

182 FIGHTER SQUADRON



MISSION

LINEAGE

396 Fighter Squadron constituted, 24 May 1943
Activated, 1 Jun 1943
Inactivated, 20 Aug 1946
Redesignated 182 Fighter Squadron, and allotted to ANG, 21 Aug 1946
182 Fighter Squadron (SE) extended federal recognition, 6 Oct 1947
Redesignated 182 Fighter-Bomber Squadron
Redesignated 182 Fighter Interceptor Squadron, 1 Jan 1957
Redesignated 182 Tactical Fighter Squadron, 14 Sep 1969
Redesignated 182 Fighter Squadron, 15 Mar 1992

STATIONS

Westover Field, MA, 1 Jun 1943
Farmingdale, NY, 24 Aug-20 Dec 1943
Greenham Common, England, 13 Jan 1944
Chilbolton, England, 15 Mar 1944
Cardonville, France, 20 Jun 1944
Chartres, France, 27 Aug 1944
Laon/Athies, France 11 Sep 1944
Chievres, Belgium, 2 Oct 1944
Juvincourt, France, 27 Dec 1944
Metz, France, 5 Jan 1945
Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany, 15 Apr 1945
Buchschwabach, Germany, 13 May 1945
Straubing, Germany, 13 Aug 1945-20 Aug 1946
Brooks AFB, TX, 6 Oct 1947

Langley AFB, VA
Itazuke AB, Japan, May-Jun 1951
Taegu AB (K-2) Korea
Brooks AFB, TX
Kelly AFB, TX, 1 Aug 1956
Lackland AFB, TX

ASSIGNMENTS

368 Fighter Group, 1 Jun 1943-20 Aug 1946

WEAPON SYSTEMS

Mission Aircraft

P-47, 1943
F-51, 1947
F-84, 1951
F-80, 1953
F-86, 1956
F-102, 1960
TF-102
F-84, 1968
F-100, 1970
F-4, 1979
F-16, 1986

Support Aircraft

COMMANDERS

LTC John Kane, 2005-2009

HONORS

Service Streamers

Campaign Streamers

Air Offensive, Europe
Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe
Air Combat, EAME Theater

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

Distinguished Unit Citation
Mons, France, 3 Sep 19

Cited in the Order of the Day, Belgian Army
6 Jun-30 Sep 1944
16 Dec 1944-25 Jan 1945

Belgian Fourragere

EMBLEM





MOTTO

NICKNAME

Lone Star Gunfighters

CALL SIGN

Serum

OPERATIONS

The Texas Air National Guard's 149th Tactical Fighter Group began as the 182 Fighter Squadron on October 6, 1947, at Brooks Field, a direct descendant of the 396th Fighter Squadron, activated in June 1943. The 396th served in Europe during World War II, flying missions over Normandy, Northern France, Belgium, and the Rhineland in Germany.

The 182 began flying P-51 in 1947 and accepted its first jet fighter, the F-84E when the squadron returned to active duty during the Korean War. As a part of the 136th Fighter Wing, the 182 was the first Guard squadron to see combat during the Korean War, the first Guard unit to shoot down a MiG-15, and the first to prove the concept of aerial refueling during combat.

26 June 1951. While escorting B-29s near "MiG Alley" over North Korea, 1st Lt. Arthur E. Olinger and Capt. Harry Underwood of the 182 Fighter Bomber Squadron, Texas ANG, flying F-84s, shared credit for the Air Guard's first jet kill, a MiG-15.

During Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, 95 members of the 149th were called to active duty. In the Air Force reorganization that followed the Gulf War, the group was redesignated the 149th Fighter Wing and became part of the new Air Combat Command. In

1999 the wing transferred to Air Education and Training Command and changed its primary mission to training F-16 pilots from the active Air Force and Air Force Reserve along with ANG pilots. This mission change required a change in aircraft. The fighter squadron, which had replaced its F-16A models for C models earlier in the decade, added two-seater F-16Ds to its inventory. On April 1, 2001, the wing became a tenant of Lackland AFB.

Air National Guard F-16 pilots from the 149th Fighter Wing in San Antonio, Texas, squared off against Guard F-15 pilots from the host 199th Fighter Squadron at Hickam AFB, Hawaii, in September during a two-week exercise called Sentry Aloha. The Sentry Aloha sorties took place more than 100 miles offshore, which allowed for training at supersonic speeds and high altitudes. More than seventy sorties were flown during the exercise. The 149th FW deployed approximately seventy-five pilots and maintainers and six F-16s. Sentry Aloha provides the opportunity for Hawaii Guard F-15 pilots to fly against different types of fighters to meet training requirements.

"We are introducing the F-16 to those who will be working with it in the Polish Air Force," says Lt. Col. Kerry Holloman, squadron commander for the 182 Fighter Squadron, the flying unit of the 149th FW. "A large part of our deployment purpose is with the Polish maintainers out there on the ramp, showing them how to care for and feed the F-16 and how to bed it down. Essentially, we're showing the maintainers how we deploy the airplane. And we're showing the pilots how we plan, brief, and reconstruct fights." "We hit the ground, and the Polish Air Force was ready to go," says Col. John Presley, the operations group commander of the 149th. "The day after we arrived, they briefed us on all their aircraft and operations, and we briefed them on the F-16. That night, we had a party and initiated a lot of new friendships." The 149th sent approximately 100 members, fourteen of which were pilots. With the 149th a training unit, all the pilots were highly experienced instructors who averaged 2,000 flying hours in the F-16. Poland's 1st Tactical Air Squadron at Minsk sent four MiG-29 Fulcrums to Lackland for the event, and the 7th Tactical Air Squadron sent Su-22 Fitters from Powidz AB. The first week started with one-versus-one basic fighter maneuvers, followed by tactical intercepts and strike missions. The second week included basic mixed force employment with two fighters facing off against two defenders and four strikers—a mix of F-16s, Su-22s, and MiG-29s. Two missions were typically flown each day, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. MiG-29 and Su-22 pilots provided backseat rides to the American pilots. The Guard pilots doled out as many incentive rides as they could during the two weeks as well, flying three sorties per day during the last week. Most of the backseat rides went to pilots of the 10th Tactical Air Squadron, scheduled to convert to the F-16 beginning in 2008.

USAF Unit Histories
Created: 7 Sep 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.