# **184 WING**



# **MISSION**

### LINEAGE

184 Tactical Fighter Group, 1 Oct 1962
Redesignated 184 Tactical Fighter Training Group, 25 Mar 1971
Redesignated 184 Tactical Fighter Group, 8 Oct 1979
Redesignated 184 Fighter Group, 16 Mar 1992
Redesignated 184 Bomb Group, 1 Jul 1994
Redesignated 184 Bomb Wing, 1 Oct 1995
Redesignated 184 Air Refueling Wing, 21 Jun 2003
Redesignated 184 Intelligence Wing

# **STATIONS**

McConnell AFB, KS

# **ASSIGNMENTS**

Air Combat Command in June 1992 Air Education and Training Command, 1993 Air Combat Command, 1994

### **WEAPON SYSTEMS**

# **Mission Aircraft**

F-100

F-105

F-4, 1979

F-16

B-1, 1994

KC-135

# **Support Aircraft**

C-12

### **COMMANDERS**

LTC Theodore C. Coukoulis, 1 Apr 1961 LTC William W. Littlefield Jr., Jul 1968 LTC John E. Taylor, 16 Jan 1969 Col Theodore C. Coukoulis, 19 Jun 1969 Col John F. McMerty, 2 May 1981 Col Rowland F. Smith Jr., 9 Mar 1985 Col Edward L. Sykes, 3 May 1986 LTC George F. Scoggins, 19 Sep 1992 LTC Russell C. Axtell Jr., 7 Nov 1993 Col Gregory B. Gardner, 12 Jul 1997 Col Edward A. McIlhenny, 7 Feb 1999 Col Edward R. Flora, 1 Jan 2001 Col Gene A. Martin, 11 Jul 2004

# HONORS Service Streamers

## **Campaign Streamers**

Col Michael C. Foster, 2008 Col John J. Hernandez, Apr 2011

# **Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers**

### **Decorations**

### **EMBLEM**

Going from observation and liaison squadrons, to a fighter squadron, approval was granted, 6 July 1949, for a new unit emblem. It was: On a disc of light blue, border ultramarine blue, piped yellow, three blue Kansas Jayhawks in formation flight toward front of aircraft, with yellow beaks and red faces, wearing aviators' helmets, brown goggles, and yellow boxing gloves with white lightning flashes issuing toward front, each Jay hawk having white, jagged spinners and leaving a white cloud-like vapor trail to the rear.

Per Pale Giles and Azure. overall a representation of a sunflower consisting of a disc celeste, petailed or. bearing the head of a Jayhawk of the first, garnished sable. pupil of the like, eye argent, beak or, issuing from a cloud formation proper. All within a diminished bordure argent The Emblem is symbolic of the Group and the Air Force colors. ultramarine Blue and golden yellow, as well as the National colors are used in the design. The color blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations, and yellow to the sun and excellence of personnel

in assigned duties. The sunflower in the center of the shield is the Kansas State Flower. Petals of the sunflower divide the shied horizontally into two equal color areas, denoting the fact the Air National Guard unit has both state and federal military obligation Situated in the center of the sunflower is a Jayhawk emerging from clouds in the sky. The Jayhawk is a legendary Kansas bird and is used to depict the tactical fighter mission of the unit.

### **MOTTO**

#### NICKNAME

## **OPERATIONS**

In January 1968, following the North Korea seizure of the USS Pueblo, the unit was ordered to extended active duty, and deployed to Kunsan Air Base, South Korea. The unit was assigned as part of the 354th Tactical Fighter Wing until release from active duty and return to state control in June 1969. The 184 Tactical Fighter Group, Kansas Air National Guard, McConnell AFB, Wichita, was ordered to active duty on January 26, 1968 in response to the seizure of the USS Pueblo, a U. S. Navy surveillance ship, by the North Koreans. The unit was commanded by Lt Col Theodore C. Coukoulis at that time. It included the 127th Tactical Fighter Squadron, the 184 Combat Support Squadron, the 184 Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron, the 184 Supply Squadron, the 184 TAC Dispensary, the 184 Communications Flight, and the 127th Weather Flight. Over 800 members of the unit were mobilized. Training initially at McConnell AFB, Wichita, most of the unit was later deployed to Kunsan Air Force Base, Republic of South Korea. A total of 832 officers and airmen were deployed, with 616 to Korea, 2 to Okinawa, 5 to Japan, 1 to Taiwan, 2 to Vietnam, and 205 to bases in the United States. Flying F-100's, the 127th departed for Kunsan on July 4, 1968, where they became a part of the 354th Tactical Fighter Wing. The mission in Korea was primarily close air support of both United States and Republic of Korea (ROK) Army troops. Training through the fall of 1968 in Korea and into the winter of 1969, Lt Col John E. Taylor assumed command of the 127th Tactical Fighter Squadron on January 16, 1969. In June of 1969 the trip home began, as the Pueblo had been released, and the mean and aircraft began arriving at McConnell AFB, Wichita, on June 10, 1969. A deactivation ceremony was held and the 184 Tactical Fighter Group units returned to their traditional National Guard role.

On 25 March 1971, the 184 was designated the 184 Tactical Fighter Training Group and acquired the F-105. As the USAF Combat Crew Training School, the unit conducted pilot training in the F-105 for nine years.

On 1 October 1973, the 184 assumed the responsibility of operating and maintaining the Smoky Hill Weapons Range at Salina, Kansas. With over 36,000 acres, Smoky Hill is the Air National Guard's largest weapons range.

In April 1982, the 184 was tasked to develop a F-4D Fighter Weapons Instructor Course to meet the needs of the Air Reserve Forces and the USAF Tactical Air Command.

To meet F-4D training requirements, the 184 TFG achieved a 9600 sortie annual flying program, flying 45 sorties per day. In August 1985, the unit reached its first 1000 sortie month.

April 1994. The first Kansas Air Guardsmen of the 184 Fighter Group returned from initial B-18 training at Dyess AFB, Texas and began flying the aircraft with active-duty bomber crews of the 384th Bomb Wing at McConnell AFB, Kansas.

1 July 1994. The 184 Fighter Group, Kansas ANG, was redesignated the 184 Bomb Group effective this date.

Wing flew final KC135 mission in Sep 2007. Became an Intel Wing specializing in computer systems security and satellite surveillance monitoring.

USAF Unit Histories Created: 7 Sep 2010 Updated: 2 May 2021

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.