

## Organization, and Service from Arrival in the A. E. F. until July 26

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THE 32D DIVISION was organized at Camp McArthur, Texas, in August 1917 from National Guard troops of the States of Michigan and Wisconsin. Despite large numbers of selective service men received from Camps Custer, Michigan and Grant, Illinois, during the period October-December, the division was still greatly under strength at the time of embarkation. [1]<sup>1</sup>

The principal units of the division were:

<i>63d Infantry Brigade</i>	<i>64th Infantry Brigade</i>
125th Infantry Regiment	127th Infantry Regiment
126th Infantry Regiment	128th Infantry Regiment
120th Machine-Gun Battalion	121st Machine-Gun Battalion

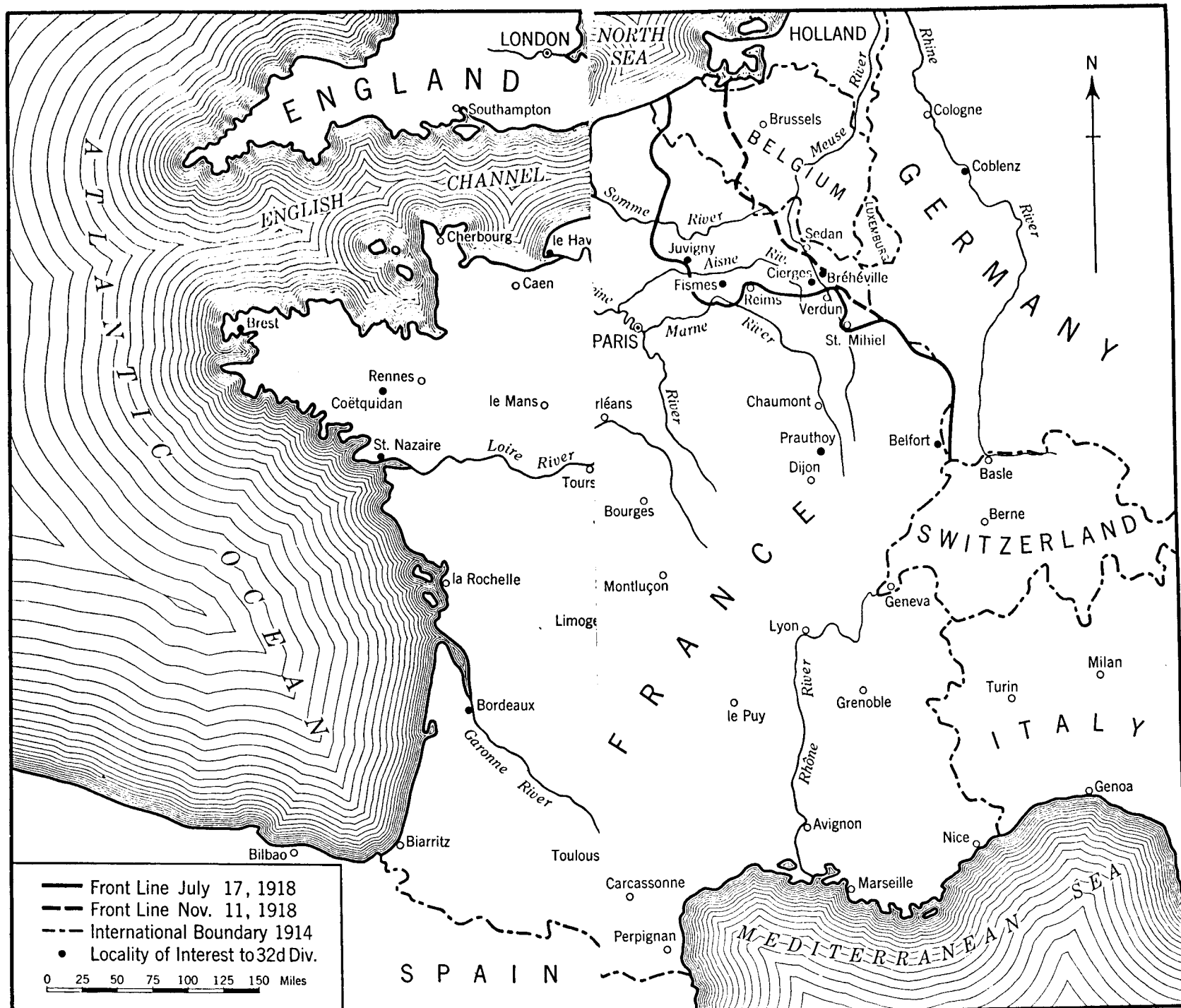
<i>57th Field Artillery Brigade</i>	
119th Field Artillery Regiment (75-mm guns)	120th Field Artillery Regiment (75-mm guns)
121st Field Artillery Regiment (155-mm howitzers)	107th Trench-Mortar Battery

<i>Divisional Troops</i>	
119th Machine-Gun Battalion	107th Engineer Regiment
107th Field Signal Battalion	Headquarters Troop
Trains	[1]

The details of organization of the American infantry division were changed from time to time during the World War. Under the tables of organization which were in use in the American Expeditionary Forces on November 11, 1918, and which, in general, were in force during 1918, the maximum authorized

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<sup>1</sup> The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to the sources on which the statements in the paragraphs are based. All sources are listed in the appendix (p. 73).



strength of the division was 991 officers and 27,114 men. Its principal armament was 24 155-mm howitzers, 48 75-mm guns, 12 6-inch trench mortars, 260 machine guns and 16,193 rifles. Further details concerning the composition of the American infantry division appear in the table on page 71. The divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces seldom attained the maximum authorized strength shown above. The actual strength of the 32d Division on certain dates is shown in the table on page 72. The approximate strength of the division for other dates may be obtained by applying to these figures the battle losses which appear in the casualty tables following the accounts of battle operations. [2]

On January 2, 1918, the division moved to the ports of Hoboken, Newport News and New York for embarkation. Sailings commenced in January, and continued through February and part of March, the various units landing at Brest and St. Nazaire, France, and Liverpool, England. After a short stay in rest camps, the troops in England proceeded to France, landing at Le Havre. [1]

Upon arriving in France the 32d Division was designated as the replacement division of the I Corps and functioned as such until April 10. Division headquarters was established at Prauthoy (Haute-Marne). Elements of the division took station at Is-sur-Tille, Bordeaux, Dijon, St. Nazaire and Vaucouleurs, for duty with the Services of Supply. The artillery brigade proceeded to Camp Coëtquidan for training. [1]

On March 31 the infantry and machine-gun units on duty with the Services of Supply were ordered to assemble, and on April 10 the duties of replacement division were transferred to the 41st Division. Subsequent replacements raised the 32d Division to approximately full strength. On May 14 the division, less artillery and engineers, was assigned to the French XL Corps and moved to the vicinity of La Chapelle-sous-Rougemont, in the area of the French Seventh Army near Belfort. [1]

On May 20 the 32d Division, affiliated with French divisions, moved into the front lines of the Center Sector east of Belfort. This sector lay wholly in German territory, just north of the Swiss border, and controlled the important Belfort

Pass. The division, less the 64th Infantry Brigade, affiliated with the French 9th Division, occupied that part of the sector which lay north of the Rhône—Rhine canal. The 64th Infantry Brigade, affiliated with the French 10th Division, held the line south of the canal. On June 9 the 57th Field Artillery Brigade, less the 119th Field Artillery, rejoined the division. The 119th Field Artillery was detached from the brigade from June 6 to 24 and served with the 26th Division in the Toul Sector east of St. Mihiel. On June 14 the 32d Division assumed command of the 63d Infantry Brigade and elements of the French 9th Division north of the canal. The French 53d Division relieved the French 9th Division on June 25. On the same day the 107th Engineers rejoined the 32d Division. On June 30 the French 151st Division relieved the French 10th Division. The relief of the 32d Division by French units began on July 19 and was completed on July 21. [1]

After being relieved in the Center Sector, the 32d Division moved to the vicinity of Château-Thierry and thence to Forêt de Fère, about 10 kilometers southwest of Cierges, for the purpose of participating in the Aisne-Marne Offensive which was then in progress. [1]