

375th AIR MOBILITY WING



MISSION

The 375th AW is comprised of several staff agencies and four groups: the 375th Medical Group, 375th Operations Group, 375th Mission Support Group and 375th Communications Group. The 375th AW's operational support aircraft fleet consists of C-21A stationed here and at two geographically separated units around the country. The OSA missions, which are centrally scheduled by U.S. Transportation Command, provide transportation for government officials and cargo requiring time-sensitive airlift. As the host unit, the 375th AW supports four major headquarters and a numbered air force with worldwide responsibilities: U.S. Transportation Command, Air Mobility Command, the Surface Deployment Distribution Command, Defense Information Technology Systems Agency and the 18th Air Force. It also provides support for the Air Force Communications Agency, the Defense Information Technology Contracting Office, the 932nd Airlift Wing and the Illinois Air National Guard's 126th Air Refueling Wing along with approximately 66 other associate partner units.

LINEAGE

375th Troop Carrier Wing, Medium established, 10 May 1949
Activated in the Reserve, 27 Jun 1949
Ordered to active service, 15 Oct 1950
Inactivated, 14 Jul 1952
Activated in the Reserve, 14 Jul 1952
Inactivated, 16 Nov 1957
Redesignated 375th Aeromedical Airlift Wing and activated, 27 Dec 1965
Organized, 12 Jan 1966
Redesignated 375th Military Airlift Wing, 30 Mar 1990
Redesignated 375th Airlift Wing, 1 Dec 1991
Redesignated 375th Air Mobility Wing, 1 Oct 2009

STATIONS

Greater Pittsburgh Aprt, PA, 27 Jun 1949
Greenville (later, Donaldson) AFB, SC, 16 Oct 1950–14 Jul 1952
Pittsburgh, PA, 14 Jul 1952–16 Nov 1957
Scott AFB, IL, 12 Jan 1966

ASSIGNMENTS

Ninth Air Force, 27 Jun 1949
First Air Force, 1 Aug 1950
Tactical Air Command, 16 Oct 1950
Eighteenth Air Force, 1 Jun 1951–14 Jul 1952
1st Air Reserve District, 14 Jul 1952
First Air Force, 14 Jan 1954–16 Nov 1957
Military Air Transport Service (later, Military Airlift Command), 27 Dec 1965
Twenty-Third Air Force, 1 Jan 1984
Twenty-Second Air Force, 1 Feb 1990
Fifteenth Air Force, 1 Jul 1993

WEAPON SYSTEMS

T-6, 1949–1950
T-7, 1949–1951
T-11, 1949–1951
C-46, 1949–1950
C-82, 1950–1952
C-45, 1951
C-46, 1952–1955
C-119, 1954–1957
C-118, 1966–1969
C-131, 1966–1969
C-121, 1968
C-9, 1968–
CT-39, 1978–1985
C-12, 1984
C-21, 1984
C-140, 1987–1990
C-29, 1990– 1991

COMMANDERS

BG Emil H. Molthan, 27 Jun 1949
Col William S. Johnston, 14 Sep 1949
LTC Stanley V. Fowler, Aug 1950
Col Lance Call, Sep 1950
Col Glynne M. Jones, 3 Mar 1952

BG Franklin Rose, 22 May
Col Arthur R. Anderson, 14 Jul 1952
Col Jack R. Adams, Mar 1953
Col Albert B. Starr, 1 Sep 1955–16 Nov 1957
None (not manned), 27 Dec 1965
Col William E. Nix, 12 Jan 1966
Col Felix G. Brenner, 3 Aug 1966
Col Harry L. Waesche, 6 Sep 1966
Col Robert L. Moeller, 1 Oct 1968
Col John W. Self, 1 Nov 1969
Col Muller L. Jones, 13 May 1971
Col Frank W. Contestable, 24 May 1971
Col Charles C. Irions, 31 May 1974
Col Paul A. Bergerot, 30 Jun 1975
Col Hubert S. Diamond, 29 Jan 1976
Col John A. Doglione, 9 Jun 1978
Col Bruce M. Purvine, 22 May 1981
Col John E. Massingale, 10 Jun 1982
Col Louis V. Pelini, 25 May 1984
Col Richard B. Fowler II, 22 Oct 1986
Col Bobbie L. Mitchell, 31 May 1988
Col Walter S. Hogle, Jr., 11 Oct 1989
Col Robert J. Boots, 8 Jun 1990
BG Dwight M. Kealoha, 30 Oct 1991
BG Charles H. Coolidge, 16 Jun 1993
BG John D. Hopper Jr., 30 Dec 1993
BG David R. Love, 2 Nov 1994
Col Michael W. Wooley, 21 Nov 1995
Col Thomas P. Kane, 20 May 1997
Col Thomas E. Stickford, 29 Jun 2000
Col Darren W. McDew, 31 Jan 2002
Col Barbara J. Faulkenberry, 14 Jul 2003
Col Raymond J. Rottman, 7 Jan 2005
Col Alan L. Hunt, Jr., 22 May 2006
Col Gary P. Goldstone, 18 Aug 2008

HONORS

Service Streamers

None

Campaign Streamers

None

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Grenada, 1983

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards

[12]–31 Jan 1966

19–20 Aug 1969

20 Aug 1969–30 Jun 1971

24 Jul 1975–23 Jul 1977

1 Jul 1981–30 Jun 1983

1 Jul 1986–31 Jul 1988

1 Jun 1998–31 May 2000

1 Jun 2003–31 May 2005

1 Jun 2006–31 May 2008

Bestowed Honors

Authorized to display honors earned by the 375th Operations Group prior to 27 Jun 1949

Service Streamers

None

Campaign Streamers

World War II

Air Offensive, Japan

New Guinea

Northern Solomons

Bismarck Archipelago

Western Pacific

Leyte; Luzon

Southern Philippines

Ryukyus

Decorations

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation

EMBLEM



375th Troop Carrier Wing emblem

375th Aeromedical Airlift Wing emblem: Gules, a pile reversed throughout Celeste overall an eagle displayed with wings inverted Or, grasping in both talons a globe of the second gridlined bendwise Argent, all within a diminished bordure of the third. The emblem is symbolic of the wing and its mission. The background of red represents the unit's valor and the light blue depicts the sky being the primary theater of Air Force operation. The sky forming a wedge through the red field symbolizes the wing's mission to operate and maintain a domestic aeromedical evacuation system in peacetime with worldwide support in wartime; to provide operational support airlift in support of the Department of Defense and fly wartime missions as directed; to conduct transition training for MAC and other aircrews in the C-9A, C-12F, and C-21A; to operate, administer and maintain Scott Air Force Base and support Headquarters Military Airlift Command. The golden eagle, holding the globe from the Military Airlift Command emblem, refers to the wing's worldwide contingency capabilities supporting its major command requirements. The emblem bears the Air Force colors; golden yellow and ultramarine blue and the national colors, red, white, and blue. (Approved, 31 Jan 1966)

MOTTO

NOLLE SECUNDIS—None but the Best

DESUPER ADIUMENTUM—Help from Above

NICKNAME

OPERATIONS

Reserve flying training, Jun 1949–Oct 1950. On active duty, wing participated in troop carrier/airlift operations, paratroop drops, and other exercises, Oct 1950–Jul 1952.

375th converted to C-82s and remained at Donaldson until it too was inactivated on July 14, 1952. Following its conversion to C-82s, the 375th acquired the responsibility to support the U.S. Army Infantry School airborne training requirements at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Reserve training, Jul 1952–Nov 1957.

Gaining all the resources and manpower from the 1405th, the 375th was able to seamlessly take over the 1405 ATW's missions. The 375th performed/managed and trained others for aeromedical airlift an airlift mission flown primarily with C-131A, supported by C-118. The wing maintained/scheduled air shuttle and courier services to the east and west coasts. And the 375th became Scott AFB's new host wing.

Conducted domestic aeromedical airlift/evacuation operations in the United States, Alaska, and off-shore areas of the North Atlantic and the Caribbean from Jan 1966 for the Air Force, other Department of Defense agencies, the US Public Health Service, and the Veterans Administration (VA), augmented by aircraft of ANG (1968) and other MAC units.

8 Sep 1968 The 1400th Air Base Wing activated on Scott and assumed responsibility for operating Scott AFB from the 375th. The 375th Air Base Group inactivated. This was in accordance with a USAF plan, approved 8 Mar 1968, to replace Air Base Groups with separate Wings.

17-18 Aug 1969 After Hurricane Camille, the 375th Aeromedical Airlift Wing flew missions airlifting hundreds of patients from hurricane damaged hospitals at Gulfport and Biloxi Mississippi. The 375th would later receive an Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for this operation.

12 Feb-14 Apr 1973 In support of Operation HOMECOMING, the 375th Aeromedical Airlift Wing's Patient Airlift Center coordinated 61 aeromedical missions, 119 sorties, 210 flying hours, to return 357 ex-POWs to the United States. While the overall operation ran until April 1973, the Wing participated on 18, 22, and 25 March 1973.

On 31 May 1973, the 1400th Air Base Wing inactivated, passing Scott host wing responsibilities back to the 375th. In October 1973, the wing established a centralized aeromedical evacuation center on Scott, assuming functions of three smaller centers.

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. On 1 July 1975, the wing's aeromedical capability was further expanded with the addition of the 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron based at Pope AFB, North Carolina.

The 375th gained another big mission in 1978; the continental U.S. operational support airlift (OSA). This mission had grown dramatically over the years. Scott received its first T-39A (later CT-39A) Sabreliner in 1962, for training and some OSA missions. After 1978, the 375th was managing a dispersed continental fleet of 104 Sabreliners flying a combined 92,000 hours a year. The CT-39As began to be phased out in 1984, the same year the first three Gates C-21A Learjets arrived at Scott. 15 March 1978, MAC realigned the three squadrons (1400, 1401, 1402) and twelve detachments, dispersed across 15 locations, to the 375th Aeromedical Airlift Wing and gave the Wing management and operational control responsibilities for the OSA mission within the continental

United States. This was a significant addition to the Wing's mission. In 1978 alone, the Wing's newly acquired fleet of 104 Sabreliners flew 92,000 hours in support OSA missions.

Operation URGENT FURY. After the U.S. invaded Granada to repel a leftist take-over; the 375th Aeromedical Airlift Wing flew 29 missions and completed 232 patient movements. The 375th Security Police Squadron provided airfield security support. And operational support airlift personnel flew 49 sorties airlifting 66 passengers and 4,120 pounds of cargo.

Controlled a Facility Checking Squadron, Oct 1987–Sep 1991, which inspected DOD navigation aids and radar facilities worldwide.

September 1990 In support of Operation DESERT SHIELD, 375th Military Airlift Wing personnel began deploying—deploying primarily to the 1630th Tactical Airlift Wing, Provisional, often referred to as the 1st Desert Airlift Wing. Wing personnel provided food, transportation, security, and admin support. While, the wing's C9As did not deploy, its C-12F and C-21A did support short rotations to provided operational support airlift for the U.S. Central Command, Commander in Chief and his staff. And the wing's 1467th Facility Checking Squadron deployed its C-29s. Members of the 375 MAW deploying for Operation DESERT SHIELD

On 1 October 1990, Military Airlift Command realigned all aeromedical airlift squadrons under their respective host wings; removing the 375th Military Airlift Wing from the chain of command from all but the Scott based aeromedical evacuation units. This focused local mission responsibility at the installation commander level, as envisioned in the objective wing, one base, one wing, one boss concept.

Shortly thereafter, on 1 December 1991, the 375th Military Airlift Wing completed its reorganization into the new objective wing structure; and was redesignated as the 375th Airlift Wing (AW). The 375 AW consisted of four groups; 375th Operations Group, 375th Logistics Group, 375th Support Group, and the 375th Communications Group. Nearly a year later, on 1 October 1992, the USAF Medical Center, Scott, (which would be redesignated as the 375th Medical Group in 1993) realigned from the Twenty-Second Air Force to the 375th Airlift Wing— furthering the one base, one wing, one boss concept.

22 July 1994 375 AW members deployed to various location in Africa in support of Operation SUPPORT HOPE — the humanitarian mission to help refugees fleeing the fighting in Rwanda between the Hutu and Tutsis. Secretary of Defense William Perry and his party arrive at Kigali Airport during Operation SUPPORT HOPE.

In 2003, aeromedical airlift operations also went through a considerable transformation, as a result of the Air Force's decision to retire all the C-9A Nightingales. In addition to noise and maintenance issues with the aging C-9A, the Air Force's decision was based on decreasing need for aeromedical airlift since 1990s introduction of TRICARE. The change inactivated the 375 AW's Maintenance Group and associated squadrons, along with the 11th Airlift Squadron. The 375th Airlift Wing still continued to support aeromedical airlift after 2003, though now with other airframes.

The 375th Airlift Wing officially became the 375th Air Mobility Wing on Wednesday to reflect the Total Force Integration effort that aligns it with the Illinois Air National Guard's 126th Air Refueling Wing, also located at Scott, in an active association to operate KC-135 tankers. The 375th, which currently flies the C-21 VIP transport, will pick up the 906th Air Refueling Squadron from Grand Forks AFB, N.D., where the active duty 319th ARW is shedding units and KC-135s under BRAC 2005. At Scott, the 906th ARS will comprise 135 KC-135 pilots, boom operators, and maintainers who will work side-by-side with their Air Guard counterparts operating 126th ARW tankers. The 906th ARS is expected to be fully staffed and operational at its new home by fall 2011. 30 Sep 2009

Air Force Order of Battle

Created: 1 Dec 2010

Updated:

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.