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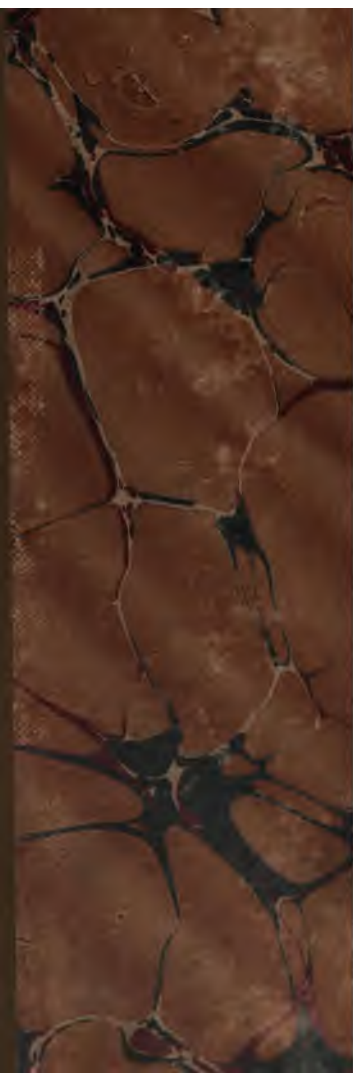
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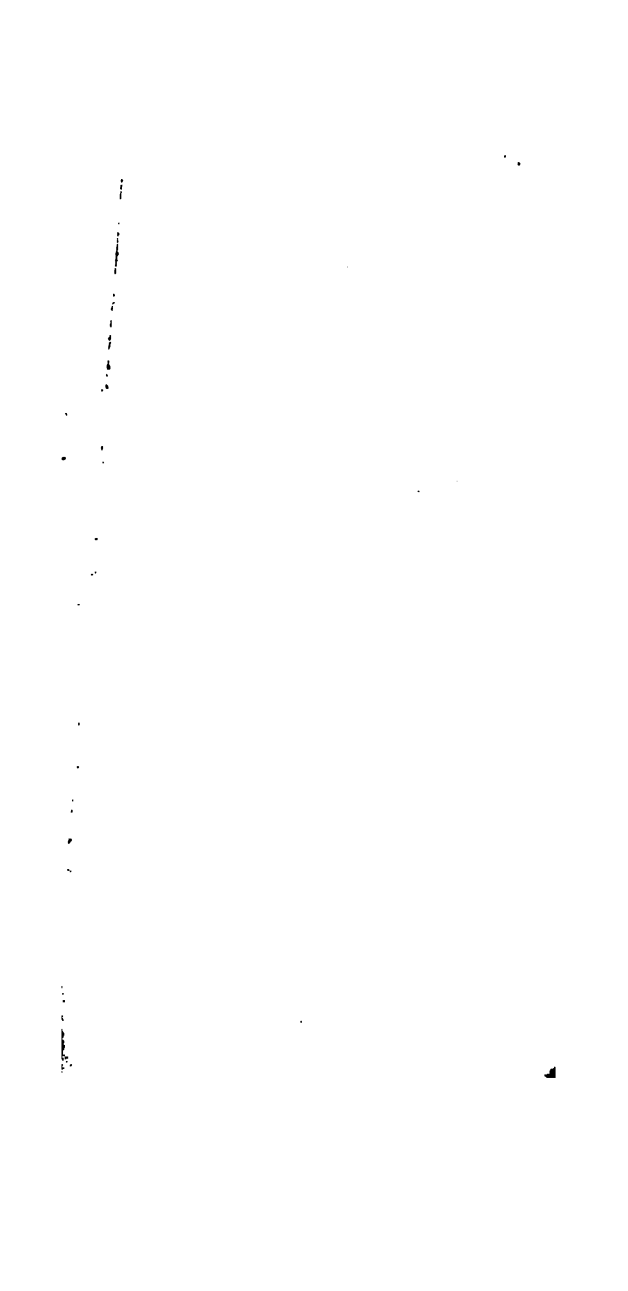
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# U.S. ARMY

## FACTS AND INSIGNIA



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# U. S. ARMY FACTS AND INSIGNIA

**How to Recognize Rank and Service in the  
Army of the United States**

*Compiled from the Latest Official Sources*

*By*

VALDEMAR PAULSEN

*Edited by*

MAJOR LUCIUS A. HINE

*With Two Hundred and Nineteen Illustrations  
in Color and in Black and White*

FIFTH EDITION

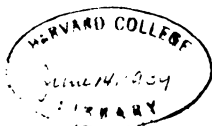
*Revised*

RAND McNALLY & CO.  
CHICAGO NEW YORK



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*Davidson College Library*



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### GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

Major General Pershing was selected by the President to lead the first American expeditionary force to France, arriving there June 13, 1917. On October 6, 1917, Major General Pershing was created General, a grade vacant since the Civil War.

General Pershing served in the Apache Indian campaign, 1886, the Sioux campaign, 1890-91, the Santiago campaign, 1898, in the Philippines, 1899-1903. In 1905 he accompanied Kuroki's army in Manchuria as military attache. He was on duty in the Philippines, 1906-1913, and in Mexico, 1916.

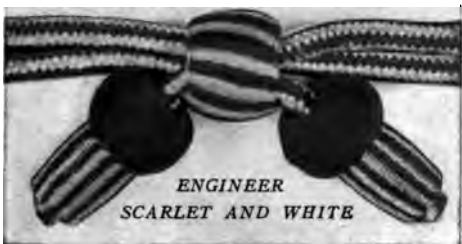
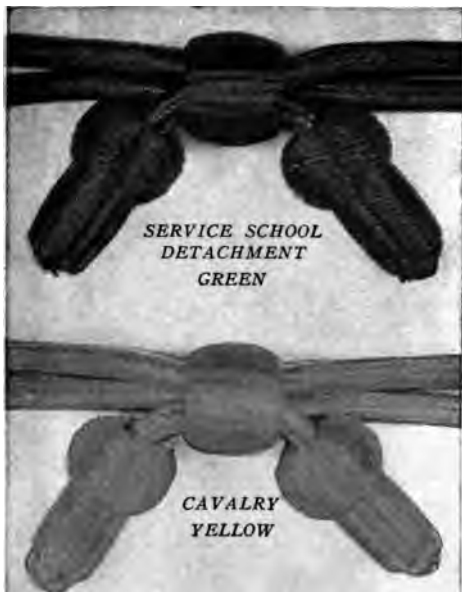
## SERVICE HAT CORDS



**SERVICE HAT CORDS—Continued**



## SERVICE HAT CORDS—Continued





# U.S. ARMY

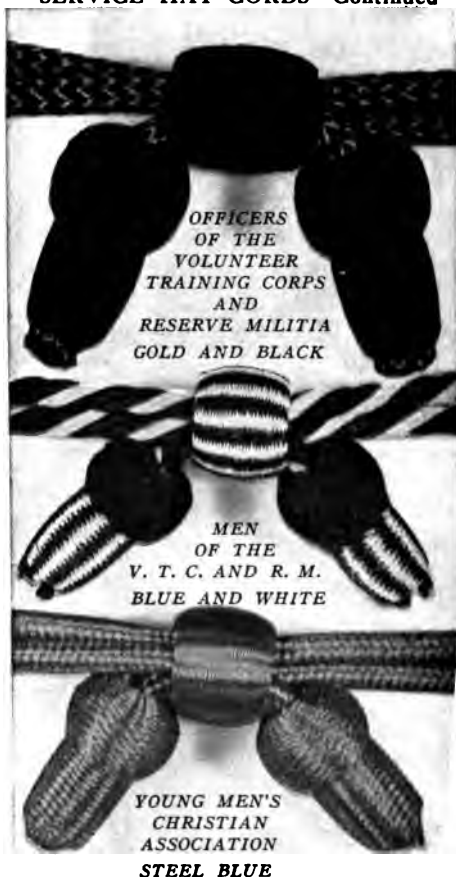
## FACTS AND INSIGNIA



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**SERVICE HAT CORDS—Continued**



## **"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER"**

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last  
gleaming,

Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous  
fight,

O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly  
streaming?

And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still  
there.

Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the  
brave?

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,  
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence  
reposes,

What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,  
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;

'Tis the star-spangled banner; oh, long may it wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the  
brave!

And where is the band who so vauntingly swore  
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion  
A home and a country should leave us no more?

Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps'  
pollution.

No refuge could save the hireling and slave  
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave:

And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh, thus be it ever when freemen shall stand  
Between their loved home and wild war's deso-  
lation;

Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heaven-rescued  
land

Praise the Power that hath made and preserved  
us a nation.

Then conquer we must when our cause it is just,  
And this be our motto: "In God is our Trust!"

And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

# FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS

*Associated with the United States in the  
Great War for Freedom and Democracy*

**Showing Date of Entry Into the War**



**UNITED STATES**

*April 6, 1917*



**BRITISH EMPIRE  
(UNION JACK)**

*August 4, 1914*



**FRANCE**

*August 3, 1914*



**BELGIUM  
(MERCHANT)**

*August 4, 1914*



**ITALY  
(MERCHANT)**

*May 24, 1915*



**SERBIA  
(MERCHANT)**

*July 28, 1914*

## FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS—Continued



**RUSSIA**  
(MERCHANT)  
*August 1, 1914*



**PORTUGAL**  
(ENSIGN)  
*May 19, 1915*



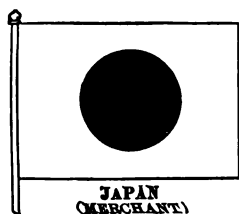
**MONTENEGRO**  
(MERCHANT)  
*August 1, 1914*



**ROUMANIA**  
(MERCHANT)  
*August 27, 1916*



**GREECE**  
(MERCHANT)  
*November 28, 1916*  
*July 2, 1917*



**JAPAN**  
(MERCHANT)  
*August 23, 1914*

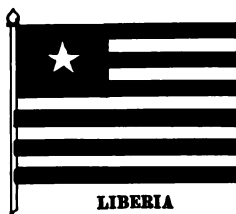
## FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS—Continued



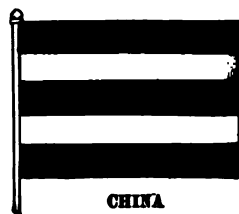
**PANAMA**  
*April 7, 1917*



**SIAM**  
(MERCHANT)  
*July 22, 1917*



**LIBERIA**  
*August 14, 1917*



**CHINA**  
*August 14, 1917*



**CUBA**  
(ENSIGN)  
*April 7, 1917*



**BRAZIL**  
(ENSIGN)  
*October 26, 1917*

**NOTE:** The Republic of San Marino declared war May 24, 1915. Flag, two horizontal stripes of blue and white.

# LAGS OF THE NATIONS

*Which Have Severed Diplomatic  
Relations with Germany*



**ECUADOR**  
*December 7, 1917*



**BOLIVIA**  
*April 14, 1917*



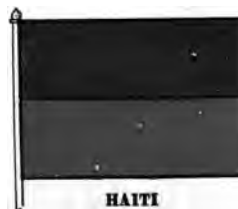
**GUATEMALA  
(MERCHANT)**  
*April 27, 1917*



**HONDURAS  
(MERCHANT)**  
*May 17, 1917*



**NICARAGUA  
(MERCHANT)**  
*May 18, 1917*



**HAITI  
(MERCHANT)**  
*June 17, 1917*



**COSTA RICA**  
(MERCHANT)  
*September 21, 1917*



**PERU**  
(MERCHANT)  
*October 6, 1917*



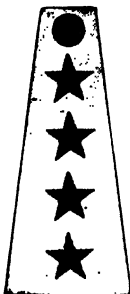
**URUGUAY**  
(MERCHANT)  
*October 7, 1917*

The nations arrayed in war against Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria, total nineteen. Ten nations have severed diplomatic relations with Germany. It is estimated that the number of men under arms totals nearly forty million. About two thirds of this number are ranked under the banner of the allies and one-third under that of the enemy. Since the defection of Russia the relative numerical strength of the opponents is more nearly equal.

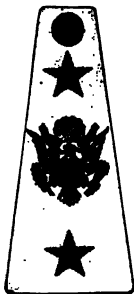
The new flag of Egypt, which severed diplomatic relations with Germany August 13, 1914, consists of a red field with three star and crescent designs in white placed on the red field nearest the flag staff.

## INSIGNIA OF RANK

on Shoulder Loops by Commissioned  
Officers of the U. S. Army



*General  
(new style)*



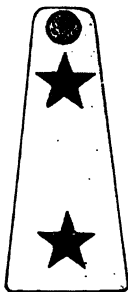
*General  
(old style)*

the rank of general has been vacant since the Civil

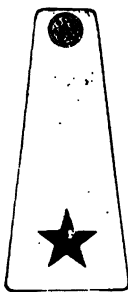
With the appointment of Generals Pershing and  
to the rank of full general in 1917, the change in  
older insignia as indicated above was introduced.  
four stars are silver and of equal size.



*Lieutenant  
General*



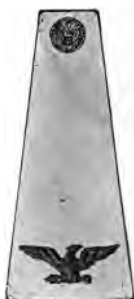
*Major  
General*



*Brigadier  
General*

the stars in each case are silver. At the collar end  
loop is held in place by the regulation bronze army  
loop bearing the coat of arms of the United States.





*Colonel*



*Lieut. Colonel  
(silver leaf)*

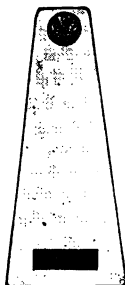


*Major  
(gold leaf)*

The spread eagle indicating the rank of Colonel and the oak leaf indicating the rank of Lieutenant Colonel are silver. The oak leaf indicating the rank of Major is gold.



*Captain*



*First  
Lieutenant  
(silver bar)*



*Second  
Lieutenant  
(gold bar)*

The two bars indicating the rank of Captain and the single bar indicating that of First Lieutenant are silver. The single bar of the Second Lieutenant is gold.

The shoulder loop is of the same material and color as the service coat, the prescribed olive drab wool or cotton. Shoulder straps and shoulder knots are worn on dress and full dress uniforms and are of elaborate design.

## COLLAR INSIGNIA

### Worn by Commissioned Officers

The devices illustrated below are worn by officers on the collar of the sack coat on both sides. Officers in the regular army wear the letters U. S., those in the Reserve Corps wear the letters U. S. R., those in the National Guard drafted into federal service wear the letters U. S. with N. G. superimposed, and those in the National Army wear the U. S. with the letters N. A. superimposed. Next to this device is worn, on both sides of the collar, the insignia of the corps, department, or arm of service illustrated on the following pages. These insignia, worn on the service uniform, are all of bronze, except superimposed letters indicating various corps of the Medical Department. No insignia of any description are worn on the collar of the overcoat.

*Regular Army*

*Officers' Reserve Corps*

*National Guard  
(drafted into federal service)*

*National Army*

Enlisted men of the U. S. Army, in place of the cut-out letters illustrated above wear a bronze button bearing the monogram U. S. Until recently the men have been wearing the monogram with superimposed letters N. G., N. A., or R., but a recent ruling abolishes such distinction.



## OFFICERS' COLLAR INSIGNIA



INFANTRY



FIELD  
ARTILLERY



COAST  
ARTILLERY



CAVALRY



GENERAL  
STAFF  
CORPS



ADJUTANT  
GEN'L'S  
DEPARTMENT



INSPECTOR  
GEN'L'S  
DEPT



JUDGE ADVO-  
CATE GEN'L'S  
DEPT



QUARTER-  
MASTER  
CORPS



ORD-  
NANCE  
CORPS



MEDICAL  
DEPT



SIGNAL  
CORPS



ENGINEER  
CORPS

# OFFICERS' COLLAR INSIGNIA



AID TO  
LIEUT.  
GEN'L



AID TO  
MAJOR  
GEN'L



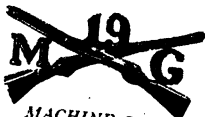
AID TO  
BRIGADIER  
GEN'L



CAVALRY  
QUARTERMASTER



FIELD ARTILLERY  
ADJUTANT



MACHINE GUN  
BATTALION



PORTO RICO  
REGIMENT



PHILIPPINE  
SCOUT



INTERPRETERS  
CORPS



ENGINEER  
CORPS  
QUARTERMASTER



ENGINEER  
CORPS  
ADJUTANT



CHAPLAIN

Note: The chaplain, by a recent order, wears the silver Latin cross on the shoulder loop and cuff of overcoat sleeve and not on collar.



*Veterinary  
Corps*



*Dental  
Corps*



*Ambulance  
Corps*



*Sanitary  
Corps*

The collar insignia of the subdivisions of the Medical Department illustrated above are of bronze metal with the superimposed letter of gold or gilt metal.

#### **COLLAR INSIGNIA OF OFFICERS OF NEW ORGANIZATIONS**

In addition to the collar insignia illustrated on this and the preceding pages, insignia have been recently authorized as follows: Tank service, a wreath surmounted by two dragons supporting a tank, guns pointing to the front; chemical service, a benzol ring superimposed on the center of crossed retorts the device to be  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch high. Officers of the Pioneer Infantry wear two crossed rifles with the letter "P" superimposed in the center above which is the number of the regiment.

#### **INSIGNIA ON COLLAR OF SHIRT**

When the shirt is worn without the coat officers with the rank of general wear the letters U. S., U. S. R., U. S. N. G., or U. S. N. A. on both sides with the stars numbering according to rank as indicated for shoulder loops. (See pp. 17-18). General officers of the staff corps or departments substitute for the letters U. S. on the left side the proper device.

Officers below the rank of general wear on the right side the letters U. S., U. S. R., U. S. N. G., or U. S. N. A., and the insignia as indicated for the shoulder loop, and on the left side the insignia of corps, department, or arm of service illustrated on the preceding pages. General staff officers, chiefs of staff, aids, and chaplains substitute on the left side of the collar the proper device. (See pages 19-22).

Regimental, battalion, and Coast Artillery staff officers wear in the lower angle of the insignia a device of the department to which their duties correspond, except that for Engineers the device will be worn above the center turret. This is illustrated in the devices on page 21 for cavalry quartermaster, field artillery adjutant, and engineer corps quartermaster. It is evident that there are many other combinations the description of which the available space does not warrant.

The device for Coast Artillery (page 20) is also worn by officers in heavy trench mortar units (pertaining to corps troops) and in antiaircraft artillery units. That for field artillery is worn by officers in medium trench mortar units (included in a Field Artillery Brigade).

Collar insignia worn by enlisted men of the army and by commissioned officers and men of the Reserve Militia are shown on pages 74 to 76.



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The new steel helmet and the trench coat worn by American soldiers.



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One of the famous tanks evolved in modern warfare. American tank units have been organized and are in training on Long Island and in eastern Pennsylvania.



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

One of the great new fleet of aeroplanes made for Uncle Sam by the Curtiss Company.



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

**The Lewis machine gun. This gun is now used as aeroplane equipment. The Browning and the heavier Colt-Browning gun have been adopted for use by American troops in the field.**



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**A Signal Corps Reserve speaking into a field telephone.**



# THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

## ORGANIZATION

The land armed forces of the United States consist of the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the National Army, merged into one great fighting force, the Army of the United States. The United States Marine Corps, also, may act with the army as a land force, but the "soldiers of the sea" operate under the general direction of the Secretary of the Navy, through a Major General Commandant, and are strictly a part of the sea forces of the United States.

The National Guard before its incorporation with the United States Army, consisted of the forces organized by the several states for the protection of each particular state within its boundaries. By act of



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*A field piece in action*

ne 3, 1916,  
e National  
ard was  
fted into  
deral serv-  
e and is  
bject to the  
me laws  
d regula-  
ns as the  
e g u l a r  
my. The  
giments of  
e National  
ard forces  
fted into  
deral serv-  
e were  
ought to  
actically  
l strength



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*A U. S. Cavalryman charging the  
guns at full speed*

December 31, 1917.

The National Army consisted of the great fighting forces furnished by the men of the nation between the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive. The registration of such men, June 5, 1917, showed a total of 9,659,382. Since that date, selectives in successive drafts have depleted the available men of that registration. September 12, a new registration included all men from 18 to 45.

In addition to these components of the United States Army, as outlined above, are reserve forces known as the Officers' Reserve

Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps. Officers of the Reserve forces are assigned, after training, to commands wherever needed in the Army. Men of the Enlisted Reserve Corps are trained for and assigned to service with the staff branches of the Army, the Medical Department, the Quartermaster Corps, Engineer Corps, Ordnance Corps, or Signal Corps.

While in training in the United States, the individuality of the three elements, Regular Army, National Army, and National Guard,

was maintained by a system of numerical designation and collar insignia. The *regiments* of the Regular Army are numbered from 1 to 100, of the National Guard from 101 to 300, and of the National Army from 301 up. The *brigades* of the Regular Army are numbered from 1 to 50, of the National Guard from 51 to 150, and of the National Army from 151 up. The *divisions* of the Regular Army are numbered from 1 to 25, of the National Guard from 26 to 75, and of the National Army from 76 up. Collar insignia to distinguish the



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An officer of the U.S.A.  
Railway Engineers  
ready for service

three elements were as follows: Soldiers of the Regular Army wear the standard monogram, U.S.; National Guardsmen wear this monogram with the letters N. G. superimposed; men of the National Army wear the same monogram with the letters N.A. superimposed (See page 19).

A recent order, however, prescribes that all enlisted men wear the same insignia, the monogram U.S.

## TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENTS

For purposes of military supervision and administration, the country is divided into territorial departments. These departments are as follows:

The Northeastern Department, embracing Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Headquarters, Boston, Mass.

The Eastern Department, embracing New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, Canal Zone, and Porto Rico with adjacent Islands. Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y.



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*Helmet, sweater, scarf,  
and wristlets, knitted  
by the folks at home*

The Central Department, embracing the states of West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

The South-eastern Department, embracing Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and coast defenses of Galveston. Headquarters, Charleston, S. C.



*Infantryman's pack unrolled for inspection, exposing contents*

The South-ern Department, embracing Texas, (except coast defenses of Galveston), Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona. Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

The Western Department, embracing Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Utah, and the

territory of  
A l a s k a .  
Headquarters,  
San Francisco,  
Cal.

The Philip-  
pine Depart-  
ment, embrac-  
ing the islands  
of the Philip-  
pine archipel-  
ago. Head-  
quarters, Manila.



*Pack closed after inspection*

The Panama Depart-  
ment, embracing the  
Panama Canal Zone.  
Headquarters, Ancon,  
Panama.

The Hawaiian Depart-  
ment, embracing the Ha-  
waiian Islands. Head-  
quarters, Honolulu.



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*Infantryman with equip-  
ment slung and  
fastened*

## THE ARMS OF THE SERVICE

### THE LINE

The mobile fighting  
forces of the Army con-  
sist in the main of three  
arms, the Infantry, the  
Field Artillery, and the  
Cavalry. With these  
may be included the  
fighting aviators, those  
who man the fighting  
and bombing planes.  
But the aviators and

signal men, together with the engine ordnance, the quartermaster, and corps, are not fighting forces per se. Their chief duty is to supply the army with means of communication and transportation, medical aid, equipment, weapons and ammunition, and military information, though in battle crises it happens that they are called upon to defend themselves or attack with arms.

Infantry, artillery, and cavalry forces are known as the "Line," a term handed down from war times, when it was the rule for men to stand in line.



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*Student officers practicing  
charge "over the top"*

## INFANTRY

The foot soldier with his rifle and bayonet is the backbone of the Line. Upon him as an individual and in the mass is dependent the outcome of the battle more than any other arm of the service.

Including his rifle and bayonet-

infantryman carries approximately 25 pound of equipment exclusive of articles of extra clothing, half of shelter tent, blanket, and first-aid packet.

The articles of equipment issued by the ordnance department are as follows:

Bacon can, canteen, canteen cover, condiment can, cup, fork, haversack, small knife, meat can, spoon, pouch for first-aid packet, shovel, shovel carrier, oiler and thong case, pack carrier, gun sling, rifle, front sight cover, bayonet, bayonet scabbard, cartridges, and cartridge belt. In addition, the infantryman on the march carries a blanket, a poncho, a half of a shelter tent, five tent pins, a tooth brush, soap and towel, extra suit of underwear, and a pair of socks.

In place of the shovel, certain troops carry pick-mattocks and axes, and others, bolos and wire cutters. Modern warfare has added the steel helmet and the gas mask to the soldier's equipment.

The total weight, including fighting equipment, eating utensils, and clothing, is from 55 to 75 pounds.

The Enfield rifle, known officially as the United States Rifle, model 1917, has been adopted by the War Department for use in the army.

## CAVALRY

The Cavalry is the mounted arm of the service. The men are armed with saber and pistol as well as the rifle (without a bayonet), and carry as great a general equipment as the



infantryman. The function of the Cavalry is that of auxiliary to the infantry. Its advantage in combat is speed of movement. Individual initiative as well as troop spirit is requisite in the cavalryman as in all other branches of the service.

In the present war cavalry has been limited and this arm has served to a great extent dismounted as artillerymen and side by side with the infantrymen in the trenches. The chief use of the Cavalry is in open battle when the trench line of defense is broken.

### FIELD ARTILLERY

The Artillery is an auxiliary of the Infantry. It prepares the way for the infantry attacks, destroys the enemy's artillery, fortifications and intrenchments, and protects the troop with barrages or shell "curtains" that are timed to precede the advancing line.

The mobile artillery consists of Mountain Artillery, Light Field Artillery, Heavy Field Artillery, and Siege Artillery. In size the guns range from the mountain or pack gun of 3 inches caliber to the 9.5-inch howitzer and siege guns of large caliber. The ammunition used is the shrapnel and the high explosive shell. Guns are pulled by horse or motor.

### COAST ARTILLERY

The Coast Artillery is a branch of the army distinct from the Field Artillery. It is not a part of the mobile forces, since its duty is to protect the coast against attack and prevent the landing of invading troops. Its weapon

consist of heavy guns with a great range. It also uses submarine defenses and torpedoes.

The Coast Artillery troops are also organized into companies and battalions and armed and trained as infantry troops.

The Coast Artillery districts with their headquarters are as follows: Middle Atlantic, Fort Totten, N. Y.; North Atlantic, Boston, Mass.; South Atlantic, Charleston, S. Car.; South Pacific, Fort Miley, Cal.; North Pacific, Seattle, Wash.; Panama, Ancon, Canal Zone. Special districts: Hawaii and the Philippines.

## UNITS OF THE FIGHTING FORCES

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Commanding Officer</i>
Squad: 8 men . . .	Corporal or Lance Corporal
Platoon: 2 or more squads . .	Lieut. or Sergeant
Company: 4 platoons (153 men) . . . . .	Captain or First Lieutenant
Battalion: 4 companies (614 men) . . .	Major.
Regiment: 3 battalions (2,058 men).	Substitute, ranking Captain
Second in command, Lieutenant Colonel.	Colonel.
Brigade: 2 or more regiments . . . . .	Substitute, ranking Major
Division: 2 or more Brigades . .	Brigadier General. Substitute ranking Colonel
Army Corps: 2 or more divisions . .	Major General.
Field Army: 2 or more army corps . .	Substitute, ranking Brigadier General
or specially selected Lieutenant General.	Lieutenant General. Substitute, ranking Maj. Gen.
Substitute, specially selected Maj. Gen.	

The number of men given in the table above shows the maximum strength of infantry units according to the 1916 plan of organization.

First-class privates, in an emergency, are assigned as noncommissioned officers.

In the Cavalry, the unit corresponding to the company of Infantry is known as a troop, and a battalion as a squadron.

In the Field Artillery the unit corresponding to the company is known as a battery; the

battery is divided into platoons and the platoon into sections.

In the Aviation section of the Signal Corps, wings, squadrons, battalions, and companies, are the principal units of organization.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

### THE STAFF

In addition to the fighting arms of the United States Army, the Infantry, the Cavalry, and the Artillery, are branches known as the Staff Corps and Departments or, in short, "The Staff." The duty of the Staff is to provide the fighters with the necessary means with which to wage war.

The Staff Corps and Departments number nine and are as follows:

<i>Department</i>	<i>Chief Officer</i>
General Staff Corps.....	Chief of Staff
Adjutant General's Department.....	Adjutant General
Inspector General's Department.....	Inspector General
Judge Advocate General's Department....	Judge Advocate General
Quartermaster Corps.....	Quartermaster General
Medical Department.....	Surgeon-General
Engineer Corps.....	Chief of Engineers
Ordnance Department...	Chief of Ordnance
Signal Corps.....	Chief Signal Officer

### GENERAL STAFF CORPS

It is the duty of the General Staff Corps to study military problems, to work out plans

for national defense and mobilization of the military forces, and to supervise all questions affecting the efficiency of the army and its preparedness for military operations. In war, officers of the General Staff Corps are assigned to duty with generals in the field and the senior of such officers acts as chief of staff to the commanding general in the field. The head of the General Staff Corps is the Chief of Staff. The Chief of Staff supervises all troops of the Line and all Departments of the Staff. He has general supervision of all military operations, both at home and in the field. He reports to and is responsible to the Secretary of War and the President, Commander-in-Chief.

In February, 1918, the General Staff was organized into five divisions, the Executive Division, the War Plans Division, the Purchase and Supply Division, the Storage and Traffic Division, and the Army Operations Division. Each of these divisions is under a chief, who has full power to act for the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff upon all matters charged to his division.

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

This department has charge of all records relating to officers and enlisted men, issues orders, and carries on military correspondence. An adjutant is detailed in each battalion and regiment to perform these duties for his organization. The department is

administered by an Adjutant General, with the rank of Major General.

### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

This department consists of military observers and inspectors. They observe everything that goes on and inspect and report on the skill and general fitness of officers and men. They look over records of money disbursements and examine arms, equipments, and supplies, making suggestions and recommendations. Administration is under an Inspector General with the rank of Major General.

### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

This is the legal department of the Army for the guidance of officers and departments in legal questions. It is representative of the law in military courts and keeps the legal records of the Army. Administration is under a Judge Advocate General with the rank of Major General. In close relationship with this department is the Provost Marshal General's Department which enforces the selective-service law. This department includes the Military Police and the Provost Guard, which preserves order in the vicinity of military posts, and of troops on the march. The Provost Marshal also has charge of all prisoners of war, and keeps records of them.

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS

The Quartermaster Corps is in charge of military transportation, the movement of troops and materials, and furnishes food and clothing and all war material and supplies with the exception of ordnance. It also distributes the funds for the pay envelopes of the Army. Administration is under a Quartermaster General with the rank of Major General.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The Medical Department supervises the sanitary condition of the Army in camp and in the field, cares for the sick and wounded, and conducts physical examinations. A Dental Corps has charge of the teeth. The Medical Department also includes the Hospital Corps, the Army Nurse Corps, the Sanitary Corps, the Ambulance Corps, and the Veterinary Corps. The department is administered by a Surgeon General, with the rank of Major General.

## ENGINEER CORPS

This department is in charge of construction work in fortifications, intrenchments, and permanent camps or posts. The Engineer Corps keeps the lines of communication open, builds and repairs roads, bridges, railroads, and harbors, and also constructs saps and lays mines. The Chief of Engineers has the rank of Major General.

## **ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT**

To the Ordnance Department is intrusted the duty of supplying the fighters with arms, ammunition, and ordnance equipment of all kinds, maintaining arsenals, and supporting establishments for the manufacture of ordnance and supplies. The Chief of Ordnance has the rank of Major General.

## **SIGNAL CORPS**

The duties of the Signal Corps are to transmit messages by wireless, by telegraph, telephone, balloons, airplanes, or by visual signaling. The Chief Signal Officer has the rank of Major General.

The Aviation section, which is a part of the Signal Corps, uses scout planes to secure information of the enemy lines, bombing planes for bombing purposes, attacking the enemy's military works, depots, and lines of communication, and the fighting plane to attack enemy aviators and to guard bombing and scouting planes.

## **ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITS OF THE FIGHTING FORCES**

### **ORGANIZATION FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE**

The following statement as published by the Committee on Public Information, completely outlines the new Army organization for overseas service. The new organization was recommended by General Pershing to bring the American forces more into

conformity with the organization of the French and English, and secure better adaptation to conditions of modern warfare.

## INFANTRY REGIMENT

At maximum strength an Infantry regiment comprises 103 officers and 3,652 men. It is made up as follows:

	Officers and men.
1 headquarters and headquarters company.....	303
3 battalions of 4 rifle companies each.	3,078
1 supply company.....	140
1 machine-gun company.....	178
1 medical detachment..	56
	<hr/>
	3,755

Each rifle company has a strength of 250 men and 6 officers. It is composed of a company headquarters (2 officers and 18 men) and four platoons. Each platoon includes:

	Officers and men.
1 headquarters.....	2
1 section bombers and rifle grenadiers.	22
2 sections riflemen, 12 each.....	24
1 section auto riflemen (4 guns).....	11
	<hr/>



## MACHINE-GUN COMPANY

### REGIMENTAL

The machine-gun company has 6 officers and 172 men. It consists of the headquarters (3 officers and 21 men), 3 platoons (each with 1 officer and 46 men), and a train (13 men). Its armament is 12 machine guns of heavy type and 4 spare guns.

## TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

### REGIMENTAL

The transportation equipment of the regiment is:

- 22 combat wagons.
- 16 rolling kitchens.
- 22 baggage and ration wagons.
- 16 ration carts.
- 15 water carts.
- 3 medical carts.
- 24 machine-gun carts.
- 59 riding horses.
- 8 riding mules.
- 332 draft mules.
- 2 motor cycles with side cars.
- 1 motor car.
- 42 bicycles.

New fighting equipment for each regiment, in addition to the usual rifles, bayonets, pistols, etc., includes 480 trench knives (40 to each company), 192 automatic rifles (16 to each company), and 3 one-pounder cannon manned by the one-pounder cannon platoon of the regimental headquarters company.

## REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS

Each regimental headquarters company is made up of 7 officers and 294 men, as follows:

One headquarters platoon (93 officers and men) including 1 staff section (36 officers and men), 1 orderlies section (29 men), 1 band section (28 men).

One signal platoon (77 officers and men) including 1 telephone section (51 men), 1 section with headquarters (10 men); 1 section with 3 battalions (16 officers and men).

One sappers' and bombers' platoon (43 officers and men) including 1 section sappers (9 men) for digging and special work, 1 section bombers (34 officers and men).

One pioneer platoon (55 officers and men) for engineer work.

One 1-pounder cannon platoon (33 officers and men), equipped with three 1-pounder guns.

To put into effect this new organization for overseas service considerable rearrangement of units formed on the old plan was, of course, necessary.

## CHANGES IN INFANTRY DIVISIONS

The organization of Infantry divisions, made public by the Committee on Public Information on August 7, 1917, has since that date undergone important changes. The following summary of the organization of an Infantry division completes the general outline of organization of the United States Army for service in Europe. The figures are

the total of officers and men for each en

Each Infantry division comprises:

- 1 division headquarters.....
- 1 machine-gun battalion of 4 com-  
panies.....
- 2 Infantry brigades, each composed of  
2 Infantry regiments and 1 ma-  
chine-gun battalion of 3 com-  
panies..... 16
- 1 Field Artillery brigade composed of  
3 Field Artillery regiments and 1  
trench-mortar battery..... 5
- 1 field signal battalion.....
- 1 regiment of Engineers..... 1
- 1 train headquarters and military  
police.....
- 1 ammunition train.....
- 1 supply train.....
- 1 engineer train.....
- 1 sanitary train composed of 4 field  
hospital companies and 4 ambu-  
lance companies.....

---

27

The length of a Division, marching in column  
regular prescribed distances between units, is  
twenty miles.

The new organization increases the  
of Artillery and machine-gun strength  
Infantry. In place of the old division  
three brigades with three Infantry regim  
in each are two brigades with two Infa  
regiments in each. But in the new, a  
the old organization, there are three  
ments of Field Artillery. in each divis  
making the ratio of Artillery to Infa  
regiments three to four, in place of thre

nine. A trench mortar battery, added to the Artillery brigade, and a 1-pounder platoon, attached to each Infantry regiment headquarters company, adds to the gun strength of the division.

## MACHINE-GUN STRENGTH

A division now includes a total of 14 machine-gun companies. Each of the four Infantry regiments has one; each of the two brigades has a machine-gun battalion of three companies; and the division has a machine-gun battalion of four companies. This gives each division a mobile machine-gun strength of 10 companies, which can be used as special needs require, while each regiment still has its own machine-gun equipment as one of its component companies. And, in addition, there are 48 sections of auto-riflemen, each section carrying four light machine guns (automatic rifles), one section in each of the four platoons making up each rifle company.

## SPECIAL AND TECHNICAL TROOPS OVERSEAS PLAN

A large number of special and technical engineer troops have been authorized and are rapidly being organized. The following branches are authorized for each army: Gas and flame service; mining service; water supply service; general construction service; engineer supply service; surveying and printing service; road service; army ponton park.

For the line of communications the following are authorized: General construction service; engineer supply service; forestry service; quarry service; light railway service (construction department and operation and mechanical departments); standard gauge service (construction, operation, and maintenance, and mechanical and supplies departments).

### **1916 PLAN OF ORGANIZATION**

The 1916 organization, which remains practically unchanged for the unit organization of the Field Artillery, the Cavalry, and the Engineers, was established by Act of Congress, approved June 3, 1916, "making further and more effectual provision for the national defense." This system of organization also remains in force in all arms of the Volunteer Training Corps, the Reserve Militia and other State troops.

The principal features of the 1916 organization as given in the act are as follows. In each unit the minimum strength is given first, with the increase following.

### **COMPOSITION OF INFANTRY UNITS**

#### **1916 PLAN**

**REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.** Each regiment of infantry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, fifteen captains, sixteen first lieutenants, fifteen second lieutenants, one headquarters company, one machine gun company, one supply company, and twelve infantry companies organized into three battalions of four companies each.

A surgeon with the rank of major or captain is assigned to a regiment. A surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant or captain is assigned to each battalion. A proportion of enlisted men of the medical department, including noncommissioned officers and privates is assigned to each regiment according to the requirements of the service. One chaplain is assigned to each regiment.

**COMPANY OF INFANTRY.** Each infantry company consists of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, six sergeants, eleven corporals, two cooks, two buglers, one mechanic, nineteen privates (first class), and fifty-six privates. This number may be increased by the president in his discretion by two sergeants, six corporals, one cook, one mechanic, nine privates (first class), and thirty-one privates.

Comparing this with the new organization for overseas service we find that instead of one captain and two lieutenants we have one captain and six lieutenants.

**HEADQUARTERS COMPANY.** Under the 1916 plan each regimental headquarters company is made up of one captain (regimental adjutant), one regimental sergeant major, mounted; three battalion sergeants major, mounted; one first sergeant (drum major), two color sergeants, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, one stable sergeant, one sergeant, two cooks, one horseshoer, one band leader, one assistant band leader, one sergeant bugler, two band sergeants, four band

corporals, two musicians (first class musicians (second class), thirteen musicians (third class), four privates (first class), four privates (second class), mounted, and twelve privates, mounted.

The MACHINE GUN COMPANY under the 1916 plan of organization consists of one captain, mounted; one first lieutenant, mounted; two second lieutenants, mounted; one sergeant, mounted; one mess sergeant, mounted; one supply sergeant, mounted; one staff sergeant, mounted; one horseshoer; five privates; six corporals; two cooks, two privates; one mechanic, eight privates (first class), twenty-four privates. This organization may be increased by the President in his discretion by two sergeants, two corporals, one mechanic, four privates (first class), twelve privates.

INFANTRY DIVISION. The Infantry Division under the 1916 plan consists of a headquarters and three brigades (of three regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of artillery brigade (three regiments), one regiment of engineers, one field signal battalion, one aero squadron and wagon or motor car, each consisting of one ammunition train, one supply train, one engineer train, and one medical train).

A large amount of additional transportation equipment, rolling kitchens, water supply wagons, march kits of cooking utensils has been authorized.

By comparing the two plans of organization as a whole, we find that the important

have been made in the infantry company, and the headquarters and supply companies. In the infantry division the number of infantry regiments has been decreased, thus increasing the ratio of artillery and machine gun strength. There is also an actual increase in the gun strength of the division by the addition of a trench mortar battery and a one-pounder platoon to each regimental headquarters company.

## COMPOSITION OF CAVALRY UNITS

### 1916 PLAN

Each regiment of cavalry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, fifteen captains, sixteen first lieutenants, sixteen second lieutenants, one headquarters troop, one machine gun troop, one supply troop and twelve troops organized into three squadrons of four troops each. One chaplain and twenty-eight officers and men of the Medical Department are assigned to each regiment.

**SQUADRON.** Each squadron shall consist of one major, one first lieutenant (squadron adjutant), and four troops. Each troop in squadron shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, one stable sergeant, five sergeants, eight corporals, two cooks, two horseshoers, one saddler, two buglers, ten privates (first class), and thirty-six privates.



**HEADQUARTERS TROOP.** Each headquarters troop shall consist of one captain (regimental adjutant), one regimental sergeant major, three squadron sergeants major, one first sergeant (drum major) two color sergeants, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, one stable sergeant, one sergeant, two cooks, one horseshoer, one saddler, two privates (first class), nine privates, one band leader, one assistant band leader, one sergeant bugler, two band sergeants, four band corporals, two musicians (first class), four musicians (second class), and thirteen musicians (third class).

**MACHINE GUN TROOP.** Each machine gun troop shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, two second lieutenants, one first sergeant, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, one stable sergeant, two horseshoers, five sergeants, six corporals, two cooks, one mechanic, one saddler, two buglers, twelve privates (first class), and thirty-five privates.

**SUPPLY TROOP.** Each supply troop shall consist of one captain (regimental supply officer), two second lieutenants, three regimental supply sergeants, one first sergeant, one mess sergeant, one stable sergeant, one corporal, one cook, one horseshoer, one saddler, and one wagoner for each authorized wagon of the field and combat train; Provided, That the President may, in his discretion, increase each troop of cavalry by ten privates (first class) and twenty-five privates; the headquarters troop by two sergeants, five

corporals, one horseshoer, five privates (first class) and eighteen privates; each machine gun troop by three sergeants, two corporals, one mechanic, one private (first class) and fourteen privates; each supply troop by one corporal, one cook, one saddler, and one horseshoer.

## COMPOSITION OF FIELD ARTILLERY 1916 PLAN

The field artillery, including mountain artillery, light artillery, horse artillery, heavy artillery (field and siege types), shall consist of 126 gun or howitzer batteries organized into twenty-one regiments.

In time of actual or threatened hostilities the President is authorized to organize such number of ammunition batteries and battalions, depot batteries and battalions and such artillery parks with such numbers and grades of personnel and such organization as he may deem necessary. The officers necessary for such organization shall be supplied from the officers' reserve corps provided by the Act of June 3, 1916, and by temporary appointments as authorized by section 8 of the Act of Congress approved April 25, 1914.

A regiment of Field Artillery, so far as the field and staff officers and supply company are concerned, is organized practically as a regiment of Infantry is organized. Otherwise it is composed of six batteries of four guns to the battery. A battery corresponding to a company of Infantry or a troop of Cavalry. In this regimental organization

is a headquarters company and also a supply company. There is no machine-gun company.

The regiment of Field Artillery is organized in either two or three battalions. The two-battalion organization is composed of three batteries to the battalion. The three-battalion organization has two batteries to the battalion.

The two-battalion organization is equipped with light guns. The three-battalion organization is equipped with heavy guns. The horse artillery attached to cavalry troops is also organized on the three-battalion plan. A battalion is commanded by a major.

REGIMENT. Each regiment of field artillery containing two battalions consists of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, eleven captains, fourteen first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants, one headquarters company, one supply company and two gun or howitzer battalions. In the three-battalion organization, heavy guns or howitzers, there are three majors, twelve captains, fourteen first lieutenants, thirteen second lieutenants, one headquarters company, one supply company, and three gun or howitzer battalions. Nothing shall prevent the assembling, in the same regiment, of gun and howitzer battalions of different calibers and classes. One chaplain and fourteen officers and men of the Medical Department are assigned to each regiment.

BATTERY. Each gun or howitzer battery *shall consist* of one captain, two first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, one first

sergeant, one supply sergeant, one stable sergeant, one mess sergeant, six sergeants, thirteen corporals, one chief mechanic, one saddler, two horseshoers, one mechanic, two buglers, three cooks, twenty-two privates (first class) and seventy-one privates. When no enlisted men of the quartermaster corps are attached for such positions there shall be added to each battery of mountain artillery one packmaster (sergeant, first class), one assistant packmaster (sergeant), and one cargador (corporal).

**HEADQUARTERS COMPANY.** Each headquarters company of a regiment of two battalions shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one regimental sergeant major, two battalion sergeants major, one first sergeant, two color sergeants, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, one stable sergeant, two sergeants, nine corporals, one horseshoer, one saddler, one mechanic, three buglers, two cooks, five privates (first class), fifteen privates, one band leader, one assistant band leader, one sergeant bugler, two band sergeants, four band corporals, two musicians (first class), four musicians (second class), and thirteen musicians (third class). When a regiment consists of three battalions there shall be added to the headquarters company one battalion sergeant major, one sergeant, three corporals, one bugler, one private (first class) and five privates. When no enlisted men of the quartermaster corps are attached for such positions, there shall be added to each mountain artillery headquarters

company one packmaster (sergeant, first class), one assistant packmaster (sergeant) and one cargador (corporal).

**SUPPLY COMPANY.** Each supply company of a regiment of two battalions shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, two regimental supply sergeants, one first sergeant, one mess sergeant, one corporal, one cook, one horseshoer, one saddler, two privates and one wagoner for each authorized wagon of the field train. When a regiment consists of three battalions there shall be added to the supply company one second lieutenant, one regimental supply sergeant, one private and one wagoner for each additional authorized wagon of the field train.

**BATTALION.** Each gun or howitzer battalion shall consist of one major, one captain and batteries as follows: Mountain artillery battalions and light artillery gun or howitzer battalions serving with the field artillery of infantry divisions shall contain three batteries; horse artillery battalions and heavy field artillery gun or howitzer battalions shall contain two batteries: Provided, That the President may, in his discretion, increase the headquarters company of a regiment of two battalions by two sergeants, five corporals, one horseshoer, one mechanic, one private (first class) and six privates; the headquarters company of a regiment of three battalions by one sergeant, seven corporals, one horseshoer, one mechanic, two cooks, two privates (first class) and seven privates; the supply company

of a regiment of two battalions by one corporal, one cook, one horseshoer, and one saddler; the supply company for a regiment of three battalions by one corporal, one cook, one horseshoer and one saddler; a gun or howitzer battery by three sergeants, seven corporals, one horseshoer, two mechanics, one bugler, thirteen privates (first class), and thirty-seven privates.

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS 1916 PLAN

The coast artillery corps shall consist of one chief of coast artillery with the rank of brigadier-general, twenty-four colonels, twenty-four lieutenant-colonels, seventy-two majors, 360 captains, 360 first lieutenants, 360 second lieutenants, thirty-one sergeants-major (senior grade), sixty-four sergeants-major (junior grade), forty-one master electricians, seventy-two engineers, ninety-nine electrician sergeants (first class), 275 assistant engineers, ninety-nine electrician sergeants (second class), 106 firemen, ninety-three radio sergeants, sixty-two master gunners, 263 first sergeants, 263 supply sergeants, 263 mess sergeants, 2,104 sergeants, 3,150 corporals, 526 cooks, 526 mechanics, 526 buglers, 5,225 privates (first class), 15,675 privates and eighteen bands. The rated men of the coast artillery corps shall consist of casemate electricians, observers (first class), plotters, chief planters, coxswains, chief loaders, observers (second class), gun commanders and gun pointers. The total number of rated men shall not exceed 1,784.

## **RANK AND PRECEDENCE OF OFFICERS AND NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS**

Following are the grades of rank of officers and noncommissioned officers beginning with the highest. In each grade and subgrade the date of commission, appointment, or warrant determines the order of precedence.

1. General.
2. Lieutenant General.
3. Major General.
4. Brigadier General.
5. Colonel.
6. Lieutenant Colonel.
7. Major.
8. Captain.
9. First Lieutenant.
10. Second Lieutenant.
11. Aviator, Signal Corps.
12. Cadet.
13. (a) Regimental sergeant major; sergeant major, senior grade, of the Coast Artillery Corps; (b) quartermaster sergeant, senior grade, of the Quartermaster Corps; master hospital sergeant, of the Medical Department; master engineer, senior grade, of the Corps of Engineers; master electrician of the Coast Artillery Corps; master signal electrician; band leader; (c) hospital sergeant of the Medical Department; master engineer, junior grade, of the Corps of Engineers; *engineer of the Coast Artillery Corps.*

14. Ordnance sergeant; quartermaster sergeant of the Quartermaster Corps; regimental supply sergeant.

15. Squadron and battalion sergeant major; sergeant major, junior grade, of the Coast Artillery Corps; battalion supply sergeant of the Corps of Engineers.

16. (a) First sergeant; (b) sergeant, first class, of the Medical Department; sergeant, first class, of the Quartermaster Corps; sergeant, first class, of the Corps of Engineers; sergeant, first class, of the Signal Corps; electrician sergeant, first class, of the Coast Artillery Corps; electrician sergeant of the Artillery Detachment at the United States Military Academy; assistant engineer of the Coast Artillery Corps; (c) master gunner of the Coast Artillery Corps; master gunner of the Artillery Detachment at the United States Military Academy; band sergeant and assistant leader of the United States Military Academy band; assistant band leader; sergeant bugler; electrician sergeant, second class, of the Coast Artillery Corps; electrician sergeant, second class, of the Artillery Detachment at the United States Military Academy; radio sergeant.

17. Color sergeant.

18. Sergeant; company supply sergeant; mess sergeant; stable sergeant; fireman, Coast Artillery Corps.

19. Corporal.



## RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND THE NAVY

General.....	Admiral
Lieut. General.....	Vice Admiral
Major General.....	Rear Admiral
Brigadier General.....	Commodore (discontinued)
Colonel.....	Captain
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Commander
Major.....	Lieutenant Commander
Captain.....	Lieutenant
First Lieutenant.....	Lieutenant (junior grade)
Second Lieutenant.....	Ensign

## INSIGNIA

### How to Tell a Soldier's Rank and Service

## UNIFORM

The service uniform of the United States Army is the same for all ranks. Its color is the dull olive drab called *khaki*, from the Persian word meaning dust or earth color. Thus there are no distinctive differences in the uniform itself to indicate the military rank or service of the wearer. But on the hat, the collar, the sleeve, and the breast are markings called "insignia" which tell the rank, the branch of service, and the personal record of the particular individual.

## HAT CORDS

The hat cord is the most distinctive marking that tells the branch of service to which *the wearer belongs.*

The color in each case corresponds with the color trimmings of the dress uniform.

Other cords assigned in addition to those illustrated on pages 33 to 34 are the green and white for the Corps of Interpreters and the Corps of Intelligence Police; gray for the Tank Service; green and black for enlisted men in the Department of Military Aeronautics and the Bureau of Aircraft Production; and cobalt blue and golden for the Chemical Service. For Machine Gun units, acorns and keepers are red.

### CAP ORNAMENTS

On the service cap, usually called the garrison cap, all officers wear a bronze badge



*Badge worn on officers' garrison cap*

with the coat of arms of the United States.

Enlisted men may wear on the cap a disk one and one-half inches in diameter with raised rim encircling the coat of arms of the United States.

Candidates for commissions on a flying status at schools of military aeronautics wear a white band, one and one-half inches wide, around the cap and service hat.

### COLLAR INSIGNIA

Officers wear cut-out letters and insignia, shown on pages 42 to 46, on both sides of the collar of the service coat.

No collar insignia are worn on overcoats.

When the coat is not worn, general officers wear the cut-out U. S., on both sides of the shirt collar and one, two, or three stars as the rank may be. General officers of staff corps or departments substitute for the letters on the left side the appropriate corps or department device. By a recent order, the monogram U. S. is worn by all men in the Army, without regard to the organization to which they may formerly have belonged.

Officers below generals wear on the right side of the shirt collar the cut-out letters and the insignia of rank belonging to each. On the left side they wear the insignia of corps, department, or arm of service (pages 20 to 23).

Enlisted men wear a button on the right side of the collar of service coat and shirt bearing the raised monogram U. S. (see pages 28 and 29). The number of the organization appears below the monogram when applicable.

On the left side a button is worn showing the arm of service, corps, or department. This button also bears the company letter for men in troops, batteries, or companies of the Line of the Army. (See pages 74 and 75.)

## INSIGNIA ON SHOULDER

On the shoulder loop of the service coat officers wear silver and gold insignia as illustrated on pages 17 and 18. Insignia are worn on the shoulders of overcoat or shirt.

## SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Insignia indicating rank of commissioned and noncommissioned officers are shown by designs in braid on the sleeves. Chevrons are the cloth designs worn by noncommissioned officers. They are worn midway between shoulder and elbow. (See pp. 67 to 72).

Enlisted aviators in the Signal Corps wear insignia on the sleeve just below the shoulder (see p. 66).

Insignia for excellence in target practice, Coast Artillery, is worn on the cuff of the right sleeve of service coat (page 72).

## INSIGNIA ON BREAST

Officers of the aviation section of the Signal Corps wear in addition to the insignia of the Signal Corps on the collar, insignia on the left breast as illustrated on page 65.

## RIBBONS

Strips of ribbon worn on the left breast of the service coat are symbols standing for medals and campaign badges which the soldier is entitled to wear. The medals and badges themselves are worn on dress uniforms. Ribbons are not worn on the service shirt. If a soldier has been awarded several badges and medals, the ribbons, sewn on a metal bar, are worn side by side in a horizontal line (see frontispiece, page 4).

*Congressional medal of honor*—white stars on a field of light blue silk. Awarded only by Congress for gallantry in action.

*Certificate of merit badge*—two red, white, and blue bands separated by a thin band of

white, blue being outermost in each instance. Conferred by the president.

*Philippines Congressional medal*—blue band in center flanked by stripes of white, red, white, and blue. Blue on outermost edges.

*Civil War campaign badge*—a ribbon of equal sized bands of blue and gray.

*Indian Wars badge*—bright red with narrow edges of deeper red.

*Spanish campaign badge* — alternating stripes of yellow and blue.

*Philippines campaign badge*—a blue band in the center flanked by narrower bands of red; blue edges.

*Army of Cuban Occupation badge*—blue in center flanked by narrow yellow stripes, then broader red stripes and blue borders.

*Army of Cuban Pacification badge*—a broad olive drab center, flanked by three narrow stripes of red, white, and blue; red on outermost edges.

*China campaign badge*—a broad band of yellow with narrow borders of blue.

*Mexican service badge*—a band of blue in the center flanked by bands of yellow of the same width as the blue; narrow green edges.

### SERVICE CAP AND HAT

The service cap, see frontispiece, is worn by all troops while in garrison, and by enlisted men enroute from recruit depots to join organizations to which they are assigned. The service hat is worn on field duty and in target practice. A new close fitting cap has been devised for use at the front which can be worn under the helmet. Insignia are worn on the left side of the cap toward the front.

## INSIGNIA OF RANK WORN ON SLEEVES OF OVERCOAT

Commissioned officers below the rank of general, except officers of the General Staff Corps, wear a three-looped knot of braid consisting of five, four, three, two, or one row according to the rank, as indicated in the illustrations following. The braid is of black soutache except that for the second lieutenant which is brown. The ends of the knot rest on the bottom of the sleeves.



*Colonel*



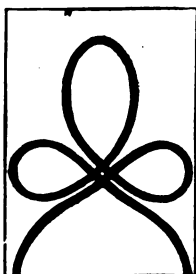
*Lieutenant  
Colonel*



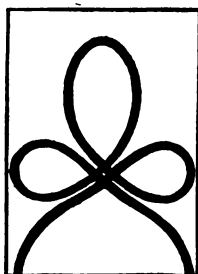
*Major*



*Captain*



*First  
Lieutenant*

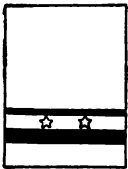


*Second  
Lieutenant  
(brown)*



*Captain,  
General Staff  
Corps*

Officers of the General Staff Corps below the rank of brigadier general wear braid in the same designs as those given above except that the ends of the rows of braid rest on a band of black mohair  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch wide,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches above the end of the sleeves as indicated in the accompanying illustration.

General officers, that is, officers with the rank of general, lieutenant general, major general, and brigadier general, do not wear the knot of braid on the overcoat. All general officers wear a band of lustrous black mohair  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches above bottom of sleeves, and a second band of black mohair  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches above the other. To indicate rank, silver or white-  

 stars are placed between the  
 as on shoulder loops.

*Overcoat sleeve,  
Major General*

## AVIATION INSIGNIA OFFICERS

### WORN ON THE LEFT BREAST

These insignia are used in addition to the crossed flags of the Signal Corps (Page 20) which are worn on the collar. They are embroidered on a blue background and worn on the left breast above the line prescribed for badges and medals.



*Military Aviators*

*Embroidered in silver, the  
letters U. S. in gold  
thread*



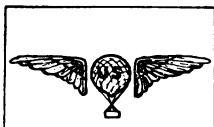
*Junior and Reserve  
Military Aviators*

*Embroidered in silver, the  
letters U. S. in gold  
thread*



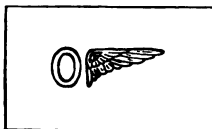
*Military Aeronaut*

*Embroidered in white, the  
letters U. S. in gold  
thread*



*Junior and Reserve  
Military Aeronauts*

*Embroidered in white, the  
letters U. S. in gold  
thread*



*Observer  
Embroidered in white*



## WORN BY ENLISTED MEN

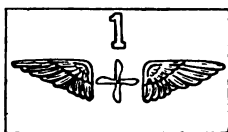
Enlisted men of the Aviation section of the Signal Corps wear the following insignia at the head of the right sleeve a few inches below the point of the shoulder.



*All enlisted men*



*Aviation mechanician*



*Enlisted aviator*

These insignia are embroidered in white on a navy blue cap let in at the sleeve head seam and extending down the sleeve five and a half inches. The figure above the propeller indicates the number of the squadron to which the wearer belongs.

## CHEVRONS AND SPECIALTY MARKS

Chevrons are badges of cloth worn by noncommissioned officers to indicate their rank. They are worn midway between the elbow and the top of the sleeve on both arms of the overcoat, the sack coat, and the shirt. During the present emergency, however, they may be worn on the right sleeve only. They are of the same material and color as the service coat, the prescribed olive drab, though of a slightly different shade. On the following pages are illustrated the chevrons used in the U. S. Army. Included as chevrons are a number of specialty markings, as of cooks, farriers, gunners, etc.

## CHEVRONS AND SPECIALTY MARKS



*Regimental  
sergeant major*



*Battalion and Squad-  
ron sergeant major*



*First sergeant  
(top sergeant)*



*Color sergeant*



*Sergeant*



*Corporal*



*Quartermaster  
sergeant, senior  
grade, Q.M.C.*



*Master hospital  
sergeant  
Medical*



*Master engineer,  
senior grade,  
Engineers*



*Master  
signal electrician*



*Band  
leader*



*Hospital  
sergeant*



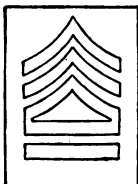
*Master engineer,  
junior grade*



*Quartermaster  
sergeant, Q.M.C.*



*Regimental  
supply sergeant*



*Mounted battalion  
and squadron  
supply sergeant*



*Sergeant,  
first class,  
Medical*



*Sergeant,  
first class,  
Quartermaster*



*Sergeant,  
first class,  
Engineers*



*Sergeant,  
first class,  
Signal Corps*



*Assistant  
band  
leader*



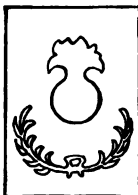
*Band sergeant*



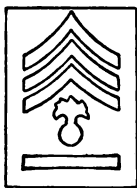
*Band corporal*



*Sergeant bugler*



*Ordnance  
sergeant*



*Sergeant, first  
class, Ordnance*



*Sergeant,  
Ordnance*



*Corporal,  
Ordnance*



*Sergeant,  
Signal*



*Corporal,  
Signal*



*Sergeant,  
Medical*



*Corporal,  
Medical*



*Sergeant,  
Quartermaster*



*Corporal,  
Quartermaster*



*First sergeant  
(drum major)*



*Band  
musicians*



*Stable  
sergeant*



*Mess  
sergeant*



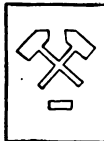
*Motor  
sergeant*



*Master  
Engineer  
Tank Corps*



*Bugler*



*Chief  
mechanic*



*Mechanic*



*Cook*



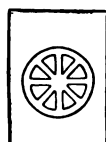
*Farrier,  
Medical*



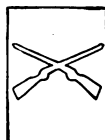
*Horse-  
shoer*



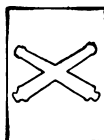
*Saddler*



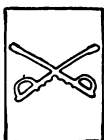
*Wagoner*



*Private,  
first class,  
Infantry*



*Private,  
first class,  
Artillery*



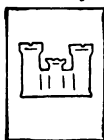
*Private,  
first class,  
Cavalry*



*Private,  
first class,  
Medical,*



*Private,  
first-class,  
Signal*



*Private,  
first-class,  
Engineers*



*Private,  
first-class,  
Ordnance*



*Private,  
first-class,  
Quartermaster*

## CHEVRONS AND SPECIALTY MARKS

### (Coast Artillery)

The chevrons illustrated below are worn by noncommissioned officers and men in the Coast Artillery Corps:



*Sergeant major,  
senior grade*



*Sergeant major,  
junior grade*



*Master  
electrician*



*Engineer*



*Electrician  
sergeant,  
first class*



*Assistant  
engineer*



*Electrician  
sergeant,  
second class*



*Fireman*



*Radio  
sergeant*



*Master gunner*



*Casemate  
Electrician*



*Observer  
first class*



*Plotter  
(chevron  
enclosed in  
circle)*



*Chief  
planter*



*Coxswain*



*Chief  
loader*



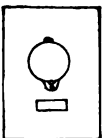
*Observer  
second class*



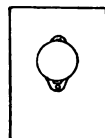
*Gun  
commander*



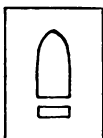
*Gun  
pointer*



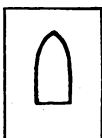
*First class  
gunner, mine  
company*



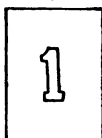
*Second class  
gunner,  
mine  
company*



*First class  
gunner, gun  
or mortar  
company  
(Same in Field Artillery)*



*Second class  
gunner, gun  
or mortar  
company*



*Excellence  
in target  
practice  
(worn on  
cuff of the  
right sleeve)*

First sergeants, sergeants, corporals, cooks, mechan-  
ical leaders, band sergeants, band corporals, musi-  
cians in the Coast Artillery wear chevrons  
of the corresponding grades illustrated on pages

## **ORNAMENTATION WORN ON SLEEVE OF OFFICERS' SERVICE COATS**

The only ornamentation on the sleeve of the service coat of the officer is a band of brown braid  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, the lower edge of the braid 3 inches from the end of the sleeve. For officers of the General Staff Corps the braid is black.

Ornamentation is omitted on the sleeves of the field clerks' service coats.

### **BRASSARDS**

Postal agents attached to units in the field wear on the left arm, placed like a chevron, a brassard of gray postal service cloth bearing the legend POSTS, U. S. A. stencilled in black, the letters U. S. A. below Posts.

Brassards worn on right upper arm: Blue, by agents and signalmen. Green, by guides and scouts. Red, by orderlies and messengers. White, by trench cleaners. Yellow, by members of carrying parties (munitions, material, food, water). Khaki with "Salvage" in red letters, by members of salvage parties. Blue denim with "M. P." outlined in white, by military police.

The Red Cross brassard worn on the left arm above the elbow, is of white cloth with a Geneva cross of red cloth in the center. Persons entitled to wear this brassard while on duty in the field of operations, are chaplains attached to armies, the personnel charged exclusively with the removal, transportation and treatment of the sick and wounded, and those charged with the administration of sanitary formations and establishments, as surgeons, enlisted men of the Medical Department, and nurses.



## COLLAR INSIGNIA WORN BY ENLISTED MEN



*National  
Army*



*Regular  
Army*



*National  
Guard*

The collar insignia of enlisted men consist of bronze buttons, the middle one of the three shown above being worn on the right side of the collar. Superimposed letters, N. G. and N. A., have been discontinued. On the left side is worn the button bearing the appropriate device of corps, department, or arm of service as shown below and on the following page. The number on the button shows the number of the regiment.



*Cavalry*



*Infantry*



*Artillery*



*Engineers*



*Medical  
Department  
(and all  
Subdivisions)*



*Signal  
Corps*

The letter shown on the Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, and Engineer button is the company letter for men in troops, batteries or companies of the line of the army. For supply companies instead of the troop, battery or company letters the letter "S" will be used; for headquarters companies and headquarters of separate battalions, the letters "HQ"; for general headquarters, "GHQ"; for United States guards, "U.S.G."



*Machine  
gun  
battalions  
(or squadrons)*



*Field  
clerk <sup>1</sup>*



*Headquarters  
of brigades and  
higher units*



*Headquarters  
of trains and the  
ammunition  
trains*



*Trench mortar  
organizations <sup>2</sup>*



*Anti-aircraft  
artillery*



*Quartermaster  
Corps*



*Ordnance  
Corps*

<sup>1</sup> The Army field clerks wear this button with the Adjutant General's shield in the lower angle. The field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, wear the button with the insignia of the Quartermaster Corps in the lower angle.

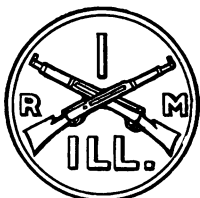
<sup>2</sup> For medium trench mortar organizations (included in a Field Artillery brigade) the crossed cannon will be of the field artillery pattern as illustrated. For heavy trench mortar units (pertaining to corps troops) the crossed cannon will be of the coast artillery pattern (see page 20).

When the shirt is worn without the coat, the button insignia are worn on the collar as prescribed for the service coat.

Other button insignia recently prescribed and not shown above are: Corps of Interpreters, the letters "INT"; Corps of Intelligence Police, the letters "IP"; General Recruiting Service, the letters "RS"; Disciplinary Barracks Guard, including band, the

letters "DRG.". Tank Service and Chemical Service buttons bear devices similar to those described for officers, p. 22, except that wreath and dragons are omitted on tank button.

Bronze collar insignia worn by commissioned officers and men of the Illinois Reserve



*Enlisted Men  
Illinois Reserve Militia*



*Cut-out Letters Worn by  
Commissioned Officers  
Illinois Reserve Militia*

Infantry are shown in the accompanying illustrations.

## NEW DECORATIONS FOR VALOR

New decorations and insignia for distinguished service and valor were authorized by the War Department March 6, 1918, in addition to those listed on pages 61 and 62. A bronze cross, known as the "Distinguished Service Cross," is awarded for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy; a distinguished service medal of bronze for exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a duty of great responsibility in time of war; a war service chevron of gold to be worn on lower half of the left sleeve for each six months of active service in the zone of advance; and wound chevrons of gold to be worn on the right sleeve

## U. S. ARMY PAY ROLL

The actual pay roll of the fighting forces of the United States in January, 1918, was nearly \$100,000,000 a month.

These figures consider solely the pay disbursed by the Quartermaster Department, and do not include family allowances or compensation for disability of soldiers, provided for by the military and naval insurance act and paid by the Government through the War Risk Insurance Bureau of the Treasury Department. (Page 81).


### PAY OF OFFICERS

<i>Officers</i>	<i>Annual Pay</i>
General.....	\$10,000
Lieutenant General.....	9,000
Major General.....	8,000
Brigadier General.....	6,000
Colonel.....	4,000
Lieutenant Colonel.....	3,500
Major.....	3,000
Captain.....	2,400
First Lieutenant.....	2,000
Second Lieutenant.....	1,700

Officers receive fixed allowances for quarters, heat, and light. They are required to purchase their own uniforms and equipment. Officers receive a 10 per cent increase for each term of five years' service up to a total of twenty years.

If on duty in France officers and enlisted men are paid in French currency or by United States checks, as they may elect.

The pay of the officers is increased 10 per



cent for overseas service, computed on their base pay and longevity pay.

## PAY OF ENLISTED MEN

The pay of enlisted men depends on their grades, ratings, and length of service. From June 1, 1917, and continuing during the term of the war the pay of enlisted men is as follows:

Men receiving \$30: All privates, the Army entering grade; buglers.

Men receiving \$33: First-class privates, men promoted to act in minor noncommissioned officer capacity.

Men receiving \$36: Corporals, saddlers, mechanics, farriers and wagoners, and musicians of the third class.

Men receiving \$38: All sergeant grades in the line, which include Infantry, Field Artillery, and Cavalry; cooks, horseshoers, band corporals, and musicians of the second class; radio sergeant and fireman, Coast Artillery.

Men receiving \$44: Sergeants of the various corps of the Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps, and Medical Department; band sergeants and musicians of the first class; color sergeants; electrician sergeants, Coast Artillery.

Men receiving \$48: Battalion sergeant majors, squadron sergeant majors, sergeant majors (junior grade) Coast Artillery, sergeant buglers, master gunners, and assistant band leaders of the line.

Men receiving \$51: Regimental sergeant majors, regimental supply sergeants, sergeant majors (senior grade) Coast Artillery, quartermaster sergeants of the Quartermaster Corps, ordnance sergeants, first sergeants, electrician sergeants of the first class and assistant engineers, Coast Artillery, and battalion sergeant majors and battalion supply sergeants



*Ordnance  
sergeant*



*Sergeant, first  
class, Ordnance*



*Sergeant,  
Ordnance*



*Corporal,  
Ordnance*



*Sergeant,  
Signal*



*Corporal,  
Signal*



*Sergeant,  
Medical*



*Corporal,  
Medical*



*Sergeant,  
Quartermaster*



*Corporal,  
Quartermaster*



*First sergeant  
(drum major)*



*Band  
musicians*

---

seventh enlistment period. Men above the \$30 grade and up to and including the \$38 grade are entitled to \$3 per month additional pay for each enlistment period from the second to the seventh for each successive enlistment period. Men above the \$38 grade are entitled to \$4 per month additional pay for each enlistment period from the second to the seventh.

(2) Enlisted men of the Coast Artillery, below the grade of mess sergeant, are entitled to the following additional ratings, according to established individual qualifications: Casemate electricians, observers of the first class, plotters, and coxswains, \$9 per month; chief planters, observers of second class, chief loaders, gun commanders, and gun pointers, \$7 per month; enlisted men of the Field Artillery—expert first-class gunners, \$5 per month; first-class gunners, \$3 per month; and second-class gunners, \$2 per month; enlisted men of the Cavalry, Engineers, and Infantry—expert riflemen, \$5 per month; sharpshooters, \$3 per month; and marksmen, \$2 per month; enlisted men of the Medical Department—surgical assistants, \$5 per month; nurse (enlisted man), \$3 per month; and dispensary assistant, \$2 per month.

(3) All enlisted men, while on detached duty not in the field where there are no Army quarters available, receive in addition to their pay \$15 per month to cover the expense of housing and also a suitable allowance for subsistence and for heat and light.

(4) Enlisted men, if serving in a foreign country or beyond the continental limits of the United States (Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Panama Canal Zone excepted) receive 20 per cent increase in pay computed on the base pay and service pay prevailing prior to June 1, 1917, when an act of Congress increased, for the "term of the emergency," the pay of all enlisted men in amounts ranging from 50 per cent to 8 per cent.

(5) Enlisted men attached to the United States Military Academy are entitled to the same pay and allowances as other enlisted men of the Regular Army of the same grade and additional compensation provided for performing certain duties upon detail therefor in orders.

(6) Enlisted men of the Signal Corps who participate in aerial flights receive 50 per cent increase in monthly pay. Officers receive from 25 to 75 per cent increases.

For deeds of valor, recognized by acts of Congress, officers and enlisted men receive certificates of merit which entitle them to an additional compensation of \$2 per month.

### WAR RISK INSURANCE

The main features of the war insurance law enacted by Congress are summarized by the Committee of Public Information as follows:

Premiums for a \$10,000 policy begin with \$6.30 per month at ages 15, 16, and 17; increase to \$6.40 per month for the ages 18, 19, and 20; to \$6.50 per month for the ages 21, 22, and 23; to \$6.60 per month for the ages of 24 and 25; to \$6.70 per month for the ages of 26 and 27; to \$6.80 per month for the age of 28; to \$6.90 per month for the ages of 29 and 30; to \$7 per month for the age of 31, with progressive increases for ages above those given. The minimum amount of insurance that may be taken out is \$1,000.

The compulsory allotment to a wife or children, which is separate from the insurance, shall not be less than \$15 a month, and shall not exceed one-half of a man's pay. A voluntary allotment, subject to regulations, may be as large as the insured desires, within the limits of his pay.

In addition, the Government will pay monthly allowances as follows:



**Class A.** In the case of a man to his wife (including wife divorced) and to his child or children:

- (a) If there be a wife but no child, \$15.
- (b) If there be a wife and one child, \$25.
- (c) If there be a wife and two children, \$32.50, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child.
- (d) If there be no wife but one child, \$5.
- (e) If there be no wife but two children, \$12.50.
- (f) If there be no wife but three children, \$20.
- (g) If there be no wife but four children, \$30, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child.

**Class B.** In the case of a man or woman, to a grandchild, a parent, brother, or sister:

- (a) If there be one parent, \$10.
- (b) If there be two parents, \$20.
- (c) For each grandchild, brother, sister, and additional parent, \$5.

In the case of a woman, to a child or children:

- (d) If there be one child, \$5.
- (e) If there be two children, \$12.50.
- (f) If there be three children, \$20.
- (g) If there be four children, \$30, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child.

If the man makes an allotment to certain other dependent relatives the Government will also pay them an allowance which may equal the allotment, but this shall not be more than the difference between \$50 and the allowance paid to the wife and children.

The increased compensation in case of death runs from a minimum of \$20 monthly to a motherless child, or \$25 monthly to a childless widow, to a maximum of \$75 monthly to a widow and several children. The widowed mother may participate in the compensation.

In case of total disability the monthly compensation runs from a minimum of \$30, if the injured man has neither wife nor child living, to a maximum of \$75 if he has a wife and three or more children living, with \$10 a month extra if he has a widowed mother dependent upon him.

## INCREASE FOR TOTAL DISABILITY

The maximum is enlarged still further, for when the disabled man constantly requires a nurse or attendant \$20 monthly may be added. If the disability is due to the loss of both feet, both hands, or total blindness of both eyes, or if he is helpless or permanently bedridden, \$100 monthly is granted.

The law contemplates future legislation for re-education and vocational training for the disabled. It gives them full pay and their families the same allowance as for the last month of actual service during the term of re-education.

Insurance of soldiers and sailors under the Insurance Act is not compulsory.

The cost ranges from 65 cents monthly at the age of 21, to \$1.20 monthly at the age of 51, for each \$1,000 insurance. Premiums will be deducted from the pay if so desired.

By August 1, 1918, more than \$25,000,000 worth of policies had been written and almost three million men insured.

## U. S. ARMY CAMPS

### NATIONAL ARMY CANTONMENTS

For the training of the military forces, secured by the operation of the draft law and called the National Army, sixteen cantonments were built within a few months' time at a cost of \$134,000,000. They are located as follows: Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.; Camp Dodge,

Des Moines, Ia.; Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan.; Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.; Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.; Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.; Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; Camp Travis, San Antonio, Tex.; Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.; Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

### NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING CAMPS

When the National Guard was called into Federal service the forces were assigned for training to tented camps, most of them located in the southern states of the Union. Following is a list of the training camps established, all of which were completed and equipped with extraordinary speed:

Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.; Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Camp Cody, Deming, N. M.; Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.; Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.; Camp Kearney, Linda Vista, Cal.; Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.; Camp MacArthur, Waco, Tex.; Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.; Camp Mills, Mineola, N. Y.; Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.; Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, S. C.; Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.

On February 9, 1918, the 3d and 4th Regular Army divisions were located at Camp Greene, the 5th Regular Army division at Camp Logan, and the 7th Regular Army division at Camp McClellan.

### OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS

The first series of training camps for officers (see p. 28) opened May 15, 1917, were located

as follows: Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Leon Springs, Tex.; Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Twenty-seven thousand men received intensive training at these camps and were awarded commissions in the various branches of the service.

A training camp for 1,200 negro officers was opened June 18, 1917, at Des Moines, Ia.

The second series of officers' training camps, opened August 27, 1917, and held to November 26, 1917, were as follows:


Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Oglethorpe, Cal.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Leon Springs, Tex.; Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

From this series about 18,000 officers were evolved from civil life.

The third series of officers' training camps opened January 5, 1918, and continued until April 5. At these camps selectives from the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the National Army were trained for commissions. Candidates were also selected from schools and colleges which include military training in the curriculum as listed below. The National Army had sixteen of the camps in the third series, the National Guard six, besides a camp at Oglethorpe and one at Leon Springs. A fifth series will open September 15, 1918.

#### ORGANIZATION CAMPS OF THE REGULAR ARMY

Chickamauga National Park, Ga.; Douglas, Ariz.; El Paso, Texas; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.;



Fort Douglas, Utah; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Riley, Kans.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Sill, Okla. Fort Snelling, Minn.; Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; San Antonio, Texas; Gettysburg National Park, Pennsylvania; Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

### ARMY CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Camp Merritt, near Hoboken, N. J.  
Camp Stuart, near Newport News, Va.

### MILITARY SCHOOLS

Western Military Academy, Alton, Ill. Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind. Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington Mo.; Kemper Military School, Boonville Mo.; New Mexico Military Institute, Boswell, N. M.; St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y. St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis. Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky. College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn. Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.; Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va.; New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Marion Institute, Marion, Ala. The Harvard School, Los Angeles, Cal. Georgia Military Academy, College Park Ga.; Georgia Military College, Milledgeville Ga.; Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga. Gulf Coast Military Academy, Gulfport Miss.; Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Lake Geneva, Wis.; Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio.

Most of the great universities and colleges of the country now include military training in the curriculum and have furnished many selectives for admission to training camps. See Official Bulletin, No. 126.

### MEDICAL OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS

Allentown, Pa. (Ambulance Corps); Fort

Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Fort Des Moines, Ia. (colored); Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Fort Riley, Kan.

## ENGINEER OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS

Opened September 5, 1917

American University, Washington, D. C.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

## QUARTERMASTER TRAINING CAMP FOR OFFICERS AND MEN

Opened January 5, 1918

Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.

## U. S. MILITARY SCHOOLS

The military educational system of the United States comprises the following institutions:

West Point Military Academy (for cadets).

Service Schools: Army War College, Washington, D. C.; Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.; Engineer School, Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kan.; Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.; Army Signal School, Army School of the Line, Army Field Engineer School, Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; School of Fire for Field Artillery and School of Musketry, Fort Sill, Okla.; Ordnance School of Application, Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, Sandy Hook, N. J.; Schools for Bakers and Cooks, Washington Barracks, D. C., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Fort Shafter, Hawaii, Fort Riley, Kan., Fort William McKinley, P. I.;

School for Saddlers and for Battery Mechanics of Field Artillery, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.; School for Army Chaplains at Fortress Monroe, Monroe, Va.

## AVIATION

Twenty-four flying schools are in operation or in process of completion, besides eight ground schools or schools of military aeronautics, at which preliminary training of aviators is given. From the ground schools the graduates are sent to aviation schools for training in actual flying. The "Liberty Motor" is the great American invention that will give supremacy in the flying field.

Large numbers of men are being trained for land service along technical lines as auxiliaries to the flying men.

The insignia distinguishing American aircraft from that of other nations is a white star with circular center of red, the star on a circular background of blue, the circumference of which is even with the points of the star. This insignia appears on all planes, balloons, and dirigibles of the United States.

## SCHOOLS OF MILITARY

### AERONAUTICS

#### (Ground Schools)

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.; University of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.; University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

## AVIATION FIELDS

The aviation fields in the following list have been named after fliers who lost their lives while on aeronautical duty:

Call Field, Wichita Falls, Tex.; Chandler Field, Essington, Pa.; Ellington Field, Houston, Tex.; Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.; Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, Long Island, N. Y.; Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.; Love Field, Dallas, Tex.; Park Field, Millington, Tenn.; Post Field, Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Rich Field, Waco, Tex.; Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal.; Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.; Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.; Taliaferro Field, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex.; Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; Barron Field, Everman, Fla.; Carruthers Field, Benbrook, Tex.; Dorr Field, Arcadia, Fla.; Eberts Field, Lonoke, Ark.; Mather Field, Sacramento, Cal.; March Field, Riverside, Cal.; Payne Field, West Point, Miss.; Souther Field, Americus, Ga.; and Taylor Field, Montgomery, Ala.

Fields named after men who were prominent in aviation in its infancy are:

Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.; Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; and Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio.

McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, was named after the famous American family known as the fighting McCooks.

Camp Borden, Toronto, Can., is used by the United States in conjunction with the Royal Flying Corps.

The U. S. Army Balloon School is at Fort Omaha, Neb.

## HOW TO ADDRESS LETTERS TO THE SOLDIERS

Mail for the forces in Europe should bear the complete designation of the division, regiment, company or other organization to which the individual belongs.



The correct form is as follows:

John Smith,  
Co. X,——Infantry,  
American Expeditionary Forces.

Do not write "France" or "England" on the envelope, nor abbreviate American Expeditionary Forces to A. E. F., as that stands also for Australian Expeditionary Forces. Do not forget the return address.

Telegrams to the American Expeditionary Force should be addressed, "Amexforce, London," with the addressee's name and the official designation of the unit to which he belongs appearing as the first words of the text. Telegrams must be signed with full name of sender. The location or station of a unit must not be given under any circumstances.

Mail addressed to soldiers in training in the United States must bear the letters of the company, the number of the regiment, the name of the Camp, and the State. In the case of National Guard and National Army men the State from which the bulk of the organization was drawn is given in parenthesis.

Correct forms as indicated by the Post Office Department are as follows:

For the Regular Army the form is:

Private John Smith,  
Company A, 64th Infantry,  
Camp Lee, Virginia.

For the National Guard the form is:

Private John Smith,  
Co. B, 151st Inf. (69th N. Y.)  
Camp Lee, Virginia.

For the National Army the form is:

Private John Smith,  
Co. C, 310th Inf. (N. J.)  
Camp Lee, Virginia.

## SALUTES

### THE MILITARY SALUTE

*How the Boys Salute.* The salute is given with the right hand only. The soldier looks the officer straight in the eye, and raises the hand briskly till the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of the headdress or the forehead over the right eye. The fingers are held extended and joined, the forearm at about an angle of  $45^{\circ}$ , hand, wrist, and forearm in a straight line. The hand is kept in this position until the officer acknowledges the salute or until he has passed. Then the hand is dropped to the side.

*Whom They Salute.* All commissioned officers, Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, must be saluted. Noncommissioned officers and enlisted men do not exchange salutes. A soldier standing in the ranks or taking part at drill, work, games, or mess does not salute.

Saluting distance does not generally exceed thirty paces. The salute is exchanged at a distance of about six paces or at the nearest point of approach when individuals or bodies of troops pass each other within saluting distance.

In public conveyances such as railway trains and street cars, and in public places such as theaters, honors and personal salutes may be omitted when palpably inappropriate or apt to disturb civilians present.

Before addressing an officer an enlisted man salutes, and again salutes after receiving a reply.

Officers, junior in rank, salute first. A mounted officer or enlisted man dismounts before he addresses a superior officer except under campaign conditions.

### SALUTING THE FLAG

The American flag carried by a regiment of infantry is referred to as the "colors."



When carried by mounted soldiers it is known as the "Standard." Another flag is known as the regimental colors or standard and is the symbol of the regiment, infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, or signal corps.

The regimental colors are always carried to the left of the national colors.

When not in use the colors are kept in the office of the colonel or in front of his tent. At night or in rainy weather they are furled and placed in a case of oilcloth. During the day they are displayed unfurled.

Officers and enlisted men passing the uncased colors salute with the right-hand salute or with the weapon with which they are armed as prescribed for that arm. When in civilian dress and covered they uncover, holding the headdress opposite the left shoulder with the right hand; if uncovered they salute with the right-hand salute.

## THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Whenever the national anthem is played at any place where persons belonging to the military service are present, all officers and enlisted men not in formation stand at attention facing toward the music (except at retreat, when they face toward the flag). If in uniform, covered, they salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining the position of salute until the last note of the anthem. If not in uniform and covered, they uncover at the first note of the anthem, holding the headdress opposite the left shoulder until the close of the anthem, except in inclement weather, when the headdress may be held slightly raised.

On August 23, 1916, the "Star Spangled Banner" was designated by the President to be the national anthem of the United States.

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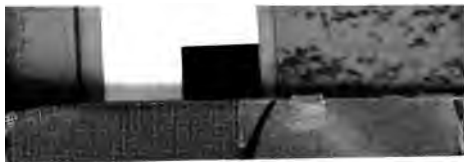
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