

Chapter 1 : Special Forces Insignia Stock Photos & Special Forces Insignia Stock Images - Alamy

The insignia of the 1st Special Forces was authorized to be worn by enlisted personnel of the U.S. Army Special Forces Command (Airborne) and its subordinate units since at least Shoulder Sleeve Insignia [edit].

Click for larger image The United States Army Special Forces Tab is authorized to individuals who are designated by completion of training, military occupation or authorized assignment as Special Forces qualified. The Special Forces Branch Insignia formally established in created in is retroactive to Go To Top of Page I. The Special Forces branch insignia was authorized in for wear by personnel in the Special Forces branch. It was previously authorized in for wear by enlisted personnel in Career Management Field 18 Special Operations. Originally from to , crossed arrows were prescribed for wear by Indian Scouts. The plaque design has the branch insignia, letters, and rim in gold. The background is Jungle Green. Personnel assigned to the Special Forces Branch are all affiliated to the 1st Special Forces since there is only one Special Forces regiment. The insignia is a silver color metal and enamel device consisting of a pair of silver arrows in saltire, points up and surmounted at their junction by a silver dagger with black handle point up; all over and between a black motto scroll arcing to base and inscribed "DE OPPRESSO LIBER" Liberate From Oppression in silver letters. Regimental Coat of Arms: The regimental flags for the 1st Special Forces has the shield of the coat of arms appearing on the breast of a displayed eagle. The background of the Special Forces regimental flag is Jungle Green. The Special Forces Groups have the same design and use this coat of arms on the Special Forces Group flags; however, the designation scroll contains the designation of the group instead of the designation "First Special Forces". The knife is of a distinctive shape and pattern and was issued only to the First Special Service Force. The crest is the crossed arrows from the collar insignia worn by the First Special Service Force in World War II but changed from gold to silver for harmony with the shield and to make a difference from the collar insignia. The coat of arms and distinctive unit insignia was approved on 8 July Silver Gray is used as a secondary color on flags and guidons. As a result of renewed emphasis on special operations in the s, the Special Forces Branch was established as a basic branch of the Army effective 9 April , by General Orders No 35 dated 19 June The subdued tab is olive drab with black letters. The Special Forces Tab metal replica is available in two sizes, full and dress miniature. The full size metal tab is worn only on the blue and white dress uniforms and the AG shade uniforms. The dress miniature tab is worn on the blue and white mess and evening mess uniforms. When miniature medals are worn on the blue and white dress uniforms, personnel may wear the dress miniature Special Forces tab metal replica. Awarded to any person in the Active Army or an active Reserve status who meets the following criteria: The tab may be awarded retroactively to those personnel who served with Special Forces units during wartime and were either unable to, or not required to, attend a formal program of instruction, but were awarded a SQI "S" or 3 or "5G" by competent authority. The Chief of Staff, Army, approved the cloth tab in June and the metal replica on 25 November

Chapter 2 : South African Special Forces - Wikipedia

Special Thanks to Gary Perkowski, Harry Pugh, Scott Hughes, 'Ranger' Jones, Tim Moriarty and George Kuchen for their invaluable assistance in identifying unknown insignia and helping with providing.

It provides South Africa its seaward Special Forces capability. The unit was established at Langebaan in The Regiment consists of three operational commandos companies as well as a Special Forces Amphibious and Urban School. After a sojourn at Duku Duku in northern KwaZulu-Natal, the unit moved into its present lines in Its post structure provides for two operational commandos and a training wing. It specialises in overland operations, especially long-range infiltration, intelligence gathering and airborne operations. They are assigned to the various Special Forces Regiments as required. Special Forces Supply Unit beret badge circa In the Special Forces regiments, leadership positions, especially at team section and group platoon level, have traditionally been dictated more by ability and experience than rank. This has, on occasion, resulted in Operators more senior in rank being assigned to groups or teams commanded by Operators junior to them in rank but more seasoned in operational experience or actual command. Selection and Training[edit] The Ultimate Challenge, as South African Special Forces Selection is often called, is considered one of the most difficult special forces selection courses in the world. Pre-selection testing[edit] This includes all aspects of psychological and physical tests. For the psychological tests, soldiers are given written tests and oral interviews with Special Forces NCOs. A soldier must be self-controlled and mature. Soldiers are ejected from the course if there is any suggestion of mental instability. A student must also scale a foot-high 3. Special Forces selection[edit] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. March Learn how and when to remove this template message Selection is an event during which candidates are placed in an extremely mentally and physically demanding set of situations and circumstances, through which they must pass. It is in duration approximately a week. For the duration of Selection, the candidates do not sleep or eat, and have no rest period at all. In some years, no-one has managed to pass Selection, and there are other cases where only 1 or 2 out of an entire Selection group of approximately have passed. Training cycle[edit] Once past the Selection process, an aspiring operator will be placed on a training cycle to acquire the skills required. They will also learn about helicopter operations " how to descend by means of a rope out of helicopters fast-roping and rappel. Combat extraction is also taught, along with learning how to set up a Landing Zone. Land training consists of many things: Bushcraft and survival is also taught. Climbing and photography are taught to new recruits. Urban and rural combat is perhaps the newest training " developed quite recently, this training provided South Africa with a new counter-terrorist force. Medical and communications training is also given to those who wish to become qualified in these fields. Maritime training consists of the use of small boats, underwater demolitions, swimming, combat diving , diving , beach reconnaissance and navigation. In May , a "Recce" team undertook the controversial Operation Argon , a failed attempt to sabotage Angolan oil installations run by Gulf Oil. The team had at their disposal the 9K31 "Strela-1" AA system manned and operated by the team members. When the "Islander" fell to the ground the money was stolen and the remains of the dead passengers had been pillaged by UNITA soldiers attached to protect the "Recce" team. All people on board twelve Soviet and nine Angolan nationals died in the crash. All casualties were attributed to 1 Parachute Battalion which lost 13 soldiers, with a further 27 injured, during pitched battles on the outskirts of the capital, Bangui. Democratic Republic of the Congo[edit] Main article:

Chapter 3 : US Army SOF-DUI

special forces wings winged skull beret badge. "cool special forces beret pin. savage looking scary predator winged skull death insignia. skull wings special force beret army pin military badge.

History[edit] The first use of Army branch insignia was just prior to the American Civil War in for use on the black felt hat. A system of branch colors, indicated by piping on uniforms of foot soldiers and lace for mounted troops, was first authorized in the uniform regulations, with Prussian blue denoting infantry, scarlet for artillery, orange for dragoons, green for mounted rifles, and black for staff. Army began developing a series of colored rank epaulets for wear by officers of various Army branches, the scheme included yellow for cavalry officers, red for artillery officers, and light blue or white for infantry officers. General officers wore dark blue epaulets. By the start of the 20th century, Army personnel began wearing various branch insignia on the stand-up collars of the Army dress uniform. Branch insignia was also worn by officers on the wool uniform shirt when worn as outerwear. Enlisted soldiers wore a version enclosed in a brass disk while officers wore a full sized version not enclosed. This has continued to the modern age. Members of Infantry, Armor including Cavalry , Special Forces, Aviation, Engineer, Field Artillery and Air Defense Artillery regiments may wear a version of the insignia in which the regimental number is included in the insignia. For Air Defense Artillery and Aviation, the number is mounted on the center of the face. For Infantry, Cavalry, Special Forces and Field Artillery, the number is placed immediately above, but not covering, the intersection of the crossed rifles, sabres, arrows, or cannon, respectively. For Armor, the number is placed immediately above the tank. The enlisted versions of these are borne on a golden disk in the same manner as their customary branch device. Officers so assigned continue to wear their basic branch colors on the epaulets of the blue Army Service Uniform and the Army Blue Mess uniform. Officers assigned to general staff billets wear General Staff insignia. Officers assigned as aides-de-camp wear aide-de-camp insignia which denotes the rank of the officer or official whom they serve. Nominative sergeants major will wear nominative Senior Enlisted Leader collar insignia previously referred to as command sergeant major insignia or enlisted branch immaterial insignia worn by command sergeants major and sergeants major when in a position rated by a general officer or senior executive service level civilian. If the Senior Enlisted Advisor to the Chairman is selected from the Army, that sergeant major wears unique insignia based upon that of an aide-de-camp to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. From , warrant officers, being appointed into the Army "at large", wore the warrant officer device rather than branch insignia on their lapels and a larger warrant officer device on the service cap. Likewise, they wore brown as a branch color no matter their basic specialty. In , warrant officers adopted the insignia and colors of the branch corresponding to their specialty and began wearing the officer insignia on the service cap. Aside from Army custom, the Army Chief of Staff, former Chiefs of Staff, and generals of the Army five-star may prescribe their branch insignia. All other general officers may wear branch insignia at their option. If they choose this option, general officers will wear the branch insignia for the position to which they are appointed, or for their duty assignment. Exceptions, however exist, as with the commandants of the various branches retain the respective insignia and Dean of the U. How worn[edit] The 21st century Army displays branch insignia on the blue Army Service Uniform coats; it was similarly worn on the Army Green uniform coat until that uniform was withdrawn from wear in All officers, apart from most general officers, wear branch insignia on both lapels, beneath the "U. Most general officers wear only the "U. Other branch chiefs i. Branch insignia is also worn by commissioned and warrant officers on the left collar of the hospital duty uniform and the arctic fatigues; rank is worn on the right collar. Chaplains wear branch insignia above the right breast pocket of Class B shirts; no other personnel wear branch insignia on Class B uniforms. Similarly, chaplains are the only soldiers who wear branch insignia on the Army Combat Uniform ; chaplains also wear branch insignia on helmets and patrol caps in the place of rank insignia. Branch of service insignia[edit] The following are the current branch insignia emblems of the United States Army:

SPECIAL FORCES BERET INSIGNIA. US Army Special Forces Team History and Insignia to the Present May 28, by Gary Perkowski. Hardcover. \$ \$ 50 15 \$

During the Korean War , individuals such as former Philippine guerrilla commanders Col. Wendell Fertig and Lt. Volckmann used their wartime experience to formulate the doctrine of unconventional warfare that became the cornerstone of the Special Forces. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School. Kennedy in November Soldiers from the 7th Special Forces Group In the two original special forces groups 10th and 77th were joined by the 1st, stationed in the Far East. Additional groups were formed in and after President John F. Kennedy visited the Special Forces at Fort Bragg in 1961. Nine groups were organized for the reserve components in 1962. Among them were the 16th and 17th Special Forces, Groups. The Special Forces soldiers assigned to these groups receive intensive language and cultural training for countries within their regional area of responsibility AOR. Until recently an SF group has consisted of three battalions, but since the Department of Defense has authorized the 1st Special Forces Command to increase its authorized strength by one third, a fourth battalion was activated in each active component group by Further subordinate, the SFODAs typically raise company- to battalion-sized units when on unconventional warfare missions. They can form 6-man "split A" detachments that are often used for special reconnaissance. The 7SFG A is oriented towards the western hemisphere: South America, Central America, and the Caribbean i. Orientation towards the region is shared with 7SFGA. Assigned to Southwest Asia Iraq, Iran, etc. Responsible for training armies of Latin America in counter-insurgency tactics. As such, it is a command and control unit with operations, training, signals and logistic support responsibilities to its three subordinate line companies. There is an additional 20â€"30 SF personnel who fill key positions in operations, logistics, intelligence, communications and medical. A Special Forces battalion usually consists of four companies: When deployed, in line with their support role, B-Teams are usually found in more secure rear areas. However, under some circumstances a B-Team will deploy into a hostile area, usually to coordinate the activities of multiple A-Teams. The company commander is assisted by the company sergeant major, an 18Z, usually a Sergeant Major. A second 18Z acts as the operations sergeant, usually a Master Sergeant, who assists the XO and technician in their operational duties. He has an 18F assistant operations sergeant, who is usually a Sergeant First Class. Specialist team members can include I. An ODA is identified by its group, battalion, company, and the team itself. For example, ODA would be the fourth team in the third company of the second battalion of 1st Special Forces Group. The team also includes the following enlisted men: This organization facilitates 6-man "split team" operations, redundancy, and mentoring between a senior NCO and his junior assistant. Qualifications[edit] Two Army National Guardsmen from the 2nd Battalion, 19th Special Forces Group check their course with compasses during a training exercise in The basic eligibility requirements to be considered for entry into the Special Forces are: Be a high school graduate. Airborne qualified or volunteer for Airborne training Must pass the Physical Fitness Assessment with at least 49 push-ups, 59 sit-ups, 6 pull-ups, and run 2 miles in a minimum of One year of college is preferred, but it is not mandatory for enlistment. Selection and training[edit] This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. The Special Forces soldier trains on a regular basis over the course of his entire career. The initial formal training program for entry into Special Forces is divided into four phases collectively known as the Special Forces Qualification Course or, informally, the "Q Course". After successfully completing the Special Forces Qualification Course, Special Forces soldiers are then eligible for many advanced skills courses. Army Special Forces adopted the green beret unofficially in after searching for a piece of headgear that would set them visually apart. Onlookers thought that the commandos were a foreign delegation from NATO. In General Paul D. Adams , the post commander at Fort Bragg, banned the wearing of the distinctive headdress, [36] although members of the Special Forces continued to wear it surreptitiously [37]. This was reversed on 25 September by Department of the Army Message , which designated the green beret as the exclusive headdress of the Army Special Forces. Kennedy authorized them

for use exclusively by the U. Yarborough , for all Special Forces soldiers to wear green berets as part of the event. The President felt that since they had a special mission, Special Forces should have something to set them apart from the rest. In , he called the green beret "a symbol of excellence, a badge of courage, a mark of distinction in the fight for freedom". Then Kennedy authorized the Green Beret as a mark of distinction, everybody had to scramble around to find berets that were really green. We were bringing them down from Canada. Some were handmade, with the dye coming out in the rain". The regimental crest is taken from the gold crossed arrow collar branch beret insignia of the First Special Service Force , an American-Canadian commando unit organized in for World War II. The crest was changed to silver to create visual harmony with the shield, as well as to make a difference from the collar insignia. The motto, De oppresso liber , is traditionally but incorrectly thought to mean "To Free the Oppressed". A correct translation of the phrase de oppresso liber would be "from being an oppressed man, to being a free one" This distinctive unit insignia was approved on 8 July The insignia of the 1st Special Forces was authorized to be worn by enlisted personnel of the U. Army Special Forces Command Airborne and its subordinate units since at least According to the U. The dagger represents the unconventional nature of Special Forces operations, and the three lightning flashes, their ability to strike rapidly by air, water or land. The SSI was authorized to be worn by personnel of the U. Unlike the Green Beret, soldiers who are awarded the Special Forces Tab are authorized to wear it for the remainder of their military careers, even when not serving with Special Operations units. The metal Special Forces Tab replica comes in two sizes, full and dress miniature. Both are teal blue with yellow border trim and letters and are worn above or below ribbons or medals on the Army Service Uniform. Any person meeting one of the criteria below may be awarded the Special Forces SF tab: The SF Tab may be awarded to all personnel who meet the following: Army Institute for Military Assistance. The SF Tab may be awarded to all personnel who successfully completed unit administered SF qualification programs as authorized by regulation. The Special Forces Tab may be awarded retroactively to all personnel who performed the following wartime service: Served with a Special Forces unit during wartime and were either unable to or not required to attend a formal program of instruction but were awarded SQI "S", "3", "5G" by the competent authority. Service for at least consecutive days in one of the following organizations: Any company grade officer or enlisted member awarded the CIB or CMB while serving for at least consecutive days in one of the following type organizations: Use of the term "Special Forces".

Chapter 5 : Special Forces (United States Army) - Wikipedia

Special Forces Insignia Much of the Special Forces uniform insignia is symbolic of an early guerrilla fighter, the American Indian. The gold and teal Special Forces patch is worn by members of Special.

Chapter 6 : U.S. Army Special Forces Badge Display Recognition

Special Forces The SF insignia consists of three lightning bolts and a fighting knife against the backdrop of a blue arrowhead. No single element of the patch is by accident.

Chapter 7 : Special Forces | Green Berets

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Chapter 8 : Special Forces Insignia: Militaria | eBay

The Indian Scouts Insignia was retired in , brought back into service in as the 1st Special Service Force Insignia until ,

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then reintroduced as the Special Forces Branch Insignia in

Chapter 9 : 26 best Special Forces Insignia images on Pinterest | Special forces, Badges and Military gear

Special Forces Careers TRANSPORTATION INSIGNIA Transportation Branch Soldiers are responsible for operating U.S. Army heavy equipment and ensuring that Soldiers in the field receive the critical supplies they need to complete the mission.