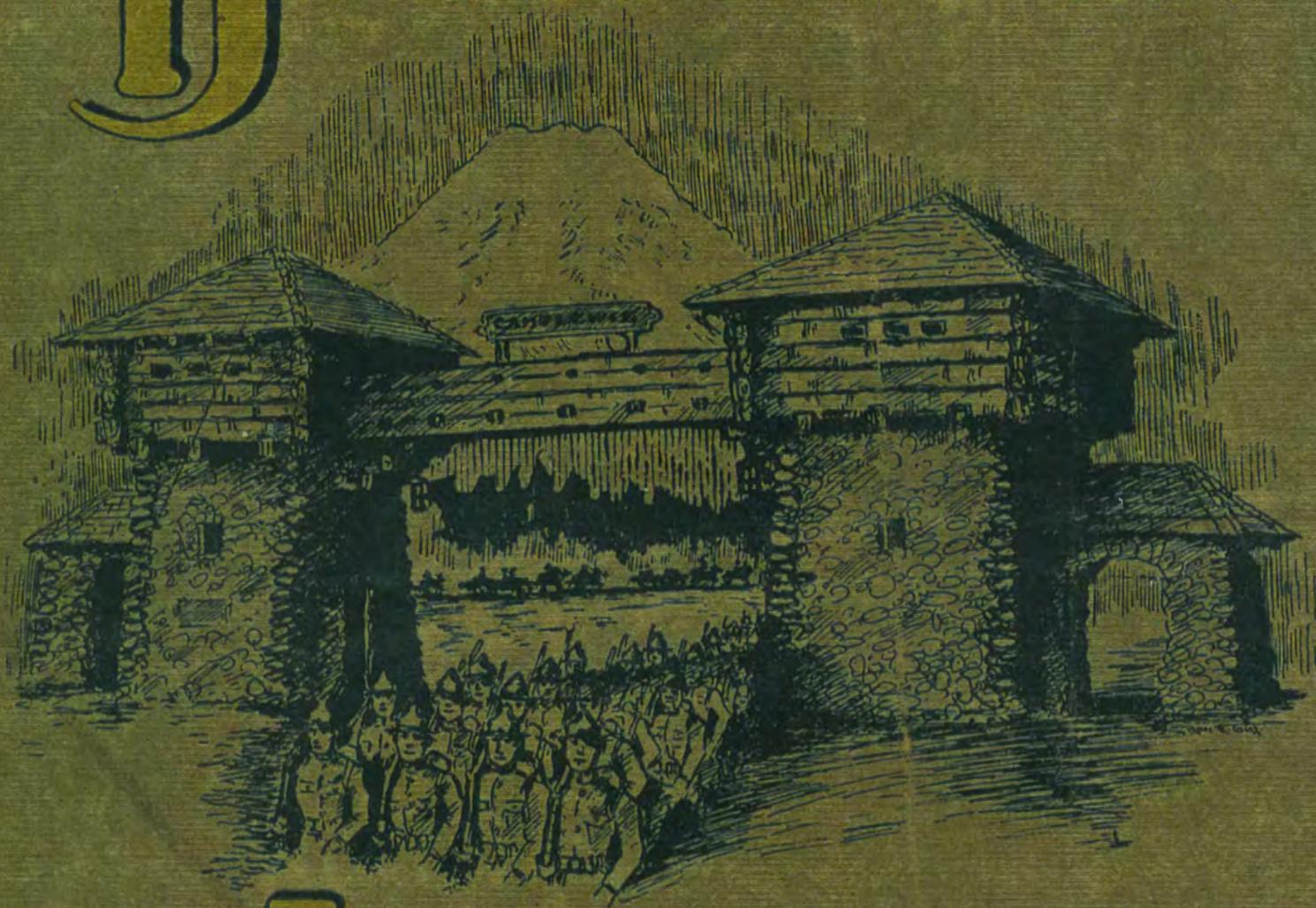


Pearl Harbor

13TH DIVISION



HISTORY

OFFICIAL
HISTORY

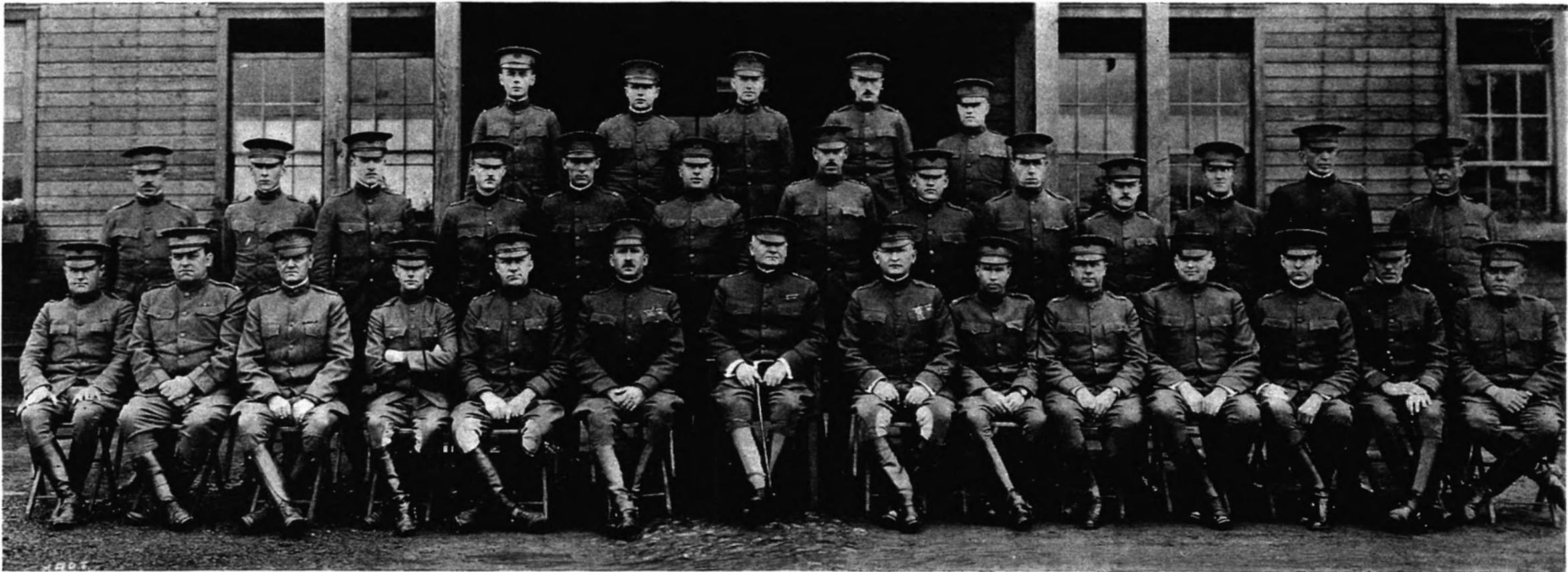
of
The

THIRTEENTH
DIVISION



1918 ÷ 1919





GENERAL STAFF—13TH DIVISION

Sitting—Left to Right

- 1—Maj Wm G Muller.....Division Adjutant
- 2—Lt. Col. U. M. Diller.....Division Quartermaster
- 3—Lt. Col. Geo. E. Goodrich.....Division Inspector
- 4—Maj. John McD Thompson.....Assistant to G-3
- 5—Lt. Col. W. H. Neill.....Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3
- 6—Col. F. C. Johnson.....Chief of Staff
- 7—Major General J D Leitch.....Commanding General
- 8—Lt. Col. L. E. Hanson.....Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1
- 9—Lt. Col. G. L. Van Deusen.....Division Signal Officer
- 10—Lt. Col. Chas. C. Cresson.....Division Judge Advocate
- 11—Maj A. P. Calhoun.....Psychiatrist
- 12—Maj. H. C. Todd.....Ass't. Division Judge Advocate
- 13—Maj. F. D. Quinn.....Ass't. Division Quartermaster
- 14—Maj. I. L. McGlasson.....Division Sanitary Inspector

Standing (Middle Row)—Left to Right

- 1—Capt. C. M. June.....Assistant Division Adjutant
- 2—Capt. D. N. Clark.....Ass't. Division Quartermaster
- 3—Capt. E. F. Dalton.....Division Personnel Adjutant
- 4—Capt. W. D. Reed.....Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
- 5—Capt. R. E. Haney.....Ass't. Division Quartermaster
- 6—Capt. F. H. Gnarini.....Aide de Camp
- 7—Capt. H. S. Chase.....Aide de Camp
- 8—Capt. C. M. Culp.....Ass't. Div. Ordnance Officer
- 9—Capt. D. G. Stiles.....Commanding Officer, Hq. Troop
- 10—1st Lt. F. E. Davenport.....Division Insurance Officer
- 11—1st Lt. C. O. Sheppard.....Assistant Division Surgeon
- 12—Capt. J. H. French.....Assistant to G-2
- 13—Maj. F. M. Emerson.....Assistant to G-1

Standing (Back Row)—Left to Right

- 1—1st Lt. G. N. Browning.....Assistant Division Adjutant
- 2—1st Lt. W. R. Reed.....Ass't. Div. Personnel Adjutant
- 3—2nd Lt. J. K. Hess.....Ass't. Div. Quartermaster
- 4—1st Lt. David Keith.....Ass't. Div. Quartermaster
- 5—2nd Lt. H. D. Stacey.....Ass't. Div. Quartermaster

History 13th Division

Divisional Organization

The 13th Division was organized at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington, on July 16, 1918, pursuant to the following letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON

July 10, 1918.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.
To: The Commanding General, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
Subject: Organization of the 13th Division.

1. The Secretary of War directs the organization of a division of troops to be known as the 13th Division at Camp Lewis, Washington. In connection with the organization of this division, the following is furnished for your information and guidance:

2. Orders assigning the 14th and 44th Infantry to the 19th Brigade are revoked. You will re-designate the 29th Machine Gun Battalion as the 38th Machine Gun Battalion, National Army.

3. The commissioned personnel of the headquarters of the division will be designated and assigned by this office, in accordance with Table 2, Tables of Organization, Series A, January 14, 1918. You will proceed with the organization of the division in accordance with Table of Organization, Series A, January 14, 1918.

4. The division will be composed of organizations as indicated:

13th Headquarters Troop.
37th Divisional Machine Gun Bn., N. A.
25th Infantry Brigade:
1st Infantry Regiment, R. A.
75th Infantry Regiment, N. A.
38th Machine Gun Bn., N. A.
26th Infantry Brigade:
44th Infantry Regiment, R. A.
76th Infantry Regiment, N. A.
39th Machine Gun Bn., N. A.
13th Field Artillery Brigade:
37th Field Art. Regt., N. A.
38th Field Art. Regt., N. A.
39th Field Art. Regt., N. A.
13th Trench Mortar Bty., N. A.
213th Engineer Regiment, N. A.
213th Engineer Train, N. A.
213th Field Signal Bn., N. A.

13th Train Headquarters & M. P., N. A.
13th Supply Train, N. A.
13th Sanitary Train, N. A.
249th Field Hospital, N. A.
250th Field Hospital, N. A.
251st Field Hospital, N. A.
252d Field Hospital, N. A.
249th Ambulance Co., N. A.
250th Ambulance Co., N. A.
251st Ambulance Co., N. A.
252d Ambulance Co., N. A.

5. The department commander concerned has been directed to send the above named regular infantry regiments to your camp as soon as space is available for them thereat. He has been authorized to communicate directly with you for this purpose.

6. You will transfer the following number of men from each Regular Army Infantry Regiment to the National Army Infantry Regiment that is to be in the same Brigade with it:

From each rifle company: Three sergeants, seven corporals, thirty selected privates 1st class, and privates.

From each machine gun company: Three sergeants, five corporals, seventeen selected privates 1st class, and privates.

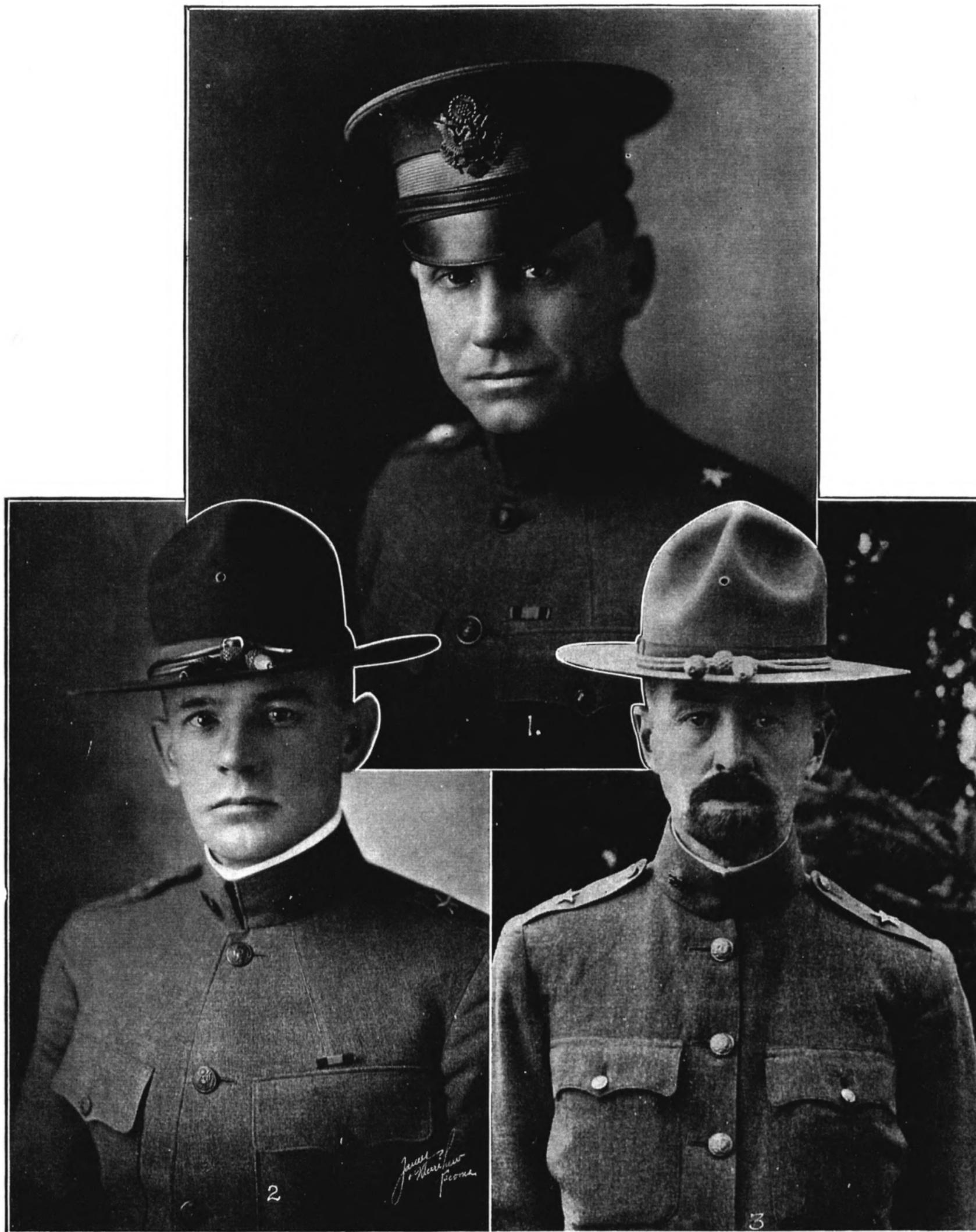
From each headquarters company: One battalion sergeant major, four sergeants, six corporals, thirty selected privates 1st class, and privates.

From each supply company: One regimental supply sergeant, one supply sergeant, one sergeant, one corporal, thirteen selected privates 1st class, and privates.

All men selected for transfer as directed above will be men suitable for promotion and for duty as instructors. Among the privates first class and privates transferred will be men suitable for duty as clerks, cooks, buglers, mechanics, wagoners, horseshoers and saddlers.

7. All Field Artillery Brigades will be organized at the camps of their division. The Chief of Field Artillery has been directed to transfer to them such personnel as he has available for non-commissioned officers and for instructors.

8. You are authorized to transfer from the old 29th Machine Gun Battalion, now designated as the 38th Machine Gun Battalion, N. A., of the 25th Infantry Brigade, to the 39th Machine Gun Battalion of the 26th Infantry Brigade, such en-



BRIGADE COMMANDERS

- 1—Brigadier General Frank B. Watson, 26th Inf. Brigade
- 2—Brigadier General William P. Ennis, 13th Field Artillery Brigade
- 3—Brigadier General Cornelius Vanderbilt, 25th Inf. Brigade

listed personnel as may be considered necessary by you to form a proper training nucleus.

9. The Chief of Engineers, the Chief Signal Officer, the Quartermaster General and the Surgeon General have been directed to select, transfer and send from their training and replacement camps to your division, 20 per cent. of the personnel of the Engineer Regiment and Train, the Field Signal Battalion, the Supply Train, and the Sanitary Train, respectively, to be used as a nucleus for the new organizations named.

10. Any enlisted man transferred under the provisions of any of the foregoing paragraphs to the various headquarters, trains, and other units creates vacancies in their respective grades in the organizations from which transferred. Notation of transfer and, in the case of non-commissioned officers, notation of continuance of warrant will be made on individual records of all enlisted men so transferred.

11. The Inspector General and all Supply Bureaus have been directed to provide the necessary personnel and organizations usually attached to a division from their respective departments.

12. There are inclosed herewith the following additional papers:

(a) Letter—Allotment of appropriation for "Contingencies, Headquarters of Military Departments, etc."

(b) Confidential memorandum giving the order in which the units of a division will be prepared.

(c) Letter on advance parties for Divisions Ordered Overseas.

(d) Letter relative to instruction of Liaison Officers.

(e) An indorsement of December 4, 1917, to the Quartermaster General, relative to Artillery Brigades.

13. Acknowledgment of receipt of the above instructions is requested.

(Signed) ROY A. HILL,
5 encls. *Adjutant General.*

On July 15th the above order was amended to provide for the formation of the 13th Ammunition Train.

Colonel Edward N. Jones, Jr., commanding the 44th Infantry, and at that time in command of the Camp, at once took steps to organize the Division, and assumed temporary command as announced in General Orders No. 1, Headquarters Thirteenth Division, July 17, 1918. Captain Henry D. Mack, Infantry R. C., then assigned to the 166th Depot Brigade—the preliminary training organization at Camp Lewis, was detailed on special duty as Acting Division Adjutant.

Both of the Regular Infantry Regiments specified in the above order were in Camp on the date of its receipt; and steps were at once taken for the transfer of the men necessary to form a nucleus of the 75th and 76th Infantry Regiments. Following the formation of these units, organization followed in rapid order of the Field Artillery Brigade, the Machine Gun Battalions, Engineer Regiment, Field Signal Battalion, and the Trains. The methods of organization and training are discussed in the history of each unit.

The personnel of the Division was mainly drawn from the Selective Service quotas received at Camp Lewis in August and September. The experience gained during the training period of the 91st Division was largely responsible for the rapidity with which these untrained men were assimilated with the various units which made up the Division.

August 20th Brigadier General Cornelius Vanderbilt arrived and assumed command of the Division and of the Camp. On September 11th he was relieved by Brigadier General Frank B. Watson, who in turn was relieved on October 7th by the permanent Division Commander, Brigadier General Joseph D. Leitch. The latter was promoted on October 7th to the grade of Major General. Between the date of General Vanderbilt's arrival and the promotion of General Leitch, the majority of the other administrative officers reported at the Camp and assumed their duties. The following is a roster of General Leitch's Staff, including the more important changes subsequent to his arrival.

AIDES:

First Lieutenant (later Captain) Harold S. Chase, Inf.

First Lieutenant (later Captain) F. Harrold Gnarini.

CHIEF OF STAFF:

Colonel Frederick C. Johnson, Inf.

ASSISTANTS TO CHIEF OF STAFF:

Lieutenant Colonel Linwood E. Hanson, G. S. (G-1).

Lieutenant Colonel Walter H. Neill, Inf. (G-3).

Major John McD. Thompson, Inf. (Assistant G-3).

Captain Walter D. Reed, Engineers (G-2). (Reported October 20th.)

ADJUTANT:

Major Henry D. Mack, Inf. (later A.G.D.), relieved October 11th by

Major William G. Muller, A.G.D.

ACTING ADJUTANT:

Major Francis M. Emerson, Inf. (later Acting G-1 and Assistant to G-1.)

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT:

Captain Clifford M. June, Inf. (later Assistant to G-1.)
 First Lieutenant George N. Browning, Inf.
 (Detailed October 17th.)

ASSISTANT INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS:

Captain Roger S. Dav, Inf.
 First Lieutenant (later Captain) James H. French, Inf.

PERSONNEL ADJUTANT:

Captain Edward F. Dalton, A.G.D.

ASSISTANT PERSONNEL ADJUTANTS:

First Lieutenant Robert W. Reed, A.G.D.
 First Lieutenant Frederick E. Davenport, A.G.D.

INSPECTOR:

Lieutenant Colonel George E. Goodrich, I.G.

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS:

Captain Oscar H. Bailey, Inf.
 Captain Charles A. Bussard, Inf.
 Captain Hans Anderson, Inf.
 Second Lieutenant Richard G. Mathews, Inf.

SURGEON:

Lieutenant Colonel Herbert C. Gibner, M.C.

ASSISTANT SURGEON:

First Lieutenant Chester O. Shepard, M.C.

SANITARY INSPECTOR:

Major Irvy L. McGlasson, M.C.

PSYCHIATRIST:

Major Arthur P. Calhoun, M.C.

JUDGE ADVOCATE:

Lieutenant Colonel Charles C. Cresson,
 J.A.G.D.

ASSISTANT JUDGE ADVOCATE:

Major Hiram C. Todd, J.A.G.D.

QUARTERMASTER:

Major Lindsley D. Beach, Q.M.C., relieved
 October 11th by
 Lieutenant Colonel Ursa M. Diller, Q.M.C.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS:

Major Frank J. Quinn, Q.M.C.
 Captain Dwight N. Clark, Q.M.C.
 Captain Roy E. Haney, Q.M.C.
 First Lieutenant David Keith, Jr., Q.M.C.
 Second Lieutenant James K. Hess, Q.M.C.
 Second Lieutenant Henry D. Stacey, Q.M.C.

SIGNAL OFFICER:

Major Thomas Brass, S.C., relieved November
 12th by
 Lieutenant Colonel George L. Van Deusen,
 S.C.

ORDNANCE OFFICER:

Major William B. Crowell, OD. (on D.S. after
 November 2nd).
 Major Harry G. Martin, O.D., reported December
 21st.

MACHINE GUN OFFICER:

Lieutenant Colonel Russell P. Hartle, Inf.

VETERINARIAN:

Captain Clarence H. Carnahan, V.C.

MAIL OFFICER:

First Lieutenant Calvin J. Boal, Inf.

MEAT INSPECTOR:

Second Lieutenant Donald W. Wright, V.C.

GAS OFFICER:

First Lieutenant Joseph F. Battley, C.W.S.

The following Staff Officers completed a course
 of instruction at the Army War College, Staff Officers'
 Section, Washington, D. C.:

Major William G. Muller, A.G.D.
 Colonel F. C. Johnson, Inf.
 Lieutenant Colonel G. L. Van Deusen, S.C.
 Major L. D. Beach, Q.M.C.
 Major J. McD. Thompson, Inf.
 Major H. D. Mack, A.G.D.
 Lieutenant Colonel R. P. Hartle.
 Major H. G. Martin.

On November 11, 1918, when the Armistice was
 signed, the Thirteenth Division was fully organized
 and ready for immediate overseas duty. Due to the
 spirit of team-work displayed by all ranks, from the
 Commanding General down to the newest private, each
 unit took pride in the fact that it belonged to the
 Thirteenth Division, and felt that the Division was
 destined to write a memorable page in the history of
 the war. Failure of the Division to go overseas
 aroused a feeling of keenest regret in the heart of
 every man.

* * *

The first steps in the discharge of the enlisted
 personnel of the Division were taken following the
 receipt of War Department Circular No. 77, dated
 November 21, 1918. This authorized the discharge
 upon their own application of men able to show
 that sickness or other distress existed in their
 families, or where the soldier was badly needed to
 resume employment in an essential industry. A
 telegram from the Adjutant General dated December
 28th limited the men to be discharged under the
 above authority to ten per cent of the total
 personnel. This was increased by instructions of
 January 6, 1919, to fifty per cent. Immediate
 steps were taken to discharge men under the
 above ruling. At the same time many officers were
 discharged in accordance with the provisions of
 Circular No. 75, War Department, which directed
 that the reduction of the enlisted strength of the
 command would be accompanied by a corresponding
 decrease in the commissioned personnel.

On January 19th orders were issued by the Commanding General for the entire demobilization of the Division, under authority contained in a telegram from the Adjutant General's Office, dated January 17, 1919, reading as follows:

"Demobilize all organizations of Thirteenth Division in your camp except those which belong to Regular Army, and discharge therefrom in accordance with pertinent general instructions and War Department Circulars all enlisted personnel except as hereinafter provided. Attach without loss of grade to organizations retained at your camp all enlisted men of organizations demobilized who enlisted prior to April 2, 1917, or who desire to remain permanently or temporarily in military service. If vacancies exist in retained organizations of appropriate arm, such men may be assigned. Further instructions will be issued with reference excess men upon enactment of law providing for enlistments for fixed period of time. Excess non-commissioned officers attached as above provided will be carried as extra numbers in arm to which they belong. If necessary, action contemplated under provisions of Circular 186, War Department, 1918, should be taken prior to demobilization of above organizations. Discharges of Medical and Ordnance personnel attached or assigned to this Division will be in proportion to discharges of line troops therein. Paragraph 4, Circular 75, and Circular 113, War Department, 1918, will apply. * * * Division Headquarters and Brigade Headquarters will continue to function until demobilization of organizations ordered is completed or until such time as War Department upon recommendation of Division Commander may hereafter direct."

Demobilization under this order was at its height, when, on February 6th, discharges were temporarily suspended following instructions from the War Department relative to the general strike situation in Seattle and Tacoma. On the same day Brigadier General John L. Hayden proceeded to Seattle with orders to protect Government property and to assist in quelling disorders if the Governor should require assistance, or if the emergency should require intervention of troops. The Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company, and 1st and 3rd Battalions, 1st Infantry, were placed at Seattle and Fort Lawton. Three companies of the 44th Infantry were already at Fort Lawton. All available Naval personnel and neighboring Coast Artillery troops were placed at General Hayden's disposal. Detachments were placed at various power stations, piers, offices, and warehouses. One company was sent to Everett for one day. General Morrison, Department Commander, took personal charge for four days. No disturbances occurred; the sympathetic strike was called off on February 11th; on the 15th the troops from the 1st Infantry returned to Camp Lewis, except two companies which remained at Fort Lawton.

Brigadier General Frank B. Watson was placed in command of troops at Tacoma, with similar orders. The 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry, and a provisional machine gun company, were sent to that city on February 6th. Detachments were placed at important points and the remainder of the troops held at the Armory. Machine guns were mounted on motor trucks. The general strike ended without disorder and on February 16th General Watson left for Butte, Montana, and Lieutenant Colonel Edwin J. Nowlen assumed command in Tacoma.

In addition to the Medical Detachment of the 1st Infantry, officers, enlisted men, and ambulances were sent from the 213th Sanitary Train to both cities. The Signal Corps established radio stations at Camp Lewis, Tacoma, and Olympia, for inter-communication and to connect these points with Seattle.

The process of demobilization was resumed. On February 16th, 4500 men remained in the Division, exclusive of the 1st and 44th Infantry. By March 1st all other units were completely demobilized, with the exception of the Headquarters Troop, 37th Machine Gun Battalion, 76th Infantry, Train Headquarters and Military Police, and the 213th Sanitary Train, which retained their organization, though with reduced numbers, until later in March.

Following is the General Order of the Division Commander, issued to the command shortly after receipt of the orders for demobilization:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH DIVISION
Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
January 23, 1919.

GENERAL ORDERS:

No. 1.

As the Division is about to be demobilized and the members thereof, officers and soldiers, will no longer be under my command, I take this occasion to extend to all my appreciation of the work done in making the Division what it is, as shown by its progress in training, its high morale and its clean record.

The Division has been a source of the greatest pride and gratification to all its members. The high morale, splendid spirit and unfailing loyal execution of orders and cheerful, willing cooperation in a training schedule which, due to limited time, was a severe and trying one, has merited the highest praise.

The result of this high spirit has been shown in the reports of all inspectors who have visited the camp.

The final proof of the discipline and loyalty of the command has been the splendid patience and excellent conduct of all since the signing of the armistice and the end of the expectation of active service.



FIRST INFANTRY ON STRIKE DUTY IN SEATTLE AND TACOMA, FEB., 1919
 Views 1, 3 and 5 Taken in Seattle, Others in Tacoma

It has been a keen disappointment that the Division did not have the opportunity to demonstrate its efficiency on the field of battle, but you have won the right to say you were ready.

I extend to all my best wishes for your future success and hope it may be as great as it has been in the making of the 13th Division.

J. D. LEITCH,
Major General, Commanding.

BI-WEEKLY STRENGTH OF THE THIRTEENTH DIVISION

Date	Officers	Enlisted Men
July 31, 1918.....	321	4,223
August 16, 1918.....	507	8,406
August 31, 1918.....	511	12,214
September 16, 1918.....	746	19,760
September 30, 1918.....	930	19,916
October 16, 1918.....	1,021	20,613
October 31, 1918.....	1,040	20,680
November 16, 1918.....	1,088	20,790
November 30, 1918.....	1,105	20,927
December 16, 1918.....	1,024	20,765
December 31, 1918.....	942	20,568
January 16, 1919.....	834	19,928
January 31, 1919.....	703	11,386
February 16, 1919.....	627	8,573

SELECTIVE SERVICE MEN BY STATES

17,779 drafted men (exclusive of negroes) were received at Camp Lewis during August, September, and October, nearly all of whom were assigned to the Thirteenth Division. Following is the number of men, and percentage of the total, from each State or Territory which furnished over one hundred men:

State	Number of Men	Per Cent.
Washington	3,926	22.1
California	2,923	16.4
Montana	2,605	14.7
Oregon	2,409	13.6
Idaho	1,346	7.5
Utah	1,117	6.4
North Dakota	983	5.5
Colorado	824	4.6
Wyoming	316	1.8
Nevada	238	1.3
Alaska Territory	234	1.3
Minnesota	110	0.6
Other States	748	4.2
Total	17,779	100.0

VOCATIONAL TABLE

The following table, based on Trade Test reports for the Thirteenth Division, shows the number of men in each trade or other recognized occupation. Vocations with less than one hundred representatives are not enumerated:

Vocation	Skilled	Ptly. Skilled
Auto Mechanic	371	173
Baker	73	36
Cook	211	242
Waiter	22	78
Barber	112	25
Blacksmith and Horseshoer.....	95	92
Butcher	104	68
Carpenter	509	375
Auto Driver	272	719
Truck Driver	428	173
Tractor Driver	58	101
General Office Clerk.....	445	691
Concrete Worker	48	68
Electrician	120	78
Engineman and Fireman.....	157	208
Gas Engineman	42	78
Range Rider	278	4,443
Teamster	529	1,072
Horse Trainer	173	127
Lineman	62	58
Machinist	95	178
Mariner and Boatman.....	35	118
Merchant, Jobber, Wholesaler..	90	399
Miner	309	386
Painter	101	114
Pipefitter	90	100
Printer	60	71
Storekeeper or Stockkeeper.....	77	163
Structural Steel Worker.....	33	87
Surveyor	51	56

The 13th Headquarters Troop.

Due to the fact that it was one of the last units to be formed, and that the personnel must be of a high order of intelligence and ability in the various trades, it was extremely difficult to bring the Headquarters Troop up to the strength shown by Tables of Organization. The care used in forming the Troop naturally delayed its organization and it was not until September 6, 1918, that it sprang into being as an actual unit of the Thirteenth Division. About seventy-eight per cent. of the authorized personnel had been secured at the time the Armistice was signed (November 11, 1918).

The Troop Commanders were: Captain Dan G. Stiles, Infantry, from September 6, 1918, to December 28, 1918, on which latter date he was honorably discharged; Captain Norman A. Greene, Infantry, commanding since December 28, 1918.

The training of the Troop proceeded along the lines that would best fit it for its overseas duties, special attention being paid to signaling and transmission of written and oral messages.

As the Troop was trained as a separate unit, it was difficult at times to conduct the training as scheduled, because of the shortage of men. Although considerably under the authorized strength,

the Troop was required to supply the full number of orderlies and motorcycle drivers, which reduced materially the number of men available for daily training.

The 37th Machine Gun Battalion.

Organization of the 37th Machine Gun Battalion, Motorized, started on September 4, 1918. Major R. P. Hartle, Infantry, arrived from Camp Hancock, Georgia, September 9th, to command the Battalion. The first men received were fourteen non-commissioned officers transferred from the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, between September 4th and 15th. With the arrival of ten non-commissioned officers and forty men from the Machine Gun Training Center at Camp Hancock, Georgia, and additional privates from the 166th Depot Brigade, the Battalion was virtually completed as regards personnel.

The men who formed this Battalion were selected with great care, both in regard to intelligence and physique; no man less than five feet six inches in height and of one hundred and forty pounds weight was accepted, unless he had other exceptionally valuable qualifications.

Following the arrival of Major Hartle, training of the Battalion was begun along the line laid down in the schedule followed at Camp Hancock.

Due to the scarcity of machine guns for training purposes, the training was not quite as far advanced as the officers of the Battalion had wished at the time the Armistice was signed. However, the following subjects had been taught: tactics, technique of firing, machine gun drill, loading and firing, use of instruments, signaling, and bombing. Details of officers and enlisted men had also attended the following schools: Machine Gun School for officers and men under supervision of the Divisional School of Arms; Intelligence School for the training of intelligence personnel; Gas School for all officers and men; Signal School for the enlisted signal personnel; School for Bakers and Cooks; Staff School for the commissioned personnel of the Battalion Staff; Physical Training School for selected non-commissioned officers; Ordnance School for enlisted ordnance personnel.

Due to the fact that this Battalion was motorized, the selection of men particularly qualified as chauffeurs, motorcyclists, and auto mechanics was necessary; and these men were tested by the Trade Test Department of the Division.

On November 9, 1918, Major R. P. Hartle was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and ordered to the Staff Officers' course at the Army War College, Washington, D. C. Major Corday W. Cutchin, Infantry, who had been attached to the Battalion on November 3rd, then assumed command.



Washington Avenue, Camp Lewis, Wash.

The 25th Infantry Brigade

The 25th Infantry Brigade, designated as one of the infantry brigades of the Thirteenth Division, was composed of the following organizations: 1st Infantry Regiment, 75th Infantry Regiment, and the 38th Machine Gun Battalion.

In compliance with Special Orders No. 9, Headquarters Thirteenth Division, August 8, 1918, the nucleus of the 75th Infantry was formed by transfer from the 1st Infantry. Recruitment for the Brigade was made from the 166th Depot Brigade at Camp Lewis; the 38th Machine Gun Battalion also received some of its officers and men from the Machine Gun Training Center, Camp Hancock, Georgia.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Shuttleworth assumed command of the Brigade on August 10, 1918, and was succeeded on August 22nd by Colonel Fitzhugh Lee. Brigadier-General Cornelius Vanderbilt, who had seen service overseas with the 27th Division, became Brigade Commander on September 13th, pursuant to Special Orders No. 35, Headquarters Thirteenth Division, same date. General Vanderbilt retained command of the Brigade until his departure on leave of absence on December 19th. While on leave, he was honorably discharged at his own request on January 3, 1919. Colonel Henry M. Dichmann commanded the Brigade subsequent to General Vanderbilt's departure.

Major William R. Logus, Adjutant General's Department, who had had overseas service with the 41st Division, was assigned as Brigade Adjutant, September 9, 1918.

The Headquarters Detachment was organized from men transferred from the 1st Infantry and the 166th Depot Brigade, particular care being exercised in their selection with regard to their special qualifications.

Immediately after the arrival of recruits in the separate organizations, intensive training was instituted in accordance with schedules issued by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, and the Brigade had attained a high degree of proficiency in most of the subjects at the time the Armistice was signed. The Brigade participated in brigade and division maneuvers, and the units composing it carried out considerable other field work.

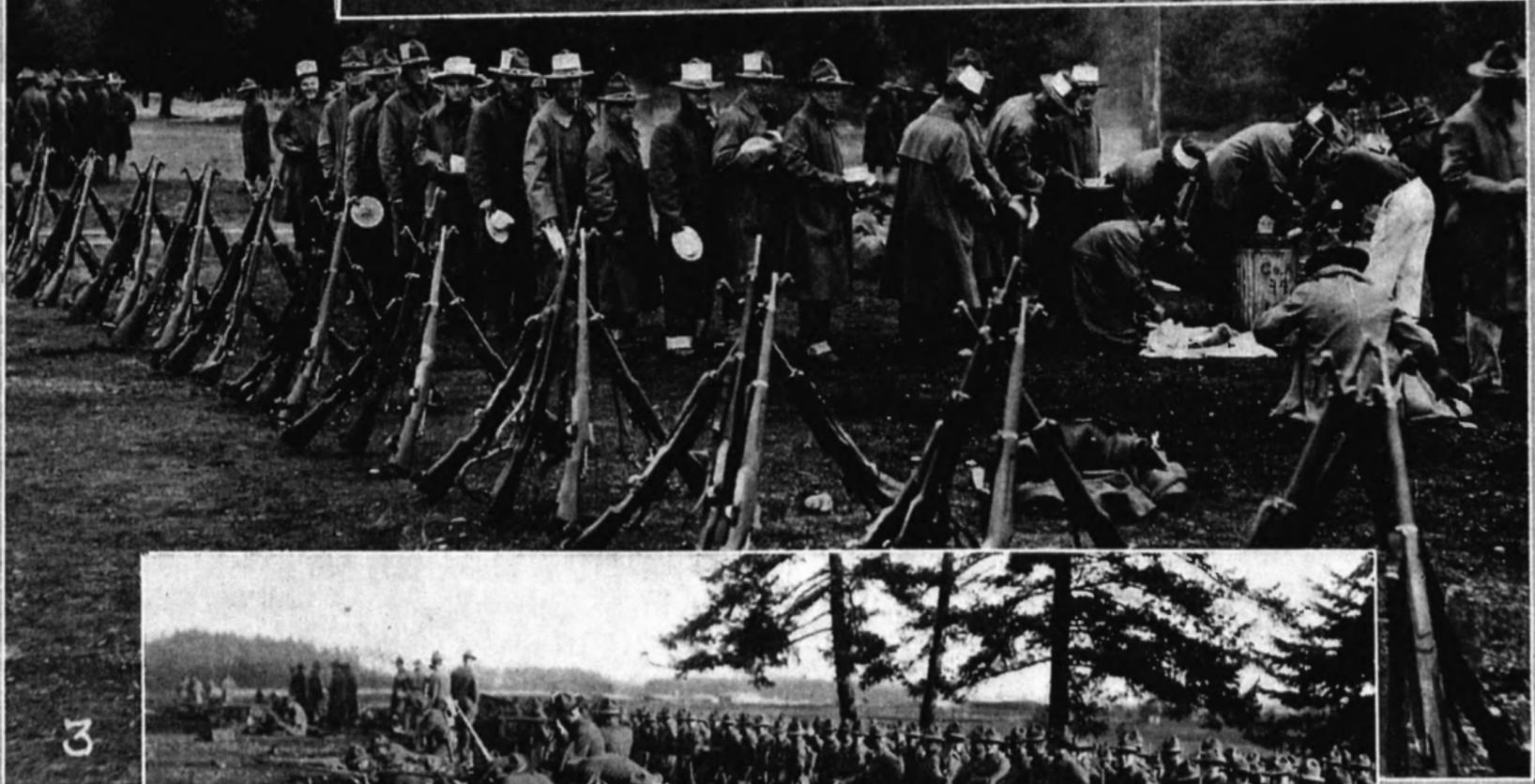
The Brigade Staff Officers completed the six weeks Senior and Staff Officers' course conducted by the British and French Military Mission.

The 1st Infantry Regiment.

The 1st United States Infantry is the oldest organization in the military service of the United States to-day, its existence having been continuous since 1784. It was organized as a regiment by Act of Congress, approved September 29, 1789, to be known as "The Regiment of Infantry," from an organization which had been authorized by Congress June 3, 1784, and continued from year to year until the government decided upon the establishment of a regular force by the act above quoted. The records of the 1st Infantry therefore date from June 3, 1784, as the companies which had existed from year to year were mustered into the Regiment without change as to organization. In 1791, the Army was increased, and "The Regiment of Infantry" became the 1st Infantry without change as to organization or personnel. The following year, 1792, the organization of the Army was changed, and the 1st Infantry became part of the First Sub-Legion. In 1796, the organization of the Army was again changed, and the First Sub-Legion resumed its old designation of the 1st Infantry. At the close of the War of 1812, the Regiment was consolidated with the 2nd, 3rd, 7th, and 44th Infantry Regiments, retaining its designation of 1st Infantry. In accordance with the National Defense Act of 1916, the new 32nd Infantry was formed at Schofield Barracks, H. T., from the 1st and 2nd Infantry Regiments.

The opening of the present war found the Regiment serving at Schofield Barracks, H. T., as part of the colonial army. They remained there until May 31, 1918, sailing on that date on board the United States Army Transport Thomas for Seattle, Washington, and arriving at that port on June 10, 1918. The following day, they were sent by rail to Camp Murray, Washington, where they remained until June 24th, upon which date they were moved to Camp Lewis, Washington, occupying the area vacated by the 361st Infantry upon the latter's departure with the 91st Division for overseas.

At the time the War Department ordered the formation of the Thirteenth Division, the 1st Infantry numbered 64 officers and 1,351 enlisted men. Lieut.-Colonel Edward A. Shuttleworth was commanding. Colonel Harvey W. Miller assumed command on October 24th.



1—Machine gun battalion passing in review
2—Battalion color guard

3—Mess on the range
4—Firing on small arms range

Under the provisions of the above order, the 1st Infantry, on August 9th, furnished 33 officers and 503 enlisted men as a nucleus for the 75th Infantry. On July 22nd, there arrived for assignment to the 1st Infantry, 72 Second Lieutenants, half of whom were assigned to the 75th Infantry. Soon after this, recruits began to arrive from the 166th Depot Brigade to fill up the depleted Regiment. By the 15th of September, 1,947 men had been received from this source. The only request made by the 1st Infantry for men of special qualifications was for clerks to be trained as company clerks and for duty at Regimental Headquarters.

Immediately after the arrival of the first recruits, an intensive program of training was instituted. This training went forward at the daily rate of eight hours of practical drill and two hours of theoretical instruction, through the medium of schools for officers and non-commissioned officers. During the first two months after the formation of the Division, there arrived from overseas seven officers in the grade of Major, Captain, and First Lieutenant, to be assigned in the training of the Regiment for overseas service.

On the date of the signing of the Armistice, the 1st Infantry had almost completely covered the following subjects: Physical drill by battalion and recreational games by company or smaller unit; close order drill to include School of the Battalion; bayonet combat, according to the system taught in the Divisional School of Arms; interior guard duty; military courtesy; sanitation, first aid and personal hygiene; map reading, signaling and other means of liaison; manipulation of field equipment; nomenclature of the rifle; marching; target practice, including Special Course "C" and combat exercises to include platoon problems; ceremonies (parades, inspections, reviews, and formal guard mounting); grenade instruction, and instruction of all Specialist units, most of the latter work being supervised by the Divisional School of Arms. Practically every member of the Regiment completed an eighteen hours' course in gas defense, including passing through the gas chamber. In extended order and open warfare the Regiment has trained according to I.D.R. in the mechanism of extended order drill and to include Battalion problems in minor tactics. Both practical and theoretical instruction was held in the offensive combat of small units, according to the War Department pamphlet of that name. The Regiment furnished a company to the Divisional Demonstration Battalion for a six weeks' course in open warfare under a group of French and English Officers.

The work of the Regiment during the general strike in Seattle and Tacoma is related under "Divisional Organization," in the first part of this history.

The 75th Infantry.

In accordance with the order received from the Adjutant General's Office, the 75th Infantry was organized with 33 officers and 503 enlisted men from the 1st Infantry at Camp Lewis on August 8, 1918. Major Charles M. Blackford, Infantry, assumed command. With this nucleus of regulars, the new men taken into the Regiment, the majority of whom came from the 166th Depot Brigade, developed rapidly, and within a month were drilling very creditably.

Added impetus was given the work with the arrival of a number of overseas veterans. These non-commissioned officers with first hand stories of the fighting at the front exercised a great deal of influence over the new men and assisted greatly in speeding up the training.

The Regiment was trained along the lines laid down in Infantry Drill Regulations and the Training Bulletins of the Division, with special stress laid on those parts which would serve to develop qualities needed in first line trenches overseas. On practice marches and on the target range the men made excellent showings and displayed a high degree of intelligence and efficiency. Nearly every man successfully completed the course in gas defense, including the experience of passing through the various gases most often used upon the battlefields abroad.

The various courses for specialists were conducted under the supervision of the School of Arms, Intelligence School, and Signal School. Under the officers composing the Franco-British Mission a full and comprehensive system of field tactics was carried out according to the latest accepted European methods. Special demonstrations by the specialist groups were also given. While attached to the 75th the Mission also carried out a special course for staff officers.

Shortly after Major Blackford assumed command of the Regiment he was promoted to the grade of Lieut. Colonel and assigned to the Regiment. With the coming of Colonel Fitzhugh Lee on August 22, 1918, Lieut. Colonel Blackford relinquished command, taking it once more when Colonel Lee was ordered to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Colonel Henry M. Dichmann was assigned to the Regiment on October 7th and commanded it since that date. Lieut. Colonel Blackford died at the Base Hospital, Camp Lewis, January 18, 1919. On December 23, the 75th gave a review for the men who had returned from overseas and who were waiting discharge. High tribute was paid the Regiment by these veterans, and the showing made by the organization was proof of how hard officers and men had worked in order to attain the state of proficiency displayed at that time.

The 38th Machine Gun Battalion.

The authority for the organization of this Battalion was contained in the War Department letter directing the organization of the Thirteenth Division. The original designation of the Battalion, the 29th Machine Gun Battalion, was changed in compliance with that letter to the 38th Machine Gun Battalion. Major Cecil J. Shuttleworth, having reported to the Division Commander in compliance with War Department telegram dated August 19, 1918, was assigned to the command of the Battalion, and proceeded with the work of organization. The first three officers joined on September 4th, and additional officers were attached on September 12th. By this date 367 enlisted men had been transferred to the Battalion from the 166th Depot Brigade, and the men were divided into four companies of approximately 83 men each, 34 men being assigned to a headquarters detachment.

During the month of September, 497 men were transferred to the Battalion; of this number 395 were from the 166th Depot Brigade, 96 from the Machine Gun Training Center, Camp Hancock, Georgia, and 6 from the A. E. F. The men from Camp Hancock provided the Battalion with a nucleus of men trained with machine guns and the 20 non-commissioned officers among them were placed on temporary special duty at the Divisional School of Arms as machine gun instructors.

The personnel sought for in making up this command were in particular men of marked mechanical ability, and those who understood the care of horses and mules, and who possessed a fair degree of intelligence. Such men assigned to the Battalion as were unable to understand English sufficiently to be effectively trained, and those who were of low intelligence were transferred to the Development Battalion and elsewhere. This loss was only six per cent of the total number of men received to December 30, 1918.

It was quite necessary in the formation of a new organization to have at the beginning a cadre of previously trained non-commissioned officers, especially men who could act as first sergeants, mess sergeants, supply sergeants, and clerks. In

addition to the above, by means of various Divisional Schools, men were developed during the period of training to fill the different specialties designated in the Tables of Organization, such as horseshoers, saddlers, linemen, signalmen, packers, buglers, etc., although a fair percentage of the men selected for the Battalion by the Camp Personnel Adjutant were experienced in the occupations essential to the requirements of the organization.

The training of the Battalion proceeded under instructions issued from time to time from Division Headquarters and supervised by Lieut. Colonel Hartle, Divisional Machine Gun Officer.

At the time of the signing of the Armistice, the 38th Machine Gun Battalion was as nearly completely trained for overseas work as could be expected from training in home cantonments, the command having received instructions in I. D. R., manual of arms, military courtesy, and thorough instruction and drill with the Browning machine gun, in range finding, barrage drill, indirect firing, and range practice. Practically all the men received a thorough course in gas defense. Non-commissioned officers received special instruction from company officers. During November twelve Second Lieutenants reported from Camp Hancock, and these officers being specially trained with machine guns, the work of company instruction was facilitated. Six non-commissioned officers from the A. E. F. were likewise of great benefit to the organization on account of their practical experience in the trenches and elsewhere.

From time to time maneuvers, both Battalion and Brigade, were held, which gave the officers experience in handling their men in the field, while the men learned in the best possible way what was to be expected of them under actual service conditions.

The commissioned staff of the Battalion attended a course at the Divisional Staff School, receiving instruction in the practical and theoretical handling of large bodies of troops. The majority of the officers attended the Divisional Machine Gun School, under supervision of Major Liebenrood, British Army, who gave them a series of lectures and also practical work on machine gun mechanism and tactics, especially those in practice on the Western front.

The 26th Infantry Brigade

The 26th Infantry Brigade was organized in compliance with the War Department letter directing the organization of the Thirteenth Division. This authority gave the composition of the Brigade as the 44th Infantry, the 76th Infantry, and the 39th Machine Gun Battalion. At the same time orders assigning the 44th Infantry to the 19th Infantry Brigade were revoked. The 19th Infantry Brigade, composed of the 14th and 44th Regiments and the 28th Machine Gun Battalion, had come to Camp Lewis from Vancouver Barracks in November, 1917, and had been attached to the 91st Division for training.

Under the Adjutant General's letter, the 76th Infantry was organized by transfer of enlisted men from the 44th Infantry; similarly enlisted men were to be transferred from the 28th Machine Gun Battalion to the 39th Machine Gun Battalion. But the 28th Machine Gun Battalion not having been organized, the 39th was made up by transfers from the Machine Gun Training Center, Camp Hancock, Georgia, and from the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis.

During the early weeks of the Brigade, Colonel Edward N. Jones, 44th Infantry, was Brigade Commander, except that during the period while Colonel Jones commanded the Camp, the Brigade was commanded by Major George H. Halloran, 44th Infantry.

Brigadier General Frank B. Watson arrived at Camp Lewis September 11th, and commanded the Division until October 7th, since which time he has been in command of the 26th Brigade.

Major John B. Hibbard, Adjutant General's Department, was assigned to the Brigade as Adjutant on September 9th.

Intensive drill in the Brigade was taken up early in September, and has since continued under War Department Training Circulars. Special subjects of instruction included gas, bayonet, bombing, Special Course "C," combat firing, intelligence, liaison, field fortification, and automatic rifle firing. There were schools for instructors, officers and enlisted men, in the different specialties; and schools for Field and Staff Officers, conducted by foreign officers. Throughout the training, much stress was laid upon the importance of saluting, military bearing, agility, interest, and contentment.

The Brigade was reviewed by the Division Commander on November 16th, and has since been twice reviewed in the Division, November 23rd

and December 7th. On October 29th, it participated in a division problem, which was part of the Field and Staff Officers' school course. On November 29th the Brigade held a problem of its own, with one regiment operating against the other, in which Artillery, and additional Sanitary, Signal, and Engineer troops participated. The Brigade was inspected on November 30th by officers of the Inspector General's Department, sent out from Washington. General Staff Officers, representing the Training and Instruction Branch, visited the Brigade as part of the Division in September, and again in December.

In addition to actual training, much labor was necessary in the way of draining barrack areas, corrals and stables, and in constructing picket-lines.

The 44th Infantry left Camp Lewis in December for guard duty at posts in the Western Department, although technically remaining part of the 26th Brigade until the demobilization of the Division.

Training of the Machine Gun Companies and Battalions of the Division was under the control of the Division Machine Gun Officer until December, when Brigade and Regimental Commanders were charged with this work in their organizations.

To successfully train the Brigade to the standard necessary for early duty overseas, the best in officers and men was indispensable; and while there were transfers in considerable numbers to the Development Battalion, principally for physical defects, the average grade throughout the Brigade, commissioned and enlisted, was high. There were but few prisoners; the number of trials by court-martial was practically negligible; and the same may be said of the number of cases of absence without leave and of desertion.

The 44th Infantry

The 44th Infantry was organized at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, on or about the 11th day of June, 1917, by transfer of officers and enlisted men from the 14th Infantry, under the provisions of General Orders No. 62, War Department, May 14, 1917.

From about the 1st of August until the middle of November, 1917, the 44th Infantry was in intensive training at Vancouver Barracks, preparing for overseas service. On November 17, 1917, the Regiment moved from Vancouver Barracks to

Camp Lewis, Washington, and was attached to the 91st Division for training as part of the 19th Infantry Brigade. On January 25, 1918, Colonel Edward N. Jones, Commanding Officer of the 44th Infantry, assumed command of the 19th Infantry Brigade.

Upon the organization of the Thirteenth Division, the 44th was relieved from assignment to the 19th Brigade and became a part of the 26th Brigade in the new division. The Regiment then consisted of fifty officers and two thousand and seventy-four enlisted men. The Regiment participated in target practice, firing Special Course "C," between August 20th and August 31st. During this month the regiment commenced its intensive training as a part of the Thirteenth Division. At that time the Regiment was about forty-five per cent efficient in overseas training.

In September, the Regiment received gas instruction. On October 19th, a practice march of six miles was held. Three hundred and ninety-four enlisted men were detailed to attend special courses at the Divisional School of Arms, commencing October 28th, 1918. Ninety-five men were detailed for a six weeks' course at the Divisional Intelligence School. The Regimental Signal Platoon and selected company signalers received a nine weeks' course at the Division Signal School.

On November 16th, the Regiment participated in a Brigade review; on November 23rd the Regiment took part in a Division review before Major General Leitch; and on November 29th in a Brigade review and maneuver, the Regimental Commander taking command of the Brigade. The Regiment, with the remainder of the Brigade, was inspected on November 30th, by Colonel Justice of the Inspector General's Department.

On November 30th, telegraphic orders from the War Department placed the Regiment at the disposal of the Commanding General, Western Department. On December 11th, the First Battalion left Camp Lewis for station at Fort Lawton, Washington, and on the 11th and 12th, Company E left for station at Fort George Wright, Washington, and Butte, Montana. On December 12th, the remainder of the Regiment departed for station at the Presidio of San Francisco, California. Upon arrival at these stations, the different elements of the Regiment performed the necessary guard and other garrison duties. The First Battalion was sent to Butte in February on account of the strike situation in that city.

Colonel Edward N. Jones was retired on his own application, January 7, 1919, after more than thirty-six years of Army service.

The 76th Infantry.

Organization of the 76th Infantry commenced on August 8, 1918, with the transfer of the necessary officers and men from the 44th Regular Infantry in accordance with the provision of the order from the Adjutant General's Office, designating the new Regiment as a part of the Thirteenth Division. The advance work of organization had been so carefully mapped out that on the 9th of August the transferred men were housed in their new barracks, and on the afternoon of the same day, took over the guard of their section from the Depot Brigade. Captain Henry H. Dabney, Infantry, was designated as temporary commander of the Regiment. Colonel Robert M. Brambila arrived September 23rd and commanded the Regiment on and after that date.

Following the arrival of various regimental officers and the receipt of selected men from the 166th Depot Brigade, intensive drill was started early in September. The enthusiastic attitude of the men made the work of the officers a pleasant task and resulted in the speedy formation of a well-trained command. The men received from the draft were of general excellence, both from a physical and a mental standpoint, only in comparatively few instances was it necessary to re-transfer any of these men to Development Battalions and likewise there were few infractions of discipline serious enough to warrant general courts-martial.

The practical field work given under the guidance of the officers composing the Franco-British Mission and the American non-commissioned officers transferred into the Thirteenth Division from the A. E. F. assisted materially in bringing the Regiment up to a high degree of efficiency. Frequent inspection under full pack, reviews both Brigade and Divisional, and participation in maneuvers incident to the working out of such problems as would be encountered under actual field conditions assisted in keeping the interest of officers and men centered on their work.

While lack of equipment retarded the training along certain lines, in the main the Regiment was pronounced as in excellent condition for overseas service at the time the Armistice was signed. At that time the Regiment had completed the training schedules outlined in Training Circular No. 5, War Department, and had also taken combat firing on the range.

The 39th Machine Gun Battalion.

The history of this Battalion dates from the arrival of Major Samuel D. Royse, Infantry, from Camp Hancock, Georgia, on September 3, 1918. Two other officers reported on the following day. On the 5th of the month men commenced arriving in the Battalion from the 166th Depot Brigade. By the 13th there were three hundred and sixty-

nine men assigned, including several excellent non-commissioned officers. On September 14th, twenty-five non-commissioned officers and forty privates reported from Camp Hancock, adding considerable impetus to the training, due to their advanced work in machine gunnery. At the end of September, the enlisted strength of the Battalion was four hundred and eighty-eight, which was the largest number attained at any time.

In order to maintain the physical standard of the machine gunner, only those men were kept in the Battalion (except in a few special cases), who were at least five feet six inches in height and who weighed at least one hundred and sixty-five pounds.

Officers were attached and assigned until at the end of November there were twenty-nine assigned and eleven attached.

With the advice of Major Liebenrood of the British Army, the Commanding Officers of the Machine Gun Battalions adopted a system of training similar to that in use at Camp Hancock. Although the full quota of machine guns were not issued, still there were enough Heavy Brownings given out to make the work interesting and quite practical. "Pep and Snap, the Machine Gun Twins" was early taken as the motto for all three Battalions, and the men were taught to do everything with a "click." This sentiment and the personal example of Major Royse, combined with the high enthusiasm of men and officers showed plain-

ly in the results attained, and by November the Battalion was at a gratifying stage of training.

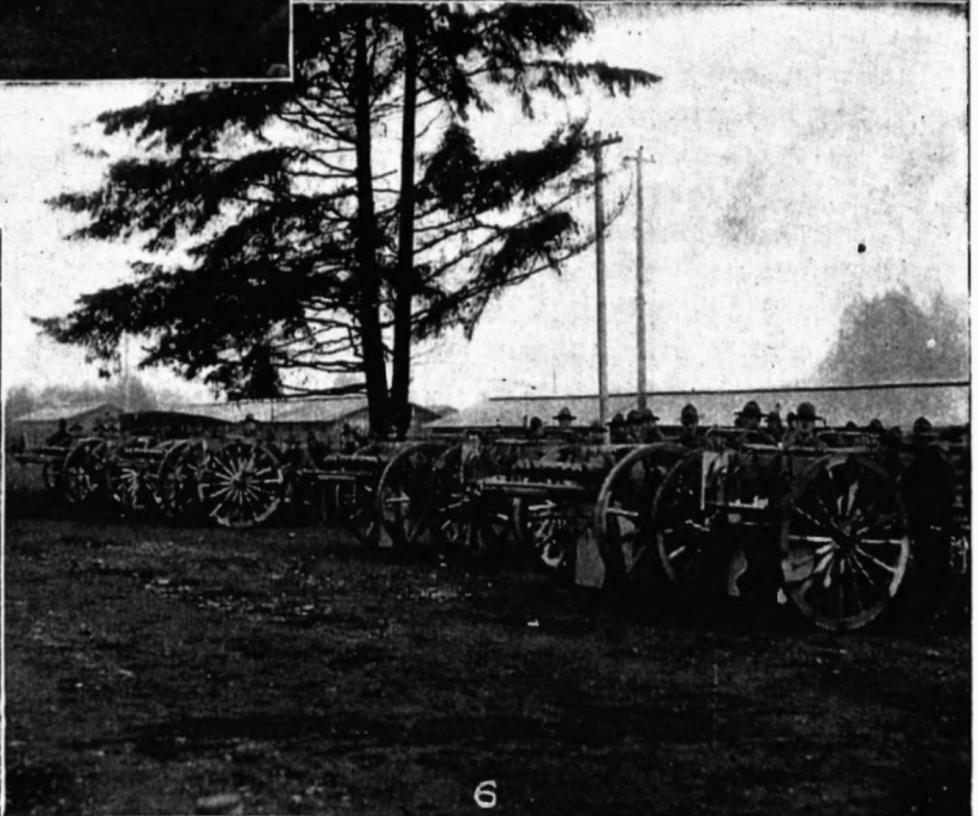
To prepare men for warfare on the Western front they were given much practice in the personal observation of ground and its use in cover. Naturally they were made thoroughly conversant with the mechanical details of the machine gun. Instruction was given in the proper method of holding, sighting, and firing the gun, for direct, indirect, and barrage firing. After being grounded in this work, the men were taken on the thousand-inch range, and by actual firing, acquired confidence in themselves and the gun they handled. Here they were taught to group, traverse, search, etc., and as results were plainly visible on the target, their faults were easily and surely corrected. Throughout the training the intense enthusiasm of the men was the most noticeable of their characteristics.

The Battalion was reviewed as part of the 26th Brigade on November 16th, and participated in Division reviews on November 23rd and December 7th. It also participated in a Brigade field problem on November 29th.

Various schools were held during the training period and added greatly to the training and efficiency of men and officers. Some of these schools were the following: Machine Gun, Staff, Adjutants', Intelligence, Physical Training, Signal, Bakers and Cooks', Ordnance, Teamsters', Saddlers', and Horseshoers'.



Infantry at Rifle Range



1 and 2—Watching Artillery barrage and advance
3 and 6—Three inch battery

4—Artillery barrage
5—Gun in camouflaged position

The 13th Field Artillery Brigade

From August 7 to November 11, 1918, the work accomplished by the Field Artillery Brigade can best be summed up in the words of the report forwarded to Washington by Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, Inspector of Field Artillery, on November 5th:

"Although the Brigade has been organized for a comparatively short time and instruction in the various subjects has been by no means completed, I consider the Brigade much better fitted for service abroad at this time than were several Brigades with which I am familiar and which have been sent across. * * * The organization and effort are in every way superior to that noted in the Brigades inspected up to this time."

From the date the first officers arrived in camp it was a policy of work and then more work. Lieutenant Colonel Harold E. Marr, Lieutenant Colonel Julian I. Chamberlain, Major Harry Hulen and Major John H. McIlvaine, reported here from the School of Fire on August 7, 1918, and by virtue of seniority, command of the Brigade was taken over by Lieutenant Colonel Marr. Major (later Lieutenant Colonel) Hulen was appointed Brigade Adjutant. The following day seventy (70) Lieutenants reported from the Field Artillery Replacement Depot at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, and were assigned to the component units of the Brigade.

During the latter part of August the preliminary organization plans were completed and the Brigade started to receive men. Two hundred and twenty-one of these arrived from Camp Taylor and one thousand five hundred from the 166th Depot Brigade. These men were all especially picked before being assigned to the Artillery, and the result was that comparatively few men had to be re-transferred to the Development Battalion.

On September 16th Brigadier General William P. Ennis arrived from Fort Sill, where he had been Director of the Department of Materiel, School of Fire, and took command of the Brigade.

The weeks following the arrival of the Commanding General were strenuous ones. Some materiel for training was issued: Thirteen 3-inch guns and twenty-four British 75s. About 1300 horses were distributed to the two light regiments.

Schools for officers and men were held nightly and every effort made to present as perfect a front by the 1st of November as was possible in the limited time at the disposal of the troops.

On December 14th Brigadier General Ennis left for overseas service. Colonel Bailey of the 37th

Regiment and Colonel Merrill of the 38th Regiment commanded the Brigade until the arrival of Brigadier General John L. Hayden on January 12, 1919.

The 37th Field Artillery.

With the arrival of Lieut. Colonel Harold E. Marr on August 7, 1918, the 37th Field Artillery Regiment came into being. Lieut. Colonel Marr being also Brigade Commander at that time worked to perfect the organization of both units under his command. Colonel Benjamin M. Bailey joined on September 9th and commanded the Regiment after that date.

With the exception of approximately 75 men from Camp Taylor, Kentucky, who had had some training along the lines prescribed for field artillerymen, the organization was effected with entirely new men from the 166th Depot Brigade.

Like other organizations in this Brigade, the 37th was handicapped by not having sufficient officers. Second Lieutenants who had had no experience with troops were obliged to perform the duties of Battery Commander. Considering in addition to this that there were few, if any, experienced non-commissioned officers in the Regiment to execute the details during the first few weeks of organization and training, the duties were performed very creditably.

As soon as the first quota of men reported for duty their training was taken up progressively, beginning with the preliminary disciplinary and physical training necessary to prepare them for their artillery training. Five 3-inch American pieces and a number of caissons were obtained soon after organization, and the training and instruction of cannoneers in the use and care of this materiel was taken up. On September 21st the regular artillery schedule of drill went into effect, the batteries alternating in the use of the materiel and harness available at the time. This schedule, with slight modifications, was followed until the arrival of three 5-section batteries of British 75-mm guns in the third week of October.

Beginning October 24th, the battalions alternated daily in going to the Roy sector, where they were exercised in mounted battery drill, materiel instruction, reconnaissance, occupation of position, simulated fire, and tactical problems in open warfare. One battery of each battalion went packed for the field. Field and rolling kitchens and one escort wagon per battery accompanied the bat-

talion. Instruction was given in the establishment of camp, pitching of shelter tents, proper construction of latrines and sinks, and care of animals and equipment in the field.

The battalion remaining in camp received instruction in the construction of gun pits, emplacements, dugouts, command posts, and ammunition shelters, particular emphasis being placed upon the selection of position, camouflage, order of work, and the proper method of joining timbers.

Much emphasis was placed upon the proper handling and care of horses, it being well known that many horses had been lost in France due to lack of training of artillery troops in that respect. Proper adjustment of harness and measures for obtaining correct draft were given particular attention. Neither whips nor spurs were ever used in this Regiment, the horses being trained to pull of their own volition.

On November 25, 1918, service firing was begun on the artillery range in the Roy sector. About 2,100 rounds of shrapnel were fired, providing valuable instruction for officers and men. On December 24, 1918, service firing with H. E. shell was begun, using percussion precision adjustment with flank and forward observation.

Beginning September 21st, all officers attended lectures from 6:45 to 7:45 p. m. daily. These lectures on artillery topics were conducted by French and American officers under the supervision of the Brigade Commander. Similar lectures were also conducted for the non-commissioned officers of the Regiment. Valuable lectures and instruction were given by Colonel Bailey to the officers, based on his experiences overseas, on the preparation of barrage tables, and the duties to be performed in an active sector.

It was attempted in the training and instruction to prepare the Regiment for conditions it would probably encounter in the service on the Western front. Much stress was laid upon the value of open warfare methods, since reports indicated that artillery knowing only position warfare failed to render the best service when the war of movement started in France.

The 38th Field Artillery.

The 38th Field Artillery was organized on August 12, 1918, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Julian I. Chamberlain. Eighteen officers were temporarily assigned, and a tentative organization affected. With the assignment of five hundred and forty-seven men from the Depot Brigade on August 16th, and the receipt of two hundred and thirty-three more three days later, a formal schedule was immediately put into effect. During the month of September and the early part of October, the Regiment grew to a strength of over fourteen hundred enlisted men and eighty officers, twenty-nine of the latter being attached.

A battery of 3-inch materiel was drawn for instruction purposes on August 31st, and a new drill schedule was put into effect the following day. On September 4th three hundred horses were drawn and instruction in equitation commenced under the direction of Major De Rosey C. Cabell, Jr. On September 20th two hundred more horses were drawn and instruction was carried on under the direction of Major Robert E. Shontz, Major Cabell having been transferred to the Ammunition Train. On November 8th enough British 75-mm. materiel arrived to complete the equipment of one battalion.

On November 23rd the Regiment, completely mounted—including the band—participated in the Division review before Major General Leitch, and earned favorable comment.

On November 25th the First Battalion commenced target practice in the Roy sector. The two battalions alternated daily in this work until the supply of ammunition was exhausted two weeks later. 2,160 rounds of 75-mm. shrapnel were fired during this period. Occupation of position and simulated fire instruction were later carried on.

The progress of the Regiment towards efficiency was very much expedited by three causes: First, the excellent preparatory training of the enlisted men from the 166th Depot Brigade in soldierly bearing, military courtesy, and discipline. Second, the enthusiasm and capacity for work of the young officers. Third, the effectiveness as field military instructors of the officers received from the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Colonel Thomas E. Merrill succeeded Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlain as Regimental Commander on January 12, 1919.

The 39th Field Artillery.

Although designated as a completely motorized regiment of 155 mm. howitzers, conditions prevailing in this country resulted in the men forming the personnel of the 39th Field Artillery being drilled with 3-inch materiel, and in the main as a light artillery regiment. The task before the Regimental Commander was doubly heavy, for while the Tables of Organization provided for the motorization of the Regiment, experience had shown that in many cases such regiments were forced to use horse equipment after arriving in Europe. In order to be prepared in case such a change should be necessary, the Commanding Officer ordered the men to be drilled both as a motorized and as a horse-drawn regiment.

While the necessity for the plan of double drill resulted in long hours of strenuous work for officers and men alike, it was performed with an ardor that brought the regiment to such a stage of efficiency by the 1st of November, that it was highly complimented by Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, when the latter inspected it, preparatory to

the anticipated departure of the command for overseas service.

As an example of the problems encountered in training the Regiment, might be cited the Motor School. When it was organized on October 4th, the only materiel available were four old trucks from which the members of the school reconstructed three complete and serviceable carriers.

One of the significant details of approaching overseas service before the signing of the Armistice had been the receipt of a camouflaged Holt Tractor on November 9th. This tractor did excellent work to and from the firing sector and has drawn as many as eight loaded caissons and one piece at one time. A considerable quantity of motorized equipment was received at the camp after the demobilization of the Regiment had commenced, but too late to be of service during the training of the personnel.

Major John H. McIlvaine was the first Regimental Commander, being relieved by Lieutenant Colonel Clarence A. Mitchell on August 22nd. Lieutenant Colonel Harold E. Marr was attached and assumed command when Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell at his own request was transferred to the School of Fire at Fort Sill. Lieutenant Colonel Marr was later promoted to the grade of Colonel and assigned to the command of the Regiment.

The first group of enlisted men were received from Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, on August 13, 1918. Beginning August 17th transfers of men from the 166th Depot Brigade were started and these continued until October 31st, at which time 1,548 men had been assigned. The majority of these, however, were with their commands by the 1st of September.

With the arrival of officers from overseas, courses

The 213th Engineers.

The 213th Engineers were organized at Camp Forrest, Georgia, on August 15, 1918, under authority of a letter from the A. G. O., dated July 10, 1918. The original personnel consisted of twenty-four officers and nine hundred and sixty-seven enlisted men. The latter were drawn from engineer replacement troops at Camp Forrest, with the exception of a few non-commissioned officers transferred from Camp Humphreys, Virginia. These men were divided among the six companies without regard to qualifications. Drilling was started immediately under a recruit schedule, and a Non-commissioned Officers' School was commenced with the most promising of these men, under the direction of Major A. P. Cronkhite. The following officers had command of the Regiment since its organization: Lieutenant Colonel M. E. Kosson, August 15 to August 20, 1918; Major H. S. Richards, August 20 to August 26, 1918; Major A. P. Cronkhite, August 26 to Sep-

tember 7, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Howard, September 7 to October 2, 1918; Colonel R. S. Thomas, October 2, 1918, until the demobilization of the Regiment.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, the Regiment left for Camp Lewis, Washington, on October 3, 1918, arriving there on October 9th, with twenty officers and one hundred and seventy-eight enlisted men, Engineers, and three officers and twenty-four enlisted men, Sanitary Detachment. The remainder of the enlisted personnel had been transferred to the Engineer Training Regiment at Camp Forrest before the departure of the Regiment from that camp.

The 13th Trench Mortar Battery.

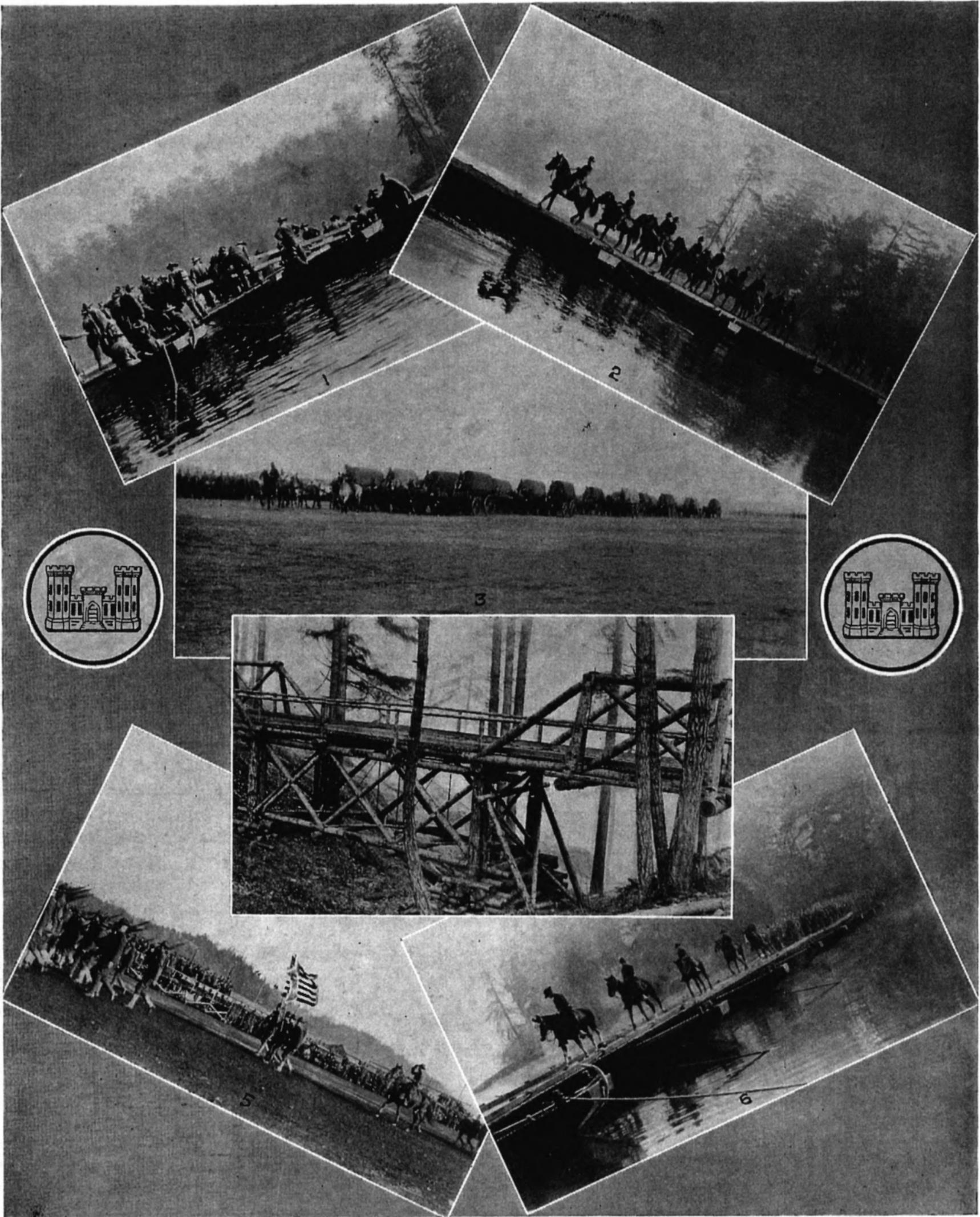
On arrival at Camp Lewis, the Regiment was immediately confined to its own area on account of the influenza. During that period, no men were transferred to the Regiment, but an intensive training schedule was started for non-commissioned officers, which included a school for platoon leaders. The quarantine was raised on October 27th, and approximately six hundred men were

of study were opened for the regimental officers in the latter part of September. The following subjects were studied: Field gunnery, topography, reconnaissance, and equitation. The officers were divided into two groups, each group attending school on alternate days. A week later an Officers' School for the entire Brigade was inaugurated. At the same time a Regimental Non-Commissioned Officers' School, conducted by specially selected officers, was started.

The Regiment had been having regimental reviews since early in its organization; but on November 2nd it participated in its first brigade review, the forerunner of others which followed nearly every week. The culmination of these reviews took place when the Regiment marched in the divisional review, at the head of the 13th Field Artillery Brigade on November 23rd. In all of the brigade reviews and in the divisional review, the Regiment was dismounted and received much favorable comment on its appearance.

The organization of this Battery commenced on August 12, 1918. First Lieutenant Victor R. Anderson, F. A., was assigned to command. Due to its being impossible to procure trench mortars for instructional purposes, wooden models were used for the artillery training of the personnel. Extensive training was given in all branches of infantry drill and in signaling. The maximum strength actually attained was five officers and one hundred and sixty-three men.

After the demobilization of the Division had commenced, the artillery materiel commenced to arrive, but too late to be of value in the training of the Battery.



1, 2 and 6—Engineer ponton bridge
 3—Wagon train in review

4—Engineer field bridge
 5—Engineer colors in review

transferred to the Regiment from the 166th Depot Brigade. They were apportioned among the six companies, Engineer Train, and Headquarters Company.

Under the expectation of early orders for overseas duty, the first three weeks training was devoted to the subject of ponton bridge drill and target practice, in as much as excellent facilities were afforded here for instruction in these important phases of engineer training, while it was doubtful whether or not any such facilities would exist in France.

A strong spirit of competition was aroused in the target practice, and the fire discipline and scores were very gratifying, considering the short period devoted to preliminary target instruction. Due to the starting of the target work before the transfer of men to the Regiment was completed, and also to the elimination of men from the range who displayed lack of preliminary training, the number of men who completed the target course was only fifty-three per cent of the final strength of the Regiment.

Major A. P. Cronkhite was accidentally killed while firing on the pistol range, October 25, 1918.

During the third week, a formal ceremony of escort to the colors was held. Major General Leitch, the Division Commander, presented the colors, and Company D, who had won the honor in competition on the target range, escorted the colors. The Regiment also participated that week in a divisional review.

On November 19th, due to shortage of officers and men, the Regiment was reorganized into a Regimental Headquarters, one Battalion of three Companies and one Engineer Train. This enabled more complete company organization and a more efficient supervision of drills.

Beginning the fourth week, the regular four and one-half months' schedule of sapper training was entered upon. It was found by individual tests that the men transferred to the Regiment lacked the precision and accuracy desired in the well-trained individual soldier, and it was therefore necessary to review the recruit training of the individual. By a system of graphical charts, the state of training of each individual soldier was shown as the result of actual tests conducted by the platoon commander. Those men found backward in training were given special instruction at odd hours.

The fourth week was devoted to the usual bayonet drill, physical drill, close-order drill, and to preliminary instruction in minor tactics. The fifth and sixth weeks' instruction included the principles of musketry, such as target designation, fire distribution, and estimating distances; instruction of selected individuals in grenade throwing and knots and lashings and rigging. The seventh week was a continuation of the individual

training in the general duties of a soldier. An officers' class in equitation was commenced.

The Regiment or portions thereof have participated in the following field exercises: with the Division in an attack; with a brigade in crossing a stream and taking up a position in readiness to defend the bridge crossing; with a brigade in an advance guard problem.

The following Regimental schools have been conducted with attendance as indicated: School for Platoon Commanders—three weeks' course for N. C. O.'s, thirty men; Officers' School—minor tactics, musketry, and offensive conduct of small units—fifteen officers; Sergeants' School—minor tactics—seventeen men; Corporals' School—minor tactics and knots and lashings—seventy-four men; Topographical School—sketching, map-reading, etc.—twelve men; Buglers' School—ten men; Concrete Workers' School—twenty-nine men; Carpenters' School—three men; Demolition School—five men.

Details were also sent to eight of the various divisional specialists' schools.

The topographical office was organized on October 17th with an office force of three draughtsmen and a reconnaissance section of two sketchers. At the end of a few weeks, sufficient progress had been made to enable the force to locate a railroad (about ten miles of track) for the divisional maneuvers. Shortly thereafter the field and office forces were both increased and the amount of work on hand was very capably handled. The field force checked up the Camp Lewis and American Lake Maneuver Area Map prepared by the 316th Engineers. This force also located a drainage system for the corrals and for the territory occupied by the Regiment. The office force prepared maps of the American Lake Maneuver Area and handled all the blue-prints and lithographic work for the Division. The topographical section conducted the course in sketching and reconnaissance work for a School for Orderlies.

The photographic section took care of all necessary work. Pictures of ponton bridge construction, demolition work, and the reviews in which the Regiment participated were taken.

Horses and saddle equipment for the mounted section of the Regiment were drawn on November 11th; but due to lack of men the mounted section was not organized at full strength until the 28th of the month. The men were given instruction in the care of leather equipment, grooming, and care of horses, and in addition about two hours of mounted drill daily.

The Engineer Train.

The 213th Engineer Train was organized and formed at Camp Lewis during the fall of 1918. On October 24th a nucleus of nine men was designated for this organization, equipment was drawn, and the organization gradually expanded to full

strength. The men were largely chosen from their experience as ranchers and teamsters or as mechanics and chauffeurs. The non-commissioned officers' personnel included men with experience as stenographers, merchants, and ranchmen.

The work of the Train consisted largely in supplying transportation and tools to the engineer troops, in construction of stables and picket lines, and in training men in the proper care of animals and equipment. A large number of men were also sent to the Schools for Mule-packers, Stable-Sergeants, Horseshoers, and Saddlers. The second month saw a continuation of the same kind of work with additional instruction in harnessing, driving, packing, and loading, and a regular period of infantry drill under arms.

The 213th Field Signal Battalion.

The nucleus of the 213th Field Signal Battalion consisted of three officers and one hundred enlisted men from the Signal Corps Training Camp, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, who arrived at Camp Lewis under command of Major Thomas Brass, on July 27, 1918. Major Brass proceeded to organize the Battalion, dividing the enlisted personnel among the three companies and the headquarters and supply detachment. The strength of the battalion was gradually increased, mainly by transfers from the 166th Depot Brigade, until on September 20th, ninety-seven per cent of the authorized enlisted strength were present. Ten Signal Corps officers were with the Battalion on that date, and the full complement, fourteen, was reached in December.

In selecting men for the Battalion, it was desirable to secure those of the following qualifications: electricians, line-men, telephone and telegraph construction and installation men, switchboard operators, cable spicers, storage battery men, telegraph operators, radio operators and radio construction men, chauffeurs, motor-cyclists, auto mechanics, and clerks. Approximately twenty-five men with valuable qualifications were specially inducted at their own request for service in the Battalion. The training of the Battalion was conducted as outlined in instructions from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, which were later embodied in War Department Training Circular No. 6. This Circular outlined a sixteen weeks' course of training for signal battalions preliminary to overseas service. The field work contemplated by this schedule was interfered with considerably by rain, necessitating the substitution of indoor specialists' classes.

Instruction included the following subjects for all companies: setting-up exercises, guard duty, first aid and hygiene, infantry close-order drill, marches, lectures, pistol practice (completed by only a small percentage), visual signaling, buzzer practice, map-reading, codes and ciphers, gas defense, elementary electricity, pigeons, and non-

commissioned officers' schools. Company A specialized in radio communication and earth telegraphy (T. P. S.); Companies B and C in telephone construction and operation, including the operation of a system of wire communication in trench and open warfare. Details from Company C were also instructed in the operation of the radio and T. P. S. stations within an infantry regiment.

The Battalion took part in a divisional liaison problem on October 21st and 22nd, demonstrating the part played by signal troops in a divisional sector before and during an advance. Again on October 29th and 30th the Battalion, participating in a maneuver in which most of the divisional troops were used, worked out much the same problem. One of the platoons of the Outpost Company (Company C) rendered assistance in the machine gun barrage demonstration given for the Staff Officers' Class, establishing the communications necessary for the demonstration. The Battalion assisted in a few infantry brigade problems, and the four platoons of the Outpost Company, in conjunction with the signal platoons of the infantry regiments, have carried out regimental liaison problems.

One officer and several enlisted men were detailed as instructors at the Division Signal School, while non-commissioned officers from Company A assisted in the radio training of the infantry and field artillery regimental signalers.

The 13th Train Headquarters and Military Police.

The 13th Train Headquarters and Military Police was organized September 1, 1918, under the command of Colonel Reginald E. McNally, Inf., who reported for that duty August 18, 1918. Enlisted men with special qualifications experienced in personnel work were selected from the 166th Depot Brigade to form the Headquarters Detachment. The 10th Company, 166th Depot Brigade, which had taken over the work of the 316th Military Police when the 91st Division left for overseas, was transferred practically intact to the 13th Military Police. Headquarters, Captain (later Major) Francis M. Emerson commanding, and the two Companies were organized.

The Military Police Headquarters was divided into two departments, the Traffic Department and the Investigation Department. The enlisted personnel for the Headquarters and the two Companies, other than the men of the original 10th Company, Depot Brigade, were men personally selected from 6,000 recruits of the Depot Brigade. Every endeavor was made to select men who were qualified, physically and mentally, to cope with any situation that might arise in connection with the handling of traffic, disciplinary offenders, stragglers, or prisoners of war. The maximum

strength of the organization, 10 officers and 286 enlisted men, was reached on October 23rd. Major Emerson was succeeded in command on September 20th by Major DeRosey C. Cabell, Jr. On October 24th Major Cabell was transferred to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Captain Chester C. Klingel, Inf., was detailed as Acting Commanding Officer.

September 27, 1918, the following attached units were organized: The 13th Mobile Veterinary Section and the 13th Veterinary Field units. On October 4th the Medical Detachment was organized.

During the period from September 1, 1918, to January 10, 1919, 377 arrests were made by the Military Police. Of these 146 were charged under the 61st Article of War; 135 under the 96th; 20 under both the 61st and 96th; 11 under the 58th; 41 for violation of uniform regulations; 8 pending investigations; and the remainder under a combination of the above charges. The Traffic Department, during the same period, arrested on the Pacific Highway 72 auto drivers for excessive speeding, driving without proper lights, or for other violations of traffic regulations.

The Investigation Department apprehended and convicted a gang of hold-ups who were operating extensively in Tacoma and Seattle. These men were sentenced by general court-martial to serve penitentiary sentences ranging from ten to thirty years; nine others, arrested for burglary, theft of cars, or desertion, were also given long term sentences. On January 7, 1919, the Army Bank of Greene Park was robbed in daylight by two negroes and one negress. Two of the robbers were captured immediately by the Military Police, and the third after a three hours' hunt in the adjacent woods.

During the influenza epidemic the Military Police patrolled all the roads and entrances to the cantonment, excluding civilians and apprehending soldiers who attempted to break quarantine. During the months of September and October mounted patrols scoured the woods on a lookout for forest fires, and several blazes that might have proved dangerous were extinguished. Military Police were detailed as guards to conduct deserters and enlisted men absent without leave back to their proper camps.

Intensive drill was held continually after the early part of September. So many men of the organization were required for regular duty in camp and nearby cities that it was necessary for individual soldiers to alternate weekly in attending drill and in performing military police duty. No effort was spared to secure every possible man for drill and to acquaint all men with the type of work they would have to perform overseas. The training consisted of infantry drill; signaling; cavalry drill; care and handling of horses; and military police duty in connection with the handling of traffic. Instruction was given in first

aid; sanitation; discipline; and military courtesy. Special Course "C" was fired on the range. Nearly every man passed through the School of Gas Defense. Many schools were attended, such as the School for Field and Staff Officers conducted by the Foreign Mission, Personnel School, Ordnance School, School for Stable Sergeants, and Bayonet School. Competitive drills between the two companies were held. Throughout the training everything was done to bring out the importance of saluting, agility, interest, and contentment. On November 23, 1918, the mounted military police participated in the review of the Division held that day. During the course of training a few men found unfit for military police duty were transferred.

The 13th Mobile Veterinary Section and 13th Veterinary Field Units, in addition to their work with this organization, carried out a training schedule under the direction of the Division Veterinarian.

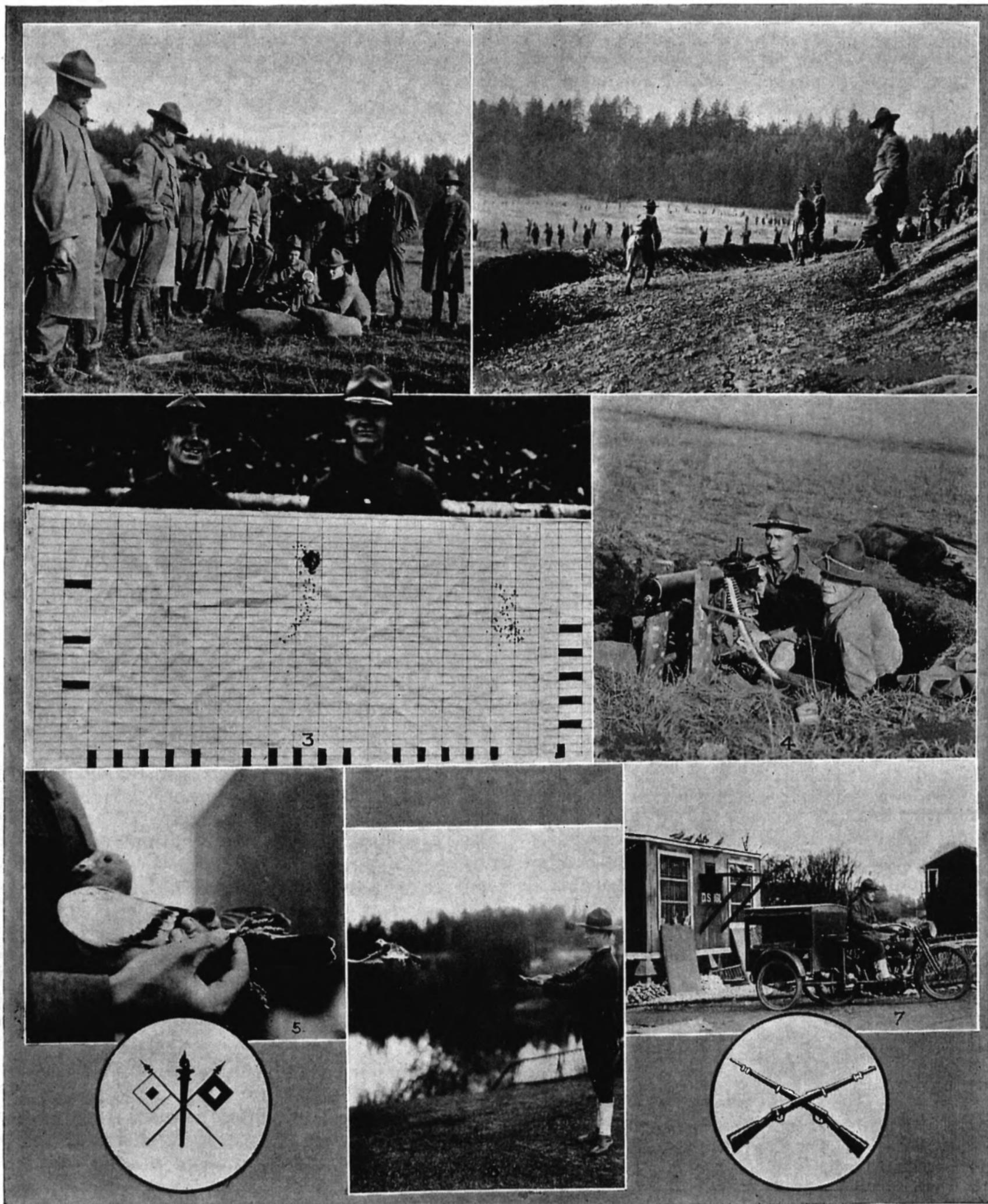
The 13th Supply Train.

Organization of the 13th Supply Train was commenced on September 12, 1918, when six officers were transferred from the 13th Trains Headquarters and Military Police. On the same date seventy-six men were received and assigned to the two companies forming the Train. During the remainder of the month forty more men were absorbed into the two units. A maximum enlisted strength of two hundred and sixty-four was attained in December.

The command of the Train was held by the following: Major Lee Arnold, Infantry, September 12th to October 3rd; Captain Roger M. Bone, October 3rd to October 7th; Captain Claude Kelly, Infantry, October 7th to October 31st; Captain William B. Snyder, Motor Transport Corps, October 31st to January 8th; Lieutenant James M. Williams, January 8th until demobilization. The greatest number of officers with the Train was nine assigned and five attached, about December 1st.

This organization being a motorized unit requiring men of special qualifications, such as motor transport mechanics, truck-masters and chauffeurs, a distinct system of training was found necessary. However, due to the fact that no trucks were issued to this organization, the months of September and October were nearly entirely devoted to the regular infantry schedule, including the following subjects: Physical training, military courtesy, manipulation of field equipment, target practice, I. D. R. to include School of the Company, marching, hygiene, first aid and sanitation, signaling, and guard duty.

On November 1st, arrangements were made with Truck Company No. 335 at Camp Lewis, whereby forty men of the Supply Train could receive practical instruction, being placed on trucks



1—Officers at machine gun practice
 2—Advancing behind a barrage
 3—Machine gun target after firing

4—Firing the Browning machine gun
 5—Attaching message clip to pigeon
 6—Releasing the pigeon

7—Pigeon loft and special car

with experienced chauffeurs until they became efficient, when they were replaced by others.

In like manner, arrangements were made with Service Park Unit No. 349 at Camp Lewis, whereby ten men of the Train with mechanical ability were placed in their shops under experienced motor-mechanics.

This training was under the direct supervision of an experienced motor transport officer, and as soon as a man qualified as a chauffeur or mechanic, he was given a certificate of proficiency, returned to his organization for the usual drill schedule, and his place taken by another man. In this way, virtually all men completed the courses for chauffeurs or mechanics.

In addition to the above, schools were held daily on truck-drill and traffic regulations, truck signaling, nomenclature and care of the truck, oiling system, carburetion, ignition, loading and lashing of trucks.

At the time that the demobilization of the Train was commenced, three truck companies of seventy-seven men were qualified for active motor transport service.

The 13th Ammunition Train.

With the assignment of Major George L. McKeeby, Infantry, and fourteen additional officers from the 166th Depot Brigade, formation of the 13th Ammunition Train was definitely begun on September 1, 1918. Instructions contained in the divisional plan of organization provided for one motor battalion and one horse battalion.

Major McKeeby had hardly commenced his work, when he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, and transferred to the 50th Infantry. Major Harold E. Eastwood became Commanding Officer on September 10th, and retained command until the demobilization of the organization.

Thirteen officers and approximately twenty enlisted men were received from the Field Artillery Replacement Depot, Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. The majority of the men were obtained from the draft quotas of July and August. In so far as possible, men were selected whose experience in civil life would best fit them to step into certain positions in the Train organization. In the main this was accomplished successfully, and the personnel of the Ammunition Train as finally organized embraced more than a score of trades and professions represented by specialists. Chauffeurs, auto mechanics, and horsemen predominated, while cooks, blacksmiths, and carpenters were well represented. The maximum strength was attained about November 1st, with twenty-six assigned and thirty-one attached officers, and an enlisted strength of nine hundred and ninety-five, exclusive of twenty-nine in the Medical Detachment.

The course of training in the Ammunition Train was influenced largely by the scarcity of materiel at the disposal of the organization. The fact that the Motor Battalion had but one "knocked-down" truck to work with during its whole course of instruction made it necessary for the major part of the Battalion to devote itself to training other than that which pertained distinctively to motor transport. The fact that the Horse Battalion had neither caissons nor artillery harness for about half the training period brought about cavalry drill as a basis for instruction in equitation. But, in spite of this, a comprehensive training course was accomplished, as is shown in the following synopsis:

Training Common to Both Battalions

Daily physical exercises; infantry drill through the School of the Company; road-marching in heavy marching order; bayonet training; gallery practice; short range rifle practice; lectures and practical problems of musketry; gas defense; convoy marches and defense; interior guard duty; bridge-building and demolition; repairing roads; patrolling; advance and rear guard problems; map making and reading; camping and individual cooking; visual signaling; buzzer practice; message carrying; codes and ciphers.

Two Cooking Schools were conducted throughout the training period under the supervision of the School for Bakers and Cooks.

Training Restricted to the Motor Battalion

Standing truck drill; practical study of the motor for mechanics and chauffeurs; nomenclature of the truck; loading and lashing; road signals.

Training Peculiar to the Horse Battalion

Mounted drills and equitation; field artillery drill through the School of the Battery; road discipline; practice in hauling and handling ammunition for the 13th Field Artillery Brigade; installation of picket line; care of horses and harness; cordage; instruction of horseshoers and saddlers in special camp schools.

Theoretical Instruction

All Train officers attended the Field Artillery Brigade Officers' School during the first half of the training period. During the second half, Regimental and Battalion Schools for officers were conducted, Regimental School on paper work for first sergeants and company clerks, lectures on military courtesy, discipline, and hygiene.

This program demonstrated its effectiveness in the results accomplished and the reports of inspectors. In divisional reviews the marching, both mounted and dismounted, was favorably commented upon. A high average was attained on the rifle range.

There were only six courts-martial, with five convictions. Loyalty to both company and regiment was marked by many instances, chief among them being the company functions of exceptional merit managed entirely by the enlisted personnel.

The Medical Department

Division Medical Staff.

On July 16, 1918, a War Department telegram designated Lieutenant Colonel Herbert C. Gibner, M. C., and Major Irvy L. McGlasson, M. C., as Division Surgeon and Division Sanitary Inspector, respectively. Major McGlasson was at that time on duty as Camp Sanitary Inspector, and Lieutenant Colonel Gibner reported for duty on the above date. These two officers retained their respective duties during the life of the Division. First Lieutenant Chester O. Shepard, M. C., became assistant to the Division Surgeon on July 21st.

The 13th Sanitary Train.

This organization consisted of the following units:

- 249th Field Hospital Company (Animal-drawn)
- 250th Field Hospital Company (Motorized)
- 251st Field Hospital Company (Motorized)
- 252nd Field Hospital Company (Motorized)
- 249th Ambulance Company (Animal-drawn)
- 250th Ambulance Company (Motorized)
- 251st Ambulance Company (Motorized)
- 252nd Ambulance Company (Motorized)
- Eight Camp Infirmaries.
- Division Medical Supply Unit.

On July 22nd, Major Charles M. Walson, M. C., then on duty as Camp Surgeon, was designated as Commanding Officer, 13th Sanitary Train. Before the organization of the train was well commenced, this officer was ordered to Camp Logan, Texas. Ten medical officers, selected for Sanitary Train detail, commenced to arrive from the Medical Officers' Training Camp, Fort Riley, Kansas, on August 5th. On August 7th, an enlisted nucleus of 175 men arrived from Fort Riley. The following day, Field Hospital Company No. 249, Ambulance Company No. 250, and the 13th Sanitary Train Headquarters were organized. These organizations had a total strength of nine officers and one hundred and seventy-five men, Captain Frank D. Burgess, M. C., in temporary command.

On August 17th, Captain J. C. Alexander, M. C., was designated as temporary Commanding Officer. On August 14th, Field Hospital Companies Nos. 250, 251, and 252, and Ambulance Companies Nos. 249 and 251, were organized. On this date, about one hundred and fifty enlisted men, surplus after the organization of Base Hospital No. 93, were assigned to the Sanitary Train.

Ambulance Company No. 252 was organized on October 2nd, by the transfer of seventy-nine trained men from Motor Ambulance Company No. 409, a Camp organization.

During the period of organization of the Sanitary Train, medical officers on duty at Camp Lewis considered suitable for Sanitary Train duty, were attached from time to time, and after a period of observation, War Department orders were requested for the assignment of those who had demonstrated their fitness. On September 7th, Major Arthur J. Markley, M. C., joined from Camp Kearny, and was attached to and in command of the Train until October 7th, when he left for Camp Fremont. On his departure, Major Ira B. Bartle, M. C., was assigned as Commanding Officer by Division Orders. Enlisted men were assigned from time to time as they became available, the largest number coming from the September draft. The organization reached its maximum aggregate strength about November 1st: 42 officers and 815 enlisted men.

Unit Medical Detachments.

On receipt of a letter from the War Department directing the organization of the 13th Division, there were present at Camp Lewis, medical detachments attached to the 1st and 44th Infantry regiments, with a combined strength of 14 officers and 46 enlisted men.

Medical detachments for the new regiments and separate organizations were organized from time to time as their commands came into existence. Medical officers were selected for these detachments from those on duty at Camp Lewis. Two hundred and forty enlisted men arrived from Fort Riley, Kansas, on August 19th, and were assigned to the various detachments. Some surplus men from Base Hospital No. 93 were also assigned, and the remainder came from the August and September drafts.

Sanitary Squads.

On August 18, 1918, the Surgeon General directed that the Sanitary Squads of the 13th Division be numbered 93 and 94. These squads were organized on September 21st. A special table of occupational specialties for these squads was prepared locally after a study of the available literature on the subject. Eighteen of the twenty-six members of each squad were required to be graduates of colleges, technical schools, or high

schools. Men were assigned according to this occupational table as far as available. The Sanitary Corps Officer authorized for each squad was never furnished.

Training.

The training of these medical units followed a systematic scheme which in general contemplated a twelve weeks' course of instruction, the first six weeks to be devoted largely to the fundamentals, discipline and physical development, the second six weeks adding the special training in the duties of the Sanitary soldier.

For the 13th Sanitary Train, the general scheme was outlined to the Commanding Officer, and he submitted a working schedule for approval by G-3 and the Division Surgeon. After the preliminary work of the first six weeks, the schedule progressively gave more and more time to field work, with the branching out of the field hospital and the ambulance companies into their respective lines of work. Selected men of the field hospital companies were sent to the Base Hospital for practical training in nursing and ward management, as anesthetists, operating room attendants, etc. Teamsters were sent to the teamsters' school at the Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 331. Chauffeurs were trained in the organization. Horse-shoers and saddlers were assigned from qualified men who had been trained in schools for such specialties. Non-commissioned officers of the grades of Sergeant 1st Class and Sergeant were made only after examination and recommendation by a board of officers. Mess sergeants and cooks were trained in a school within the organization, under the supervision of the Cooks' and Bakers' School. The Divisional Medical Supply Unit was trained at the Camp Medical Supply Depot.

For the regimental and other unit detachments, a Training Officer, Major Charles B. Kendall, M. C., was appointed. The schedules of instruction were prepared by the Division Surgeon after consultation with the Training Officer, and were published as Division Training Bulletins. In general, the same procedure was followed as in the 13th Sanitary Train, omitting, of course, many of the special courses held in the Train. Sergeants 1st Class and Sergeants were made only upon recommendation of an examining board.

The Sanitary Squads were placed under Captain Ralph E. Whitney, Sanitary Corps, Camp Sanitary Engineer, for their special work. The schedule was arranged so that these squads reported to the Sanitary Train each forenoon for drill. In the afternoon, they received from Captain Whitney special training in sanitary inspection; construction of sanitary appliances; life history, identification, and destruction of flies and mosquitoes; collection of samples of water and milk for analysis, and similar subjects.

Medical History of the Division.

In view of the recent epidemic of influenza over the United States, it is deemed proper to give in some detail the medical history of the Division. The appended table gives total number of sick, deaths, strength of command, and sick rate per thousand for each month.

13th DIVISION, CAMP LEWIS, WASH.

Month—	No. Sick	Deaths During Month	Strength of Command	Rate Sick per 1,000
July	126	0	4,644	27.1
August	292	1	12,725	22.9
September	762	16	20,846	36.5
October	1,876	88	21,720	86.4
November	1,643	24	22,032	74.6
December	1,079	6	21,510	50.2
January	793	6	14,746	53.8
Total	6,571	141		

It will be noted that our highest month was October, with a sick rate of 86.4. If translated into percentage, this would be 8.6% of Command. It should also be noted that the average non-effective rate in normal times is about 35 or 3.5%. The same table shows a total number of deaths in the Division of 141. This is considered remarkably low, considering the experience of other Camps, and also considering the total number of influenza and pneumonia cases, as shown below.

NUMBER OF CASES EPIDEMIC DISEASES

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Tot.
Measles	11	9	36	150	100	24	330
Scarlet Fever..	3	1	6	8	1	9	28
Pneumonia	19	8	102	714	539	526	1908
Mumps	20	20	67	80	103	158	448
Influenza	420	43	247	2563	252	128	3654
German Measles	3	...	1	2	6

Efforts to control the influenza epidemic may be summarized as follows:

(1) Every man in camp was allowed fifty square feet of floor space, as per War Department order of August 8th.

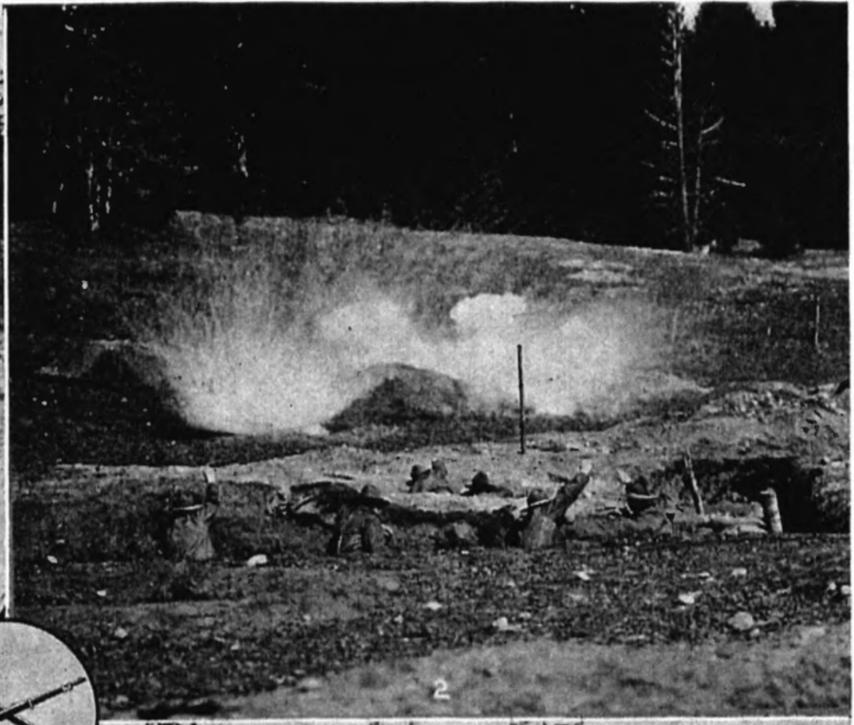
(2) Every cot in camp and hospital was cubicled without exception.

(3) Care was taken that all men in camp were properly clothed with woolens, and that all new drafted men had clothing issued to them immediately on arrival in camp.

(4) All mess kits and dishes were washed and sterilized by boiling for at least five minutes, and were drained until dry by their own heat. Hand drying by dish towels was discontinued (Bulletin 154, Hq. Camp Lewis).

(5) No men were allowed to drill in the rain. Special care was given to men returning to duty from the Base Hospital.

(6) All indoor meetings of every kind were prohibited by Camp Memorandum No. 99. This



1, 4 and 5—Phases of bayonet training
2—Throwing live grenades

3—T. P. S. signal detail
4—Radio pack set in operation

order also required proper ventilation, airing and sunning of beds and bedding; all barrack floors were required to be oiled every two weeks.

(7) A quarantine was placed on the camp, limiting men to their cantonment area. This is believed to have been a very great factor in the control of the epidemic, not so much that it prevented exposure to contagion, because nearly every one in this region was more or less exposed. The great value attached to it is that the men were kept in camp, required to keep regular hours, and did not have the exposure and fatigue incident to a visit outside of camp, thereby keeping up their resistance as well as limiting their exposure.

(8) Face masks were used very liberally. All men coming to an infirmary for any cause were

masked outside the doors. If these men were sent to the Base Hospital, they were required to wear the mask into the hospital, and until they were located in a cubicle bed. All nurses and attendants, both inside and outside the hospital, were required to wear masks. Great importance is attached to this factor, as a part of the control method.

(9) The Commanding General not only assisted by his prompt action on recommendations that were made to him, but also contributed very helpful suggestions from his own experience.

The extremely low death rate was due to early hospitalization, and the excellent care given patients after entering the Base Hospital.

Schools

Apart from the training carried out under direct supervision of brigade, regimental and separate unit commanders, there were a number of divisional Schools conducted, which were of the greatest importance in preparing the officers and men for service overseas. Among the most important were: The School of Intelligence, the School of Gas Defense, the School of Arms, and the Signal School.

The work of the above schools will be taken up in detail.

The School of Intelligence.

The Intelligence School was inaugurated early in November, and continued until December 23, 1918. Captain Roger S. Day, Infantry, was in direct charge of the School, which was under the general supervision of Captain Walter D. Reed, Division Intelligence Officer (G-2).

The personnel of the school at the beginning totaled forty-one officers and four hundred and forty-one men, all detailed on special duty. The Intelligence enlisted personnel of ninety-six men per regiment reported from each of the four infantry regiments, and smaller details from the field artillery and engineer regiments, the machine gun battalions, and the Ammunition Train. In the fourth week of the School, the departure of the 44th Infantry lessened the student personnel by about twenty per cent. A few men, manifestly unfit for Intelligence work, were relieved.

All men, except those from the 1st Infantry, which was in quarantine, were quartered in one building. The course was carried out in the 1st Infantry as with the other details, except in the matter of quarters.

The provisions of Training Circular No. 21 were followed. The schedule included the following subjects:

Scouting and Patrolling

Use of ground; stalking; finding the way; reports and messages; enemy habits; signs of enemy activity; enemy uniforms, projectiles and aircraft; enemy combat method; wire cutting; enemy obstacles, traps, and trench system.

Observation

Location, construction, concealment and use of observation posts; recording and transmission of information; estimating distances; what to observe and how; tests for sight, hearing and memory; plotting from observation.

Care and Use of Instruments

Reconnaissance instruments, compasses, periscopes, telescopes, and field glasses.

Map Sketching and Reading Miscellaneous Training

Rifle and pistol practice; sniping methods; bayonet and grenades; infantry drill and combat problems; gas defense; signaling with flags, lamps, telephones and buzzers; physical training; organization of American and German military units; development and maintenance of morale.

Conferences and Lectures

On three occasions, moving picture scenarios and slides furnished by the Director of Military Intelligence were shown. Tests contained in the slides were presented and results tabulated. Among the night problems, two evenings were devoted to trench raids. The part of the trenches to be raided was isolated by a box barrage laid down with grenades, and the enemy wire was blown with Bangalor torpedoes.

A card system was devised for recording the character of work done by each man. Written examinations in each of the main subjects were held each week. In the final rating, the following proportional values were given: Written ex-

amination, 33 1/3%; Field work and marksmanship, 33 1/3%; Adaptability, 33 1/3%.

The final ratings were as follows:

Above 90	11%
80 to 90	32%
70 to 80	30%
Below 70	27%

In order that there might be co-ordination in training and method in the various organizations of the Division, each of the four Infantry Regimental Intelligence Officers was given one subject to cover for the entire School. They also observed the work in other subjects in their own organization. Uniformity in method was thus established. Almost without exception, the men seemed to appreciate the importance of the Intelligence Section, and maintained the greatest interest and enthusiasm throughout the course.

A congratulatory letter upon the results attained in the training of the Intelligence personnel was received by the Division Intelligence Officer from the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff in Washington.

The School of Gas Defense.

In order to comply with Division orders for the training of fifteen per cent of the authorized strength of each organization weekly, the plan of training carried out by the School of Gas Defense was as follows: Three day courses (including one night demonstration in the gas trenches) for the instruction of officers to carry on gas training, were conducted. Such a three day course consisted of alternate periods of lectures and drills. The lectures were delivered by the Chief Gas Officer, his assistants and British adviser, upon the history and development of gas warfare, as well as upon all practical phases of defensive gas measures in action. Thorough drills with the respirator were carried on under the direction of sergeants previously trained in the school. A manual of drill practice and a program of preliminary training for enlisted men were distributed to these classes.

Having trained the officers, the school proceeded to the training of enlisted men. The eighteen hours' preliminary training program, issued to each instructor, clearly outlined what drills and instruction were necessary to establish an initial proficiency in training. Upon the satisfactory completion of fifteen hours of this eighteen hour program, classes were brought to the Gas House for application of standard tests and demonstrations. Chambers were provided for passing details through mustard gas, tear gas, phosgene and chlorine, in order to acquaint them with the odors and operation of these gases. The school also used a complete system of trenches, with gas-proof dugouts and adequate alarms, and the preliminary training of enlisted men was concluded by demonstrations

in these trenches under actual war conditions. After this fundamental instruction, gas training was continued with two hours of drill weekly, and exposure to night gas attacks. A division training bulletin issued on September 26th, provided that every company appoint a Gas Non-Commissioned Officer, upon the recommendation of the Regimental Gas Officer, to have charge under the company officers of all anti-gas training. Special courses for Company and Battery Gas N.C.O.'s were therefore started in the School, September 30th. The instruction given these non-commissioned officers was similar to that previously given the officers.

Prior to October 21st, the general training of fifteen per cent. of all organizations in the Division was discontinued, and the school prepared to train by units, beginning with the 26th Infantry Brigade. This training was interrupted by the quarantine set upon the camp. Training of enlisted men continued during the quarantine, but classes at the School were not thereafter resumed. All gas training was discontinued by Division order dated December 5th.

All gas defense instruction was conducted under the direction of First Lieutenant Joseph F. Battley, Chemical Warfare Service, Division Gas Officer.

The Division Signal School.

This School was organized in September, 1918, under direction of the Division Signal Officer. The authorized signal personnel of Infantry, Artillery and Machine Gun organizations, except Company signalers, reported to the School on all drill days. The entire daily instruction period was devoted to the work of the School, except that physical training with their own organizations was attended by all men during the first hour of the morning period. After three weeks, the course was temporarily suspended on account of the influenza quarantine.

The School was reopened on October 24th, with Major Herbert T. Spooner, Infantry, in immediate charge. He was assisted by seven officers, in addition to the lieutenants commanding the Infantry signal platoons, and by seventeen non-commissioned instructors. This number was gradually decreased after November 15th. The following details attended daily except Sunday: From each Infantry Regiment—the Signal Platoon, Headquarters Company, one officer and seventy-six men; from each Infantry Brigade Headquarters, eight men; from each Machine Gun Battalion Headquarters, eight men; from each Company of the Machine Gun Battalions, two men; from each Infantry Rifle and Machine Gun Company, one man. Artillery signal details thereafter received all instruction within their own organization.

Approximately three hundred and fifty men actually reported, but quarantine restrictions in the Infantry regiments reduced this number by from twenty-five to fifty per cent. during most of the

course. A four weeks' course in visual signaling was also given to twenty-four men from the Engineer Regiment. The Infantry Signal Platoons were returned to their Regiments December 9th, and the School was discontinued December 24th.

For instruction purposes, the school was divided into three sections:

Telephone Section

Elementary electricity, telephones, buzzer phones, switchboards, and lines.

Radio Section

Elementary electricity, theory of radio, pack-set, trench-set, earth telegraphy (T.P.S.).

Visual Section

Wig-wag, semaphore, projectors, panels.

All sections took buzzer practice. During the course, all men armed with rifle completed the range practice prescribed in their organizations.

Pigeon instruction was given at the Camp pigeon loft from November 11th to January 14th, to details from practically all Division organizations. A total of twenty-two officers and three hundred and forty enlisted men received instruction in the care and handling of carrier pigeons at the front, and in the proper method of attaching messages, and releasing the birds.

A lecture on the training of runners, and two lectures on codes and ciphers were given to selected commissioned and enlisted personnel from the entire Division by the Division Signal Officer.

The School of Arms.

This School was organized August 26, 1918, with Major A. M. Jones, Infantry, Commandant, and Major H. P. Fabian, Infantry, Adjutant.

The following departments were organized:

Small Arms Department: Grenades, rifle and pistol, bayonet, automatics.

Machine Gun Department: Heavy machine guns, one pounders.

Engineer Department: Sappers, bombers and pioneers, field fortification, trench mortars.

Twenty-two American officers and several British and French officers and N.C.O.'s composed the corps of instructors. Major F. H. H. Liebenrood, British Army, was senior instructor in the Machine Gun Department.

There were two phases of instruction: First, small classes of Officers and N.C.O.'s to be trained as specialist instructors; second, a training school for the entire Division and specialist groups, to be carried out under supervision of the School, by the Officers and N.C.O.'s instructed in the first phase.

During the first phase, 330 officers and 471 N.C.O.'s successfully completed training courses. Work in the second phase was well under way when the intensive training of the Division ceased. Instruction had progressed as follows:

Automatic Rifles. The entire Division person-

nel (approximately 3,000 officers and men) was being trained in two groups of 1,500 each.

Bayonet. Dummies and assault courses were prepared. One battalion from each regiment completed the first week's work.

Pioneer Platoons. These were being trained as a unit, and completed three weeks of training.

Sappers and Bombers Platoons. These platoons completed four weeks' training, including platoon drill, gun drill, gun mechanism, digging in, and firing dummy ammunition.

Machine Guns. The three machine gun battalions and the four regimental machine gun companies, organized into a Fourth Provisional Battalion, were trained as a unit. Sixty-five officers were given a special four weeks' course at the School.

Rifle. Eighty officers and two hundred and forty men were given a special ten days' course in range work. They then acted as permanent coaches on the rifle range during the Divisional firing on the known-distance range. Particularly thorough instruction was given all units armed with the rifle in the exercises as prescribed in Special Course "C."

The specialist groups of the model Battalions were trained in the use of their weapons by the School Instructors.

Upon commencement of the demobilization of the Division, the School of Arms was called upon to help solve the problem of returning soldiers to civilian occupations. The work may be divided into two classes: First, vocational guidance; second, securing employment.

When the work of vocational guidance was first undertaken, college presidents, professors, and vocational experts were brought to Camp Lewis, and a course of lectures and conferences on the duties of citizenship, the various fields of occupation open to discharged soldiers, and the opportunities for employment open in different localities, were given to the men of the command. Conferences with vocational experts to advise the men were held in the evenings and afternoons. This work extended from December 11th to January 15th.

Leading business men of Seattle and Tacoma were brought to Camp Lewis on two evenings of each week, to hold conferences with those who were seeking advice. Organization commanders were called upon to speak to the men on this work prior to the time of their being ordered up for discharge.

To carry out the work of securing employment, a vocational survey was made of the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Montana. Bureaus for returning soldiers were established in these States and opportunities for employment were submitted weekly to the School of Arms. In each State, the activities of different local organizations were brought under the direction of a central office in the State, and public sentiment was aroused to give moral



13TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE IN REVIEW



1—Push ball
2—Members of French Mission talking to an American officer

3—Quickening exercises, bayonet training
4—Finish of high hurdles in Division meet
5—Football game in Division league

and financial support to these organizations. Great assistance was given by the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, and the Jewish Welfare Society.

To disseminate information concerning jobs, an office was established at the School of Arms. The School Officers were assisted by a representative of the Employment Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. In all cases where it was not possible to inform a soldier of an existing vacancy in the community to which he wished to go, he was given a card to the bureau existing in that community for the placement of discharged soldiers. The United States Shipping Board, the United States Merchant Marine, and the United States Civil Service Commission placed representatives with the Vocational Department to assist in this work. To advise men concerning opportunities for obtaining land, and farming conditions in general, the Washington State College placed an agricultural expert in the Department.

Special schools were also conducted for mess sergeants, cooks, bakers, shoemakers, stable sergeants, teamsters, horseshoers, saddlers and packers.

Staff Officers' Course.

Of primary importance in the training of officers was the staff officers' course, conducted in Septem-

ber and October by the Foreign Mission, with Major E. P. Dorrien-Smith, British Army, in charge. Commanders of all units, down to include the battalion, and their principal staff officers, attended. The Mission had unbounded energy, worked in perfect harmony, and carried out a very successful course. The writing of orders and the conduct of trench attacks and raids was specialized upon.

REVIEWS AND MANEUVERS.

There were two reviews in which the division, including motor and horse transport, marched past the Division Commander. In the first review dismounted troops were in column of platoons with closed distances; in the second review they passed in column of companies. Tactical problems and maneuvers were held which called for the employment of units varying in size from a squad to a division. Division attack problems were staged by the Foreign Mission in connection with the staff officers' course. These problems extended over several days; the first day was devoted almost entirely to the mechanism of liaison; the second day embraced also the actual participation of all the infantry regiments, with artillery and special troops, in the attack.

Training Camp Activities

Although the various agencies for social, religious, and recreational activities were for the greater part organized and directed as camp bodies, yet their work was so intimately connected with the development of the Thirteenth Division that no divisional history would be complete without mention of their undertakings.

From the early days of the division the training camp activities were in charge of Captain Herbert W. Meyers, Infantry. Under this officer the Fourth Liberty Loan, the United War Work Campaign, and the Red Cross drive were carried to a successful conclusion.

The Y. M. C. A., with its seventeen buildings and two hundred and fifty-three employees, took a leading part in educational, physical, religious and entertainment work. The Red Cross distributed great quantities of special articles of clothing, one item being nearly one hundred thousand sweaters, and were active in hospital visiting work. The Y. W. C. A. Hostess House entertained over a million people. The Knights of Columbus had three splendid buildings and one gymnasium and gave frequent shows and smokers. The Jewish Welfare Board conducted educational classes and gave over one hundred smokers and dances, besides doing much hospital work. All of these agencies cooperated in special outdoor entertainments during

the influenza quarantine. The Liberty Theater was noted for its excellent offerings.

Chaplains.

The work of the Chaplains of the Division was closely connected with that of all other agencies concerned with the general welfare of the men. Military church services conducted by Chaplains were generally held in the buildings of the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, or Jewish Welfare Board. There was a mutually satisfactory exchange of the various facilities at the disposal of each of the Chaplains and the aforementioned bodies in promoting entertainments, smokers, and educational classes. The full quota of Chaplains were present at the time when overseas orders were being awaited.

Morale Office.

A Morale Officer at each camp was prescribed by War Department orders of November 3rd. During the weeks which followed the signing of the Armistice the work of this officer, Captain Walter L. Doty, Infantry, was of unusual importance. His work naturally dove-tailed with that of the agencies discussed above. Regimental morale officers and company morale sergeants were designated to aid in this work. Through this organization a

wealth of entertainment talent was discovered and used to good advantage, and other matters affecting the morale of the troops were brought to light and appropriately acted upon. The Division Insurance Officer minimized a threatened wave of insurance cancellations by an active press propaganda.

Athletics.

The organization of the Thirteenth Division found a well organized system of athletics in existence at Camp Lewis under the direction of Captain T. G. Cook, Infantry. Every endeavor was made to secure active participation in athletic sports of as many individuals as possible. Over nineteen hundred men played on the various com-

pany and regimental basketball teams. Seven hundred players and twenty-four teams took part in football. In the inter-regimental football league the championship was won by the team representing the First Infantry. Shortly after the organization of the Division a two weeks' boxing course was conducted by Mr. Willie Ritchie, Camp Boxing Instructor, for officers representing each unit in the division. The officers who completed this course then directed boxing in their respective organizations. Upon Mr. Ritchie's departure in December, Sergeant George Thompson was appointed boxing instructor and conducted daily classes. A total of forty-eight hundred enlisted men received boxing instruction in the Thirteenth Division alone. Frequent boxing matches were also held as a Camp recreational feature.

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Firing at Rifle Targets

