



RAINBOW DIVISION
Veterans Memorial Foundation

REVEILLE

VOL. LXXXV

JUNE 2005

NO. 5

Rainbow On-Line: www.rainbowvets.org

CAMPAIGNS

World War I: Lorraine-Champagne- Aisne-Marne- St. Mihiel-Meuse-Argonne.
World War II: Central Europe- Rhineland- Alsace-Ardenne.
War on Terrorism: Iraq.

Chairman's Message

Greetings from California where I am currently making a rapid recovery from knee replacement surgery. Living alone, my HMO was going to place me in a convalescent hospital, but Patti and Bill Hughes took me into their home where I am spending my spare time ensconced in a giant La-Z-Boy lounge chair in front of the kitchen fireplace which Bill has kept glowing 24/7 since I arrived on April 17. There are better things than surgery, but there's nothing better than good friends willing to wait on one hand and foot when the need arises. The combination of their care for me and spare moments has allowed time for me to review just how fortunate my life has been - particularly with respect to the many, many really great people I have met in Rainbow - from the Gruber days right up to now.

I recently read the April 2005 issue of the Rainbow Reveille and completed it with a warm glow of satisfaction. The Indianapolis Annual Reunion is well organized, the tours are scheduled at times available to almost all of us, and I promise you that the Trustee and Membership meetings are going to be efficiently organized and conducted. We should have a maximum amount of time for sharing with each other. I am a firm believer in Rainbow; I am committed to attaining our goals of maintaining memorials and scholarships in perpetuity; and I am committed to seeing Rainbow continued on as a part of the living history of our country down through the boundless realms of eternity that lie ahead. BUT, I must confess, the one thing that, above all else, motivates me to work in and belong to Rainbow is my desire to meet face to face with Rainbow friends - friends made over 60 years ago right up to friends made just this past year. Sign up for Indianapolis now! I, and literally hundreds of others of your friends, can't wait to see you. Let's not disappoint

Continued on page 2

42nd RAINBOW VETERANS MEMORIAL FOUNDATION REUNION JULY 12-17, 2005 • MARRIOTT EAST - INDIANAPOLIS, IN

TUESDAY, JULY 12

2:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13

7:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.

9:00 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.

9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

10:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.

1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.

2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

4:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

7:30 p.m. - 10:30 p.m.

**** Everyone is urged**

THURSDAY, JULY 14

8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.

8:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.

9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.

10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

10:30 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

3:30 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 15

8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.

8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.

9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m.

1:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

4:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

6:30 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 16

8:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

10:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.

12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m.

1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

4:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.

4:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.

6:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.

7:30 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

SUNDAY, JULY 17

Reunion Registration Open

Reunion Registration Open

City Tour (description follows)

Memorials Committee Meeting

Resolutions Committee Meeting

Constitution and By-Laws Committee Meeting

Scholarship Committee Meeting

Auxiliary Bazaar

222nd, 242nd, FA Unit Meetings

Reunion Registration Open

Reunion Welcome Remarks and Opening Ceremony,
Followed by Early Bird Party

**** to be present for the opening ceremony at 7:30 p.m. ****

Millennium Chapter Meeting

Reunion Registration Open

Auxiliary Executive Committee Meeting

Budget Committee Meeting

Auxiliary Bazaar

Conner Prairie (description follows)

Auxiliary Business Meeting

Reunion Registration Open

(Additional hours will be posted at the reunion if needed)

National Auxiliary President's Breakfast

Audit Committee Meeting

Membership Committee Meeting

Auxiliary Bazaar

Trustees Meeting

Luncheon

Indianapolis Motor Speedway (description follows)

Auxiliary Bazaar

Banquet Seating Reservations for Saturday Banquet

Unit Dinners (222, 232, 242 & FA)

Auxiliary Bazaar

Memorial Service

PNP and PNAP Luncheons

Foundation Membership Meeting

**** All attendees are urged to attend this meeting ****

Auxiliary Chapter Secretaries Meeting

Catholic Church Service

Protestant Church Service

Chairman and President's Reception

Banquet Dinner

Farewells and departures

THE RAINBOW REVEILLE

Official Publication of the
RAINBOW Division Veterans
Memorial Foundation

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Regimental Crests

222nd Infantry Regiment



232nd Infantry Regiment



242nd Infantry Regiment

Chaplain's Message

As we prepare for our annual reunion in Indianapolis in July, we are reminded of our Rainbow heritage, our involvement in World War I and World War II, and now the present-day Rainbow Division, the 42nd ID, Mech, is performing heroic service in Iraq. At our annual Memorial Service we honor all those who have served in Rainbow, in the past and in the present, especially those who have paid the Supreme Sacrifice in Iraq in the past year. The second stanza of our "Star-Spangled Banner" sums up the feeling of all patriotic Americans:

*O thus be it ever, when free men shall stand
Between their loved homes and war's
desolation!*

*Blest with victory and peace, may the
heaven-rescued land praise*

*The power that hath made and preserved us
a nation!*

*Then conquer we must, when our cause it is
just,*

*And this be our motto, "In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph
shall wave*

*O'er the land of the free and the home of the
brave!*

Norman P. Forde, RDVA Chaplain

Troop Ship "Alexander"

Re: "Edmund B. Alexander" Article

I would like to make a correction:

After mid-1941, the ship was in the Brooklyn Army base being converted into a troop ship. I was employed (Civil Service) in Army Transport Service War Department from mid-July 1941 until my entry into the Army on January 28, 1942. During that period, the *Edmund B. Alexander* was being outfitted on Pier Four. My job had me board her at least twice a month during that time. I also boarded her on Nov. 1, 1945 for my trip back to the States from Le Havre. Just wanted to set the record straight.

Best Regards,
George C. Weigele

Chairman's Message

Continued from page 1

anyone, including ourselves. Life is short, let's smile - together - while we can.

The emphasis in my April message to you was on scholarships - both a memorial scholarship honoring Ted Johnson and the topic of scholarships in general. I'm told that contributions toward the Ted Johnson Scholarship have begun to arrive. Please keep it in mind and give it what you can. Beyond that, in my role as Scholarship Committee Chairman, I have mailed out 58 packets of information to potential scholarship applicants. Although it is very "late in the game," I have four more requests for application materials on hand this very moment. If these four are returned to me in time to be considered this year, we have 62 potential scholarship requests. That is the highest number we have ever received, by far! The number of scholarships we have granted in recent years as ranged from 28 to 35. Each year we have pretty much used up the available funds. Given the growing number of applicants, obviously, we need the financial support of our entire membership.

There are two funds supporting scholarships: (1) The Scholarship Operating Fund, which pays for scholarships during each current year, and (2) The Scholarship Endowment Fund, which earns interest committed to funding scholarships year after year - the principal funds are never expended. Help is needed in maintaining both funds at this time. Please join me in committing yourself to give at least \$10 per month to either one or both of the funds. It's tax deductible, and IT'S FOR RAINBOW!

Yours in Rainbow,
Ted Simonson, Chairman

National Reunion

July 12-16, 2005

Indianapolis Marriott East

Indianapolis, Indiana

(317) 352-1231 or (317) 322-3716

Rates: \$89.00 + tax, good from July 10-18. The Indianapolis Marriott is located at 7202 East 21st St., Indianapolis, IN 46219. Please contact the hotel directly for accurate driving directions. At the Marriott, you'll discover a rare blend of elegant decor, Midwestern hospitality, exceptional facilities and services. There are 255 guest rooms, which are newly remodeled as of 2001. The hotel is just six miles from downtown; just 10 minutes via the interstate. All attractions and the airport are easily accessible due to the hotel's proximity to Interstates I-70 and I-465 on the east side. There are indoor and outdoor pools, a health club, sauna, whirlpool, and exercise room which gives the guests a perfect opportunity to relax. Valet and dry cleaning services, safety deposit boxes, in-room iron/ironing board, and morning complimentary coffee in the lobby are just a few of the services offered for hotel guests' convenience. Hotel parking is free and ample. Check-in time is 4:00 p.m. and check-out is 12:00 noon. Handicapped-accessible and non-smoking rooms are also subject to availability. Please be sure to request these types of rooms when making your reservation. **Damon's Ribs** (American, nearby) is open for breakfast, lunch and dinner. **Red Lobster** (seafood, nearby) is open for lunch and dinner. Lincoln Square (American, nearby) is open for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Room service is available.

There is free shuttle service to and from the hotel. Please call (317) 241-7100 for information and reservations. Shuttle service to and from the hotel will be hourly Tuesday from noon to 8 p.m., Wednesday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sunday from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. No shuttle Thursday.

RV parking is allowed for guests of the hotel. There are no hook-ups on the premises. Indianapolis KOA Campground is approximately 10 minutes from the Indianapolis Marriott. For information, please call (317) 894-1397. For reservations, please call 1-800-562-0531 at least a month in advance. Indianapolis KOA is located at 5896 West 200, North Greenfield, IN 46140.

Should you need to rent a wheelchair for the reunion, Scoot Around rents both manual and power wheelchairs by the day and week. Please call their toll-free number at (888) 441-7575 for details. All prices quoted include delivery fees. The hotel is located six miles east of downtown. It is near the junction of I-465 and I-70 East, Exit 89 on Shadeland Avenue.

Vendors, schedules, and prices are subject to change.

Registration is the normal \$40.00.
See Page 7 of April issue for form.

Indianapolis Hotel Rate Correction

On the July Reunion Hotel Rates, the price per night was \$89 on the registration form but was incorrectly given as \$87 in the regular write-up. It is regretted that there was a typo.

Nazi Death Camps Are a Lesson for Today's World

by Rudi Williams
American Force Press Service

Peaceful nations "cannot close their eyes or sit idly by in the face of genocide," Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz said Jan. 24 at a U.N. General Assembly ceremony commemorating the 60th anniversary of the liberation of Nazi death camps.

Wolfowitz told the assembly that it took the most terrible war in history to end the horrors the Nazis inflicted on the world.

He said through the special commemoration, U.N. member states are "affirming their rejection of such evil and making a statement of hope for a more civilized future, a hope that 'never again' will the world look the other way in the face of such evil."

The General Assembly held the commemorative session to mark the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau camp, a symbol of the Holocaust that slaughtered at least 6 million Jews and others in World War II, the deputy defense secretary said.

The commemoration was held three days before the actual anniversary of the liberation of the camp by Soviet troops on Jan. 27, 1945.

"War is not something Americans seek, nor something we will ever grow to like," Wolfowitz pointed out. "Throughout our history, we have waged it reluctantly, but we have pursued it as a duty when it was necessary."

"Americans have fought often to liberate others from slavery and tyranny in order to protect our own freedom," Wolfowitz said. "Cemeteries from France to North Africa, with their rows of Christian crosses and Stars of David, attest to that truth."

He said the U.N. commemoration remembers people who fell victim to tyranny because of their political views, their heritage or their religion, in places where human slaughter was perfected as an efficient and systematic industry of state.

"Today, we also pay tribute to all the soldiers of many Allied nations who participated in the liberation of the Nazi death camps, for their courage and sacrifice and for the care they provided to the survivors," Wolfowitz noted.

American soldiers who fought through their own horrors at Anzio, Normandy and Bastogne thought that a world of evil no longer held surprises for them. But these troops "were astonished to the deepest part of their souls when they confronted the human ruins of Nazi tyranny in the spring of 1945," the deputy secretary said.

As the Army's 42nd Infantry Division reached Dachau death camp a week before the end of the war in Europe, Wolfowitz said Lt. Col. Walther Fellenz described what he saw as the division neared the main gate of that concentration camp:

"A mass of cheering, half-mad men, women and children ... their liberators had come! The noise was beyond comprehension," Fellenz said. And "our hearts wept as we saw the tears of happiness fall from their cheeks."

Wolfowitz said Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, the supreme allied commander, was unprepared for what greeted him at the camp at Ohrdruf.

"As he walked past thousands of corpses in shallow graves and saw the instruments of torture used by the SS, he was moved - to anger and to action," Wolfowitz noted.

Eisenhower cabled Army Chief of Staff Gen. George Marshall with words now engraved at the entrance of the U.S. Holocaust Museum in Washington:

"The things I saw," Eisenhower wrote, "beggared description ... the visual evidence and the verbal testimony of starvation, cruelty and bestiality were so overpowering."

Wolfowitz said the general insisted on looking into one particular room that contained piles of skeletal, naked men, killed through starvation. "I made the visit deliberately," Eisenhower said, "in order to be in a position to give first-hand evidence of these things if ever, in the future, there develops a tendency to charge these allegations to 'propaganda.'"

Wolfowitz said Eisenhower wanted others to see this crime against humanity. So he urged American congressmen and journalists to go to the camps.

Submitted by Harry H. Treadaway.

Memorial Day

From the "order" of General Logan in 1868, which eloquently proclaimed May 30th as "Decoration Day," the tradition of honoring the memory of those who gave their lives in defense of freedom has continued for more than a century.

Then in 1971, Congress expanded the Decoration Day tradition to include every military person who died in service to our nation and designated the last Monday in May as "Memorial Day."

"The lives of those who paid the supreme sacrifice are glorious before us; their deeds constitute a daily inspiration for those like ourselves who remain in their home communities."

Three Task Force Liberty Soldiers Receive Bronze Star Medals

FORWARD OPERATING BASE WARRIOR, Iraq – On April 1, three 116th Brigade Combat Team soldiers were awarded Bronze Star Medals for their acts of heroism in Iraq.

Spc. Josiah Jurich, Sgt. Charles Jordan, and Staff Sgt. Marvin Albert II were presented the Bronze Star by Brig. Gen. Alan Gayhart, commander of the 116th BCT. All three soldiers are from Task Force 3-116 Armor Headquarters Company.

On the morning of January 13, all three rendered life saving treatment to a soldier who was badly injured when his vehicle struck a land mine. According to the award recommendation, their quick thinking saved not only his arm, but his life as well.

According to reports, Staff Sgt. Albert was instrumental in getting the wounded soldier out of the truck so he could administer intravenous fluids and continue treating for shock. Staff Sgt. Albert spot checked the soldier for other injuries and adjusted the security perimeter around the scene so that it was evenly covered on all sides.

Sgt. Jordan and Spc. Jurich controlled the bleeding from a severed artery and worked together to stem the bleeding within 10 minutes with numerous pressure dressings.

The Bronze Star Medal is awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity in or with the Army of the United States after December 6, 1941, distinguishes himself or herself by heroic or meritorious achievement or service, not involving participation in aerial flight, in connection with military operations against an armed enemy; or while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

The reverse side of the medal has the inscription "HEROIC OR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" and a space for the name of the recipient to be engraved.

"[Their] decisive actions cut the 'golden hour' of life-saving care in half and saved [the soldier's] life," wrote TF 3-116 Platoon Leader 1st Lt. Max Arvidson in the citation for the awards.

The 116 BCT was mobilized in support of the global war on terrorism in June 2004. The unit's multi-faceted mission in Iraq includes security training and operations, aiding the Iraqi government, supporting economic and infrastructure development, and facilitating communications.

The 116 BCT includes headquarters and staff sections, two armor battalions, a mechanized infantry battalion, a support battalion, a field artillery battalion, an engineer battalion, and various intel-

ligence, signal, and specialized units. The 116 BCT is one of several Army National Guard units deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom 3.

Marne & Rainbow Soldiers Receive Combat Patch

FORWARD OPERATING BASE DAGGER, Tikrit, Iraq – Soldiers of the 1st Brigade Combat Team, Task Force Liberty, held a ceremony at Forward Operating Base Dagger to receive their combat patches April 4. The 1st BCT is a 3rd Infantry Division unit from Fort Stewart, Ga. attached to the 42nd Infantry Division of the New York Army National Guard.

Operation Iraqi Freedom III is not the first time soldiers from these two divisions have fought side by side.

"The combat patches being presented today are a reminder of another point in history where the Rainbow Division and Marne soldiers stood shoulder to shoulder on the battlefield as we do today," said Col. Mark McKnight, 1st BCT commander. "In the summer of 1918, the 42nd Infantry Division and the 3rd Infantry Division defeated the German army at the second battle of the Marne, making the turning point of the First World War."

In WWII when the 42nd spearheaded the 7th Army drive into Germany, the 3rd and 45 were on either side.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Taluto, Task Force Liberty commander, presented commanders of TF Liberty and their command sergeants major with 42nd Infantry Division combat patches.

"It is hard to believe how much a small piece of cloth can mean to a soldier," Taluto said.

Taluto went on to explain how throughout history, soldiers have always been proud to don a combat patch on their shoulder as a sign of having been in a battle.

The date of the ceremony was significant because two years ago to the day, the 1st BCT deposed former Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein.

"As the sun rose over Baghdad, the regime of Saddam Hussein awoke to a new reality," McKnight said. "Their propaganda could no longer stand up to the light of that morning sun. The Raider Brigade, as the first element of the first Infantry Division, had arrived in Baghdad. We came not as conquerors but as liberators. We came to help the Iraqi people shove aside a tyrant as the Iraqis embraced freedom and liberty as if they were a long lost brother."

McKnight asked the soldiers to be proud of the patch they were now authorized to wear and to keep soldiers of the past in their minds.

"I would like all of you to remember one thing," McKnight said. "When you look at the combat patch you earned

here today, remember those who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country."

As the grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren, we'll make you guys proud.

WO1 Joel C Charlebois 642 MI BN, 42 ID(M) FOB Danger APO AE 09308

The Rainbow Continues

by Raymond Deming
232nd Cannon Company

Two of our buddies have gone "over the Rainbow" with a 30-day period. Though in our heads we know that this is happening to the WWII warriors, in our hearts it is hard to let go. Lt. Bob Hyde was an outstanding leader, respected by his boys, as he called us, through training, the Colmar Pocket, home safely and throughout the many years we all met. He will be greatly missed.

Within this same time frame, we lost Sammy Makaiwi. Sammy was one of our cooks from Camp Gruber and into combat. Over the years in many phone calls and letters, we laughed about him having the thinnest blood in the Army. He wore every piece of clothing he was issued during that winter of 1944-45 – and he was still cold. He'd always laugh and remind me that he was Hawaiian, after all.

His daughter-in-law has written for him several times over the last few years. Darlene was the one who notified me of Sammy's death. She also gave me a little bit of the current military legacy Sammy has left. His son, Sammy Jr., served in the Army and has been in charge of the National Guard Armory on Maloki for many years. He and Sammy's grandson, Tadd, were activated last August and are both serving in the Army in Iraq at this time. A granddaughter is also in the Army, now in Texas but due to be shipped to Iraq in November or December 2005. Another grandson was also in the Army but is no longer on active duty.

Sammy Jr. wanted you old Rainbow warriors to know that you are well represented. He has met some of the younger Rainbow Division in Iraq. So, yes, guys, we are really there.

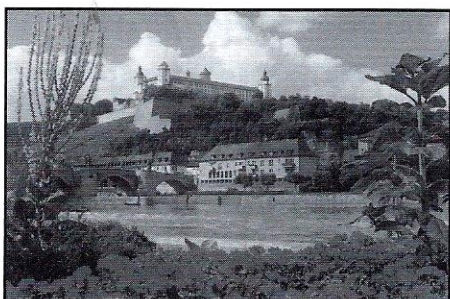
The Makaiwi family sends their love and Aloha to the men of the Rainbow Division. A proud Army legacy lives on in this family and, through other families, the Rainbow Division continues to serve.

Raymond Deming
Cannon Co., 232nd Sec. Treasurer

History Available

WWI History book will be available at the July National Reunion for \$20, by mail \$22. Checks should be made to RDV Memorial Foundation.

Mail orders to: Hugo Grimm, 32 Austin Hill Ct., Wentzville, MO 63385.



Festung Marienberg

Subtle traces of dawn appear on the distant horizon this morning, 4 April 1945, as men of Company K, 232nd Regiment emerge from the darkness of woods, marching toward their objective, Wurzburg, Germany. They had set out on the night march at 2200 hours yesterday and are still on the move.

Shrouded in pre-dawn gloom on their left flank looms the centuries-old Marienberg Fortress (Festung). Surrounded by its massive bulwarks, the fortress towers high above the Main River and overlooks Wurzburg, one of the oldest cities in southern Germany.

"The medieval castle belonging to the Prince-Bishops of Wurzburg was continuously enlarged until the 16th century. Following an attack by the Swedes in 1631, Prince-Bishop Johann Philipp von Schonborn built a circle of massive bastions to protect the Marienberg. From 1201 the fortress was the seat of the Wurzburg prince-bishops. The Marienberg Fortress is the oldest landmark in the city of Wurzburg and 'resides' over the city, clearly visible from afar." [Internet source]

The mission of the 232nd Regiment was to attack and clear the northern portion of the city. The Germans had blown three bridges two days before. However, our engineers successfully constructed a Bailey bridge across the missing center span of the Ludwig Bridge, over which foot troops now moved to reach the beachhead area secured earlier.

Once the Weapons Platoon was across the river, we were protected by a flood-wall along the river bank. Movement northward, however, presented more of a problem. In order to advance parallel to the river, we next had to dash over an open expanse devoid of any cover. We took off, trailing one another by about 30 feet, legging it as fast as we were able. As I ran, the fellow ahead of me dropped something, half-turned, and called out to me to retrieve it. As I approached it on the run I was able to twist, bend and scoop the article from the ground. Fortunately, I didn't have to do a re-take. I have no idea what I picked up and I still wonder if, by breaking stride, my sudden gyrations might have thwarted a sniper up in the ruins from drawing a bead on me.

That night the Weapons Platoon stayed in the Municipal Station near the

rail yards on the north side of the city. In the early morning hours long before day-break, units attacked up the hill to secure high ground. It was there, later in the day, that our Jeep driver, Marion J. Cox, was shot by a German sniper from the valley below. While the medics were making their way up the hill, I stayed with Marion. In a voice almost inaudible, he kept repeating, "I'm going to die, I'm going to die." We later learned that he died on the stretcher while being carried down the hill. Notations in the Company K Morning Report read, "Cox, Marion J.; PFC; 4-3-45 [actually 4-5-45]; wounded; 11 Field Hospital (dead of wounds)."

In the photograph, the Ludwig Bridge is out of sight on the left. The open area we had to cross also is to the left and approximately across the river from the Fortress. In 1945, conditions were not as idyllic as they appear here, 60 years later.

The following italicized excerpts are from the book by German author Max Domarus, *The Setting of Old Wurzburg*. They are taken from material quoted extensively by James "Pete" Pettus, Company K, 232nd Regiment, in his *World War II History* at pages 103-106.

"If the destruction of Wurzburg on March 16, 1945 was a catastrophe unexcelled in the whole allied aerial warfare against the big German cities, the six days of fighting between German and American troops in the ruins of the city, from April 1st to April 6th, 1945 was also an unusual event at this stage of the war. In no other German city east of the Rhine did the Americans find such resistance as in Wurzburg. 'Wurzburg' was a key point defended fanatically by the embittered Germans.

"The high command of the German army had decided to defend Wurzburg. On March 19, 1945, Hitler had issued the order to destroy all military traffic, communications, industry and provisioning installations. With this order, considerable nervousness prevailed in the corps of higher officers since Hitler had several officers shot who allegedly had not destroyed the Rhine bridge at Remagen as ordered. In view of Wurzburg's destruction, which had already occurred on March 16th by aerial raids, and because the population had mostly been evacuated, the German military leadership decided to make the city a battleground. Indeed, the damage caused by artillery fire and fighting in Wurzburg was minor since partial ruins were turned further into ruin.

"The battle for Wurzburg was a tragedy. Fate had truly placed a tremendous scar on the city. The aerial bombardment of March 16th, 1945 had apparently not been enough; more blood had to flow in the streets and ruins before the shooting finally stopped. The chalices of misfortune literally had to be drained to the absolute bottom."

When on Easter Sunday, 1 April 1945,

the first American artillery rounds were fired on Wurzburg, German defiance had been expressed by huge lettering painted on the wall of the fortress, which could be seen clearly from the city across the river: HEIL HITLER! Some days later, after the Division had pushed on toward Schweinfurt, those two words, a tyranny personified, were obliterated and in their place was the inscription: 42nd INFANTRY "RAINBOW" DIVISION.

George A. Cramer
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Crystal Lake, IL 60012

Happiness

We convince ourselves that life will be better after we get married, have a baby, then another. Then we are frustrated that the kids aren't old enough and we'll be more content when they are! After that we're frustrated that we have teenagers to deal with. We will certainly be happy when they are out of that stage. We tell ourselves that our life will be complete when our spouse gets his or her act together, when we get a nicer car, are able to go on a nice vacation, when we retire.

The truth is there's no better time to be happy than right now. If not now, when? Your life will always be filled with challenges. It's best to admit this to yourself and decide to be happy anyway.

One of my favorite quotes comes from Alfred D. Souza. He said, "For a long time it had seemed to me that life was about to begin - real life. But there was always some obstacle in the way, something to be gotten through first, some unfinished business, time still to be served, a debt to be paid. Then life would begin. At last it dawned on me that these obstacles were my life." This perspective has helped me to see that there is no way to happiness. Happiness is the way. So, treasure every moment that you have. And treasure it more because you shared it with someone special, special enough to spend your time... and remember that time waits for no one.

So stop waiting until you finish school, until you go back to school, until you lose ten pounds, until you gain ten pounds, until you have kids, until your kids leave the house, until you start work, until you retire, until you get married, until you get divorced, until Friday night, until Sunday morning, until you get a new car or home, until your car or home is paid off, until spring, until summer, until fall, until winter, until you are off welfare, until the first or fifteenth, until your song comes on, until you've had a drink, until you've sobered up, until you die to decide that there is no better time than right now to be happy... Happiness is a journey, not a destination.

Work like you don't need money. Love like you've never been hurt, and don't like no one's watching.

Author Unknown

History Exam

This is a History Exam for those who don't mind seeing how much they really remember about what went on in their life. Get paper and pencil and number from 1 to 20. Write the letter of each answer and score at the end.

1) In the 1940s, where were automobile headlight dimmer switches located?
a) On the floor shift knob
b) On the floor board, to the left of the clutch
c) Next to the horn

2) The bottle top of a Royal Crown Cola bottle had holes in it. For what was it used?
a) Capture lightning bugs
b) To sprinkle clothes before ironing
c) Large salt shaker

3) Why was having milk delivered a problem in northern winters?
a) Cows got cold and wouldn't produce milk
b) Ice on highways forced delivery by dog sled
c) Milkmen left deliveries outside of front doors and milk would freeze, expanding and pushing up the cardboard bottle top.

4) What was the popular chewing gum named for a game of chance?
a) Blackjack
b) Gin
c) Craps

5) What method did women use to look as if they were wearing stockings when none were available due to rationing during W.W.II?
a) Suntan
b) Leg painting
c) Wearing slacks

6) What postwar car turned automotive design on its ear when you couldn't tell whether it was coming or going?
a) Studebaker
b) Nash Metro
c) Tucker

7) Which was a popular candy when you were a kid?
a) Strips of dried peanut butter
b) Chocolate licorice bars
c) Wax coke-shaped bottles with colored sugar water inside

8) How was Butch wax used?
a) To stiffen a flat-top haircut so it stood up
b) To make floors shiny and prevent scuffing
c) On the wheels of roller skates to prevent rust

9) Before inline skates, how did you keep your roller skates attached to your shoes?

a) With clamps, tightened by a skate key
b) Woven straps that crossed the foot
c) Long pieces of twine

10) As a kid, what was considered the best way to reach a decision?
a) Consider all the facts
b) Ask Mom
c) Eeny-meeny-miney-mo

11) What was the most dreaded disease in the 1940's?
a) Smallpox
b) AIDS
c) Polio

12) "I'll be down to get you in a _____, Honey"
a) SUV
b) Taxi
c) Streetcar

13) What was the name of Caroline Kennedy's pet pony?
a) Old Blue
b) Paint
c) Macaroni

14) What was a Duck-and-Cover Drill?
a) Part of the game of hide and seek
b) What you did when your Mom called you in to do chores
c) Hiding under your desk, and covering your head with your arms an A-bomb drill

15) What was the name of the Indian Princess on the Howdy Doody show?
a) Princess Summerfallwinterspring
b) Princess Sacajewea
c) Princess Moonshadow

16) What did all the really savvy students do when mimeographed tests were handed out in school?
a) Immediately sniffed the purple ink, as this was believed to get you high
b) Made paper airplanes to see who could sail theirs out the window
c) Wrote another pupil's name on the top, to avoid your failure

17) Why did your Mom shop in stores that gave Green Stamps with purchases?
a) To keep you out of mischief by licking the backs, which tasted like bubble gum
b) They could be put in special books and redeemed for various household items
c) They were given to the kids to be used as stick-on tattoos

18) Praise the Lord, and pass the _____?
a) Meatballs
b) Dames
c) Ammunition

19) What was the name of the singing group that made the song "Cabdriver" a hit?
a) The Ink Spots
b) The Supremes

c) The Esquires

20) Who left his heart in San Francisco?
a) Tony Bennett
b) Xavier Cugat
c) George Gershwin

ANSWERS

- 1) (b) On the floor, to the left of the clutch. Hand controls, popular in Europe, took till the late '60s to catch on.
- 2) (b) To sprinkle clothes before ironing. Who had a steam iron?
- 3) (c) Cold weather caused the milk to freeze and expand, popping the bottle top.
- 4) (a) Blackjack Gum.
- 5) (b) Special makeup was applied, followed by drawing a seam down the back of the leg with eyebrow pencil.
- 6) (a) 1946 Studebaker.
- 7) (c) Wax coke bottles containing super-sweet colored water.
- 8) (a) Wax for your flat top (butch) hair-cut.
- 9) (a) With clamps, tightened by a skate key, which you wore on a shoestring around your neck.
- 10) (c) Eeny-meeny-miney-mo.
- 11) (c) Polio. In beginning of August, swimming pools were closed, movies and other public gathering places were closed to try to prevent spread of the disease.
- 12) (b) Taxi. Better be ready by half-past eight!
- 13) (c) Macaroni.
- 14) (c) Hiding under your desk, and covering your head with your arms in an A-bomb drill.
- 15) (a) Princess Summerfallwinterspring. She was another puppet.
- 16) (a) Immediately sniffed the purple ink to get a high.
- 17) (b) Put in a special stamp book, they could be traded for household items at the Green Stamp store.
- 18) (c) Ammunition, and we'll all be free.
- 19) (a) The widely famous 50's group: The Ink Spots.
- 20) (a) Tony Bennett, and he sounds just as good today.

SCORING

17- 20 correct: You are older than dirt, and obviously gifted with mental abilities. Now if you could only find your glasses. Definitely someone who should share their wisdom!

12 -16 correct: Not quite dirt yet, but your mind is getting keen.

0 -11 correct: You are not old enough to share the wisdom of your experiences.

Over & Back

by John McGovern
Company B - 232nd Infantry

Camp Kilmer was in New Jersey, not far from New York City. We spent about a week there and everyone went to New York City for 12 hours. Our group of seven had a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. pass, and we used it all. The group included Rhey Palmer, Bill Reeder, Irwin Rosenzweig and, I think, John Bailey and Joseph Christy. The seventh was probably Clyde Lee. We hadn't been paid for some time and someone, I think it was Rosey, got enough money from his parents to finance our evening. Most of us were in New York for the first time, and we made a somewhat frantic tour of the city to be sure we saw everything in 12 hours.

We saw a show at the Radio City Music Hall and visited the Bowery. We went to a bar in the Bowery that was frequented by Walter Winchell (he wasn't there). The bar had a group of ladies playing violins. They were standing in a group away from the bar. They looked 80 years old, but were probably only 40. One of them came over and started feebly rubbing Bill Reeder's arm. Bill was sort of embarrassed, but the lady had been on wine so many years that she couldn't talk and soon returned to her playing. We went to a well-known restaurant (I've lost the name) and everyone ordered blueberry cordials because the name sounded nice, but no one liked them, so I drank several. Either my youth or good conditioning protected me because I never did get lightheaded, even though my total alcoholic intake previously was probably less than I drank in those 12 hours.

Bill Reeder took time to tell a New Yorker, in a rest room equipped with ultraviolet sterilizers on the toilet seats, that he hadn't seen anything to beat that even though he had been to a hog calling and two county fairs. We also had a man on the subway offer to introduce us to some "B" girls, or maybe he said "V," as in victory. He was loud and inebriated and managed to embarrass us because the car had many other people on it.

Among the Kilmer tales was that Elliot Roosevelt had kept some Rainbowers out of jail when they got into a fight with a taxi driver and that the 42nd drank more beer at Kilmer than any other unit. Although it was still November, I spent my last bit of money on a fruitcake before we left Kilmer, anticipating that we might not be in a position to buy anything at Christmas.

The trip to our ship was quiet and somber and, I believe, at least partially after dark. Our ship was one of the mass produced Liberty ships named "Bienville." We went aboard and down into the hold and left port the next morning, which was November 25, 1944.

We may have been banned from the deck while leaving port, but many of the men were able to see the Statue of Liberty when we passed it leaving the harbor. I opted for waiting to see it when I returned.

About a day out of port, the sea became unruly and the parade to the rail began. Unfortunately, many of the worst sufferers spent their time between retches on their bunks in the hold, and did not make it to the rail or any other suitable place.

The "mess" hall was also down several decks and the odor of grease and powdered eggs and whatever else was served proved to be the final insult for many stomachs already queasy from the roll of the ship. If you stayed in line, you eventually filled a tray in the cafeteria line and ate standing at four-foot tables. Even if you found something palatable on your tray, the kitchen odors plus the odor of vomit, which was ubiquitous, made it difficult to eat.

I was sick for part of a day, but then found an unlikely salvation - cleaning the deck. The fourth platoon was assigned, or was volunteered, to keep one of the decks clean and we performed this task for the rest of the voyage. The exercise, plus sleeping on deck, restored my appetite and I felt good the rest of the voyage. For some unknown reason, my mess card survived my POW stay and is still somewhere in my pile of papers. It has only eight or 10 punches instead of the par 28 for the 14-day voyage, and most of the punches were just to walk through the mess hall to pick up an apple or orange when these were available.

Someone said during the first onslaught of mal de mer, that onions were good for preventing it. Without bothering to check with our family physician or anyone else, a number of us made Bermuda onions a large part of our diet - eating them like apples. The other half of our diet was peanuts which could be purchased from the ship's store for a very modest price. The only problem with my diet was an alimentary blockage that seemed eternal.

I enjoyed the last 10 days of the trip, often walking the deck at night and feeling the breeze and the movement of the ship. I was sleeping under one of the five-inch antiaircraft guns one morning when the crew woke me by firing the gun. They thought it was funny. I wondered how I had avoided jumping overboard. The card game we played was called "Rook" and, except for our train ride from Marseille north, I never played it again. There was a poker game aboard operated by the merchant seamen and/or the navy gun crewmen. The poker players were served steak sandwiches swiped from the officers' mess, but they usually paid dearly for the food. One acquaintance said he only managed to play one hand with his \$150. Most of

us were lucky enough to have enough pennies or cigarettes to play Rook.

We entered the Mediterranean Sea at night and could see lights in Morocco, but Gibraltar was blacked out completely. As we entered the harbor, we saw a huge statue near the top of a hill to the right. Before we disembarked, Capt. Houser called the entire company together and warned us of some of the problems we might encounter in Marseille. He said that it was a melting pot for people from Africa, Spain, and many other countries from the area and also that it had been a major port for many years. The war and the large number of soldiers has exacerbated the problem. It was very easy to be mugged and lose your clothes (which were very valuable) and possibly your life. He also said that, as a result of the mixture of many peoples, the venereal diseases were especially virulent. Victims who would ordinarily have a urinary tract secretion, could also lose a portion of the tract. That was the first time I recalled Capt. Houser making a statement to the entire company, so I think most of the men took him seriously. He also said that there were 40,000 registered prostitutes in Marseille. (We found out later why there were so many. They never retired. Some of the ladies checking the bars for customers seemed to be 80.)

We arrived the afternoon of December 7 and unloaded the next day. When we disembarked, we boarded large open-top trucks and started a wild ride through Marseille. The streets we took were very narrow and the drivers drove at a speed best classed as maniacal.

To be continued

A Different Story

by Ray Massey
Company F - 232nd Infantry

I've read the stories of liberation of all kinds. I think mine is a little different:

We went into Wurzburg, Germany to take the city. We were about halfway through the city when we stopped for the night. About 3 a.m., we were told to pack up and move out. We had a large part of the city to clear of German soldiers. A nurse came running up to me and a buddy. She said "Kommen, Kommen" and we followed down two floors of a large building to the basement. She took us to a bed which had a young man laying on it. She said that the young man was an American soldier. He looked up with a big smile and said "I knew you were coming, but I didn't know just when." I've thought about this incident for about 61 years and thought it was about time to tell the story. Some will remember that when we headed for Schweinfurt.

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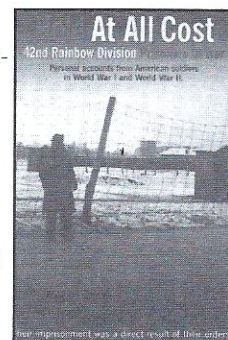
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POW Book

There are still plenty of copies of "Hold at All Cost," the stories of 115 Rain-bowers who were German prisoners of war. Send \$20 plus \$5 shipping and handling to John McGovern, 7052 Apple Creek Rd., Sylvania, OH 43560.



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