

The Rainbow Reveille



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A MATTER OF FINANCES

	Pledged	Paid	Due
New York	\$700.00	\$300.00	\$400.00
Ohio	700.00	175.00	525.00
Alabama	700.00	.....	700.00
Iowa	700.00	200.00	500.00
Illinois	300.00	75.00	225.00
Indiana	300.00	75.00	225.00
Minnesota	300.00	.....	300.00
California	150.00	63.00	67.00
South Carolina	150.00	100.00	50.00
Pennsylvania	150.00	.....	150.00
Wisconsin	150.00	.....	150.00
Georgia	150.00	75.00	75.00
Missouri	150.00	.....	150.00
Kansas	225.00	.....	225.00
Virginia	50.00	.....	50.00
Michigan	50.00	.....	50.00
Tennessee	75.00	.....	75.00
New Jersey	88.00	88.00	.....
Texas	200.00	91.50	108.50
Maryland	50.00	.....	.....
North Carolina	50.00	.....	.....
Virginia	50.00	.....	.....
Louisiana	50.00	.....	.....
District of Columbia	50.00	50.00	.....

SNAP OUT OF IT!

One glance at the above table will tell the story. Interest in the R. V. D. is on the down-grade and we are facing the grave danger of a natural death due to lack of enthusiasm. Is your chapter doing its part to perpetuate the memory of the Rainbow division? Are you doing your part as an individual to strengthen your chapter? If not, are you apathetic to the degree that you don't care what happens to your former buddies? We must make an effort to buck up, swing into line and live as a unified organization. Pay your dues; do your part; you will not regret it in years to come.

RAINBOW DIVISION VETERANS.

REORGANIZATION OF THE 42ND DIVISION AS PART OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

Letter From Adjutant General to Brigadier General George Florence.

At a recent conference on the subject of reconstituting the 42nd division held at the War department, pursuant to the suggestion of the chief of staff, between yourself and Colonel Benson W. Hough, representing the Rainbow division veterans, and officers of the war plans division, general staff, including officers of the National Guard on duty with the War department general staff, and the chief, militia bureau, it was agreed that a letter be prepared for the information of your association explaining in detail the reasons which led to the omission of the 42nd division from the general reorganization plan, the difficulties attending any material change in the approved plans at this time and the present attitude of the War department on the question of the reconstitution of the 42nd division. In accordance with this understanding, you are advised as follows:

In the general plan for the reorganization of the National Guard and the allocation of its units throughout the United States, it was decided that, upon the basis of an organized military force of six field armies, each containing three army corps, supplemented by a G. H. Q. reserve, the quota of National Guard units should consist of eighteen infantry divisions, or two in each of the nine corps areas, plus two-sixths of the necessary corps, army and G. H. Q. units.

Sound principles of organization and of administration, as well as the evident intent of the law, called for the localization of divisions. Further, the law called for the preservation **as such** of the World war divisions and subordinate units thereof, as far as practicable.

Under these circumstances, it was considered to be impracticable to reorganize the 42nd division as a unit, since no one corps area could preserve **as such** more than a small part of the 42nd division and, therefore, no corps area was deemed to be entitled to the exclusive use of that divisional designation. In strict conformity, however, with the provisions of Section 3a, National Defense act, as amended, provision was made for preserving the organizations, names, numbers and other designations, so far as practicable, of the subordinate units of the 42nd division in the twenty-six states and the District of Columbia from which they were originally drawn.

The decision to omit the 42nd division from the general plan was found to be necessary by a committee of the War department general staff, a majority of whom hold or have held commissions in the National Guard, and included an officer who served throughout the World war as lieutenant-colonel and later colonel of the 167th infantry, 42nd division, as well as officers familiar with the achievements of the division, from states which contributed largely to its initial personnel.

The committee was keenly aware of the sentimental reasons actuating the desire on the part of former members of the division to have it reconstructed, but it was mindful also of its obligation to procure for the whole National Guard, not only a practical and well balanced tactical and administrative organization, but also a peace-time adjustment capable of operation without change in the event of an emergency, thus eliminating, so far as it is possible to do so, the necessity for dismembering, obliterating, reorganizing and reassigning National Guard units after the actual existence of a state of war.

The decision was further based upon the impracticability, if not impossibility, of organizing in peace-time an infantry division with its commanding general commissioned in the National Guard of one state or district, and its various subdivisions and detachments a part of the National Guard of twenty-six other states. Such a division scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, without respect to state or corps area boundaries, would be beyond the ordinary requirements of tactical or administrative control, and would be impossible of concentration for field exercises and maneuvers, even to the extent of brigade and regimental formations, except through a disproportionate expenditure of time and money.

An alternative which was considered, provided for attaching the various units of the 42nd division to other National Guard divisions in the several corps areas, but this plan was rejected not only by reason of its impracticability, but because it would defeat the principle object sought, namely, the unification of a division functioning under a single head; further, because the addition of these separate units to complete divisions would constantly disturb the tactical unity of the latter, place them in the category of detachments rather than divisions, and cause the attached subdivisions to be placed in the predicament of stepchildren, tolerated on account of their past activities and traditions rather than by virtue of their present or future value to the particular division concerned, since in the event of a national emergency they would immediately be detached from the parent divisions and, being surplus and supplemental to the maximum requirements of National Guard infantry divisions, would have no place in the G. H. Q. field army, army corps or divisional organization allotted to the National Guard.

Finally, in considering any plan looking to the re-establishment of the 42nd division, at this or a later time, the practical rather than sentimental factor must be faced.

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THE RAINBOW REVEILLE

Published by the
Rainbow Division Veterans.

LOUIS L. COLLINS, Secretary, - Minneapolis, Minn.

OFFICERS:

Honary President.....	MAT. A. TINLEY
President	GEORGE E. LEACH
First Vice President.....	J. B. MULFORD
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Chaplin	J. J. HALIDAY
Historian	WALTER B. WOLF

Vol. 2.

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Although it has been impossible to issue a Reveille each month, the affairs of the national organization are in much better shape than at any time since the Cleveland convention, and the national officers are very hopeful of the future.

Because of the condition of affairs, it was deemed inadvisable to employ any salaried secretary during the first months of the year, but as the convention approaches it has been considered necessary for a member of the association to devote his entire time to the work of the association. Paul Beinhorn, formerly a sergeant in the 151st Field Artillery, has been named as acting secretary and is on the job at all times in the office of the president of the association, Mayor George E. Leach of Minneapolis. Mr. Beinhorn is seeking the co-operation of different organizations of the association, not only in cleaning up the matter of finances, but in getting support for the association publication.

We believe that the Minneapolis convention will be an immense success and that at that time plans can be adopted looking to a closer centralization of the different organizations of the association and to the perpetuation of the memories and traditions of the Rainbow Division. This can only be accomplished by co-operation. We realize that the association is not functioning as it should, but we propose to remedy this situation and make the association a real organization of real veterans.

LOUIS L. COLLINS.

REORGANIZATION OF THE 42ND DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

(Continued from Page 3.)

The eighteen National Guard divisions allocated under the general plan, and accepted by each of the states through their respective adjutants general, have received and accepted numerical designations, and at this date 70 per cent of their units are completely organized and federally recognized. In several states, infantry and field artillery regiments and smaller units of the 42nd division, carrying their World war numbers and designations, have been absorbed as integral parts of these divisions. To re-establish the 42nd division as such, each unit so absorbed would have to be withdrawn and another unit of the same

branch of the service organized in the particular state and substituted in its place.

Even if this were practicable, which is extremely problematic, except possibly for infantry, the cost to the federal government for the surplus division, according to estimates of the chief, militia bureau, would aggregate \$4,125,000 for its initial equipment, and \$2,310,000 for yearly maintenance. Present appropriation are utterly insufficient to make such additional allotments at this time. The additional cost to the respective states for quarters, etc., is also a factor which would require unanimous approval on the part of the states concerned.

Beyond this is the necessity of finding a practical means which will permit, in peace-time, of organizing a division made up from troops of the states from which the original subdivisions of the former 42nd division were originally drawn, e. g., of brigading infantry regiments from New York and Iowa, Ohio and Alabama, supplemented with machine gun units from Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Georgia; of brigading together field artillery units of Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and Maryland; of organizing a regiment of engineers from battalions of South Carolina and California; of organizing a medical regiment and headquarters units from subdivisions of New Jersey, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Michigan, Missouri and Oregon.

It would appear that any suggestion that the 42nd division, if reconstituted, would be the first National Guard division to enter the zone of operations in the event of a future emergency, must be based upon the presumption that conditions with respect to organized military preparedness in the several sections from which the personnel was originally drawn, will, in the next emergency, be similar to that which obtained in the last.

This conclusion cannot be sustained, however, in view of the rapid progress the authorized infantry divisions are making toward completion and federalization. These divisions will represent by name, number and designation many of the veteran divisions of the World war, and it is manifest that sectional influence and interest will necessarily concentrate on the preferment of such localized divisions.

There is a question, therefore, as to what real advantage would accrue to the membership of the former subdivisions of the 42nd division if the reconstruction of the division, as such, were to be authorized. From reports being received preferential is being accorded many of its former units in the present reorganization, and such units will undoubtedly be better prepared to take the field promptly in the event of a future emergency than they would be in a division scattered over so wide a territory.

The present plans do not anticipate our association with allies that can hold the enemy while an adequate military organization is being formed.

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RAINBOWS.

(Chad F. Calhoun in the Rainbow Recall.)

About three weeks ago, one afternoon, we looked at the sky in the east and saw a wonderful rainbow and we couldn't help thinking about the other rainbows we had seen in France, while we were a part of the most wonderful (and the only one of its kind) Rainbow in the world. As we looked, we wondered if the rainbow meant as much to the rest of the men as it means to us.

What does it mean to you when you think that you were one of the privileged ones. For really it was a privilege to belong to that division. That is not open to argument at all. No matter where you go you will never have to apologize for your division. Join any group any place that is talking about war service and after the rest have told what outfit they were with and explained where they were and what their division accomplished, or hear them apologize for not having been in action, and then watch the effect when you mention the fact that you were with the Rainbow. That's all you have to say. You don't have to tell them where you were or what you did. They'll start to tell you. All America knows that the Rainbow was there and that wherever there was heavy fighting there also was the Rainbow division. We should thank our lucky stars that we were in that division—but do we? It seems to us sometimes that the Rainbow means more to outsiders than it does to those who helped make it famous. Surely that really isn't the case. It must be that it is just a case of having many things to occupy our minds and not at the present being able to distinguish the most important.

We all know the story of the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. So let's all stock together and follow this rainbow to the end and who knows but what the associations and friends won't be worth many, many pots of gold.

DON'T LET THE RAINBOW FADE.**TEXAS NEWS.**

At a recent meeting of the Texas chapter, the following were elected to office: W. E. Talbot, president; Sam W. Becker, first vice president; James A. Brooks, second vice president; Joe Anglin, third vice president, and P. P. Johnson, secretary and treasurer.

A ballot was taken on the bonus question with the following returns: 25 per cent favored cash bonus; 62 per cent, home aid; 9 per cent, farm aid, and 4 per cent paid-up insurance.

The Texans now boast of two chapters, subordinate to the state organization, their headquarters being established at Austin and Houston.

MINNESOTA PREPARES FOR CONVENTION.

(By W. P. Beinhorn.)

Ever since Colonel Leach brought back the good news that he had landed the Rainbow convention for 1922 to be held in Minneapolis, the Minnesota chapter has been preparing to make it a hot one. The first and most vital problem to be considered was, of course, the swelling of the chapter coffers. The Civic & Commerce association was appealed to and promised their support up to the limit of their available reserves.

Various entertainments have been held with fair success. The first affair of this sort was a boxing show held at the Kenwood armory, Minneapolis. A very good bill was arranged and it was highly appreciated by a good crowd. Were it not for the fact that some of the participants held plumbers' cards and insisted on the regular union scale, this event would have been highly profitable. However, a pleasant evening was enjoyed by all who attended and the morale was considerably strengthened.

A few weeks later, H. H. Cory, the chapter secretary, effected the taking over of the entire Shubert theater for an evening performance on a percentage basis. This was a happy venture. A delightful little comedy was very ably presented by the members of the Shubert stock company to a capacity house. In view of this success the local chapter "dragged down."

During the week ending March 11, the present Minnesota National Guard (151st F. A.) staged a spring style show in connection with the Dayton Mercantile company. A concession was secured by the Rainbow veterans to operate a cave of the winds. H. W. Hale, former sergeant with the 151st, put forward an admirable effort and turned out an excellent cave. The result, nevertheless, was not appreciated. It was evident that the throngs that packed the armory every night came to see the new creations in spring wear, but did not care to brave the dangers of exhibiting the present styles that lurked behind Herb Hale's "naughty winds" and static shocks. An even break was reported by the finance committee.

The chief undertaking of the year will take the form of a horse show to be put on April 21 and 22. Plans are under way to make this a society event, embracing both St. Paul and Minneapolis. Dr. Berg, former veterinarian with the 151st F. A., with a string of the best stock in the Northwest, has agreed to bring over his entire stable from the Minnesota State Fair Grounds and take complete charge of their handling. In addition to this a polo game will be played by two teams from Fort Snelling. Dancing will form an optional diversion for those who wish to indulge. From all appearances this venture will be a knockout. Horse shows, while common enough in some part of the country, are a novelty for St. Paul and Minneapolis and substantial returns are expected.

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CALIFORNIA ON THE BONUS.

(Chad F. Calhoun.)

There is now before congress a bill that is at tempting to measure in dollars and cents that which every man owes to his country and which every one of us gave unreservedly and with no thought of reward. They, our representatives, are attempting to place a monetary value on something that cannot be measured in gold. Our record of service and the satisfaction of knowing that we did our duty are our greatest assets and a source of pride and comfort and cannot be bought at any price. It is locked up within our conscience and no body of legislators can design a key to open our warehouse or pay us for the services stored there. We should not, nor should anyone, look upon the pending bill as a bonus, as it is termed. It is an attempt to place a price on something that has no material value.

It is a pleasure to note that as a rule Rainbow men are not among those who are belly-aching for a bonus. If the bill does go through, Rainbow men will surely not squander any time filing their application, for if it is to be, let's take it, but far be it from us to be sore on our country if a "bonus" is never forthcoming.

BRIG. GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR WEDS.

Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, U. S. A., and Mrs. Louise Cromwell Brooks were married at Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 14, in El Mirasol, the villa of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Stotesbury. The wedding was a fashionable one, and many prominent persons in society were present. The interior of the house was beautifully decorated and the blue flag of West Point and the flag of the Rainbow division, in which General MacArthur served, were conspicuous. Chaplain Clayton E. Wheat, U. S. A., of West Point, performed the marriage ceremony, and Mr. Stotesbury gave the bride in marriage. Former Capt. James H. R. Cromwell, U. S. M. C., a brother of the bride, was General MacArthur's best man. Mrs. John K. Mitchell of Philadelphia, a daughter of Mr. Stotesbury, was matron of honor. An orchestra furnished the wedding music and an informal garden party and supper followed the wedding ceremony. A feature of the wedding was the presentation to General MacArthur of a ten-inch silver key by Major C. C. Lightbow of Palm Beach, giving the general the freedom of the city.

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With the horse show well under way and a couple of dances in the near future, there is no doubt that the financial end toward making the convention a success is assured. The Minnesota chapter guarantees to accomplish any other problems that might stand in the way of a rip-snorting time and on behalf of the city of Minneapolis bids you welcome.

LOST BARRACK BAGS.

(John Flood, F Co., 117th Engrs.)

If you men have not received your barracks bags or have not been compensated for them and want reimbursement for articles lost you must write to Washington yourself. Mr. Flood has spent considerable time following this matter up and has got results—you can do the same by following his instructions given below:

"Now that the organization has been mustered out of the service for two years, it is doubtful that few, if any, barrack bags will be returned to their owners.

"Direct action in this matter may be obtained by addressing the Chief of Finance, War Department (be sure to include 'War Department' as there is also functioning a Chief of Finance, Treasury Department), Washington, D. C.

"In reply, claim blanks will be forwarded to the applicants. These will be filled out, enumerating the articles contained in the barrack bag, their value, etc., and returned to the Chief of Finance, War Department.

"The claim will be examined by a board of army officers and an award made for such articles as are considered part of the regulation equipment, which includes such articles as handkerchiefs, mirrors, hair brushes, toilet accessories, drill manual, etc. Reimbursement for other articles such as cameras, engineering books, drawing instruments, etc., will be disallowed.

"The applicant, if dissatisfied with the findings, may have the right of appeal of the award to the Secretary of War. It is recommended that he accept the award for the regulation articles and appeal the disallowances to the Secretary of War in a communication similar to the following:

"While the award for articles as prescribed by army regulations is satisfactory, the applicant would not be willing to accept such award unless due compensation be allowed for other articles enumerated and disallowed by the Board, and the findings are herewith appealed to the Secretary of War."

"In the brief submitted to the Secretary of War, advance the following arguments:

"At the final official inspection of equipment at Camp Mills, Long Island, New York, prior to sailing for France in October, 1917, such articles as were enumerated in the original claim were passed upon. At the time the barrack bags were placed in storage at Chalindrey, France, in the latter part of February, 1918, the applicant was permitted to mail articles to his home only through the United States Postal Service. At that time, United States postage could not be or was not provided, hence the barrack bag was the only recourse."

"The instructions just recited function also for those who have already received their barrack bags (minus the contents) and it is recommended that applications for reimbursement be forwarded in like manner.

"It is altogether likely that the Secretary of War will grant the appeals.

"It should be remembered that the values of articles submitted by applicants probably will be reduced by the Board in their final awards. However, it is recommended that these be accepted if they are anywhere reasonable.

"The Rainbow will back you, but 'Red Tape' is the commander-in-chief; therefore, do not become impatient and 'treat 'em rough.' Courtesy is the supreme diplomat and will win any drive against the Federal Reserve. Compree!!!

"Contest of any application by either the Chief of Finance or the Secretary of War should be referred immediately to the secretary of the organization, 434 Byrne Building, Los Angeles. The secretary of the organization also should be notified by the applicant immediately that he receives his final award, so that records may be complete."

IN BRIEF:

1. WRITE TO CHIEF OF FINANCE, WAR DEPT., WASHINGTON, D. C.
2. FILL OUT CLAIM BLANKS WHICH WILL BE SENT AND RETURN SAME.
3. YOU WILL RECEIVE REPORT OF FINDINGS OF THE BOARD.
4. IF NOT SATISFIED APPEAL TO SECRETARY OF WAR, USING ARGUMENTS GIVEN ABOVE.
5. UPON RECEIPT OF FINAL AWARD, SIGN PAPERS AS REQUESTED AND RETURN.
6. DO THIS TODAY AND IN ABOUT SIX MONTHS YOU WILL GET YOUR CHECK.

PERSONALS.

Russell D. Osborne of Battle Creek, Iowa, has signified his intention of making up a delegation from that place to attend the convention. A worthy example. Let's go!

Colonel Wm. J. Donovan, who commanded the 165th infantry (69th New York), reviewed the present regiment and unveiled a tablet to the memory of the regiment. Colonel Bill was the best liked officer in the regiment. The boys knew Bill and Bill knew them all.

Chaplain Francis P. Duffey recently celebrated his 25th anniversary with the priesthood.

Chad. F. Calhoun of the South California chapter has resigned as chapter secretary. He will, however, serve as editor of the Recall, the local bulletin. K. A. Sutherland succeeds Calhoun as acting secretary.

Mrs. J. M. Sabbath, Hubbard Park, Red Bank, N. J., requests information relative to the formation of a woman's auxiliary to the R. D. V. Any information embracing a constitution and by-laws will be appreciatively received.

Colonel Dravo is an assistant to General MacArthur at West Point.

John McLoughlin, who was a private with the 165th infantry, is now state senator.

The New York chapter will hold their fourth annual ball at the Hotel Biltmore, New York city.

Edwin Lindell, formerly a sergeant of the 151st field artillery and now a captain of the Minnesota National Guard, joined the ranks of the benedicts March 4, 1922. We wish him good luck and prosperity.

Every time a ship comes in, the New York boys, with the assistance of Colonel Shannon of the Graves Registration bureau, pay their respects by attending the services and putting a large Rainbow wreath on the reviewing stand.

Thorlyorn G. Skedsmo has been convalescing in a sanatorium in Norway as the result of being gassed in action. He is now well on the way to recovery. A copy of this issue goes to him at Ullensaker, Norway.

Sergeant Richard W. O'Neill of the 165th infantry, recently was decorated by Marshal Foch with the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Croix de Guerre and the Italian War Cross.

We want more contributions to this column. Send in an account of yourselves and of your chapter activities. Others will find inspiration in your accomplishments and thereby revive the interest in the organization. Pep up and let's hear your troubles.

(Continued From Page 4.)

lated. It involves an adjustment of the nation's man-power during future years which will wholly prevent a repetition of the conditions which existed at the outbreak of the last emergency, and disregarding sentimental reasoning there is room for much apprehension as to whether the veterans of the 42nd division would not be impairing their own chances and the chances of those who would follow them of early entry into the theater of operations by incorporating themselves in a widely separated division rather than to have a definite tactical place in the concentrated divisions of their home localities.

The War department has no desire to place on record any indication of a mandate of finality with respect to the military measures and preparations adopted for purposes of national defense. Its plans, developed after a careful digest of the lessons of the World war, represent a carefully proportioned and well-balanced peace program for organizing, training and mobilizing the nation's man-power. If in the future the practical application of the plan indicates that the national defense would be more adequately conserved by a change in the details of the general plan, a prompt readjustment will ensue.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

New York Vets Receive Commemorative Tablet From 165th N. G.

On January 9, the old 165th was honored by a parade and review given by the present New York National Guard organization. The occasion was attendant to the unveiling of a tablet commemorating the glorious deeds of the old 165th Infantry in the World war.

The exercises were carried off with a snap and precision that caused the old vets to be proud that such a regiment was to bear the numerals of the 165th.

Colonel Donovan held the post of honor on this occasion. As commander of the 165th, he was tendered the review of the new regiment. His staff was complete with the staff officers of the old outfit, and he received rousing cheers during his march of inspection. His speech on receiving the tablet was just what it should have been. After the tablet had been unveiled, Chaplain Duffy in his military regalia, assisted by altar boys, blessed the tablet.

The review and the thought in back of it will live in the memory of all who were there as an example of how to conduct such a ceremony, and will tend to strengthen the ties of affection and comradeship between the old and the new 165th.

