association for Search and Rescue, PO Box 2123 La Jolla, Ca. 92038 (they have individual memberships $19.00, a journal and meetings in various places in the US.

Emergency Product News, PO Box 159, Carlsbad CA. (2008 Cost $7.98 a year)