

## 91 ATTACK SQUADRON



### MISSION

Flying MQ-1B Predator and MQ-9 Reaper remotely piloted aircraft, the 91 Attack Squadron conducts worldwide operations enabling persistent, real-time intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance.

### LINEAGE

91 Pursuit Squadron (Interceptor) constituted, 13 Jan 1942  
Activated, 9 Feb 1942  
Redesignated 91 Fighter Squadron, 15 May 1942  
Inactivated, 27 Dec 1945  
Activated, 15 Oct 1946  
Redesignated 91 Fighter Interceptor Squadron, 20 Jan 1950  
Redesignated 91 Fighter-Bomber Squadron, 1 Apr 1954  
Redesignated 91 Tactical Fighter Squadron, 8 Jul 1958  
Inactivated, 14 Aug 1992  
Redesignated 91 Attack Squadron, 15 Feb 2013  
Activated, 5 Apr 2013

### STATIONS

Morris Field, NC, 9 Feb 1942  
Dale Mabry Field, FL, 1 May 1942  
Muroc, CA, 27 Jun-4 Oct 1942  
Port Lyautey French Morocco, 10 Nov 1942  
Fedala, French Morocco, 16 Dec 1942  
Mediouna, French Morocco, 3 Jan 1943  
Thelepte, Tunisia, 23 Jan 1943  
Le Kouif Airfield, Algeria, 17 Feb 1943  
Youks-les-Bains, Algeria, 22 Feb 1943

Le Kouif Airfield, Algeria, 24 Feb 1943  
Thelepte, Tunisia, 5 Mar 1943  
Bone, Algeria, 5 Apr 1943  
Sfax, Tunisia, 23 May 1943  
Sidi Ahmed, Tunisia, 5 Aug 1943  
Castelvetrano, Sicily, 12 Oct 1943  
Montecorvino Airfield, Italy, 6 Dec 1943-15 Feb 1944 (operated from Capodichino, Italy, 13 Dec 1943-1 Feb 1944)  
Karachi, India, 25 Feb 1944  
Fungwanshan, China, 1 Jun 1944 (operated from Hsian, China, 9 Apr-15 Aug 1945)  
Huhsien, China, 17 Aug-27 Dec 1945  
Wheeler Field, TH, 15 Oct 1946-21 May 1949  
Kirtland AFB, NM, 17 Jun 1949  
Moses Lake AFB, WA, 1 May 1950-21 Aug 1951  
Bentwaters RAF Station (later RAF Bentwaters), England, 5 Sep 1951  
Bentwaters RAF Station, England, 5 Sep 1951-1 Feb 1980  
RAF Woodbridge 1 Feb 1980  
Creech AFB, NV, 5 Apr 2013

#### **ASSIGNMENTS**

81 Pursuit (later Fighter) Group, 9 Feb 1942-27 Dec 1945  
81 Fighter (later Fighter Interceptor; Fighter-Bomber) Group, 15 Oct 1946  
81 Fighter-Bomber (later Tactical Fighter) Wing, 8 Feb 1955  
926 Group, 5 Apr 2013

#### **WEAPON SYSTEMS**

P-39, 1942-1944  
P-400  
P-38, 1943-1944  
P-40, 1944  
P-47, 1944-1945  
P-47, 1946-1949  
F-80, 1949  
F-86, 1949  
F-84, 1954-1958  
F-101, 1958  
F-4  
A-10, 1979  
MQ-1, 2013  
MQ-9, 2013

#### **COMMANDERS**

2 Lt Gilbert E. Jackson, 4 May 1942-unkn  
Maj Jack W. Wertz, 27 Jun 1942

Capt Richard C. Watson, 12 Jan 1943  
Maj Jack W. Wertz, Jan 1943  
Maj Richard C. Watson, 9 Jul 1943  
1 Lt Paul E. Crosier, 10 Feb 1944  
Maj Thomas R. Chantler, 12 Feb 1944  
Capt Paul E. Crosier, 23 Jun 1944  
Maj Thomas R. Chantler, 8 Jul 1944  
Capt Edward R. Weed, 5 Feb 1945  
Capt Henry M. Hawthorn Jr., 9 Apr 1945  
Capt Marcus F. Tinsley, c. 23 Apr 1945  
Maj Thomas R. Chantler, Jun 1945  
Maj Frank P. Brinkman Jr., Aug 1945-unk  
Maj James D. Catington, c. 15 Oct 1946  
Lt Col Robert J. Garrigan, 24 Nov 1947  
Capt Denver M. Porter, 1 Feb 1949  
Lt Col Robert J. Garrigan, 15 Feb 1949  
Capt Denver M. Porter, 1950  
Maj Arlie J. Blood, 1950  
Lt Col Robert J. Garrigan, 13 Dec 1950  
Lt Col Frank J. Keller, 5 Feb 1951  
Capt Bruce W. Bolton, 11 Nov 1951  
Lt Col Frank J. Keller; 28 Nov 1951  
Col Benjamin B. Cassidy Jr., 18 Dec 1951  
Maj Daniel D. Hagarty, 6 Jul 1953  
Lt Col Sanford K. Moats, 31 Jul 1953  
Lt Col Harry H. Moreland, 20 Sep 1955  
Lt Col John J. Burns, 1959  
Lt Col Brian J. Lincoln, 1959  
Maj James R. Hopkins, 11 Jun 1962  
Lt Col Douglas H. Frost, 24 Jun 1963  
Maj Dee McCarter, 9 Jul 1964  
Capt Edward G. Lipsey, 5 Aug 1964  
Lt Col Harry H. Moreland, 10 Aug 1964  
Lt Col Louis G. Greveling, 5 Jul 1966  
Lt Col George Aubrey Jr., 30 Mar 1967  
Lt Col Boyd E. Gibson, 5 Jun 1969  
Maj William J. Knott, 1 Dec 1969  
Lt Col Theodore R. Legako, 17 Jun 1971  
Lt Col Robert C. Solomon, 13 Dec 1972  
Lt Col Thomas S. Wiley, 15 May 1974  
Lt Col Noah E. Loy, 1 Mar 1976  
Lt Col Billy C. McCoy, 14 Jun 1978  
Lt Col James R. Main, 11 Feb 1980  
Lt Col William P. Knudsen, 12 Feb 1982

Lt Col Melvin L. Greene Jr., 15 Aug 1983  
Lt Col Robert S. Burke, Nov 1984  
Lt Col John W. Lieberherr, 8 Aug 1986  
Lt Col Robert L. Jahns, 7 Oct 1987  
Lt Col David K. Prejean, 15 Apr 1990  
Lt Col David L. Clary, 17 Sep 1991-14 Aug 1992  
Lt Col Grant Case, 2016  
Lt Col David M. Martinez, 2018  
Lt Col Arthur A. Thompson, 19 Jun 2020

## **HONORS**

### **Service Streamers**

#### **Campaign Streamers**

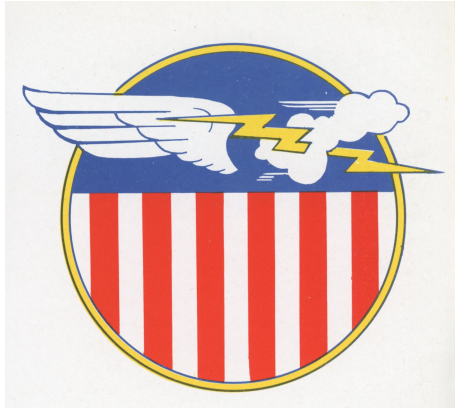
Algeria-French Morocco with Arrowhead  
Tunisia  
Sicily  
Naples-Foggia  
Anzio  
Rome-Arno  
Air Combat, EAME Theater  
China Defensive  
China Offensive

#### **Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers**

#### **Decorations**

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards  
1 Jul 1961-30 Jun 1963  
1 Jun 1966-31 May 1968  
1 Jul 1968-30 Jun 1970  
1 Jul 1976-30 Jun 1978  
1 Jul 1979-30 Jun 1981  
1 Jul 1981-30 Jun 1983  
1 Jun 1989-31 May 1991  
1 Jun 1991-[14 Aug 1992]

## **EMBLEM**



On a roundle, paly of thirteen, argent and gules, a chief azure, fimbriated or, the chief charged with a wing, and a cloud proper, pierced through with a lightning flash or. **SIGNIFICANCE:** The red and white pales are symbolic of strength and protection, since the term pale implies an enclosure around a fort or other military stronghold. The upper part of the design, the chief denotes leadership. The blue color is for the sky. The cloud, wing and lightning flash is symbolic of the fighting spirit and mission of the 91 Fighter Interceptor Squadron (Approved, 14 Jun 1951)



On a disc per fess enhanced Azure and Argent, in base six pallets Gules, in chief a dexter wing of

the second detailed of the first and a cloud of the second, pierced by a lightning bolt Or, edged of the first, all within a narrow border Blue. Attached below the disc, a White scroll edged with a narrow Blue border and inscribed "91ST ATTACK SQUADRON" in Blue letters. Attached above the disc, a White scroll edged with a narrow Blue border and inscribed "BLUE STREAKS" in Blue letters. **SIGNIFICANCE:** Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The stripes represent pales around a military stronghold and are symbolic of strength and protection. The upper division, the chief, denotes leadership. The wing, cloud and lightning bolt are representative of the fighting spirit and mission of the Squadron. The wing with the lightning bolt shooting through the clouds speaks to how the unit operates and the zeal and swiftness of the MQ-9 crews. The Squadron, like a lightning bolt from the sky, cuts through the fog of war, providing leaders with the asymmetric warfare advantage over adversaries. The MQ-9 operates 24/7 concealed in the clouds, keeping our forces one step ahead of the enemy, enabling air strikes with deadly precision, like a bolt being thrown from the heavens. The red and white stripes, or pales, represent strength and protection. The pales embody the unit's operations in the sky above both our military strongholds as well as our adversaries, providing military might and protection for our troops from the enemy. (Approved, 9 Oct 2014)

#### **MOTTO**

Blue Streaks

#### **OPERATIONS**

Constituted as the 91st Pursuit Squadron (Interceptor) on 13 January, 1942, the U.S. Army Air Forces activated the "Blue Streaks" on 9 February 1942 at Morris Field, North Carolina as part of III Fighter Command. The squadron trained with the P-39 Airacobra and P-38 Lightning aircraft. On 15 May 1942, two weeks after moving to Dale Mabry Field, Florida, it became the 91st Fighter Squadron.

After training at Muroc Army Airfield, California, the 91st Fighter Squadron saw action with the XII Air Force in French Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Sicily and Anzio. The 91st shifted to the China-Burma-India Theater of Operations, from the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, on 14 February 1944 and began flying the P-40 Warhawk and P-47 Thunderbolt from Karachi, India, on 22 March 1944. On 15 May 1944, the 91st moved to Kwanghan, China, and provided fighter escorts and training as part of XIV Air Force. In January of 1945, the 91st returned to full-time combat duty through the end of the war.

The unit inactivated on 27 December 1945 at Hsian, China. Activated again on 15 October 1946 at Wheeler Field, Hawaii, it flew the P-51 Mustang and provided air defense of the Hawaiian Islands until 21 May 1949. Redesignated the 91st Fighter-Interceptor Squadron on 20 January 1950, the unit flew the F-86 Sabre in air defense missions over the Western U.S. before moving to RAF Shepherds Grove, England, on 5 September 1951.

Redesignated the 91st Fighter-Bomber Squadron on 1 April 1954, it changed to the F-84

Thunderstreak and supported USAFE and NATO. On 8 July 1958, the unit became the 91st Tactical Fighter Squadron, moved to RAF Bentwaters, England, and began flying the F-101 Voodoo. Over the next 34 years, the 91st transitioned to the F-4 Phantom II and then the A-10 Thunderbolt II. As the Cold War ended, and with the closure of RAF Bentwaters, the unit inactivated on 14 August 1992. After 21 years, the USAF redesignated the unit the 91st Attack Squadron and activated it on 5 April 2013 at Creech AFB, Nevada, to fly the MQ-1 Predator and MQ-9 Reaper remotely piloted aircraft. The 91st conducts armed intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance during combat operations under Operation Enduring Freedom.

Playing an important role in the 81 Tactical Fighter Wing's triple threat is the 91 Tactical Fighter Squadron. Commanded by LTC H. H. Moreland, the unit is very much a part of the hard-hitting strike force kept constantly at the ready by the 81 Tactical Fighter Wing. Based at Bentwaters with one of its sister squadrons and the Wing Headquarters, the 91 is equipped with F-101 Voodoos. This bird, which has been clocked in level flight at over 1,200 m.p.h., provides a supersonic punch for the unit. After a colorful combat history reaching back to World War I as a unit of the old 81 Pursuit Group, the 91 was inactivated shortly after the end of hostilities in 1945. Reactivated as an organic unit of the 81 Fighter Group (Single-Engine) in 1946 at Oahu, Hawaii, the 91 has moved with the parent unit since. Going into the jet age in June, 1949, the squadron was equipped with F-80 aircraft while stationed at Kirtland AFB, New Mexico. A move to Larson AFB, Washington, followed and in 1951, the 91 joined the other components of the 81 Fighter Interceptor Wing in a mass PCS to England. From the P-6 to the famed P-51 Mustang and into the super-sonic jet era, the 91 has constantly sought to be one of the best and one of the safest fighter squadrons in the Air Force.









Lt Col H. H. Moreland (USAF photo)

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USAF Unit Histories

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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.

Unit yearbook. *81 Tactical Fighter Wing. 1959*. Reg. Cholerton. Newton-Le-Willows, England. 1959.