

1st AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION SQUADRON



LINEAGE

1st Medical Air Evacuation Squadron constituted, 15 May 1951

Activated, 11 Jun 1951

Redesignated 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Flight, 20 Dec 1952

Redesignated 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron, 8 Apr 1957

Inactivated, 8 Aug 1958

Activated, 1 Jul 1975

Inactivated, 1 Jul 1994

Redesignated 1st Expeditionary Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron and converted to provisional status, 21 Mar 2003

Redesignated 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron and withdrawn from provisional status, 18 Dec 2008

STATIONS

Rhein-Main AB, GE, 11 Jun 1951-8 Aug 1958

Pope AFB, NC, 1 Jul 1975-1 Jul 1994

ASSIGNMENTS

Twelfth Air Force, 11 Jun 1951

7416th Aeromedical Evacuation Group, 15 Sep 1954

2nd Aeromedical Evacuation Group, 8 Apr 1957-8 Aug 1958

375th Military Airlift Wing, 1 Jul 1975

317th Tactical Airlift Wing, 1 Oct 1990

317th Operations Group, 1 Jan 1992

23rd Operations Group, 16 Jul 1993-1 Jul 1994

COMMANDERS

LTC Robert H. Brannon

HONORS

Service Streamers

None

Campaign Streamers

Defense of Saudi Arabia

Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Panama

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards

24 Jul 1975-23 Jul 1977

1 Jul 1981-30 Jun 1983

1 Jun 1986-31 Jul 1988

EMBLEM

Approved, 29 Oct 1976

MOTTO

NICKNAME

OPERATIONS

The mission of Aeromedical Evacuation organizations is the movement of sick and wounded personnel by fixed wing aircraft under medical supervision from battle fields or disaster sites to adequate medical facilities. These missions improve significantly the recovery rates of casualties or patients. The Aeromedical Evacuation system can operate as far forward as fixed-wing aircraft are able to conduct operations. The Aeromedical Evacuation system is designed to be flexible to enable it to operate across the spectrum of potential scenarios, including but not limited to, humanitarian and disaster relief operations, small-scale contingencies, major theater wars, and military support to civilian authorities.

An Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron consists of an Operations Flight, Standardization and Evaluation flight, Training Flight, Operations Support Flight and Clinical Management Flight.

Operations Flight provides scheduling, mission planning and mission management for operational and aeromedical readiness missions. Coordinates pre-mission requirements with supporting agencies, provides ground support during execution of Aeromedical Evacuation missions for assigned and transient Aeromedical Evacuation crews/Critical Care Air Transport Teams, and processes all required post-mission documentation.

Standardization and Evaluation flight manages and conducts flight and emergency procedures evaluations. Responsible for the aircrew examination, flight publication, and flight evaluation folder maintenance and review programs. Conducts review and certification boards.

Training Flight is responsible for the aircrew and ground Unit Type Code training requirements of all assigned personnel.

Operations Support Flight provides C4 systems, logistics, resource management, and readiness support.

Clinical Management Flight is responsible for the clinical training, patient safety, and clinical quality programs.

First activated in 1951 as the 1st Medical Air Evacuation Squadron at Rhein-Main AB, West Germany, the squadron provided medical air evacuation support of sick and injured personnel in areas under the jurisdiction of US Air Forces in Europe and European Command. The squadron's missions, included scheduled flights to Paris, Berlin, and Burtonwood and non-scheduled or emergency flights to France, England, Trieste, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, and Luxembourg.

On 24 Aug 1951, two C-82s were dispatched to Verdun and Metz, France, to evacuate dead and injured from the Frankfurt-Paris Express train crash near Metz.

On 8 Oct 1952, two Soviet aircraft fired upon an aeromedical evacuation aircraft. The pilot evaded being shot down by maneuvering into cloud cover and evaded the fighters. The unit also presented numerous training demonstrations in aeromedical evacuation procedures.

In Dec 1952, the 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron was redesignated the 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Flight, but did not change missions or assignment. It continued performing scheduled and emergency air evacuations from Europe and countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea. It also provided air evacuation demonstrations and participated in occasional tactical exercises. The flight was redesignated as a squadron on 8 Apr 1957.

In Operation Urgent Fury in Grenada, 25 Oct-19 Nov 1983, flight nurses and technicians from the 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron, Pope AFB, NC, along with reserve crews from the 37th Aeromedical Evacuation Group, MacDill AFB, FL and the 31st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron, Charleston AFB, SC, evacuated 159 injured soldiers to Puerto Rico and the United States in twenty-three missions.

From Dec 1989 through Jan 1990, the 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron was deployed in support of Operation Just Cause. During this period, 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron personnel established and supported the Joint Casualty Collection Point at Howard AFB, Panama. In addition to providing life-saving intervention and treatment of combat casualties, 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron personnel evacuated wounded soldiers to stateside medical treatment facilities.

On 10 Aug 1990, the 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron deployed personnel to the Middle East for support of theater aeromedical operations in Operation Desert Shield. During

Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, thousands of theater and strategic patient movements were managed by 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron personnel.

The 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron deployed personnel in support of Operation Provide Comfort from May through October 1991.

The 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron was realigned under the 317th Airlift Wing, Air Mobility Command, on 1 Jul 1992 as part of an Air Force-wide reorganization.

The squadron provided support for US forces in Somalia in Operation Restore Hope. The 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron deployed to Mogadishu, Somalia, on 18 Dec 1992 and managed more patient movements on aeromedical evacuation missions.

On 16 Jul 1993, the 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron was realigned under Air Combat Command and assigned to the 23rd Wing.

The 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron was inactivated on 1 Jul 1994 and on the same date, the 23d Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron was activated.

Air Force Order of Battle
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Sources

Air Force Historical Research Agency. U.S. Air Force. Maxwell AFB, AL.
The Institute of Heraldry. U.S. Army. Fort Belvoir, VA.
Air Force News. Air Force Public Affairs Agency.