

## SERVICE TO OUR NATION



### ***Submarine Combat Patrol Insignia***



The Submarine Combat Patrol breast insignia is just one of two pins that U.S. Navy submariners can be haven on patrol during an officially awarded for successful completion of a patrol. To earn this insignia, however, the crewmembers must serve in a declared war, something that has not been in effect since the Japanese signed surrender papers on September 2, 1945 aboard the USS Missouri.

The Submarine Combat Patrol pin is awarded to Navy personnel who are assigned to submarine and complete at least one successful combat patrol, defined either as sinking (or assisting in the sinking) or at least one enemy vessel or the accomplishment of a combat mission that is considered as equally important. Ultimately, the decision of whether a patrol is successful comes down to the Task Force commander under whom the submarine was operating.

A side-view of a World War II-era *Gato*-class submarine forms the basis of the insignia. In the middle of the pin is a scroll with three holes to hold stars representing successful patrols, gold for single missions and silver for five (the pin itself represents one mission). Sailors do not need to have earned their Submarine qualification in order to be eligible to wear this insignia. The Submarine Combat Patrol Insignia is considered a "secondary insignia" and is typically worn in conjunction with a primary warfare badge, such as the Submarine Warfare Insignia. Personnel eligible to wear other secondary insignias, such as the SSBN Deterrent Patrol Insignia or the Deep Submergence Insignia, may only wear one insignia at a time according to their personal desire.

---

### ***The Submariner' Insignia***



Enlisted Sailors and Naval Officers wear a fish uniform breast pin to indicate that they are qualified in submarines. The Submarines insignia is considered one of the Navy's three major enlisted warfare pins, along with the Surface Warfare Badge and the Enlisted Aviation Warfare Specialist insignia. To earn the right to wear "fish" or "dolphins", prospective submariners complete an extensive qualification process that lasts about one year (for both enlisted and officers, though the two programs differ significantly) and covers all of the submarine's systems.

## ***Electrician's Mate Second Class***



In the Navy, Electrician's Mates (EMs) are responsible for operating a ship's electrical equipment. This includes electrical power generation systems, lighting systems, electrical equipment, and electrical appliances.

These sailors may perform their work aboard ships or submarines or on equipment onshore installations. Wherever there are electrical parts for ships, these sailors will be

If you're someone with an affinity for repairing things and have experience with electronics, you'd be suited for this rating (what the Navy calls its jobs).

### **Duties of Navy Electrician's Mates**

These sailors are responsible for installation, operation, adjustment, routine maintenance, inspection, equipment. This can include everything from installing power and lighting circuits and repairing distribution circuits to running wiring for lights and other equipment.

The job also entails maintaining operating efficiency of distribution panels, switches, switchboards, controllers, voltage regulators, current transformers, and voltage transformers and electric motors.

There's also a fair amount of repair work involved in this job; everything from repairing electrical equipment and appliances to maintaining and repairing shipboard elevator systems, propulsion controls, and auxiliary control systems.

You'll install and maintain storage batteries, inspect and test electric power equipment, and connect electric power machinery and electric power equipment. You'll repair and maintain auxiliary control consoles, and interpret electrical sketches, diagrams, and blueprints.

### **Working Environment of Navy EMs**

Most work in the EM rating is performed indoors, under varied conditions at sea and ashore. Work may be done in a shop-like environment. EM's do mostly physical work of a technical nature and usually work closely with other ratings.

USN EM's are stationed primarily aboard USN deploying ships, Full-Time Support (FTS) EM's are stationed aboard Naval Reserve Force (NRF) ships that deploy or conduct local operations.

There's likely to be loud noises and inclement weather conditions as part of this job.



**WWII Victory Medal**



1. 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" laced 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 1914 1945".

2. 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 Medal.

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

4. 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.

5. 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.



### ***WWII America Theatre Campaign Medal***



#### **Criteria**

The requirements for the American Campaign Medal were for service within the American Theater between 7 December 1941 and 2 March 1946 under any of the

On permanent assignment outside the continental limits of the United States.

1. Permanently assigned as a member of a crew of a vessel sailing ocean waters for a period of 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days.
2. Outside the continental limits of the United States in a passenger status or on temporary duty for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days.
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 the Soldier actually participated in combat.
4. Within the continental limits of the United States for an aggregate period of 1 year.

The boundaries of American Theater are as follows: The eastern boundary is located from the North Pole, south along the 75th meridian west longitude to the 77th parallel north latitude, thence southeast through Davis Strait to the intersection of the 40th parallel north latitude and the 35th meridian west longitude, thence south along the meridian to the 10th parallel north latitude, thence southeast to the intersection of the Equator and the 20th meridian west longitude, thence south along the 20th meridian west longitude to the South Pole.

The western boundary is located from the North Pole, south along the 141st meridian west longitude to the east boundary of Alaska, thence south and southeast along the Alaska boundary to the Pacific Ocean, thence south along the 130th meridian to its intersection with the 30th parallel north latitude, thence southeast to the intersection of the Equator and the 100th meridian west longitude, thence south to the South Pole.

#### **Appearance**

The medal, made of bronze, is 1+<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches (32 mm) inches wide. The obverse was designed by Thomas Hudson Jones. It shows a Navy cruiser underway with a B-24 Liberator bomber flying overhead. In the foreground is a sinking enemy submarine, and in the background is the skyline of a city. At the top of the medal are the words *AMERICAN CAMPAIGN*. The reverse of the medal, designed by Adolph Alexander Weinman, is the same design as used on the reverse of both the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal and

the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal. It depicts an American bald eagle between the dates 1941 – 1945 and the words *UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*.

The ribbon is  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches (35 mm) inches wide in oriental blue in the center is a  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch (3.2 mm) inch center stripe divided into thirds of old glory blue, white, and scarlet. Between the center and the edges are stripes of  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch (1.6 mm) inch in white, black, scarlet and white. The blue color represents the Americas; the central blue, white and red stripes, taken from the American Defense Service Medal ribbon, represents the continuance of American defense after Pearl Harbor. The white and black stripes represent the German part of the conflict on the Atlantic Coast, while the red and white stripes are for the Japanese colors and refer to that part of the conflict on the Pacific Coast.

### Ribbon devices

$\frac{3}{16}$  inch service stars were authorized to service members who participated in combat with Axis forces within the American Theater. This primarily applied to those service members whose units participated in anti-U-boat patrols (Anti-submarine warfare) in the Atlantic.

### Navy campaigns

Participation in these escort, antisubmarine, armed guard, and special operations entitle recipients to one campaign star for each participation:

#### Navy Campaigns

Name of campaign	Start Date	End Date
Convoy ON 67	21 February 1942	26 February 1942
USS <i>Atik</i> (AK-101) (antisubmarine operations)	27 March 1942	27 March 1942
USS <i>Asterion</i> (AK-100) (antisubmarine operations)	22 March 1942	31 January 1943
Task Group 21.13	12 July 1942	28 August 1942
Convoy TAG 18	1 November 1942	6 November 1942
Convoy SC 107	3 November 1942	8 November 1942
Task Group 21.14	27 July 1943	10 September 1943
Task Group 21.15	24 March 1944	11 May 1944
USS <i>Frederick C. Davis</i> (DE-136) (antisubmarine operations)	24 April 1945	24 April 1945
USS <i>Atherton</i> (DE-169) and USS <i>Moberly</i> (PF-63)	6 May 1945	6 May 1945



### ***Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal***



#### **Obverse**

1. In the center of a bronze medallion one and a quarter inches in diameter, the medal depicts a tropical landing scene with a battleship, aircraft carrier, submarine and aircraft in the background with landing troops and palm trees in the foreground. Above this scene, and following the contour of the medal, are the words ASIATIC-PACIFIC CAMPAIGN.

2. The invasion scene represents the numerous island operations of the war in the Pacific. The figures represent the Army (soldiers) and Marine Corps (Marines) while the ships in the background represent the Navy and the aircraft represent the Army Air Corps.

#### **Reverse**

In the center of a bronze medallion one and a quarter inches in diameter, an American bald eagle is shown alight on a rock. To the eagle's left, the dates 1941-1945 (in two lines); to the eagle's right, the words UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (in three lines).

The bald eagle is the national symbol and thereby represents the American people. It is perched on a solid rock which represents the firmness of resolve and strength of America in prosecuting the war, as indicated by the dates.

#### **Ribbon**

The ribbon to the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign medal consists of a yellow background bisected by blue, white and red pinstripes. Inside the outer edges of the ribbon there is another set of somewhat wider pinstripes, these being white, red, and white. The Secretary of War directed that ribbons for the area campaign medals were to employ Separate colors to denote the theaters they represented. The theater color was to predominate in each ribbon and the common relationship among all of them was to be achieved by using colored stripes put in the same place on each of the ribbons.

The predominant yellow in the background represents the sands of the islands in the Pacific, where many of the major engagements were fought; the blue, white and red pinstripes in the center are taken from the American Defense Service Medal and represent the national colors. The white-red-white stripes inside each edge of the ribbon are the colors of the empire of Japan and represent the enemy in the Pacific during the Second World War.

### **Establishing Authority**

The Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal was established by Executive Order 9265 signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on November 6, 1942, and implemented by War Department Bulletin 56 (1942) and Navy Department General Orders Number 253 (1942).

### **Effective Dates**

The Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal was awarded for qualifying service between December 7, 1941, and March 2, 1946.

### **Criteria**

The Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal was awarded for qualifying service within the Asiatic-Pacific Theater of Operations between December 7, 1941, and March 2, 1946, under any of the following conditions:

- On permanent assignment within the Asiatic-Pacific Theater; or,
- For service in a passenger status or on temporary duty for 30 consecutive days or 60 non-consecutive days; or,
- For service in active combat in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater of Operations against the enemy and awarded a combat decoration or furnished a certificate by the commanding general of a corps, higher unit, or independent force that the individual actually participated in combat.

### **Devices**

Bronze service stars: Bronze service stars were awarded by all services for participation in designated campaigns.

- Submarine War Patrols (Pacific): 7 December 1941 – 2 September 1945
- Third Fleet operations against Japan: 10 July – 15 August 1945

### **Designers**

The obverse of the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal was designed by Thomas Hudson Jones (1892-1969). The reverse was designed by Adolph A. Weinman (1870-1952).

### **First Recipient**

The first recipient of the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal was General Douglas MacArthur, who was presented his medal on December 17, 1947.





### ***Philippine Liberation Medal***



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 met at least one of the following criteria:

- Participation in the initial landing operation of Leyte and adjoining islands from October 17 to 20, 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 October 17, 1944, to September 2, 1945.
- Participation in any engagement against hostile Japanese forces on islands other than those mentioned above during the Philippine Liberation Campaign of October 17, 1944, to September 2, 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.

The Philippine Liberation Medal is a military award of the Republic of the Philippines which was created by an order of Commonwealth Army of the Philippines Headquarters on December 20, 1944, and was

issued as the Philippine Liberation Ribbon. The decoration was presented to any service member, of both Philippine Commonwealth and allied militaries, who participated in the liberation of the Philippine Islands between the dates of October 17, 1944, and September 2, 1945. A full-sized medal was authorized and added on July 22, 1945.

### **Designer**

The Philippine Defense Medal was designed by Juan Nakpil

Attachments Individuals eligible under any two of the above provisions listed above are authorized to wear one bronze star on the ribbon. Personnel eligible under all three provisions may wear two bronze stars on the ribbon.

[Code of Federal Regulations] [Title 32, Volume 3, Parts 400 to 629] [Revised as of July 1, 1999] From the U.S. Government Printing Office via GPO Access [CITE: 32CFR578.49a]



### HONORABLE DISCHARGE INSIGNIA AND BUTTON

---

The **Honorable Service Lapel Button** sometimes called the **Honorable Service Lapel Pin** was awarded to United States military service members who were discharged under honorable conditions during World War II. The award was sometimes called the **Ruptured duck**

The Department of Defense awarded the button between September 1939 and December 1946 and it was made of gilt brass, except during metal shortages during which it was made of gilt plastic which could be traded in later for the brass version.

The award served several purposes. It served as proof that the wearer was an honorable discharged veteran returning from duty. Unofficially, it was also used as an identifier to railroad, bus, and other transportation companies who offered free or subsidized transportation to returning veterans.



Approximately 16 million men and women served in the uniformed services during the crisis, most of whom were scheduled to be discharged within a short period of time during the general demobilization at the end of the war. Clothing was already in short supply due to cloth rationing, and the immediate clothing needs of millions of returning veterans threatened to crash an already overtaxed system. Federal law however prevented civilians, even veterans, from wearing military uniforms under most circumstances. The Honorable Service Lapel Button was created to allow returning veterans to legally continue to wear their military uniforms while at the same time identifying that they were longer active duty personnel.

The discharge insignia, embroidered onto a cloth lozenge and sewn on the right breast of the tunic, allowed its wearer to continue to wear his or her uniform for up to thirty days subsequent to discharge. Some veterans wore the pin on their civilian lapels for many years after the war's end.