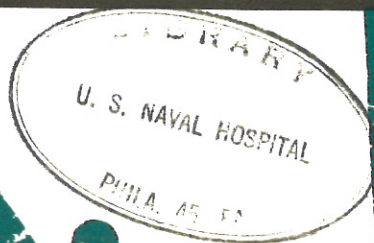


DOD PAM 1-14
DA PAM 355-120
NAVPERS 92622
AFP 34-11-2
NAVMC 2505



Uniforms military

DOD Pam 1-14
C2, DA Pam 355-120
CH-2, NAVPERS 92622
AFP 34-11-2B
CH2, NAVMC 2505

MILITARY UNIFORMS

CHANGES }
No. 2 }

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY, THE NAVY,
AND THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C., 6 December 1960

DOD Pam 1-14/DA Pam 355-120/NAVPERS 92622/AFP 34-11-2/
NAVMC 2505, 1 June 1959, is changed as follows:

The attached pages for Australia, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United States,
and Viet-Nam are issued for the use of all concerned.

DOD Pam 1-14
C 1, DA Pam 355-120
C 1, NAVPERS 92622
AFP 34-11-2A
C 1, NAVMC 2505

MILITARY UNIFORMS

CHANGES

No. 1

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY, THE NAVY,
AND THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C., 29 August 1960

DOD Pam 1-14/DA Pam 355-120/NAVPERS 92622/AFP 34-11-2/
NAVMC 2505, 1 August 1959, is changed as follows:

The attached pages for Brazil, Haiti, Iran, Israel, Japan, Norway, Pakistan,
Philippines, and Republic of Korea are issued for the use of all concerned.

[AG 421 (27 Feb 59)]

DOD Pam 1-14
DA Pam 355-120
NAVPERS 92622
AFP 34-11-2B
NAVMC 2505

MILITARY UNIFORMS*

A Manual of United States and Foreign Armed Forces Uniforms, Insignia, and Organization

The manual of *Military Uniforms* is being published in installments as material on various foreign countries becomes available. This looseleaf booklet permits alphabetical arrangement of countries or any other arrangement that is desired.

All information concerning the uniforms, insignia, and description of the Armed Forces of each country has been furnished by the government of that country.

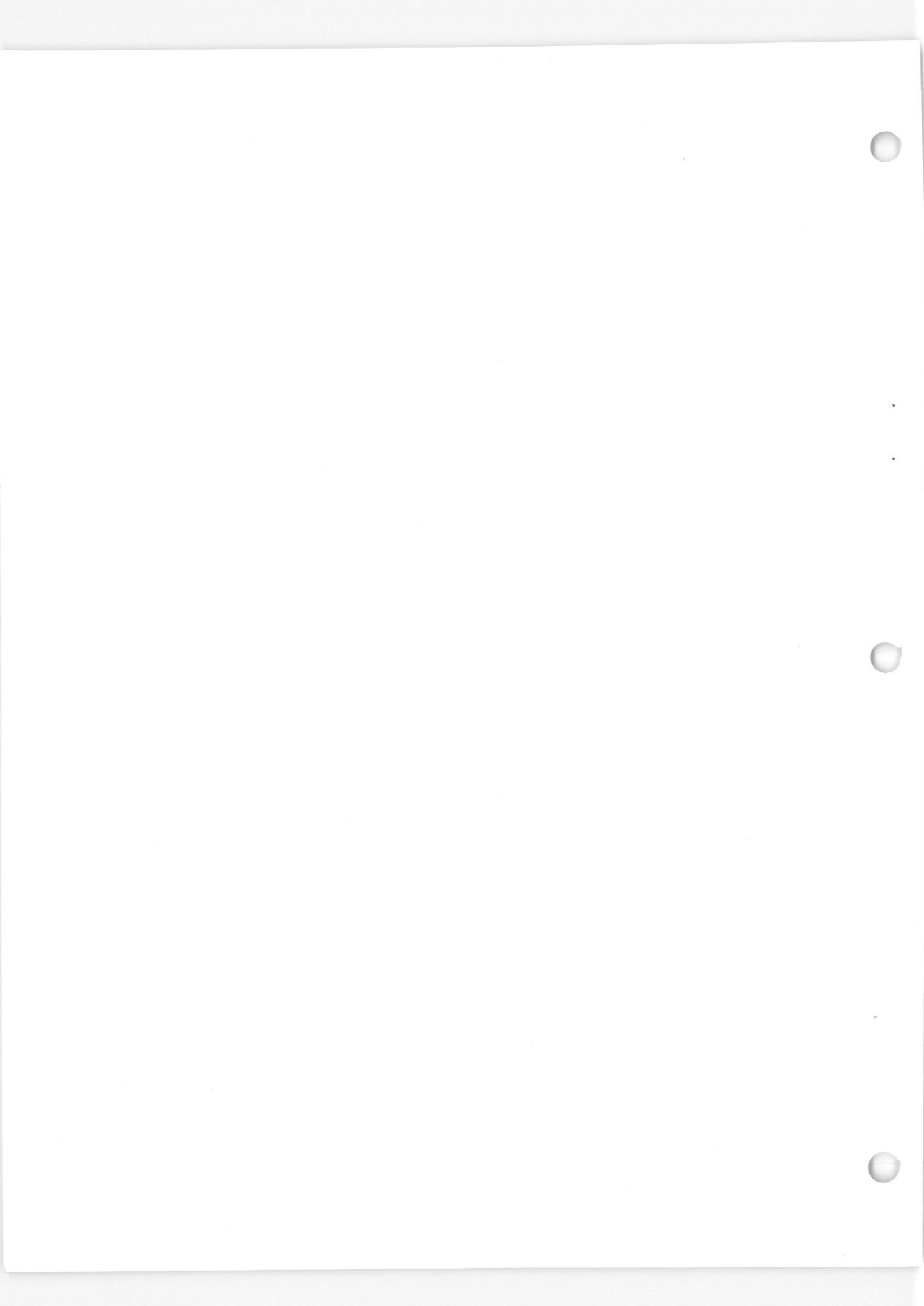
The first installment, published early in 1960, had pages on Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

The second section included Brazil, Haiti, Iran, Israel, Japan, Republic of Korea, Norway, Philippines, and Pakistan.

This, the third section, consists of Australia, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United States, and Viet-Nam. U.S. women's military uniforms will be represented in a later installment and can then be inserted with the other U.S. uniforms.

OFFICE OF ARMED FORCES
INFORMATION AND EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

*This page replaces the title page in the second installment, which should be removed.



OFFICERS—ARMY



CAPTAIN



FIELD MARSHAL CAP BADGE AND GORGET PATCH



GENERAL'S CAP BADGE AND GORGET PATCH



GENERAL OFFICERS



BRIGADIER AND COLONELS CAP BADGE AND GORGET PATCH



BRIGADIERS AND COLONELS



FIELD MARSHAL



OTHER OFFICERS



GENERAL



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



BRIGADIER



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT

OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT



WARRANT OFFICER CLASS 1



WARRANT OFFICER



STAFF SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



LANCE CORPORAL



FORMATION SIGN



CORPS FLASH

OFFICERS—AIR FORCE



WING COMMANDER



OFFICER'S CAP BADGE



AIR COMMODORE AND ABOVE



GROUP CAPTAIN



OTHER OFFICERS



MARSHAL OF THE RAAF



CHIEF AIR MARSHAL



AIR MARSHAL



AIR VICE MARSHAL



AIR COMMODORE



GROUP CAPTAIN



WING COMMANDER



SQUADRON LEADER



FLIGHT LIEUTENANT



FLYING OFFICER



PILOT OFFICER

OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT



CAP BADGE



WARRANT OFFICER



SLEEVE INSIGNIA



FLIGHT SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



LEADING AIRCRAFTSMAN

OFFICERS—NAVY



LIEUTENANT



CAP INSIGNIA



PILOT



OBSERVER



COMMODORE AND ABOVE



CAPTAIN AND COMMANDER



OTHER OFFICERS



VICE ADMIRAL



REAR ADMIRAL



COMMODORE



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT



SUB LIEUTENANT



MIDSHIPMAN (COLLAR)



CADET (COLLAR)

AUSTRALIA

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER CAP BADGE



PETTY OFFICER CAP BADGE



OFFICER SLEEVE BADGE



MISCELLANEOUS JUNIOR RATINGS



LEADING RATE



H.M.A.S. CAP RIBBON



UNIFORM BUTTON

AUSTRALIA

Australia's regular Armed Forces (strength, approximately 47,000, including women's auxiliaries) are composed entirely of volunteers. All Australian men, however, are liable for 5 years' National Service at age 18. Draftees get 77 days' basic training the first year, and 21 days' training (including 14 days in camp) in each of the following 3 years.

The Governor General, representing the Queen, is Commander in Chief. The military establishment is made up of the Department of Defense, the Service Departments, and the Department of Supply, each headed by a Minister and administered separately under the coordination of the Minister of Defense. Each Service has its own Chief of Staff.

The Royal Australian Navy (strength, 11,000), administered by the Australian Commonwealth Naval Board, is an all-purpose navy, but emphasizes antisubmarine warfare. Aircraft carriers, 1 cruiser, destroyers, and antisubmarine frigates, mostly constructed or converted since World War II, compose the fleet. Two destroyers are stationed in Malayan waters. Aircraft include all-weather interceptors, antisubmarine planes, and helicopters.

The Royal Australian Army (strength, 21,000) is organized into Northern, Eastern, Southern, Western, Central, Tasmania, and Northern Territory Commands. It has a regular Brigade Group ready to meet the country's mutual security obligations, and a Battalion Group in Malaya as part of the British Commonwealth Strategic Reserve. There are also 3 divisions in the Citizens Military Force (non-regulars).

The Royal Australian Air Force (strength, 15,000) is organized into Home, Training, and Maintenance Commands, and bomber, fighter, transport, and maritime reconnaissance squadrons. One bomber and 2 fighter squadrons are stationed in Malaya. RAAF aircraft are Australian-built Canberras, Avon-Sabres, Vampires, and U.S. built P2V5 and C-130 planes.

The Reserve. Each Service has an organized and unorganized volunteer Reserve.

OFFICERS—ARMY



CAPTAIN



CAP INSIGNIA



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



BRIGADIER GENERAL



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



BRIGADIER GENERAL



COLONEL (GENERAL STAFF)



LIEUTENANT COLONEL (ENGINEERS)



MAJOR (GRENADIERS)



CAPTAIN COMMANDANT (CAVALRY)



CAPTAIN (GUIDES)



FIRST LIEUTENANT (CARABINIERS)



SECOND LIEUTENANT (ARTILLERY)

OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT



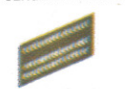
SENIOR WARRANT OFFICER



WARRANT OFFICER



FIRST SERGEANT MAJOR



SERGEANT



SERGEANT 1st CLASS



CORPORAL



FIRST CLASS PRIVATE

OFFICERS—AIR FORCE



CAPTAIN



CAP INSIGNIA



PILOT'S WINGS



COLLAR INSIGNIA FOR GENERAL OFFICERS



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN COMMANDANT



CAPTAIN



LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT

OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT



CAP INSIGNIA



AVIATION CREW MEMBER



SENIOR WARRANT OFFICER



WARRANT OFFICER



FIRST SERGEANT MAJOR



FIRST SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL

OFFICERS—NAVY



LIEUTENANT



CAP INSIGNIA



COMMODORE



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT FIRST CLASS



LIEUTENANT



LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE



ENSIGN

BELGIUM

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



PETTY OFFICER CLASS I



CAP INSIGNIA



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER CLASS I



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER



PETTY OFFICER CLASS I



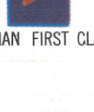
PETTY OFFICER CLASS II



PETTY OFFICER CLASS III



SEAMAN FIRST CLASS



SEAMAN FIRST CLASS

BELGIUM

The strength of the Belgian Armed Forces is approximately 127,000. About 100,000 are in the Army (including security forces), 21,000 in the Air Force, 6,000 in the Navy. Not included are forces in oversea Belgian territories composed mostly of native personnel.

Draftees, serving 15 months active duty make up 50 percent of the Army, 20 percent of the Air Force, and 35 percent of the Navy.

The King is titular head of the Belgian Armed Forces. All Services are under the Ministry of National Defense, but each has its own Chief of Staff. The Minister of National Defense exercises control over the Armed Forces through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, the three Service Chiefs of Staff, and the General Inspectors.

The Army is organized into Forces of the Interior, spread over three military districts and nine province commands, and the Field Forces, made up of an Independent Army Corps and two divisions integrated into the NATO Northern Army Group. The Belgian Army has been adapted to modern military requirements. Surface-to-surface missile units are being trained and equipped.

The Air Force operates fighters (Hunter aircraft), all-weather fighters (CF100), fighter bombers (F84-F), and a transport wing (C-119). Most draftees in the Air Force man airfield defense units. The air defense and fighter-bomber wings are important elements of the NATO Allied Air Force, Central Europe. The Air Force is to be equipped with surface-to-air Nike anti-aircraft missiles.

The Navy was established in 1949, although many of its personnel served with the British Royal Navy in World War II. The fleet is composed mainly of minesweeping forces assigned to NATO for operations.



CAPTAIN

OFFICERS—ARMY



CAP INSIGNIA



OFFICER'S CAP



GENERAL OF ARMY



GENERAL OF DIVISION



GENERAL OF BRIGADE



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT



ASPIRANT

OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES



THIRD SERGEANT



NCO'S CAP INSIGNIA



ENLISTED MAN'S CAP INSIGNIA



NCO'S CAP



ENLISTED MAN'S CAP



WARRANT OFFICER



FIRST SERGEANT



SECOND SERGEANT



THIRD SERGEANT



CORPORAL

OFFICERS—NAVY



LIEUTENANT



CAP INSIGNIA



OFFICER'S CAP



ADMIRAL



FLEET ADMIRAL



VICE ADMIRAL



REAR ADMIRAL



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT



LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE



ENSIGN



MIDSHIPMAN

BRAZIL

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER'S CAP BADGE



OTHER PETTY OFFICER'S CAP BADGE



PETTY OFFICER'S CAP



ENLISTED MAN'S CAP



WARRANT OFFICER



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER



PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS



PETTY OFFICER SECOND CLASS



PETTY OFFICER THIRD CLASS



CORPORAL



FIRST CLASS SEAMAN



FIRST CLASS SEAMAN



SECOND CLASS SEAMAN

BRAZIL

Brazil's Armed Forces have a total peacetime strength of approximately 150,000. Military service for a minimum of one year is compulsory. Draftees are inducted at the age of 19, but in the event of mobilization, all male citizens up to 45 years of age are liable for military service.

The President of the Republic is the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. He is assisted directly by the Armed Forces General Staff. Each Service is under its own Ministry—War (Army), Marine (Navy), and Aeronautics (Air Force). The Ministers are members of the Cabinet, and the Ministers of War and Aeronautics are also the Commanders in Chief of their respective Services. The Navy Chief of Staff is Commander in Chief of the Navy.

The Army has about 85,000 officers and men. It is organized into four armies. Each Army is made up of several large units (division) and independent smaller units. The large units total seven infantry divisions, four cavalry divisions, one armored division, one Training Unit Group, one Airborne Combat Team Group, and one Western Forces Group. Brazil is divided into 10 military regions, each embracing one or more states and forming a Territorial Command subordinated to the Army Command of the area. The police forces of the various states are considered as Army reserves.

The Navy is manned by 22,000 officers and men. Brazil's naval organization consists of six Naval Commands and a Fleet Command. The Naval Commands are distributed to cover the whole country. Their mission is to give logistical support to the naval forces in their respective areas. There is a chain of naval bases along the coast of Brazil and a shipyard at Rio de Janeiro.

(Continued on back of page showing Brazil's Air Force and Marine uniforms)

AIR FORCE OFFICERS



CAP INSIGNIA



OFFICER'S CAP



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



BRIGADIER GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT



AIR CANDIDATE



AIR CADET

OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES



THIRD SERGEANT



NCO'S CAP INSIGNIA



FIRST SERGEANT



SECOND SERGEANT



THIRD SERGEANT



CORPORAL



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

MARINE OFFICERS



CAPTAIN



CAP INSIGNIA



OFFICER'S CAP



VICE ADMIRAL



REAR ADMIRAL



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT
COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT



LIEUTENANT



ENSIGN



MIDSHIPMAN

BRAZIL

OTHER MARINE RANKS AND GRADES



THIRD SERGEANT



ENLISTED MAN'S CAP



NCO'S CAP INSIGNIA



SERGEANT'S
CAP



BELT BUCKLE



LAPEL INSIGNIA



WARRANT OFFICERS



FIRST SERGEANT



SECOND SERGEANT



THIRD SERGEANT



CORPORAL

(Continued from back of page showing Brazil's Army and Navy uniforms)

The fleet consists of a light fleet carrier, 2 light cruisers, 9 destroyers, 8 destroyer escorts, 4 submarines, 15 courvettes, and other small vessels. The Navy Hydrographic Service, with two large modern vessels and several minor units, is engaged in a complete survey of the Brazilian coast.

The Marine Corps, an integral part of the Navy, has 8,000 officers and men. Officer and enlisted ranks and grades are the same as in the Navy. It is organized into a Command Staff, Training Center, and Combat Team Regiment. Major Marine Corps functions are to provide landing parties in naval operations and to guard shore installations.

The Air Force, with a total strength of approximately 35,000, is composed of several fighter and fighter-bomber squadrons equipped with Mark-7 and Mark-8 Gloster Meteor aircraft, a fighter-training squadron equipped with T-33 and F-80C aircraft, one reconnaissance squadron and one SAR squadron with RB-17 and SB-17 aircraft, one SAR squadron with SA-16 aircraft, one ASW squadron with P2V-5 aircraft, and troop-carrier and transport squadrons equipped with C-47, C-82, and C-45 aircraft.

There are five Air Zone Commands for logistical support of the air units. Brazilian Air Force bases are organized along the lines of USAF Base Wings, with an Air Base Group, a Supply and Maintenance Group, and a Combat, or a Training, or a Transport Group. In addition, there are an Air Transport Command and two Tactical Air Commands, one each for cooperation with the Army and the Navy.

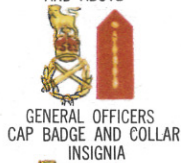
OFFICERS—ARMY



CAPTAIN



MAJOR GENERAL AND ABOVE



GENERAL OFFICERS CAP BADGE AND COLLAR INSIGNIA



BRIGADIERS AND COLONELS CAP BADGE AND COLLAR INSIGNIA



GENERAL



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



BRIGADIER



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



CAPTAIN



SECOND LIEUTENANT



MAJOR GENERAL



COLONEL



MAJOR



LIEUTENANT

OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS I (LOWER SLEEVE)



SERGEANT



WARRANT OFFICER CLASS II (LOWER SLEEVE)



STAFF SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



LANCE CORPORAL



GOOD CONDUCT (LOWER SLEEVE)



SHOULDER FLASH

OFFICERS—AIR FORCE



GROUP CAPTAIN



OFFICERS CAP BADGE



WARRANT OFFICERS CAP BADGE



AIR COMMODORE AND ABOVE



MARSHALL OF THE RCAF



AIR CHIEF MARSHALL



AIR MARSHALL



AIR VICE MARSHALL



AIR COMMODORE



GROUP CAPTAIN



WING COMMANDER



SQUADRON LEADER



FLIGHT LIEUTENANT



FLYING OFFICER



PILOT OFFICER



PILOT'S WINGS



SHOULDER FLASH

OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES



CAP INSIGNIA



SERGEANT



SHOULDER FLASH



WARRANT OFFICER CLASS I (LOWER SLEEVE)



WARRANT OFFICER CLASS II (LOWER SLEEVE)



FLIGHT SERGEANT (UPPER SLEEVE)



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN

OFFICERS—NAVY



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



CAP BADGE



REAR ADMIRAL AND ABOVE



CAPTAIN AND COMMODORE



ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET



ADMIRAL



VICE ADMIRAL



REAR ADMIRAL



COMMODORE



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT



SUB-LIEUTENANT



COMMISSIONED OFFICER



CADET

CANADA

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



SEAMAN



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER CAP BADGE



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER 1ST CLASS



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER 2ND CLASS



PETTY OFFICER 2nd CLASS CAP BADGE



PETTY OFFICER 2nd CLASS



PETTY OFFICER 1st CLASS



SHOULDER FLASH



LEADING SEAMAN

CANADA

The Canadian Armed Forces are organized for Canada's immediate defense and for fulfilling United Nations and NATO obligations.

As the Queen's representative in Canada, the Governor General is Commander in Chief of the Armed Services. The Minister of National Defense is responsible to the Canadian Parliament for overall supervision of the Armed Forces. He exercises his authority through the respective Chiefs of Staff, and the Chairman, Defense Research Board.

Canada's Armed Forces are composed entirely of volunteers. There are women regulars in the Navy and Air Force, and women reservists in all Services.

The Royal Canadian Navy, with 19,000 in the Regular Force and about 5,000 in the Reserve, is basically an antisubmarine navy. It has units on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and includes an aircraft carrier, naval air squadrons, destroyer escorts, frigates, and minesweepers. Canada's Navy can operate in conjunction with other NATO naval forces under the command of the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic (SACLANT).

The Canadian Army has about 48,000 in the Regular Force, 45,000 in the Militia (Reserve). It is organized regionally into Eastern, Quebec, Central, Prairie, and Western Commands, each subdivided into military areas. Four balanced infantry brigade groups, capable of independent operations, make up the field force. Three of the groups are in Canada, and one is stationed in Europe as part of the NATO forces. Canada also has troops assigned to the U.N. Emergency Force in the Middle East.

The Royal Canadian Air Force consists of a Regular Force of about 50,000 and an Auxiliary of about 5,600. The Air Defense forces are under the operational control of NORAD for joint Canadian-U.S. air defense. Maritime commands cooperate with the Navy in antisubmarine defense.

The Defense Research Board, a separate civilian component of the Department of National Defense, is responsible for all scientific research and development for all Services.

OFFICERS—ARMY



CAPTAIN



CAP INSIGNIA
GENERAL TO
FIRST LIEUTENANT



CAP INSIGNIA
FOR LIEUTENANTS
AND WARRANT OFFICERS



GENERAL



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



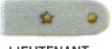
MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



LIEUTENANT



CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER



WARRANT OFFICER

OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT



ARMY INSIGNIA
(WORN ON FIELD CAPS)



CAP INSIGNIA



FOR OFFICERS
AND ENLISTED
MEN



FOR PRIVATES



STAFF SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



ENLISTED PRIVATE

OFFICERS—NAVY



LIEUTENANT
COMMANDER



CAP INSIGNIA



FLAG OFFICERS



SENIOR OFFICERS



ADMIRAL



VICE ADMIRAL



REAR ADMIRAL



COMMODORE



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT
COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT



SUB-LIEUTENANT

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



PETTY OFFICER



CAP INSIGNIA
CHIEF
PETTY OFFICERS



CHIEF PETTY
OFFICER
1st CLASS



CHIEF
PETTY OFFICER
2nd CLASS



CAP INSIGNIA
PETTY OFFICER
AND SEAMAN



STUDENT
PETTY
OFFICER



PETTY OFFICER



LEADING
SEAMAN
1st CLASS



LEADING
SEAMAN
2nd CLASS



ABLE
SEAMAN
1st CLASS



SEAMAN
1st CLASS

ABLE SEAMAN
2nd CLASS

OFFICERS—AIR FORCE



CAPTAIN



CAP INSIGNIA



PILOTS' INSIGNIA



NAVIGATORS' INSIGNIA



GENERAL



LIEUTENANT
GENERAL



MAJOR
GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT
COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST
LIEUTENANT



SECOND
LIEUTENANT

DENMARK

OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT



CAP INSIGNIA
WARRANT OFFICER



CHIEF
WARRANT OFFICER



WARRANT OFFICER



CAP INSIGNIA
OTHER RANKS



FLIGHT
SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL

DENMARK

Denmark's Armed Forces were reorganized in line with modern tactics and technology by the Defense Acts of 1950-51.

Since 1849, Denmark's military defense has been based on national conscription. Each Service has cadres of professional, regular officers and enlisted personnel. But the bulk of the Armed Forces is composed of draftees serving 16 months on active duty and 6½ years in the active reserve. About 24,000 men are drafted for all Services annually. There are small volunteer units of women in the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

The King of Denmark is titular Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. The Minister of Defense exercises overall control of the Services through the Chief of Defense, his top military adviser, who is responsible for the combat readiness of the Armed Forces. The Chief of Defense heads the Defense Council composed of the Commanders in Chief of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and the Chief of the Defense Staff.

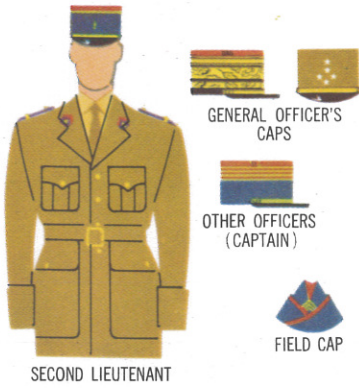
The Army is organized in corps, divisions, and brigade groups. For territorial defense there are three territorial commands, subdivided into military regions. Surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missile units are being organized.

The Navy is made up of the Fleet and Coast Defense. The Fleet includes coastal destroyers, frigates, corvettes, submarines, minelayers and sweepers, and other small craft. Coastal Defense includes a number of permanent fortifications.

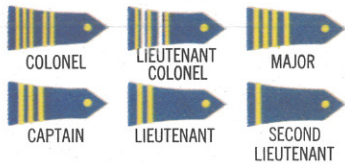
The Air Force consists of fighter, fighter bomber, photo reconnaissance, transport, and search and rescue squadrons.

The Home Guard is a volunteer organization of men who have completed active duty and reserve obligations. There are Army, Navy, and Air Force units, and an auxiliary women's corps.

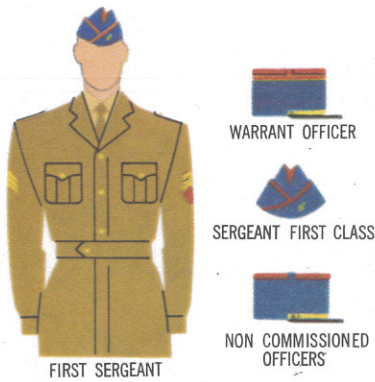
OFFICERS—ARMY



SECOND LIEUTENANT

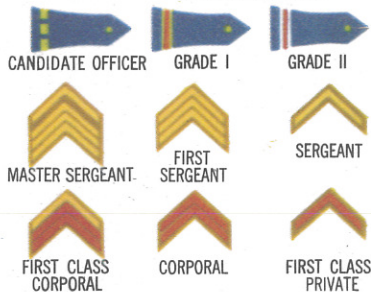


OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES

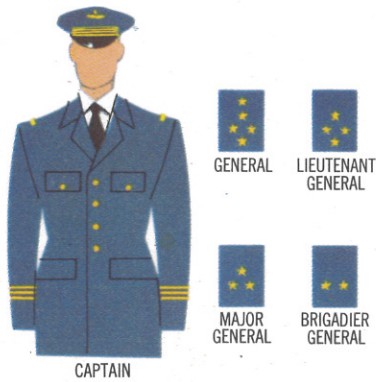


FIRST SERGEANT

WARRANT OFFICERS



OFFICERS—AIR FORCE



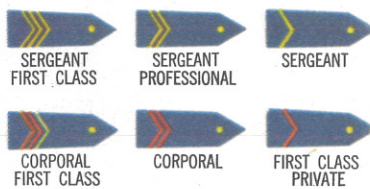
CAPTAIN



OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT



OFFICERS—NAVY



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

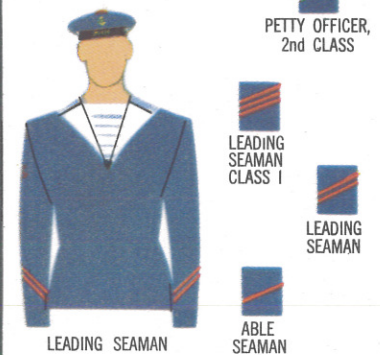


FRANCE

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



PETTY OFFICER 1st CLASS



LEADING SEAMAN

ABLE SEAMAN

FRANCE

The strength of the French Armed Forces is approximately 900,000. About 715,000, including security forces, are in the Army; 125,000 in the Air Force; 60,000 in the Navy. Each Service has a volunteer women's auxiliary component.

All able-bodied Frenchmen are called up for 24 months' active duty when they become 24 years of age, and must serve in the Reserve until age 48.

The President of the Republic is the titular Chief of the Armed Forces. The Minister of National Defense (frequently the Premier) exercises control of the Armed Forces through the General Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces. Each Service also has a Chief of Staff.

The Army is composed of Intervention Forces, which are part of the NATO military system, and Forces of the Interior, organized into nine regional commands in metropolitan France and four regional commands in Algeria. In oversea territories the French Army has Marine Infantry and Marine Artillery forces, which include many native soldiers; Algerian auxiliaries, composed mostly of Moslem soldiers; and, of course, the famous Foreign Legion.

The Air Force is organized into combat, transportation, and ground support components. The combat forces, most of which are part of the NATO command, are equipped with *Vantour* bombers, *Mystère IV* and *Super Mystère* night and day fighters. Their air transport flies *North 2501* craft. Ground support aviation is mainly equipped with B-26 and T-6 planes.

The Navy has three naval districts in France, one in Algiers, and one at Dakar, French West Africa. Its fleet, included in NATO, operates aircraft carriers, battleships, antiaircraft cruisers, destroyers, transports, minesweepers, and patrol vessels. It also has several hundred combat planes.

OFFICERS—ARMY



CAPTAIN



CAP INSIGNIA



GENERAL OFFICERS



GENERAL OFFICERS



BRIGADIER



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



BRIGADIER



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



CAPTAIN



MAJOR GENERAL



COLONEL



MAJOR

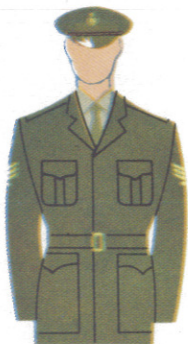


LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT

OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT (PROFESSIONAL)



SERGEANT (PROFESSIONAL)



SERGEANT 1st CLASS (PROFESSIONAL)



CAP INSIGNIA



WARRANT OFFICER



SERGEANT 1st CLASS (PROFESSIONAL)



SERGEANT (CONSCRIPT)



CORPORAL



LANCE CORPORAL

OFFICERS—AIR FORCE



CAPTAIN



CAP INSIGNIA



GENERAL OFFICERS



SENIOR OFFICERS



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



BRIGADIER GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT



PILOT'S WINGS

OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES



1ST SERGEANT



CAP INSIGNIA



WARRANT OFFICER (LOWER SLEEVE)



1ST SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL CLASS A



CORPORAL

OFFICERS—NAVY



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



CAP INSIGNIA



SENIOR OFFICERS



ADMIRALS



VICE ADMIRAL



REAR ADMIRAL



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT



LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE



ENSIGN

GREECE

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



SEAMAN FIRST CLASS



PETTY OFFICER CAP INSIGNIA



WARRANT OFFICER



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER



PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS



PETTY OFFICER SECOND CLASS



SEAMAN FIRST CLASS



SEAMAN SECOND CLASS

GREECE

The Greek Armed Forces are being reorganized and modernized in accordance with NATO programs, and by the end of 1962 will be equipped with modern conventional and atomic weapons.

Military service in Greece is compulsory for men between the ages of 21 and 50.

The King is titular Commander in Chief of the Greek Armed Forces. Overall control is vested in the Minister of National Defense, who acts through the General Staff of National Defense. Each Service has its own Chief of Staff, but the Chief of the General Staff of National Defense is the top military leader.

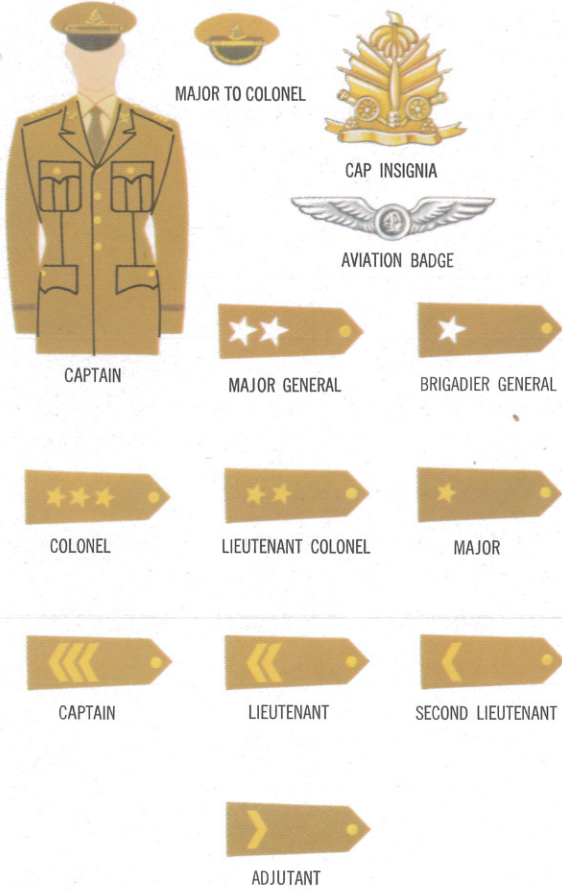
The Army, with a strength of approximately 105,000, is made up mostly of draftees, supplemented by a permanent cadre of officers and NCOs. It is organized into three corps and a Higher Military Command for the Greek Islands.

Under its new organization, units of the Greek Army will have greater mobility and flexibility, better means of support, and increased firepower.

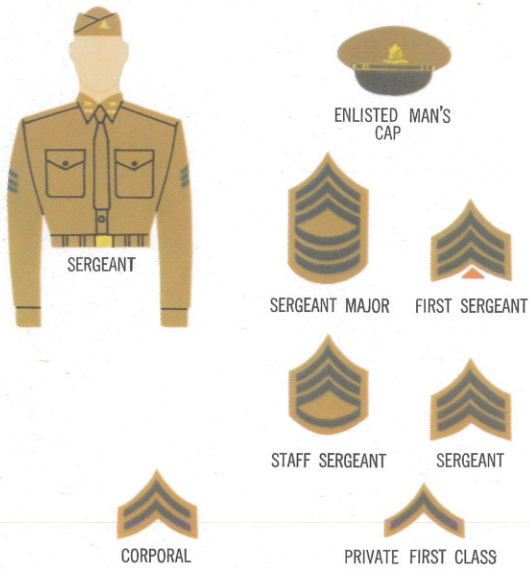
The Royal Hellenic Navy (RHN) has a strength of 15,000. Its primary mission is the protection of searoutes and securing of logistic support of the ground forces, which, because of Greece's rugged terrain, greatly depend on sea communications. The fleet is equipped with destroyers, destroyer escorts, submarines, minesweepers, and a small number of amphibious vessels.

The Royal Hellenic Air Force (RHAF), with a strength of about 25,000, is organized and equipped for tactical support and the air defense of Greece. Its aircraft are jet fighter bombers and interceptors.

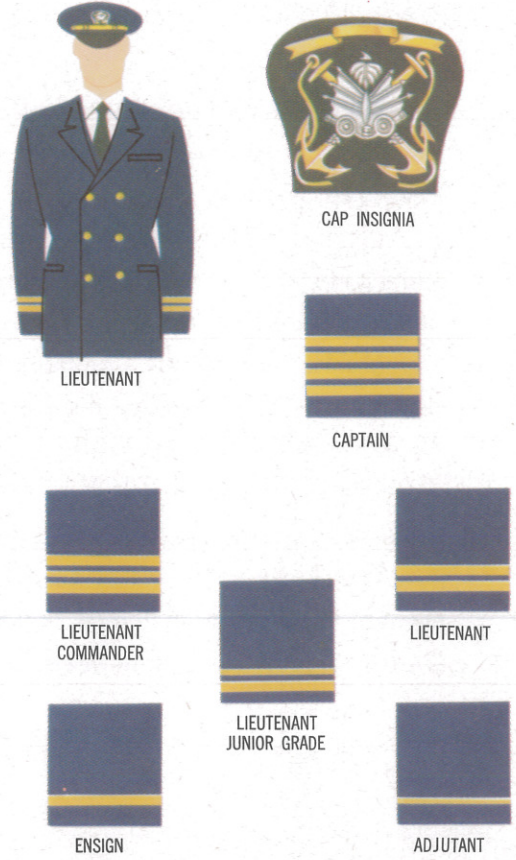
OFFICERS—ARMY



OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES

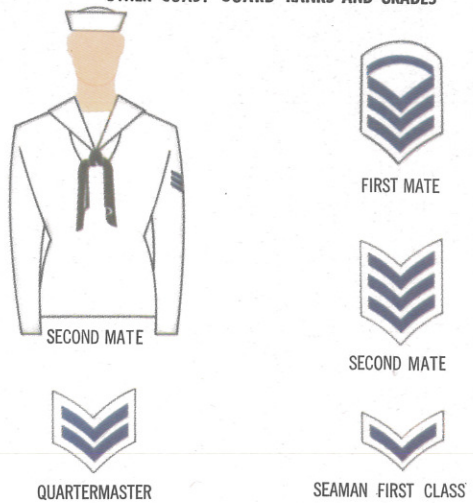


OFFICERS—COAST GUARD



HAITI

OTHER COAST GUARD RANKS AND GRADES



HAITI

The Armed Forces of Haiti total 5,500 officers and enlisted men. Recruiting for all Services is on a voluntary basis. Enlistments are for three-year periods.

Haiti's Armed Forces have been reorganized several times since 1915. They perform the dual functions of a national military defense organization and an urban and rural police force.

The President is the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. Direct command is exercised by the Chief of the General Staff. In addition to the General Staff, there is also a Special Staff.

The country is divided into Military Departments, which in turn are subdivided into military districts, subdistricts, and advanced posts.

The Army is the major Service. Within the framework of the Haitian Armed Forces are included the separately organized **Air Force, Coast Guard, Signal Corps, Engineers, and Medical Service.**

OFFICERS—ARMY



CAPTAIN

CAP INSIGNIA FOR GENERAL OFFICERS

CAP INSIGNIA FOR OTHER OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN



GENERAL OF THE ARMY



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



BRIGADIER GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT



THIRD LIEUTENANT

OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES



SECOND SERGEANT



WARRANT OFFICER



FIRST MASTER SERGEANT (INFANTRY)



SECOND MASTER SERGEANT



FIRST SERGEANT (ARMOR)



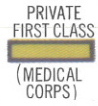
SECOND SERGEANT



THIRD SERGEANT (ENGINEERS)



CORPORAL (ARTILLARY)



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS (MEDICAL CORPS)

OFFICERS—AIR FORCE



FIRST LIEUTENANT

CAP INSIGNIA



GENERAL'S CAP



GENERAL OF THE AIR FORCE



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



BRIGADIER GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT



THIRD LIEUTENANT

OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES



SECOND SERGEANT



FIRST MASTER SERGEANT



SECOND MASTER SERGEANT



FIRST SERGEANT



SECOND SERGEANT



THIRD SERGEANT



CORPORAL



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS



THIRD SERGEANT

OFFICERS—NAVY



FIRST LIEUTENANT

CAP INSIGNIA



ADMIRAL'S CAP



ADMIRAL



VICE ADMIRAL



REAR ADMIRAL



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LT COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT SENIOR GRADE



LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE



ENSIGN

IRAN

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



1st SERGEANT



CAP INSIGNIA FOR CHIEFS AND PETTY OFFICERS



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER



PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS



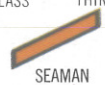
PETTY OFFICER SECOND CLASS



PETTY OFFICER THIRD CLASS



ABLE SEAMAN



SEAMAN

IRAN

There are approximately 150,000 officers and men in the Imperial Iranian Armed Forces. Draftees, who are called up at 20 years of age, serve two years on active duty and remain in the Reserve until the age of 45.

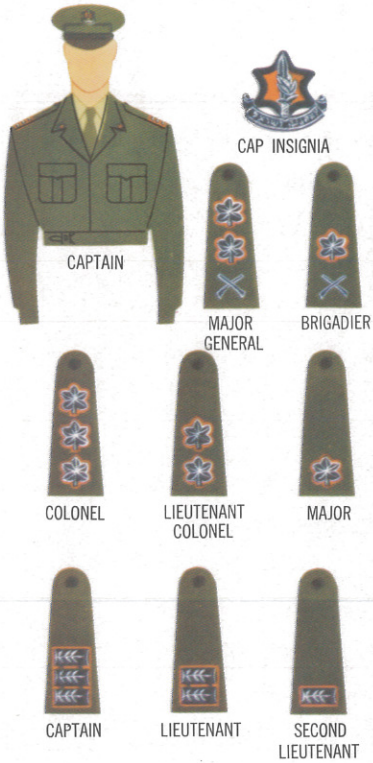
His Imperial Majesty, the Shahansha, is Supreme Commander of the Iranian Armed Forces. The Minister of War, a member of the Cabinet, administers the Armed Forces and handles questions relating to military affairs in Parliament. The Supreme General Headquarters performs the functions of a General Staff and exercises command of the Armed Forces. Each Service also has its own General Staff and Commander.

The Army is made up largely of draftees. It is organized into six corps stationed in different provinces of the country. The Army is being modernized both in equipment and training methods through the help of the military assistance program of the United States. The Army also has direction of the *Border Guard* and *Constabulary* units, and the large, civilian *National Resistance Force*.

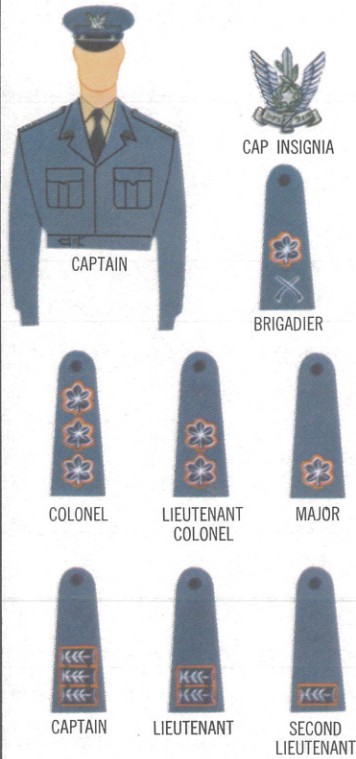
The Air Force, consisting of volunteers, is organized into a Headquarters, Fighter Wing, Reconnaissance Squadron, Transport Squadron, Training Group, and Pilot School. The Air Force has several jet fighter squadrons.

The Navy consists of the Naval Staff, four naval districts, and the Persian Gulf Fleet. Most of the naval vessels are small craft.

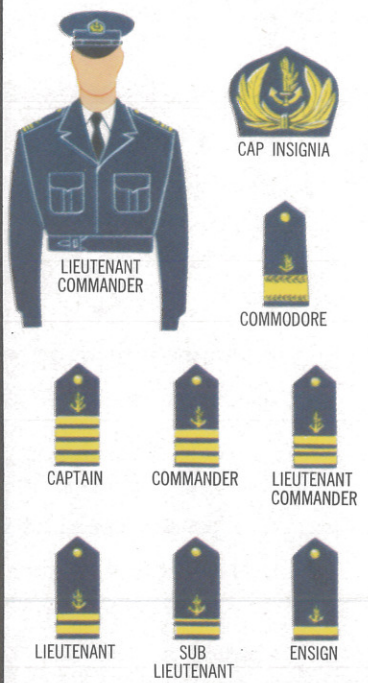
OFFICERS—ARMY



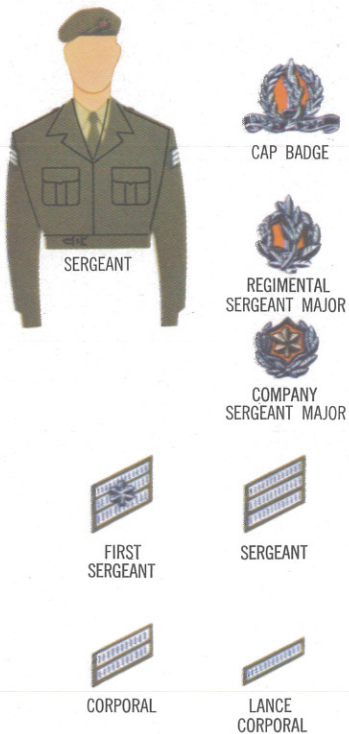
OFFICERS—AIR FORCE



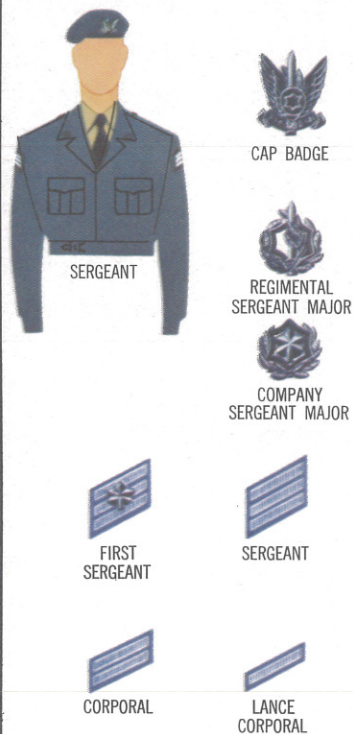
OFFICERS—NAVY



OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES

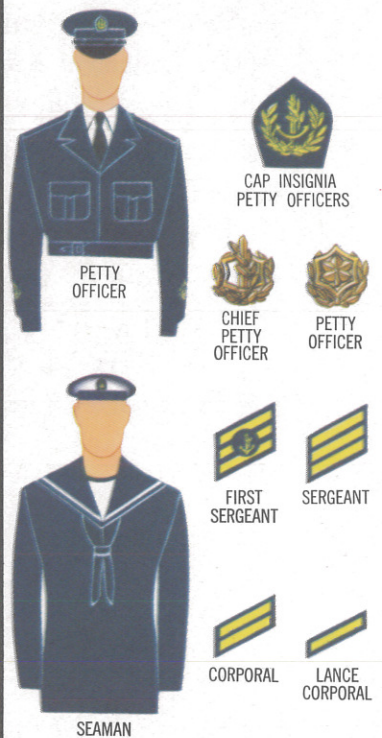


OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES



ISRAEL

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



ISRAEL

Israel's Defense Forces (I.D.F.) began as an underground defense movement of the Jewish community in British-mandated Palestine (1920-1948). It attained official status when Israel became an independent nation in 1948.

The active forces are small, consisting of limited cadres of regular officers and NCO's and drafted enlisted personnel. The bulk of the I.D.F. is composed of active reservists. In an emergency 250,000 trained men and women can be mobilized quickly.

Every able-bodied young man and woman is required by law to serve 2½ and 2 years respectively in the Defense Forces. Men up to 49 years of age and childless women up to 34 years of age are required to train one day a month and one month a year.

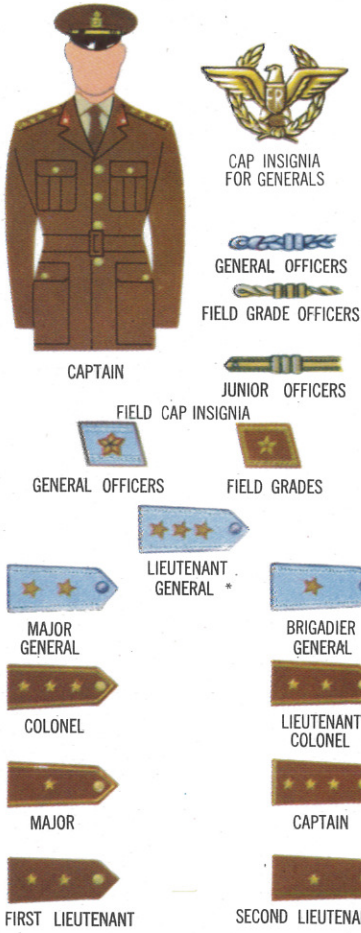
Supreme control of the Defense Forces rests with Parliament. Direct control is exercised by the Minister of Defense. The Chief of Staff is the military head of all Defense Forces, as well as Chief of the Army. He is assisted by a General Staff, which functions both as a general staff for the Defense Forces and as the Army Staff. The Air Force and Navy each has its own Chief and Staff.

The Army, largest of the Services, is organized into Northern, Central, and Southern Territorial Commands, in which are included field formations, border settlement defense units, and civil defense units composed of men over 45 years of age. The Agricultural Corps combines advanced military training with work on farms for draftees who express a desire to settle on the land.

The Air Force is an almost all-jet organization composed of fighter, bomber, liaison, and transport units. The striking force includes French Mystère-4 and Vautour craft.

The Navy has a fleet of several destroyers, frigates, submarines, and torpedo boats. It operates in the Mediterranean and Red Seas.

OFFICERS—ARMY



OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES



OFFICERS—AIR FORCE

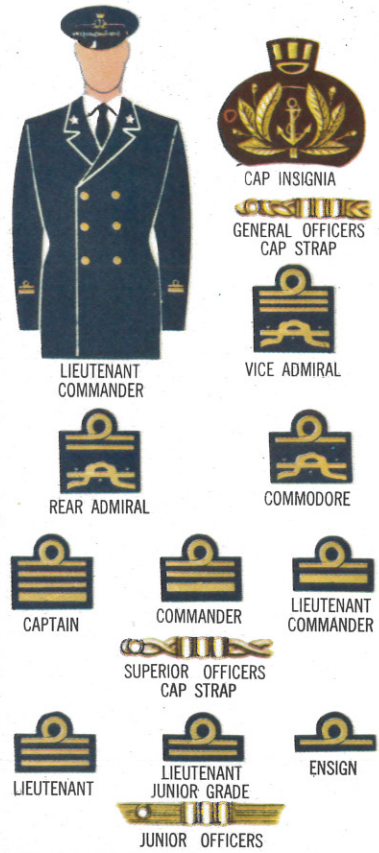


*Four stars are worn by the Chief, Armed Forces General Staff, the Chiefs of Staff of the three Services, and the Commanders of the NATO forces of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES

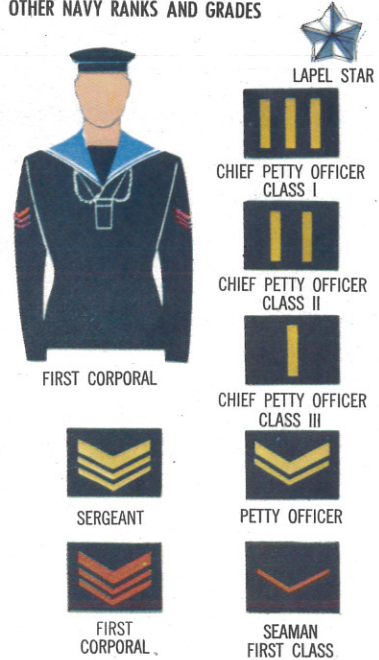


OFFICERS—NAVY



ITALY

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



ITALY

The Italian Armed Forces have been rebuilt since the signing of the World War II Peace Treaty in 1953.

Italy is a key link in the NATO system, guarding the Alpine mountain approaches from Central and Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean Sea lanes, as well as providing air defense for Italy. Most of the Italian Armed Forces are committed to NATO, and are to be equipped with modern weapons, including missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads. In 1958 the Armed Forces numbered about 330,000, consisting mostly of draftees serving 18 months in the Army and Air Force and 28 months in the Navy. Approximately 20 percent of the Armed Forces are career personnel.

The President of Italy is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. The Minister of Defense is responsible to Parliament for the operation of the Services, each of which has its own General Secretary and Chief of Staff. The Chief of Staff of Defense coordinates interservice operations.

The Army, with an approximate strength of 240,000, is organized into infantry and armored divisions and Alpine brigades. The Carabinieri, a special national police force, consists of 80,000 trained soldiers who can be integrated into the Army in an emergency. Major units are undergoing reorganization to meet the requirements of nuclear war.

The Navy consists of 40,000 men and a fleet of three cruisers, two modern destroyer leaders, several destroyer escorts, torpedo boats, escort vessels, submarines, patrol craft, and minesweepers. Italy's naval tonnage totals about 200,000. One of the cruisers is being fitted with guided missiles.

The Air Force has approximately 50,000 men. It is organized into 22 squadrons operating about 1,700 planes, more than 500 of which are jets.

OFFICERS—ARMY



CAPTAIN



CAP INSIGNIA



OFFICER'S CAP



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT

OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT



CAP INSIGNIA



ENLISTED MAN'S CAP



MASTER SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS



LEADING PRIVATE



PRIVATE



RECRUIT

OFFICERS—NAVY



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



CAP INSIGNIA



OFFICER'S CAP



ADMIRAL



REAR ADMIRAL



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT



LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE



ENSIGN

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS



PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS



PETTY OFFICER SECOND CLASS



PETTY OFFICER THIRD CLASS



LEADING SEAMAN



SEAMAN'S CAP INSIGNIA



SEAMAN'S CAP



LEADING SEAMAN



SEAMAN FIRST CLASS



SEAMAN SECOND CLASS



SEAMAN RECRUIT

OFFICERS—AIR FORCE



CAPTAIN



CAP INSIGNIA



OFFICER'S CAP



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT

JAPAN

OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES



CAP INSIGNIA



ENLISTED MAN'S CAP



TECHNICAL SERGEANT



AIRMAN SECOND CLASS



MASTER SERGEANT



AIRMAN FIRST CLASS



AIRMAN THIRD CLASS



TECHNICAL SERGEANT



AIRMAN BASIC



STAFF SERGEANT



STAFF SERGEANT

JAPAN

The Japanese Self-Defense Forces have a total strength of approximately 222,000, all volunteers. Conscription was abolished by the Japanese Constitution, which came into force in May 1947. Enlisted personnel are recruited from volunteers between the ages of 18 and 25.

The Director General of the Defense Agency, who is a member of the Cabinet, commands the defense forces under the direction of the Prime Minister. Each of Japan's Self-Defense Forces has its own Chief of Staff, who advises the Director General and carries out his command functions.

The Ground Self-Defense Force (Army) has a total strength of about 170,000. Its organization consists of two corps, North (headquarters at Hokkaido), and West (headquarters at Kyushu), six divisions, four combat brigades, one paratroop group, and various logistical units.

The Air Self-Defense Force (Air Force), with a personnel strength of 26,600, is organized into an Air Defense Command, two Training Air Wings, and a Troop Carrier Squadron. The Air Self-Defense Force has about 1,000 planes, including training craft.

The Maritime Self-Defense Force (Navy) has approximately 25,400 officers and men. The Self-Defense Fleet is made up of two escort squadrons, a patrol squadron, and minor units. There are also a separate minesweeping squadron, and an air arm with 200 antisubmarine warfare aircraft, including helicopters. Tonnage of the vessels totals about 90,000. Shore installations are organized into five regional Naval Districts.

OFFICERS—ARMY



CAPTAIN



CAP INSIGNIA



GENERAL OF THE ARMY



GENERAL



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



BRIGADIER GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT

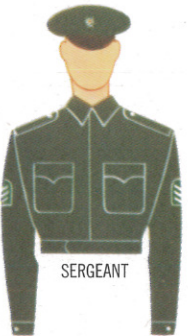


SECOND LIEUTENANT



WARRANT OFFICER

OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT



FIRST SERGEANT



MASTER SERGEANT



STAFF SERGEANT FIRST CLASS



STAFF SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

OFFICERS—AIR FORCE



CAPTAIN



AIR FORCE INSIGNIA



CAP INSIGNIA



PILOT'S WINGS



GENERAL



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



COLONEL



BRIGADIER GENERAL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



CAPTAIN



MAJOR



LIEUTENANT



WARRANT OFFICER



SECOND LIEUTENANT



WARRANT OFFICER

KOREA

OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES



STAFF SERGEANT



CAP INSIGNIA



MASTER SERGEANT



TECHNICAL SERGEANT



STAFF SERGEANT



AIRMAN FIRST CLASS



AIRMAN SECOND CLASS



AIRMAN THIRD CLASS



AIRMAN BASIC CLASS

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Armed Forces of the Republic of Korea have been greatly strengthened and modernized since the Korean War. Korea's Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps are patterned after similar United States Services, and follow U.S. military principles, operational methods, and training systems.

Draftees make up the bulk of the Republic of Korea Armed Forces. Each Service, however, has a strong nucleus of trained, professional officers and enlisted personnel. Draftees serve in the Army between two and three years, depending on branch of Service. Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps draftees serve three years.

The President of the Republic of Korea is the titular Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. Overall direction is exercised by the Prime Minister through the Minister of Defense. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, headed by a Chairman, advises the President and Minister of Defense on national defense problems and unified planning. Each Service has its own Chief of Staff.

The ROK Army with a total strength of 565,000, is the fourth largest in the world. It began, in January 1946, as one battalion of Korean Constabulary during the period of United States Military Government in Korea following World War II. In 1948, with the establishment of the Government of the Republic of Korea, the Constabulary was reorganized as the National Defense Force. When the North Korean Communists attacked the Republic in 1950, this force numbered only 93,000.

Today there are two major Army commands: The First Field Army in the combat zone (headquarters at Wongju) and the Second Army, with responsibility for the Zone of the Interior (headquarters at Taegu). Other commands are a Combat Training Command and a Logistics Command.

(Continued on back of page showing Korea's Navy and Marine uniforms)

OFFICERS—NAVY



LIEUTENANT
COMMANDER



CAP INSIGNIA



ADMIRAL



VICE
ADMIRAL



REAR
ADMIRAL



COMMODORE



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT
COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT



LIEUTENANT
JUNIOR GRADE



ENSIGN



WARRANT
OFFICER

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



PETTY OFFICER
FIRST CLASS



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER'S
CAP INSIGNIA



CHIEF PETTY
OFFICER'S CAP



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER



PETTY OFFICER
FIRST CLASS



PETTY OFFICER
SECOND CLASS



LEADING
SEAMAN



FIRST SEAMAN



SECOND SEAMAN



SEAMAN



SEAMAN'S CAP INSIGNIA

OFFICERS—MARINE



CAPTAIN



CAP INSIGNIA



LIEUTENANT
GENERAL



MAJOR
GENERAL



COLONEL



BRIGADIER
GENERAL



LIEUTENANT
COLONEL



CAPTAIN



MAJOR



FIRST
LIEUTENANT



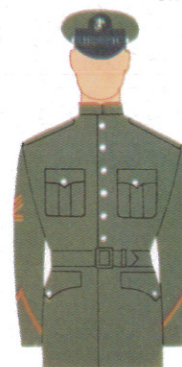
SECOND
LIEUTENANT



WARRANT
OFFICER

KOREA

OTHER MARINE RANKS AND GRADES



TECHNICAL
SERGEANT



FIRST
SERGEANT



MASTER
SERGEANT



TECHNICAL
SERGEANT



SERGEANT
FIRST CLASS



CORPORAL



PRIVATE
FIRST CLASS



PRIVATE

(Continued from back of page showing Korea's Army and Air Force uniforms)

In addition, there are four military District Commands, which conduct the reserve program, and a small Women's Army Corps.

Since the Korean War, the Army has been reorganized extensively and equipped with modern weapons through the United States military assistance program.

The ROK Air Force, with a strength of 22,000, has been expanded and modernized. The majority of its officers are trained jet fighter pilots. The ROK Air Force has tactical fighter wings, tactical reconnaissance squadrons, an air transport group, one training wing, and an aircraft control and warning group.

The ROK Navy has 16,500 officers and men and a fleet made up of destroyer escorts, frigates, minesweepers, gunboats, and various small craft. It has operational responsibility for the patrol and blockade of the eastern and southern coasts of Korea, and of the west coast in coordination with the United States Navy. Korean naval units participate in joint minesweeping operations with U.S. naval forces.

The ROK Marine Corps is affiliated with the Navy and is composed of an augmented division. It assists in guarding coastal areas and offshore islands, and provides amphibious capability.

OFFICERS—ARMY



CAPTAIN



PALACE GUARD



GENERAL



OTHER OFFICERS



SECOND BATTALION



FIRST BATTALION



BRIGADIER GENERAL



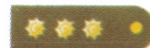
COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT



CANDIDATE OFFICER

LUXEMBOURG

OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES



FIRST SERGEANT



CAP INSIGNIA
MONOGRAMME I



WARRANT OFFICER
GRADE I



WARRANT OFFICER
GRADE II



FIRST
SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



FIRST CLASS
PRIVATE

LUXEMBOURG

The London Treaty of 1867 established the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and limited its military forces to those strictly necessary to maintain internal security and order. From 1867 until the beginning of World War II, the Luxembourg military establishment consisted of a single company of about 300 volunteers.

During World War II, the Grand Duchy's government-in-exile issued a decree introducing compulsory military service which still exists today. Having abandoned its status of unarmed neutrality, Luxembourg adopted a policy of collective defense and signed, in 1948, the Brussels Treaty for the defense of Western Europe, and in 1949 became a member of NATO. The Grand-Ducal decree of 24 April 1954 established the organization of the Army in its present form.

Luxembourg's Army consists of about 2,000 men. Most of the Army's personnel are draftees serving 12 months and are subject to recall for additional periods of service.

The Grand Duchess of Luxembourg is titular commander of the Army. The Minister of Armed Forces exercises this command through the Chief of Staff.

In time of war, Luxembourg would furnish NATO a fully motorized reinforced combat team composed of those who had completed their service in previous years. In addition to the forces assigned to NATO, the Luxembourg Army, through its Territorial Command and forces, would also be responsible for the defense of the interior, working in cooperation with the local gendarmerie and police forces.

OFFICERS—ARMY



CAPTAIN



BRIGADIER GENERAL AND ABOVE



BRIGADIER GENERAL AND ABOVE



SECOND LIEUTENANT TO COLONEL



GENERAL



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



BRIGADIER GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT

OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT FIRST CLASS



NATIONAL INSIGNIA ON LEFT SLEEVE



SERGEANT MAJOR



WARRANT OFFICER



CORPORAL FIRST CLASS



SERGEANT FIRST CLASS



CORPORAL



SERGEANT



WARRANT OFFICER JUNIOR



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

OFFICERS—AIR FORCE



CAPTAIN



CAP INSIGNIA



COLONEL AND ABOVE



MAJOR AND LIEUTENANT COLONEL



GENERAL



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



COMMODORE



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT



TECHNICAL SUPERVISOR



WARRANT OFFICER



WARRANT OFFICER JUNIOR

NETHERLANDS

OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT



NATIONAL INSIGNIA ON LEFT SLEEVE



SERGEANT MAJOR



CORPORAL FIRST CLASS



SERGEANT FIRST CLASS



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS



CORPORAL



SERGEANT

THE NETHERLANDS

The Netherlands reorganized and enlarged its Armed Forces after World War II, and linked the defense of the country with that of Western Europe when it signed the Brussels Treaty in 1948 and joined NATO in 1949.

Except for small, highly trained professional cadres, the Netherlands Armed Forces are made up of draftees who serve 18 months. Those who become officers, noncommissioned officers, or specialists must serve 21 months. Men who have served their initial tour of duty may be recalled for refresher training until age 35; noncommissioned officers until age 40; officers until age 45. Each Service—Army, Navy, and Air Force—has a volunteer women's component.

The Queen is titular head of the Netherlands Armed Forces. Overall supervision is exercised by the Minister of Defense. There are two Ministries—War (Army and Air Force) and Navy—but each Service has its own Chief of Staff. Interservice coordination and planning are conducted by the Chiefs of Staff Committee, of which the member senior in rank is chairman.

The Army in 1958 had a total active strength of 90,000. In an emergency, the Army can be expanded to 200,000 within 3 days. Active units are kept up to strength by the "filler" system—a bi-monthly intake of "fillers" to replace those who have completed their tour of duty.

One Army Corps, consisting of Army Corps troops and two divisions of the Army, are part of the NATO Northern Army Group. Two reserve divisions are also earmarked for NATO forces. The organization of the NATO divisions is modeled after that of the United States Army. They are being equipped with the latest type weapons, which are supplied by the United States and Canada.

(Continued on back of page showing Netherlands Navy and Marine uniforms)

OFFICERS—NAVY



OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



OFFICERS—MARINE



NETHERLANDS

OTHER MARINE RANKS AND GRADES



(Continued from back of page showing Netherlands Army and Air Force uniforms)

The National Sector Forces, which include the National Guard, have responsibility for the territorial defense of the Netherlands, including protection of the intricate and vital internal communications network, harbors, and bases. Army units are also stationed in Netherlands over-sea territories for their defense.

The Royal Netherlands Navy in 1958 numbered 22,500. About 2,500 men are in the Naval Air Service, 4,000 in the Marine Corps.

There are three major naval commands: the Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, and Netherlands New Guinea.

Since World War II, the Royal Netherlands Navy has been extensively modernized. It is primarily an antisubmarine navy, with a combat fleet totaling about 150,000 tons. The fleet includes a modernized light fleet carrier, 2 new light cruisers, 12 new antisubmarine destroyers, several submarines, many new minesweepers, and other small vessels.

The Royal Netherlands Air Force with a total strength of 20,000, consists of a number of air defense squadrons (Hawker Hunter Mk VI interceptors and F-86K all-weather fighters), tactical squadrons (F-84F Thunderstreaks), a reconnaissance squadron (RF-84 Thunderflashes), a transport squadron, an institute for pilot training, and an Air Force Regiment for airbase defense duties. There are also light aircraft units for reconnaissance and liaison maintained and operated by the Air Force for the Army.

The entire Netherlands operational air strength is part of the NATO forces.

OFFICERS—ARMY



CAPTAIN



GENERAL OFFICERS



OFFICERS

BOTH ARE WORN ON FIELD AND WINTER UNIFORMS ONLY



GENERAL



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT

OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT



BERET INSIGNIA



SERGEANTS



MASTER SERGEANT (STAFF)



MASTER SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



LANCE CORPORAL

OFFICERS—AIR FORCE



CAPTAIN



CAP INSIGNIA



PILOT



GENERAL'S CAP VISOR



COLONEL'S CAP VISOR



GENERAL



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT

OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT



MASTER SERGEANT AND SERGEANT



OTHER RANKS



NORWAY NATIONAL FLASH



CREW MEMBER



MASTER SERGEANT (STAFF)



WING SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

OFFICERS—NAVY



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



CAP INSIGNIA FOR SUB-LIEUTENANT TO COMMODORE



ADMIRAL



VICE ADMIRAL



REAR ADMIRAL



COMMODORE



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT



SUB-LIEUTENANT

NORWAY

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER CLASS II

PETTY OFFICER'S CAP INSIGNIA



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER (FLAG)



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER CLASS I



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER CLASS II



PETTY OFFICER CLASS I



PETTY OFFICER CLASS II



PETTY OFFICER CLASS II



PETTY OFFICER CLASS III



PETTY OFFICER CLASS III



SEAMAN



LEADING SEAMAN



SEAMAN

NORWAY

The active strength of the Norwegian Armed Forces is approximately 31,000. An additional 100,000 are in Territorial and Naval Home Guard units. Each Service has a small voluntary women's unit.

All able-bodied young men are drafted for 18 months' active duty at the age of 19. After this period, they serve in the mobilization reserve until they reach the age of 55.

The King of Norway has overall command of the Armed Forces. The Minister of Defense exercises control of the Armed Forces through the Chief of Defense Staff and the Commander in Chief of each Service.

Norway is a member of NATO. In the event of war, Norwegian combat forces will come under the operational command and control of the Supreme Allied Command, Europe (SACEUR), and his subordinate commanders in Northern Europe.

The Army, with a strength of 13,000, is organized into five District Commands, each with facilities for operations and logistical support.

The Navy, including Coastal Artillery forces, has a personnel strength of 7,000. There are five Naval Districts with operational and maintenance facilities in each district. The fleet consists of destroyers, submarines, frigates, fast patrol boats, minelayers, minesweepers, and auxiliary vessels.

The Air Force, of which the Antiaircraft Artillery is a part, has a strength of 11,000. It is organized into four Air Commands with operational and support facilities in each command. The flying units are mainly composed of fighter squadrons.

OFFICERS—ARMY



CAPTAIN



CAP INSIGNIA FOR
LIEUTENANT COLONEL
TO FIELD MARSHAL



FIELD
MARSHAL



GENERAL



LIEUTENANT
GENERAL



MAJOR
GENERAL



BRIGADIER



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT
COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



LIEUTENANT



SECOND
LIEUTENANT

OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT



WARRANT OFFICER CLASS I



WARRANT OFFICER CLASS II



COMPANY SERGEANT MAJOR



STAFF SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



LANCE CORPORAL

OFFICERS—AIR FORCE



FLIGHT LIEUTENANT



CAP INSIGNIA



AIR CHIEF
MARSHAL



AIR MARSHAL



AIR VICE
MARSHAL



AIR
COMMODORE



GROUP
CAPTAIN



WING
COMMANDER



SQUADRON
LEADER



FLIGHT
LIEUTENANT



FLYING
OFFICER



PILOT
OFFICER

OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES



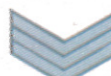
SERGEANT



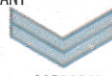
CAP INSIGNIA



FLIGHT SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL

OFFICERS—NAVY



LIEUTENANT



CAP INSIGNIA



VICE
ADMIRAL



REAR
ADMIRAL



COMMODORE



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT
COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT



SUB
LIEUTENANT

PAKISTAN

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER



PETTY OFFICER



LEADING SEAMAN



SEAMAN



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER

PAKISTAN

Pakistan achieved its independence in 1947 and had to reorganize its Defense Forces from the ground up.

As a member of the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), Pakistan is prepared to counter the threat of aggression in the areas covered by the two alliances.

There is no compulsory military service in Pakistan. The Defense Forces are made up entirely of volunteers. Initial enrollment for enlisted personnel is for seven years, which may be extended to 15 years.

The President of Pakistan is head of all the Defense Forces. Overall supervision is vested in the Minister of Defense, who is a member of the Cabinet. Each Service has its own Commander in Chief.

The Army has a strength of 200,000. It is organized in divisions and brigades similar to the British and Canadian armies. Corps headquarters has operational control of tactical formations. New equipment obtained through mutual defense assistance agreements with the United States is replacing that of the World War II period. The Civil Armed Forces, totaling several thousand men, are also under the Army. Their mission is to patrol Pakistan's borders.

The Navy, with a personnel strength of 10,000, is organized into a headquarters, the fleet, and several shore installations. Its ships, a number of which have been modernized, include a cruiser, several destroyers, frigates, minesweepers, tankers, and a large number of auxiliary vessels.

The Air Force consists of 7,000 officers and enlisted personnel. It is equipped with modern jet fighters and transport planes. A light bomber force is being organized.

OFFICERS—ARMY



CAPTAIN



CAP INSIGNIA



LIEUTENANT COLONEL AND ABOVE



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



BRIGADIER GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



1ST LIEUTENANT



2ND LIEUTENANT

OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT



CAP INSIGNIA



ENLISTED MAN'S CAP



MASTER SERGEANT



FIRST SERGEANT



TECHNICAL SERGEANT



STAFF SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

OFFICERS—AIR FORCE



CAPTAIN



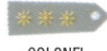
LIEUTENANT COLONEL AND ABOVE



PILOT'S WINGS



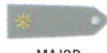
BRIGADIER GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



1ST LIEUTENANT



2ND LIEUTENANT

OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT



ENLISTED MAN'S CAP



LAPEL INSIGNIA



LAPEL INSIGNIA



MASTER SERGEANT



FIRST SERGEANT



TECHNICAL SERGEANT



STAFF SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



PRIVATE

OFFICERS—NAVY



CAPTAIN



CAP INSIGNIA



OFFICER'S CAP



COMMODORE



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT



LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE



ENSIGN

PHILIPPINES

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER



PETTY OFFICER'S CAP



SEAMAN'S CAP



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER



PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS



SEAMAN FIRST CLASS



PETTY OFFICER 2ND CLASS



PETTY OFFICER THIRD CLASS



SEAMAN FIRST CLASS



SEAMAN SECOND CLASS

THE PHILIPPINES

Four separate Services—Army, Constabulary, Air Force, and Navy—make up the Philippine Armed Forces. They have a combined strength of approximately 49,000, including 3,600 in technical services, separate units and General Headquarters. All are volunteers. The Philippine Armed Forces are being completely modernized.

The President of the Philippine Republic is the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. The Secretary of National Defense, a member of the cabinet, exercises overall supervision. The Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces is the principal adviser to the Secretary of National Defense, and executes the President's command functions. Each Service has its own Commander.

The Army, with a total strength of 25,400, is organized into four Area Commands and four divisions. Battalion combat teams form its chief striking units. Five of these combat teams fought in Korea.

The Constabulary, the oldest element of the Armed Forces, has 10,000 officers and men and is used primarily as a national police force for internal security. In an emergency it would become an integral part of the Army. It has a headquarters in Quezon City, four subordinate zones (one for each Army area), and a Provincial Constabulary Command for each province. Constabulary and Army uniforms are almost identical.

The Air Force, first line of defense of the Philippines, has a personnel strength of 5,900. Its fighter squadrons are being equipped with jet planes.

The Navy, with its Marine component, has 4,100 officers and men. The fleet includes several escort and patrol vessels, minesweepers, gunboats, and auxiliary ships.

OFFICERS—ARMY



UPPER CAP INSIGNIA

CAPTAIN



GENERAL CHIEF OF STAFF



GENERAL



BRIGADIER



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



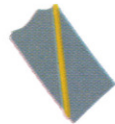
CAPTAIN



SECOND LIEUTENANT



FIRST LIEUTENANT



STUDENT OFFICER

OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT



WARRANT OFFICER SLEEVE INSIGNIA



FIRST SERGEANT



SERGEANT



STAFF SERGEANT



FIRST CORPORAL



SECOND CORPORAL

OFFICERS—AIR FORCE



UPPER CAP INSIGNIA



PILOT'S WINGS



LAPEL WINGS

CAPTAIN



GENERAL CHIEF OF STAFF



GENERAL



BRIGADIER



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



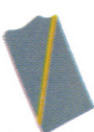
CAPTAIN



SECOND LIEUTENANT



FIRST LIEUTENANT



STUDENT OFFICER

OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES



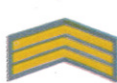
SERGEANT



WARRANT OFFICER SLEEVE INSIGNIA



FIRST SERGEANT



SERGEANT



STAFF SERGEANT



CORPORAL

OFFICERS—NAVY



CAP INSIGNIA

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



ADMIRAL



VICE ADMIRAL



REAR ADMIRAL



COMMODORE



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT



SUB-LIEUTENANT

PORTUGAL

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS



WARRANT OFFICER SLEEVE INSIGNIA



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER



PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS



CORPORAL



SEAMAN

PORTUGAL

The Portuguese Armed Forces have a total strength of 68,500. All able-bodied men are drafted at age 21 for 2 years' active service. They are liable for military duty until age 45.

The President of the Republic is the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. The Premier exercises powers of overall direction of the military Services, but normally delegates these powers to the Minister of National Defense, who is assisted by the Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces. Each Service has its own Chief of Staff.

The Army, numbering 54,000, is made up of the Metropolitan Ground Forces, with 5 Military Districts and 2 Military Commands (Azores and Madeira), and the Overseas Ground Forces comprising 8 Military Commands (Cape Verde, Guinea, St. Thomas and Principe, Angola, Mozambique, India, Macao, and Timor). One Army division, with supporting units, is assigned to NATO forces.

The Navy, with a strength of 8,500, is organized under a single command with headquarters in Lisbon, and subordinate commands in other parts of Portugal, the Azores, and overseas territories. The fleet consists of several destroyers, destroyer escorts, frigates, patrol boats, minesweepers and various types of auxiliary craft. Some of these units will be assigned to NATO naval forces in the event of an emergency.

The Air Force has 6,000 officers and men. All units are stationed in Portugal and the Azores under the operational command of the 1st Air Force District. In case of an emergency, part of the Air Force will be assigned to NATO. The Portuguese Air Force is equipped with F-84, F-86, PV-2, T-33, T-6, C-54, and C-47 aircraft.

ARMY OFFICERS



FIRST LIEUTENANT



GENERAL



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT

OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES



FIRST CORPORAL



WARRANT OFFICER



FIRST CORPORAL



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

AIR FORCE OFFICERS



CAPTAIN



GENERAL



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT

OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES



FIRST CORPORAL



WARRANT OFFICER



SERGEANT



FIRST CORPORAL



CORPORAL



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS



PRIVATE

NAVY OFFICERS



COMMANDER



ADMIRAL



VICE ADMIRAL



REAR ADMIRAL



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT



LIEUTENANT J.G.

SPAIN

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS



WARRANT OFFICER FIRST CLASS



WARRANT OFFICER SECOND CLASS



WARRANT OFFICER



PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS



PETTY OFFICER SECOND CLASS



SEAMAN



PETTY OFFICER THIRD CLASS



SEAMAN

SPAIN

The Spanish Armed Forces have a total strength of approximately 500,000. All able-bodied men are called up for 2 year's active military duty at 21 years of age, and must remain in the Reserve until age 45.

The Chief of State is the Chief of the Armed Forces. There is no national Defense Department. There are three Ministries: Army, Navy, and Air. Each Service has its own General Chief of Staff. Coordination of the three Services is exercised by the Chief of State through the High General Staff.

The Army has a strength of about 420,000, including security forces. The major part is stationed in 9 Military Regions in the Spanish peninsula. There are also commands in the Balearic and Canary Islands, and garrisons in the North African cities of Ceuta and Melilla, and in the territories of Spanish West Africa. These troops include native soldiers. The famed Spanish Foreign Legion is stationed in these areas. Spanish soldiers are noted for their proficiency as mountain troops and guerrilla fighters.

The Navy, with a personnel strength of 50,000, has 3 principal Districts in Spain, and 2 secondary Districts in the Balearic and Canary Islands. The fleet is made up of cruisers, destroyers, minesweepers, transports, submarines, and patrol vessels. Marine Infantry forces and other landing troops are under Navy control.

The Air Force, 30,000 strong, has 5 Regions in Spain and Zones in the Balearic and Canary Islands and in North Africa. It is organized in combat, transport, and ground-support units. Combat forces are equipped with F-86 planes, transport units with C-47's, and ground-support units with T-6 and HE-111 aircraft.

OFFICERS—ARMY



CAPTAIN



CAP INSIGNIA



GENERAL OFFICERS



SENIOR OFFICERS



FIELD MARSHAL



GENERAL



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



BRIGADIER GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT



STUDENT OFFICER

OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES



STAFF SERGEANT



MASTER SERGEANT



FIRST SERGEANT



STAFF SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



TROOP SERGEANT



CORPORAL

(CONSCRIPT GRADES)

OFFICERS—AIR FORCE



CAPTAIN



CAP INSIGNIA



PILOT'S WINGS



GENERAL OFFICERS



SENIOR OFFICERS



AIR MARSHAL



GENERAL



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



BRIGADIER GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT



STUDENT OFFICER

OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES



STAFF SERGEANT



MASTER SERGEANT



FIRST SERGEANT



STAFF SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



SERGEANT



CORPORAL

(CONSCRIPT GRADES)

OFFICERS—NAVY



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



CAP INSIGNIA



FLAG OFFICERS



CAPTAINS AND COMMANDERS



ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET



ADMIRAL



VICE ADMIRAL



REAR ADMIRAL



COMMODORE



CAPTAIN



CAPTAIN JUNIOR GRADE



COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT



LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE



ENSIGN

TURKEY

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



PETTY OFFICER SECOND CLASS



PETTY OFFICER CAP INSIGNIA



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER



PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS



PETTY OFFICER SECOND CLASS



LEADING SEAMAN



SEAMAN FIRST CLASS

TURKEY

The total strength of the Turkish Armed Forces is approximately 500,000. All able-bodied Turkish men are called up at age 21 for 24 months' active service. They remain in the reserve until 46 years of age. There are small volunteer women's units in each Service.

Supreme command of the Armed Forces is vested in the Grand National Assembly (Parliament), but the President is titular head of the military Services. Overall supervision is exercised by the Minister of Defense. In peacetime the Chief of the General Staff is the Commander of the Armed Forces, but in time of war this post is held by a person appointed by the President on the nomination of the Council of Ministers (Cabinet). Each Service has its own Commander.

The Army, numbering about 440,000, is organized into 3 Field Armies, which form a large part of the ground forces of NATO. In addition, there are 8 regional commands, which deal with peacetime mobilization and logistical support of the Field Armies in time of war. In an emergency, the Army can be increased to 2 million men. The Turkish Army has been greatly strengthened since World War II with modern weapons, equipment, and training.

The Navy has a strength of 25,000 and consists of a Fleet Command, Naval Training Corps Command, Turkish Straits and Marmara Sea Corps Command, and support units. The Fleet Command is composed of the Surface Forces (cruisers, destroyers, and small craft), the Mine Laying and Mine Sweeping Forces, and the Submarine Forces. The Commander of the Turkish Naval Forces is also a NATO Commander (COMED NORTHEAST).

The Air Force, with a strength of 35,000, is made up of tactical air forces and supporting units. The combat units are part of the NATO Command and are equipped with F-100, F-86, F-84G, and RF-84F craft. Air transport units have C-47 planes.

OFFICERS—NAVY



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



CAP INSIGNIA



REAR ADMIRALS AND ABOVE



COMMANDER AND ABOVE



OTHER OFFICERS



AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE INSIGNIA



ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET



ADMIRAL



VICE ADMIRAL



REAR ADMIRAL



COMMODORE



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT



SUB-LIEUTENANT



PILOT



REAR ADMIRAL AND ABOVE



OTHER OFFICERS



OBSERVER

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



LEADING SEAMAN



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER CAP INSIGNIA



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER SLEEVE INSIGNIA



PETTY OFFICER CAP INSIGNIA



PETTY OFFICER SLEEVE INSIGNIA



GOOD CONDUCT



LEADING SEAMAN UPPER SLEEVE



BUTTON FOR CPO AND PO



JUNIOR RATING'S CAP RIBBON

OFFICERS—MARINE



CAPTAIN



CAP COLONEL AND ABOVE



INSIGNIA OTHER OFFICERS



MAJOR GENERALS AND ABOVE



COLONELS AND MAJORS



GORGET GENERAL OFFICERS



PATCH BRIGADIERS AND COLONELS



GENERAL



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



BRIGADIER



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT

UNITED KINGDOM

OTHER MARINE RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT



SERGEANT MAJOR (LOWER SLEEVE)



QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT (LOWER SLEEVE)



COLOUR SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



LANCE CORPORAL



CAP INSIGNIA



GOOD CONDUCT (LOWER LEFT SLEEVE)

THE UNITED KINGDOM

The Armed Forces of Great Britain are being transformed to meet the challenge of the atomic age. The changeover is scheduled to be completed in 1962. Nuclear weapons, and the means to deliver them, while not relied on exclusively, will form the pivot around which the British Armed Forces are to be reorganized. Development of missiles programs is expected to cut the need for manpower. Ultimately, a total strength of about 375,000 is envisaged.

Total strength of the British Armed Forces in 1958 was 625,000. Of this number, the Royal Navy, including the Royal Marines, accounted for 106,000, the Army for 328,000, and the Royal Air Force for 191,000. Women's branches of the three Services contributed 14,600 to these totals. National Service men (draftees) serve 2 years on active duty and 8 years in the reserve. Compulsory service is expected to end in 1962.

The Queen is titular head of the British Armed Forces. Supreme control rests with the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, of which the Minister of Defense is a member. Defense problems are handled on behalf of the Cabinet by the Defense Committee. The Minister of Defense, subject to Cabinet control, formulates defense policy. He is assisted by the Defense Board, which he heads, and of which the Chief of the Defense Staff and the Service Chiefs of Staff are members. The Chiefs of Staff Committee, with the Chief of Defense Staff as Chairman, is responsible for professional military advice to the Government.

The Royal Navy is the Senior Service. The Fleets, the Fleet Air Arm, and the Royal Marines are the chief components. The Navy is organized into the Home Fleet, and the Mediterranean, Far Eastern, African, and South American Stations.

Swift movement by smaller units, with the main elements based on carrier groups, is the key to the new British naval defense structure. Battle-

(Continued on back of page showing United Kingdom Army and Air Force uniforms)



CAPTAIN

OFFICERS—ARMY



FIELD MARSHAL



GENERAL OFFICERS



BRIGADIERS AND COLONELS



OTHER OFFICERS

GENERAL OFFICERS CAP BADGE AND GORGET PATCH



BRIGADIER AND COLONELS CAP BADGE AND GORGET PATCH



GENERAL



FIELD MARSHAL



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



BRIGADIER



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT

OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT



WARRANT OFFICER CLASS I (LOWER SLEEVE)



WARRANT OFFICER CLASS II (LOWER SLEEVE)



STAFF SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



LANCE CORPORAL



CAP INSIGNIA R.A.S.C.



GOOD CONDUCT (LOWER SLEEVE)

OFFICERS—AIR FORCE



GROUP CAPTAIN



AIR OFFICERS CAP BADGE



AIR COMMODORE AND ABOVE



GROUP CAPTAIN



OTHER OFFICERS



WARRANT OFFICERS CAP BADGE



MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE



AIR CHIEF MARSHAL



AIR MARSHAL



AIR VICE MARSHAL



AIR COMMODORE



GROUP CAPTAIN



WING COMMANDER



SQUADRON LEADER



FLIGHT LIEUTENANT



FLYING OFFICER



PILOT OFFICER

UNITED KINGDOM

OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT



CAP INSIGNIA



MASTER PILOT



TELECOMMUNICATIONS



SLEEVE INSIGNIA



WARRANT OFFICERS AND MASTER TECHNICIANS



SERGEANT



SENIOR AIRCRAFTMAN



LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN



FLIGHT SERGEANT



CORPORAL



CHIEF TECHNICIAN



SENIOR TECHNICIAN



CORPORAL TECHNICIAN



JUNIOR TECHNICIAN



FLIGHT SERGEANT AIR CREW



SERGEANT AIR CREW

(Continued from back of page showing United Kingdom Navy and Marine uniforms)

ships are being eliminated. Plans are underway for atomic-powered submarines.

The British Army has approximately 50 percent of National Service personnel. About 36,000 are colonial troops and other forces enlisted overseas. Reserve components are the Army Emergency Reserve and the Territorial Army.

In Great Britain the Army is organized into the Scottish, Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western Commands, and the London and Northern Ireland Districts. There are four chief oversea commands: Middle East Land Forces, East Africa Command, Far East Land Forces, and British Army of the Rhine.

The British Army is now in the process of extensive reorganization. It is being reshaped to provide flexible, self-contained infantry and armored brigades able to operate with minimum direction from headquarters. In many of its features, the British Army's new striking force will resemble the U.S. Army's pentomic units. By the end of 1962 new weapons will have replaced those of World War II almost completely. The first missile regiment was organized in 1957. Initial surface-to-surface guided missiles are being supplied by the United States.

The Royal Air Force was established in 1918. Less than 30 percent of RAF personnel are National Service men.

The Royal Air Force is organized into Bomber, Fighter, Coastal Transport, Flying Training, Technical Training, Maintenance, and Home Commands. Oversea organizations include the Second Tactical Air Force (Germany), the Middle East Air Force, and the Far East Air Force. The Royal Air Force Regiment, whose prime mission is defense of airfields, is also a component of the RAF.

The RAF's main striking arm for distance is spearheaded by four-engined, jet V-bombers. The Light Bomber Force (Canberra twin-engine) is being equipped for atomic weapons. Manned planes will be maintained, but eventually guided missiles will take over many of their missions.



CAPTAIN



CAPTAIN — DRESS BLUE

OFFICERS—ARMY

CAP INSIGNIA **WARRANT CAP INSIGNIA**

GENERAL **COLONEL** **WARRANT**

GENERALS **FIELD GRADES** **COMPANY GRADES**

GENERAL OF THE ARMY **LIEUTENANT GENERAL**

MAJOR GENERAL **BRIGADIER GENERAL**

LIEUTENANT COLONEL **COLONEL** **MAJOR**

FIRST LIEUTENANT **CAPTAIN** **SECOND LIEUTENANT**

W-4 **W-3** **W-2** **W-1**

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS **WARRANT OFFICER**

OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES

CAP INSIGNIA **ENLISTED MAN'S CAP**

MASTER SERGEANT

SERGEANT MAJOR **FIRST SERGEANT** **MASTER SERGEANT**

PLATOON SERGEANT **STAFF SERGEANT**

SERGEANT **CORPORAL** **PRIVATE FIRST CLASS**

SPECIALIST 9 **SPECIALIST 8** **SPECIALIST 7**

SPECIALIST 6 **SPECIALIST 5** **SPECIALIST 4**

US **LAPEL U.S. INSIGNIA**

LAPEL UNIT INSIGNIA

OFFICERS—AIR FORCE



CAPTAIN

GENERAL OF THE AIR FORCE

MAJOR GENERAL

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

W-4

AVIATION BADGES

CAP INSIGNIA

LAPEL INSIGNIA

GENERAL **COLONEL** **OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS**

GENERAL **BRIGADIER GENERAL** **LIEUTENANT GENERAL** **COLONEL**

MAJOR **CAPTAIN** **FIRST LIEUTENANT** **SECOND LIEUTENANT**

W-4 **W-3** **W-2** **W-1**

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS **WARRANT OFFICER**

UNITED STATES

OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES

MASTER SERGEANT

CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT **SENIOR MASTER SERGEANT**

MASTER SERGEANT **TECHNICAL SERGEANT**

LAPEL U.S. INSIGNIA **CAP INSIGNIA**

STAFF SERGEANT **AIRMAN FIRST CLASS**

AIRMAN SECOND CLASS **AIRMAN THIRD CLASS**

WORN ABOVE ANY CHEVRON, INDICATES FIRST SERGEANT OF AN ORGANIZATION

UNITED STATES

The U.S. Armed Forces (strength, approximately 2,500,000) are organized and equipped for both conventional and nuclear warfare. Some elements are part of the NATO forces, or stationed in various areas of the world in support of mutual defense programs.

Most enlisted personnel on active duty are Regulars—volunteers serving 2 or more years. Others are draftees (between ages 18½ and 26) serving 2 years, and Reserve volunteers serving 6 months. Volunteers remain in the Reserves until they complete 6 years' service; draftees 4 years'; Reserve volunteers 7½ years'. Each Service has an organized Ready Reserve and a nonorganized Standby Reserve. Officers come from the Service academies, officer candidate schools, ROTC units, and the Reserve Corps. Each Service has an all-volunteer women's component.

The President is Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, with the Secretary of Defense, a Cabinet member, exercising direction, authority, and control over the military Services. The Army, Navy, and Air Force are separate Services, each under its own Secretary and military chief. The Marine Corps is a Navy component, and the Coast Guard (a Treasury Department activity) comes under Navy control in time of war. State National Guard units are part of the U.S. Armed Forces when in Federal service. The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) are the principal military advisers to the President and the Secretary of Defense. They provide strategic plans and direction of the Armed Forces, direct the operations of the unified and specified commands, and plan unified military activities.

Unified Commands (European, Pacific, Alaska, Atlantic, Caribbean, and Continental Air Defense Commands) are joint forces with components of two or more Services, under a single commander, carrying out broad JCS-assigned strategic missions. **Specified Commands** (Strategic Air Command, Naval Forces Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean) are one-Service commands with broad and continuing missions, operating under overall JCS direction.

(Continued on back of page showing United States Navy and Marine Uniforms)

OFFICERS—NAVY



LIEUTENANT



CAP INSIGNIA



ADMIRALS



COMMANDER AND ABOVE



OTHER OFFICERS



ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET



VICE ADMIRAL



ADMIRAL



COMMODORE



REAR ADMIRAL



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT



LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE



ENSIGN



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT



LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE



ENSIGN



W-4 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS



W-3 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS



W-2 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS



W-1 WARRANT OFFICER



WARRANT OFFICER CAP INSIGNIA



WARRANT OFFICER

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



PETTY OFFICER, 1st CLASS



FLAT HAT



C.P.O. CAP INSIGNIA



MASTER CHIEF PETTY OFFICER



SENIOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER



PETTY OFFICER, 1st CLASS



COAST GUARD CAP INSIGNIA



PETTY OFFICER, 2nd CLASS



PETTY OFFICER, 3rd CLASS



SEAMAN



SEAMAN APPRENTICE



SEAMAN RECRUIT

OFFICERS—MARINE



CAPTAIN



CAP INSIGNIA



GENERAL



OTHER OFFICERS



GENERAL



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



BRIGADIER GENERAL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



COLONEL



MAJOR



FIRST LIEUTENANT



CAPTAIN



SECOND LIEUTENANT



W-4



W-3



W-2



W-1

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS

WARRANT OFFICERS

UNITED STATES

OTHER MARINE RANKS AND GRADES



STAFF SERGEANT



CAP



SERGEANT MAJOR



MASTER GUNNERY SERGEANT



FIRST SERGEANT



MASTER SERGEANT



GUNNERY SERGEANT



STAFF SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



LANCE CORPORAL



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

(Continued from back of page showing United States Army and Air Force Uniforms)

The Army (strength, approximately 870,000) is organized into the Continental Army Command, Army Air Defense Command, and U.S. Army Europe, Pacific, Alaska, and Caribbean. There are 14 divisions and 23 other major units including Army aviation. The Army's striking force is the pentomic division, streamlined for rapid mobility, increased firepower, and atomic warfare. The Army is equipped with atomic artillery, guided air defense missiles, and is converting to missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

The Navy (strength, approximately 634,000) organization consists of 17 naval districts, 2 naval river commands, U.S. Atlantic and Pacific Fleets, U.S. Naval Forces Eastern Europe and Mediterranean, Alaska Sea Frontier, Naval Forces Continental Air Defense, and Military Sea Transport Service. Of 864 ships in the active fleet, 389 are warships. There are 16 carrier air groups. New construction and conversions are providing more **Forrestal** class carriers (including the first nuclear-powered carrier) and guided missile cruisers, destroyers, and frigates. IRBM-firing submarines, nuclear-powered attack submarines, modern antisubmarine vessels and aircraft will increase the Navy's undersea warfare capability.

The Air Force (strength, approximately 853,000) major commands include: Air Defense, Air Materiel, Air Research and Development, Air Training, Strategic Air, Tactical Air, and Continental Air Commands, Air University, and Military Air Transport Service. Oversea commands are: USAF Europe, Pacific Air Forces, Alaska Air Command, Caribbean Air Command. There are 102 wings. Nuclear and conventional bombs, intercontinental and medium-range bombers, supersonic fighters, and a growing arsenal of guided missiles for attack and defense are the Air Force's principal weapons. ICBM missiles are in the testing and limited operational stages.

The Marine Corps (strength, approximately 187,000) has three divisions, three air wings, and guided missile units. Marine divisions are organized, trained, and equipped for amphibious landings by helicopter behind enemy lines.

2C

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PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

MILITARY UNIFORMS

CHANGES }
No. 3 }

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY, THE NAVY,
AND THE AIR FORCE

WASHINGTON 25, D.C., 24 May 1962

DoD Pam 1-14/DA Pam 355-120/NAVPERS 92622/AFP 34-11-2/
NAVMC 2505, 1 August 1959, is changed as follows:

The attached pages for "Women in the United States Armed Forces" are
issued for the use of all concerned.

[AG 421 (16 Feb 62)]

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Chief of Staff.*

Official:

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W. R. SMEDBERG III,
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C. H. HAYES,
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Deputy Chief of Staff (Plans).*

Distribution:

Army:

Active Army:

| | | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
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| ASA (I&L) (1) | TJAG (1) | Bn (1) |
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| CoA (1) | Armies (20) | Ret Dist (1) |
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NG: State AG (3) units—same as active Army except allowance is one copy to each unit.

USAR: None.

For explanation of abbreviations used, see AR 320-50.

Navy: Special.

Marine Corps: Marine Corps List 7.

OFFICERS-ARMY



CAPTAIN



OFFICER'S HAT INSIGNIA

WARRANT OFFICER'S HAT INSIGNIA



MAJORS AND ABOVE

OTHER OFFICERS



COLONEL

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

MAJOR



UNIFORM BUTTON



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT



W-4



W-3



W-2



W-1

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS

WARRANT OFFICER



LAPEL INSIGNIA



WAC INSIGNIA



ARMY NURSE CORPS

OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES



MASTER SERGEANT



HAT INSIGNIA



ENLISTED HAT



SERGEANT MAJOR

FIRST SERGEANT

MASTER SERGEANT



SERGEANT FIRST CLASS

STAFF SERGEANT



SERGEANT

CORPORAL

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS



WAC INSIGNIA



SPECIALIST 9

SPECIALIST 8

SPECIALIST 7



LAPEL INSIGNIA



SPECIALIST 6

SPECIALIST 5

SPECIALIST 4

OFFICERS-AIR FORCE



CAPTAIN



HAT INSIGNIA



COLONELS AND LT. COLONELS



OTHER OFFICERS



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



UNIFORM BUTTON



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT



W-4



W-3



W-2



W-1

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS

WARRANT OFFICER



FLIGHT NURSE



NURSE CORPS

**UNITED STATES
WOMEN IN THE ARMED FORCES**

OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES



MASTER SERGEANT



CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT



SENIOR MASTER SERGEANT



MASTER SERGEANT



TECHNICAL SERGEANT



HAT INSIGNIA



STAFF SERGEANT



AIRMAN FIRST CLASS



ENLISTED INSIGNIA



AIRMAN SECOND CLASS



AIRMAN THIRD CLASS



ENLISTED HAT



WORN ABOVE ANY CHEVRON, INDICATES FIRST SERGEANT OF AN ORGANIZATION

WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES

Service of women with the United States Armed Forces began in the Spanish-American War, in 1898, when the War and Navy Departments recruited a few nurses. However, they were civilians hired on a contract basis.

In 1901 Congress created the **Army Nurse Corps** in the Medical Department of the Army. The **Navy Nurse Corps** was established in 1908, and the **Air Force Nurse Corps** was organized in 1949.

During World War I several thousand women volunteers were enrolled in the Naval Reserve. The Marine Corps recruited several hundred women volunteer reservists. Because of a legal technicality, the Army was prevented from enlisting women in its ranks.

Women became an important part of the Armed Forces in World War II. Congress in 1942 established the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC), and women's components in the Navy (WAVES, derived from women accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service), the Marine Corps (Women Marines), and the Coast Guard (SPARS). All were volunteer organizations. In 1943 the WAAC became a component instead of an auxiliary of the Army and was known thereafter as the Women's Army Corps (WAC). When a separate Air Force was established in 1947, the Women in the Air Force (WAF) was organized. More than 250,000 women served in a military status during World War II. Many were sent overseas.

A 1947 Act of Congress gave permanent commissioned status and set up Reserve sections for women in the Army and the Navy Nurse Corps and the new Army Medical Specialist Corps. A year later the Women's Armed Services Integration Act provided both Regular and Reserve status for enlisted women and officers of the Armed Services, except the SPARS, which have Reserve status only. Women were given equal status with men in the Armed Forces, except that they may not be used in combat, or be assigned to tasks sociologically or psychologically

(Continued on back of page showing United States Navy and Marine Corps Uniforms for women)

OFFICERS-NAVY



LIEUTENANT



OFFICER'S HAT INSIGNIA



WARRANT OFFICER'S HAT INSIGNIA



CAPTAIN'S AND COMMANDER'S



OTHER OFFICERS



UNIFORM BUTTON



NAVY NURSE CORPS (WORN ON SLEEVE OR COLLAR)

SLEEVE INSIGNIA



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT



LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE



LIEUTENANT



ENSIGN



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT



LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE



ENSIGN



W-4



W-3



W-2



W-1

WARRANT OFFICERS

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



PETTY OFFICER, FIRST CLASS



C.P.O. HAT AND COLLAR INSIGNIA



ENLISTED WOMEN'S HAT



MASTER CHIEF PETTY OFFICER



SENIOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER



PETTY OFFICER, FIRST CLASS



COAST GUARD HAT INSIGNIA



PETTY OFFICER, SECOND CLASS



PETTY OFFICER, THIRD CLASS



SEAMAN



SEAMAN APPRENTICE



SEAMAN RECRUIT

OFFICERS-MARINE



CAPTAIN



HAT INSIGNIA



OFFICER'S HAT



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT



W-4



W-3



W-2



W-1

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS

WARRANT OFFICER

**UNITED STATES
WOMEN IN THE ARMED FORCES**

OTHER MARINE RANKS AND GRADES



STAFF SERGEANT



HAT INSIGNIA



ENLISTED WOMEN'S HAT



SERGEANT MAJOR



MASTER GUNNERY SERGEANT



FIRST SERGEANT



UNIFORM BUTTON



MASTER SERGEANT



GUNNERY SERGEANT



STAFF SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



LANCE CORPORAL



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES

(Continued from back of page showing United States Army and Air Force Uniforms for women)

unsuited for women or beyond their physical strength. Only single women are accepted on original enlistments, but they may marry after entering the Service.

The highest rank, which is held by the head of each women's component, is colonel (Army, Air Force, Marine Corps) and captain (Navy).

The Nurse Corps of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are composed entirely of registered nurses. Qualified dietitians, occupational therapists, and physical therapists receive commissions in the **Medical Specialist Corps** of the Army and the Air Force and in the **Navy Medical Service Corps**.

The Women's Army Corps (WAC) has an active strength of about 9,400. WAC officers are assigned at all levels of command and staff in all Army occupational areas for officers other than combat ones. The largest number of enlisted women are assigned in administrative, clerical, and medical type duties; some are being trained and employed in new technical areas, such as Missile Master units. Many members of the WAC attend advanced and technical courses at Army Service schools open to both men and women.

The Women in the Air Force (WAF) is made up of approximately 700 officers and 5,000 enlisted personnel. They are assigned to a wide variety of military tasks, but are barred from duties involving operational control of aircraft or flying in aircraft engaged in combat. Officers are assigned in such fields as intelligence, psychological warfare, communications, personnel, supply, administrative services, comptroller, legal, information services, weather, and research and development. Enlisted personnel are eligible to serve in 15 career fields and 150 job specialties.

The Women in the Navy (WAVES) is made up of approximately 600 officers and 5,500 enlisted personnel on active duty. Officers are assigned to such fields as meteorology, ordnance engineering, blood preservation, communications, legislative liaison, computer programing, public information, naval account disbursing, naval stores, administration,

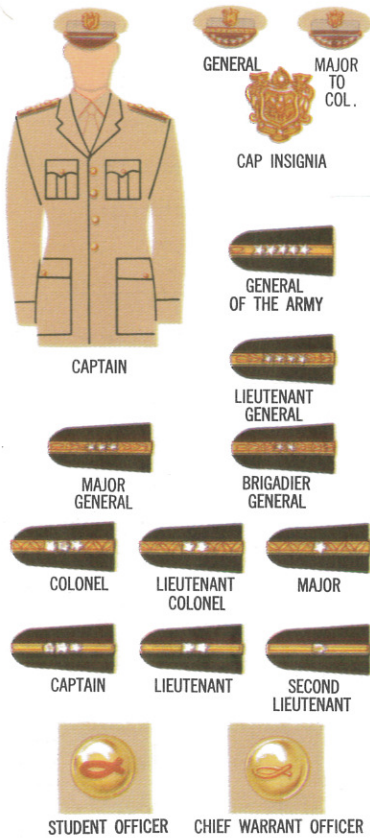
WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES

(Continued from back of page showing United States Army and Air Force Uniforms for women)

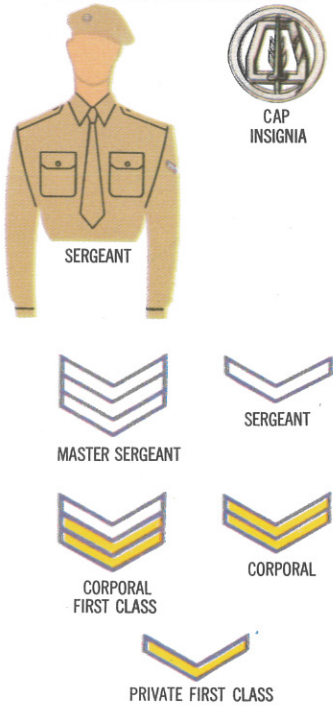
comptrollership, requirements planning, personnel, and education and training. Enlisted women perform a wide variety of administrative, technical, medical, and service type duties.

The **Women Marines** have a personnel strength of approximately 125 officers and 1,500 enlisted women. Both officers and enlisted personnel are assigned military duties that include, but are not limited to, personnel administration, communications, intelligence, logistics, disbursing, electronics, data processing, photography, flight operations, air control, aerology, instruction and training, informational services, and Marine Corps Exchange.

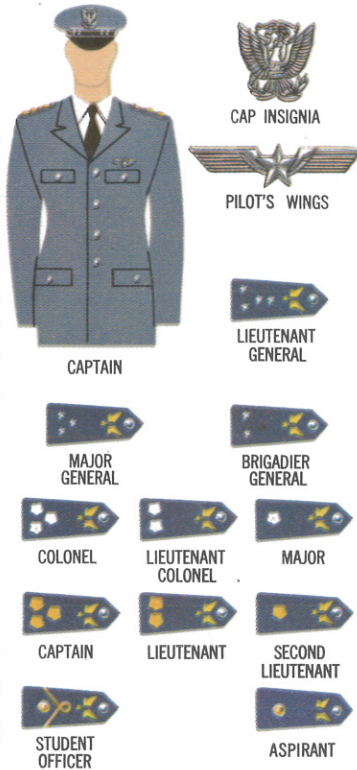
OFFICERS—ARMY



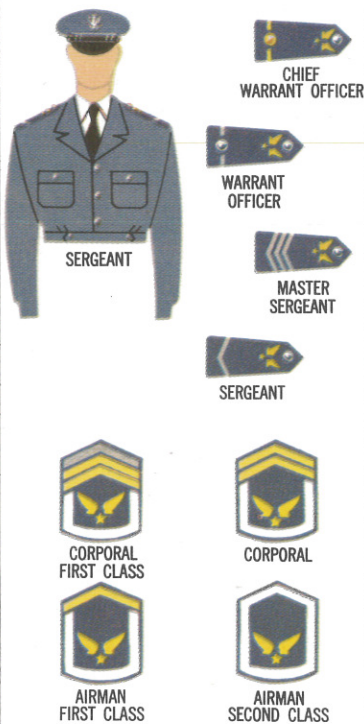
OTHER ARMY RANKS AND GRADES



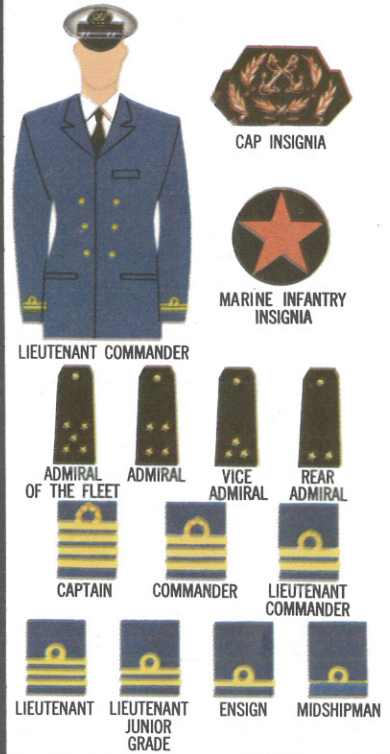
OFFICERS—AIR FORCE



OTHER AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES

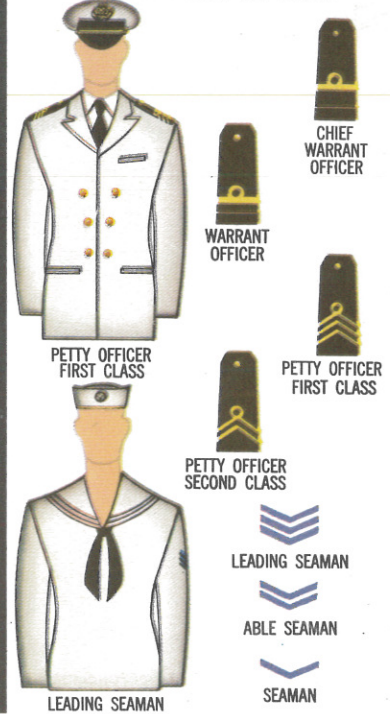


OFFICERS—NAVY



VIET-NAM

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



VIET-NAM

The Armed Forces of the Republic of Viet-Nam number approximately 150,000. Young men are drafted at the age of 18 and serve on active duty for 18 months. There are no organized reserves. National Guard units help maintain internal security.

The Vietnamese Armed Forces are being modernized with equipment, weapons, and training through mutual assistance agreements with the United States.

The President of the Republic is Commander in Chief. Overall direction and control of the Armed Forces are exercised by the Secretary of Defense. The Army, Navy, and Air Force are distinct Services, but not separate military departments. The Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces carries out the command functions of the President and the Secretary of Defense, aided by an Assistant Chief of Staff for each Service.

The Army until 1955 had been an auxiliary force of the French Army. Vietnamese troops were organized in units no larger than battalions. In 1956 the Army was reorganized into an independent national army. There are 6 military regions: the Capital Region (Saigon), 1st Region (Eastern provinces), 2nd (Hué), 3rd (Pleiku Kontum), 4th (Banmethuot), and 5th (Western provinces). Combat forces comprise 2 corps, including airborne troops.

The Air Force is organized into a Headquarters (Saigon) and fighter, reconnaissance, liaison, and transport squadrons. Its primary mission is to give combat and logistic support to the ground forces. Aircraft are mostly modernized World War II planes.

The Navy has a fleet of small craft. Its mission is primarily to patrol the coastal areas and conduct operations on the country's many rivers in support of the ground forces. The Navy also includes a **Marine** unit used chiefly for landing parties.

OFFICERS—ARMY AND AIR FORCE



CAPTAIN



CAP INSIGNIA



CAP INSIGNIA



GENERALS



AIR OFFICERS



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



BRIGADIER GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT



CAP INSIGNIA FOR ALL BRANCHES OF SERVICE



AVIATION SLEEVE BAND

OTHER ARMY AND AIR FORCE RANKS AND GRADES



SERGEANT FIRST CLASS



ARMY CAP



AIR CAP



WARRANT OFFICER I



CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER III



WARRANT OFFICER II



MASTER SERGEANT



SERGEANT FIRST CLASS



SERGEANT SENIOR GRADE



SERGEANT



CORPORAL TECHNICIANS



CORPORAL



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

OFFICERS—NAVY



LIEUTENANT



CAP INSIGNIA



ADMIRALS



ADMIRAL



VICE ADMIRAL



REAR ADMIRAL



CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT



LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE



ENSIGN

WEST GERMANY

OTHER NAVY RANKS AND GRADES



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER



CAP



CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER III



CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER II



WARRANT OFFICER I



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER SR.



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER JR.



PETTY OFFICER, 1st CLASS



PETTY OFFICER, 2nd CLASS



PETTY OFFICER, 3rd CLASS



SEAMAN



SEAMAN APPRENTICE



PETTY OFFICER, 3rd CLASS



RECRUIT



MIDSHIPMAN



CADET

GERMANY

The Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Germany, called the *Bundeswehr*, are being built up from scratch in accordance with the 1955 treaties providing for Germany's contribution to NATO. When they reach full strength within the next few years, they will total 350,000 men.

Personnel of the Armed Forces consist of volunteers and draftees who serve 12 months. In peacetime, the Minister of Defense is Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. In wartime, the Chancellor is Commander in Chief. Within the Ministry of Defense there are four Military Staffs: Armed Forces, Army, Air Force, and Navy. The Inspector General of the Armed Forces, who heads the Armed Forces Staff, coordinates and commands the Services on behalf and by order of the Minister of Defense.

The Army, by tradition and because of Germany's strategic situation, is the major Service. Its present strength of 130,000 will be increased to 200,000 within a few years. Five divisions (three infantry, two armor) have been assigned to NATO, and other divisions are being activated. Divisions are being reorganized with three or four brigades to each division to give the Army maximum mobility and firepower.

The Air Force expects to complete its expansion by the early 1960's, when it will have 100,000 men and approximately 1,300 aircraft. Its organization includes fighter-bomber, reconnaissance, combat cargo, air defense, interceptor, and rocket antiaircraft units. German jet pilots are being trained in the United States and Canada as well as in Germany.

The Navy, which includes a small naval air arm, will have a total strength of 30,000 men in the next few years. The mission of the German Navy within NATO is the defense of the sealanes in the North Sea and the Baltic. Its present fleet of 90 medium and small vessels is being built up by construction of destroyers, destroyer escorts, patrol boats (PTCs), minelayers and sweepers, and amphibious craft.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON

6 December 1960

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| DRD (1) | Rct Dist (1) |
| CRD (1) | RMS (1) |
| CMH (1) | Rct Sta (1) |
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NG: State AG (3); units—same as Active Army except allowance is one copy to each unit.

USAR: None.

For explanation of abbreviations used, see AR 320-50.

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Air Force:

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON

29 August 1960

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
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