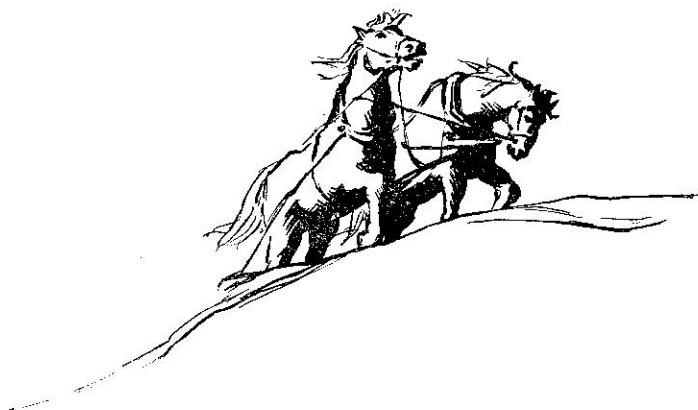


# The Rainbow Reveille



*Official Organ of the Rainbow Division Veterans*



## TEAM WORK

**T**HE spirit of the Division during the war commanded the admiration of all allied forces with which we came in contact. This spirit still exists in the individual units, scattered though they are over the land. Let us get back to the team work of war days and keep the "Rainbow" as a whole alive. One man or one unit cannot do it alone. All of us, together, can and will.

**In renewing the publication of the Rainbow Reveille, it is fitting that the members of the Division should be reminded of what part they played as a fighting unit in the Great War. The General Orders issued by General Menoher under date of August 13 and November 11, 1918 summarize the deeds of the Division in a few words. We print these Orders herewith.**

HEADQUARTERS, 42nd DIVISION  
American Expeditionary Forces, France  
13 August, 1918.

To the Officers and Men of the 42nd Division:

A year has elapsed since the formation of your organization. It is, therefore, fitting to consider what you have accomplished as a combat division and what you should prepare to accomplish in the future.

Your first elements entered the trenches in Lorraine on February 21st; you served on that front for 110 days. You were the first American Division to hold a divisional sector and when you left the sector June 21st, you had served continuously as a division in the trenches for a longer time than any other American Division. Although you entered the sector without experience in actual warfare, you so conducted yourself as to win the respect and affection of the French veterans with whom you served. Under gas bombardment, in raids, in patrols, in the heat of hand to hand combat and in the long dull hours of trench routine so trying to a soldier's spirit, you bore yourselves in a manner worthy of the traditions of our country.

You were withdrawn from Lorraine and moved immediately to the Champagne front where during the critical days from July 14th to July 18th, you had the honor of being the only American Division to fight in General Gouraud's Army which so gloriously obeyed his order, "We will stand or die," and by its iron defense crushed the German assault and made possible the offensive of July 18th to the west of Reims.

From Champagne you were called to take part in exploiting the success north of the Marne. Fresh from the battle front before Chalons, you were thrown against the picked troops of Germany. For eight consecutive days, you attacked skillfully prepared positions. You captured great stores of arms and munitions, you forced the crossings of the Ourcq. You took Hill 212, Serge, Meurcy Ferme and Seringes by assault. You drove the enemy, including an Imperial Guard Division, before you for a depth of fifteen kilometers. When your infantry was relieved, it was in full pursuit of the retreating Germans, and your artillery continued to progress and support another American Division in the advance to the Vesle.

For your services in Lorraine, your Division was formerly commended in General Orders by the French Army Corps under which you served. For your services in Champagne, your assembled officers received the personal thanks and commendation of General Gouraud himself. For your services on the Ourcq, your Division was officially complimented in a letter from the Commanding General, 1st Army Corps, of July 28th, 1918.

To your success, all ranks and all services have contributed, and I desire to express to every man in the command my appreciation of his devoted and courageous effort.

However, our position places a burden of responsibility upon us which we must strive to bear steadily forward without faltering. To our comrades who have fallen, we owe the sacred obligation of maintaining the reputation which they died to establish. The influence of our performance on our allies and on our enemies cannot be overestimated for we were one of the first divisions sent from our country to show the world that Americans can fight.

Hard battles and long campaigns lie before us. Only by ceaseless vigilance and tireless preparation can we fit ourselves for them. I urge you, therefore, to approach the future with confidence but above all with firm determination that so far as it is in your power, to spare no effort whether in training or in combat to maintain the record of our division and the honor of our country.

Charles T. Menoher,  
Major General, U. S. A.  
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, 42nd DIVISION  
American Expeditionary Forces, France  
November 11, 1918.

To the Officers and Men of the 42nd Division:

On the 13th of August I addressed you a letter summarizing the record of your achievements in Lorraine, before Chalons and on the Ourcq. On the occasion of my leaving the Division, I wish to recall to you your services since that time and to express to you my appreciation of the unflinching spirit of courage and cheerfulness with which you have met and overcome the difficult tasks which have confronted you.

After leaving the region of Chateau-Thierry you had scarcely been assembled in your new area when you were ordered to advance by hard night marches to participate in the attack of the St. Mihiel Salient. In this first great operation of the American Army, you were instructed to deliver the main blow in the direction of the heights overlooking the Madine River, the center of the Fourth Army Corps. In the battle that followed you took every objective in twenty-eight hours. You pushed forward advance elements five kilometers further, or nineteen kilometers beyond your original starting point. You took more than one thousand prisoners from nine enemy Divisions.

Worn though you were by ceaseless campaigning since February, you then moved to the Verdun region to participate in the great blow which your country's armies have struck west of the Meuse. You took Hill 288, La Tuilerie Farm and the Cote de Chatillon and broke squarely across the powerful Kriemhilde Stellung, clearing the way for the advance beyond St. George

(Continued on page 7)

## WHAT OF 1918?

As the years roll quickly by, each one of them presses further back in our memories the days which, for all of us, were at one time teeming with interest.

Do all of us know exactly where we were, what we did and how it was done. "The Reveille" will quote from Colonel Wolf's preliminary History of the Division each month, a resume of the corresponding period five years before, "lest we forget" entirely:

### "BEHIND THE LINES IN FRANCE"

"At night on October 29th, the forerunners of the Rainbow troops anchored in the harbor of St. Nazaire, and in the early morning swept with the tide into that busy and crowded inlet. One of the convoy—the S. S. President Grant—was forced by engine trouble to turn back in mid-Atlantic. The troops on this transport arrived by another ship at Liverpool, but in the meantime, the remaining elements of the division had entered France at Brest, and England at Liverpool. The entire artillery brigade, with the exception of the trench-mortar battery proceeded straight from St. Nazaire in the early days of November to Coetquidan, where it was to receive its final training as a brigade. After a brilliant record in the course there, this brigade joined the division on the line in February, 1918. The trench mortar battery in the meantime proceeded to Fort de la Bonnelle, near Langres, for special training, and returned to the Rainbow shortly before the division took the front.

The first home of the remainder of the division was in the Vaucouleurs Area, within sight of the gun flashes and sound of the detonations on the lines north of Toul. It was *behind the lines* in the exhilarating atmosphere of war. It is only in such a place, as the Rainbow soon found out for itself, that War holds forth Romance or Enchantment. There it remained until the 11th of December, and gained its first knowledge of billets. Billets, like camouflage and a few similar expressions, carries an immense variety of meaning to the American public. The billets in the Vaucouleurs Area, however, could not have had all the qualities that the popular mind would attribute to them, for they were in general, cramped, chilly and dark, and not overly clean. They resembled stables, whenever in fact they were not stables, in which fortunate event, they were usually the small human packing cases which were a specialty of the French Army Engineers. But there were things to distract the mind from them, for, in the valleys in which we found ourselves, Joan of Arc was born, had heard her mission and had received her command; and, as crusaders with the crusaders' hearts, the Rainbow was stirred with the very martial spirit that she had, in her lifetime, inspired in others. It worked

hard and hoped the day when it would move out along these valleys to the line would be advanced.

Instead, it quite unexpectedly received an order to proceed southward on December 11th to the La Fauche Area, which it did by marching over an average distance of 55 kilometers and at an average elapsed time of 2½ march days through cold and blustery weather. In our second area, the 168th Infantry and the 149th Machine Gun Battalion, the last arrivals, joined the division, and the route-marching and target practice, which the Rainbow's first overland march in France had interrupted, were resumed.

Promptly with the advent of Christmas week, the division received a warning order for a movement further south past Chaumont, to begin on December 26th. By Christmas Day, a great deal of snow had fallen. The hilly roads were heavily glazed; the wind was high, and under these circumstances, the thermometer could do nothing but keep on dropping—which it did, below zero. The march was a long one. The bulk of the division's animal had not reached it as yet. There were but a handful of trucks, scarcely twenty, and a few small ambulances. On Christmas Day the mules were received—for the most part unbroken and unshod. With the equipment available and the distance to be traversed, the march had to be made in as short a time as possible in order to feed the columns on the road.

The details of the march would not be emphasized except that in retrospect, this task appears one of the most trying and arduous with which the division was ever confronted. In a blinding snow it commenced. The roads were deep with snow, with a treacherous glassy base and full of long grades and sharp turns. The thermometer kept on dropping and the men proceeded through these conditions in the same uniform in which they passed in review before the Secretary of War on that balmy Sunday afternoon in Indian summer. The same uniform it was, except for the inroads of four months' hard wear. At the very last moment and by dint of extraordinary effort, a few thousand shoes were rushed to the division. The march the troops had previously passed through had so broadened and swollen their feet that it was extremely difficult to make use of what had been so obtained. There were many men without overcoats; and gloves were the exception. Over an average of three march days and 75 kilometers distance, the division bucked the adversity of a blizzard and pushed steadily ahead on the slippery roads. It did its work uncomplainingly. Many a foot left a red trail on the snow and many a soldier, if not all, was chilled from start to finish of this magnificent effort. In the history of this

(Continued on page 7)

# THE RAINBOW REVEILLE

Published by the

Rainbow (42nd) Division Veterans

## OFFICERS

Honorary President.....	COL. GEORGE E. LEACH, Minnesota
President .....	COL. WM. J. DONOVAN, New York
1st Vice-President .....	COL. J. M. JOHNSON, So. Carolina
2nd Vice-President .....	COL. H. B. DRAVO, New York
3rd Vice-President .....	LERROY DAWSON, California
Chaplain .....	FATHER WM. HARRINGTON, Minnesota
Treasurer .....	GRAYSON M. P. MURPHY, New York
Secretary .....	M. MANNING MARCUS, Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Historian .....	COL. WALTER B. WOLF, Illinois
Editor of The Reveille.....	COL. NOBLE B. JUDAH, Illinois

Vol. 3                      JANUARY, 1923                      No. 1

At last "The Reveille" is on its feet again. Each month will see the publication in the hands of the various Chapter Secretaries for distribution. It is hoped that, in turn, not only the Secretaries themselves but the members of each post as well, will write in to the Editor frequently, giving information of interest, and, if possible, articles for publication. The Editor has so far heard only from California, New York, Cleveland and Texas. If each chapter can form the habit of communicating regularly with us, the life of "The Reveille" is assured.

"The Reveille" appears more modestly than ever before in its existence. But it is our desire and hope that through this simple sheet will come about a keen appreciation of the part "the other fellow" played in making our division what it was in the Great War. The other Regiments and the all important auxiliary units were in the war too. Together we made up the Rainbow Division and it is this unit as a whole of which we ourselves are individually proud and which the American Nation will always hold as its very own.

## CONVENTION AND ELECTION

The annual convention, even though it took place back in July, was too big a success not to mention again now. The Rainbow interest now, after the inactivity of the four years following the Armistice, is presenting itself in a formidable way. The Convention was, to say the least, enjoyable and the division as a whole owes a debt of appreciation to the Minnesota comrades.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows:

Honorary President .....	COL. GEORGE E. LEACH, Minnesota
President .....	COL. WM. J. DONOVAN, New York
1st Vice-President .....	COL. J. M. JOHNSON, S. Carolina
2nd Vice-President .....	COL. H. B. DRAVO, New York
3rd Vice-President .....	LERROY DAWSON, California
Chaplain .....	FATHER WM. HARRINGTON, Minnesota
Historian .....	COL. WALTER B. WOLF, Illinois

The officers will be busy during their term. There is much to do and none of them can do his job alone. We, as individual members of our big Rainbow team must cooperate with the organization officers. Their jobs for the immediate present are many:

1. The Roster is being compiled by Manning Marcus, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. Once it is complete, only changes of address need be sent him. Until then, keep after the secretary of your local organization and see that he sends in your lists so that you, directly, may be kept in touch with what is going on under the Rainbow.

2. The Division History, true, complete and accurate, is to be published. Colonel Wolf has spent a great deal of time during the last four years in its preparation. His task has been a tremendous undertaking and he is still at work. Colonel Wolf's letter-report to the convention is as follows:

"My typewritten manuscript consists of over six hundred large folio pages, single spaced, corrected and, in most instances, clean and ready for the press. The work is not complete, however, for two reasons:- the necessary personal and partially biographical touches which are to be inserted all along the line have not been undertaken. There are a great many points of actual employment, location, designation of the units and individual names which require supplement or verification. Outside of that, the history is complete so far as the tactical employment of the division is concerned from Luneville, clear through to the closing hours in the marshes of the River Bar, North of the high road into Buzancy. The Assembly in America and the period behind the lines, as well as the march to Germany and the Rhenish occupation are also covered and in form fairly satisfactory to myself. The completion of the History, so as to insure accuracy and fair estimates, is a long matter requiring patience and a mass of correspondence. All of this I am willing to do to have an authentic, dignified, verified and just estimate of the active life of the Division.

The actuating principle in the preparation of the work has been to make a permanent contribution of literary and military merit. There have been so many tag-end, slatternly, sensational, disjointed and swash-buckling accounts by American Units of their own experiences that, from the first I have been convinced that the only course lies in not making an additional contribution to that immaterial collection. The record of the 42nd Division will stand analysis and will carry a future interest if it is properly prepared. The derivation and source of the 42nd Division is such that if its history is not properly prepared, disintegrating elements cannot be indefinitely combated and no ultimate memorial will exist. I have sought to check against my own account, those of both French and German Commanders with whom or against whom we functioned. This has been a laborious task. The report of the First American Army is about to appear along with other vital operations histories and to close the account of the Division without taking those official stories into consideration, would be to leave the matter defective.

The only thing that I might ask is the co-operation of all units in forwarding to me their own accounts. Such matters as require verification, I will, as heretofore, at my own expense, have printed and sent, with the necessary reproductions of essential maps, to the Unit Commanders concerned for comment, criticism and suggestion.

To date, the work has been entirely one-man effort and I shall certainly welcome spontaneity and promptness from those to whom I shall be compelled to resort in putting the final touches to the history."

3. The records of the War Department in Washington must give due and proper recognition to the service of this division. Colonel Donovan has already begun this work. Below is a copy of a reply to one of his inquiries:

September 19, 1922

Mr. William J. Donovan,  
President, Rainbow Division Veterans,  
1442 Marine Trust Building,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of August 28, 1922, requesting official record of the 42nd Rainbow Division, I have the honor to inform you that the records on file in the War Department show that the closest approach to Sedan was made by a patrol of the 165th Infantry, 42nd Division, which entered the southern outskirts of Wadlincourt, and the most advanced line was established by a portion of the 16th Infantry of the 1st Division, five hundred meters north of Hill 252, which is one kilometer south of Wadlincourt.

The latest data, which was compiled in October 1919, and which is subject to correction, shows the 42nd Division as having been in quiet sector 135 days, in active sector 29 days, total days in line 164. Reductions in office personnel have prevented any compilations on this subject since the above date.

On July 5, pursuant to orders from the IVth French Army, the 42nd Division was ordered to assume the defense of the Second Position, within the limits of the sector Esperance on the left, and the sector Souain on the right, on the front of the 21st French Army Corps.

The 83rd Infantry Bridage was to organize and occupy the Second Position in the sector Esperance, with one Center of Resistance added, and the 84th Infantry Brigade in the Sector Souain, less the one Center of Resistance assigned to the Infantry Brigade.

Under orders from the 21st French Army Corps, one battalion and machine gun company of the 167th Infantry, from the 84th Infantry Bridage, were placed under the command of the 13th French Infantry Division and were holding with the French, the front line. Two battalions, one from each regiment of the 83rd Infantry Brigade, and the two regimental machine gun companies were placed under the command of the 170th French Infantry Division and with the French were holding the front line and intermediate Position of the sector Esperance. The

117th Trench Mortar Battery also took up position for the defense of the First Line and functioned throughout the attack under the French.

The divisional artillery was placed in position for defense of the Second Position and, as most of it was not to fire before the Germans arrived in front of the Second Position, was not used in this operation to a very large extent.

During the German attack of July 15th, the units of the division on the Second Position were not actually called upon to hold their lines against the German attack, as the German attack practically died out before reaching that position. These units were called upon, however, to hold their places on this position under a most terrific enemy artillery fire. The units of the division functioning with the French in the First line and Intermediate Position, held their Combat Groups (15 to 40 men) and Centers of Resistance (Battalion), counter-attacked and retook small positions that had been lost.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) Robert C. Davis,  
The Adjutant General

It is obvious that all former members of our division must forward any details they have of our activities to our president so as to aid him in correcting erroneous war-records as far as the 42nd Division is concerned.

4. The Division should be reorganized as a National Guard Unit. More will be said of this in a later issue.

5. We must have the financial pledges of the chapters of the Veterans Association paid up. Work has already been started on this by Col. G. M.-P. Murphy. If these pledges and the dues for the coming year are promptly paid we shall go to the next convention in a strong financial condition.

6. It is essential that we have each chapter constituted as a clearing house for the compensation and other claims of the disabled men. Several cases have already been handled by Manning Marcus in Washington. One case in particular follows:

Sept. 12, 1922

William J. Donovan, Esq.,  
1442 Marine Trust Bldg.,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

My Dear Colonel Donovan:

Immediately upon the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, I took up with the Veterans Bureau the case of the named officer. My report is:

1. That it has been possible to have the matter expedited.
2. That favorable action has been taken.
3. That within the course of the next two or three days official confirmation will go forth to the applicant.

(Continued on page 8)

## ST. MIHIEL

"The Reveille" has been asked to mention details of the St. Mihiel drive in this, the first of the new monthly issues.

The particular interest is due to the fact that it was the first action in the war undertaken solely by the American Army and one which we of the Rainbow Division should not soon forget because of the particularly brilliant part we had in its success. The other divisions were on either side of us; we were the centre wedge of the army in that attack.

The quotation of certain of the field messages, would recall many minor incidents such as the full kegs, abandoned by the accommodating enemy, which on that hot September day made the Pannes crossroads famous forever.

The attack, once it was started, did not take long. Aside from getting in position through the soft fields and over the soaked roads the events, briefly, took place as follows:

First Day: The misty rain increased the discomfort as we waited in position for the zero hour. The mud was bad but we were used to that. Our difficulty was to wait after we were ready to go. One o'clock A. M. approached and with it our artillery opened up. Everyone of us smiled happily in anticipation. That was our very own and it surely was "some" artillery. Then after four hours, dawn showed itself by the grayish skies in the East. Five o'clock and over the top we went again. Once more a battle was on and once more we all knew we should win.

We went through the enemy barrage, such as it was, without many of us getting touched. The Boche machine guns were soon passed. Our tanks were with us but the heavy mud held them up in several places. We advanced steadily. Our artillery fired to the limit of their range to cover our attack and then advanced by echelon. On time we reached our objective, according to plan and shot strong patrols out in front to protect our positions. We were all in good shape, feeling fine and our casualties were small.

Second Day: The enemy continued his retreat, which was evidently planned in advance. Prisoners from a new division in line showed that the enemy had strengthened their forces opposing us. During the day, among other things, we captured a whole German battery of 105 mm. guns with sights in order and with ample ammunition in the Bois de Beney. Our infantry were more accustomed to small arms so they handed them over to the artillery who turned them around and all afternoon fired them at their former owners, which we afterwards learned from prisoners was greatly resented by our friends, the enemy. Prisoners told us they were surprised at the violence of our attack. They said

they were informed of our plans for battle by three deserters ten days before.

We reached our objective ahead of time at 10 A. M. on the second day. There was but light opposition on the whole. Some prisoners reported that certain of their companies were down to 18 men and one officer. Up until the next day the enemy activity was lacking. At this point, however, many planes made frequent observation of our lines. We lost control of the air; our aviators reported illness, engine troubles and low visibility as the cause, but the ground forces were surely in our control even though the enemy began to show a stronger offensive spirit. They occupied the village of Haumont which they had previously evacuated. At Hassavant Farm one of our patrols surrounded an outpost of six men and an officer, captured the men and killed the officer. The enemy had stopped their retreat on the Hindenburg Line, our objective. The battle of St. Mihiel and all the objectives of the battle had been won. The day was a quiet one because we had orders not to advance further. The Boche aeroplanes had control of the air but we had the satisfaction of victory and a job well done.

An interesting incident of the day was information obtained from three captured German officers. They said they knew of the American attack but had expected it September 15th instead of September 12th. Accordingly they planned to withdraw their forces to the Hindenburg line. Orders were issued for this movement to take place at 10 P. M., September 11th, so as to be in readiness for September 15th. The movement of both their infantry and artillery was fully under way at midnight when our artillery opened their heavy preparation fire, which caught units on the move, headquarters changing, communication completely cut off and batteries out of position, all of which resulted in indescribable confusion in the enemy's ranks.

In the battle of St. Mihiel, the 42nd Division captured seven towns, advanced 19 kilometers and captured 42 square kilometers of territory in 28 hours and took more prisoners than could be counted from nine enemy divisions which opposed us.

It might be of interest to see the following translation of a German Father's letter to his soldier son in regard to the American offensive. The letter was dated in Berlin, September 9, 1918 and found on a dead German by our advancing troops in the Chateau St. Benoit.

(Translation)

"Berlin, September 9, 1918

My Dear Son:

I really do not know whether I should send you the cigarettes or not. Two packages for you are on

the way which you probably have not received, for otherwise, you certainly would have acknowledged receipt of them. Also I am still hoping for your leave soon, but I will wait and see until you write. Gustav told us that you had written him lately that you were all right and we are consoling ourselves with that for the time being. But it seems strange to me that you cannot find time to write home. According to the newspaper reports, the great American offensive seems, for the time at least, to have been brought to a standstill. In how far you yourself have been able to find any rest in the meantime, I naturally cannot judge, but I believe now as before, that you yourself will soon come and tell us all about it.

What do you think of our enemies now? Isn't it simply hair-raising? Haven't these American dogs had enough throttling already? It seems to me that we must simply go on. A plague ought to break out among this brood and they ought to hang Wilson to the first tree.

Hit them hard and we will soon get them where they are howling for peace.

We are looking forward to your leave in the near future and I send, in the meantime, heartiest greetings and kisses.

Father."

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(Continued from page 2)

and Landres et St. George. Marching and fighting day and night you thrust through the advancing lines of the forward troops of the First Army. You drove the enemy across the Meuse. You captured the heights dominating the river before Sedan and reached in the enemy lines the farthest point attained by any American troops.

Since September 12th, you have taken over twelve hundred prisoners; you have freed twenty-five French villages; you have recovered over one hundred and fifty square kilometers of French territory and you have captured great supplies of enemy munitions and material.

Whatever may come in the future, the men of this Division will have the proud consciousness that they have thus far fought wherever the American flag has flown most gloriously in this war. In the determining battle before Chalons, in the bloody drive from Chateau-Thierry to the Vesle, in the blotting out of the St. Mihiel Salient, and in the advance to Sedan you have played a splendid and leading part.

I know that you will give the same unflinching support to whoever may succeed me as your commander, and that you will continue to bear forward without faltering the colors of the Rainbow Division. I leave you with deep and affectionate regret, and I thank you again for your loyalty to me and your services to your country. You have struck a vital blow in the greatest war in history. You have proved to the world in no mean measure that our country can defend its own.

Charles T. Menoher,  
Major General, U. S. A.,  
Commanding.

(Continued from page 3)

division there is no page more full of courage and determination than that on which this journey is recorded. The columns, with gallantry and grit, drove ahead at least 25 kilometers a day and came in well closed and accounted for. The wagon transportation, with the green and unshod animals, arrived, despite the footing and the hills, under darkness at each night's destination. Those who saw it cannot forget the sight of the Colonel of the 166th Infantry, at the head of his wagon train, indicating the way through the drifts and superintending a long, hard haul outside of Nogent. It was all summed up by a soldier on his foot column who, limping and with his feet in rags, crossed the bridge at Rolampont. Sliding and slipping under the weight of his pack and covered with the snow from the gale that he was combatting, "Valley Forge — Hell!" he said, "there ain't no such animal."

From this march the spirit of the division was born. The experience settled each man who took part—he became veteran, at least so far as contending with the elements was concerned, and he had shown a tenacity and nerve which, when the Rainbow took the field, was never more surely demonstrated. It was a great march; such was the judgment of those who observed it, whether at Chaumont where one of the columns—that of the 167th Infantry—skirted the cliffs on which the city is perched, or on the white and drifted roads on which the columns passed.

The exceptional severity of the winter of 1917-18 continued throughout January. In its new area, the division sprawled over an incredible territory, consisting of small and scattered towns. Here it remained a scant six weeks. Never was training more seriously and feverishly pushed than then on the frozen hillsides and through the snow. During the last weeks, with the assistance of two battalions of the 32nd French Regiment, the outlines of trench warfare were imparted, grenade practice and some range practice had, a school of fire for Stokes Mortars, one pounders and machine guns organized and operated, and such maneuvers as the frozen ground and snow permitted were carried out with vigor and in great earnest. A day arrived when the Rainbow heard that it was to be given preference to any other division in the matter of supplies. Then its equipment came as quickly as it could be received, and at the same time, the motor and other transportation which, for nearly three months, we had felt the lack of. Upon the 16th of February, the 42nd Division began to move by rail from the Rolampont Area north to that part of the Lorraine front known as the Luneville, St. Clement and Baccarat Sectors. The Rainbow was never behind the lines again, except as will be seen, during a brief period in August."

Next month we shall take you back to your introduction to Trench Warfare.

(Continued from page 5)

Informally, I may say that Lieutenant John Doe's disability has been found to have a service connection and training has accordingly been awarded him. I would suggest that he proceed to matriculate at the institution he has selected, because this will be authorized officially.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) M. MANNING MARCUS.

Any cases requiring action should be presented by the member to his chapter which will prepare complete data before presentation at Washington.

7. "The Reveille" must be published regularly. Only through its pages reaching every active member of the Division can it be a success. Only by every member with a message communicating it to the Reveille can the Reveille function. Such articles and communications should be addressed to Basil Elmer, 50 So. La Salle Street, Chicago. With our scattered units, the only force that can really unite us now is the Reveille. We shall try to get somewhere with our efforts.

RAINBOW DIVISION VETERANS  
REPORT OF GRAYSON M.-P. MURPHY, TREASURER

December 15, 1922

CASH RECEIPTS

L. L. Collins, former Treasurer	
Balance in his hands August 16, 1922	\$424.06
L. L. Collins, former Treasurer	
Contribution by California Chapter as nucleus for memorial fund, and interest on same	525.00
Alabama—Julian M. Strassburger Chapter—dues	7.00
Mortimer H. Jordan Chapter—dues	200.00
California—dues	35.00
District of Columbia—pledge 1922	25.00
Iowa—State Organization— a c pledge 1921	300.00
Des Moines, 168th Infantry Regimental fund	200.00
New Jersey—Pledge 1922	44.00
New York—a c pledge 1921	200.00
Ohio—Cleveland Chapter—dues	36.00
Interest on bank balance	2.13
	<hr/>
	\$1,998.19

DISBURSEMENTS

Collection charges and exchange on checks	\$ 2.00
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BALANCE REPRESENTED BY

Amount on deposit—Guaranty Trust Company of New York	\$1472.54
Certificate of deposit Guaranty Trust Company of New York	523.65
	<hr/>
	\$1,996.19

G. M.-P. MURPHY,  
Treasurer

# THE DIVISION

## Cannot Function Without Ammunition

*Have You Paid Your  
Annual Dues To Your  
Chapter Treasurer?*

**If Not, DO IT NOW**