

Chapter 23 – Service to Our Nation [v2]



## FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION

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The 4th Armored Division of the United States Army was an armored division that compiled a distinguished career in the European theater of World War II. Unlike many other World War II U.S. armored divisions, the 4th never adopted an official divisional nickname or slogan. Legend says their unofficial nickname came to be when the original commander, traditionally permitted to nickname a unit, replied that "Fourth Armored Division" was "Name Enough".

A private is a soldier of the lowest military rank (no insignia).

In the United States Army, recruits usually enter the army as private in pay grade E-1. Private (E-2), designated by a single chevron is typically an automatic promotion after six months of service. Private first class (E-3), equivalent to NATO grade OR-3, is designated by a single chevron and a rocker stripe and is more common among soldiers who have served in the U.S. Army for one year or more. Soldiers with prior military training such as JROTC, Sea Scouting or similar program, or who have achieved the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts or have achieved an associate degree or its equivalent are entitled to enter the army at this pay grade. Advancement from private first class is typically to specialist, although occasionally it may be to corporal.



Technician Fifth Grade (abbreviated as T/5 or TEC 5) was a United States Army technician rank during World War II. Those who held this rank were addressed as Corporal, but did not have the authority to give commands as a corporal would. The wearers of the rank were often called "Tech Corporal". The pay grade number corresponded with the technician's grade. T/5 is under the pay grade 5 along with Corporal. Technicians were easily distinguished by the "T" imprinted on the standard chevron design for that pay grade.

Corporal is a rank in use in some form by most militaries and by some police forces or other uniformed organizations. It is usually equivalent to NATO Rank Code OR-4.



The rank of corporal nominally corresponds to commanding a section or squad of soldiers. However, in the United States Army, but not the U.S. Marines, a corporal is usually a fire team leader or second-in-command of a squad of soldiers.

## UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES

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### Aviation Cadet Program (1941-1961 / 1965)

On 20 June 1941, the air arm of the US Army became the "US Army Air Forces" (USAAF). The grade of Aviation Cadet was created for pilot candidates, and the program was renamed the Aviation Cadet Training Program (AvCad). The program was expanded to also cover training navigators and bombardiers and Moffett Field became the first center to give "pre-flight" training to navigators and bombardiers. Later non-rated specialties covered included communications, armament, meteorology, and radar operation.

From 1941 to 1961 Aviation Cadets wore the same uniform as Army officers, except they lacked the mohair cuffband of a full officer. The service cap differed in that it had a blue hatband (with Olive Drab uniform) or brown hatband (with Khaki uniform) and the General Issue eagle was replaced by the winged propeller insignia of the Army Air Force. They were paid \$75 a month - the same rate as Army Air Corps Privates with flight status. As junior officers, cadets were addressed as "Mister" by all ranks.

### 1940-1945

Cadet flight training was reduced in 1940 to seven months of training and only 200 Flight Hours to meet a potential demand for military pilots.

In August 1941 the minimum age for cadets was dropped from 21 to 18. The requirements for a 4-year college degree or at least 2 years of college was dropped to a high school diploma and graduating at the top of their class, later dropping to possession of a high school diploma in November 1942. After demand lifted in mid-1944, the requirements went back to college-educated or college-graduated candidates.

Graduating cadets who lacked a college education were graded as Flight Staff Sergeants, with cadets who graduated at the top of their class being graded as Flight Technical Sergeants; and nicknamed Flying Sergeants. They were usually assigned to flying transport and liaison aircraft. Their pilot status was only indicated by their pilot's wings, often leading to enlisted aviators being mistaken for air crew or harassed for impersonating a pilot. This caused a lot of bad feelings between the

enlisted pilots (who had more dangerous jobs for lower pay and no privileges) and the officer pilots (who received the same pay, promotability, and privileges as officers). When the education requirements dropped in 1942, all enlisted pilots were promoted to the rank of Flight Officer and graduating enlisted cadets were graded as Flight Officers or Second Lieutenants depending on merit.

After the attack on Pearl Harbor and the United States entry into the war, the number of volunteers for pilot training was enormous. Fearing that they would lose them to the general draft, aviation cadet-applicants were given exemption from 1942 until 1944.

Demand for pilots meant that training had to be modified to accommodate the large numbers of pilot candidates. Training came in four stages (extended to five stages in April 1942 with the creation of the Pre-Flight stage). Classification lasted 1 week and the education and training stages were 9 weeks each. Each 9 week stage was divided into two 4.5 week (63 day) halves: a lower half and an upper half. The lower half was made up of students just beginning the stage and the upper half was made up of the students who were half-finished. The more experienced cadets would (hopefully) help the new cadets get through the section before they were promoted to the next stage.

- ✦ Classification stage processed the cadet and issued him his equipment. This was the stage where it would be decided whether the cadet would train as a navigator, bombardier, or pilot. Candidates who failed the advanced physical were returned to the regular Army.
- ✦ Pre-Flight stage was divided into two parts and was attended by pilots, navigators, and bombardiers. The first 6 weeks concentrated on athletics and military training. This was followed by 3 weeks of academics. They were taught the mechanics and physics of flight and required the cadets to pass refresher courses in mathematics and physics. Then the cadets were taught to apply their knowledge practically by teaching them aeronautics, deflection shooting, and thinking in three dimensions.

## **Pilot School**

1. Primary Pilot Training taught basic flight using two-seater training aircraft. This was usually done by Contract Schools (civilian pilot training schools) through the *Civil Aeronautics Authority - War Training Service (CAA-WTS)*. Cadets got around 60 to 65 Flight Hours in Stearman, Ryan, or Fairchild trainers before going to Basic.
2. Basic Pilot Training taught the cadets to fly in formation, fly by instruments or by aerial navigation, fly at night, and fly for long distances. Cadets got about 70 Flight Hours before being promoted to Advanced.

3. **Advanced Pilot Training placed the graduates in two categories: single-engined and multi-engined. Single-engined pilots flew fighters and fighter-bombers. Multi-engined pilots learned to fly transports and bombers. First they flew Trainer aircraft, then transitioned to front-line aircraft. Cadets were supposed to get a total of about 75 to 80 Flight Hours before graduating.**

**Graduates were usually graded as Flight Officers (Warrant Officers). Cadets who graduated at the top of their class were graded as Second Lieutenants. Aviation Cadets who washed out of pilot training were sent to navigator or bombardier school. Aviation Cadets who washed out of navigator or bombardier training were usually sent to gunnery school.**

**Liaison Pilot School lasted 60 flight hours. It was an option for cadets who had passed Primary training, but had washed out of Basic or Advanced. They were trained to fly single-engined light aircraft similar to the light trainers they flew in Primary and were given training in takeoffs over obstacles, short-field landings, and low-altitude navigation. Their duties included transportation of troops and supplies, medical evacuation, aerial photography, and low-level reconnaissance. Graduates received Liaison Pilot wings. They were originally graded as Flight Staff Sergeants until 1942, when they were graded as Flight Officers.**

**Bombardier School lasted 18 weeks. It consisted of 425 hours of ground instruction in the proficiencies of a bombardier (plus familiarity with the tasks of the pilot, radioman, or navigator in case of an emergency). After 3 weeks this included 120 hours of air training in which the cadet began with practice runs and ended by performing bombing runs with live ordnance. Graduates received a Bombardier's wings.**

**Navigator School lasted 18 weeks. It consisted of 500 hours of ground instruction in the duties of a Navigator (charting, directional bearings, computed headings, airspeed, radio codes, celestial navigation, etc.). This was combined with familiarity with the tasks of a pilot or radioman in case of emergency. After 4 weeks the cadet acted as a navigator in day and night flights. Graduates received a Navigator's wings.**

**Flexible Gunnery School was a 6 week program that taught the cadet how to man a flexible-mount machinegun or a powered turret. All aircrew had to attend Gunnery School in case of emergencies and had to qualify before they could join an aircrew. Bombardiers and Navigators attended either before or after they attended their training school.**



**The United States Army Air Forces (USAAF) was the military aviation arm of the United States of America during and immediately after World War II, and the direct predecessor of the United States Air Force.**

**The AAF was a component of the United States Army, which in 1942 was divided functionally by executive order into three autonomous forces: the Army Ground Forces, the Services of Supply (which in 1943 became the Army Service Forces), and the AAF. Each of these forces had a commanding general who reported directly to the Chief of Staff of the United States Army. The AAF controlled all parts of military aviation formerly**

**Headquarters Air Force, and ground forces corps area commanders, and thus became the first air organization of the U.S. Army to control its own installations.**

**The peak size of the AAF was over 2.4 million men and women in service and nearly 80,000 aircraft in 1944, and 783 domestic bases in December 1943. By VE Day it had 1.25 million men stationed overseas and operated from more than 1,600 airfields worldwide.**

**The Air Corps became the Army Air Forces in June 1941 to provide the air arm a greater autonomy in which to expand more efficiently, and to provide a structure for the additional command echelons required by a vastly increased force. Although other nations already had separate air forces independent of the army or navy (such as the British Royal Air Force and the German *Luftwaffe*), the USAAF remained a part of the United States Army until the United States Air Force came into being in September 1947.**

## NINTH AIR FORCE

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Ninth Air Force derived from an element constituted as V Air Support Command on August 21, 1941. It was activated on September 2, 1941, as part of the Air Combat Command, was re designated 9th Air Force on April 9, 1942, and re designated finally as Ninth Air Force on September 18, 1942. The organization moved to Egypt to begin operations on November 12, 1942, participating in the Allied drive across Egypt and Libya , the campaign in Tunisia , and the invasions of Sicily and Italy . Transferring to England on October 16, 1943, it became the tactical air force for the invasion of the

Continent. It helped isolate battlefield in preparation for the Allied assault on Normandy , supported operations on the beaches in June 1944, and took part in the drive that carried the Allies across France and culminated in victory over Germany in May 1945.

**COMPONENTS.** 9th Air Division (formerly IX Bomber Command): 1942 - 1945. IX Air Defense Command: 1944 - 1945. IX Fighter Command: 1942 - 1945. IX Tactical Air Command: 1943 - 1945. IX Troop Carrier Command: 1943 - 1944. XIX Tactical Air Command: 1944 - 1945. XXIX Tactical Air Command: 1945.

**STATIONS.** Bowman Field, Kentucky, September 1, 1941; New Orleans AAB, Louisiana, January 24, 1942; Bolling Field, District of Columbia, July 22 - October 1942; Egypt, November 12, 1942 - October 1943; England, October 16, 1943 - September 1944; France, September 15, 1944; Germany, June 6 - end.

**COMMANDERS.** Brig. Gen. Junius W. Jones, September 1941; Col. Rosenham Beam, 1942; Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, November 12, 1942; Lt. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenburg, August 8, 1944; Maj. Gen. Otto P. Weyland, May 23, 1945; Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner, August 4, 1945 - end.

**CAMPAIGNS.** Air Combat, EAME Theater; Egypt - Libya; Air Offensive, Europe; Tunisia: Sicily; Naples-Foggia; Normandy; Northern France; Rhineland; Ardennes - Alsace; Central Europe

**DECORATIONS.** None.

**INSIGNE.** Shield: Azure, a bezant winged argent charged with the Arabic numeral "9" gules, in honor point a mullet of the second bearing a torteau. (Approved September 16, 1943.)

## 397<sup>TH</sup> BOMBARDMENT GROUP

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The 397th Bombardment Wing is an inactive United States Air Force unit, last assigned to the Strategic Air Command 45th Air Division. It was last stationed at Dow Air Force Base, Maine, and was inactivated on 25 April 1968.

It's bestowed predecessor unit, the 397th Bombardment Group was a World War II United States Army Air Forces combat organization without insignia. It deployed to Western Europe with Ninth Air Force as a medium bombardment unit equipped with B-26 Marauders. It returned to the United States during December 1945, being inactivated on 6 January 1946.



## 596<sup>TH</sup> BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

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The 596<sup>th</sup> Bombardment Squadron was established in early 1943 as a B-26 Marauder medium bomber group. Initially it was an Operational Training Unit under the Third Air Force in the southeastern United States. It was realigned as an operational squadron and deployed to European Theater of Operations (ETO), and assigned to Ninth Air Force in England in early 1944.

Engaged in tactical bombardment of enemy targets in France and the Low Countries in the spring of 1944, also participated in the extensive bombardment of the D-Day invasion area in preparation for the Operation Overlord landings in France. After D-Day, moved from England to

Advanced Landing Grounds in France, providing tactical bombardment of enemy strong points as well as bridges, railroads and other targets in support of Allied ground forces during the Northern France Campaign. Supported the Western Allied invasion of Germany during the spring of 1945, continuing combat operations against enemy targets in Germany until the German Capitulation in May 1945. Squadron demobilized in France during the summer of 1945, returning personnel and equipment to the United States. Inactivated as a paper unit during December 1945.

## *SECOND LIEUTENANT*

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**In the United States, Second Lieutenant is the normal entry-level rank for most commissioned officers.**

**In the Army and Marine Corps, a second lieutenant typically commands a platoon-size element (16 to 44 soldiers or Marines). In the Army, the rank bore no insignia other than a brown sleeve braid on blouses and an officer's cap device and hat cord until December 1917, when a gold bar similar to the silver bar of a first lieutenant was introduced.**

**Air Force ranks duties of the second lieutenant are mainly focused in the supervision of flights of different sizes depending on his field of career. He may also perform duties as a flight commander or as an assistant flight commander. He may work as well in different administrative positions in squadrons, groups or wing level.**

## BOMBARDIER

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During the early 20th Century a bombardier or bomb aimer, was the crew member of a bomber aircraft responsible for the targeting of aerial bombs. "Bomb Aimer" was the preferred term in the military forces of the Commonwealth, while "Bombardier" (from the French word for "bomber thrower" and similar in meaning to "grenadier") was the

In many planes, the bombardier took control of the airplane during the bombing run, using a bombsight such as the Norden bombsight which was connected to the autopilot of the plane. Often stationed in the extreme front of the aircraft, on the way to the target and after releasing the bombs he could also serve as the front gunner in aircraft that had a front turret.

In the latter part of the 20th century, the title of bombardier fell into disuse, due largely to changes in technology, emanating from the replacement of this manual function with the development of computerized technology and smart bombs, that has given rise to terms like weapons systems officer or combat systems officer (CSO) to describe the modern role.

In the United States, the position of bombardier was originally held by a sergeant but they were commissioned as officers in 1941. In the Commonwealth, one could be an officer or (more frequently) a senior non-commissioned officer. During World War II, US Army Air Force bombardiers were recognized with the award of the Bombardier Badge.

The Bombardier Badge was a military badge of the United States military which was issued between the years of 1918 and 1949. The decoration was intended to recognize the military training and qualification required by those service members who were bombardiers on board military aircraft.

Originally known as the Bombing Aviator Badge, the Bombardier Badge was first issued by the United States Army Air Service during the First World War. The badge consisted of a standard observer badge, centered upon which was a downward facing bomb. The badge remained unchanged until the late 1930s, at which time it was redesignated the Bombardier Badge. This change was primarily made due to the rapid advances in aircraft (and aircraft bombing technology) that took place between 1920 and 1939.

**During World War II, the Bombardier Badge was a common aeronautical badge of the United States Army Air Forces. The badge was issued to all military bombardiers upon completion of basic flight training and advanced bomber instruction.**

**With the creation of the United States Air Force in 1947, the Bombardier Badge was gradually phased out and none were issued after 1949. The modern-day Navigator Badge is considered the U.S. Air Force successor to the Bombardier Badge.**



*Purple Heart*



1. Description: A Purple heart within a Gold border, 1 3/8 inches wide, containing a profile of General George Washington. Above the heart appears a shield of the Washington Coat of Arms (a White shield with two Red bars and three Red stars in chief) between sprays of Green leaves. The reverse consists of a raised Bronze heart with the words "FOR MILITARY MERIT" below the coat of arms and leaves.

2. Ribbon: The ribbon is 1 3/8 inches wide and consists of the following stripes: 1/8 inch White 67101; 1 1/8 inches Purple 67115; and 1/8 inch White 67101.

3. Criteria: a. The Purple Heart is awarded in the name of the President of the United States to any member of an Armed Force who, while serving with the U.S. Armed Services after 5 April 1917, has been wounded or killed, or who has died or may hereafter die after being wounded;

- (1) In any action against an enemy of the United States;
- (2) In any action with an opposing armed force of a foreign country in which the Armed Forces of the United States are or have been engaged;
- (3) While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party;
- (4) As a result of an act of any such enemy of opposing armed forces;
- (5) As the result of an act of any hostile foreign force;
- (6) After 28 March 1973, as a result of an international terrorist attack against the United States or a foreign nation friendly to the United States, recognized as such an attack by the Secretary of the department concerned, or jointly by the Secretaries of the departments concerned if persons from more than one department are wounded in the attack; or,

(7) After 28 March 1973, as a result of military operations, while serving outside the territory of the United States as part of a peacekeeping force.

(8) After 7 December 1941, by weapon fire while directly engaged in armed conflict, regardless of the fire causing the wound.

(9) While held as a prisoner of war or while being taken captive.

b. A wound for which the award is made must have required treatment by a medical officer.

#### 4. Components:

a. Decoration (regular size): MIL-D-3943/24; NSN for set 8455-00-269-5757; individual medal 8455-00-246-3833.

b. Decoration (miniature size): MIL-D-3943//24.

c. Ribbon: MIL-R-11589/126. NSN 8455-00-9948.

d. Lapel Button (metal replica of ribbon bar): MIL-L-11484/18. NSN 8455-00-253-0818.

5. Background: a. The original Purple Heart, designated as the Badge of Military Merit, was established by General George Washington by order from his headquarters at Newburgh, New York, August 7, 1782. The writings of General Washington quoted in part:

"The General ever desirous to cherish a virtuous ambition in his soldiers, as well as to foster and encourage every species of Military Merit, directs that whenever any singularly meritorious action is performed, the author of it shall be permitted to wear on his facings over the left breast, the figure of a heart in purple cloth or silk, edged with narrow lace or binding. Not only instances of unusual gallantry, but also of extraordinary fidelity and essential service in any way shall meet with a due reward".

b. So far as the known surviving records show, this honor badge was granted to only three men, all of them noncommissioned officers: Sergeant Daniel Bissell of the 2d Connecticut Regiment of the Continental Line; Sergeant William Brown of the 5th Connecticut Regiment of the Continental Line, and Sergeant Elijah Churchill of the 2d Continental Dragoons, which was also a Connecticut Regiment. The original Purple Heart depicted on the first page is a copy of the badge awarded to Sergeant Elijah Churchill and is now owned by the New Windsor Cantonment, National Temple Hill Association, PO Box 525, Vails Gate, NY 12584. The only other known original badge is the badge awarded to Sergeant William Brown and is in the possession of The Society of the Cincinnati, New Hampshire Branch but differs in

design by not having any lettering embroidered on the heart and the leaves are at the top only with a larger spray of leaves at the base.

c. Subsequent to the Revolution, the Order of the Purple Heart had fallen into disuse and no further awards were made. By Order of the President of the United States, the Purple Heart was revived on the 200th Anniversary of George Washington's birth, out of respect to his memory and military achievements, by War Department General Orders No. 3, dated 22 February 1932. The criteria was announced in War Department Circular dated 22 February 1932 and authorized award to soldiers, upon their request, who had been awarded the Meritorious Service Citation Certificate or were authorized to wear wound chevrons subsequent to 5 April 1917.

d. During the early period of World War II (7 Dec 41 to 22 Sep 43), the Purple Heart was awarded both for wounds received in action against the enemy and for meritorious performance of duty. With the establishment of the Legion of Merit, by an Act of Congress, the practice of awarding the Purple Heart for meritorious service was discontinued. By Executive Order 9277, dated 3 December 1942, the decoration was extended to be applicable to all services and the order required that regulations of the Services be uniform in application as far as practicable. This executive order also authorized award only for wounds received.

e. Executive Order 10409, dated 12 February 1952, revised authorizations to include the Service Secretaries subject to approval of the Secretary of Defense. Executive Order 11016, dated 25 April 1962, included provisions for posthumous award of the Purple Heart. Executive Order 12464, dated 23 February 1984, authorized award of the Purple Heart as a result of terrorist attacks or while serving as part of a peacekeeping force subsequent to 28 March 1973.

f. The Senate approved an amendment to the 1985 Defense Authorization Bill on 13 June 1985, which changed the precedent from immediately above the Good Conduct Medal to immediately above the Meritorious Service Medals. Public Law 99-145 authorized the award for wounds received as a result of "friendly fire". Public Law 104-106 expanded the eligibility date, authorizing award of the Purple Heart to a former prisoner of war who was wounded before 25 April 1962.

g. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85) changed the criteria to delete authorization for award of the Purple Heart Medal to any civilian national of the United States while serving under competent authority in any capacity with the Armed Forces. This change was effective 18 May 1998.

h. Order of precedence and wear of decorations is contained in Army Regulation 670-1. Policy for awards, approving authority, supply, and issue of decorations is contained in AR 600-8-22.

Sat., Aug. 3, 1974 THE MIAMI HERALD



—SUSAN BURNSIDE

George Hofmann With Medal  
... 'I remembered I was eligible'

# 30 Years Later, He Gets World War II Purple Heart

By SUSAN BURNSIDE  
Herald Staff Writer

In a room full of Air Force blues, the man in the navy blue suit looked a bit out of place as he stepped forward to have Col. Dudley J. Foster pin a medal in his chest.

In fact, George A. Hofmann, 57, was 30 years out of place. The Purple Heart he received this week from Foster, 31st Tactical Fighter Wing commander, in awards ceremonies at Homestead Air Force Base was a medal he earned in 1944 when he was injured jumping out of a plane behind enemy lines in France.

"I suspect the parachute wasn't quite strong enough for my weight," the tall, white-haired civilian said. Hofmann, superintendent of public works for Margate, had more to think about than the compression fracture of his back when enemy guns shot down his B26 bomber May 8, 1944.

HOFFMAN was a second lieutenant then, flying as bombardier and navigator on his eleventh

mission. It was his last. He was captured by the Germans and held as a prisoner of war in Sagan, France, until the Allies swept through.

Peacetime took Hofmann out of uniform and into the merchandising business in New York City. It wasn't until after he and his wife moved to Margate in 1970 that he remembered the medal he didn't get.

"I was going through some old papers and remembered I was eligible, so I made some inquiries about a year ago," he said.

THE AIR FORCE did some checking and agreed that Hofmann had a retroactive Purple Heart coming to him.

"We're pleased to have you here," Foster told Hofmann.

Then, looking at the young Air Force officers whose medals had been won in more recent conflicts, Foster reminded them and himself that some of those young soldiers had not yet been born when George Hofmann earned his Purple Heart in World War II.

## The News Leader

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1974

16 Pages 2 Sections

### Ex-POW Gets Medal --For Wound in 1944

By SUSAN BURNSIDE

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swept through 15 months later.

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FORMER ARMY 2ND LT. George Hofmann (left) receives a Purple Heart award from Col. Dudley J. Foster at Homestead Air Force Base, 29 years after he was liberated from a German prisoner of war camp.

### He Receives Purple Heart 29 Years After Injuries

Twenty-nine years after he was liberated from a prisoner of war camp in Germany, George Hofmann received a Purple Heart Award.

Col. Dudley J. Foster, commander of the 31st Tactical Fighter Wing, presented the award to former Army 2nd Lt.

Hofmann during ceremonies at Homestead Air Force Base, July 29.

A bombardier navigator, who had flown 11 missions, Hofmann bailed out over France when his B-26 plane took a direct hit during World War II. He was captured by

the Germans after suffering injuries to his back and imprisoned in a German Stalag. In April 1945, he was liberated by American forces.

Last year, while looking through his records, Hofmann discovered that he had been recommended for a Purple Heart at the time of his release. He inquired of his eligibility and was notified to report to Homestead for his award.

Hofmann, 57, superintendent of Public Works for the City of Margate, was accompanied by his wife, Hazel.

Col. Foster also officiated at a monthly awards and retirement ceremony on Monday afternoon.

CMSgts. Louis Dart, Jr., and Claude T. Highsmith were retired with 26 and 29 years of Air Force duty, respectively.

A Bronze Star was presented to Maj. William W. Ryan. Meritorious Service medals were earned by SMSgts. Richard W. Jascha, John W. Moore and TSgt. Louis Morgan, Jr.

Lt. Col. William C. Wilson, Maj. James E. Chambers and Capt. Chester C. Martindale and David A. Robinson were awarded Air Medals.





*Air Medal*



1. **Description:** A bronze compass rose  $1 \frac{11}{16}$  inches circumscribing diameter and charged with an eagle volant carrying two lightning flashes in its talons. A fleur-de-lis at the top point holds the suspension ring. The points of the compass rose on the reverse are modeled with the central portion plain for engraving the name of the recipient.

2. **Ribbon:** The ribbon is  $1 \frac{3}{8}$  inches wide and consists of the following stripes:  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch ultramarine blue 67118;  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch golden orange 67109; center  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch ultramarine blue;  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch golden orange; and  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch ultramarine blue.

3. **Criteria:** The Air Medal is awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity in or with the armed forces of the United States, shall have distinguished himself by meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight. Awards may be made to recognize single acts of merit or heroism or for meritorious service. Award of the Air Medal is primarily intended to recognize those personnel who are on current crew member or non-crew member flying status which requires them to participate in aerial flight on a regular and frequent basis in the performance of their primary duties. However, it may also be awarded to certain other individuals whose combat duties require regular and frequent flying in other than a passenger status or individuals who perform a particularly noteworthy act while performing the function of a crew member but who are not on flying status. These individuals must make a discernible contribution to the operational land combat mission or to the mission of the aircraft in flight. Examples of personnel whose combat duties require them to fly include those in the attack elements of units involved in air-land assaults against an armed enemy and those directly involved in airborne command and control of combat operations. Involvement in such activities, normally at the brigade/group level and below, serves only to establish eligibility for award of the Air Medal; the degree of heroism, meritorious achievement or exemplary service determines who should receive the award. Awards will not be made to individuals who use air transportation solely for the purpose of moving from point to point in a combat zone.

**4. Components:** The following are authorized components of the Air Medal and the applicable specifications for each:

**a. Decoration (regular size):** MIL-D-3943/23. NSN for decoration set is 8455-00-269-5747. For replacement medal NSN 8455-00-246-3837.

**b. Decoration (miniature size):** MIL-D-3943/23. NSN 8455-00-996-5002.

**c. Ribbon:** MIL-R-11589/7. NSN 8455-00-252-9963.

**d. Lapel Button:** MIL-L-11484/17. NSN 8455-00-257-4308.

**5. Background:** a. In a letter from the Secretary of War to the Director, Bureau of Budget, dated 9 March 1942, the Secretary submitted a proposed executive order establishing the Air Medal for award to any person who, while serving in any capacity of the Army of the United States, distinguishes himself by meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight. The Secretary of War, in his request, stated "The Distinguished Flying Cross is available only for heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight...It is desired not to cheapen the Distinguished Flying Cross by awarding it for achievement not bordering on the heroic. It is, however, important to reward personnel for meritorious service."

b. The Air Medal was authorized by President Roosevelt by Executive Order 9158, dated 11 May 1942, and established the award for "any person who, while serving in any capacity in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard of the United States subsequent to September 8, 1939, distinguishes, or has distinguished, himself by meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight." Authorization was announced in War Department Bulletin No. 25, dated 25 May 1942. Executive Order 9242-A, dated 11 September 1942 amended the previous Executive Order to read "in any capacity in or with the Army".

c. In July 1942, the Office of The Quartermaster General (OQMG), forwarded a letter to twenty-two artists offering an opportunity to submit designs for consideration. The design selected was submitted by Walker Hancock and approved by the Secretary of War on 31 December 1942. The designer, Walker Hancock, had been inducted into the Army and assigned to Camp Livingston, Louisiana. He was ordered to temporary duty effective 16 November 1942 to G1 War Department to work on the medal. The Chief of Staff approved the ribbon design prepared by OQMG on 26 August 1942.

d. Oak leaf clusters were initially used to denote subsequent awards of the Air Medal. The number of additional awards were so great that the oak leaf clusters did not fit on the ribbon. As a result, the policy was changed in September 1968



to require the use of numbers to indicate subsequent awards of the Air Medal.

e. The Air Medal may be awarded for service during peacetime; however, approval authority for peacetime awards is not delegated to field commanders.

f. Order of precedence and wear of decorations is contained in Army Regulation (AR) 670-1. Policy for awards, approving authority, supply, and issue of decorations is contained in AR 600-8-22.



HEADQUARTERS, ARMY AIR BASE  
MITCHEL FIELD, NEW YORK

IN REPLY  
REFER TO:

22 January 1945

Mrs. Hazel J. Hofmann  
69 West 104th Street  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Hofmann:


I am honored to have been selected to make a presentation to you of the Air Medal with one (1) Oak Leaf Cluster awarded to your husband by direction of the President.

On Wednesday, January 31, 1945, it is anticipated that several such presentations will be made at Mitchel Field in conjunction with a special ceremony. If you wish to participate in this ceremony to receive the decoration, both my staff and myself would consider it a privilege to have you with us. If, on the other hand, you find that circumstances prevent your being here or if you should wish to forego the ceremony, I shall be glad to comply with a request to send the decoration to you by registered mail.

If it is your intention to be here on Wednesday, January 31, 1945, you may want to invite intimate friends and relatives to be here with you. They will be most welcome. Just inform me as soon as possible of the full name of the person who will accept presentation of the decoration and the number of guests whom you intend to invite. May I ask that everyone in your party arrive at the Reception Center opposite the Main Gate to Mitchel Field at 2:00 P.M., Wednesday, January 31, 1945. You will be met there by my representatives.

Please be assured that both my staff and myself are sincerely interested in gratifying your wishes in this matter as to the manner in which you desire to receive the decoration.

Sincerely,

  
E. E. HILDRETH  
Colonel, Air Corps  
Commanding

Please address reply to:  
Commanding Officer  
Army Air Base  
Mitchel Field, N. Y.  
Attention: Awards & Decorations





### *Presidential Unit Citation Army/Air Force*

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**1. 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.

**2. 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.

**3. 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.

**4. 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.

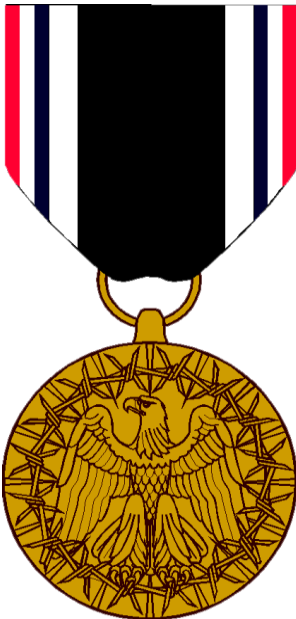
**b. The Distinguished Unit Citation was redesignated the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) per DF, DCSPER, date 3 November 1966.**

**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.**



## *Prisoner of War Medal*



1. **Description:** On a bronze medal, 1 3/8 inches in diameter, an eagle with wings opened surrounded by a circle of barbed wire and bayonet points. The reverse has the inscription "AWARDED TO" around the top and "FOR HONORABLE SERVICE WHILE A PRISONER OF WAR" across the center in three lines with a space between the two inscriptions for engraving the name of the recipient. The shield of the Coat of Arms of the United States is centered on the lower part of the reverse side with the inscription "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" around the bottom of the medal.

2. **Ribbon:** The ribbon is 1 3/8 inches wide and consists of the following stripes: 1/16 inch Old Glory Red 67156; 3/32 inch White 67101; 1/16 inch Old Glory Blue 67178; 1/8 inch White; center 11/16 inch Black 67138; 1/8 inch White; 1/16 inch Old Glory Blue; 3/32 inch White; and 1/16 inch Old Glory Red.

3. **Criteria:** a. The Prisoner of War Medal is issued only to those U.S. military personnel who were taken prisoner and held captive after 5 April 1917;

(1) While engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States;

(2) While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or

(3) While serving with friendly forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

b. Civilians who have been credited with military service which included the period of captivity are also eligible for the medal.

c. Hostages of terrorists and persons detained by governments with which the United States is not engaged actively in armed conflict are not eligible for the medal.

**4. Components: The following are components of the Prisoner of War Medal:**

**a. Medal (regular size): MIL-M-3946/53. NSN 8455-01-251-2096 for set which includes regular size medal and ribbon bar.**

**b. Medal (miniature size): MIL-DTL-3943/241. Available commercially.**

**c. Ribbon: MIL-DTL-11589/319. Available commercially.**

**d. Lapel Button: MIL-DTL-11484/152. Available commercially.**

**5. Background: a. Public Law 99-145, Department of Defense Authorization Act, dated 8 November 1985, amended Chapter 57 of Title 10, USC, 1128, to require under certain circumstances the issuance of a Prisoner of War Medal to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Armed Forces of the United States, was taken prisoner and held captive after 5 April 1917.**

**b. As a result of the above law, DOD solicited designs from all sources, and on 29 November 1985, designated The Institute of Heraldry (TIOH) as the Executive Agency for designing and procuring the medal. Over 300 designs were received and referred to a committee, comprised of representatives of the Armed Services, for advising the Secretary of Defense on a selection.**

**c. The design selected was created by Mr. Jay C. Morris of The Institute of Heraldry. The symbolism of the design is as follows: The eagle, a symbol of the United States and the American spirit, though surrounded by barbed wire and bayonet points, stands with pride and dignity, continually on the alert for the opportunity to seize hold of beloved freedom, thus symbolizing the hope that upholds the spirit of the prisoner of war. The ribbon colors red, white, and blue are symbolic of our National colors while determination to survive in or to escape from a hostile environment.**

**d. Order of precedence and wear policy for medals awarded to Army personnel is contained in AR 670-1. Policy for awards, approving authority and supply of medals is contained in AR 600-8-22.**



## *American Defense Service Medal*

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1. **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.

2. **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.

3. **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.

5. **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.

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.



## *Army Good Conduct Medal*

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1. **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".

2. **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.

3. **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.

**4. 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.

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.



## *Europe/Africa/Middle East Campaign Medal*

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1. **Description:** The Bronze medal is 1 ¼ inches in width. On the obverse is a LST landing craft and troops landing under fire with an airplane in the background below the words "EUROPEAN AFRICAN MIDDLE EASTERN CAMPAIGN". On the reverse, an American bald eagle close between the dates "1941 - 1945" and the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA".

2. **Ribbon:** The ribbon is 1 3/8 inches wide and consists of the following stripes: 3/16 inch Brown 67136; 1/16 inch Irish Green 67189; 1/16 inch White 67101; 1/16 inch Scarlet 67111; ¼ inch Irish Green; center 1/8 inch triparted Old Glory Blue 67178, White and Scarlet; ¼ inch Irish Green; 1/16 inch White; 1/16 inch Black 67138; 1/16 inch White; and 3/16 inch Brown.

3. **Criteria:** a. The European-African-Middle Eastern (EAME) Campaign Medal was awarded to personnel for service within the European-African-Middle Eastern Theater between 7 December 1941 and 8 November 1945 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 western boundary of EAME Theater is from the North Pole, south along the 75th meridian west longitude to the 77th parallel north latitude, then southeast through Davis Strait to the intersection of the 40th parallel north latitude and the 35th meridian west longitude, then south along the meridian to the 10th parallel north latitude, then southeast to the intersection of the Equator and the 20th meridian west longitude, then along the 20th meridian west longitude to the South Pole. The eastern boundary of the EAME 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 EAME Theater included Europe, European Russia, Greenland, Iceland, Africa, Iran, Iraq, and Turkey.

**4. Components:** The following are authorized components:

**a. Medal (regular size):** MIL-DTL-3943/248. Medal set with full size medal and ribbon bar. NSN 8455-00-269-5768.

**b. Medal (miniature):** MIL-DTL-3943/248. Available commercially.

**c. Ribbon:** MIL-DTL-11589/57. NSN 8455-00-257-0537. Available commercially.

**d. Streamer:** The EAME Campaign ribbon is used as a streamer for 16 streamers on the Army flag. Units that receive campaign credit display the streamers for the applicable campaigns in which they participated.

**5. Background:** a. The EAME 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 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 in December 1942. The brown represents the sands of Africa and the green represents the green fields of Europe. 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. Green, white and red are the Italian colors and the white and black colors represent Germany.

c. The medal was designed by Mr. Thomas Hudson Jones, based on General Eisenhower's request that the medal include an invasion scene. The reverse side was designed by Mr. A. A. Weinman and is the same design as used on the reverse of the Asiatic-Pacific and American Campaign Medals. The medal design was submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts on 17 September 1946 and the first sample was completed in July 1947. General Eisenhower was presented the first medal on 24 July 1947.

d. A bronze star is worn on the ribbon to indicate participation in designated campaigns. The designated campaigns for the European-African-Middle Eastern Theater are:

Egypt-Libya 11 Jun 42 - 12 Feb 43  
**Air Offensive, Europe 4 Jul 42 - 5 Jun 44**



Algeria-French Morocco 8-11 Nov 42

Tunisia 12 Nov 42 - 13 May 43

Sicily 14 May 43 - 17 Aug 43

Naples-Foggia 18 Aug 43 - 21 Jan 44

Anzio 22 Jan 44 - 24 May 44

Rome-Arno 22 Jan 44 - 9 Sep 44

Normandy 6 Jun 44 - 24 Jul 44

Northern France 25 Jul 44 - 14 Sep 44

Southern France 15 Aug 44 - 14 Sep 44

Northern Apennines 10 Sep 44 - 4 Apr 45

Rhineland 15 Sep 44 - 21 Mar 45

Ardennes-Alsace 16 Dec 44 - 25 Jan 45

Central Europe 22 Mar 45 - 11 May 45

Po Valley 5 Apr 45 - 8 May 45

\* 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 EAME Theater.



### *WWII Victory Medal*

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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" 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 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.**

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HH 10 11  
MILITARY RECORD AND REPORT OF SEPARATION  
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE


1. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL <b>HOFMANN GEORGE A</b>			2. ARMY SERIAL NUMBER <b>0-741310</b>	3. AUS. GRADE <b>2ND LT</b>	4. ARM OR SERVICE <b>AC</b>	5. COMPONENT <b>AUS</b>
6. ORGANIZATION <b>596TH BOMB SQUADRON 397TH BOMB GROUP EUROPEAN THEATER</b>			7. DATE OF RELIEF FROM ACTIVE DUTY <b>1 DEC 45</b>	8. PLACE OF SEPARATION <b>SEPARATION CENTER FORT DIX NEW JERSEY</b>		
9. PERMANENT ADDRESS FOR MAILING PURPOSES <b>69 WEST 104TH STREET NEW YORK 25 NEW YORK</b>			10. DATE OF BIRTH <b>28 SEP 17</b>	11. PLACE OF BIRTH <b>NEW YORK NEW YORK</b>		
12. ADDRESS FROM WHICH EMPLOYMENT WILL BE SOUGHT <b>SEE 9</b>			13. COLOR EYES <b>HAZEL</b>	14. COLOR HAIR <b>BROWN</b>	15. HEIGHT <b>6'2½"</b>	16. WEIGHT <b>196</b> LBS.
17. NO. OF DEPENDENTS <b>2</b>			18. RACE <b>X</b> WHITE			
19. MARITAL STATUS <b>X</b> MARRIED			20. U.S. CITIZEN <b>X</b> YES		21. CIVILIAN OCCUPATION AND NO. <b>CLERK GENERAL 1-05.01</b>	

MILITARY HISTORY

SELECTIVE SERVICE DATA <b>X</b>	22. REGISTERED <b>X</b> YES	23. LOCAL S. S. BOARD NUMBER <b>UNKNOWN</b>	24. COUNTY AND STATE <b>NEW YORK NEW YORK</b>	25. HOME ADDRESS AT TIME OF ENTRY ON ACTIVE DUTY <b>SEE 9</b>
26. DATE OF ENTRY ON ACTIVE DUTY <b>27 MAR 43</b>		27. MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY AND NO. <b>BOMBARDIER 1035</b>		
28. BATTLES AND CAMPAIGNS <b>EUROPEAN THEATER: AIR OFFENSIVE OVER EUROPE</b>				
29. DECORATIONS AND CITATIONS <b>AIR MEDAL WITH ONE OAK LEAF CLUSTER AMERICAN DEFENSE SERVICE MEDAL EUROPEAN AFRICAN MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER CAMPAIGN RIBBON</b>				
30. WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION <b>EUROPEAN THEATER: 8 MAY 44</b> <span style="float: right;">3414268</span>				
31. SERVICE SCHOOLS ATTENDED <b>PRE-FLIGHT SANTA ANA CALIFORNIA ADVANCED BOMBARDIER DEMING NEW MEXICO</b>			32. SERVICE OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL U. S. AND RETURN	
			DATE OF DEPARTURE <b>22 MAR 44</b>	DATE OF ARRIVAL <b>4 APR 44</b>
33. REASON AND AUTHORITY FOR SEPARATION <b>RELIEF FROM ACTIVE DUTY RRI-5 DEMOB TWX AFPMP 2559 HQ AAF 15 AUG 45</b>			DESTINATION <b>EUROPEAN THEATER U S A</b>	
34. CURRENT TOUR OF ACTIVE DUTY			35. EDUCATION (years)	
CONTINENTAL SERVICE			FOREIGN SERVICE	
YEARS <b>1</b>	MONTHS <b>5</b>	DAYS <b>27</b>	YEARS <b>1</b>	MONTHS <b>2</b>
			DAYS <b>7</b>	
			GRAMMAR SCHOOL <b>8</b>	COLLEGE <b>0</b>

INSURANCE NOTICE

IMPORTANT IF PREMIUM IS NOT PAID WHEN DUE OR WITHIN THIRTY-ONE DAYS THEREAFTER, INSURANCE WILL LAPSE. MAKE CHECKS OR MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE TO THE TREASURER OF THE U. S. AND FORWARD TO COLLECTIONS SUBDIVISION, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.										
36. KIND OF INSURANCE			37. HOW PAID		38. Effective Date of Allotment Discontinuance		39. Date of Next Premium Due (one month after 38)		40. PREMIUM DUE EACH MONTH	
Nat. Serv.	U.S. Govt.	None	Allotment	Direct to V.A.						
<b>X</b>			<b>X</b>		<b>31 DEC 45</b>		<b>31 JAN 46</b>		<b>6.80</b>	
									41. INTENTION OF VETERAN TO	
									Continue	
									Continue only	
									Discontinue	

 RIGHT THUMB PRINT	43. REMARKS (This space for completion of above items or entry of other items specified in W. D. Directives)  <b>BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR</b>  <b>ASR SCORE (2 SEP 45) - 93</b>  <b>LAPEL BUTTON ISSUED</b>
44. SIGNATURE OF OFFICER BEING SEPARATED <i>George A. Hofmann</i>	
45. PERSONNEL OFFICER (Type name, grade and organization - signature) <b>F P PORTER</b> <b>2ND LT SIG C ASST ADJ</b> <i>F. Porter</i>	

142  
13

Number # 672



# Army of the United States

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

*This is to certify that*

SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE A HOFMANN O-741310 AIR CORPS  
596TH BOMB SQUADRON 397TH BOMB GROUP  
EUROPEAN THEATER

*honorably served in active Federal Service  
in the Army of the United States from*

27 MARCH 1943 *to* 1 DECEMBER 1945

*Given at* SEPARATION CENTER FORT DIX NEW JERSEY

*on the* 1ST *day of* DECEMBER 1945

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

  
GEO J KANE MAJOR AGD

2/23/85, US Air Force  
 P1W MEDAL ST Louis  
 MISS 6213 V  
 5199

THIS FORM WILL NOT BE REPLACED  
 IF LOST OR DESTROYED  
**SEPARATION**

**ARMY QUALIFICATION RECORD**  
 RD 1L  
 415

SEPARATION CENTER, FORT DIX, NJ.

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE INITIAL	ARMY SERIAL NO.	GRADE	DATE OF ENTRY INTO ACTIVE SERVICE	SEX	DATE OF BIRTH
HOFMANN	GEORGE	A	0-741310	2d Lt	27 Mar 43	M	28 Sep 17
PERMANENT ADDRESS FOR MAILING PURPOSES (STREET AND NUMBER, CITY, COUNTY, STATE)							
69 West 104 St, New York #25, New York County, New York							

HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED	LAST YEAR OF ATTENDANCE	HIGHEST DEGREE RECEIVED	MAJOR COURSE OF STUDY	NAME AND ADDRESS OF LAST SCHOOL ATTENDED	
2 Yrs. H.S.	1934	None	Vocational	N.Y.C., N.Y.C.	
OTHER TRAINING OR SCHOOLING					
COURSE	NO. HRS.	COURSE	NO. HRS.	COURSE	NO. HRS.
None					

SERVICE EDUCATION							
SERVICE SCHOOL	COURSE	WKS. OR HRS.	RATING	ARMY SPECIALIZED TRAINING PROGRAM			
AAF Schools	Pre-Flight	9	Comp	INSTITUTION WHERE ENROLLED	CURRICULUM AND TERM (COURSE OF TRAINING PURSUED)	NO. OF WEEKS	GRADUATED YES NO
	Bombardier	13	Comp				
	Navigation	6	Comp		None		

MAIN OCCUPATION (TITLE)				SECONDARY OCCUPATION (TITLE)			
Clerk, general.				None			
JOB SUMMARY				JOB SUMMARY			
No. OF YEARS	LAST DATE OF EMPLOYMENT	NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	No. OF YEARS	LAST DATE OF EMPLOYMENT	NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER		
5	1941	Lord & Taylor N.Y. City.					

MILITARY SPECIALTIES									
ASSIGNMENTS									
YEARS	MONTHS	GRADE	PRINCIPAL DUTY	ARMY CODE NO.	YEARS	MONTHS	GRADE	PRINCIPAL DUTY	ARMY CODE NO.
(Cont)	2	2d Lt	Navigator	1034					
	4	2d Lt	Bombardier	1035					

SUMMARY OF MILITARY OCCUPATION AND CIVILIAN CONVERSIONS (SHOWN BY TITLE)

Commissioned 27 March 1943; overseas with 397 bomb group of 9th Air Force. Flew 11 missions bombing strategic targets in France; shot on 11 mission over France behind enemy line. Prisoner of war until release by allies 29 April.

SUMMARY OF MILITARY OCCUPATION AND CIVILIAN CONVERSIONS (SHOWN BY TITLE)

Awards and Decorations: European Theater ribbon with 1 star, Air Medal and 1 cluster, American Defense.

\*THIS INFORMATION BASED ON SOLDIER'S STATEMENT. (INDICATE BY \* ANY ITEMS NOT SUPPORTED BY MILITARY RECORDS)

DATE OF SEPARATION	SIGNATURE OF SOLDIER	SIGNATURE OF SEPARATION CLASSIFICATION OFFICER
1 Dec 45	George A. Hofmann	W. W. Von Schlichten W.W. VON SCHLICHTEN, Maj, AGD

Serial # 675

# Honorable Discharge

from

## The Army of the United States



TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to Certify, That\* GEORGE A. HOFMANN

† 32091685, Aviation Cadet, Aviation Cadet Detachment, DAAF, Deming, New Mexico


THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, as a TESTIMONIAL OF HONEST AND FAITHFUL SERVICE, is hereby HONORABLY DISCHARGED from the military service of the UNITED STATES by reason of ‡ Completion of Training.

Par. 25, AR 615-160

Said GEORGE A. HOFMANN was born in New York City, in the State of New York

When enlisted he was 23 7/12 years of age and by occupation a Clerical work  
He had Brown eyes, Brown hair, Ruddy complexion, and was 5 feet 2 inches in height.

Given under my hand at DAAF, Deming, New Mexico this 26th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and forty-three

  
PHELPS NEWBERRY  
Lieut. Colonel Air Corps  
Executive

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

See AR 345-470.  
\*Insert name; as, "John J. Doe."  
† Insert Army serial number, grade, company, regiment, or arm or service; as "1620302"; "Corporal, Company A, 1st Infantry"; "Sergeant, Quartermaster Corps."  
‡ If discharged prior to expiration of service, give number, date, and source of order or full description of authority therefor. 16-10565

**PAY AND ALLOWANCE ACCOUNT**

(Commissioned Officers, Army Nurses, Warrant Officers, Contract Surgeons)

APPROPRIATIONS:

212/50425 ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
PAY OF THE ARMY 1939-999 \$1573.80

PAID BY  
211-016  
DONALD A. LaFACE  
Major, F. D.  
FORT DIX, N. J.  
June 17 45  
Sta. #263  
(For use of paying office)

(1) THE UNITED STATES, D.  
To: GEORGE A. EDWARDS, 2nd Lt., AC AUS O-741310

(2) Station RS #2, Ft. Dix, N.J. Station No. 155 APO 562 15 May 19 45  
On duty at present station per Par. 155, S. O. No. 155, Hdqrs. 155 APO 562  
Departed from 155 APO 562 15 May 19 45 Reported for duty at Ft. Dix, NJ 30 May 19 45

DEPENDENTS: Hasel J. Hofmann, 68 W. 104 Street, E. Y., N. Y.

(3) Lawful wife \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_  
(State her Christian or given name in full and husband's surname and her address each month)  
Unmarried children under 21 years of age \_\_\_\_\_  
(State names, ages, and addresses each month. Evidence of dependency attached hereto or filed with voucher No. \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_\_, accounts of \_\_\_\_\_)

(4) Dependent mother \_\_\_\_\_  
(State her Christian or given name in full and husband's surname and her address each month)

During the current period for which allowances are claimed on account of my dependent mother I have contributed to her support the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_, in cash or its equivalent, without any consideration in return, which contribution is her chief support, and each and every statement set forth in her affidavit dated \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_\_, (attached hereto), filed with voucher for the month of \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_\_, is true and correct, and so remains at this time, except \_\_\_\_\_.

(State fully changes occurring between date of last affidavit and signing of this voucher)

(5) For over \_\_\_\_\_ years' service; \_\_\_\_\_ pay period; \_\_\_\_\_ years completed on \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_\_

CREDITS:

(6) For base and longevity pay from <u>1 May</u> , 19 <u>44</u> to <u>31 May</u> , 19 <u>45</u>	\$ <u>194.60</u>
(7) For additional pay for <u>Foreign Services</u> , from <u>1 May</u> , 19 <u>44</u> , to <u>30 May</u> , 19 <u>45</u>	\$ <u>1087.80</u>
(8) For pay for <u>Flying Pay</u> , from <u>1 May</u> , 19 <u>44</u> , to <u>30 Apr</u> , 19 <u>45</u>	\$ <u>554.40</u>
(9) For subsistence allowance from <u>1 May</u> , 19 <u>44</u> , to <u>31 May</u> , 19 <u>45</u>	\$ <u>780.00</u>
(10) For rental allowance from <u>1 May</u> , 19 <u>44</u> , to <u>31 May</u> , 19 <u>45</u>	\$ <u>400.40</u>

during which period I was not assigned adequate quarters at my permanent station; if without dependents, I did not occupy with them any public quarters assigned to me without charge at any station, nor did any of them occupy public quarters assigned to them or to any other officer or his dependents, except for bona fide social visits \_\_\_\_\_ or receive a monetary allowance in lieu thereof \_\_\_\_\_

DEBITS:

(11) Class "B" Government Depository	\$ <u>2275.00</u>
(12) Class "E" Allotment	\$ <u>58.40</u>
(13) Class "N" National Service Life Insurance	\$ <u>178.70</u>
(14) Dup United States for <u>Final Payment</u>	\$ <u>15.70</u>

TOTAL DEBITS \$ 3045.80  
NET BALANCE \$ 1553.80

(15) On \_\_\_\_\_ (ordinary or sick) leave or absence; Departed \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_\_, under Par. \_\_\_\_\_, S. O. No. \_\_\_\_\_, Hdqrs. \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_\_; extended by Par. \_\_\_\_\_, S. O. No. \_\_\_\_\_, Hdqrs. \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_\_; Returned \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_\_

(16) I certify that the foregoing statement and account are true and correct; that payment therefor has not been received; and that payment to me as stated on the within pay voucher is not prohibited by any provisions of law limiting the availability of the appropriations involved.  
Paid to my credit by Payee Check \_\_\_\_\_  
Date 31 May, 19 45

(SIGN ORIGINAL ONLY)  
GEORGE A. EDWARDS  
2nd Lt. MEMORANDUM

(17) I certify that during the period for which rental allowance is claimed on this voucher the above officer was not assigned adequate quarters at his permanent station.

Date 31 May, 19 45 (SIGN ORIGINAL ONLY. ON MEMORANDUM, TYPE OR PRINT NAME AND RANK) Name (AR 35-4220) Rank 1553.80 Commanding Officer.

(18) Paid by { Check(s) No. 471704 dated \_\_\_\_\_, 19 45, for \$ \_\_\_\_\_ on Treasurer of the United States in favor of payee named above. (SIGN ORIGINAL ONLY)  
Cash, \$ \_\_\_\_\_, on \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_\_  
all bonds issued by Oest

MEMORANDUM

WAR DEPARTMENT Form No. WD 384-D Form Prescribed by the Comptroller General, U.S. 12 August 1944	WAR DEPARTMENT <b>OFFICERS' PAY, ALLOWANCE, AND MILEAGE VOUCHER</b>	D. O. VOUCHER No.
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THE UNITED STATES, Dr.				
1. LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE INITIAL <b>HOFMANN GEORGE A</b>	2. ARMY SERIAL NO. <b>0-741310</b>	3. GRADE <b>2nd LT</b>	4. BRANCH <b>AC</b>	5. COMPONENT <b>AUS</b>

PAID BY  F.S. Fort Dix Sym. 471 Sta. 1117  JCO 1945 (For use of paying office)
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DEPENDENTS				
6. None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7. Lawful wife or unmarried child under 21 years of age (a)	8. Mother or father (b)	9. Adopted child or stepchild under 21 years of age (c)	

PAY STATUS DATA				
10. DATE ENTERED ON ACTIVE DUTY <b>27 MAY 43</b>		11. PLACE FROM WHICH ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY <b>NEW YORK NY</b>		
12. LEAVE ACCRUED MONTHS <b>2</b> DAYS		13. SERVICE OVER Years <b>4</b>	14. PAY PERIOD 1	15. YEARS COMPLETED (d) NUMBER <b>4</b> DATE COMPLETED <b>12 MAY 45</b>

PAY FOR—	ACCRUAL PERIODS, <del>1945</del> (Inclusive dates)						TOTAL AMOUNT
	FROM— To—	SEPT	OCT	1 NOV 1 DEC	JAN	1 FEB	
16. Base and longevity (15)		357.50	357.50	362.75	\$	\$	\$ 477.75
17. Foreign service							
18. Flying, aeronautical, rating (e)							
19. Flying, nonflying officer (f)							
20. Parachutist (g)							
21. Mustering out (h)				100.00	100.00	100.00	300.00
22.							
23.							
ALLOWANCE FOR—							
24. Subsistence		42.00	42.40	43.40			128.80
25. Rental (i)		60.00	60.00	62.00			182.00
26. Travel, mileage status (j)		42.28					42.28
27.							
28.							
29.							
TOTAL CREDITS		302.46	360.90	368.15	100.00	100.00	\$ 1131.51

DEBITS							
30. Class-B allotment—Bonds							
31. Class-D Government insurance							
32. Class-E allotment		175.00	175.00				350.00
33. Class-N Nat'l serv. life insurance		6.30	6.30	13.80			26.40
34.							
35. Due United States for (No.) meals							
36.							
37.							
TOTAL DEBITS		181.80	181.80	13.80			\$ 377.40

NET BALANCE	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
38. Amount paid by cash	130.66	79.10	354.55	10.00	10.00			\$ 754.31
39. Amount paid by check on Treas., U. S.		79.10	354.55	100.00	100.00			
40. Check No.								
41. Date of check								
42. Voucher No.								
43. Symbol No. (For use by G. A. O.)								

44. Mail check(s) to me at the following address:  
**69 WEST 104 ST NEW YORK 25 NY**

45. I CERTIFY that the foregoing statement and account of moneys due and to become due me in accordance with existing law, including any accompanying certificates, statements and schedules (which are hereby made a part hereof), are to the best of my knowledge and belief true and correct; that payment therefor in full or in part, except as stated, has not previously been received; that I now have no assigned, transferred, or other pay accounts outstanding for the period for which pay is claimed on this voucher or for future months that I am not in any manner indebted to the United States or its agencies or instrumentalities, except as stated; that on this and previous vouchers I have entered and had deducted all allotments made by me during the period of my military service; that I am not accountable or responsible for public property; and that payment as stated on the within pay voucher is not prohibited by any provisions of law limiting the availability of the appropriation(s) involved.

36. REC'D IN CASH \$ <b>130.66</b>	47. DATE CASH REC'D <b>1 OCT 45</b>	48. SIGNATURE OF PAYEE FOR CASH RECEIVED Sign Original Only <b>Memorandum—Do Not Sign</b>	CERTIFICATION SIGNATURE OF PAYEE Sign Original Only <b>Memorandum—Do Not Sign</b>
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APPROPRIATION, LIMITATION OF PROJECT SYMBOL	APPROPRIATION TITLE	APPROPRIATION (Amount)
<b>73A</b>		<b>77.70</b>
<b>12-0825</b>	<b>01-10 1 43-00 300000</b>	<b>42.98</b>

(a) NAME OF DEPENDENT, WIFE OR UNMARRIED CHILD UNDER 21 IF CHILD ENTERS AGE Address  
**HAZEL J. HEDMANN** **68 W 104 ST NEW YORK NY**

(b) DEPENDENT FATHER OR MOTHER (Item 8)  
 For the purpose of obtaining payment of certain allowances from the Government and in support of my contention that my father or mother is in fact dependent on me for his or her chief support, I CERTIFY that my father or mother is Mr. (Mrs.) \_\_\_\_\_ who lives at \_\_\_\_\_; that the amount required for my father's or mother's reasonable and proper living expenses is from \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per month; that for the period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, I have contributed to the support of my father or mother, without any consideration therefor or hope or expectation of return therefrom, the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_; that the total gross income of my father or mother, from all sources (including in such income any payment or contribution of others toward his or her proportionate share of household or living expenses) other than my contributions has not exceeded and does not exceed \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per month or \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per year for the period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_; and that the living expenses actually incurred by my father or mother during the period \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, amount to from \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to \$ \_\_\_\_\_ each month.

(c) ADOPTED CHILD OR STEPCHILD (Item 9)  
 I CERTIFY that \_\_\_\_\_ is my adopted child and will be \_\_\_\_\_ years of age at his or her next birthday; that she was adopted by me pursuant to the laws of \_\_\_\_\_, certified copy of adoption papers filed herewith (or filed with you). No. \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, accounts of \_\_\_\_\_; that the child was \_\_\_\_\_ related to me by blood or marriage as my \_\_\_\_\_ before adoption; that the adoption by me was for the child's benefit; that the child was not adopted by me to secure any personal or pecuniary advantage, either in the way of increase in my pay or allowances, or otherwise; that the child is now residing with \_\_\_\_\_, related to me by blood or marriage as my \_\_\_\_\_ and related to the child as \_\_\_\_\_; that the child is not possessed of property or income adequate of his or her support; that the child is not the beneficiary, either directly or through others, of any trust or estate entitling the child to income adequate for his or her support and education; that I actually and necessarily contribute from my own personal funds \$ \_\_\_\_\_ each month solely for the care, maintenance, support, and education of the said child.

(d) STATEMENT OF SERVICE FOR LONGEVITY CREDIT (Item 15)  
 I CERTIFY that I have held a commission; appointment as commissioned warrant officer, warrant officer, flight officer, or army field clerk; or have been enlisted as a member of the respective service(s) shown below for the inclusive periods indicated. I FURTHER CERTIFY that all National Guard service claimed hereon was federally recognized; that it was not in the inactive National Guard; that all officers' training camp service was in the capacity of an enlisted man and that all initial appointments are shown from the date of acceptance.

SERVICE OR COMPONENT	FROM—	TO—	SERVICE OR COMPONENT	FROM—	TO—
ENL R A	15 MAY 41	27 MAR 43			
COMP OF	27 MAY 43	PRESENT			

(e) FLYING PAY (Aeronautical rating) (Item 18)  
 I CERTIFY that I hold an aeronautical rating as \_\_\_\_\_; that during the period for which aviation pay is claimed on this voucher I was, by orders of competent authority, required to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights; and, in consequence of such orders, I did participate in regular and frequent flights, while in a duty status, sufficient to meet the requirements of Executive Order No. 9195, 7 July 1942 (AR 35-1480).

(f) FLYING PAY (Nonflying officer) (Item 19)  
 I CERTIFY that during the period for which aviation pay is claimed on this voucher I was, by orders of competent authority, required to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights as a nonflying officer; and, in consequence of such orders, I did participate in regular and frequent flights, while in a duty status, sufficient to meet the requirements of Executive Order No. 9195, 7 July 1942 (AR 35-1480).

(g) PARACHUTE DUTY (Item 20)  
 I CERTIFY that, during the period from \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, to \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, I was not in a flying pay status; that parachute jumping was an essential part of my military duty; that I held a rating as a parachutist or was undergoing training for such rating; and that I was engaged upon duty designated by the Secretary of War as parachute duty.

(h) MUSTERING-OUT PAY (Item 21) (Strike out the italicized words if inapplicable)  
 I CERTIFY that I am a member of the armed forces and have been engaged in active service in the present war; that I am being discharged or relieved from active service under honorable conditions; that I have not heretofore received a mustering-out payment under the Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944; that I performed active service for at least 60 days; that I served outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska; and that I do not fall within any of the classes of persons to whom payment is prohibited by section I (b) of said act.

(i) RENTAL ALLOWANCES (Item 25)  
 I CERTIFY that, during the period for which rental allowance is claimed on this voucher, I was not assigned adequate quarters at my permanent station; if without dependents, I was not on field or sea duty; if with dependents, I did not occupy with them any public quarters assigned to me without charge at any station, nor did any of them occupy public quarters assigned to them or to any other officer or his dependents, except for bona fide social visits, or receive a monetary allowance in lieu thereof.

(j) AUTHORITY FOR DUTY AT PRESENT STATION AND STATEMENT OF TRAVEL (Item 26)  
 I CERTIFY that the following statement of travel was performed in compliance with orders attached and is correct; that payment therefor has not been received; and that no transportation was furnished by the United States, either in kind or on Government transportation request, except as stated.

On duty at pres. sta. per par. \_\_\_\_\_ S. O. \_\_\_\_\_ HQ \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ rec'd at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ordered home per par. \_\_\_\_\_ S. O. \_\_\_\_\_ AAF R 5 B \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ rec'd at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ S. O. \_\_\_\_\_ SC FT DIX NJ \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ rec'd at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_

STATEMENT OF TRAVEL PERFORMED (to be filled in by traveler)

DATE	FROM—	DATE	TO—	KIND OF TRANS. FURN.	LAND GRANT INCL. IN FEE. ROUTE AND DIST.	TRAVEL FURN. EXCL. LAND GRANT IN COL. 6	AUTHORIZED MILEAGE	NOTATIONS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
17 SEP	2575 GREENSBORO NC	27 SEP	SC FT DIX NJ	HOME F			464	RENT
1 OCT	SC FT DIX NJ	1 OCT	NEW YORK NY	HOME F			73	RENT

TOTALS	Rate per mile	\$0.03	\$0.66	\$0.66
Amounts				
Deduct columns 5 and/or 7				
Other deduction				
NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID				43.96



HEADQUARTERS  
AAF REDISTRIBUTION STATION NO. 1  
Atlantic City, N.J.

JDF:hj

3B-1/201- POPP, GEORGE A. (O)

8 AUG 1945

(Date)

SUBJECT: Clearance and Transmittal of Records

TO : COLONEL & OFFICER  
DET OF PRISONERS  
WAR CORV. HOSPITAL  
BRATTSBURG, N. Y.

1. Transmitted herewith are inclosures, as listed below, pertaining to 2nd Lt. George A. Hofmann, O741310, who reassigned to your command.

2. I certify that this officer ~~(did)~~ (did not) occupy adequate quarters while assigned to this station for the period from 31 July 45 to 8 AUG 1945 and availed himself of no days leave of absence while at this station.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

  
JAMES D. FLOWERS  
Captain, Air Corps  
Assistant Adjutant

8 Incls:

- 1 \* Orders bestowing Aeronautical Rating
- 1 \* Orders bestowing Flying Status
- 1 Copy of last Promotion Orders
- 1 WD AGO Form 66-2 ~~or 66-3~~ (Tripl)
- 1 ARPDC Form 50
- 1 MD Form 81
- 1 Flight Surgeons Record
- 1 \* AAF Form 5 File
- 1 Change of Station Orders (5 copies)
- 1 Form 163

\* If not inclosed copy of letter requesting same is inclosed in lieu thereof.

LESLIE L. IRVIN  
F.R.A.C.S., F.R.S.A.  
HONORARY SEC.  
EUROPEAN BRANCH

c/o IRVING AIR CHUTE  
OF GREAT BRITAIN LTD.  
ICKNIELD WAY  
LETCWORTH, HERTS



## CATERPILLAR CLUB

20th March, 1945.

2nd Lt. G. A. Hofmann,  
69 West 104 Street,  
New York City No. 25,  
N.Y. U.S.A.

Dear Lt. Hofmann,

Many thanks for your postcard from Germany and I am indeed glad that you were able to save your life with an Irvin chute.

I have much pleasure in welcoming you as a member of the Club and in sending you your membership card herewith, with our best wishes.

Our Buffalo Company will be sending you your Caterpillar Pin on our behalf.

Wishing you the best of Luck, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Leslie L. Irvin.

MEL.  
Encl. Card.

