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**SERVICE TO OUR NATION
MEDALS, AWARDS & RECOGNITIONS**



BRONZE STAR



Description: The Bronze Star Medal is a 1 ½ inch in circumscribing width star made of Bronze. Overlaid in the middle of the star is a 3/16-inch wide bronze star. All rays of both stars come together at their center line. "HEROIC OR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" is engraved on the reverse side. There is a space available for the recipient's name to be engraved. A rounded corner, rectangular metal loop holds the star on the ribbon.

Ribbon: The ribbon for the Bronze Star has seven stripes and is 1 3/8 inches wide. The first stripe is a White stripe of 1/32 inches. The second is Scarlet and 9/16 inches. The third is white and 1/32 inches, next in the center is a stripe of Ultramarine Blue and 1/8 inch. A White, 1/32 inch stripe is next, followed by a Scarlet, 9/16 inch stripe and a White 1/32 inch stripe.

Criteria: Any person whom while serving in any way in or with the United States military after 6 December 1941, that distinguished himself or herself apart from his or her comrades by brave or praiseworthy achievement or service, that did not include participation in aerial flight. The act justifying award of the medal must be performed while fighting an enemy of the United States, or while involved in conflict with an opposing/foreign force. It can also be awarded for heroism while serving with friendly forces engaged in combat against an opposing military in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

Heroism carried out under acts as described, which are of a lesser degree than those awarded of the Silver Star, will justify the award of the Bronze Star Medal.

While of a lesser degree than the award of the Legion of Merit, the act justifying the awarding of the Bronze Star Medal must have been praiseworthy and accomplished with merit. It can be awarded for a single act of value or meritorious service.

President Roosevelt received a memorandum from General George C. Marshall, dated 3 February 1944, stating that: "The fact that the ground troops, Infantry in particular, lead miserable lives of extreme

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discomfort and are the ones who must close in personal combat with the enemy, makes the maintenance of their morale of great importance. The award of the Air Medal has had an adverse reaction on the ground troops, particularly the Infantry Riflemen who are now suffering the heaviest losses, air or ground, in the Army, and enduring the greatest hardships." Two years earlier, the Air Medal had been created to raise the moral of airmen.

In an announcement in the War Department Bulletin No. 3, dated 10 February 1944, President Roosevelt gave by Executive Order 9419 dated 4 February 1944, retroactive to 7 December 1941, the authorization for the Bronze Star Medal. President Kennedy, per Executive Order 11046 dated 24 August 1962, amended the Executive Order to also include individuals serving with friendly military forces.

Per a study done in 1947, the guideline was put into action that gave the retroactive award of the Bronze Star Medal to those who had been awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge or the Combat Medical Badge during World War II. The decision for this action was based on the fact that the badges were awarded only to soldiers that had suffered the hardships which had produced the support of the Bronze Star Medal by General Marshall. Both of these badges required approval by the commander and a citation in orders.

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HEADQUARTERS 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION
Office of the Commanding General
APO 25

CITATION FOR BRONZE STAR MEDAL

Sergeant FRED TENORE, 12028925, Field Artillery, United States Army, for meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the Japanese forces on Luzon, Philippine Islands, from 17 January to 12 June 1945. Sergeant TENORE was outstanding in his job of handling and storing ammunition. He devised methods of storing ammunition which facilitated its movement to the guns whether day or night. Because of his tireless energy and outstanding work, ammunition was always available at the gun pits even under the most trying and hazardous conditions. In addition to his duty as ammunition sergeant, he was in charge of the battery perimeter defenses. His work in establishing the perimeter was instrumental in repelling eight enemy infiltration attacks. His courage, ability, energy and devotion to duty were an inspiration to the men of his battery and exemplary of the highest traditions of the military service.

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AMERICAN DEFENSE SERVICE MEDAL



Description: The bronze medal is 1 ¼ inches in width. On the obverse is a female Grecian figure symbolic of defense, holding in her sinister hand an ancient war shield in reverse and her dexter hand brandishing a sword above her head, and standing upon a conventionalized oak branch with four leaves. Around the top is the lettering "AMERICAN DEFENSE". On the reverse is the wording "FOR SERVICE DURING THE LIMITED EMERGENCY PROCLAIMED BY THE PRESIDENT ON SEPTEMBER 8, 1939 OR DURING THE UNLIMITED EMERGENCY PROCLAIMED BY THE PRESIDENT ON MAY 27, 1941" above a seven-leaved spray of laurel. The foreign service clasp is a Bronze bar 1/8 inch in width and 1-1/2 inches in length with the words "FOREIGN SERVICE", with a star at each end of the inscription. The foreign service clasp is placed on the suspension ribbon of the medal.

Ribbon: The ribbon is 1 3/8 inches wide and consists of the following stripes: 3/16 inch golden yellow 67104; 1/8 inch triparted old glory blue 67178; white 67101; and scarlet 67111; center ¾ inch golden yellow; 1/8 inch triparted scarlet; white; and old glory blue 67178; and 3/16 inch golden yellow.

Criteria: The American Defense Service Medal was awarded to personnel for active duty service from 8 September 1939 to 7 December 1941 for a period of twelve months or longer.

4. Components: The following are authorized components:

- a. Medal (regular size): MIL-DTL-3943/228. Medal set with full size medal and ribbon bar. NSN: 8455-00-269-5780.
- b. Medal (miniature): MIL-DTL-3943/228. Available commercially.
- c. Ribbon: MIL-DTL-11589/10. NSN: 8455-00-257-0513. Available commercially.
- d. Foreign Service Clasp: MIL-R-41819/9. NSN: 8455-00-249-0187.

Background:

- a. The American Defense Service Medal was established per Executive Order 8808, dated 28 June 1941, by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and announced in War Department Bulletin 17, 1941. The criteria was announced in Department of the Army Circular 44, dated 13 February 1942.

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b. The ribbon design was approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Navy on January 7, 1942. The golden yellow color was symbolic of the golden opportunity of the youth of the United States to serve the National colors, represented by the blue, white and red pin stripes on each side.

c. The medal was designed by Mr. Lee Lawrie, a civilian sculptor from Easton, Maryland. The model was approved by the Commission of Fine Arts on May 5, 1942.

d. The foreign service clasp is worn on the suspension ribbon to indicate service outside the Continental United States. A bronze star is worn on the service ribbon in lieu of the foreign service clasp.

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ASIATIC PACIFIC CAMPAIGN MEDAL



Description: The Bronze medal is 1-1/4 inches in width. On the obverse is a tropical landing scene with a battleship, aircraft carrier, submarine and an aircraft in the background with landing troops and palm trees in the foreground with the words "ASIATIC PACIFIC CAMPAIGN" above the scene. On the reverse, an American bald eagle close between the dates "1941 - 1945" and the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA".

Ribbon: The ribbon is 1 3/8 inches wide and consists of the following stripes: 3/16 inch Yellow 67108; 1/16 inch White 67101; 1/16 inch Scarlet 67111; 1/16 inch White; ¼ inch Yellow; center 1/8 triparted Old Glory Blue 67178, White and Scarlet; ¼ inch Yellow; 1/16 inch White; 1/16 inch Scarlet; 1/16 inch White; and 3/16 inch Yellow.

Criteria:

- a. The Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal was awarded to personnel for service within the Asiatic-Pacific Theater between 7 December 1941 and 2 March 1946 under any of the following conditions:
 - (1) On permanent assignment.
 - (2) In a passenger status or on temporary duty for 30 consecutive days or 60 days not consecutive.
 - (3) In active combat against the enemy and was awarded a combat decoration or furnished a certificate by the commanding general of a corps, higher unit, or independent force that he actually participated in combat.
- b. The eastern boundary of the Asiatic-Pacific Theater is from the North Pole, south along the 141st meridian west longitude to the east boundary of Alaska, then south and southeast along the Alaska boundary to the Pacific Ocean, then south along the 130th meridian to its intersection with the 30th parallel north latitude, then southeast to the intersection of the Equator and the 100th meridian west longitude, then to the South Pole. The western boundary of the Asiatic-Pacific Theater is from the North Pole south along the 60th meridian east longitude to its intersection with the east boundary of Iran, then south along the Iran boundary to the Gulf of Oman and the intersection of the 60th meridian east longitude, then south along the 60th meridian east longitude to the South Pole. The Asiatic-Pacific Theater included Alaska, Hawaii, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, and all of Asia.

Components: The following are authorized components:

- a. Medal (regular size): MIL-DTL-3943/247. Medal set with full size medal and ribbon bar. NSN 8455-00-269-5764.
- b. Medal (miniature): MIL-DTL-3943/247. Available commercially.

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- c. Ribbon: MIL-DTL-11589/17. NSN 8455-00-257-0525. Available commercially.
- d. Streamer: The Asiatic-Pacific Campaign ribbon is used as a streamer for 21 streamers on the Army flag. Units that received campaign credit display the streamers with the inscription as listed on their lineage and honors.

Background:

- a. The Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal was established per Executive Order 9265, dated 6 November 1942, by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and announced in War Department Bulletin 56, 1942. The criteria was initially announced in Department of the Army (DA) Circular 1, dated 1 January 1943, so that the ribbon could be authorized prior to design of the medal. The criteria for the medal was announced in DA Circular 84, dated 25 March 1948, and subsequently published in Army Regulation 600-65, dated 22 September 1948.
- b. The ribbon design was approved by the Secretary of War on 24 November 1942. The yellow ribbon has white and red on each side to represent the Japanese colors. The center blue, white, and red stripes are taken from the American Defense Service Medal ribbon and refers to the continuance of American Defense after Pearl Harbor.
- c. The medal was designed by Mr. Thomas Hudson Jones. The reverse side was designed by Mr. A. A. Weinman and is the same design as used on the reverse of the European-African-Middle Eastern and American Campaign Medals. The medal design was submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts on 22 May 1947 and the first medal was presented to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur on 17 December 1947.
- d. A bronze star is worn on the ribbon to indicate participation in designated campaigns. The designated campaigns for the Asiatic-Pacific Theater and inscriptions used on the Army Flag streamer set are:

- Philippine Island 7 Dec 41 - 10 May 42
- Burma, 1942 7 Dec 41 - 26 May 42
- Central Pacific 7 Dec 41 - 6 Dec 43
- East Indies 1 Jan 42 - 22 Jul 42
- India-Burma 2 Apr 42 - 28 Jan 45
- Air Offensive, Japan 17 Apr 42 - 2 Sep 45
- Aleutian Islands 3 Jun 42 - 24 Aug 43
- China Defensive 4 Jul 42 - 4 May 45
- Papua 23 Jul 42 - 23 Jan 43
- **Guadalcanal 7 Aug 42 - 21 Feb 43**
- New Guinea 24 Jan 43 - 31 Dec 44
- **Northern Solomons 22 Feb 43 - 21 Nov 44**
- Eastern Mandates 7 Dec 43 - 14 Jun 44
- Bismarck Archipelago 15 Dec 43 - 27 Nov 44
- Western Pacific 17 Apr 44 - 2 Sep 45
- Leyte 17 Oct 44 - 1 Jul 45
- **Luzon 15 Dec 44 - 4 Jul 45**
- Central Burma 29 Jan 45 - 15 Jul 45
- Southern Philippines 27 Feb 45 - 4 Jul 45
- Ryukyus 26 Mar 45 - 2 Jul 45
- China Offensive 5 May 45 - 2 Sep 45

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- * Antisubmarine 7 Dec 41 - 2 Sep 45
- * **Ground Combat: 7 Dec 41 - 2 Sep 45**
- * Air Combat: 7 Dec 41 - 2 Sep 45

* These campaigns are not displayed as streamers on the Army flag.

e. A bronze arrowhead is worn on the ribbon to indicate participation in a combat parachute jump, combat glider landing, or **amphibious assault landing** within the Asiatic-Pacific Theater.

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WWII VICTORY MEDAL



Description: The bronze medal is 1 3/8 inches in width. On the obverse is a figure of Liberation standing full length with head turned to dexter looking to the dawn of a new day, right foot resting on a war god's helmet with the hilt of a broken sword in the right hand and the broken blade in the left hand, the inscription "WORLD WAR II" placed immediately below the center. On the reverse are the inscriptions "FREEDOM FROM FEAR AND WANT" and "FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND RELIGION" separated by a palm branch, all within a circle composed of the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1941 1945".

Ribbon: The ribbon is 1 3/8 inches wide and consists of the following stripes: 3/8 inch double rainbow in juxtaposition (blues, greens, yellows, reds (center), yellows greens and blues); 1/32 inch White 67101; center 9/16 inch Old Glory Red 67156; 1/32 inch White; and 3/8 inch double rainbow in juxtaposition. The rainbow on each side of the ribbon is a miniature of the pattern used in the WWI Victory

Criteria: The WW II Victory Medal was awarded to all military personnel for service between 7 December 1941 and 31 December 1946.

Components: The following are authorized components and related items:

- a. Medal (regular size): MIL-DTL-3943/237. Medal set with full size medal and ribbon bar. NSN 8455-00-269-5782.
- b. Medal (miniature): MIL-DTL-3943/237. Available commercially.
- c. Ribbon: MIL-DTL-11589/149. NSN 8455-00-257-0577. Available commercially.
- d. Streamer: The WW II Victory Medal ribbon is not used as a streamer by the Army. The Navy and Marine Corps does use the ribbon design for a streamer.

Background:

- a. The World War II Victory Medal was established by an Act of Congress on 6 July 1945 (Public Law 135, 79th Congress) and promulgated by Section V, War Department Bulletin 12, 1945.
- b. The medal was designed by Mr. Thomas H. Jones and approved by the Secretary of War on 5 February 1946.
- c. The Congressional authorization for the World War II Victory Medal included members of the Armed Forces of the Government of the Philippine Islands. It also specified the ending date would be the date of the termination of hostilities as proclaimed by the President. President Truman officially ended the state of hostilities on 31 December 1946.

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ARMY GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL



Description: The Bronze medal is 1 ¼ inches in width. On the obverse is an American bald eagle with wings spread (denotes vigilance and superiority) perched on a sword (denoting loyalty) and atop a book (denoting knowledge acquired and ability gained). The eagle is encircled by the words “EFFICIENCY, HONOR and FIDELITY”. On the reverse, a lone star denotes merit and the wreath of laurel and oak leaves denotes reward and strength. Included on the reverse are the words “FOR GOOD CONDUCT”.

Ribbon: The ribbon is 1 3/8 inches wide and consists of the following stripes: 1/16 inch Scarlet; 1/16 inch White; 1/16 inch Scarlet; 1/16 inch White; 1/16 inch Scarlet; 1/16 inch White; center 1/2 inch Scarlet; 1/16 inch White; 1/16 inch Scarlet; 1/16 inch White; 1/16 inch Scarlet; 1/16 inch White; center 1/16 inch Scarlet.

Criteria: The award is for soldiers completing three years "honorable and faithful service" active service after 28 June 1941. Such service implies that a standard enlistment was completed without any non-judicial punishments, disciplinary infractions, or court martial offenses. If a service member commits an offense, the three-year mark "resets" and a service member must perform an additional three years of service without having to be disciplined, before the Good Conduct may be authorized.

The criteria was amended by Executive Order 9323, dated 31 March 1943, to authorize award for three years service after 7 December 1941 or one year service while the United States is at war. Executive Order 10444, dated 10 April 1953, revised the criteria to authorize award for three years service after 27 August 1940; one year service after 7 December 1941 while the United States is at war; and award for the first award for service after 27 June 1950 upon termination of service, for periods less than three years, but more than one year. The Good Conduct Medal is awarded to any active-duty enlisted member of the United States military who completes three consecutive years of. The Good Conduct Medal may also be awarded posthumously, to any service member killed in the line of duty.

Background:

- a. The Good Conduct Medal is one of the oldest military awards of the United States military. The Navy Good Conduct Medal was first issued in 1869, followed by a Marine version in 1896. The Coast Guard Good Conduct Medal was issued in 1923 and the Army Good Conduct Medal in 1941.
- b. The Army Good Conduct Medal was established by Executive Order 8809, dated 28 June 1941. It was designed by Mr. Joseph Kiselewski and approved by the Secretary of War on 30 October 1942.

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- c. The Air Force was the last service to create a Good Conduct Medal authorized by Congress on 6 July 1960, but not created until 1 June 1963. The USAF discontinued the Good Conduct Medal for a brief period from February 2006 to February 2009.
- d. Between 1947 and 1963, Air Force personnel were issued the Army Good Conduct Medal. For those serving both before and after 1963, both the Army and Air Force Good Conduct Medals could be worn simultaneously on an Air Force uniform.
- e. All Good Conduct Medals are the same as the Army Good Conduct Medal, except for the colors of the ribbons.



- f. The Air Force Good Conduct Medal has remained unchanged in appearance since its original design over forty years ago.
- g. Additional awards of the Air Force Good Conduct Medal are denoted by oak leaf clusters.
- h. The criteria for award of the Air Force Good Conduct medal are as follows: It is awarded to Air Force enlisted personnel during a three-year period of active military service or for a one-year period of service during a time of war. Airmen awarded this medal must have had character and efficiency ratings of excellent or higher throughout the qualifying period including time spent in attendance at service schools, and there must have been no convictions of court martial during this period.
- i. In October 2005, the 97th Air Force Uniform Board met and considered discontinuing the medal with the rationale that good conduct of Airmen is the expected standard, not an exceptional occurrence worthy of recognition. The decision was finalized on 8 February 2006 and the medal was no longer issued. Airmen who had previously earned the Good Conduct Medal were still authorized to wear it.
- j. On May 2008, Air Force officials reconsidered the policy. On 11 February 2009, the medal was reinstated and made retroactive to 8 February 2006, with all eligible recipients being awarded the medal automatically.

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PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION - ARMY

Description: The Presidential Unit Citation emblem worn to represent award of the Presidential Unit Citation is 1 7/16 inches wide and 9/16 inch in height. The emblem consists of a 1/16 inch wide Gold frame with laurel leaves which encloses an Ultramarine Blue 67118 ribbon.

Criteria: The Presidential Unit Citation is awarded to units of the Armed Forces of the United States and co-belligerent nations for extraordinary heroism in action against an armed enemy occurring on or after 7 December 1941. The unit must display such gallantry, determination, and esprit de corps in accomplishing its mission under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions as to set it apart and above other units participating in the same campaign. The degree of heroism required is the same as that which would warrant award of a Distinguished Service Cross to an individual. Extended periods of combat duty or participation in a large number of operational missions, either ground or air is not sufficient. This award will normally be earned by units that have participated in single or successive actions covering relatively brief time spans. It is not reasonable to presume that entire units can sustain Distinguished Service Cross performance for extended time periods except under the most unusual circumstances. Only on rare occasions will a unit larger than battalion qualify for award of this decoration.

Components: The components of the Presidential Unit Citation are the emblem awarded to members of the unit and the streamer for display on the unit flag/guidon.

a. Presidential Unit Citation emblem: MIL-D-3943/32 (frame) and MIL-R-11589/54 (ribbon). NSN 8455-00-257-3875.

b. Streamer: MIL-S-14650/5. Manual requisition in accordance with Chapter 9, Army Regulation (AR) 840-10.

Background:

a. The Distinguished Unit Citation was established as a result of Executive Order No. 9075, dated 26 February 1942. The Executive Order directed the Secretary of War to issue citations in the name of the President of the United States to Army units for outstanding performance of duty after 7 December 1941. The design submitted by the Office of the Quartermaster General was approved by the G1 on 30 May 1942.

b. The Distinguished Unit Citation was redesignated the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) per DF, DCSPER, date 3 November 1966.

c. The emblem is worn by all members of a cited organization and is considered an individual decoration for persons in connection with the cited acts and may be worn whether or not they continue as members of the organization. Other personnel may wear this decoration while serving with an organization to indicate the unit has been awarded the Presidential Unit Citation.

d. Order of precedence and wear policy for unit awards is contained in Army Regulation (AR) 670-1. Policy for awards, approving authority, and supply of the unit award emblem is contained in AR 600-8-22. The policy for display of unit awards on guidons and flags and supply of streamers is contained in AR 840-10.

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Citation:

The 161st was given the mission of clearing the Philippine town of San Manuel of Japanese forces. The Japanese forces were well dug in and determined to hold San Manuel. Seizing the high ground northwest of the town on 22 January, the regiment found itself in a fierce fight with a determined foe. The Japanese force consisted of some 1,000 troops supported by approximately forty tanks. As the 2nd Battalion, 161st Infantry supported by Cannon Company, 161st Infantry advanced to the edge of the town, the Japanese counterattacked. In extreme close combat the brunt of the attack fell on Company E supported by Cannon Company equipped with self-propelled direct-fire 105mm howitzers. In the two-hour battle Cannon Company destroyed nine enemy tanks as Company E, while sustaining fifty percent casualties in close combat, turned back the Japanese attack. On 25 January the 2nd Battalion resumed its advance into the town led by Cannon Company which destroyed some twenty dug-in enemy tanks and four artillery pieces and some 150 enemy soldiers while the 2nd Battalion inflicted additional heavy casualties on the retreating Japanese forces as the 161st completed the liberation of San Manuel by 28 January. For their extreme gallantry both Company E and Cannon Company were each awarded a Presidential Unit Citation.

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Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation

Description: The obverse or front of the medal features a gold Tabak, with steel blade pointing upward, resting over the center of a shield. Both handle and tang are at center base. The tip of the blade is at honor points.



The shield is superimposed centrally over a pair of wings. The Chief (top of shield), in white, has three golden stars, occupying the dexter, center and sinister chief, respectively. The right side, from the wearer's viewpoint is the dexter side. Below the Chief is an arc with golden border with "LIBERTY" engraved in bold, single stroke Gothic letters. Below the arc and above the golden horizontal partition line passing through the numbril point, the Tabak serves as a divider, with the right (dexter) flank in blue and the left (sinister) flank in red. A vertical corrugated white stripe with golden borders divides the blue and red portions. The base is white; the edges bordered in gold. Both wings are in gold and symmetrically occupy the left and right sides of the medal. Each wing is composed of eight short feathers, three medium feathers and three long feathers

Criteria: To be awarded the Philippine Liberation Medal, a service member must have participated in at least one of the following actions:

- Participation in the initial landing operation of [Leyte](#) and adjoining islands from 17 October to 20 October 1944. An individual is considered to have participated in such operations if he landed on Leyte or adjoining islands, was on a ship in Philippine waters, or was a crewmember of an airplane, which flew over Philippine territory during the period.
- *Participation in any engagement against hostile Japanese forces on Leyte and adjoining islands during the Philippine Liberation Campaign of 17 October 1944, to 2 September 1945.
- *Participation in any engagement against hostile Japanese forces on islands other than those mentioned above during the Philippine Liberation Campaign of 17 October 1944, to 2 September 1945.
- *Served in the Philippine Islands or on ships in Philippine waters for not less than 30 days during the period.

Personnel who are awarded the medal for participation in any of the above-mentioned operations are authorized a bronze $\frac{3}{16}$ " service star to the Philippine Liberation Medal for each additional qualifying action.

Members of the United States Armed Forces included the Philippine Commonwealth Army and Philippine Constabulary. Those members were also eligible to receive the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, often with a service star, for participation in the liberation of the Philippines.

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Background

a. The Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation ribbon is authorized for permanent wear only. Personnel assigned to the organization during the period cited may wear the emblem. Only one award is authorized for wear.

b. Organizations which have been awarded the Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation may display a streamer on the organizational flag. The streamer is the same pattern as the ribbon. The inscription will be as indicated on the unit's lineage and honors.

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PEARL HARBOR COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL



Symbolism: Also known as the *Pearl Harbor Survivor's Medal*, it is a bronze commemorative medal which was established by the United States Congress on November 5, 1990.

The front face shows the caption "Remember Pearl Harbor" above warships of the United States Navy under attack on December 7, 1941, and a reference to the creation of the medal by an Act of Congress.

The back face has an American Eagle on an olive branch above the caption "For Those Who Served" signifying the intended recipients of this medal. The lower outer edge has the words President Roosevelt used to describe that terrible day – "A Day Which Will Live in Infamy".

Eligibility: To have been eligible for the award, "a person must have been a member of the Armed Forces of the United States who was present in Hawaii on December 7, 1941, and who participated in combat operations that day against Imperial Japanese military forces attacking Hawaii. A person who was killed or wounded in that attack shall be deemed to have participated in the combat operations. The presentation of the medals was to be as "close as feasible to the fiftieth anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor".

Availability: On September 23, 1996, Congress authorized (P.L. 104-201, 110 Stat. 2654) anyone who would have qualified for the medal other than the requirement for membership in the Armed Forces to receive the award (i.e. civilians who were not killed or injured but can show that they were present in Hawaii on December 7, 1941, and participated in combat operations against the attack). In both instances, there was a 12-month certification window, therefore, the award is no longer issued. In both instances the next-of-kin of deceased persons eligible for the award were authorized to apply (using DD 2567 form) for the medal (one medal per eligible person).

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COMMANDER'S COIN

25TH INFANTRY DIVISION – SCHOFIELD BARRACKS



Most people cite World War I as the beginning of commander's coins. However, going back to the Roman Empire, soldiers got coins based on their achievements. This evolved into the Renaissance when royalty was awarded commander's coins based on life events. But it was World War I and II that solidified commander's coins as an important staple of history.



Excelling at a job or task is something that Soldiers continually strive to achieve in the military. Many try their hardest to go the extra mile or give it their all when given a task. Hard work is expected out of Soldiers, and efficiency and productivity are noticed.

Honoring someone with a commander's coin is a way for senior leadership to show their appreciation for a phenomenal job on the spot. It is more than just a thank you or a pat on the back – it is something tangible to remember the moment by.

These commemorative coins are more broadly known as challenge coins. Having a commander's coin awarded to you is an honor most will never know. These medallions are given, rarely, by military commanders to those going above and beyond the line of duty. Any officer at the O-Club or enlisted man in their club flashing these coins would find drinks were on the house.

It is not known whether or not Sergeant Fred Tenore was directly recognized by his commander. Given his attempt to save Walter French under fire, endless beach patrols, highly efficient and effective munitions supply in combat, maintaining an air-tight perimeter defense beyond enemy lines and a hundred other things he did that others may have taken for granted, it is most probable that he was "coined".

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SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

25TH INFANTRY DIVISION



Description: On a red taro leaf, 2 7/8 inches (7.30cm) in height, and 2 inches (5.08cm) in width at the widest point, with stem up, surrounded by a 1/8 inch (.32cm) yellow border, a yellow lightning flash per pale 1-13/16 inches (4.60cm) in height.

Symbolism: The taro leaf is indicative of the descent of the 25th Division from the Hawaiian Division, while the lightning flash is representative of the manner in which the Division performs its allotted assignments.

Background: The shoulder sleeve insignia was authorized on 25 Sep 1944.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

25TH INFANTRY DIVISION



Description: Centered on a black volcano emitting a gold cloud a vertical lightning flash divided red above and gold below all enclosed by a pair of green palm branches with stems crossed in base and leaves terminating at either side of the cloud above.

Symbolism: The lightning flash, adopted from the shoulder sleeve insignia of the 25th Infantry Division and the enclosing palm branches allude to the Division nickname "Tropic Lightning". The erupting volcano is an allusion to the State of Hawaii.

Background: The distinctive insignia was authorized on 21 Apr 1965. It was amended on 18 May 1972 to correct the nickname of the 25th Infantry Division in the symbolism.

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DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

161st INFANTRY REGIMENT



Symbolism: The shield is white, the old Infantry Color, and across it is a bend in the colors of the Philippine flag, red and blue, embattled to indicate that the regiment was engaged in actual combat in the Philippine Insurrection. The scorpion indicates duty on the Mexican Border, and the fleur-de-lis service in France in World War I. The fleur-de-lis is rayed to indicate that the regiment in this war was broken up and its personnel used as replacements, yet in that capacity delivered forcible and effective service against the enemy.

The crest is that of George Washington, and of the regiments and separate battalions of the Washington National Guard: On a wreath whose twists are white and blue, a raven with wings endorsed issuing out of a ducal coronet.

Motto: First In War – First In Peace

Lineage:

- Constituted and organized 9 March 1886 and 7 April 1887 from existing companies in the Washington Territorial Militia as the 1st (west of Cascade Mountains) and 2d (east of Cascade Mountains) Regiments of Infantry
- (Active militia Washington Territory redesignated Washington [Territory] National Guard 28 January 1888)
- 2d Infantry Regiment reorganized and redesignated 23 July 1895 as 1st Infantry Battalion
- 1st Infantry Regiment reorganized and redesignated in 1897 as 2d Infantry Battalion
- Elements of 1st and 2d Infantry Battalions consolidated in part, redesignated 1st Regiment, Washington Volunteer Infantry, and mustered into Federal service 6-13 May 1898 at Tacoma; mustered out 1 November 1899 at San Francisco, California
- Remaining companies of 1st and 2d Infantry Battalions reorganized as Independent Battalion, Washington Volunteer Infantry, and mustered into Federal service 2-15 July 1898 at Tacoma; mustered out 28 October 1898 at Vancouver Barracks
- Elements reorganized and consolidated with 1st and 2d Infantry Regiments, Washington National Guard. (organized in 1898), and redesignated 9 November 1899 as 1st Infantry Regiment
- Redesignated in May 1903 as 2d Infantry Regiment
- (Companies C,K, and M withdrawn, converted, and redesignated 5th, 3d, and 2d Companies, Coast Artillery Reserve Corps; Company A disbanded, then reorganized in 1909 as 4th Company, Coast Artillery Corps)

**SERVICE TO OUR NATION
MEDALS, AWARDS & RECOGNITIONS**

- Mustered into Federal service 28 June 1916 at Camp Elmer M. Brown, Washington, for Mexican Border; mustered out 8 October 1916 at American Lake
- Called into Federal service 25 March 1917; drafted into Federal service 5 August 1917
- Consolidated with elements of 3d Infantry Regiment, District of Columbia National Guard, and redesignated 19 September 1917 as 161st Infantry, an element of the 41st Division
- Demobilized 1-8 March 1919 at Camp Dix, New Jersey and Camp Dodge, Iowa
- State of Washington elements reorganized 1 January 1921 in the Washington National Guard as 161st Infantry; assigned to the 41st Division
- (1st Battalion and Supply Company withdrawn, converted, and redesignated 10 May 1921 as 146th Artillery Regiment)
- Inducted into Federal service 16 September 1940 at Spokane
- Relieved from assignment to the 41st Division 14 February 1942
- Assigned to the 25th Infantry Division 3 August 1942
- Relieved from assignment to the 25th Infantry Division and inactivated 1 November 1945 at Nagoya, Japan
- Assigned to the 41st Division 17 June 1946
- Reorganized and Federally recognized 24 March 1947 with Headquarters at Spokane
- Reorganized 15 April 1959 as 161st Infantry, a parent regiment under the Combat Arms Regimental System, to consist of the 1st and 2d Battle Groups, elements of the 41st Infantry Division
- Reorganized 1 March 1963 to consist of the 1st and 2d Battalions
- Reorganized 1 January 1968 to consist of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions, elements of 81st Infantry Brigade
- Reorganized 1 May 1971 to consist of the 1st and 3d Battalions, elements of 81st Infantry Brigade, and the 2d Battalion
- Reorganized 1 January 1974 to consist of the 1st and 3d Battalions, elements of 81st Infantry Brigade
- Withdrawn 1 May 1989 from the Combat Arms Regimental System and reorganized under the United States Army Regimental System with Headquarters at Spokane
- Reorganized 1 October 1998 to consist of the 1st Battalion, an element of the 81st Infantry Brigade

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION:

Philippine Insurrection

Manila

Luzon 1899

World War I

Streamer without inscription

World War II

Guadalcanal

Northern Solomons

Luzon

**SERVICE TO OUR NATION
MEDALS, AWARDS & RECOGNITIONS**

Company A (Wenatchee), 1st Battalion, additionally entitled to:

World War II – EAME

Rhineland

Central Europe

Company E (Spokane), 1st Battalion, additionally entitled to:

World War II – EAME

Rhineland

Ardennes-Alsace

Central Europe

Headquarters Company (Kent), 3rd Battalion, additionally entitled to:

World War II – AP

New Guinea (with arrowhead)

Southern Philippines

Company B (Kent), 3rd Battalion, additionally entitled to:

World War I

Champagne-Marne

Aisne-Marne

St. Mihiel

Meuse-Argonne

Champagne 1918

World War II – AP

Papua

New Guinea (with arrowhead)

Southern Philippines

DECORATIONS:

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945

Company C (Pullman), 1st Battalion, additionally entitled to:

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered LUZON

Note: Served as Company E, 161st Infantry in WWII

Company E (Spokane), 1st Battalion, additionally entitled to:

Belgian Fourragere 1940

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the ARDENNES

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in BELGIUM AND GERMANY

Company B (Kent), 3rd Battalion, additionally entitled to:

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered PAPUA

Cannon Company (Disbanded) additionally entitled to:

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered LUZON

**SERVICE TO OUR NATION
MEDALS, AWARDS & RECOGNITIONS**

ARTILLERY INSIGNIAS

89TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION



Description: Circular design with gold lettering on a scarlet field. Those were the official colors of Hawaiian Royalty.

History: 1941 Division Artillery Insignias -

The 25th Division Artillery was constituted and activated on 1 October 1941. Of the four battalions, only the 8th Field Artillery Battalion had a Distinctive Unit Insignia (DUI) that had been previously authorized by the Army for the 8th Field Artillery Regiment. The design of a distinctive unit insignia, the approval of the design by the Army and then its manufacture often took years. To build esprit de corps, the 64th Field Artillery, which had previously been the 2nd Battalion of the 8th Field Artillery Regiment, painted over their 8th Field Artillery insignias with a 64. The need



for each battalion to have distinctive identification for morale purposes was recognized by the Commanding General, 25th Division Artillery. Approval was given for interim insignias for the Division Artillery Headquarters and Headquarters Battery (HHB) and the 64th, 89th and 90th Field Artillery Battalions until Army-level authorized insignia were procured. Thus, a sewn-on felt red circle with yellow unit numerals was approved for wear on the khaki garrison cap.

The Japanese attack on Hawaii on 7 December 1941 gave procurement of authorized DUIs a very low priority. So low that all three battalions fought WW II without authorized DUIs. The 89th did not receive an authorized DUI until after it had been reassigned to the 11th Airborne Division in 1951. The 64th and 90th fought the entire Korean War and were back at Schofield Barracks when the 64th finally received its DUI in 1954 and the 90th theirs in 1955. Both were inactivated in 1957. The 69th Field Artillery which joined the 25th Division Artillery in Korea, also fought through WW II and Korea without a DUI, finally receiving it in 1953. The 69th was also inactivated in 1957. The HHB Division Artillery was authorized to wear the 25th Division DUI when it was approved in 1965.

SERVICE TO OUR NATION MEDALS, AWARDS & RECOGNITIONS

OVERSEAS SERVICE BARS



Description: A goldenlite rayon-embroidered bar, 3/16 inches wide 15/16 inches long, on a green background that forms a 3/32-inch border around the bar. All personnel are authorized to wear the large overseas service bar. Enlisted soldiers must wear large overseas service bars with large rank and service stripe insignia.

How worn: The overseas service bar is worn centered on the outside bottom half of the right sleeve of the Army green uniform coat. The lower edge of the overseas service bar is placed 1/4 inch above the sleeve braid of the coat for officer personnel, and 4 inches above and parallel to the bottom of the sleeve for enlisted personnel. Each additional bar is spaced 1/16 inch above, and parallel to the first bar.

Significance: An insignia worn by United States Army soldiers on the Army Service Uniform, and previously on the Army Green (Class A) and the Army Blue (Dress Blue) uniforms, that indicates the recipient has served six months overseas in a theater of war.

Overseas Service Bars are cumulative, in that each bar worn indicates another six-month period. Time spent overseas is also cumulative, meaning one bar could be earned for two separate deployments totaling six months.

RANK INSIGNIA

SERGEANT



Description: Three vertically aligned gold chevrons with points up on a green field.

Duties: Sergeant is the enlisted rank in the U.S. Army above specialist and corporal and below staff sergeant, and is the second-lowest grade of non-commissioned officer. Sergeants in the infantry, for example, lead fire teams of four men. There are two fire teams in a 9-man rifle squad, which is led by a staff sergeant. Sergeants are normally section and team leaders and are a critical link in the NCO channel. These non-commissioned officers live and work with their soldiers every day and are responsible for their health, welfare and safety. These section and team leaders ensure that their soldiers meet standards in personal appearance and teach them to maintain and account for their individual and unit equipment and property.

**SERVICE TO OUR NATION
MEDALS, AWARDS & RECOGNITIONS**

FIELD ARTILLERY BRANCH INSIGNIA & COLORS



Description: Two crossed field guns (left over right), gold color metal, 20 millimeters (13/16 inches) in height.

Mission: To destroy, defeat, or disrupt the enemy with integrated fires to enable maneuver commanders to dominate in unified land .

History: The U.S. Army Field Artillery branch traces its origins to 17 November 1775 when the Continental Congress, unanimously elected Henry Knox "Colonel of the Regiment of Artillery". The regiment formally entered service on 1 January 1776. During the 19th Century a total of seven Artillery regiments were formed which contained a mixture of "heavy" artillery companies and "light" artillery batteries. The light artillery batteries took the role of field artillery although they did not use that designation. The seven artillery regiments were designated as regiments of artillery and were not distinguished as being either "coast" or "field" artillery as was the practice in the 20th Century.

Branch Colors: Scarlet was established as the Artillery Branch color along with crossed cannon branch insignia in the Regulations of 1833. Branch colors are found on the shoulder straps of officers wearing the blue dress uniform and on branch of service scarves authorized for wear with a variety of uniforms.

Members of the Field Artillery are referred to as "redlegs" because during the Mexican American War, both Ringgold's Battery and Duncan's Battery were issued uniforms distinguished by scarlet stripes down the legs of their uniform pants, a practice continued through the Civil War and on dress uniforms even after WWI.

**SERVICE TO OUR NATION
MEDALS, AWARDS & RECOGNITIONS**

DISCHARGED INSIGNIA

THE RUPTURED DUCK



Description: A national eagle perched within a ring composed of a chief and thirteen vertical stripes was embroidered as a gold colored cloth lozenge and constructed as a button. The button has the national eagle inside a wreath reflecting the de Francisci use of Roman legion inspired design elements (it is in fact almost a copy of the eagle standard for a Roman Legion).

Purpose: Due to a clothing shortage at the end of World War II, to identify discharged soldierS still in uniform for up to a month after discharge to declare that they were not AWOL.

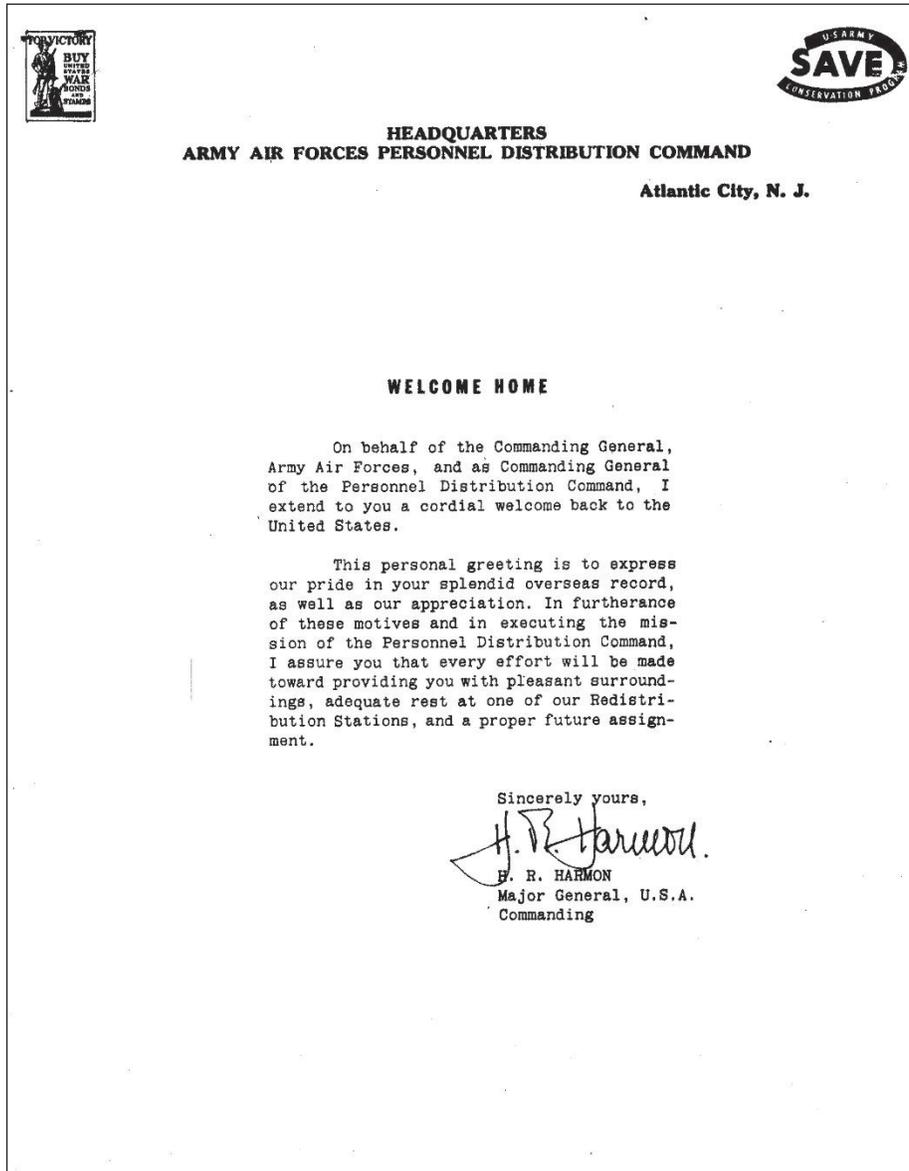
How Worn: The cloth lozenge was sewn on the right breast of the uniform. Many veterans wore the pin on their civilian lapels for years after the war's end as visible proof of their service. The pin is usually signified on the veteran's discharge paper by the term 'Lapel button issued' at the bottom of the paper in the Remarks section.

Folklore: The award was commonly called the "Ruptured Duck" by veterans because the eagle faced to the right, which was the direction doctors instructed inductees to face when told to coughed during a examination for ruptures. The term was an in-joke among veterans since no civilians went through an induction examination.

The ruptured duck term became slang to refer to discharged veterans wearing it, as in "that ruptured duck is flying space-available." Since discharged veterans were in a great hurry to return home, the term later came into use describing somebody in a hurry. Such as the expression; "He took off like a ruptured duck".

**APPENDIX B
RETURNING TO CIVILIAN LIFE**

Stepping off the troopship USS Elizabeth C. Stanton in San Francisco meant you were back home on American soil – but it didn't mean you were discharged and relieved of duty. While some of the following documents were given to returning members of the Army Air Force, their content and intent were uniform across all branches of service.



Some men would be reassigned elsewhere to the war effort, some would be admitted to military hospitals and others placed on extended leaves and furloughs. But first, all men would be processed by the Army Personnel Distribution Command and assigned to one of many Redistribution Stations. The following document was given to all returning military personnel being processed at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

APPENDIX B
RETURNING TO CIVILIAN LIFE

PORT LIAISON OFFICE
AAF PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION COMMAND
ASF RECEPTION STATION NO 2
FORT DIX, NEW JERSEY

1. GENERAL. The Commanding General, AAF Personnel Distribution Command desires that you be given assistance by the AAF Personnel Distribution Command and part Liaison Officer at this station. The undersigned and his staff will assist you with any personal problems and answer questions you may have regarding your stay at AAF Personnel Distribution Command Redistribution Stations. Undoubtedly, you are primarily interested in beginning your period of leave or furlough. Your departure will be expedited if you cooperate with all personnel involved in the brief processing which is necessary at this station.

2. LEAVE OR FURLOUGHS. You will be assigned to the proper AAFPC Redistribution Station, granted an appropriate delay enroute plus travel time. Unless great emergency exists, such as illness or injury, it is impossible to extend your leave or furlough. Request for such extensions result in unnecessary waste of money to yourselves, as well as additional paper work in answering telegrams.

3. ILLNESS. If illness or injury occurs while on leave or furlough, communicate with or report to the nearest Government operated hospital for treatment. The hospital should, in turn, advise the AAFPC Redistribution Station as to your status. In the absence of Government facilities, local physicians may be consulted under the following provisions only:

- a. Military medical attendance cannot be procured in time to cope with the urgency of the situation.
- b. The individual cannot be moved to any Army or other Government hospital for necessary treatment.
- c. Necessary medical care is emergency in nature. If a local physician is consulted, request the physician to notify by telegram, the AAFPC Redistribution Station to which you are assigned, stating the date illness occurred and the probable date of return to duty. Upon completion of illness or incapacity, secure a written statement from the physician for submission to the Commanding Officer of the AAF PC Redistribution Station.

4. HOUSING OF WIVES AT REDISTRIBUTION STATIONS. The War Department has granted authority for your wife only to remain with you at a Government operated hotel. Information in this connection and necessary forms for requesting reservations for her will be made in this office. Government facilities are not always available, and you are advised not to bring your wife to the Redistribution Station unless you have been notified by the Station Housing Officer that Government accommodations will be furnished. If you bring your wife without such notification, you will probably have to expend personal funds for her accommodations. In these resort cities, costs of hotel rooms are usually high. A nominal charge is made for the housing of wives at Redistribution Stations.

**APPENDIX B
RETURNING TO CIVILIAN LIFE**

5. COMPLIANCE WITH TRAVEL ORDERS. Overseas returnees are given special authorization for a delay enroute to AAFPDC Redistribution Stations plus necessary travel time. Special orders granting such delay, specify the date you will report to the Redistribution Station. YOU MUST report to your Redistribution Station on the date indicated in your orders. Failure to comply with the above orders constitutes a serious military offense and necessitates disciplinary action.

6. DECORATIONS AND AWARDS. If you are entitled to decorations or awards which have been noted in General orders but not issued to you personally, application may be made for such decorations in accordance with Sec II, WD Cir 337, 1944.

7. VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL. Because of unsettled home conditions during the war, health authorities have found the venereal disease problem one of increasing concern. Experience with returning personnel has proved that we must warn all returnees of this danger and request their use of caution in this respect. Emphasis is placed on this warning for the good of the service and for your own well-being.

8. SECURITY. The inclosed Hq AAFPDC Letter addressed to all AAF Personnel Returning from Overseas, Subject, Security of Military Information, dated 1 September 1944, will be carefully read. You are cautioned to govern yourself accordingly.

9. FOOD AND GAS RATIONING. While at home you are entitled to meats and processed food, ration coupons, and gasoline coupons (if there is a car at home). Present a copy of your special orders to your local ration board as authority to be issued these coupons for use while on leave or furlough. If your orders provide for TPA for any part of your travel to an AAF PDC Redistribution Station, the Port Liaison Officer will assist you in obtaining the gasoline coupons necessary for such travel.

10. LEGAL ASSISTANCE. If advice is needed for filing income tax returns, claims for loss or damage of personal property, revision of wills or other personal legal problems, take all necessary data with you to the AAFPDC Redistribution Station where the Judge Advocate will assist you.

11. CONDUCT. You represent the Army Air Forces to the General public. Consequently, it is highly important that you conduct yourself at all times in such a manner as to reflect credit to the Army Air Forces -- be courteous, neat in appearance, and present a military bearing.

12. BUS SERVICE. Buses from Main Gate direct to Philadelphia and to Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Trenton, run at frequent intervals. US Army Buses from Port Liaison Office through Reception Station Area run every 45 minutes, terminating at the Main Gate. Use "New York Avenue" Bus.

APPENDIX B
RETURNING TO CIVILIAN LIFE

13. BAGGAGE. Baggage can be handled in the following manner from the Checking Station in Warehouse #2:

- a. Sent to your furlough address, express collect or Government Bill of Lading;
- b. Forwarded express prepaid from the American Express Office adjoining Warehouse #2;
- c. Checked on your railroad ticket.

If your baggage has not arrived prior to your departure from this station, leave your baggage checks at the Checking Station, and it will be forwarded to you express collect.

14. POST INFORMATION. OFFICERS - The Main Officers PX is at Pemberton Road & Maryland Ave., (Camp St.) diagonally across from checking Station, Warehouse #2. Use New York Avenue Bus. Branch Officers PX is at Newark Ave., at 14th Street. Main Officers Club is at Maryland Ave., & 1st St. Use New York Avenue Bus. Cafeterias at Service Club #2, Newark Ave., at 17th St., at Main Officers Club and Main Officers PX. Telephones at Newark Ave., & 16th St. Theaters # 2 or #5 may be reached by taking the New York Avenue Bus in your area.

ENLISTED MEN. There is a PX in your company area. Cafeteria at Service Club #2, Newark Ave., at 17th St., Telephones at Newark Ave., & 16th St. Theaters #2 or #5 may be reached by taking New York Avenue Bus in your area.

15. ADDRESSES OF AAF REDISTRIBUTION STATIONS.

AAF Redistribution Station #1
Atlantic City, New Jersey.

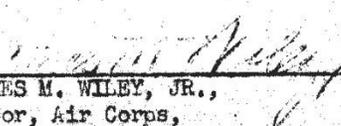
AAF Redistribution Station #2
Miami Beach, Florida.

AAF Redistribution Station #3
Santa Monica, California.

AAF Redistribution Station #4
Santa Ana, California.

AAF Redistribution Station #5
Camp Davis, N. C.

1 Incl;
AFPDG Ltr. 1 Sep 44.



JAMES M. WILEY, JR.,
Major, Air Corps,
Port Liaison Officer,
AAF Personnel Distribution Command.

APPENDIX B
RETURNING TO CIVILIAN LIFE

For many others the war went on. The war in the Pacific would continue for another three months so security of information was still a high priority. The following memorandum had been written in September of 1944 and was distributed to all returning personnel through the remainder of the war.

R E S T R I C T E D

HEADQUARTERS
ARMY AIR FORCES PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION COMMAND

IS Atlantic City, N.J.
SUBJECT: Security of Military Information 1 September 1944.
TO: All AAF Personnel Returning From Theaters.

1. The Commanding General, AAF, has directed that the following information be disseminated to you immediately upon your return from theaters:

a. While in this country it will be easy for you to talk indiscriminately about your recent experiences and thereby be responsible for the enemy's getting a better shot at your friends and comrades who are still in the thick of things.

b. It will be natural for you to want to talk to your family and friends about your experiences and for them to urge you to do so. It will also be natural for the enemy agent to pick up all the information he can from your talk.

c. Some of our units have already been ripped apart because the enemy intelligence has been able to put our plans together from small bits of information. This information was given out, in conversations such as you will be tempted to have, by military personnel like yourselves, who did not realize they were disclosing information of importance. The enemy is as greatly benefited by information disclosed by you as he is by information disclosed by one who is an enemy.

d. However, it is possible to talk in general terms about the "show" you have been through, without giving aid to the enemy. To do this your talk must be confined to:

- (1) General description of the countries you have been in.
- (2) Discussion of the peoples of those countries, their customs, habits, etc.
- (3) Your personal experiences in battle, without mention of the units or the equipment involved.
- (4) Name of the port of embarkation and port of debarkation, but not until more than one week after you have landed in the U. S.

But remember that this is for conversation only. Any of this information, if to be used for a press release or newspaper story or over the radio, must be cleared through Public Relations. (If you are a returned escapee, evadee, or internee, even clearance through Public Relations will not protect you in the event of any violation of security. All returned escapees, evadees, and internees are reminded of their special instructions in this connection.)

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R E S T R I C T E D

**APPENDIX B
RETURNING TO CIVILIAN LIFE**

e. YOU MUST NOT, under any circumstances, give information to anyone—wife, parent, or friend:

- (1) which would disclose the number of troops in the area from which you have come, or their disposition or equipment;
- (2) which would disclose the size or type ships of the convoy or its escort, which accompanied you, or its route;
- (3) which would indicate the facilities, present or in construction, at ports, cities, or camps in which you have been;
- (4) which would disclose new equipment being used in the field;
- (5) which would disclose the tactics being employed or your idea concerning what future tactics will be or should be employed;
- (6) which would indicate the geographic location of APO numbers;
- (7) which would disclose the designations of units in the field.

f. DO NOT engage in political or other discussions concerning our Allies. Remember that the Russians and the English steered the Axis tide before we entered the war, and they and the French and others are our Allies. DO NOT start criticisms of our friends.

g. An alert, persistent, and capable enemy intelligence system exists. No bit of information is too small for its use. Your loyal friends will understand, if, when they question you, you say "I can't talk about the details of that show yet." Their sons and brothers will be safer as a result, and you will be fulfilling your continuing obligation to the men you have left behind.

By command of Major General HARMON:

/s/ HENRY M. BAILEY,
/t/ HENRY M. BAILEY,
Colonel, Air Corps,
Chief of Staff

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R E S T R I C T E D