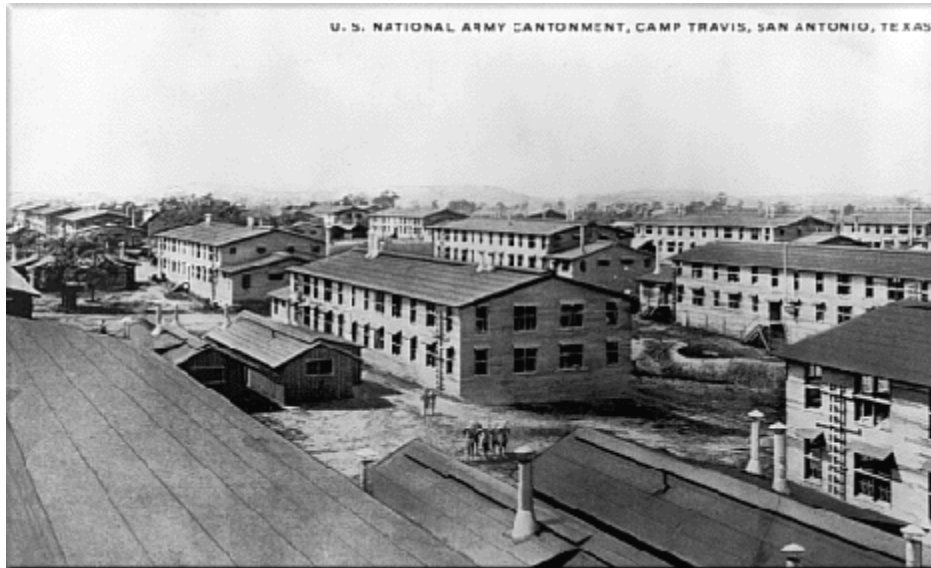


The 35th Infantry Regiment

Camp Travis, Texas

The 35th Infantry Regiment Assignment to the 18th Division

Aug. 20, 1918 to Nov. 8, 1919



Camp Travis Barracks 1918



With a portion of its troops still back at Nogales, engaged in the "Battle of Ambos Nogales", a good portion of the 35th Infantry Regiment found itself at Camp Travis, Texas. The 35th had been assigned to the 18th Division on 20 August, 1918.

During the summer of 1918 Camp Travis served as an induction and replacement center for troops headed for overseas service. By July, the camp saw an average strength of about 34,000 white and black troops.

In August and September the Eighteenth Division was formed of old and new units at the post under the command of Brig. Gen. George H. Estes.



With the insignia, the figure "18", superimposed on a green cactus plant, under which is written "Noli me tangere," the 18th Division was organized at Camp Travis, Texas on 31 July 1918. On 2 August, the organization of the Division's Artillery brigade was ordered at Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Texas. Formation of the 18th

Division began in August after the 19th and 35th Infantry Regiments had been concentrated at Camp Travis. The 19th and 35th Regular Army Infantry Regiments were assigned to this division and these regiments furnished the nucleus for the organization of the other two infantry regiments of the division.



18th Infantry Division



The division was composed of the following organizations:

18th Hqs. Troop,
 52d Machine Gun Bn.,
 35th Inf. Brig. (19th and 85th Inf., 53d Machine Gun Bn.),
 36th Inf. Brig. (35th and 36th Inf., 54th Machine Gun Bn.),
 18th Fld. Arty. Brig. (52d, 53d, and 54th Fld. Arty.,
 18th Trench Mortar Battery), 218th Engrs.,
 18th Train Hqs., and M.P.,
 18th Amm. Train,
 18th Supply Train,
 18th Sanitary Train (Field Hospitals and Ambulance Cos. No. 269, 270, 271 and 272).

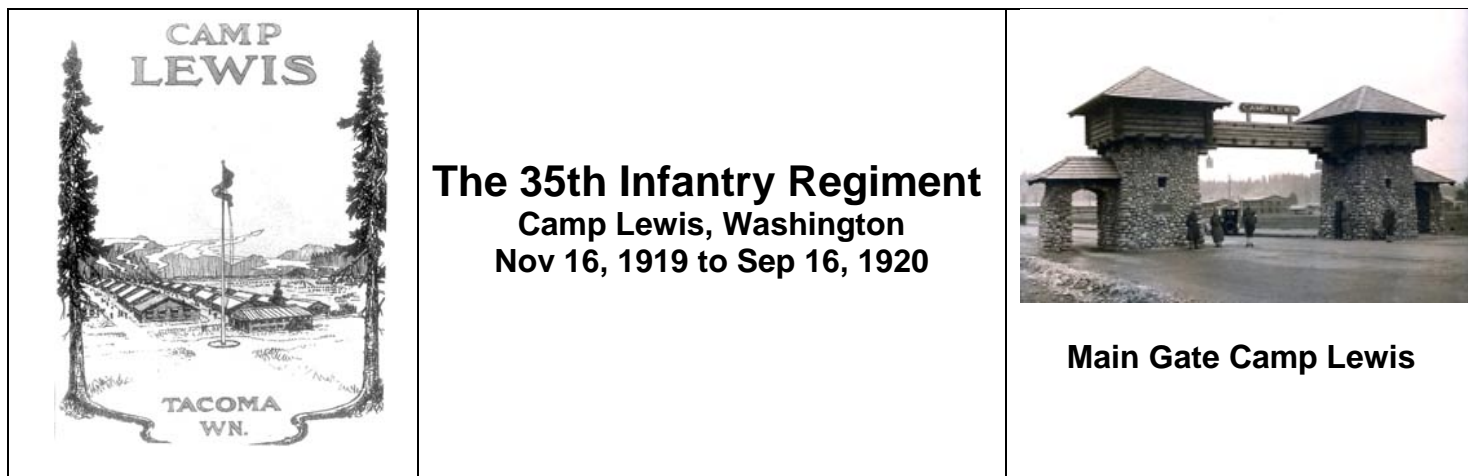


Camp Travis circa 1921

All units of the division except the engineer train were organized by the middle of October and undergoing intensive training in preparation for war service overseas. With the end of World War 1, on 11 November, 1918, the 18th Division found itself still in training. With the end to the war came also the end of the 18th. By February 14, 1919, all units of the division, except those of the regular Army, had been demobilized.

The 35th Infantry continued its training at Camp Travis until 8 November, 1919, when it was relieved from its assignment at the camp. By the 16th of November, the "Cacti" found themselves transferred to Camp Lewis in Washington State.

Resources: Camp Travis and It's Part in the World War, 1919, by Major E B Johns USA; Library of the University of California



General Orders Number 95, 18 July 1917, declared the National Army Camp at American Lake, Washington, to be named Lewis, in honor of Captain Merriwether Lewis, Commander of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Camp Lewis was the first National Army cantonment for draftee training to be opened. The first recruits arrived at Camp Lewis on 5 September 1917 and 37,000 officers, cadre, garrison, and trainees were on post by 31 December. Camp Lewis was the largest military post in the USA at the time.



Camp Lewis September 1917



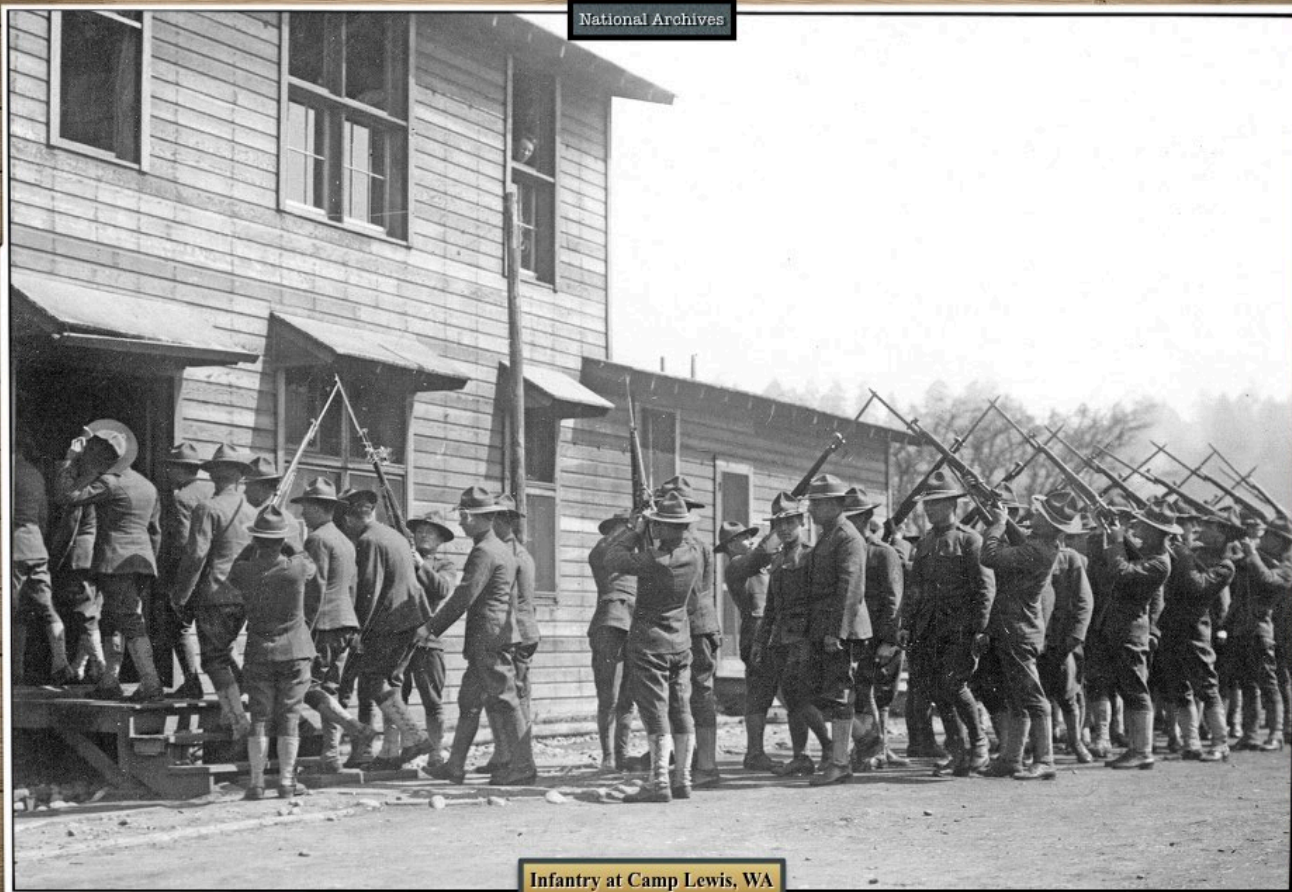
When the 35th Infantry Regiment arrived at Camp Lewis in November of 1919, it did so at a time when the country was winding down from the war effort in Europe. Moneys available for sustaining troop levels and construction of bases had been seriously curtailed. Indeed, there was no active division assigned to the camp at the time. The 91st had been disbanded in France and the 13th just never got off the ground.

When Major General Henry A. Greene, the first Camp Lewis Commander, was reassigned, he left a bustling cantonment to Brigadier General James A. Irons. With the Armistice, activity at Camp Lewis slowed. With peace, military appropriations were sharply reduced and Camp Lewis fell into neglect. The 400-acre

cavalry remount area, called the "corral," returned to scrub; and the hastily built barracks, without maintenance, started to fall apart. The main drill field, today's Watkins Field, was reclaimed by fir seedlings.



National Archives



Infantry at Camp Lewis, WA

A contract was let to dismantle some of the wooden buildings. The United States was returning to its traditional isolationist stance in world affairs, and the high cost of World War I caused the Congress to slash military spending. The Army was authorized 150,000 men and was allowed to maintain three combat-ready divisions. Although Secretary Baker publicly stated that Camp Lewis had been instrumental in the war effort and was an excellent training area, economy and priority were forcing him to use his men and funds elsewhere.

It wasn't until 1926, when Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis asked Congress to approve a ten-year building plan to rebuild and revitalize three army posts that Camp Lewis saw a turnaround in its decline. Congress, in March 1926, authorized \$4,518,000, raised from the sale of Army lands and in May, Camp Lewis received \$800,000 to begin construction on permanent red brick barracks on main post. Camp Lewis was to have a new lease on life. Its worst years were over.

The 35th Infantry Regiment had been assigned to Camp Lewis for a mere ten months. Its mission; to guard coal and copper mines. On September 16, 1920, the Regiment received new orders. A new Division was being formed on the Island of Hawaii, The Hawaiian Division, and the 35th was to be one of its key elements.

The 35th Infantry Regiment

The Hawaiian Division, Schofield Barracks

And the Formation of the 25th Infantry Division

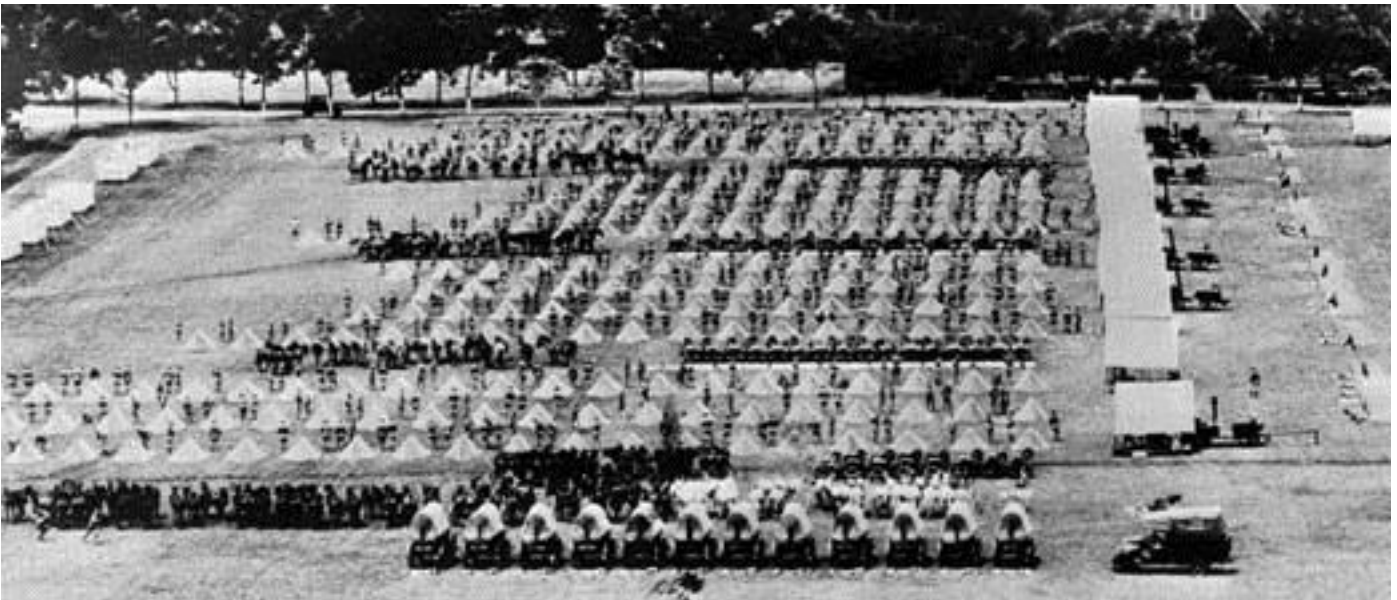


Major General John M. Schofield, Commanding General of the US Army's Pacific Division, visited the Hawaiian Islands in 1872, to determine the defense capabilities of its ports. He determined that a harbor could be formed at the mouth of the Pearl River. Military units started moving to the islands after the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, in 1898.

In 1905, a temporary camp was set up for the Organized Militia, later to become the National Guard. The role of the Army was the protection of the Navy while in port. In November of 1908, the first two squadrons of the 5th Cavalry Regiment arrived. This influx of troops gave the impetus to further construction of the facilities there. Captain Joseph C. Castner followed the Cavalry in December,

bringing with him the plans to begin what is now known as Schofield Barracks.

The following April, the War Department officially named the post Schofield barracks in honor of General Schofield, who had first reviewed the strategic importance of the area. However, it was referred to locally as "Castner Village", in reference to the efforts of Captain Castner's efforts to create the post.



In 1911, the Secretary of War approved plans for further construction and troop build-up at Schofield Barracks. The plans called for five infantry regiments, and one each of cavalry and field artillery. While those plans were later altered, permanent quarters were needed for the four regiments already on post. The first permanent structures on post, which still exist today, were the quadrangle barracks.

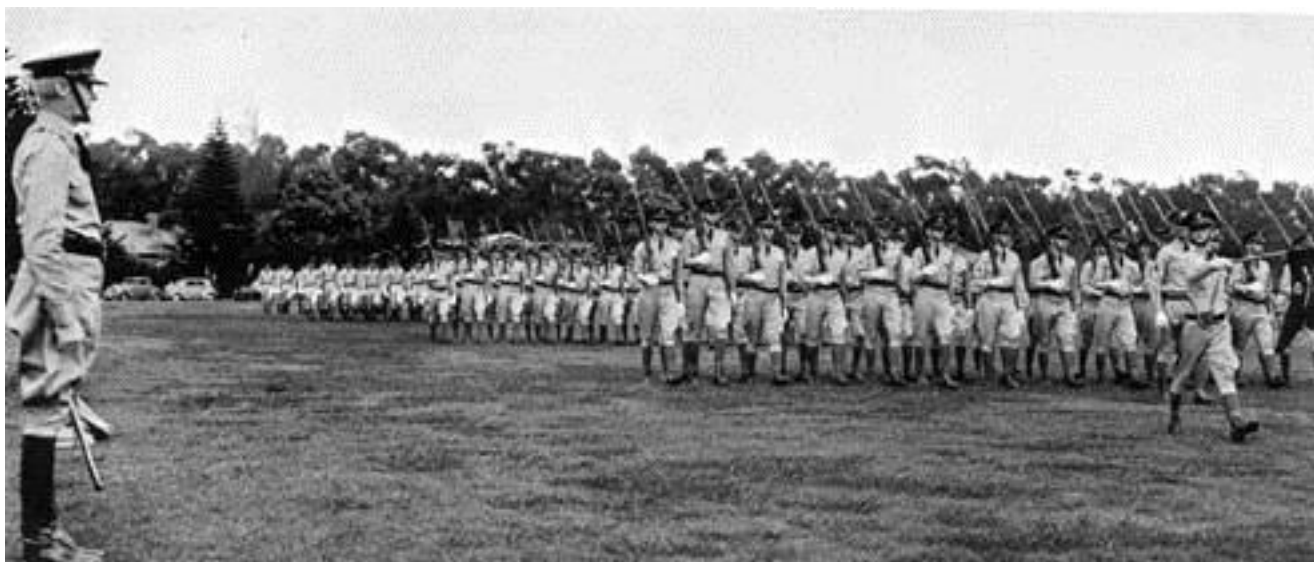
With the war in Europe raging, all of the troops stationed at Schofield Barracks were deployed in 1917. Construction at the post was halted during the war and did not begin anew until the early 1920's.



On September 25, 1920, the 35th Infantry Regiment was assigned to duty at Schofield Barracks. In February of 1921, the Hawaiian Division, also known as the "Pineapple Army", was established, to provide land defense of the territory strategically located at "the crossroads of the Pacific". It was built from units of the old World War 1, 11th Infantry Division. The Hawaiian Division soldiers wore the Taro Leaf shoulder patch which would later pass down to two new divisions

The Hawaiian Division was formed under the structure used in WW1, that is two infantry brigades consisting of two infantry regiments each, and a brigade of artillery.

The 35th Infantry was officially assigned to the Hawaiian Division on 17 October, 1922. She would serve here, under the idyllic climes of Hawaii, for the next 20 years.

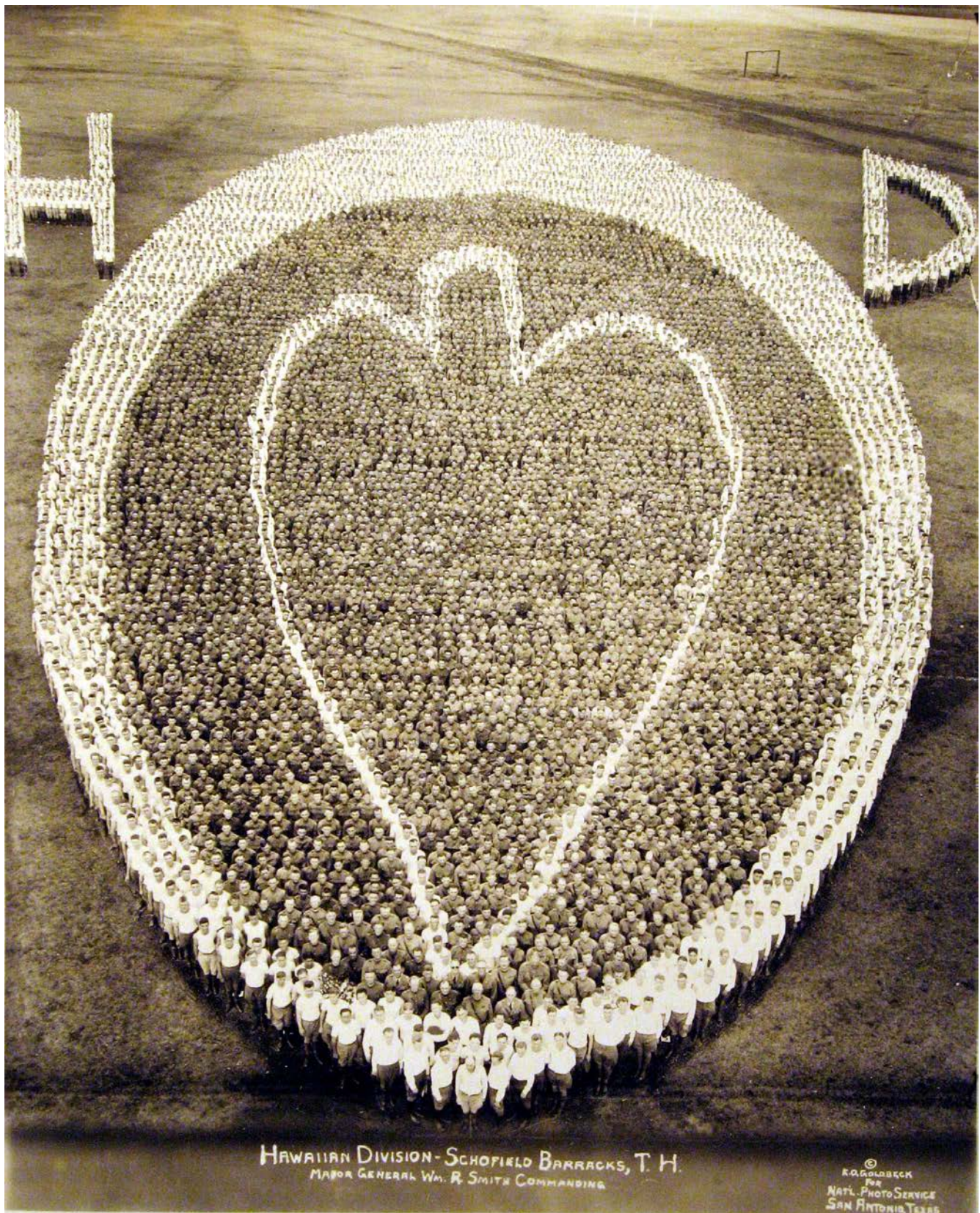


Last Review of the Hawaiian Division in wrapped leggings

In 1940, the Army determined that the structure of the old "square" division was too cumbersome and the decision was made to reorganize the Hawaiian Division into two new "triangular" divisions.

On 1 October, 1941, these two divisions, the 24th and 25th Infantry Divisions were formed from units of the Hawaiian Division. The 19th and 21st Infantry Regiments and the 11th and 13th Field Artillery were assigned to the 24th Division. The 27th and 35th Infantry Regiments and the 8th Field Artillery were assigned to the 25th Division. The Hawaiian Division's support units consisting primarily of an engineer regiment; a quartermaster regiment and a medical regiment were reorganized into separate battalions and assigned to the two new divisions.

To convert one square division into two triangular organizations required two extra infantry regiments, and the 298th and 299th, both from the Hawaiian National Guard, were selected. These units had a high number of enlisted personnel, and some officers of Japanese descent.



With the involvement of Japan in the war, distrust of their national loyalties caused the War Department to order the 298th to be replaced in the 25th Division by the 161st Infantry of the Washington National Guard. The soldiers of Japanese heritage in the 298th and 299th were withdrawn from their regiments and formed into a provisional infantry battalion, which later became the 100th Infantry Battalion, a highly decorated unit that served in the European Theater.



24th Infantry Division



25th Infantry Division

19th Infantry Regt



21st Infantry Regt



34th Infantry Regt



27th Infantry Regt



35th Infantry Regt



161st Infantry Regt



The taro leaf, used to make poi, a basic food staple in the native diet, and symbolic of Hawaii, was contained in the shoulder patch of the Hawaiian Division. This symbol would be adopted by both the 24th and 25th Infantry divisions.

Early designs of the 25th Infantry Division's shoulder patch were a taro leaf without the lightning bolt we see today. The Division had used "Lightning" as the code word for its Division Headquarters on its arrival on Guadalcanal in December of 1942. The Japanese found it difficult to pronounce the letter "L". The Marines also called the unit the "Lightning Division". In addition, the 25th also earned its nickname from the "lightning" way it concluded its operations on Guadalcanal. The "Lightning Division" later became known as the "Tropic Lightning." The shoulder patch of the 25th Infantry was officially adopted by the War Department on 7 June, 1944. The final design was a red and yellow taro leaf, the colors of the late Hawaiian Monarchy, to recognize the 25th Division's ties to Hawaii and the old Hawaiian Division, with a lightning bolt superimposed, representative of the Division's nickname.



Resources: Camp Travis and It's Part in the World War, 1919, by Major E B Johns USA; Library of the University of California