

Chapter XIV

INTERESTING FACTS AND GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Location of General Headquarters:

Paris—June 13, 1917—Sept. 1, 1917.
Chaumont-en-Bassigny—Sept. 1, 1917—
July 11, 1919.
Paris—July 12, 1919—Sept. 1, 1919.

Location of First Army Headquarters:

La Ferté-sous-Jouarre—August 10,
1918—August 13, 1918.
Neufchâteau—August 13, 1918—August
28, 1918.
Ligny-en-Barrois—August 28, 1918—
September 21, 1918.
Souilly—Sept. 21, 1918—Nov. 25, 1918.
Bar-sur-Aube—November 25, 1918—
April 20, 1919.

Location of Second Army Hdqrs.:

Toul—Oct. 12, 1918—April 15, 1919.

Location of Headquarters, S. O. S.:

Paris—July 5, 1917—January 13, 1918.
Tours—Jan. 13, 1918—Aug. 31, 1919.

The United States and the Allies:

When the United States entered the World War it did not unite itself to any other nation by a treaty of alliance but merely associated itself with the Allies in their effort to defeat the Central Powers. Such being the case, the United States was not one of the "Allies" and is not included when that term is used alone.

The Supreme War Council:

The Supreme War Council was composed of the heads of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, each with a civilian assistant and a military adviser. It was essentially a civilian agency and did not command the armies in the field. Its function was to establish unity of purpose among the great powers in the prosecution of the war. Consequently, it dealt principally with the general policies affecting the military situation, the character of opera-

tions to be undertaken in the various theaters of war and the allotment of man power, equipment, supplies and shipping to the various fronts upon which the Allied Armies were carrying on fighting.

Military Representatives who served on the Supreme War Council, November 7, 1917, to November 11, 1918:

UNITED STATES

General Tasker H. Bliss.

GREAT BRITAIN

Lieutenant General Sir Henry H. Wilson to February 18, 1918.

General Sir Henry Rawlinson to March 27, 1918.

Major General C. J. Sackville-West to after the Armistice.

FRANCE

General Ferdinand Foch to November 29, 1917.

General Maxime Weygand to April 10, 1918.

General Emile Eugène Belin to after the Armistice.

ITALY

Lieutenant General Luigi Cadorna to February 7, 1918.

Lieutenant General Gaetano Giardino to April 16, 1918.

Lieutenant General Mario Nicolis di Robilant to after the Armistice.

Important governmental officials of nations engaged on the Western Front, April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918:

UNITED STATES

President—Woodrow Wilson.

Secretary of State—Robert Lansing.

Secretary of War—Newton D. Baker.

Ambassador to Great Britain—Walter H. Page.

Ambassador to France—Wm. G. Sharp.



Painting of the Permanent Military Representatives
by Captain Dana Pond, February 14, 1919

Left to right: General di Robilant, Italy; General Tasker H. Bliss, U. S.;
General Belin, France; General Sackville-West, Great Britain

Ambassador to Italy—Thomas N. Page.
Minister to Belgium—Brand Whitlock.

GREAT BRITAIN

Reigning Sovereign—King George V.
Prime Minister—David Lloyd George.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—
Arthur J. Balfour.
Secretary of State for War—
The Earl of Derby to Apr. 20, 1918.
Viscount Milner to after the Armistice.
Ambassador to United States—
Sir Cecil A. Spring-Rice.

FRANCE

President—
Raymond Poincaré.
Premier—
Alexandre Ribot to September 13, 1917.
Paul Painlevé to November 17, 1917.
Georges Clemenceau from November
17, 1917, to after the Armistice.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—
Alexandre Ribot to November 17, 1917.
Stephen Pichon to after the Armistice.

Minister of War—

Paul Painlevé to November 17, 1917.
Georges Clemenceau from November
17, 1917, to after the Armistice.

Ambassador to the United States—Jean J.
Jusserand.

Ambassador to Great Britain—Paul
Cambon.

ITALY

Reigning Sovereign—

King Victor Emmanuel III.

Prime Minister—

Paolo Boselli to October 20, 1917.

Vittorio Orlando from October 20,
1917, until after the Armistice.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—

Baron Sidney Sonnino.

Minister of War—

General Paolo Motrone to June 15,
1917.

General Gaetano Giardino from June
16, 1917, to October 29, 1917.

General Vittorio Alfieri to Mar. 20, 1918.

General Vittorio Zupelli from March
20, 1918, until after the Armistice.

Ambassador to the United States—

Count Vincenzo Macchi di Cellere.

BELGIUM

[Temporary seat of government at Le Havre, France]

Reigning Sovereign of the Kingdom—

King Albert I.

Premier—

Count de Broqueville to May 31, 1918.

G. Cooreman to after the Armistice.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—

Baron Beyens to August 4, 1917.

Count de Broqueville to Oct. 17, 1917.

P. Hymans until after the Armistice.

Minister of War—

Count de Broqueville to Aug. 4, 1917.

General de Ceuninck from August 4, 1917, until after the Armistice.

Minister to United States—

Emmanuel Havenith to Apr. 12, 1917.

Emile E. de Cartier de Marchienne until after the Armistice.

GERMANY

Reigning Sovereign—Emperor William II.

Chancellor—

Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg to July 14, 1917.

Dr. George Michaelis to Nov. 1, 1917.

Count von Hertling to Sept. 29, 1918.

Prince Max von Baden from October 3, 1918, to after the Armistice.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs—

Arthur Zimmermann to Aug. 7, 1917.

Dr. Richard von Kühlmann from August 7, 1917, to July 9, 1918.

Paul von Hintze to October 3, 1918.

Dr. Wilhelm Solf to after the Armistice.

Minister of War—

Hermann von Stein to Oct. 9, 1918.

General Heinrich Scheüch from October 9, 1918, until after the Armistice.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Reigning Sovereign—Emperor Charles I.

Prime Minister—

Count Heinrich Clam-Martinic to June 21, 1917.

Dr. Ernst von Feuchtenegg from June 23, 1917, to July 22, 1918.

Dr. Maximilian von Heinlein from July 25, 1918, to October 27, 1918.

Dr. Heinrich Lammasch to Oct. 30, 1918.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg with General von Ludendorff and Members of His Staff



Minister of Foreign Affairs—Count Ot-tokar Czernin to April 14, 1918.

Baron Stephan von Rajecz from April 16, 1918, to October 24, 1918.

Count Julius Andrássy to Nov. 2, 1918.

Dr. Ludwig von Flotow from November 2, 1918, to after the Armistice.

Minister of War—

General Alexander von Krobatin to April 8, 1917.

General Rudolf von Steinstätten from April 12, 1917, to October 30, 1918.

General-in-Chief of the Allied Armies:

On March 26, 1918, Marshal Ferdinand Foch of the French Army was designated to coordinate the action of the French and British Armies on the Western Front and on April 3 he was given strategic direction of the French, British and American Armies on that front. On April 14 he was given the official title of "General-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in France", and on May 2 Italy agreed that he would exercise strategic direction of her armies. For ease of reference Marshal Foch's position has been called in this book that of "Allied Commander-in-Chief".

Important military commanders in Europe, Apr. 6, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918:
Commander-in-Chief, A. E. F.—General John J. Pershing.

Commander-in-Chief, B. E. F.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

Commander-in-Chief, French Army—General Robert George Nivelle, to May 17, 1917. General Henri Philippe Pétain from May 17, 1917, to after the Armistice.

Commander-in-Chief, Italian Army—General Luigi Cadorna, to November 8, 1917. General Armando Diaz from November 8, 1917, to after the Armistice.

Commander-in-Chief, Belgian Army—King Albert I.

Commander-in-Chief, German Army—Although Emperor William II was nominally in command of the German Army, Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, as Chief of the General Staff of the Field Army, was actually in command.

Commander-in-Chief, Austro-Hungarian Army—Emperor Charles I was nominally in command but General Arz von Straussenburg, who held the position of Chief of Staff, was actually in command.

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Members of Supreme War Council, November 7, 1917, to November 11, 1918:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Permanent Representative</i>	<i>Civilian Assistant</i>
United States	President Woodrow Wilson	Edward M. House
Great Britain	Prime Minister David Lloyd George	Viscount Milner
France	Premier Georges Clemenceau	Stephen Pichon
Italy	Prime Minister Vittorio Orlando	Baron Sidney Sonnino

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American Army Commanders¹

<i>Name of Army</i>	<i>Commander</i>	<i>Period (1918)</i>
First	General John J. Pershing	Aug. 10–Oct. 16
	Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett ²	Oct. 16–Nov. 11
Second	Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard ²	Oct. 12–Nov. 11

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American Corps Commanders¹

<i>Name of Corps</i>	<i>Commander</i>	<i>Period (1918)</i>
I	Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett	Jan. 20–Oct. 12
	Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman	Oct. 12–Nov. 11
II	Position vacant	Feb. 24–June 15
	Maj. Gen. George W. Read	June 15–Nov. 11

¹ From date of organization until the Armistice.

² Appointed Lieutenant General on Nov. 1, 1918.

III	Position vacant	Mar. 30–June 17
	Maj. Gen. William M. Wright	June 17–July 12
	Maj. Gen. John E. McMahon ³	July 12–July 14
	Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard	July 14–Oct. 12
	Maj. Gen. John L. Hines	Oct. 12–Nov. 11
IV	Position vacant	June 19–Aug. 18
	Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman	Aug. 18–Oct. 12
	Maj. Gen. Charles H. Muir	Oct. 12–Nov. 11
V	Maj. Gen. William M. Wright	July 12–Aug. 18
	Maj. Gen. George H. Cameron	Aug. 18–Oct. 12
	Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall	Oct. 12–Nov. 11
VI	Position vacant	Aug. 1–Aug. 26
	Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy	Aug. 26–Sept. 13
	Position vacant	Sept. 13–Oct. 23
	Maj. Gen. Charles C. Ballou	Oct. 23–Nov. 10
	Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher	Nov. 10–Nov. 11
VII	Maj. Gen. William M. Wright	Aug. 19–Sept. 6
	Position vacant	Sept. 6–Sept. 13
	Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy	Sept. 13–Oct. 25
	Position vacant	Oct. 25–Nov. 11



American Division Commanders

<i>Name of Div.</i>	<i>Commander</i>	<i>Period</i> ¹
1	Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert	Oct. 23, 1917 ² – Dec. 14, 1917
	Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard	Dec. 14, 1917– Apr. 5, 1918
	Brig. Gen. Beaumont B. Buck ³	Apr. 5–Apr. 13
	Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard	Apr. 13–July 15
	Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall	July 15–Oct. 12
	Brig. Gen. Frank E. Bamford ³	Oct. 12–Oct. 18
	Brig. Gen. Frank Parker	Oct. 18–Nov. 11
2	Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy	Mar. 17–July 15
	Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord	July 15–July 26
	Brig. Gen. John A. Lejeune, USMC ³	July 26–July 27
	Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord	July 27–July 28
	Brig. Gen. John A. Lejeune, USMC ⁴	July 28–Nov. 11
3	Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman	May 31–Aug. 18
	Brig. Gen. Fred W. Sladen ³	Aug. 18–Aug. 27
	Maj. Gen. Beaumont B. Buck	Aug. 27–Oct. 18
	Brig. Gen. Preston Brown	Oct. 18–Nov. 11
4	Maj. Gen. George H. Cameron	July 18–Aug. 14
	Brig. Gen. Benjamin A. Poore ³	Aug. 14–Aug. 27
	Maj. Gen. John L. Hines	Aug. 27–Oct. 11
	Maj. Gen. George H. Cameron	Oct. 11–Oct. 22
	Brig. Gen. Benjamin A. Poore ³	Oct. 22–Oct. 31
	Maj. Gen. Mark L. Hersey	Oct. 31–Nov. 11

¹ 1918 unless otherwise indicated. Other reference numerals used above are explained on the next page.

American Division Commanders—Continued

<i>Name of Div.</i>	<i>Division Commander</i>	<i>Period</i>
5	Maj. Gen. John E. McMahon	June 14 ² –Oct. 13
	Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely	Oct. 18–Nov. 11
6	Maj. Gen. Walter H. Gordon	Aug. 31–Nov. 11
7	Brig. Gen. Charles H. Barth	Oct. 10–Oct. 24
	Brig. Gen. Lutz Wahl ³	Oct. 24–Oct. 28
	Maj. Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer	Oct. 28–Nov. 11
26	Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards	Feb. 6–Oct. 25
	Brig. Gen. Frank E. Bamford	Oct. 25–Nov. 11
27	Maj. Gen. John F. O’Ryan	July 25–Nov. 11
28	Maj. Gen. Charles H. Muir	July 1–Oct. 23
	Brig. Gen. Frank H. Albright ³	Oct. 23–Oct. 25
	Maj. Gen. William H. Hay	Oct. 25–Nov. 11
29	Maj. Gen. Charles G. Morton	July 27–Nov. 11
30	Brig. Gen. Samson L. Faison ³	July 16–July 18
	Maj. Gen. Edward M. Lewis	July 18–Nov. 11
32	Maj. Gen. William G. Haan	May 20–Nov. 11
33	Maj. Gen. George Bell, Jr.	June 23–Nov. 11
35	Brig. Gen. Nathaniel F. McClure	June 20–July 20
	Maj. Gen. Peter E. Traub	July 20–Nov. 1
	Brig. Gen. Thomas B. Dugan ³	Nov. 1–Nov. 2
	Maj. Gen. Peter E. Traub	Nov. 2–Nov. 11
36	Maj. Gen. William R. Smith	Oct. 10–Nov. 11
37	Maj. Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth	July 28–Nov. 11
42	Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher	Feb. 21–Nov. 10
	Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur	Nov. 10–Nov. 11
77	Maj. Gen. George B. Duncan	June 21–July 20
	Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson ³	July 20–July 28
	Maj. Gen. George B. Duncan	July 28–Aug. 19
	Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson ³	Aug. 19–Aug. 27
	Maj. Gen. Robert Alexander	Aug. 27–Nov. 11
78	Maj. Gen. James H. McRae	Sept. 16–Nov. 11
79	Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn	Sept. 16–Nov. 11
80	Maj. Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite	July 23–Nov. 11
81	Maj. Gen. Charles J. Bailey	Sept. 18–Nov. 11
82	Maj. Gen. William P. Burnham	June 25–Oct. 4
	Maj. Gen. George B. Duncan	Oct. 4–Nov. 11
88	Maj. Gen. William Weigel	Sept. 23–Nov. 11
89	Brig. Gen. Frank L. Winn	Aug. 10–Sept. 6
	Maj. Gen. William M. Wright	Sept. 6–Nov. 11
90	Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen	Aug. 24–Nov. 11
91	Maj. Gen. William H. Johnston	Sept. 22–Nov. 11
92	Maj. Gen. Charles C. Ballou	Aug. 23–Nov. 11

² The first date which appears opposite each division is that of its first entry into line. It is not the date the division commander was appointed. ³ Temporarily in command. ⁴ Promoted to Maj. Gen. on Aug. 1, 1918.

Commanders of the Services of Supply:

Colonel David S. Stanley (temporary),
July 5, 1917–July 24, 1917.

Major General Richard M. Blatchford,
July 25, 1917–November 1, 1917.

Brigadier General Mason M. Patrick
(temporary) from November 1, 1917, to
November 27, 1917.

Major General Francis J. Kernan,
November 27, 1917–July 29, 1918.

Major General James G. Harbord,
July 29, 1918–May 26, 1919.

Brigadier General William D. Connor,
May 26, 1919–August 31, 1919.

Insignia used by units of the A. E. F.:

Various American units during the World War adopted colored insignia which after approval by G. H. Q. were used as the distinctive emblem of the unit. Cloth reproductions of these insignia were worn by the officers and men on the upper part of the left sleeve of their uniforms. The insignia were also often painted on the various pieces of transportation. The distinctive insignia used by the divisions and various other units of the American Expeditionary Forces are shown on the colored charts on the following pages.



Miles of Western Front occupied by American and Allied forces in 1918

<i>Date (1918)</i>	<i>American</i>	<i>British</i>	<i>French¹</i>	<i>Belgian</i>	<i>Total</i>
Jan. 31	6	116	323	23	468
Mar. 20	17	116	312	23	468
Mar. 30	19	92	353	23	487
Apr. 10	31	92	348	23	494
Apr. 30	34	83	358	23	498
May 30	23	83	393	23	522
June 10	36	83	389	23	531
June 20	65	83	360	23	531
July 10	62	92	354	23	531
July 20	55	92	362	23	532
July 30	68	92	318	23	501
Aug. 10	79	93	277	23	472
Aug. 20	85	93	276	23	477
Aug. 30	90	87	262	23	462
Sept. 10	98	87	241	23	449
Sept. 30	82	83	258	28	451
Oct. 10	101	83	244	15	443
Oct. 30	79	68	248	15	410
Nov. 11	83	70	214	25	392

¹ The sections of the front which were held by Italian and Portuguese divisions are included with French.



Maximum number of miles of front line held at one time by American units:
101 miles on October 10, 1918.

Total length of the Western Front:
Oct. 1914—468 miles.
July 17, 1918—532 miles.

Maximum number of American divisions that saw action during any one week:
29 during second week of October 1918.

Approximate average actual strength of the various combat divisions on the Western Front during the year 1918:
American 25,500
British 11,800
French 11,400
German 12,300

Greatest number of Americans that arrived in Europe during any single month:
313,410 during the month of July 1918.

Cumulative arrivals in Europe of American military personnel for the A. E. F.:

By May 31, 1917	1,308
By June 30, 1917	16,220
By July 31, 1917	20,120
By Aug. 31, 1917	39,383
By Sept. 30, 1917	61,927
By Oct. 31, 1917	92,265
By Nov. 30, 1917	129,623
By Dec. 31, 1917	183,896
By Jan. 31, 1918	224,655
By Feb. 28, 1918	254,378
By Mar. 31, 1918	329,005
By Apr. 30, 1918	434,081
By May 31, 1918	667,119
By June 30, 1918	897,293
By July 31, 1918	1,210,703
By Aug. 31, 1918	1,473,190
By Sept. 30, 1918	1,783,955
By Oct. 30, 1918	1,986,618
By Nov. 11, 1918	2,057,675

Actual combat strength of the A. E. F.:

Mar. 21, 1918	162,482
May 27, 1918	406,844
Aug. 10, 1918	822,358
Sept. 12, 1918	999,602
Oct. 12, 1918	1,078,190
Nov. 11, 1918	1,078,222

These figures include only combat troops and exclude the troops in the S. O. S., headquarters, schools, hospitals, liaison service and other special services.

Combat strength of A. E. F. by branch of service at the time of the Armistice:

Infantry and M. G. Battalions	646,000
Engineers	81,600
Signal Corps	21,300
Air Service	34,800
Artillery	278,500
Tank Corps	10,200
Amm. Trains, Q. M., etc.	70,800
Medical Department	¹ 152,300
Cavalry	6,000
Ordnance	¹ 22,900

¹ Including those on duty in the Services of Supply.

Total strength of A. E. F. on Nov. 11:

Its total strength was 1,981,701, in which were included 32,385 marines.

Percentage of total strength in various branches of the A. E. F., Nov. 1918:

	Officers; % of total	Enlisted Men; % of total
Infantry	23.83	32.40
Engineers	8.69	12.68
Field Artillery	10.91	11.18
Casuals (all branches)	3.39	10.81
Medical Dept. (Army)	18.46	7.26
Quartermaster Corps	6.33	7.16
Coast Artillery Corps	4.00	3.78
Air Service	7.30	3.11
Ammunition Trains	1.47	2.48
Signal Corps	1.63	1.83
Supply Trains	1.02	1.61
Ordnance Department	1.53	1.16
Marines	0.75	0.96
Headquarters Troops	0.21	0.78
Military Police	0.49	0.67
Hdqrs. Detachments	0.00	0.55
Tank Corps	0.91	0.50
Cavalry	0.25	0.29
Postal Express Service	0.15	0.15
Medical Dept. (Navy)	0.07	0.02
G.H.Q. and General Staff	8.49	0.00

Number of civilians employed by A. E. F.:
42,644 at the time of the Armistice.

Greatest number of American soldiers in hospitals in Europe at any one time:
190,564 men on November 7, 1918.

Provisions for hospitalization in A. E. F.:

On November 11, 1918, there were 192,844 normal beds, which could have been increased in an emergency to 276,547. There were 153 base hospitals, 66 camp hospitals, 12 convalescent camps, 21 hospital trains and 6,875 ambulances.

First casualty of A. E. F.:

First Lieutenant Louis J. Genella, Medical Corps, suffered a shell wound on July 14, 1917, while serving with the British at the front southwest of Arras.

DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

ARMIES



FIRST ARMY



SECOND ARMY



THIRD ARMY

CORPS



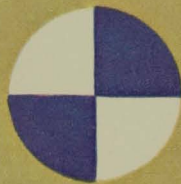
I CORPS



II CORPS



III CORPS



IV CORPS



V CORPS



VI CORPS



VII CORPS



VIII CORPS



IX CORPS

DIVISIONS



1ST DIVISION



2D DIVISION



3D DIVISION



4TH DIVISION



5TH DIVISION



6TH DIVISION



7TH DIVISION



8TH DIVISION



26TH DIVISION



27TH DIVISION



28TH DIVISION



29TH DIVISION



30TH DIVISION



31ST DIVISION



32D DIVISION



33D DIVISION



34TH DIVISION

DIVISIONS



35TH DIVISION



36TH DIVISION



37TH DIVISION



38TH DIVISION



40TH DIVISION



41ST DIVISION



42D DIVISION



76TH DIVISION



77TH DIVISION



78TH DIVISION



79TH DIVISION



80TH DIVISION



81ST DIVISION



82D DIVISION



83D DIVISION



84TH DIVISION



85TH DIVISION

DIVISIONS



86TH DIVISION



87TH DIVISION



88TH DIVISION



89TH DIVISION



90TH DIVISION



91ST DIVISION



92D DIVISION



93D DIVISION

SPECIAL UNITS



SERVICES
OF SUPPLY



ADVANCE SECTION
S. O. S.



CHEMICAL
WARFARE SERVICE



DISTRICT
OF PARIS



AMBULANCE
SERVICE



RESERVE
MALLET



TANK
CORPS



RAILHEAD



A. E. F.
NORTH
RUSSIA



REGULATING STATION

First soldiers of A. E. F. killed by enemy:

First Lieutenant William T. Fitzsimons and Privates First Class Rudolph Rubino, Jr., Oscar C. Tugo and Leslie G. Woods, all of United States Base Hospital No. 5, lost their lives at 10:55 p. m., September 4, 1917, when the Germans bombed a British hospital with which they were on duty near Dannes-Camiers.

First battle casualties of an American unit while it was serving at the front:

Sergeant Matthew R. Calderwood and Private William F. Branigan, both of Company F, 11th Engineers, were wounded by shellfire on September 5, 1917, while working on a railway near Gouzeaucourt. The 11th Engineers served with the British from August 1917 to June 13, 1918.

First American soldiers killed in action:

Corporal James B. Gresham and Privates Thomas F. Enright and Merle D. Hay, all of the 16th Infantry, 1st Division, lost their lives when the German troops raided the American trenches at Bathelémont on November 2, 1917.

American Expedition to Siberia:

On August 15, 1918, the 27th Infantry arrived at Vladivostok, Siberia, from the Philippine Islands, followed one week later by the 31st Infantry from the same place. To these regiments were added medical, ordnance, transportation and other auxiliary units. The purposes of the expedition were threefold: to help the Czecho-Slovaks (who had been held as prisoners of war in Russia and were then in Siberia, liberated and partially organized) consolidate their forces and get in touch with their Slavic kinsmen; to steady any efforts at self-government or self-defense in which the Russians themselves might be willing to accept assistance; and to guard military stores which might subsequently be needed by any Russian forces which might be organized again to fight against the Central Powers. The expedition was withdrawn on April 1, 1920. As this book is concerned mainly with the American military operations and battlefields in Europe, the Siberian Expedition will not be described in more detail.

Lafayette Escadrille:

This organization was composed of Americans who volunteered to become aviators in the French Army before the United States entered the war. After the American forces reached France, 90 of these early volunteers were finally commissioned in the American Army.

American Field Service:

This Service consisted of a group of American volunteer ambulance sections which joined the French forces early in the World War and a similar group of truck sections, known as the "Réserve Mallet", organized immediately after the United States entered the war. By the time the first elements of the American Expeditionary Forces reached France, the American Field Service had grown to a strength of about 2,000 men, and in the fall of 1917 most of its personnel were enlisted or commissioned in the American Army. The Service was later increased to 81 ambulance sections and 24 truck sections. It did not serve with American troops but remained with the French Army until the termination of hostilities.

Trench Maps Used by the A. E. F.:

Opposite pages 136 and 220 there appear sections of the 1/20,000 (about 3"=1 mile) trench map, called "plan directeur", which was the principal map used by the Americans and French for battle operations during the war. These sections show terrain in the vicinity of Remenauville and Vauquois. Information concerning the Allies is shown in red and that of the Germans in blue. The full lines are trenches, the small squares are dugout entrances, the lines of small crosses represent bands of barbed wire, and the short, isolated, heavy lines with small projections on them are artillery positions. The horizontal and vertical lines form a grid which was the basis for a system of coordinates used to designate points on the map. These maps existed for almost the entire area of the Western Front and were constantly being revised as new information concerning the field fortifications of the enemy was obtained.

All maps which showed the Allied trenches were secret. These were printed only in comparatively small numbers and had a limited distribution. The 1/20,000 map without the Allied trenches was the one mainly used by front-line units. Maps of this type of a scale 1/10,000 and 1/5,000 were also in quite common use.

Air Service of the A. E. F.:

In April 1918 the Air Service had three squadrons at the front. This number increased rapidly until the Armistice, when 45 American squadrons with 740 planes were operating. 12 of these squadrons had been equipped with American-built planes. In November 1918 the Air Service reached a total strength of 7,726 officers and 70,769 men; of these, 446 officers and 6,365 men constituted the balloon section. 23 American balloon companies served at the front. American aviators brought down 753 enemy planes and 71 balloons which were officially confirmed. American losses to enemy aviators were 357 planes and 35 balloons.

Largest concentration of aviation for an offensive during the war:

The concentration of American and Allied aviation for the St. Mihiel offensive in September 1918 was the largest during the war, consisting of 21 balloon companies and 701 pursuit planes, 366 observation planes, 323 day-bombers and 91 night-bombers, a grand total of 1,481 planes.

No American-made cannon or shell was used by the American First Army:

Except for four 14-inch naval guns, the First Army throughout its entire service at the front did not fire a single cannon or shell which was made in America.

No tank of American manufacture was ever used on the Western Front:

All tanks operated by the American Army in the war were of French or British make. American manufacturers were just beginning to produce tanks in quantity when the Armistice became effective.

Munitions which were provided by the Ordnance Department of the A. E. F.:

An idea of the munitions furnished for the A. E. F. by its Ordnance Department is given by the following figures, which indicate the total number of articles furnished but do not include the equipment and supplies brought with the American units when they disembarked in France:

600,000 rifles.
93,326 machine guns.
75,000 automatic rifles.
4,000 cannon.
10,000,000 rounds of art. ammunition.

Partial list of munitions which were purchased in France by the A. E. F.:

514 tanks.
1,190 155-millimeter howitzers.
3,035 75-millimeter guns.
9,592 Hotchkiss machine guns.
40,000 Chauchat automatic rifles.
2,909,200 trench-mortar shells.
3,000,000 bombs.
5,011,000 75-millimeter shells.

Partial list of munitions purchased from the British by the A. E. F.

122 9.2-inch howitzers.
212 8-inch howitzers.
865 6-inch Newton mortars.
2,550 3-inch Stokes mortars.

Ammunition expended by the A. E. F. in actual combat with the enemy:

181,391,341 rounds, caliber .30 (rifle).
120,901,102 rounds, caliber 8-millimeter (automatic rifle).
21,385,164 rounds, caliber .45 (pistol).
2,274,229 rounds, caliber 37-millimeter.
7,550,835 rounds, caliber 75-millimeter.
1,983,937 rounds, calibers greater than 75-millimeter.
2,724,067 grenades, all types.
362,911 bombs (Stokes mortar, etc.)

Record movement of mail in the A. E. F.:

In December 1918, the record month, a total of 131,900 sacks of mail were received by the A. E. F. and 25,532 bags of mail were sent to the United States.

Procurement of animals for the A. E. F.:

The procurement of horses and mules was a major problem and a shortage always existed. The following information gives the source, number purchased and average delivered cost of the animals which were secured for use of the A. E. F.:

United States.	67,825	\$487.00
France.	135,722	379.81
Great Britain.	21,030	411.26
Spain	18,462	435.00
Total	243,039	\$416.63

Total cost of animals. \$101,259,342.48

Merchant shipping lost during the war:

12,946,000 gross tons of world merchant shipping were lost through hostile acts. This is almost one third of the world total as of July 1914. More than 3,250,000 tons of Allied shipping were destroyed during the five-month period from February 1 to June 30, 1917.

American troops landing in England:

Of all American troops which arrived in France, about 49 per cent were landed in England, mainly at Liverpool, then moved by train to the English Channel and by boat across it to northern France.



Mail Call

Rates paid the British Government for transporting American soldiers to Europe in vessels under its control:

Under the Reading-Hines Agreement made after the Armistice on February 11, 1919, the United States agreed to pay the British Government the following rates for the American soldiers which it had previously transported to Europe:

1st class.	\$176.30
2d class	\$128.65
3d class	\$76.24

Cost of war to the United States:

For the 25 months from April 1917 to May 1919 the war cost the United States more than \$1,000,000 per hour. Its total expenditure, excluding loans to the Allies, was \$22,000,000,000. At the time of the Armistice the cost was about \$2,000,000 per hour. The pay of officers and men amounted to only about 13 per cent of this amount. The total expenditure of 22 billions was practically equal to the entire cost of running the United States Government from 1791 to 1914, inclusive.

Foreign loans made by the United States during and after the war:

The following table gives the status in 1937 of the foreign loans made by the United States during and after the World War. The last loan made was in 1929.

Country	Pre-Armistice cash loans	Post-Armistice		Total loans	Total payments received to Nov. 1, 1937
		Cash loans	War supplies and relief supplies		
Armenia			\$11,959,917.49	\$11,959,917.49	
Austria			24,055,708.92	24,055,708.92	\$862,668.00
Belgium	\$171,780,000	\$177,434,467.89	29,872,732.54	379,087,200.43	52,191,273.24
Cuba	10,000,000			10,000,000.00	12,286,751.58
Czecho-Slovakia		61,974,041.10	29,905,629.93	91,879,671.03	20,134,092.26
Estonia			13,999,145.60	13,999,145.60	1,248,432.07
Finland			8,281,926.17	8,281,926.17	4,868,891.77
France	1,970,000,000	1,027,477,800.00	407,341,145.01	3,404,818,945.01	486,075,891.00
Great Britain	3,696,000,000	581,000,000.00		4,277,000,000.00	2,024,848,817.09
Greece		¹ 27,167,000.00		27,167,000.00	3,778,384.01
Hungary			1,685,835.61	1,685,835.61	468,466.32
Italy	1,031,000,000	617,034,050.90		1,648,034,050.90	100,829,880.16
Latvia			5,132,287.14	5,132,287.14	761,549.07
Liberia		26,000.00		26,000.00	36,471.56
Lithuania			4,981,628.03	4,981,628.03	1,237,956.58
Nicaragua			431,849.14	431,849.14	168,575.84
Poland			² 159,666,972.39	159,666,972.39	22,646,297.55
Rumania		25,000,000.00	12,911,152.92	37,911,152.92	4,791,007.22
Russia	³ 187,729,750		4,871,547.37	192,601,297.37	8,750,311.88
Yugoslavia	10,605,000	16,175,465.56	24,978,020.99	51,758,486.55	2,588,771.69
Total	7,077,114,750	2,533,288,825.45	740,075,499.25	10,350,479,074.70	2,748,574,488.89

¹ Includes \$12,167,000 authorized under act of Feb. 14, 1929.

² Includes \$3,736,628.42 acquired by U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corp. for services rendered.

³ Exclusive of \$5,000,000 conditional advance not availed of and returned.

United States Liquidation Commission:

The United States Liquidation Commission was created on February 11, 1919, to dispose of America's surplus war stocks in Europe and to settle all claims against the United States. Supplies and equipment of the estimated value of \$672,000,000 were returned to America. The balance of the stocks was sold in Europe for the sum of \$822,923,225.82.

Sales were made as follows:

\$108,700,000 for cash on delivery.

\$532,500,000 to France.

\$29,000,000 to Belgium.

\$140,100,000 to Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and other countries of Central and Southern Europe and the Near East.

The most important sale consummated was what is known as the "Bulk Sale to France" of surplus war stocks in France which remained unsold on August 1, 1919, for the following considerations:

- (a) \$400,000,000 in 10-year 5% bonds.
- (b) The assumption by France of all rents for installations accruing after August 1, 1919, and the agreement of France to hold the United States harmless against all claims arising out of American occupation and use of such installations.
- (c) The waiver by France of all claims (estimated at \$150,000,000) for taxes or customs duties on properties imported into France and sold after April 6, 1917.

German Debt to the United States:

Germany is indebted to the United States for the costs of the American Army of Occupation and the awards of the Mixed Claims Commission (United States and Germany). This indebtedness was originally funded at 3,169,700,000 reichsmarks, which at the present (1937) rate of exchange, 40.33 cents to the reichsmark, is more than \$1,250,000,000. The total payments of principal and interest received from Germany on this debt to November 1, 1937, was \$33,587,809.69.

Welfare Organizations with the A. E. F.:

There were seven welfare organizations operating officially in the A. E. F. Their names and the maximum number of workers who served in each are given below. The total of the list is 12,585.

Young Men's Christian Assn.	5,861
American Red Cross	5,500
Knights of Columbus	800
Salvation Army	200
Young Women's Christian Assn.	136
Jewish Welfare Board	68
American Library Association	20



The Y. M. C. A. Was Always Ready to Lead a Song,
Château-Thierry, August 13, 1918

"The Stars and Stripes":

This was the service newspaper of the American Expeditionary Forces, written, edited and published by men from the ranks. The first number was issued in Paris on February 8, 1918. The paper appeared weekly thereafter until June 13, 1919. It was one of the greatest aids in keeping up the spirit and morale of the men overseas, and at the height of its popularity had a circulation of 522,000.

The Armistice with Germany:

The Armistice with Germany was signed at 5:00 a. m. on November 11, 1918. It originally covered a period of 36 days, with provisions for extension, and in the event of noncompliance with its terms was subject to being terminated by either party on 48 hours' notice. It was extended and modified several times after it became effective on November 11. The articles of the Armistice provided

The Official Newspaper of the A. E. F.

The Stars and Stripes

By and For the Soldiers of the A. E. F.

VOL. 1—NO. 1

FRANCE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1918

PRICE 30 CENTES.

MEN ON LEAVE NOT TO BE LED ROUND BY HAND

Impression That They Will Be Chaperoned Wholly Erroneous.

SAVOY FOR FIRST GROUP

First System to Be Installed and Retained to Give All Possible Variety.

"PINK TICKETS" FOR PARIS

Special Train to Convey Soldiers to Destination—Rue de l'Espérance.

As a great deal of correspondence regarding the conditions under which the A. E. F. will be permitted to leave the continent and return to their homes...

A. E. F. men who have left in or about February 25 will be advised by the department of Italy...

These first leave trains consist of four sections. It is planned to give these a different leave area...

It is planned to give these a different leave area, and to rotate each stage in future. In order to give an equal chance to all...

When a soldier wishes to see an officer or a friend, he will be permitted to do so in the company of a soldier...

These first leave trains consist of four sections. It is planned to give these a different leave area...

It is planned to give these a different leave area, and to rotate each stage in future. In order to give an equal chance to all...

When a soldier wishes to see an officer or a friend, he will be permitted to do so in the company of a soldier...

OFF FOR THE TRENCHES

When a certain regiment of American doughboys departed from its camp in a little town back near the front...

By the title on my back, Heavy ones and broken feet, By my old and well-worn pack...

By the laments we shipped on the hills down below, When we're loading to a gun...

By the howling, jangling notes, Colors, we'll be Guts Street at the black trench line...

And the leader big and small, Heavy ones and broken feet, Won't keep you from a squaring up on the ditch every day...

For it is a hell of a heating through air, God help France when we do...

Let's get 'em, Colonel! Blood, because we've had the muddy trench...

TOOTH YANKING CAR IS TOURING FRANCE

Red Cross Dentist's Office Lacks Nothing but the Lady Assistant

The latest dentistry strategy—dentistry on wheels!

Over 100 men of the Red Cross have come to the French and everywhere they are busy with all the work of the Red Cross...

These first leave trains consist of four sections. It is planned to give these a different leave area...

It is planned to give these a different leave area, and to rotate each stage in future. In order to give an equal chance to all...

When a soldier wishes to see an officer or a friend, he will be permitted to do so in the company of a soldier...

A MESSAGE FROM OUR CHIEF



In this initial number of THE STARS AND STRIPES, published by the men of the Overseas Command, the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces extends his greetings through the editing staff to the readers from the first line trenches to the base ports.

ARMY MEN BUILD AN OVER-SEAS PITTSBURGH

Mammoth Warehouses and the World's Largest Cold Storage Plant Spring Up in Three Months.

FORESTERS AND ENGINEERS DOING THE WORK.

"Winter of Our Discontent" Sees Big Job of Preparation Speeded "Somewhere" in France.

You, Mr. Suburban, and I, the farmer, have many things in common. They are the things that we have in common...

Mr. Mr. The farmer, however, has a much more difficult job to do than you do...

Mr. Mr. The farmer, however, has a much more difficult job to do than you do...

Mr. Mr. The farmer, however, has a much more difficult job to do than you do...

Mr. Mr. The farmer, however, has a much more difficult job to do than you do...

Mr. Mr. The farmer, however, has a much more difficult job to do than you do...

Mr. Mr. The farmer, however, has a much more difficult job to do than you do...

for the cessation of hostilities six hours after signature; evacuation within a prescribed time of all invaded and occupied territory in Belgium, Luxembourg and France (including Alsace-Lorraine); withdrawal of German Armies then operating in Russia, Austria-Hungary, Rumania, Turkey and East Africa; retirement across the Rhine, within 31 days after signature, of the German Armies on the Western Front to a line in rear of a neutral zone 6 miles wide, parallel to the right bank of the Rhine River from the Dutch to the Swiss border; occupation by American and Allied Armies, at the expense of the German Government, of German territory up to the Rhine and including bridgeheads at Mayence, Coblenz and Cologne; the evacuations and withdrawals to be attended by no destruction of property or injury to inhabitants; non-reciprocal return of prisoners, whether military, naval or civilian, including hostages and sentenced persons; restitution of all seized property and payment of damages; surrender in good

condition of the following equipment: 2,500 pieces of heavy artillery and an equal number of field artillery, 25,000 machine guns, 3,000 trench mortars, 1,700 planes including all night-bombardment planes, 5,000 locomotives, 15,000 railroad cars and 5,000 trucks.

In addition Germany agreed immediately to disarm and, within seven days, intern 10 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 8 light cruisers and 50 destroyers. All other naval vessels were to be assembled and disarmed, submarines in particular were to proceed intact within 14 days to designated ports for surrender. Location and movements of all ships at sea, naval or merchant marine, were to be reported, while all merchant ships that had been seized were to be returned without reciprocity and in good condition. All boats and naval supplies along the Belgian coast were to be abandoned to the Allies. Moreover, the Germans were to surrender all Russian vessels of war or commerce and all naval supplies that had been seized in the Black Sea. Germany

First Edition of "The Stars and Stripes"

A NEWS STORY IN VERSE

was to cease all requisitioning, seizures or coercive measures to procure supplies in Rumania and Russia for use at home. The Allies were to have free access to evacuated areas of the Eastern Front via Danzig and the Vistula River to enable them to supply food to the populations and maintain order among them.

Armistices with Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria-Hungary:

The armistices with these countries in 1918 were effective at the following times:

Bulgaria—12:00 noon, September 29.

Turkey—12:00 noon, October 31.

Austria-Hungary—3:00 p. m., Nov. 4.

The United States had never declared war on Bulgaria or Turkey and consequently was not a party when the armistices with these two countries were made.

Official termination of the World War:

The war with Germany and Austria-Hungary was officially terminated by a joint resolution of Congress approved July 2, 1921. Later, separate treaties of peace were concluded between the United States on the one hand and Germany, Austria and Hungary on the other. The Treaty of Berlin, with Germany, became effective on November 11, 1921; the

Treaty of Vienna, with Austria, on November 8, 1921; and the Treaty of Budapest, with Hungary, on Dec. 17, 1921.

Treaty of Versailles:

On account of the complicated problems involved, the Allied and Associated Powers were obliged to abandon the original plan of a general treaty with all of the enemy states and to treat with each one of these states separately.

The treaty of peace terminating the war with Germany was signed at Versailles, June 28, 1919, by the representatives of 26 Allied and Associated Powers on the one hand and Germany on the other. China refused to sign the treaty. In ratifications of this treaty exchanged on January 10, 1920, the United States was not a participating party.

Important among the provisions of the treaty was the Covenant of the League of Nations. The League was to function at Geneva under a Council and an Assembly, with a permanent Secretariat. The Covenant provided for the placing under various powers as mandatories the administration of the former German colonies. Provision was made for guaranteeing the territorial integrity and political independence of all League

Red Cross Station Giving Refreshments at Cheppy, October 10, 1918



members, including Germany, against external aggression. Reduction and limitation of national armaments were planned and members agreed to take common action against any nation threatening peace, to submit serious disputes to arbitration and mutually to apply financial, economic and military sanctions against any member resorting to war in disregard of its covenants.

The boundaries of Germany were determined, her political status with reference to other European states, both old and new, particularly Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, was established, Alsace-Lorraine was restored to French sovereignty as from November 11, 1918, and the coal mines of the Saar basin were ceded to France as compensation for German damage to French mines and as part payment toward the total reparation due. The government of the Saar basin was to pass from Germany to an international commission representing the League and a plebiscite of the inhabitants after 15 years was to determine their eventual political status. Germany acknowledged the independence of Austria and pledged herself strictly to respect it.

Germany was forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of a line about 30 miles to the east of that river, or to maintain or assemble any armed force in that area, under penalty of being regarded as having committed a hostile act calculated to disturb the peace of the world. Her army, reduced to 100,000 and not more than seven infantry and three cavalry divisions, was to be devoted exclusively to maintenance of domestic order and frontier control. Conscription was abolished and strict limitations were imposed on the manufacture or importation of armament, ammunition and equipment; military and naval aviation were forbidden and the acquisition or construction of submarines was prohibited. The military and naval establishments were fixed so low in personnel and matériel as effectively to prevent an offensive war.

The treaty publicly arraigned the former German Emperor William II for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties, and arranged for the constituting of a special tribunal for his trial and punishment.

It further placed upon Germany and her allies responsibility for reparation for all losses and damages sustained by the Allied and Associated Powers and their nationals as a consequence of the aggression of the enemy. The amount of such reparation was to be determined by an Inter-Allied Reparation Commission.

German ports and inland waterways, including the Kiel Canal, were opened to the nationals of all Allied and Associated Powers on a footing of complete equality with the citizens of Germany.

There were other provisions of a political, financial, economic and social character too numerous to enumerate here which with the foregoing made this treaty of 440 articles the most voluminous document of its kind in modern times.

Decorations and Medals:

The United States Government awarded various decorations and one service medal for service during the World War. These decorations and the medal are shown on the chart on the following page and are described below. Decorations which could be awarded for service in either peace or war, for acts not directly incident to the war, have not been reproduced on the chart.

Decorations which were awarded through the War Department:

Medal of Honor, presented by the President, in the name of Congress, to persons who, while members of the Army, distinguished themselves conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty while in action involving actual conflict with an armed enemy.

Distinguished Service Cross, presented to persons serving with the Army who distinguished themselves by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy.

DECORATIONS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



MEDAL OF HONOR
UNITED STATES NAVY



MEDAL OF HONOR
UNITED STATES ARMY



DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS
UNITED STATES ARMY



DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL
UNITED STATES NAVY



DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL
UNITED STATES ARMY



NAVY CROSS
WITH GOLD STAR



PURPLE HEART



SILVER STAR
WITH OAK-LEAF CLUSTER



VICTORY MEDAL

FOREIGN DECORATIONS



DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL
GREAT BRITAIN



MILITARY CROSS
GREAT BRITAIN



MILITARY MEDAL
GREAT BRITAIN



MÉDAILLE MILITAIRE
FRANCE



LEGION OF HONOR
FRANCE



CROIX DE GUERRE
FRANCE



CROIX DE GUERRE
BELGIUM



ORDER OF LEOPOLD
BELGIUM



WAR CROSS
ITALY

Distinguished Service Medal, awarded to persons serving with the Army who distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a position of great responsibility.

Silver Star, awarded to persons who were cited for gallantry in action in orders issued from the headquarters of a force normally commanded by a general officer, or issued by the War Department, which citation does not warrant the award of a Medal of Honor or Distinguished Service Cross. This decoration was originally a small silver star worn on the ribbon of a service medal, but in 1932 it was replaced by a separate medal.

Purple Heart, awarded to persons who performed singularly meritorious acts of extraordinary fidelity or essential service. A wound which necessitated treatment by a medical officer and which was received in action is considered as resulting from a singularly meritorious act of essential service. This decoration was established by General George Washington in 1782 but was subsequently allowed to lapse. It was reinstated in 1932 on the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth.

Oak-Leaf Cluster. Not more than one of each of the decorations named above could be awarded to any one person, but for each succeeding act or achievement sufficient to justify the award of the decoration, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster was presented to be worn on the ribbon of the medal previously awarded.

Decorations which were awarded through the Navy Department:

Medal of Honor (new), presented by the President, in the name of Congress, to persons who distinguished themselves conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty and without detriment to the mission of their commands, while in action involving conflict with the enemy.

Distinguished Service Medal, presented to persons in the naval service who distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in duty of great responsibility.

Navy Cross, presented to persons who distinguished themselves by extraordinary heroism or distinguished service in the line of their profession, such heroism or service not being sufficient to justify the award of either a Medal of Honor or a Distinguished Service Medal.

Gold Star, awarded by the Navy Department under conditions identical to those for which the War Department awards the Oak-Leaf Cluster and worn similarly on the ribbons of the medals.

Victory Medal:

Awarded to all persons in the military and naval services who were on active duty at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, or who were members of the American Expedition to Siberia or Northern Russia after November 11, 1918. Clasps are worn on the ribbon of this service medal to indicate the major operations, defensive sectors, country or type of naval duty in which the World War service was performed.

Foreign decorations which were awarded to a number of American soldiers:

Many Americans received decorations from the Allied Governments during the World War. The foreign decorations most commonly awarded to Americans are shown on the chart facing this page. These were given to Americans for the same general reasons that they were given to the individuals of the Allied country concerned. The particular medals shown on the chart were awarded as follows:

Great Britain:

Military Cross—To army officers of junior rank for heroism in action.

Distinguished Conduct Medal—To enlisted men of the army for conspicuous gallantry on the field of battle.

Military Medal—To enlisted men of the army for meritorious action under fire.

France:

Legion of Honor—For extraordinary and distinguished service, civil or military. Awards are made in various grades.

Médaille Militaire—To enlisted men and generals of the army for signal acts of valor or especially meritorious service.



Officers and Men Being Presented with Medal of Honor at Chaumont, February 9, 1919

Left to right: Captains Edward C. Allworth, George H. Mallon, George G. McMurtry, 1st Lieutenants Samuel Woodfill, Harold A. Furlong, 2d Lieutenant Donald M. Call, 1st Sergeants Johannes S. Anderson, Sydney G. Gumpertz, Sergeants Willie Sandlin, Archie A. Peck, Harold I. Johnston, Corporals Frank J. Bart, Jesse N. Funk, Berger H. Loman, Private 1st Class Charles D. Barger, Privates Thomas C. Neibaur, Clayton K. Slack

Croix de Guerre—To officers and enlisted men of the army for meritorious acts performed in the theater of operations.

Belgium:

Order of Leopold—For extraordinary and distinguished service, civil or military. Awards are made in various grades.

Croix de Guerre—To officers and enlisted men of the army for meritorious acts performed in the theater of operations.

Italy:

War Cross—For war deeds of heroism.

The Constitution of the United States forbids the acceptance of foreign decorations by the members of its government or of its armed forces without the consent of Congress. This authorization was granted by Congress through one general law in the case of all Allied decorations presented to members of the military forces of the United States during or within one year after the World War.

American units which were awarded

French decorations during the war:

The French Government awarded decorations for especially meritorious conduct in action during the war to 156 American units varying in size from a section to a brigade. These decorations were the fourragère and the Croix de Guerre with various combinations of palms and gilt, silver and bronze stars. The American unit to which such an award has been made is authorized by the American Government to place on its flag a silk streamer $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and not less than 3 feet nor more than 4 feet long, or on its guidon a smaller streamer, which is attached to the staff near the spearhead. One streamer is used for each award and on each streamer, which is in the colors of the decoration, are embroidered the names commemorating the actions for which the unit was cited.

Under French regulations, an organization twice decorated with a Croix de Guerre with palm was entitled, upon issuance of orders by the French Ministry of War, to a braided and knotted cord, called a fourragère, in the green and red colors of the Croix de Guerre. An or-

ganization which received the Croix de Guerre with four palms was likewise entitled to a fourragère in the yellow and green colors of the Médaille Militaire. American units so decorated are authorized by the American Government to wear the fourragère. In these units the fourragère is placed with the streamers on the flag or guidon and all members of the organization wear the fourragère on the left shoulder of the uniform as long as they remain members of the organization. Individuals are also awarded the fourragère as a personal decoration under conditions similar to those pertaining to an organization. At ceremonies the decoration itself may be placed on the streamer of the flag or guidon of an organization to which the award has been made.

For each citation after the award of a Croix de Guerre, a palm or a gilt, silver or bronze star was awarded instead of another Croix de Guerre medal.

The following list shows the awards received by all American units decorated by the French for service during the World War. These are arranged in order of the relative rank of the award.

Fourragère and Croix de Guerre with 4 Palms, 1 Gilt Star and 1 Silver Star: Amb. Serv. Sec. No. 646.¹

Fourragère and Croix de Guerre with 2 Palms, 1 Gilt Star and 1 Bronze Star: Amb. Serv. Sec. No. 625.

Fourragère and Croix de Guerre with 2 Palms and 1 Gilt Star: 5th Marines, 6th Marines, 2d M. G. Bn., 3d M. G. Bn., 2d Field Signal Bn.

Fourragère and Croix de Guerre with 2 Palms: 9th Inf., 16th Inf., 18th Inf., 23d Inf., 26th Inf., 28th Inf., 1st M. G. Bn., 4th M. G. Bn., 5th M. G. Bn., 6th M. G. Bn. (Marines), 5th F. A., 6th F. A., 7th F. A., 12th F. A., 15th F. A., 17th F. A., 2d Trench Mortar Battery, 1st Engrs., 2d Engrs., 1st

¹ Partial list of the abbreviations which are used:

Amb.—Ambulance	M. G.—Machine Gun
Bn.—Battalion	Plat.—Platoon
Det.—Detachment	Sec.—Section
F. A.—Field Artillery	Serv.—Service
Hdqs.—Headquarters	Tn.—Train

Field Signal Bn., Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Det. 2d Division, Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Det. 3d Inf. Brig., Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Det. 4th Brig. (Marines), Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Det. 2d F. A. Brig., Hdqrs. Troop 2d Division, 2d Military Police Co., 2d Tn. Hdqrs., 2d Ammunition Tn., 2d Engr. Tn., 2d Supply Tn., 2d Sanitary Tn., 2d Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, Mobile Veterinary Sec. No. 2, 103d Aero Squadron (formerly Lafayette Escadrille), Ambulance Service Section No. 539, Services attached to 2d Division: Foden Disinfecting Squad No. 17, Machine Shop Truck Units No. 303 and 363, Military Postal Express Serv. Det., Mobile Surgical Unit No. 3, Railhead Detachment, Sales Commissary Unit No. 1, Salvage Squad No. 2, Veterinary Field Units Numbers 1, 2 and 3.

Croix de Guerre with 2 Palms: Ambulance Service Section No. 567.

Croix de Guerre with 1 Palm and 1 Gilt Star: Ambulance Service Section No. 523.

Croix de Guerre with 1 Palm and 2 Silver Stars: Ambulance Service Sections No. 626, 629 and 633.

Croix de Guerre with 1 Palm and 1 Silver Star: Ambulance Service Sections No. 621 and 622.

Croix de Guerre with 1 Palm: 3d Inf. Brig., 4th Brig. (Marines), 63d Inf. Brig., 64th Inf. Brig., 30th Inf., 38th Inf., 125th Inf., 126th Inf., 127th Inf., 128th Inf., 353d Inf., 371st Inf., 372d Inf., 1st Bn. 102d Inf., Co. I 9th Inf., Co. L 9th Inf., Co. F 167th Inf., Co. C 370th Inf., a composite Plat. Co. A 111th Inf., 2d Plat. Co. B 111th Inf., 7th M. G. Bn., 9th M. G. Bn., 119th M. G. Bn., 120th M. G. Bn.,

121st M. G. Bn., Battery H 53d Coast Artillery, 6th Engrs., 302d Engrs., Co. C 56th Engrs., 91st Aero Squadron, 94th Aero Squadron, Amb. Serv. Secs. No. 504, 525, 544, 546, 583, 631 and 648.

Croix de Guerre with 1 Gilt Star and 1 Silver Star: Ambulance Service Sections No. 516, 534 and 635.

Croix de Guerre with 1 Gilt Star: 4th Inf., 7th Inf., 39th Inf., 104th Inf., Co. F 9th Inf., Co. G 9th Inf., 4th Plat. Co. K 9th Inf., 2d Plat. Co. C 308th Inf., Stokes Mortar Sec. Hdqrs. Co. 102d Inf., 10th F. A., 18th F. A., 76th F. A., 147th F. A., Battery D 17th F. A., 308th Trench Mortar Battery, 1st Anti-Aircraft M. G. Bn., Ambulance Service Sections No. 7, 585, 638 and 642.

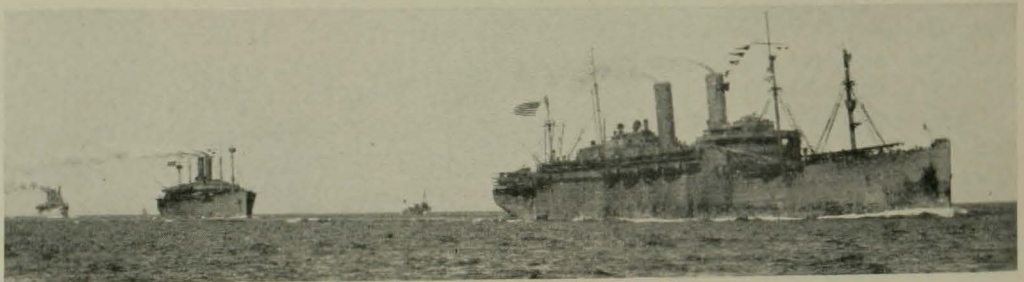
Croix de Guerre with 2 Silver Stars and 3 Bronze Stars: Ambulance Service Section No. 628.

Croix de Guerre with 2 Silver Stars: Amb. Serv. Sections No. 591 and 636.

Croix de Guerre with 1 Silver Star and 1 Bronze Star: Ambulance Service Sections No. 553 and 623.

Croix de Guerre with 1 Silver Star: 369th Inf., 1st and 2d Plats. Co. B 168th Inf., Stokes Mortar Sec. Hdqrs. Co. 168th Inf., 8th M. G. Bn., 119th F. A., 120th F. A., 121st F. A., 5th Field Signal Bn., Mobile Hospital No. 1, Evacuation Hospital No. 7, Ambulance Service Sections No. 503, 510, 533, 535, 558, 568, 580, 586, 627, 632, 634, 637, 639, 640, 641, 643, 644 and 645.

Croix de Guerre with 1 Bronze Star: Headquarters and Supply Co. 1st Battalion Anti-Aircraft Artillery, Ambulance Service Sections Numbers 593 and 594.



United States Steamships *George Washington*, *America* and *De Kalb* in Convoy, May 18, 1918

AMERICAN DIVISIONS SENT TO EUROPE

THEIR DATES OF ARRIVAL, CASUALTIES AND LOCALITIES FROM WHICH ORIGINALLY RAISED REGULAR ARMY DIVISIONS

Div.	<i>Date Div. Hdqrs. arrived in France</i>	<i>Battle deaths and died of wounds</i>	Wounded	<i>Locality from which division was originally raised (Many divisions were reorganized prior to sailing for Europe)</i>
1	June 26, 1917	4,995	17,324	At large.
2	.....	¹ 5,155	² 18,080	At large. (Included one brigade of marines.) Division formed in France in 1917.
3	Apr. 4, 1918	3,401	12,000	At large.
4	May 17, 1918	2,903	9,917	Do.
5	May 1, 1918	2,120	6,996	Do.
6	July 22, 1918	68	318	Do.
7	Aug. 11, 1918	287	1,422	Do.
8	Nov. 9, 1918	.....	.....	At large. (Part arrived in France just prior to Armistice.)

NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONS

26	Oct. 28, 1917	2,281	11,383	New England.
27	May 31, 1918	1,829	6,505	New York.
28	May 18, 1918	2,874	11,265	Pennsylvania.
29	June 28, 1918	1,053	4,517	New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia.
30	May 24, 1918	1,641	6,774	Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.
31	Oct. 15, 1918	.....	.....	Georgia, Alabama and Florida. (Became 7th Depot Division.)
32	Feb. 20, 1918	3,028	10,233	Michigan and Wisconsin.
33	May 24, 1918	993	5,871	Illinois.
34	Oct. 3, 1918	.....	.....	Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota. (Personnel used as replacements.)
35	May 11, 1918	1,298	5,998	Missouri and Kansas.
36	July 30, 1918	591	1,993	Texas and Oklahoma.
37	June 23, 1918	1,066	4,321	Ohio.
38	Oct. 4, 1918	.....	.....	Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia. (Personnel used as replacements.)
39	Aug. 27, 1918	.....	.....	Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. (Became 5th Depot Division.)
40	Aug. 24, 1918	.....	.....	California, Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. (Became 6th Depot Division.)
41	Dec. 31, 1917	93	315	Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, New Mexico and District of Columbia. (Became 1st Depot Division.)
42	Nov. 1, 1917	2,810	11,873	Composite division from 26 States and District of Columbia.

NATIONAL ARMY DIVISIONS

76	July 16, 1918	4	22	New England and New York. (Became 3d Depot Division.)
77	Apr. 13, 1918	2,110	8,084	New York City and vicinity.
78	June 8, 1918	1,530	5,614	New York, New Jersey and Delaware.
79	July 16, 1918	1,517	5,357	Pennsylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia.
80	May 30, 1918	1,241	4,788	Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.
81	Aug. 16, 1918	248	856	North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida.
82	May 13, 1918	1,413	6,664	Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.
³ 83	June 17, 1918	67	257	Ohio and Pennsylvania. (Became 2d Depot Division.)
84	Sept. 25, 1918	.....	.....	Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois. (Personnel used as replacements.)
⁴ 85	Aug. 10, 1918	145	281	Michigan and Wisconsin. (Became 4th Depot Division.)
86	Sept. 23, 1918	.....	.....	Illinois and Wisconsin. (Personnel used as replacements.)
87	Sept. 9, 1918	.....	.....	Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.
88	Sept. 4, 1918	20	58	North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois.
89	June 21, 1918	1,466	5,625	Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico.
90	July 7, 1918	1,496	6,053	Texas and Oklahoma.
91	July 23, 1918	1,454	4,654	Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho.
92	June 19, 1918	182	1,465	Colored troops (various states).
93	Mar. 5, 1918	591	2,943	Colored National Guard and other troops (various states) four infantry regiments only.
Other troops-----		976	2,802	
		52,947	202,628	

¹ Includes 2454 Marine Corps and 18 Navy serving with the Marine Corps.

² Includes 8894 Marine Corps and 123 Navy serving with the Marine Corps.

³ 332d Infantry of this division went to Italy in July 1918 and saw active service.

⁴ 339th Infantry of this division served at Archangel, Russia, for a time.

AMERICAN DIVISIONS

THEIR POPULAR NICKNAMES, COMPOSITION, DAYS IN MAJOR OPERATIONS, PRISONERS LOST AND

Div.	Popular Nickname	Numeral Designation of Units in Division			
		Inf. Brigades	Inf. Regiments	F. A. Brig.	F. A. Regts.
1	None	1, 2	16, 18, 26, 28	1	5, 6, 7
2	None	3, 4	9, 23, 5, 6	2	12, 15, 17
3	Marne	5, 6	4, 7, 30, 38	3	10, 18, 76
4	Ivy	7, 8	39, 47, 58, 59	4	13, 16, 77
5	Red Diamond	9, 10	60, 61, 6, 11	5	19, 20, 21
6	None	11, 12	51, 52, 53, 54	6	3, 11, 78
7	None	13, 14	55, 56, 34, 64	7	8, 79, 80
8	Pathfinder	15, 16	12, 62, 8, 13	8	2, 81, 83
26	Yankee	51, 52	101, 102, 103, 104	51	101, 102, 103
27	New York	53, 54	105, 106, 107, 108	52	104, 105, 106
28	Keystone	55, 56	109, 110, 111, 112	53	107, 108, 109
29	Blue and Gray	57, 58	113, 114, 115, 116	54	110, 111, 112
30	Old Hickory	59, 60	117, 118, 119, 120	55	113, 114, 115
31	Dixie	61, 62	121, 122, 123, 124	56	116, 117, 118
32	Iron Jaws	63, 64	125, 126, 127, 128	57	119, 120, 121
33	Prairie	65, 66	129, 130, 131, 132	58	122, 123, 124
34	Sandstorm	67, 68	133, 134, 135, 136	59	125, 126, 127
35	None	69, 70	137, 138, 139, 140	60	128, 129, 130
36	Lone Star	71, 72	141, 142, 143, 144	61	131, 132, 133
37	Buckeye	73, 74	145, 146, 147, 148	62	134, 135, 136
38	Cyclone	75, 76	149, 150, 151, 152	63	137, 138, 139
39	Delta	77, 78	153, 154, 155, 156	64	140, 141, 142
40	Sunshine	79, 80	157, 158, 159, 160	65	143, 144, 145
41	Sunset	81, 82	161, 162, 163, 164	66	146, 147, 148
42	Rainbow	83, 84	165, 166, 167, 168	67	149, 150, 151
76	None	151, 152	301, 302, 303, 304	151	301, 302, 303
77	Metropolitan	153, 154	305, 306, 307, 308	152	304, 305, 306
78	Lightning	155, 156	309, 310, 311, 312	153	307, 308, 309
79	Liberty	157, 158	313, 314, 315, 316	154	310, 311, 312
80	Blue Ridge	159, 160	317, 318, 319, 320	155	313, 314, 315
81	Stonewall	161, 162	321, 322, 323, 324	156	316, 317, 318
82	All American	163, 164	325, 326, 327, 328	157	319, 320, 321
83	Ohio	165, 166	329, 330, 331, 332	158	322, 323, 324
84	Lincoln	167, 168	333, 334, 335, 336	159	325, 326, 327
85	Custer	169, 170	337, 338, 339, 340	160	328, 329, 330
86	Black Hawk	171, 172	341, 342, 343, 344	161	331, 332, 333
87	Acorn	173, 174	345, 346, 347, 348	162	334, 335, 336
88	Cloverleaf	175, 176	349, 350, 351, 352	163	337, 338, 339
89	Middle West	177, 178	353, 354, 355, 356	164	340, 341, 342
90	Alamo	179, 180	357, 358, 359, 360	165	343, 344, 345
91	Wild West	181, 182	361, 362, 363, 364	166	346, 347, 348
92	Buffalo	183, 184	365, 366, 367, 368	167	349, 350, 351
93	None ¹	185, 186	369, 370, 371, 372		

Marine units, all in 2nd Division, in bold face type.

¹ Never operated as a division.

SENT TO EUROPE

TIONS, DAYS IN SECTOR, MILES ADVANCED, PRISONERS CAPTURED, REPLACEMENTS RECEIVED

Numerical Designation of Units in Division		Days in Front Line				Approximate Number of Miles Advanced	Prisoners Captured	Prisoners Lost	Replacements Received	Div.
Engr. Rgt.	M. G. Bns.	Training in line	Sector	Battle	Total					
1	1, 2, 3	47	148	28	223	32	6,469	152	30,206	1
2	4, 5, 6	58	48	33	139	37	12,026	157	35,343	2
6	7, 8, 9	0	39	50	89	25	2,240	314	24,033	3
4	10, 11, 12	0	11	36	47	15	2,756	72	19,559	4
7	13, 14, 15	33	39	32	104	18	2,356	100	12,611	5
318	16, 17, 18	6	37	0	43	0	12	3	2,784	6
5	19, 20, 21	0	33	0	33	1	69	20	4,112	7
319	22, 23, 24							1		8
101	101, 102, 103	42	118	45	205	23	3,148	457	14,411	26
102	104, 105, 106	25	0	32	57	7	2,357	229	5,255	27
103	107, 108, 109	14	44	44	102	6	921	732	21,717	28
104	110, 111, 112	13	46	23	82	4	2,187	68	4,977	29
105	113, 114, 115	33	1	35	69	18	3,848	75	2,384	30
106	116, 117, 118							2		31
107	119, 120, 121	25	37	38	100	22	2,153	161	20,140	32
108	122, 123, 124	27	33	38	98	22	3,987	127	5,415	33
109	125, 126, 127							1		34
110	128, 129, 130	37	43	30	110	7	781	167	10,605	35
111	131, 132, 133	0	0	19	19	13	549	24	3,397	36
112	134, 135, 136	7	57	13	77	19	1,495	23	6,282	37
113	137, 138, 139							2		38
114	140, 141, 142							2		39
115	143, 144, 145							3		40
116	146, 147, 148							4		41
117	149, 150, 151	31	100	45	176	34	1,317	112	17,253	42
301	301, 302, 303							3		76
302	304, 305, 306	25	31	63	119	44	750	403	12,728	77
303	307, 308, 309	0	18	22	40	13	432	123	3,190	78
304	310, 311, 312	0	29	18	47	12	1,077	80	6,246	79
305	313, 314, 315	16	0	31	47	24	1,813	100	4,495	80
306	316, 317, 318	14	18	5	37	3	101	51	1,984	81
307	319, 320, 321	17	58	30	105	11	845	240	8,402	82
308	322, 323, 324							3		83
309	325, 326, 327							1		84
310	328, 329, 330							18		85
311	331, 332, 333									86
312	334, 335, 336									87
313	337, 338, 339	22	21	0	43	0	3	9	734	88
314	340, 341, 342	0	54	28	82	30	5,061	25	7,669	89
315	343, 344, 345	0	43	26	69	17	1,876	81	4,437	90
316	346, 347, 348	0	6	17	23	21	2,412	28	12,530	91
317	349, 350, 351	7	56	0	63	5	38	17	2,920	92
								4		93



Impromptu Service at Exermont Soon After Its Capture