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**GREAT WAR, FLAWED PEACE,  
AND THE LASTING LEGACY  
OF WORLD WAR I**

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THE UNITED STATES  
WORLD WAR ONE  
CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

PRITZKER  
MILITARY  
FOUNDATION

NHD  
NATIONAL  
HISTORY DAY

# IN THEIR BOOTS: UNDERSTANDING THE EFFECTS OF TRENCH WARFARE



**GUIDING QUESTION:** What were the consequences and lasting effects of trench warfare?

## AUTHOR

Sarah Gallagher  
Saint Albans High School  
Saint Albans, West Virginia

## WHY?

World War I soldiers used the military tactic of trench warfare to defend themselves from attacks. These trenches often exposed soldiers to disease and death as well as mental and emotional trauma. As soldiers often lived in these trenches for periods at a time, they experienced constant fears of artillery fire and bombardment. Those veterans who returned home experienced the lasting effects of war, largely due to their time fighting in the trenches. In the 1920s, the U.S. government established benefits for combat veterans. This lesson focuses on the effects of trench warfare on soldiers and how World War I changed the role government played in helping soldiers after the war ended.

## OVERVIEW

Students will use primary and secondary sources to understand the extent of trench warfare as well as the government's response in the 1920s.

## OBJECTIVES

At the conclusion of this activity, students will be able to

- › Analyze primary and secondary sources about World War I soldiers on the front line;
- › Describe the daily life of a soldier during World War I in the trenches;
- › Write about the experience of soldiers who experienced psychological damages from war; and
- › Summarize what the U.S. government did to help veterans after the war.

## STANDARDS CONNECTIONS

### CONNECTIONS TO COMMON CORE

- › CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.9-10.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
- › CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.9-10.2 Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.

## DOCUMENTS USED

### PRIMARY SOURCES

Letter, Sergeant Wendell A. Link to his father, December 27, 1918  
National World War I Museum and Memorial, Kansas City, Missouri (2005.91.88)

<https://theworldwar.pastperfectonline.com/archive/2BB75452-7619-4667-BAB3-372504292721>

Personal War Experience, Corporal Harry S. Hovey, 1918  
National Archives and Records Administration (77424682)

<https://www.docsteach.org/documents/document/wwi-hovey>

Warren G. Harding, Executive Order 3669, April 29, 1922  
National Archives and Records Administration (300000)

<https://www.docsteach.org/documents/document/executive-order-3669-dated-april-29-1922-in-which-president-warren-g-harding-establishes-benefits-for-veterans>

### SECONDARY SOURCES

Film, *Battlefield Experience: The Meuse-Argonne Offensive* (12:30)  
American Battle Monuments Commission

<https://www.abmc.gov/multimedia/videos/battlefield-experience-meuse-argonne-offensive>

Various Maps, American Battle Monuments Commission, *American Armies and Battlefields in Europe: A History, Guide, and Reference Book*, 1938

American Battle Monuments Commission

<https://abmceducation.org/understandingsacrifice/abmc-blue-book>

## MATERIALS

- › Computer with internet capability to play short film
- › KWL Chart
- › Film and Trench Map Analysis Guides
- › Document Analysis Sheet
- › Trench Warfare Analysis Rubric

## ACTIVITY PREPARATION

- › Preview all resources to ensure suitability for your students.
- › Divide the class into groups of three to four students each.
- › Print one copy of the following for each student:
  - › KWL Chart
  - › Film and Trench Map Analysis Guides
  - › Document Analysis Sheet
  - › Trench Warfare Analysis Rubric
- › Print one copy of the following for each group of three to four students:
  - › Letter, Sergeant Wendell A. Link to his father
  - › Personal War Experience, Corporal Harry S. Hovey
  - › Warren G. Harding, Executive Order 3669, April 29, 1922

## PROCEDURE

### WARM-UP (15 MINUTES)

- › Distribute the KWL Chart to students.
- › Read Corporal Harry S. Hovey's letter from the front line as a class to set the stage for the lesson. The teacher can read to students or students can take turns reading the letter aloud.
- › Complete the "K" section of the KWL Chart as a group.

### ACTIVITY ONE: FILM AND MAP ANALYSIS (45 MINUTES)

- › Place students in groups of three to four students each.
- › Model how you would fill out the first column (K) in the KWL Chart. Explain how this column includes what information students already know. Have students fill in four to five items. Allow students to work in their groups to discuss and record their ideas.
- › Debrief the class and allow students to add additional items to their charts.
- › Distribute the Film and Trench Map Analysis Guide to the students.
- › Show the students a 12:30 minute film from the American Battle Monuments Commission.
- › Answer the questions on the handout, Video and Map Analysis Guide, about the film in the left column. The teacher can pause and discuss as needed.

- › Allow student groups time to view and analyze the maps in the Film and Map Analysis Guide. Review student answers as a class.
- › Direct student groups to complete the "W" section of the KWL Chart with their groups.

### ACTIVITY TWO: TWO GERMAN AMERICAN EXPERIENCES DURING WORLD WAR I (25 MINUTES)

- › Distribute the following to each student group:
  - › One Document Analysis Sheet for each student.
  - › One copy of the Letter from Wendell Link and Executive Order 3669 for each group.
- › Direct groups to read and analyze the primary source letter from Wendell Link. A transcript of the letter is provided if needed. Direct students to complete the corresponding row of the Document Analysis Sheet.
- › Repeat this process with Executive Order 3669 and complete the Document Analysis Sheet.
- › Ask students to return to their KWL Chart and complete the "L" column as well as the synthesis question at the bottom.

### ASSESSMENT

- › The KWL Chart, Film and Map Analysis Guides, or Document Analysis Sheet can be submitted for evaluation at teacher discretion.
- › A Trench Warfare Analysis Rubric is included as a possible way to assess the content of this work.

### METHODS FOR EXTENSION

- › Students with more interest in this topic can map out the World War I American Military Cemeteries in Europe.
- › Students with more interest in this topic can explore the American Battle Monuments Commission interactive website to explore the Meuse-Argonne campaign.
- › Students with more interest in this topic can research World War I veterans from their hometown who served on the Western Front and visit local World War I memorials.
- › Students with more interest in the role of American soldiers on the Western Front can research daily meals, routines, and life in the trench that the soldiers would have experienced.

## LEGACY OF WORLD WAR I WARM-UP

**Warm-Up Questions:** After reading Corporal Harry S. Hovey's letter, answer these questions:

1. What were Harry's thoughts of France when he first arrived?

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2. What did Harry see as they marched along to the front?

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3. Where did they billet?

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4. What were Harry's thoughts on the trench system?

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5. What was his experience as described in this letter?

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## LEGACY OF WORLD WAR I KWL CHART

WHAT I KNOW (K)	WHAT I WANT TO KNOW (W)	WHAT I LEARNED (L)
<p>What do I already know about World War I?            What do I already know about trench warfare?            What do I already know about what happened when these soldiers returned from war?</p>	<p>What do I want to know about trench warfare?            What do I want to know about the experiences of those who served in World War I and specifically those in the trenches?            What government programs existed, if any, for these veterans when they returned home?            What programs existed to help these soldiers mentally and physically?</p>	<p>What did these soldiers experience when they returned?            What help was available for them when they returned?            What is it like to return to civilian life after serving in war?</p>



# DOCUMENT ANALYSIS SHEET

**Directions:** Using the primary sources, complete this graphic organizer as a group to analyze the documents.

PRIMARY SOURCE	QUESTIONS	ANALYSIS
<p><b>Letter by Wendell Link to his father, December 27, 1918</b></p>	<p>When is this letter dated?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Using the date of the letter, what is happening politically at the time of Link's writing?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>What is he describing?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>What are the soldiers experiencing?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Using his letter, write a five-sentence summary of what he and the men he accompanied experienced during this post-war time.</p> <p>_____</p>
<p><b>Executive Order 3669</b></p>	<p>Who wrote this Executive Order?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>What is the date of this Executive Order?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Using the date of this Executive Order, how long has it been since the end of the war?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>List three items this order gives veterans.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Using this Executive Order, write a five-sentence summary of what this document wanted to accomplish. If you were a veteran during this time and living in your home state, where is the closest facility you could go for help?</p> <p>_____</p>

## FILM ANALYSIS GUIDE

**Directions:** Complete the Film Analysis Guide as you watch the video.

### *BATTLEFIELD EXPERIENCE: THE MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE* **AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION**

1. What were the conditions like on the front line?

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2. What did you notice about the types of weapons used?

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3. What did you notice about the condition of the trenches?

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4. What do you notice about the geography?

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5. How has the terrain been damaged by the war?

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6. Record a quote that stood out to you while watching the film.

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7. What have you learned that you did not already know about trench warfare before watching the film?

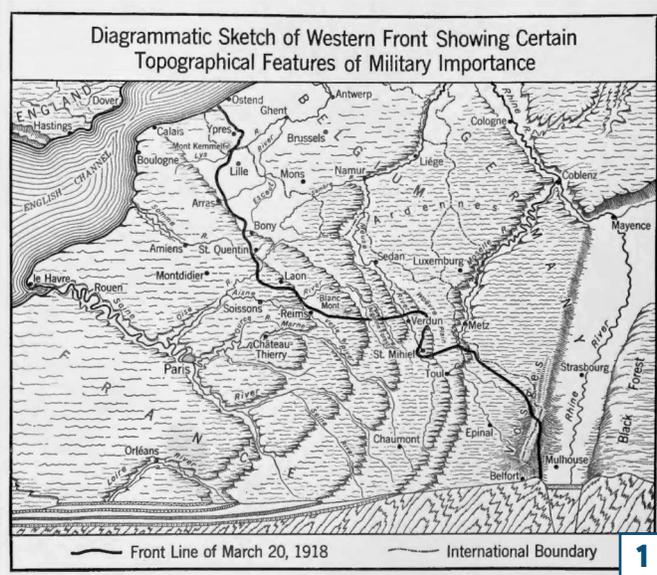
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# TRENCH MAP ANALYSIS GUIDE, PAGE ONE

All maps excerpted from *American Armies and Battlefields in Europe: A History, Guide, and Reference Book*, American Battle Monuments Commission.



Map 1

Between what two countries do you see the front line as of March 20, 1918?

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What wooded area do you see on the map? What river?

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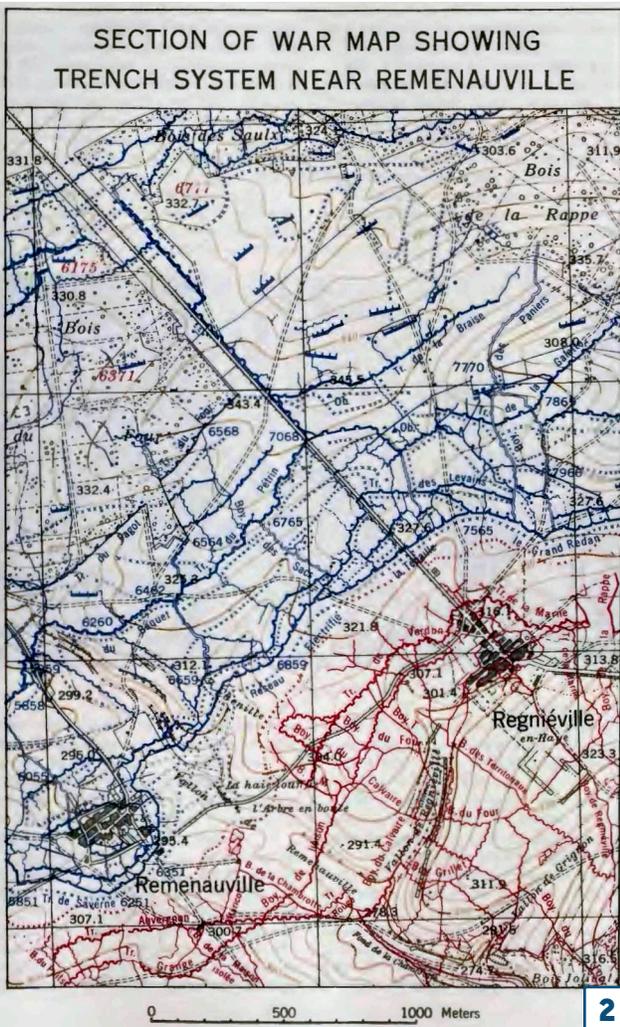


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1



Map 2

Looking at the lines, how extensive are these trenches?

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What major cities do you see on the map?

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2

# TRENCH MAP ANALYSIS GUIDE, PAGE TWO



3

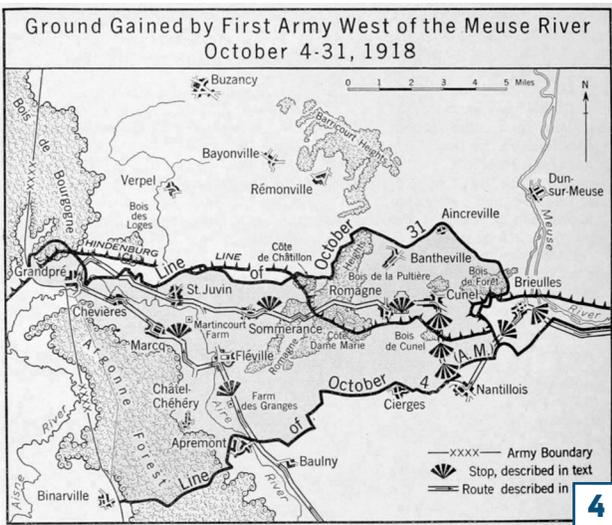
Map 3

As of September 26, what cities and geographical regions does the line cross?

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4

Map 4

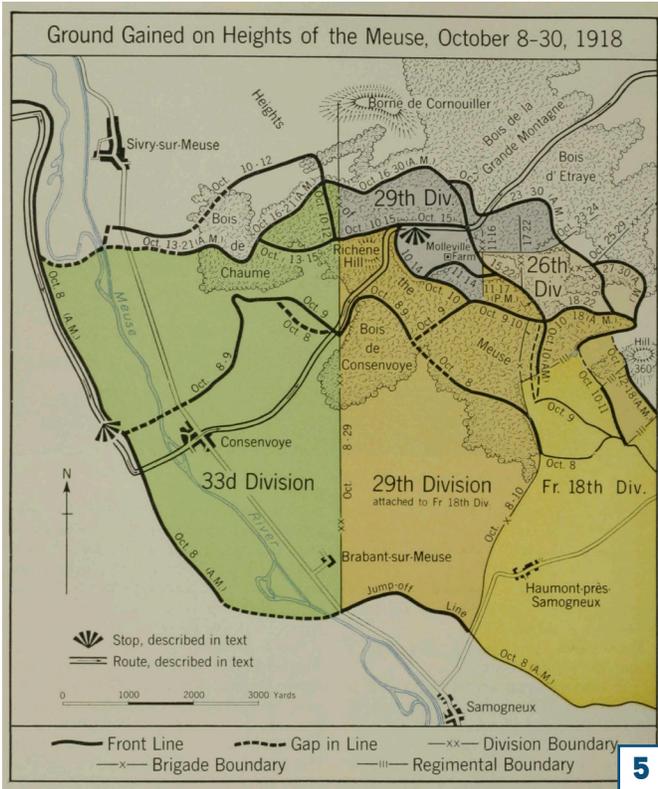
What are the dates of this map?

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Using the scale at the top of the map, how many miles did the First Army advance from October 4 to the 31?

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# TRENCH MAP ANALYSIS GUIDE, PAGE THREE



Map 5

What Divisions fought in this region of the Meuse in October of 1918?

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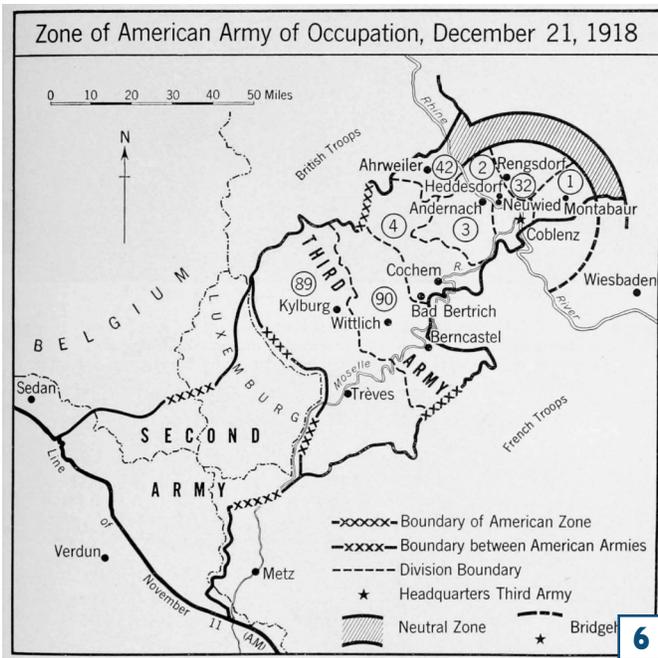
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Map 6

What is the date of this map?

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How does that relate to the end of the war?

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What countries are represented on the map?

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ON ACTIVE SERVICE  
WITH THE  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

191

My Regiment landed in  
France on the 31<sup>st</sup> of July 1918  
after a fine voyage of 12 days,  
well my first impression  
of France would be hard  
to describe, of course it was  
odd and strange for us to  
see old women pushing  
wheelbarrows around the  
streets, not to mention the  
hundreds of German prisoners  
at work, but to be brief we  
went to a rest camp and  
stayed 5 days, then we

= 2 =

were loaded into cracker boxes. (the short for trench railroad trains) and shipped to a training camp where we received expert instructions on different methods of war-fare after staying there about 6 weeks we were again loaded on a train and taken up ~~to~~ toward the front and there we were billeted in the barns over the stables, and it was here we began to realize that we were over in France (and not in peaceful America.) as the Germans came over in airplanes and bombed the village next to us, after a few days of final instructions we were loaded into trench

= 3 =

trucks and brought to a replacement camp, the next day we started on a hike toward the front. I was sick that day, so having permission from my Captain I fell out and lay by the side of the road until I felt a little better then I started trailing along after my company and after a few hours we came to what was left of that once famous Hindenberg line, it was here we saw our first horrors of war, nothing was to be seen but shell holes barbed wire entanglements trenches dug-outs, with here and there the partly corpses of Germans

<sup>= 24 =</sup>  
and French. well when I caught  
up with my company they had  
gone into camp. we ate supper  
and some of us had gone to bed  
when the order came for us  
to go to the front. we had to leave  
our blanket rolls and I being  
sick my captain gave me orders  
to stay on guard with the  
packs and not go with the  
company. well I stayed  
there 3 days before I heard from  
the boys. then some of the run-  
ners came back and they could  
hardly talk to me at first. all  
they could say was. Oh. Hovey  
it is Hell up there. then they  
told me some of the boys  
had been killed this was on



25 =  
ON ACTIVE SERVICE  
WITH THE  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

191

Oct. 9<sup>th</sup> and on the 11<sup>th</sup> I was ordered to report to my company which had advanced some 15 or 18 Kilos. I started about noon and went over all of the ground my company had fought over and it was there I saw my first dead American soldiers, it was an awful sight.

The next day after I joined what was left of my company, we were ordered up for reserve and after 4 days we went to a rest camp, and then we were ordered to

= 6 =  
go back to the front in  
support, it was there that  
I received my first (and so far)  
my only baptism of shell fire  
we were in holes dug in a  
bank but in order to see the  
effect of our artillery we would  
stand up and look over the  
parpet and three times we  
were knocked down by  
shells and covered with  
dirt, well after 36 hours we  
were relieved (by the French)  
and started back to a rest  
camp, which we reached  
after several days of hard  
marching, and are still  
here and every one is doing  
and feeling fine we have

272  
just received the news of the  
abdication of the Kaiser,  
Corp Harry S. Hovey  
[Co. E, 142nd Inf. ?]

**PERSONAL WAR EXPERIENCE, CORPORAL HARRY S. HOVEY, 1918 (TRANSCRIPT)  
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (77424682)**

My Regiment landed in France on the 31st of July 1918 after a fine voyage of 12 days, well my first impression of France would be hard to describe [describe], of course it was odd and strange for us to see old women pushing wheelbarrows around the streets, not to mention the hundreds of Germans [Germans] prisoners at work but to be brief, we went to a rest? camp and stayed 5 days, then we were loaded into cracker boxes. (the short for French railroad trains) and shipped to a training camp where we received expert instructions on different methods of war-fare after staying there about 6 weeks we were again loaded on a train, and taken up toward the front and there we were billeted in the barns over the stables, and it was here we began to realise [realize] that we were over in France (and not in peaceful America.) as the Germans [Germans] came over in airplanes and bombed the village next to us, after a few days of final instructions we were loaded into French trucks and brought to a re-placement camp, the next day we started on a hike toward the front. I was sick that day, so having permission [permission] from my Captain I fell out and lay by the side of the road until I felt a little better then I started trailing along after my company and after a few hours we came to what was left of that once famous [famous] Hindenburg line, it was here we saw our first horrors of war, nothing was to be seen but shell holes barbed wire entanglements trenches dug-outs, with here and there the gasty [ghastly] corpses of Germans and French, well when I caught up with my company they had gone into camp we ate supper and some of us had gone to bed when the order came for us to go to the front we had to leave our blanket rolls. And I being sick my Captain gave me orders to stay on guard with the packs and not go with the company. Well I stayed there 3 days before I heard from the boys, then some of the runners came back and they could hardly talk to me at first all they could say was, oh, Hovey, it is Hell up there, then they told me some of the boys had been killed this was on Oct. 9th and on the 11th I was ordered to report to my company which had advanced some 15 or 18 kilos. I started about noon and went over all of the ground my company had fought over, and it was there I saw my first dead American soldiers, it was an awful sight.

The next day after I joined what was left of my company. We were ordered up for reserve and after 4 days we went to a nest camp and then we were ordered to go back to the front in support, it was there that I received my first (and so far) my only baptism of shell fire. We were in holes dug in a bank but in order to see the effect of our artillery we would stand up and look over the parapet [parapet] and three times we were knocked down by shells and covered with dirt. Well after 36 hours we were relieved (by the French) and started back to a rest camp, which we reached after several days of hard marching, and are still here and every one is doing and feeling fine we have just received news of the abdication of the Kaiser.

-Corp. Harry S. Hovey

Dec. 27, 1918-

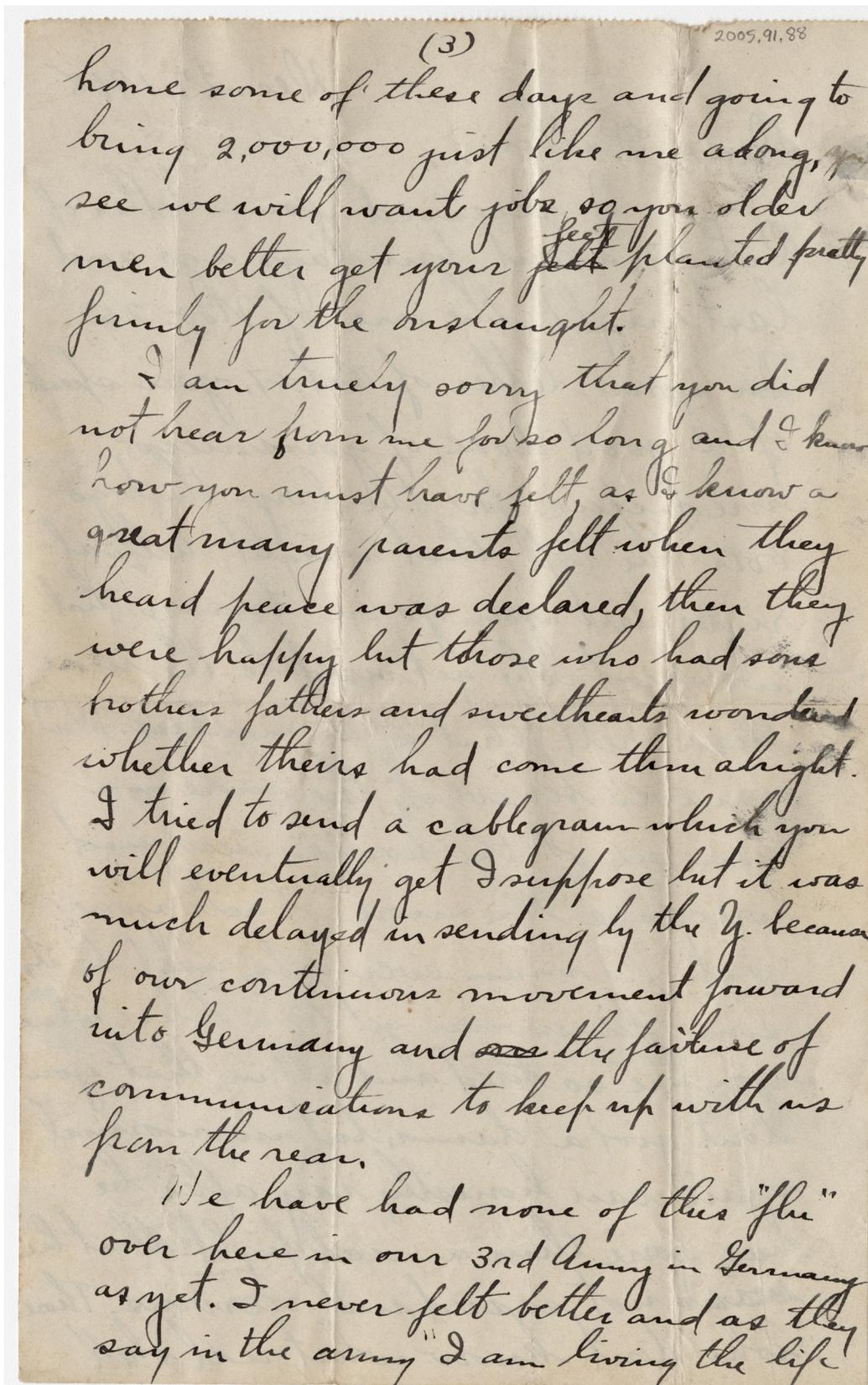
Dear Father:-

I received your letter of Oct. 27, about four days ago and last night the one of Nov. 26.

In your letter of Oct 27, you speak of a good dose of your nerve medicine for the boys that go over the top, that might help a right, but you go on to say that we probably get used to the more than hell that is around us. Don't you ever believe it, the more you see of the horribleness and wreckage the more it gets your goat. No man ever gets used to it some times you get to a place where you are so tired and all in that you don't give a damn, but no normal man can honestly say after he has gone thru a real fight that he ~~was~~ not scared and nervous. Those who don't know what real shell

fire and machine guns are, sometimes think they are or will not be scared. But let them get into the thickest and watch them pray for protection, as I have heard soldier after soldier frankly admit he did during the bombardment on the Marne. I did the same myself. These same men you could have lived with all your life in peace time and never have heard them mention, or even recognize as existing, religion. I do not believe this necessarily implies cowardice, as a baby turns to his parent when fearful of some thing, to it unnatural as a man in the presence of bursting shells over which there is absolutely no power of human control and no chance of retaliation turns to a higher power than that of human life.

Your letter of Nov. 25 about your opportunity with Mr. Scott. I would advise that you seize the fruit while you have a good opportunity and get solidly established as I am coming



(41) 2005.91.88  
of Riley" in other words I am eating good  
sleeping good, not doing much work.  
We are all wondering now when  
we will get home, of course the U.S.A.  
still looks mighty good to us, but  
there is not such a striking <sup>difference</sup> between  
the States and Germany as there was  
or is between France and the States.  
If one could speak German this  
country might not be such a bad  
place to live, with their new Republic  
which we gave them. This may sound  
scandalous to you but there are a  
lot of American soldiers learning to  
love Germany, especially do they love  
the pretty "Franklins" etc.  
With much love and kisses to  
all and wishing you a Prosperous New  
Year I am as ever  
Your son  
Wendell.

PERSONAL WAR EXPERIENCE, CORPORAL HARRY S. HOVEY, 1918 (TRANSCRIPT)  
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (77424682)

December 27, 1918

Dear Father: -

I received your letter of Oct. 27, and about four days ago and last night the one of Nov. 25. In your letter of Oct 27, you speak of a good dose of your nerve medicine for the boys that go over the top that might help al-right, but you go on to say that we probably get used to the more than hell that is around us. Don't you ever believe it the more you see of the horribleness and wreckage the more it gets your goat. No man ever gets used to it, some times you get to a place where you are so tired and all in that you don't give a damn, but no normal man can honestly say after he has gone thru a real fight that he was not scared and nervous. Those who don't know what real shell fire and machine guns are, sometimes think they are or will not be scared. But let them get into the thicket and watch them pray for protection, as I have heard soldier after soldier bravely admit he did during the bombardment on the Marne. I did the same myself. These same men you could have lived with all your life in peace time and never heard them mention, or even recognize as existing, religion. I do not believe this necessarily implies cowardice, as a baby turns to his parent when fearful of something, to it unnatural so man in the presence of bursting shells over which there is absolutely no power of human control and no chance of retaliation turns to a higher power than that of human life.

Your letter of Nov. 25 about your opportunity with Mr. Scott. I would advise that you pluck the fruit while you have a good opportunity and get solidly established as I am coming home some of these days and going to bring 2,000,000 just like me along, see we will want jobs so you older men better your feet planted pretty firmly for the onslaught.

I am truly sorry that you did not hear from me for so long and I know how you must have felt, as I know a great many parents felt when they heard peace was declared, then they were happy but those who had sons mothers fathers and sweethearts wondering whether theirs had come thru alright. I tried to send a cablegram which you will eventually get I suppose but it was much delayed in sending by the Y because of our continuous movement forward into Germany and the failure of the communications to keep up with us from the rear.

We have had more of this "flu" over here in our 3rd Army in Germany as yet. I never felt better as they say in the army "I am living the life of Riley" in other words I am eating good sleeping good, and not doing much work.

We are all wondering now when we will get home, of course the U.S.A. still looks mighty good to us, but there is not such a striking difference between the States and Germany as there was or is between France and the States. If one could speak German this country might not be such a bad place to live, with their new Republic which we gave them. This may sound scandalous to you but there are a lot of American soldiers learning to love Germany, especially so they love the pretty "Frauleins," etc.

With much love and kisses to all and wishing you a prosperous New Year I am as ever.

Your son

Wendell



EXECUTIVE ORDER

WHEREAS, Section 9 of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to Establish a Veterans' Bureau and to improve the facilities and service of such Bureau, and further to amend and modify the War Risk Insurance Act", approved August 9, 1921, provides that -

"Section 9. The director, subject to the general directions of the President, shall be responsible for the proper examination, medical care, treatment, hospitalization, dispensary, and convalescent care, necessary and reasonable after care, welfare of, nursing, vocational training, and such other services as may be necessary in the carrying out of the provisions of this Act, and for that purpose is hereby authorized to utilize the now existing or future facilities of the United States Public Health Service, the War Department, the Navy Department, the Interior Department, the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and such other governmental facilities as may be made available for the purposes set forth in this Act; and such governmental agencies are hereby authorized and directed to furnish such facilities, including personnel, equipment, medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies as the director may deem necessary and advisable in carrying out the provisions of this Act, in addition to such governmental facilities as are hereby made available. \*\*\*\*\*"

AND WHEREAS said Section 9 further provides that:

"In the event that there is not sufficient Government Hospital and other facilities for the proper medical care and treatment of beneficiaries under this Act, and the director deems it necessary and advisable to secure additional Government facilities, he may, within the limits of appropriations made for carrying out the provisions of this paragraph, and with the approval of the President, improve or extend existing governmental facilities or acquire additional facilities by purchase or otherwise. Such new property and structures as may be so improved, extended, or acquired shall become part of the permanent equipment of the Veterans' Bureau or of some one of the now existing agencies of the Government, including the War Department, Navy Department, Interior Department, Treasury Department, the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, in such a way as will best serve the present emergency, taking into consideration the future services to be rendered the veterans of the World War, including the beneficiaries under this Act."

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NOW, THEREFORE, By virtue of the authority vested in me by said law, I direct that the following specifically described hospitals now under the supervision of the United States Public Health Service and operated for hospital or sanatoria or other uses for sick and disabled former soldiers, sailors and marines, are hereby transferred to the United States Veterans' Bureau and shall on and after the effective date hereof operate under the supervision, management and control of the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau:

- No. 13 Southern Infirmary Annex, Mobile, Alabama
- No. 14 Annex to New Orleans Marine Hospital, Algiers, La.
- No. 24 Palo Alto, California
- No. 25 Houston, Texas
- No. 26 Greenville, South Carolina
- No. 27 Alexandria, Louisiana
- No. 28 Dansville, New York
- No. 29 Norfolk, Virginia (Sewall's Point)
- No. 30 Chicago, Illinois (4649 Drexel Boulevard)
- No. 30 Chicago, Illinois (Annex-7535 Stoney Island Avenue)
- No. 31 Corpus Christi, Texas
- No. 32 Washington, D. C. (2650 Wisconsin Avenue)
- No. 33 Jacksonville, Florida
- No. 34 East Norfolk, Massachusetts
- No. 35 St. Louis, Missouri (5900 Arsenal)
- No. 36 Boston, Massachusetts (Parker Hill)
- No. 37 Waukesha, Wisconsin
- No. 38 New York, New York (345 West 50th Street)
- No. 39 Hoboken, Pennsylvania
- No. 40 Cape May, New Jersey
- No. 41 New Haven, Connecticut
- No. 42 Perryville, Maryland
- No. 44 West Roxbury, Massachusetts
- No. 45 Biltmore, North Carolina
- No. 46 Deming, New Mexico
- No. 47 Markleton, Pennsylvania
- No. 48 Atlanta, Georgia
- No. 49 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Gray's Ferry Road & 24th St.)
- No. 50 Whipple Barracks, Arizona
- No. 51 Tucson, Arizona
- No. 52 Boise, Idaho
- No. 53 Dwight, Illinois
- No. 54 Arrowhead, Springs, California
- No. 55 Fort Bayard, New Mexico
- No. 56 Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland
- No. 57 Knoxville, Iowa

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No. 58 New Orleans, Louisiana (439 Flood St)  
No. 59 Tacoma, Washington  
No. 60 Oteen, North Carolina  
No. 61 Fox Hills, Staten Island, New York  
No. 62 Augusta, Georgia  
No. 63 Lake City, Florida  
No. 64 Camp Kearney, California  
No. 65 St. Paul, Minnesota (Dayton & Virginia Avenue)  
No. 67 Kansas City, Missouri (11th and Harrison Streets)  
No. 68 Minneapolis, Minnesota (914 Elliott Avenue)  
No. 69 Newport, Kentucky  
No. 71 Sterling Junction, Massachusetts  
No. 72 Helena, Montana (Fort William Henry Harrison)  
No. 73 Chicago, Illinois (Annex to U.S. Veterans' Hospital #30)  
No. 74 Gulfport, Mississippi  
No. 75 Colfax, Iowa  
No. 76 Edward Hines, Jr. Hospital (Maywood, Illinois)  
No. 77 Portland, Oregon.  
No. 78 North Little Rock, Arkansas (Fort Logan H. Roots)  
No. 79 Dawson Springs, Kentucky  
No. 80 Fort Lyon, Colorado, and  
The Purveying Depot at Perryville, Maryland.

I hereby direct that the following hospitals now under construction by the Treasury Department or projected under existing law shall, when and as each is completed, be transferred to the United States Veterans' Bureau, and shall on and after the respective dates of such transfer be operated under the supervision, management and control of the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau:

Fort McKenzie, Sheridan, Wyoming  
Fort Walla Walla, Walla Walla, Washington  
Excelsior Springs, Excelsior Springs, Missouri  
Catholic Orphan Asylum, (Bronx) New York  
Central New England Sanatorium, Rutland, Massachusetts  
Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama  
Hospital in Western Pennsylvania  
Hospital on Jefferson Barracks Reservation, St. Louis, Missouri  
Hospital in Metropolitan District, New York.

All facilities, property and equipment now in the possession of the United States Public Health Service in the hospitals above mentioned and all supplies in said hospitals and in the purveying depots at Perryville and North Chicago purchased from funds allotted to said Service by the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau are hereby transferred to the United States Veterans' Bureau.

It is hereby directed that the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, the Director of the United States Veterans'

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Bureau and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, shall each designate a representative to form a Board, which Board shall allocate to the United States Veterans' Bureau and to the United States Public Health Service, with due regard to their respective present and future needs, all supplies transferred to the United States Public Health Service by the War Department, Navy Department or other governmental agencies, in accordance with law, and said Board shall also allocate to the United States Veterans' Bureau and to the United States Public Health Service the buildings and facilities at the Purveying Depot at North Chicago, Illinois, according to their respective needs.

All leases, contracts and other obligations and instrumentalities of the United States Public Health Service in the District of Columbia or elsewhere and all records, files, documents, correspondence and other papers relating to the service rendered by the United States Public Health Service in the operation of the hospitals and purveying depots hereby transferred or relating to the medical examination, assignment to hospitals, and treatment of persons who are now or who have been patients and beneficiaries of the United States Veterans' Bureau are hereby transferred to the United States Veterans' Bureau as of the effective date of this Order.

The Secretary of the Treasury, with due regard to the needs of the United States Public Health Service, shall authorize and direct the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service to detail to the United States Veterans' Bureau for duty until released by the Director of the Bureau, the commissioned personnel now on duty at the hospitals and purveying depots above mentioned and such other commissioned personnel as may be required for the operation of the Veterans' Hospitals and purveying depots, provided that the regular commissioned officers of the United States Public Health Service shall be subject to recall in the discretion of the Surgeon General of that Service. Such other personnel of the United States Public Health Service as are now paid from funds allotted by the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau shall, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau, be transferred and given appointment in the United States Veterans' Bureau in the manner prescribed by Civil Service laws and regulations.

So that the transfer herein directed may be made with minimum inconvenience this order shall be construed to allow administrative adjustments hereunder to be made effective May 1, 1922.

This order shall not be construed as in any way limiting or curtailing the authority conferred by existing law whereby the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau may utilize the now existing or future facilities of the United States Public Health

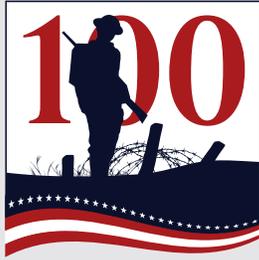
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Service, the War Department, the Navy Department, the Interior Department, the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, or such other governmental facilities as may be made available for the use of the United States Veterans' Bureau.

*Warren G. Harding*

The White House,  
April 29, 1922.



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