



The Continental Air Command

ONE OF the Air Force's largest major air commands, the Continental Air Command (CONAC), is responsible for guidance and training for thousands of the nation's Air Force Reserve personnel—the men and women who fill the dual role of citizen-airmen.

Commanded by Lt. Gen. Edward J. Timberlake, CONAC is divided into six geographic regions. Immediately subordinate to the regions are sixteen Air Reserve sectors, which administer the nonflying Reserve units of their particular areas. Flying units of the command—Reserve troop carrier wings and air rescue squadrons—are directly under Reserve region headquarters for administration. Supervision of their training and inspection are responsibilities of the major air commands to which they are assigned in the event of callup in a national emergency.

There are fifteen Air Force Reserve troop carrier wings within CONAC. Thirteen are equipped with C-119s, one with C-124 Globemasters, and one flies



Lt. Gen. Edward J. Timberlake, CONAC Commander since July 1962, is a native of Ft. Hunt, Va., and a 1931 graduate of West Point where he lettered in football and swimming. A wartime bomb-wing commander, he helped plan the Ploesti raid, has since served as Vice Commander of USAFE and DCS/Personnel at Hq. USAF.

the C-123 assault-type aircraft. TAC is the gaining organization for C-119 and C-123 units. The remaining C-124 wing becomes part of MATS when called to active duty. There are Reserve troop carrier units in twenty-five of the forty-eight continental states.

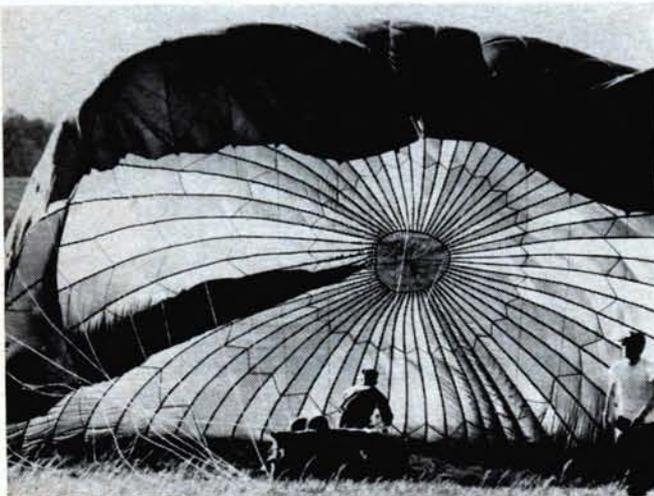
In addition, five air rescue squadrons, whose gaining command is MATS, are stationed throughout the US. Though comparatively small in size, these rescue units make up for it in their performance of search-and-rescue missions. Each rescue unit has about 100 officers and airmen and four HU-16B aircraft.

Air Force Reserve flying units have performed many missions other than training. Humanitarian missions have taken CONAC Reservists and their planes to Japan, Taiwan, and Latin America. Clothing, food, medicine, and school supplies have been the cargoes. This past winter Reservists flew a "hay lift" for snow-bound cattle in Texas.

Reservists are often a long way from home on their training tours. During the spring and summer of 1964, units of CONAC's troop carrier wings took part in joint Air Force-Army exercises in Alaska.

Region and sector headquarters are manned both by members of the Regular Air Force and of the Air Force Reserve. Unit staffs below the level of region and sector are manned by Reservists with the help of a small active-duty advisory staff.

The Air Reserve Records Center (ARRC), located
(Continued on page 165)



—Milwaukee Journal photo by George P. Koshollek, Jr.

Ground crews scramble to collapse huge parachute used to drop heavy equipment from Reserve C-119 aircraft of 440th Troop Carrier Wing, Milwaukee, Wis., in exercise with 101st Airborne Division at Ft. Campbell, Ky., one of many such maneuvers with active Army units during year.

at Denver, Colo., is a major component of CONAC. ARRC holds the personnel records of more than 350,000 Reservists. All changes and actions affecting this mountainous volume of records are the responsibility of ARRC personnel.

Recovery units, comparative newcomers to the Reserve family, have recently undergone a face-lifting to meet the ever-changing needs of national defense. The requirement for a recovery unit is based upon the premise that, in event of hostilities, dispersal of our combat aircraft would be necessary. A recovery unit must be ready to provide for crew members of dispersed aircraft and be able to perform limited maintenance on the aircraft. Other members must be adept in handling aircraft fires and radiation hazards on homecoming aircraft that have been engaged in combat.

In addition to Reserve flying and administrative units, CONAC supervises numerous support-type organizations including medical, mobile communications, and air terminal units.

The Civil Air Patrol operates under CONAC's guiding hand. Organized by air-minded civilians in 1941, the CAP is a federally chartered, nonprofit corporation and an auxiliary of the Air Force. It is governed by a national board of senior members and fifty-two wing commanders. Its mission is to sponsor educational and training programs for adults and youths; participate in USAF-authorized search-and-rescue missions; assist government agencies in domestic emergencies and disasters, nationally and locally; and cooperate with Civil Defense and the Air Force Reserve.

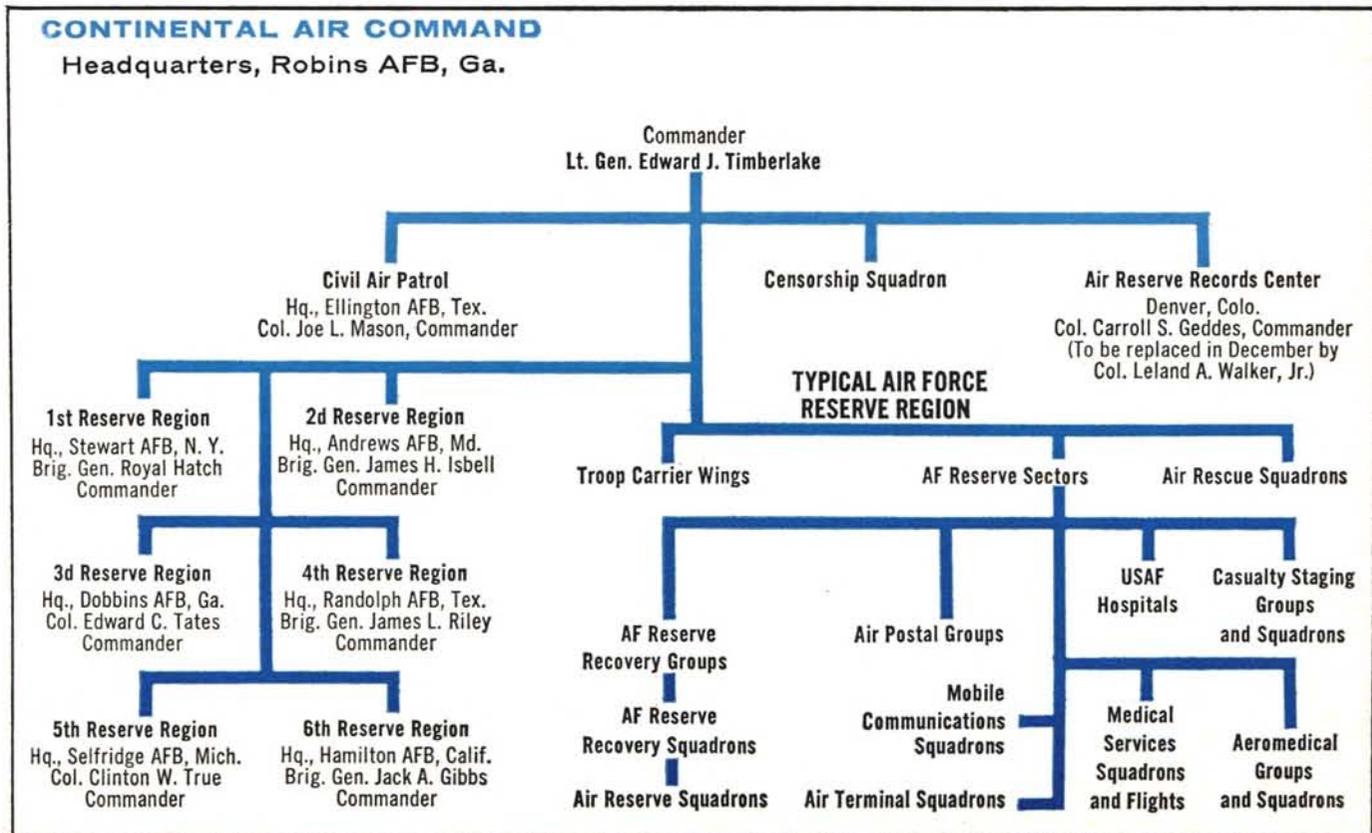
CAP is composed of more than 82,000 members,



In recovery exercise, personnel of Waterloo, Iowa, fire and rescue squad unload "wounded" aircrew members from C-119 after all-clear signal from decontamination and monitoring team. More than 13,000 Reservists belong to CONAC units assigned recovery duties for SAC and ADC.

including 50,000 teen-age (cadet) members. There are 10,700 licensed pilots in the CAP and 14,500 radio stations—fixed, mobile, and airborne. Their equipment boasts an inventory of 4,925 aircraft and 4,500 vehicles. Civil Air Patrol pilots flew 10,256 sorties for a total of 18,775 hours in 1963 in support of USAF-authorized search-and-rescue missions. All other organizations and volunteers flew 11,964 hours. CAP was credited with sixty-one percent of all flying hours expended in the search-and-rescue effort coordinated by Air Rescue Service, Orlando AFB, Fla., during 1963.

The primary responsibilities of CONAC are command operational control, logistical, budgetary, administrative, and personnel support of all Air Force Reserve units and individual trainees. Special missions
(Continued on page 167)



include supervision and liaison responsibilities for CAP, coordination of Air Force plans in domestic and civil emergencies, Air Force representation on Civil Defense boards, cooperation with the Army and Navy in basic plans for defense other than air defense, Air Force representation on state reserve facilities boards, liaison with Selective Service, supervision and implementation of the Air Force program of cooperation with the Boy Scouts of America, and certain added responsibilities delegated in USAF war plans.

The dedication of the individual Reservist and the training he receives are the mainstays of our "ready-now" Air Force Reserve. Training programs are revised frequently to assure the gaining commands that the Air Reservists who may some day be stepping into their ranks are truly "ready"—be it today, tomorrow, or years from now.—END



Capt. Jim Ott, 9414th Recovery Squadron supply officer, keeps in touch by walkie-talkie with control tower at Amon Carter Field, Ft. Worth, Tex., from parking area where Air Guard KC-97 has been halted during recovery training exercise.