

9th AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION SQUADRON



LINEAGE

STATIONS

Tachikawa AB, Japan
Clark AB, Philippines, 1 Jul 1975
Yokota AB, Japan, 1 Sep 1989

ASSIGNMENTS

374th Tactical Airlift Wing
316th Airlift Support Group

COMMANDERS

Col Gloria Hernandez, Jul 1988
Maj Morton H. Reed, Jr.

HONORS

Service Streamers

Campaign Streamers

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

EMBLEM

EMBLEM SIGNIFICANCE

Practically the same as that once worn by the 801st Medical Air Evacuation Sqdn. The device was redesigned slightly in that the uniforms worn by Donald Duck and his nephews have been changed from olive drab to jungle green. Donald wears an old style aviator's helmet and Dewey wears a green beret. Depicted on the insignia is Donald with feet raised in air while the three nephews

strain to carry Donald and the litter, all superimposed on a silver colored cloud (original was in white), all on a blue disk with red border.

MOTTO

NICKNAME

OPERATIONS

The mission of the Ninth Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron is to provide personnel and facilities for the movement, control, inflight care and treatment of aeromedical evacuees in aircraft within a combat and/or communications zone of operations and for processing, temporary care and staging of such casualties for evacuation by air. This organization includes among its numbers, Flight Nurses, Aeromedical Technicians, Medical Service Corps Officers and other supporting personnel. Aeromedical evacuation services are rendered to all medical treatment facilities of the U.S. Armed Forces serving in the Far East.

On 1 April 1975, the 375 AAW gained the 2nd Aeromedical Evacuation Group, based at Rhein-Main Air Base, Germany, and the 9th Aeromedical Evacuation Group, based at Clark Air Base, Republic of the Philippines, (On 1 July 1975, both groups were inactivated and replaced by like numbered squadrons). With these additions, the 375th Aeromedical Airlift Wing became the single-point manager for worldwide DoD aeromedical evacuations services.

The largest burn aeromedical evacuation in history was accomplished between 19 and 20 October 1979 when a ruptured fuel tank igniting a marine barracks near Mt. Fuji, Japan after a typhoon ripped through the area. 38 of 44 that were injured were transported to the Brooke Army Medical Center in Ft. Sam Houston, TX.

A C-9A (71-10875) from the 9th Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron, Clark Air Base, Philippines, flew the first C-9A mission to the People's Republic of China (PRC), landing at the Hung Chiao Airport, Shanghai. The crew gave the attending physician, Dr. E. V. Wong, and his staff from the PRC a tour of the C-9A before transporting two patients to the United States Air Force Hospital at Clark Air Base.

In February 1986 the 9th was responsible for transporting the Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos after the People's Power Revolution overthrew him. He was transported to Hickam AFB for exile.

In June of 1989, the 9th AES was to move to Yokota AB as this would be the new home for them for the next 14 years.

Operation Fiery Vigil was the evacuation of military and DoD personnel from Clark AB and surrounding areas. The AES along with many other units was involved with this evacuation.

The unit was also part of Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm. Both of these operations involved the largest (at the time) deployed AE force in history, totaling over 12,632

patients evacuated on 671 AE flights with no in-flight deaths. (Shield/Storm)

Although the mission remained the same, the unit was now re-designated as the 374th AES in August of 1994.

- Det 2 Kimpo
- Det 3 Kadena
- Det 4 Clark
- Det 5 Don Muang
- Det 6 Tan Son Nhut

- Det 1, Hickam AFB, HI
- Det 2, Yokota AB, Japan





Air Force Order of Battle
Created: 27 May 2011
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Sources

Air Force Historical Research Agency. U.S. Air Force. Maxwell AFB, AL.
Air Force News. Air Force Public Affairs Agency.