



A GUIDE TO

U.S.



NAVY INSIGNIA

FLAGS AND DECORATIONS

INCLUDING U.S. MARINE CORPS AND COAST GUARD



WITH OVER 180 ILLUSTRATIONS
IN COLOR





U. S. NAVY JACK

26

A Guide to
U. S. NAVY INSIGNIA

including
U. S. MARINE CORPS and COAST GUARD
WITH FLAGS AND DECORATIONS

by GORDON A. J. PETERSEN, *assisted by*
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With over 180 illustrations in color

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What This Book Contains

The purpose of this book is to identify and explain quickly and simply the wide variety of insignia of rank, corps devices, specialty and distinguishing marks of the U. S. Navy and U. S. Coast Guard, the insignia of the U. S. Marines, and the more important medals, ribbons, and badges of these branches of the U. S. armed forces, as listed below:

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The United States Navy

THE primary duty of the U. S. Navy is to protect our country on the seas and in its outlying possessions. Even in times of peace, naval strength must be kept at wartime readiness to meet any emergency. The rigorous training and exacting schooling given our sailors and officers provide a naval personnel whose physical condition, moral stamina, and religious outlook exemplify the indomitable spirit of the United States.

The U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., is the principal training school for commissioned officers of the Navy and the Marine Corps. The Naval War College at Newport, R. I., trains qualified officers for higher command. Naval R.O.T.C. units are maintained at selected universities.

Navy officers are divided into three classes: the *regular line*, with duties both afloat and ashore, the *staff corps*, and the *warrant officers*. The Regular Line Officers are Ad-

miral, Vice Admiral, Rear Admiral, Captain, Commander, Lieutenant Commander, Lieutenant, Lieutenant (Junior Grade), and Ensign. Aviation Cadets and Midshipmen are also of the Line but in a qualified sense only. Staff Officers are Medical Officers, Dental Officers, Supply Officers, Chaplains, Professors of Mathematics and Civil Engineers. Warrant Officers, although specialists in individual lines, are not qualified for general duties; there are but two grades, warrant and chief warrant. A Warrant Officer must hold his grade for six years before attaining the rank of Chief Warrant Officer. They rank between commissioned officers and enlisted ratings.

Seamen and ordinary seamen with naval service of two years or more who have attained the rating of "Mate" take precedence over all petty officers, noncommissioned Marine Corps officers and all enlisted men.

Organization of the U. S. Navy

THE President is the Commander-in-Chief of both the Army and the Navy. The Navy is under control of the Secretary of the Navy and his executive officer, the Chief of Naval Operations. Appointment of the Secretary is made by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and he is a member of the President's Cabinet. He executes such orders as he may receive from the President relative to the procurement of naval stores and materials and the construction, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of war, as well as other matters connected with naval establishments. He is aided by an Assistant Secretary. The following officers assist him in the operation and management of the Navy:

Chief of Naval Operations—A Rear Admiral, the senior officer of the Navy, charged with fleet operations, preparation and plans for its use in war. His office is composed of

10 divisions: Secretarial, Central, War Plans, Ship Movements, Intelligence, Communications, Fleet Maintenance, Naval Districts, Inspection and Fleet Training.

Bureau of Navigation—Headed by a Rear Admiral whose duties include orders, records, training, transportation, education of officers and men (except Hospital Corps), organization and administration of the reserve force. He also has charge of the Naval Observatory, Hydrographic Office, and Nautical Almanac.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—In charge of a Rear Admiral of the Medical Corps, who supervises operation of all hospitals; the personnel, training and promotion of the Hospital Corps; sanitation; and all medical and dental supplies.

Judge Advocate General—A Rear Admiral in charge of all matters of law.

Bureau of Construction and Repair—Headed by a Rear Admiral in charge of designing, building, fitting, and repairing of ships.

Bureau of Ordnance—Headed by a Rear Admiral in charge of upkeep and operation of naval magazines, gun factories, torpedo stations, proving grounds, etc.

Bureau of Yards and Docks—Headed by a Rear Admiral in charge of construction, repair, and upkeep of public works and utilities of the Navy.

Bureau of Engineering—Headed by a Rear Admiral in charge of designing, building, and repairing ship machinery.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts—Headed by a Rear Admiral of the Supply Corps in charge of the purchase of and accounting for all Naval and Marine Corps supplies.

Commandant of the Marine Corps—A Lieutenant General in charge of the efficiency and discipline of the Marine Corps.



U. S. Navy
Commissioned Officer's
Cap Device

He is in direct command of the Marines.

Bureau of Aeronautics—Headed by a Rear Admiral in charge of the purchase, design, repair, and building of aircraft.

For administrative and defensive efficiency the country is divided into 15 *Naval Districts*, each presided over by a Commandant responsible to the Chief of Naval Operations.



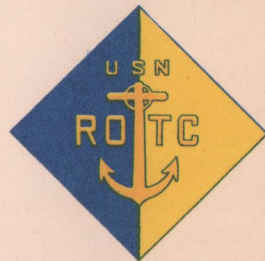
U. S. Navy
Chief Petty Officer's
Cap Device

Navy Yards are at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Portsmouth, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Mare Island, Calif.; Bremerton, Wash.; and Pearl Harbor, T. H. *Operating Bases* are at Norfolk, Va.; San Diego, Calif.; and San Francisco, Calif. *Naval Training Stations* are at Newport, R. I.; San Diego, Calif.; Norfolk, Va.; and Great Lakes, Ill.

Not included in Naval Districts are the U. S. islands of Guam and American Samoa, and the Naval Station at Guantanamo, Cuba. They are under naval governors.

Three *Fleets* make up the normal naval forces afloat: the U. S. Atlantic Fleet, the U. S. Pacific Fleet, and the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, each operating under the general supervision of the Chief of Naval Operations and under immediate command of its Commander-in-Chief. Each Fleet is subdivided into a Battle Force, Scouting Force, Patrol Force, and Base Force.

The *Naval Air Force* embraces all the aircraft units, experimental centers, training schools, etc. Their types of aircraft include the Scouting Plane, the Dive Bomber, the Torpedo and Bombing Planes, the Fighter Plane, the Patrol Plane, Transport, Observation, Lighter-than-Air Craft, etc.



Naval R. O. T. C. Sleeve Insigne

The U. S. Navy Line of Rank

(See page 5 for further information on Line Officers, Staff Officers, Warrant Officers, and Ratings.)

PRESIDENT of the United States
(Commander-in-Chief)

ADMIRAL

VICE ADMIRAL

REAR ADMIRAL

CAPTAIN

COMMANDER

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

LIEUTENANT

LIEUTENANT (Junior Grade)

ENSIGN

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER

WARRANT OFFICER

GRADE 1—CHIEF PETTY OFFICER

GRADE 1A—ACTING CHIEF PETTY OFFICER

GRADE 2—PETTY OFFICER (1st CLASS)

GRADE 3—PETTY OFFICER (2nd CLASS)

GRADE 4—PETTY OFFICER (3rd Class)

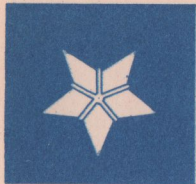
NON-RATED MEN

1st CLASS

2nd CLASS

3rd CLASS

U. S. Navy Corps Devices—Plate I



Line Officer



Corps of Chaplains
Christian



Jewish



Construction Officer



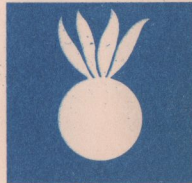
Supply Officer



Medical Officer

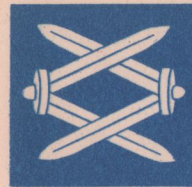


Dental Officer



Gunner

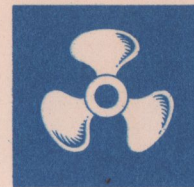
U. S. Navy Corps Devices—Plate II



Civil Engineering
Officer



Boatswain



Machinist



Pay Clerk



Electrician



Radio Electrician



Pharmacist



Carpenter

Corps Devices, Specialty and Distinguishing Marks

IN ADDITION to the insignia of rank indicated by gold sleeve stripes (see page 30), insignia called *Corps Devices* (pages 10, 11) are worn by commissioned officers, chief warrant and warrant officers to indicate the special corps or branch to which the officer belongs. They are worn above the sleeve stripes and also appear with the shoulder insignia of rank. These devices are either of gold embroidery or a specified shade and pattern of yellow silk.

The cap for warrant officers differs from that of chief warrant officer in the width of the chin strap and cap device. This cap device has two crossed anchors but is without shield and eagle.

Since 60 percent of all Navy men are specialists, the Navy Department has designed markings to be worn on the sleeves of the enlisted man's uniform indicating the particular branch to which he belongs. Chief Petty

Officers have a distinct individual sleeve marking (see page 34) and, although the cap is similar to that of a warrant officer, the cap insignia have no resemblance (see page 8). Their classification is instantly recognizable.

Men below the rating of Petty Officer wear a stripe of braid around the shoulder seam of their jumpers. Seamen wear on the right shoulder seam a stripe of white braid on blue clothing or blue braid on white. The engineer's stripe is always worn on the left shoulder, red in color on both the blue and white uniforms. Service stripes are worn on the left coat sleeve (see page 31). Men on special detail—boatswain's mates, quartermasters, guard petty officers, and other petty officers on deck watch, mail orderlies, buglers, messengers, side boys, sentries, patrol details and coxswains of all boats, wear the neckerchief for either white or blue uni-

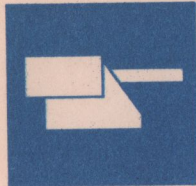
forms but other men wear neckerchiefs only when prescribed. They are square and are made of black silk or rayon.

Specialty marks (pages 14-19), in addition to being worn as part of the rating badges of petty officers, are also worn without rating badges in certain petty officer ratings. Various specialty marks that are not shown can be identified from the illustrations of corps devices (pages 10, 11). They differ only in color—blue on white or white on blue. Those not shown are coxswain, boatswain's mate, electrician's mate, machinist's mate, water tender, boilermaker, and radioman.

Distinguishing marks are prescribed for men meeting certain qualifications in addition to those required by their rating or by crew members acquiring specific merit in certain competitions (see pages 14-19).

Officers also have various forms of dress and accessories that identify their respective positions and lines of rank. Officers of Flag Rank, officers of the rank of Captain and Commander, and officers below the rank of Lieutenant Commander have definite and distinct dress accessories, as the occasion demands, including buttons, belts, trousers, epaulets, caps, cocked hats, and, in some cases, aiguillettes. Aiguillettes (see page 24) are loops of knotted and braided ropes of gold worn around the shoulder of the uniform by officers when on duty as personal aides to the President, aides at the White House, aides to the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, aides to Flag Officers, and by naval attaches. Aides to the President and aides to the White House wear aiguillettes on the right shoulder; all others wear them on the left.

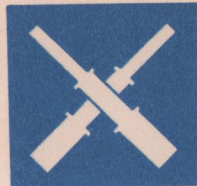
U. S. Navy Specialty and Distinguishing Marks—Plate I



Turret Captain



Quartermaster



Gunner's Mate



Painter, Pattern Maker,
Carpenter's Mate



Printer



Photographer



Musician



Bugler

U. S. Navy Specialty and Distinguishing Marks—Plate II



Aviation Machinist's Mate



Aviation Carpenter's Mate



Storekeeper



Aviation Ordnanceman

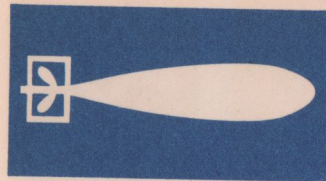


Aviation Metalsmith



Officer's Steward,
Officer's Cook

U. S. Navy Specialty and Distinguishing Marks—Plate III



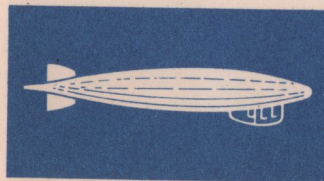
Torpedoman



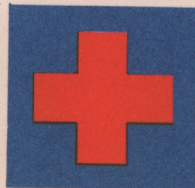
Yeoman



Aerographer



Rigid Airship Insignie



Pharmacist's Mate
Hospital Apprentice

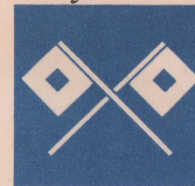


Aviation, General Utility

U. S. Navy Specialty and Distinguishing Marks—Plate IV



Fire Controlman,
Gun Rangefinder Operator



Signalman



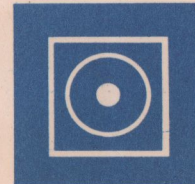
Chief Commissary
Steward



Blacksmith, Shipfitter,
Molder, Metalsmith



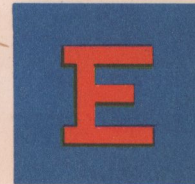
Expert Rifleman
Expert Pistol Shot



Rifle Sharpshooter

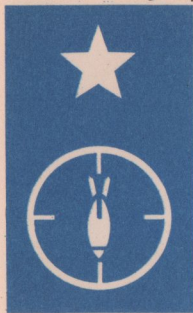


Ex-Apprentice



Navy "E" for
Efficiency

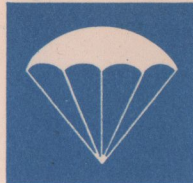
U. S. Navy Specialty and Distinguishing Marks—Plate V



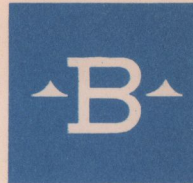
Master Horizontal Bomber



Gun Pointer, First Class



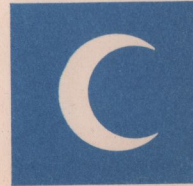
Parachute Man



Bombsight Mechanic

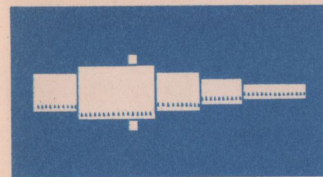


Gun Pointer



Cook, Baker, Steward, Mess Attendant

U. S. Navy Specialty and Distinguishing Marks—Plate VI



Gun Captain



Submarine Insignia (enlisted man)



Shore Patrol Brassard



Master Diver



Diver, First Class

Naval Aircraft and Ship Markings



Navy Plane
Wing Insigne

Note: In 1942 the wing insignie was changed as shown above; formerly a red circle appeared in the center of the white star. Tail markings of red, white, and blue have been discontinued.

IN ADDITION to wing insignia, the Navy uses letters and numbers to indicate the purpose and the manufacturer's name of the aircraft so marked. Numbers placed between letters indicate the model of the plane, and numbers placed at the end of letters indicate the series of the model. The first letter is employed to denote the primary function type of aircraft, the second letter indicates secondary type and the third letter indicates the plane manufacturer. V—heavier-than-air, X—experimental, Z—lighter-than-air (blimps and balloons), B—bombing plane, F—fighter plane, O—observation plane, S—scouting plane, P—patrol plane, T—torpedo plane, J—utility plane, R—transport plane, etc. Thus, the combination "PBY" would mean a patrol bomber manufactured by Consolidated Aircraft.

Aircraft carriers are marked CV, destroyers DD, heavy cruisers CA, battleships BB, etc. Battleships are named for states; cruisers for cities, inventors and former members of Congress; destroyers for Secretaries of the Navy, officers and enlisted men of the Navy or Marines; cargo ships for stars; submarines for fish; oil tankers for rivers; ocean-going tugs for Indian tribes; etc.

Special Insignia

PILOTS, aircraft observers, and submarine officers wear special insignia on the left breast of the uniform (see page 22). *Aircraft pilots* wear wings and an anchor and shield, *aircraft observers* wear wings and an anchor within the letter O. *Submarine officers* wear a device of two dolphins between which appears a periscope emerging from the waves.

Navy nurses (see page 23) wear a special pin-on device which consists of an anchor upon which is imposed a leaf bearing the letters NNC for *Navy Nurse Corps*. They also wear stripes on their caps which indicate their rank. A Superintendent ranks as Lieutenant Commander, Assistant Superintendent as Lieutenant, Chief Nurse as Lieutenant junior grade, and Nurse as Ensign. They wear white uniforms when on duty, and blue nurses' capes are regulation wear for bad weather.

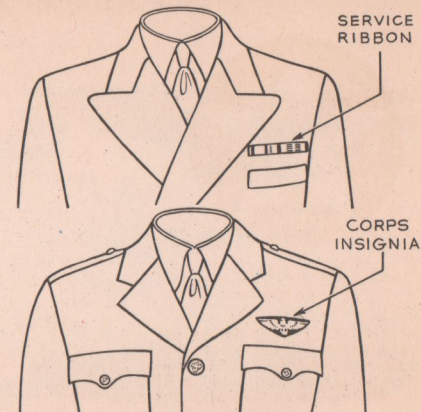


Diagram Showing Positions of
Insignia and Ribbons

U. S. Navy Special Insignia



Naval Aviator (Pilot)



Naval Aviation Observer

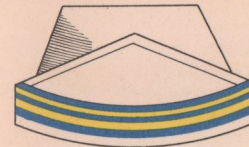


Submarine Officer

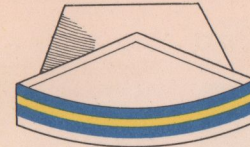


Naval Reserve Merchant Marine

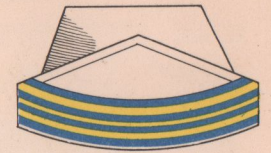
U. S. Navy Nurse Insigne and Caps



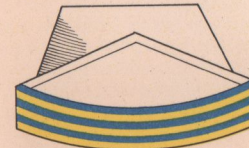
Chief Nurse



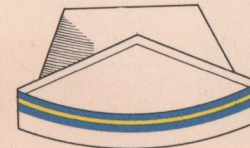
Assistant
Chief Nurse



Superintendent



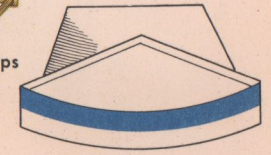
Assistant
Superintendent



Completed
Probationary



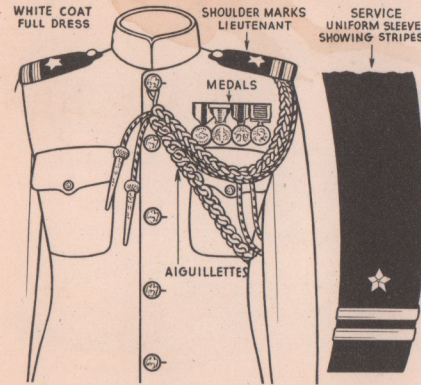
Nurse Corps
Insigne



Probationary
Nurse

U. S. Navy Devices of Rank

SHOULDER INSIGNIA AND SLEEVE STRIPES



Correct Positions of Shoulder Insignia, Medals, Sleeve Stripes, etc.

THE rank of an officer in the United States Navy is indicated primarily by shoulder insignia (pages 27-29), the number and width of sleeve stripes (page 31), and pin-on devices (pages 25-26). Shoulder insignia are worn on white service coats, mess jackets, overcoats, and khaki working uniform coats. Sleeve stripes of gold braid (see page 30) encircle the lower part (wrist) of blue coats of officers except those of overcoats, which carry stripes of lustrous black braid. A star is worn above the sleeve stripes by Line Officers. Miniature pin-on devices of the proper rank are worn on the collars of working uniform shirts.

U. S. Navy Devices of Rank—Plate I

MINIATURE PIN-ON DEVICES



Admiral



Vice Admiral



Rear Admiral



Captain

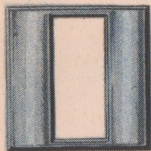
U. S. Navy Devices of Rank—Plate II
MINIATURE PIN-ON DEVICES



Commander



Lieutenant Commander



Lieutenant

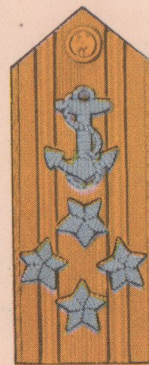


Lieutenant
(Junior Grade)

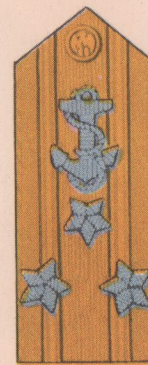


Ensign

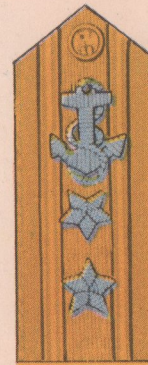
U. S. Navy Shoulder Insignia—Plate I



Admiral



Vice Admiral



Rear Admiral

U. S. Navy Shoulder Insignia—Plate II



Captain



Commander



Lieutenant Commander



Lieutenant



Lieutenant
(Junior Grade)



Ensign



Chief Warrant Officer
(Chief Boatswain)



Warrant Officer
(Chief Carpenter)

U. S. Navy Shoulder Insignia—Plate III

U. S. Navy Sleeve Stripes



Admiral



Vice
Admiral



Rear
Admiral



Captain



Commander



Lieutenant
Commander



Lieutenant



Lieutenant-
(Junior Grade)



Ensign



Chief Warrant
Officer



Warrant Officer

U. S. Navy Service Stripes

SERVICE stripes are worn on the left coat sleeves of naval uniforms: each one represents 4 years of naval service. Scarlet service stripes are worn on the blue uniform and blue stripes are worn on the white uniform. Gold service stripes (of gold braid) are worn on both the blue and white uniforms for 12 years of continuous service with 3 good conduct awards.



Blue Service Stripes



Gold Service Stripes

Naval Officers' Caps and Visors



Flag Rank
(Admirals)



Captains and
Commanders



Lieutenant Commanders
and Lower Ranks

U. S. Navy Rating Badges

(See other rating badges and explanation on page 34)



Blue Rating Badge
Chief Boatswain's
Mate



Blue Rating Badge
Torpedoman,
First Class



Blue Rating Badge
Gun Rangefinder,
Fire Controlman,
Second Class



Blue Rating Badge
Gunner's Mate,
Third Class

Rating Badges

RATING badges for Chief Petty Officers and Petty Officers are worn on the sleeves of blue or white coats; on the right sleeves by Petty Officers of the seaman branch and on the left sleeves by all other Petty Officers. Each blue and white rating badge shows an eagle, chevrons, and specialty mark. The eagle and specialty mark are embroidered in white silk on blue uniforms and in blue silk on white uniforms. The Pharmacists Mates' specialty marks for both blue and white rating badges are scarlet in color, and those of Aviation Pilots are yellow.

The Petty Officer 1st Class wears chevrons of 3 stripes; Petty Officer 2nd Class, 2 stripes; 3rd Class, 1 stripe. A Chief Petty Officer wears 3 stripes with the arc of a circle between the ends of the upper stripe, enclosing the specialty mark and supporting the eagle.

The gold rating badge is worn by Chief Petty Officers and Petty Officers having 12



Silver Rating Badge
Chief Radioman



Gold Rating Badge
Chief Electrician's
Mate

or more years of service and holding 3 consecutive good conduct awards or equivalent qualifications. The silver rating badge is worn by Chief Petty Officers not qualified to wear a gold rating badge.

U. S. Navy Special Corps Insignia

IN ADDITION to the official insignia and corps devices which are standard requirements on uniforms of naval officers and men, many individual corps and other units, particularly air squadrons, have from time to time adopted special insignia intended to depict in a humorous or symbolical way the militantly aggressive qualities of their personnel. Such special insignia have originated in various ways, sometimes being designed by members of the units themselves and sometimes being designed for them at their special request by civilian artists. Control of their use is in the hands of the corps or unit commanding officer.

Typical of such civilian-designed special insignia are the scores of relatively recent

devices designed by the staff of Walt Disney Productions, of which six selected devices now in use are shown on pages 36 and 37. On pages 38, 39, 40, a number of special insignia for naval air units are shown in full color.

These special insignia are usually painted on the fuselage or body of each plane or boat in the unit. They are also sometimes worn on the uniforms of members of the unit. Thus used, these special corps insignia are perhaps the nearest modern approach by American fighting men to the adoption of highly individual emblems reminiscent of the heraldic devices defiantly displayed on the shields of the knights of medieval times.

U. S. Navy Special Corps Insignia—Plate I



First Defense
Battalion,
Fleet Marine Force



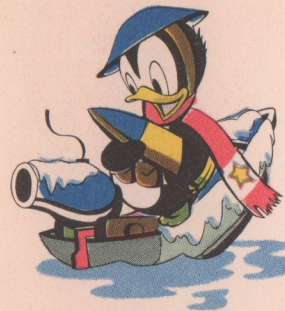
Aviation Arm of
U. S. S. North Carolina,
Flagship of the
Atlantic Fleet



U. S. Navy
Mosquito Fleet
(PT Boats)

These special corps insignia were designed by Walt Disney's staff.

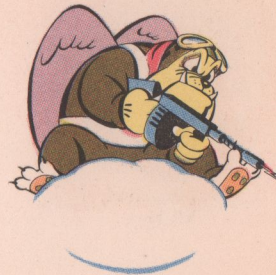
U. S. Navy Special Corps Insignia—Plate II



First Marine Brigade



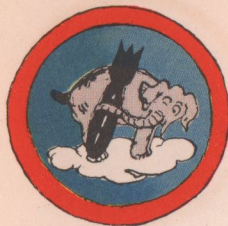
Third Division
First Defense Battalion
(Mine Sweepers)



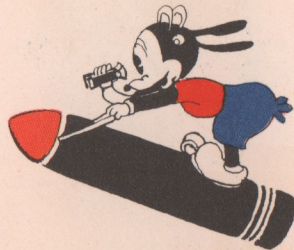
Marine Fighting Squadron 227
Second Marine Division
Fleet Marine Force

These special corps insignia were designed by Walt Disney's staff.

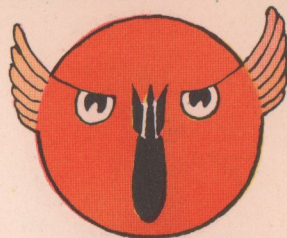
U. S. Navy Special Corps Insignia—Plate III



Patrol Squadron
VP-21



Observation Squadron
VO-3



Scouting Squadron
VS-6

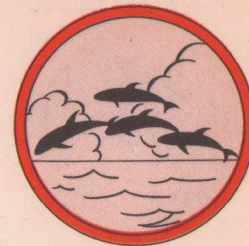
U. S. Navy Special Corps Insignia—Plate IV



Cruiser Scouting Squadron
VCS-5



Patrol Squadron
VP-43



Cruiser Scouting Squadron
VCS-8

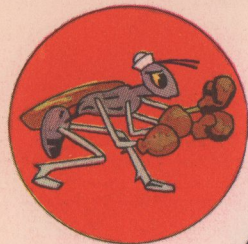


Torpedo Squadron
VT-3



Scouting Squadron
VS-3

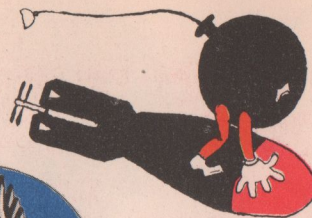
U. S. Navy Special Corps Insignia—Plate V



Fighting Squadron
VF-7



Fighting Squadron
VF-5



Torpedo Squadron
VT-2



Bombing Squadron
VB-4

U. S. Navy Decorations and Medals

THE awards bestowed by the U. S. Navy for deeds of heroism or valor, or for other distinguished acts, are worn in three different ways, as the occasion demands. Large medals are worn (see diagram, page 24) for dress, blue, and evening dress, and when wearing gold-striped trousers. A Service Ribbon (see pages 48 and 49), corresponding to the ribbon colors of the medal, is worn with uniforms in daytime and on service uniforms. Miniature medals are worn with evening uniforms. Ribbons of decorations, medals, and badges are worn in horizontal rows on the left breast (see page 21).

Not more than one Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, or Navy Cross may be awarded to one person, but for each succeeding act or deed justifying an award, the President may award a suitable emblem or insignie to be worn with the decoration and the corresponding rosette or other de-

vice. By the direction of the President, a gold 5-pointed star $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter is issued to a man entitled to another medal, and this star is then attached to the ribbon of the original award.

Medal of Honor—Awarded to any person who, while in the U. S. naval service, shall in action involving actual conflict with the enemy distinguish himself by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty.

Distinguished Service Medal—Awarded to any person who, while in the U. S. naval service, distinguishes himself by exceptionally meritorious service to the Nation in a duty of great responsibility.

Navy Cross—Awarded to any person who, while in the U. S. naval service, distinguishes himself by extraordinary heroism or distinguished service in the line of his profession.

Distinguished Flying Cross—Awarded to any person who has distinguished himself by heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight.

Marine Corps Brevet Medal—Awarded to anyone who is brevetted for distinguished conduct in the face of the enemy.

Specially Meritorious Medal—Awarded to the officers and men of the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps who rendered specially meritorious service other than in battle in the West Indies Campaign.

Navy Good Conduct Medal—The reverse of this medal shows the legend "Fidelity—Zeal—Obedience" and also has the letters C. S. C. (Continuous Service Certificate), together with the certificate number, name of recipient, the ship on which he served, and the date and expiration of enlistment.

Gold Life Saving Medal—Awarded to persons who by extreme and heroic daring endangered their lives in saving or endeavoring to save lives from the perils of the sea.

Silver Life Saving Medal—Awarded for meritorious heroism in life saving.

Dewey Medal—A medal commemorating the Battle of Manila Bay.

Fleet Marine Corps Reserve Medal—Awarded for special service.

Other medals are awarded for various battles, actions, and campaigns. The ribbon bars for many of these are shown on pages 48 and 49.

The *Navy and Marine Corps Medal* has just been authorized. It will be awarded to any person who shall distinguish himself by heroism not involving actual combat (conflict with an enemy), or to any person to whom the Secretary of the Navy has awarded a Letter of Commendation.

The *Purple Heart*, issued to members of the Army who perform an exceptionally meritorious act of extraordinary fidelity or essential service, has also been authorized for issue to members of the Navy and Marine Corps.



Distinguished Service Medal

Medals—Plate I



Medal of Honor



Navy Cross

Medals—Plate II



Distinguished Flying Cross



Specially Meritorious Medal



Marine Corps Brevet Medal

Medals—Plate III



Gold Life Saving Medal



Navy Good Conduct Medal



Silver Life Saving Medal

Medals—Plate IV



Fleet Marine Corps
Reserve Medal



Dewey Medal



Fleet Rifleman



Fleet Pistol Shot

Note: These qualification badges are typical of those awarded for excellence in small-arms firing; many other medals and badges, not shown, are awarded for excellence in gunnery or special service.

Medals—Plate V



Expert Rifleman



Expert Pistol Shot

Service Ribbons

(See explanation on page 41)



Philippine Campaign



Cuban Pacification



Mexican Service



Dominican Campaign

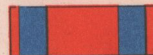


Haitian Campaign (1915)

China Relief Expedition



Nicaraguan Campaign (1912)



Haitian Campaign (1919-1920)



Victory



Second Nicaraguan Campaign



Service Ribbons

(See explanation on page 41)



Yangtze Service



Civil War Campaign



Spanish Campaign

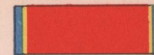


Sampson Medal



Marine Corps Expeditionary

Naval Reserve



Navy Expeditionary



Navy Cross



Distinguished Flying Cross



American Service



The United States Marine Corps



Marine Corps
Officer's Cap
Device

Note: In various forms this device is the emblem of the U. S. Marines. The globe represents the world-wide scope of their duties, the anchor denotes their sea traditions, the eagle is the symbol of the Nation.

THE U. S. Marine Corps, sometimes known as the "Navy's Army," was established by the Continental Congress in 1775. Ashore, Marines serve as artillerymen, machine gunners, infantrymen, signalmen, and motor transport crews. They perform guard duty and are first ashore in landing operations. At sea they man the secondary batteries, torpedo defense guns, and the anti-aircraft guns. They maintain their own flying fields and are trained as airplane mechanics, motor experts, pilots, observers, bombers, riggers, etc.

The Fleet Marine Force is composed of two brigades stationed at Quantico, Va., and San Diego, Calif.

The Marine Corps is generally under the jurisdiction of the Navy although revised statutes provide exception "when detached for service with the Army by orders of the President; and when so detached they shall be subject to the Rules and Articles of War prescribed by the government of the Army."

Marine Corps Officers are U. S. Naval Academy graduates and wear the same insignia of rank as Army officers. The Major General Commandant is assisted by the Adjutant and Inspector, the Quartermaster, and the Paymaster. The highest rank in the Marines is that of Lieutenant General.

U. S. Marine Corps Chevrons

(Non-Commissioned Officers)



Sergeant
Major



First
Sergeant



Platoon
Sergeant



Quartermaster
Sergeant



Supply
Sergeant



Staff
Sergeant



Sergeant
Mess Sergeant
Chief Cook
Field Music
Sergeant



Corporal
Mess Corporal
Field Cook
Field Music
Corporal



Private, 1st Class
Assistant Cook
Field Music,
1st Class



Second Leader
of Marine Band
(Ranks with
Sergeant Major)



Musician,
Marine Band
(Ranks with
Platoon Sergeant)



Service
Stripe

Colors worn on winter uniform are shown on front cover (upper right) of this book.

U. S. Marine Corps Shoulder Insignia—Plate I (Commissioned Officers)



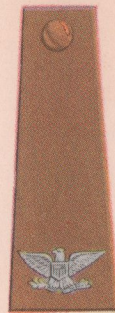
Lieutenant
General



Major
General



Brigadier
General

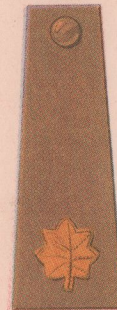


Colonel



Lieutenant
Colonel

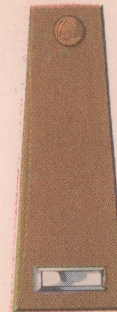
U. S. Marine Corps Shoulder Insignia—Plate II (Commissioned Officers)



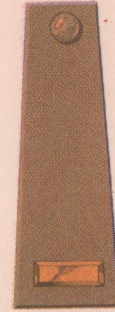
Major



Captain



1st Lieutenant

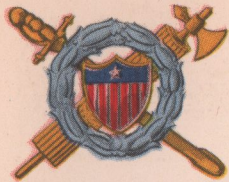


2nd Lieutenant

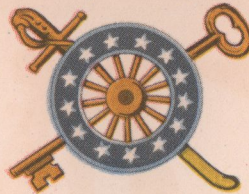


Chief Warrant
Officer

U. S. Marine Corps Insignia—Plate I



Adjutant and Inspector's
Department



Quartermaster's
Department

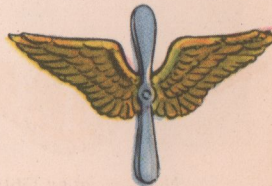


Paymaster's Department



Aides-de-Camp

AN aide-de-camp to a General wears the insigne shown at the left with 1 star for Brigadier-General, 2 stars for Major-General, and 3 stars for Lieutenant-General.



Aviation Cadet

U. S. Marine Corps Insignia—Plate II



Naval Aviator



Leader of Marine Band



Parachute Corps



Marine Gunner



Naval Aviation Observer

The United States Coast Guard

THE U. S. Coast Guard was instituted in 1790 by Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton. In times of peace it is under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Treasury Department, but in times of war it automatically becomes part of the Navy.

The duties of the Coast Guard are many, and include protection of wild life such as herds of seal, sea lions, or walrus, and coast fisheries. The Coast Guard patrols the Great Lakes, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, Puerto Rico, Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands. Working in co-operation with the U. S. Weather Bureau, it daily records the movements of ice floes, radioing (in peace-time) all ships as to location, size, and rate of drift. It suppresses smuggling and keeps ice-bound

harbors and channels open where navigation must be carried on in severe weather. Approximately 21,000 buoys of all types and over 500 lighthouses are normally maintained by the Coast Guard.

Cadets appointed to the Coast Guard Academy are chosen by competitive examinations. All commissioned officers are appointed upon graduation from the Academy located at New London, Conn. The four-year course embraces practical and theoretical training mostly of a scientific and engineering nature.

Officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard wear uniforms similar to those worn by the Navy. The highest ranking officer is the Rear Admiral.

U. S. Coast Guard Insignia



Chief Petty Officer's
Cap Device



Chief Warrant Officer's
Cap Device



Cadet's
Cap Device



Surfman's
Cap Device



Coast Guard
Shield

U. S. Coast Guard Medals—Plate I



Good Conduct
Medal



Expert Pistol Shot
Medal



Expert Rifleman
Medal



Distinguished Pistol Shot
Medal



Distinguished Rifle
Medal



Coast Guard Emblem

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Aviation Metalsmith	15	Chief of Naval Operations.....	6
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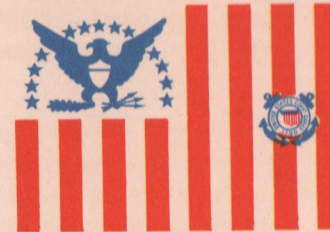
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U. S. COAST GUARD FLAG

FOR VICTORY



BUY

UNITED
STATES
WAR
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS