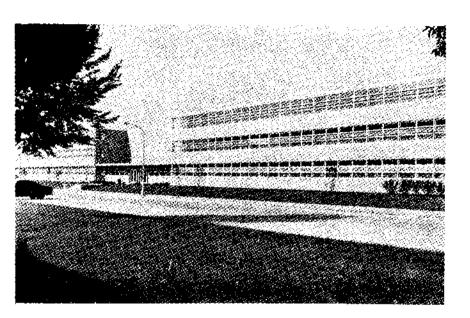


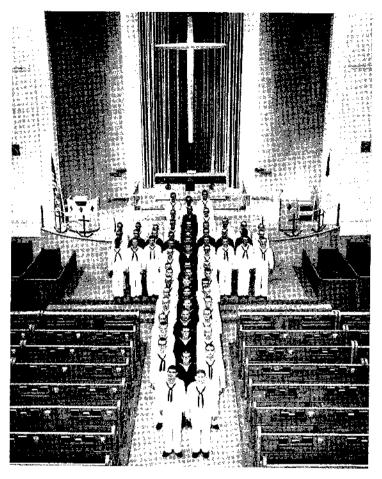
# BARRACKS LIFE



Probably the most important thing the recruit learns during boot camp is how to live with others in a military organization. Life and living conditions in the Navy differ so greatly from anything he has known in civilian life that learning to live in close quarters as a member of a military group becomes a major mission of recruit training.

The BARRACKS is not only a place to sleep and to stow clothes, it is the most important classroom. Here, the recruit learns by doing. The scrubbing of clothes, the cleaning of the barracks, and the constant inspections all serve but one purpose — to prepare him for a successful life during his tour in the Navy.

And all is not work in the barracks, for the recruit learns the need of fellowship and relaxation. Mail call is one of his most precious moments, and the time he takes to write home is time well spent.



When the recruit enters military service he is given the opportunity of attending the RELIGIOUS SERVICE of his choice. Immediate contact is made with the Chaplain of his faith who acquaints him with the chaplain's role in conducting Divine Services, administering the Sacraments, and the developing of a religious program.

Lectures on character guidance and related films are presented by the chaplain wherein the recruit is encouraged to develop moral reponsibility, self control, and a spiritual life.

The chaplain is available for personal interviews and he stands ready to offer assistance at all times, either personally or through the agencies of the Navy Relief Society and the American Red Cross.

## **NAVY CREDO**

## THE UNITED STATES NAVY GUARDIAN OF OUR COUNTRY

The United States Navy is responsible for maintaining control of the sea and is a ready force on water at home and overseas, capable of strong action to preserve the peace or of instant offensive action to win in war.

It is upon the maintenance of this control that our country's glorious future depends. The United States Navy exists to make it so.

#### WE SERVE WITH HONOR

Tradition, valor, and victory are the Navy's heritage from the past. To these may be added dedication, discipline, and vigilance as the watchwords of the present and future.

At home or on distant stations we serve with pride, confident in the respect of our country, our shipmates, and our families.

Our responsibilities sober us; our adversities strengthen us.

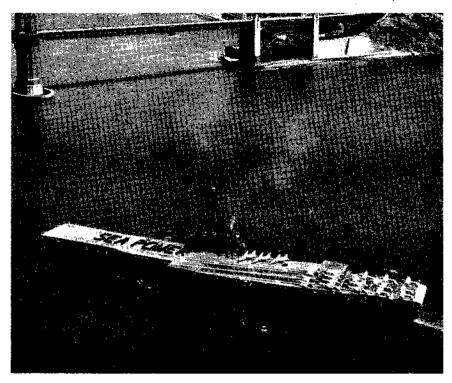
Service to God and Country is our special privilege. We serve with honor.

### THE FUTURE OF THE NAVY

The Navy will always employ new weapons, new techniques, and greater power to protect and defend the United States on the sea, under the sea, and in the air.

Now and in the future, control of the sea gives the United States her greatest advantage for the maintenance of peace and for victory in war.

Mobility, surprise, dispersal, and offensive power are the keynotes to the new Navy. The roots of the Navy lie in a strong belief in the future, in continued dedication to our tasks, and in reflection on our heritage from the past. Never have our opportunities and our responsibilities been greater.



## THE UNITED STATES NAVY SEAPOWER

Seapower is the capability to protect ocean supply lines for ourselves and our allies and to suppress the sea commerce of our enemies.

Seapower is the capability to carry offensive operations to an aggressor's homeland anywhere in the world; to deliver an invasion force and then to support it with supplies and firepower.

Seapower is the capability to retain protective air supremacy over fleet operations anywhere in the world.

Seapower is the capability to defend our own coastline from invasion or submarine missile attack.

Seapower is the capability to come to the assistance, with supplies and armed might, of the numerous nations to which we have committed ourselves.

#### THE FOUR OCEAN CHALLENGE

Because of new areas of direct concern to the United States, our vital interests now encompass the Arctic and Afro-Asian oceans as well as the Atlantic and Pacific.

In order to expand any further geographically, the Communist Bioc would have to move into these areas which are directly and immediately influenced by sea power.

The presence of American naval forces in these international areas offers an unusual opportunity to preserve order and achieve peace.

As a response to "THE FOUR OCEAN CHALLENGE," the United States must maintain strong, balanced, and mobile sea power throughout the world. The oceans of the world provide an unequalled means for the projection of any form of military power from mobile bases that are in a constant state of motion. Ships at sea are the essence of mobility.

The balanced, discriminating, peace-seeking response of American Sea Power is the answer to "THE FOUR OCEAN CHALLENGE."

### NAVY'S RANGE OF ATTACK GROWS

The most profound change in the history of warfare is the inland reach of modern weapons systems from the seas. Heretofore, the effective range inland of naval forces was determined by how close a ship could approach the shore and by the reach of its guns.

Today, this range has been increased to thousands of miles with the advent of modern aircraft based on mobile airfields, with ballistic missiles (Polaris) fired from submarines, and with the improved amphibious capability of the Navy-Marine Corps Team. Virtually no place on earth is today beyond the range of attack from the seas.

#### RESUME OF

#### RECRUIT COMPETITION PROGRAM

The flags you see carried by the companies in this review are earned by them in competition with other recruit companies. Throughout the nine weeks of recruit training each recruit company is engaged in a competitive program. This program is a basic part of recruit training and is designed to motivate recruit companies to a high standard of performance with the resultant improvement of indidvival achievement of each recruit in all phases of his military training. Each company in a given week of training competes with all other companies in that same week of training in four specific fields, namely; Military Drill, General Cleanliness, Academic Achievement, and Athletics.

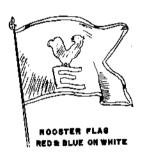
The colored streamers attached to the tops of the flagstaffs represent second, third and successive awards.

In addition to competing in the four specific fields, each company competes for weekly Regimental, and Brigade Efficiency Awards. These awards are made to those companies achieving the highest score in each week of training in the Regiment, and the highest scores each week in the Brigade.

The flag representing supreme achievement in recruit training is the Hall of Fame Flag. Only those companies which have demonstrated superiority in all phases of their training receive this flag. The winning of this flag is the highest honor that can be bestowed on a company during its period of training.



HALL OF FAME FLAS BLUE, YELLOW & RED ON WHITE





#### HALL OF FAME FLAG

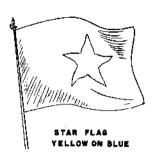
To be awarded the Hall of Fame Flag a company must win the following flags: Three Efficiency Flags; Five Drill Flags; Five Star Flags; Two "I" Flags; One "A" Flag; plus a combination of any four additional flags. These flags and the methods of winning each are described in succeeding paragraphs.

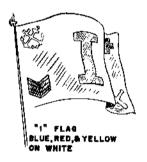
#### EFFICIENCY FLAG (The Rooster)

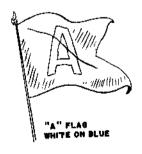
This flag is indicative of overall excellence in competition during a given week of training. Each company has the opportunity to win the weekly Efficiency Flag. The company with the highest weekly efficiency score in a Regiment also wins the Regimental Efficiency Flag and the company with the highest weekly efficiency score in the Brigade also wins the Brigade Efficiency Flag.

#### DRILL FLAG

Those Companies demonstrating the greatest proficiency in close order drill, the manual of arms, and physical drill under arms are awarded Drill Flags. This area of competition stimulates recruits in learning to carry out commands immediately and to work together as a feam.







#### STAR FLAG

Excellence in personal appearance, care of clothing and cleanliness of barracks living spaces is recognized by the awarding of a Star Flag. This area of competition stimulates recruits to be self-sufficient and contributing members of the Naval Service.

#### "I" FLAG

Recruits are tested weekly on the subject material presented to them during the preceding week. Those companies obtaining the highest grades on these tests are awarded "I" Flags in recognition of their excellence in academic achievement.

#### "A" FLAG

The winning of athletic team events and superior performance by individuals in athletics is recognized by awarding an "A" Flag. This area of competition supplements the established physical fitness program and also provides a healthy and constructive means for young men to use their excess energy.



#### COMPANY GUIDON

Each company when it is formed is issued a blue flag with white numerals corresponding to the company number. This flag is called the Guidon, and is carried at the front of the company whenever it is in formation. It is the identifying mark of the company and a symbol of the unity of all the recruits in the company.

#### INVOCATION

#### RECRUIT GRADUATION REVIEW

Almighty God, Eternal Father, we earnestly pray that Thou receive into Thy protective care, these men who are about to go forth to defend our Nation and our freedom. Grant that the discipline and training that they received here may fit them to serve their country worthily. Give them strength in every trial and temptation, courage to face all danger, and loyalty to their loved ones at home, that they in return may know the joy of faithful hearts. Teach them also to give and not to count the cost, to fight and not to heed the wounds. To work and not to seek reward, and always keep alive in their hearts an adventurous spirit to make them worthy of the courageous souls who in every age have ventured alone in obedience to Thy call and the call of country. This we ask of You, O God, AMEN,



1. DELAWARE, 1787



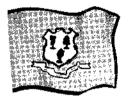
2. PENNSYLVANIA, 1787



3. NEW JERSEY, 1787



4. GEORGIA, 1788



5. CONNECTICUT, 1788



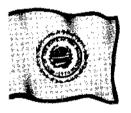
6. MASSACHUSETTS, 1788



7. MARYLAND, 1788



8. SOUTH CAROLINA. ITAR



9. NEW HAMPSHIRE 1788



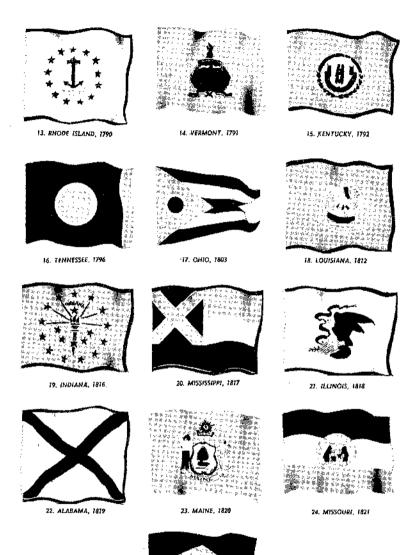
10. VIRGINIA, 1788



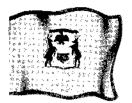
11, NEW YORK, 1788



12. NORTH CAROLINA, 1789



25. ARKANSAS, 1836



26: MICHIGAN, 1837



27. FLORIDA, 1845



28. TEXAS, 1845



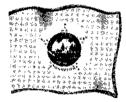
29. IOWA, 1846



30. WISCONSIN, 1848



31. CALIFORNIA, 1850



32. MINNESOTA, 1858



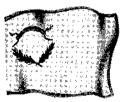
33. OREGON, 1859



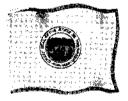
34. KANSAS, 1861



35. WEST VIRGINIA, 1863



36. NEVADA, 3864



37. NEBRASKA, 1867



38. COLORADO, 1876



39. NORTH DAKOTA, 1889



40. SQUTH DAKOTA, 1889



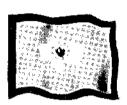
41. MONTANA, 1889



42. WASHINGTON, 1889



43. IDAHO, 1890



44. WYOMING, 1890



45. UTAH, 1896



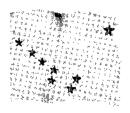
46. OKLAHOMA, 1907



47. NEW MEXICO, 1912



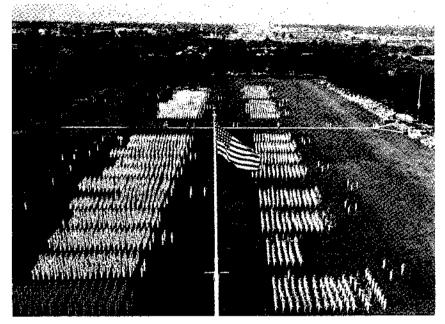
48. ARIZONA, 1912



49. ALASKA, 1959



50. HAWAII, 1959



The Graduation Review represents the climax of the story of training at Recruit Training Command. This performance is put on for relatives and friends so they may witness the results of training. The Review is held on Ross Field during the summer, and in one of the large drill halls during the winter. The recruits are not aided by the company commanders or officers who have worked with them during the past weeks. This is their chance to display newly learned abilities in military drill, military bearing, and to perform in the Navy's traditional military pomp and ceremony.

Added to the graduating companies are the performances of the special units — the drum and bugle corps, the drill team, and the band. These units are commanded by recruits and all of the members are men in training. In addition, recruit members of the Bluejacket Choir perform prior to the Review.

The march on the colors, the national anthem, the presentation of the honorman awards, and final pass in review form a vivid and exciting picture that will last in the mind of the recruit for the rest of his life.