

The Stars and Stripes

March 28, 1919

Red Chevron for Discharge

The circular points out that after an officer or enlisted man has been discharged, he is not subject to military regulations, although there are civil laws which prevent abuse of the uniform. The red chevron has been adopted to distinguish discharged men from those still in the service.

In conclusion, the circular says that the impersonating of officers and the wearing of uniforms by those not entitled to them should be prosecuted under an act passed by Congress on June 3, 1916, providing, as a maximum punishment upon conviction, a fine of \$300, six months' imprisonment, or both. It is pointed out that the observance of the usual military courtesies, such as the salute, can not be forced upon such discharged officers and enlisted men in uniform who do not wish to be governed by them.

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