



RAINBOW DIVISION
Veterans Memorial Foundation

THE RAINBOW

By Otto S. Martin, Sgt.
Btry D, 151st Field Artillery
42nd "Rainbow" Division WWI

I have often been told
There is a pot of gold
To be found at the end of
a rainbow;
I know it's not so
But I still feel a glow
As I see in the heavens
a rainbow.

It's not thoughts of treasure
That brings me this pleasure,
Whenever I behold a new
rainbow;
'Tis the memories it brings
Which make my heart sing
And rejoice at the sight of
a rainbow.

I recall marching lines
With bronzed faces etched fine
'Gainst the light of a far
distant rainbow;
Where, along roads in France
Brave young manhood
advanced,
Each broad shoulder
wearing the Rainbow.

From Lorraine to the Rhine
This famed fighting line
Bore proudly the badge of
the Rainbow;
And in War's grim game
Won honor and fame
To perpetuate forever
The Rainbow.

Now oft when I despair,
Through the clear evening air
Comes the bright-colored hues
Of a rainbow;
And I thank God for one
Proud Heritage won:
I was one of the Men
of the Rainbow.

From Tom O'Neill, Co. G-242nd Inf.
"The bond of friendship tempered by the
fire of combat is one of the strongest men
can have." An unknown source.
Tom wrote, "I know this is true. I had it
with my good friends, Bill Kenny, Norm
Thompson and Charlie "Lank" Paine, who
sadly, are deceased."

REVEILLE

VOL. XCI

NOVEMBER 2011

NO. 2

Rainbow Online: 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: Operation Iraqi Freedom - Operation Enduring Freedom



GREETINGS RAINBOWERS EVERYWHERE!

In many ways, this time of year is a very exciting time for Rainbow. We have just left the Northeast Reunion in Ocean City, NJ and found everything and everyone alive and kicking. It was a great experience with lots of fun and fellowship, two of my favorite things. We are now looking to the very near future and our annual gathering in Birmingham for the largest Veterans' Day Celebration in the U.S. We have been traveling for the last few weeks, visiting with Rainbow families, encouraging everyone to come to join the fun. Every branch of our military will be there, and being able to visit with service people who have served and are still serving our country will make you feel proud. John Wallace has done another fine job of getting things lined up and we expect to enjoy ourselves as we have in the past.

Greater participation by the current 42nd Division based in New York has come to fruition. I was able to visit with several of them while at the Northeast Reunion, and learned first hand of activities that are taking place. Thanks to the hard work of those in the area, I was informed by Harold Melinek and Dick Tisch, we just had a new chapter formed in New York. It's exciting to think about the future of our Foundation. Based on what I see in the activities of our current and recently retired Rainbow soldiers, who are working with our Foundation, there is much to be excited about. If Rainbow is important to you, then why not encourage your children and grandchildren to get involved. If it is only by becoming a dues paying member at large, through a local chapter or the Millennium Chapter, they will be participating in the legacy all Rainbow veterans have established.

While we are commemorating Veterans Day in this country, Memorials Officer James Clemons will be representing the Rainbow Division, participating in the Croix Rouge dedication activities of the Croix Rouge Memorial Foundation in France. We look forward to Jim's report on activities there. Let me close with this. Our Midyear Reunion will be in San Antonio, Texas February 16-18-2012 at the Holiday Inn Airport. You can go to rainbowvets.org and get the information you need to meet us in the Alamo City. I hope to see you in Birmingham and San Antonio. At the Eastern Region Reunion Ocean City, NJ in October, Harold Melinek, John Walker, and John's wife, Grace, sang the Rainbow song at the dance following the banquet. Photo and caption by Ceil Hall, daughter of Alvin Weinstein, 222-Med Det; the lyrics to "There's A Rainbow In The Army" were penned by Sgt. Norman Monath, 132nd Signal Company, 42D Division, at Camp Gruber, OK in 1943. Mr. Monath is a current member of the RDVMF and lives in FL.



From our Rainbow Scholars

Kasey Burr, grandchild of Calvin Mutchler, 542-A Field Artillery Battalion Thank you for selecting me as a recipient of the RDVMF Scholarship. It is a great honor to have received this award. My grandpa, Calvin Mutchler, is a very important person in my life; I admire him for all of his wonderful qualities both as a grandfather and a veteran. He has told me that he is a WWII veteran of the 42nd Division. I know he is proud to be a veteran, just as all his family and friends are proud of him. I will be attending UMass Amherst and the money from this scholarship is very helpful in making the costs of college a little less overwhelming. It is hard to believe that some of the WWII veterans were just about my age when they were entering the war; it was such a selfless, brave act to protect our country and I wish I could thank each one of them personally for helping keep us safe. **Hunter Palmeri, grandchild of Charles Palmeri, 232-L Infantry Regiment** I know that my grandfather, Charles Palmeri, a WWII Rainbow Division veteran, sponsored me for this scholarship. When I opened your letter I immediately called him. He was so excited and proud to hear the news. Also, if I am eligible to join the Millennium Chapter of the Foundation, I would like to do so. Our family is very proud of my grandfather's role as a soldier in WWII, and it is easy (and important) to keep that history alive. Thank you again for the vote of confidence and I hope that my efforts continue to be a source of pride for your foundation.

Alexander Guerra I am very honored to have been considered for and to have received the \$1,000 Johnson Scholarship. The award will definitely help my future college expenses and I am incredibly thankful for that. The opportunity that I have been given to study at Hillsdale College is one that I do not take for granted; I am certain that my higher education there will allow me to fully develop my belief in individual liberty. The Johnson Scholarship will help me realize this goal, and I am thankful to the members of the 42nd Rainbow Division and their families for making this possible.

Scholarship application information for the 2012 Rainbow Year will be in January issue

Cutoff date December 15, 2011 for January 2012 issue.

THE RAINBOW REVEILLE

Official Publication of the
RAINBOW DIVISION VETERANS
Memorial Foundation
Published Since 1917

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Vol. XCI November 2011 No. 2

THE RAINBOW REVEILLE

Published September, November, January,

April and June for/by members of the

Rainbow Memorial Foundation

PLEASE SEND NEWS ITEMS TO:

PUBLISHING EDITOR: Suellen R. McDaniel

(828) 464-1466 <JMCA1400@aol.com>

1400 Knolls Dr Newton, NC 28658-9452

REPORTING CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

Missourian Publishing Co.

P.O. Box 336, Washington, MO 63090

c/o Angie C. Deaton deatona@emissourian.com

\$10.00 ANNUAL DUES for "at large"

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Our most kind and loving God, we are thankful for Your divine grace and mercy. We look to You for comfort and peace in a world that is racked by war, grief and turmoil everywhere we turn. It is only in You that true peace can be found. Let those who seek You, find that comfort for themselves that you have promised in your word. We ask that You please protect our men and women in the military, and especially our Rainbow soldiers. May the world find Your peace. Amen

Earnest E. Owen, Chaplain

To the Croix Rouge Farm Memorial Foundation

It is with great honor as Memorials Officer and Past National President of the 42nd Rainbow Division Veterans Memorial Foundation that I, James C. Clemons, accept with pleasure on behalf of the entire Rainbow Division family, the invitation to attend, on **Saturday, November 12, 2011 at 11 a.m.**, the dedication ceremony of the Rainbow Division Memorial commemorating the July 26, 1918 WWI battle of the Croix Rouge Farm.

James C. Clemons

Royal Academy Reception honoring the Memorial Statue of the Rainbow Division By James Butler RA - Remarks presented by Monique Brouillet Seefried, Ph.D., President, Board of Directors, Croix Rouge Farm Memorial Foundation - 06/06/11



"When Jim Butler's powerful and poignant statue will stand tall and lonely on a French battlefield, it will mark a Rainbow Division and an Alabamian heritage site. It will tell future generations about the sacrifice of Americans in a foreign land, their sense of duty and service to the cause of freedom and democracy. It will also, in its emotional dignity and tragic humanity, teach them a lesson of courage and fraternity. It will remind them, and us, of the tragedy of war. Ten years ago, Rod Frazer, a friend from Alabama, who is standing among us today, asked me to help him locate the battlefield in France where his father fought during WWI and where he earned a Purple Heart for two battle wounds. As a French woman, it seemed the right thing to do, just as it seems very appropriate to thank Americans today on the anniversary of D day. I would not have dreamed then that we would admire today this magnificent Rainbow Division Memorial Statue

standing in the Annenberg Courtyard. That original visit to the site led to the creation of a foundation, which I am honored to preside over, the purchase of the remains of the fortified Croix Rouge farm house, and the commissioning of the statue we are here to celebrate tonight. When the memorial is inaugurated on November 12, 2011, it shall mark an historic site that until now has gone generally unrecognized. This Memorial will honor the U.S. 42nd Division, originally an amalgamation of national guards units from throughout the United States. Its first chief of staff was Douglas MacArthur, who is said to have named it the Rainbow Division because in provenance, its men covered America like a rainbow. By the end of the war, the division claimed more days of combat than any other in the American Expeditionary Forces. Baptized by the French in the trenches of Baccarat, the Rainbow moved to the Champagne and distinguished itself under General Gouraud's Fourth French Army in turning back the last great German offensive against Paris. On the heels of that victory, Marshall Foch launched the attack from Chateau-Thierry, his first counterattack and again used the Rainbow on the point. In the St. Mihiel offensive, the now famous Rainbow played a key role among the 13 American divisions, the first army under American leadership. After fighting that battle, the Rainbow moved 60 miles to the Argonne and replaced the worn out, mentally and physically exhausted, U.S. 1st Division who had fought an infantry battle there of historic proportion. The Pershing offensive was three weeks behind schedule when the Rainbow was called on to crack the Hindenburg line at Cote de Chatillon. And so it did. That fight, in mid October 1918, under Douglas MacArthur, by then commander of the Rainbow's 84th Brigade, is

still known as the Division's toughest battle. One of MacArthur's 84th Brigade's two infantry regiments at Cote de Chatillon in the Argonne was the Alabama 167th. It had previously distinguished itself at Croix Rouge Farm on July 25 - 26, 1918. All volunteers, this Alabamian regiment was largely made up of small town and white country boys who accounted for three fourths of the state dead in WWI. During the Croix Rouge Farm battle, these Alabama



soldiers had suffered their greatest casualties of the war. Attacking in waves after waves, with fixed bayonet and without artillery support, running through a wide open field under heavy German machine gun fire, they finally overran the fortified farmhouse and forced the Germans into retreat to the other side of the Ourcq River.

It is those men, and the Rainbow Division they loved so much and were so proud to belong to, that the memorial at Croix Rouge Farm will be honoring for posterity. These events happened nearly 100 years ago and with the Centennial of WWI fast approaching, we have a duty to remember the American soldiers who came to France, and the many who died for France, and the huge difference they made in the outcome of the war, a horrible war, a senseless war, a war whose huge losses were overshadowed in our collective memory by its most devastating outcome: the atrocities of the Nazi Regime and the second World War. With the passing of the last veterans of WWI – the last American died a few months ago – WWI has definitely left the realm of remembrance and memory and remains as a strong part of our heritage not to be forgotten. We care for it, and, 100 years later, we still want to say thank you.”

This photo of Croix Rouge Farm was taken in 1919 by an American officer of the Red Cross and is from the personal archives of Giles Lagin, professional battlefield guide, historian and collector, and is printed with his permission; the photo of the statue is kindly sent by Peter Berthoud, London.



NORTHEASTERN ARMY NATIONAL GUARD SOLDIERS TRAIN FOR IRAQ DEPLOYMENT

FORT DRUM, N.Y. Sept. 22, 2011 – More than 400 Army National Guard Soldiers from

the 42nd Combat Aviation Brigade, and other New York Army National Guard aviation elements, are training here to prepare soldiers for a potential deployment overseas in 2012. Soldiers of Charlie Detachment (Maine Detachment), Company E, 3rd Battalion, 142nd Assault Helicopter Battalion, learn room clearing techniques during the dismounted training lane September 18, 2011.

New York National Guard soldiers from the 3rd Battalion, 142nd Aviation Assault Helicopter Battalion based on Long Island are joined with elements of the New York's Company B, 3rd Battalion, 126th Aviation from Rochester and detachments from both the Connecticut and Maine Army National Guard for the training. The troops are conducting individual pre-mobilization training tasks that are required before individual deployment overseas. The rotation of forces has over 400 Soldiers on the ground at Fort Drum for the pre-mobilization training, with another 200 Soldiers from across the state providing training support, instruction, logistical support and administration of the entire scenario.

New York Army National Guard Soldiers from Company D 3rd Battalion



142nd Assault Helicopter Battalion clear a wire obstacle as smoke covers their move during the dismounted execution fight lane.

“Very comprehensive and well-rounded training,” said Chief Warrant Officer Tom Richmond, Black Hawk pilot with Detachment C, Company E, 3-142. “This will prepare us for theater operations.” The training, called the 15-4 (15

individual tasks and four team tasks), includes basic Soldier tasks such as land navigation, recognition and reaction to improvised explosive devices, first aid, conduct convoy operations, weapons training and specific skill-related tasks for military police, logistics, medical and other tailored forces. “We teach basic Soldier skills to give everyone a solid foundation before they deploy,” said Sgt. Adam Drobecker, a trainer with the pre-mobilization training assistance element, or PTAE. “There is always the possibility of getting into a fire fight and every Soldier needs to learn and perform to keep themselves, and their buddy, alive.” The PTAE conducts all the

training and evaluates the unit conducting the training prior to the unit mobilizing.



New York Army National Guard Soldiers of Company E, 3rd Battalion, 142nd Assault Helicopter Battalion, move through the smoke and over the village wall to secure a village during the dismounted execution fight lane.

“This training is a real good refresher,” said Pfc. Juan Maldonado, an aviation operations specialist with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 142nd Assault Helicopter Battalion. “It is the best training, by far.”

Once the classes and practice phases are complete, the citizen Soldiers take on what is commonly referred to as the fight land.

“The fight land is a culmination of all the tasks they have learned up to that point for one final event,” said Command Sgt. Major Anthony McLean, the senior enlisted advisor of the PTAE. “The Soldiers move through an urban training site and interact with civilian role players, using an interpreter for negotiations with the mayor of the town. They then move as a member of a fire team, react to sniper fire and conduct combat actions.

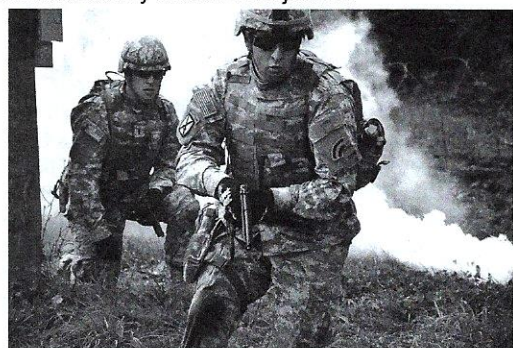
New York Army National Guard Soldiers of Company A, 3rd Battalion, 142nd Assault Helicopter Battalion, prepare to enter and clear a building during the dismounted execution fight land September 16, 2011.



They also have to enter and clear buildings, capture and search personnel and maneuver through obstacles.” Part of the dismounted (no vehicles) fight land is the mud pit – a water and mud-filled area that all the troops have to trudge through while low crawling under concertina wire and taking fire from role playing enemies hidden in buildings surrounding the pit. Mud-soaked, the team members help each other through more razor wire and over the walls of the town while communicating over the artillery simulated explosions and through the dense smoke grenades.

“There is chaos, then there is controlled chaos,” Drobecker said. “The difference between the two is being able to communicate while under fire and making sure everyone is doing what they are supposed to be doing in order to successfully meet the objective.”

A Maine Army National Guard Soldier training with the New York Army National Guard's Company D 3rd Battalion 142nd Assault Helicopter Battalion keeps watch during an assault to secure a village, a station on the dismounted execution fight lane on September 20, 2011 during pre-mobilization training.



The overall effort of the pre-mobilization training began Sept. 12, and will continue through Sept. 25. “The training continues to go very well,” said Lt. Col. Mark Slusar, commander of the 3rd-142nd. “The Soldiers are motivated and the training is very realistic.”

“Any time Soldiers can get a basic understanding of what to expect when going overseas, is good training,” said Brig. Gen. Mark Russo, the assistant Adjutant General for the Connecticut National Guard. “I have been to many training sites and this is one of the better training exercises that I have seen.”

Story and photos are by Master Sergeant Peter K. Towse, New York Army National Guard



WARTIME MEMORIES

JAMES I. MILLER

Co. F, 242nd Inf. Regt., 42D Division

When I graduated from high school, I had two weeks before I had to report to Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania. I can still remember when my mother, father, brother and sister took me down to the Pennsylvania railroad station in downtown Philadelphia and put me on the train. I know that Mom was crying and I don't think Dad was too happy either, but, for me, I was excited and ready to go. I wanted to go. And I think a lot, if not

most, of the young men at that time, in 1943, did want to go. **As soon as I got to Indiantown Gap the Army way began.** We were assigned barracks and given a mattress and sheets. Then our Army life began - we drew our uniforms and put them in a big duffel bag. The next thing we knew, we had to go down to the medics and they started giving us shots for every possible thing you could think of. I can still remember to this day, some of the big guys, tough nuts from tough places in Philadelphia and New Jersey, were so scared of the shots that they passed out. But, fortunately for me, shots didn't affect me that way. **Soon we got orders to go to Fort McClellan, Alabama for basic training.** We were put in the charge of a sergeant who put us on a train and we were on our way to Alabama. I can still remember we had no place to sleep that night so we just went into the dining car and slept on the floor. It was something new for me, being a little civilian boy, but it was better than nothing. We started our basic training. It was June and it was going to be very, very hot in Alabama. I was quite excited to take the training. It was something that I had always read about: Training with rifles and Browning Automatic Rifles and machine guns, mortars, scouting and patrolling, and all that sort of thing. It was really kind of exciting for a young 18 and a half year old boy. **We received three months of excellent basic training.** Every hour of the day was utilized. We were required to watch training films after dark several times a week. I also received some excellent rifle marksmanship training. As a matter of fact, I qualified as an expert with the rifle. Out of about 50 shots, you had to put 40 of them in the bulls eye at ranges from one hundred to five hundred yards. I had a lot of confidence in my ability with a rifle. I will make reference to just how important this training was to me as this story progresses. In some cases, it was the difference between life and death. **I can still remember a big mistake I made one time when I was put in charge of a patrol.** It was a reconnaissance patrol. They had drilled into our heads what we were supposed to do on a combat patrol, a reconnaissance patrol, and so forth. And in a reconnaissance patrol, you're out to find out information. If you run into the enemy or see the enemy, your reaction is to get out of there and take any information that you got back to headquarters and report it. I was so imbued with the spirit of attack. That was the way we were trained - you were out there to get the enemy. The patrol that I was in charge of in this training exercise was fired on by a machine gun. It was firing blanks. I had my men fix bayonets and we charged. Of course, I didn't get a very good score for that because they claimed we were all wiped out. Maybe we were and maybe we weren't, but the spirit of offense was there. But I did remember for the rest of my Army career in World War II that a reconnaissance patrol was to gain information, not fight. Near the end of basic training, the rumor went around that we weren't going to go into a combat outfit. That didn't really make me too angry. We didn't know where we were going. And as soon as we got finished with basic training (and there were no graduation exercises like there are today) they just told us that we were fully qualified riflemen. **We were then issued our orders.** Everybody in my basic training company was assigned to go to a college somewhere. We never knew that we were handpicked men. Just to give you an idea of how that qualification went, it took an intelligence score of 110 to be able to be an officer in World War II. We all had scores of 115 or better. So that meant we really had some smarts about us, although none of us really knew that, but the Army did. This program was called the Army Specialized Training Program. The purpose of the program was to train qualified young men to be

engineers, doctors and dentists. **I was sent to Fargo, North Dakota to a little school called North Dakota Agricultural College.** They put us on a train. It took us two days to get there. When we arrived, I couldn't believe it. It was quite a change from our previous three months of Army experience. The mess hall had all the milk we could drink. NDAC was an agricultural college and had their own dairy herd. Now, here I am, an 18 and a half-year-old man; milk was something that I drank like water. When we were in basic training in Alabama, we got a half a pint in the morning and that was it. The rest of the time it was either lemonade, water, or coffee - no milk. You can imagine that if you gave all of the soldiers in the Army all of the milk they could drink, there would be none left for the civilians, so they rationed what we got. In Fargo, North Dakota, we had all the milk we could drink. And the food, of course, was prepared by civilians and we thought it was a whole lot better than the food we had in our mess hall down in Alabama. **Then the classes began.** I found out that I was in pre-engineering. When I was in high school, I considered going to college, but I had never really thought about what I wanted to be. The Army decided that I was going to be an engineer. Of course, I took some pre-engineering courses, such as physics and chemistry. I had to take English and some math - as I remember, it was analytical geometry. We marched to class in formation. When the teacher walked into the room, we came to attention and the young cadet who was in charge of the group would tell the teacher, "All present and accounted for," or that there were so many missing. It was just like a military class. **Well, everything was going good until Thanksgiving.** It just so happened that at Thanksgiving, every man that was in our group, (there must have been at least 250 of us going to NDAC), received a private invitation to somebody's home in Fargo for Thanksgiving dinner. One of the reasons for this was that many of their men were in a National Guard tank outfit and were hurriedly assembled and sent to the Philippines. Of course, if you know history, you know all of those men in the Philippines were captured at Bataan and went on a long death march. A lot of those men were mercilessly killed. Almost every home in Fargo had a gold star in the window, which meant somebody's son or husband had been killed in the war. It just so happened that two days before Thanksgiving, some dumb jerk in the outfit caught chicken pox. How he caught it, I don't know! The whole 250 of us were quarantined to barracks, so we didn't get the private Thanksgiving dinners in the homes as we had planned. **About Christmas time, or maybe a little after Christmas, we suddenly got the word that they were going to disband the Army Specialized Training Program, or ASTP.** Everybody that was in the outfit sang a little song that said, "Take down your service flag, mother. Your son's in the ASTP!" to the tune of "My Bonnie Lies Over The Ocean." We knew that we weren't in a fighting outfit and there wasn't too much pride; however, no one was volunteering to go fight the Germans and the Japanese just yet. The commander making the decisions in Washington knew that the invasion of Europe was already planned and casualties were going to be high. There were 140,000 men in ASTP units in colleges and universities all over the U.S. These men already had basic infantry training, were physically fit and were intelligent enough to be further trained if necessary. **In March they disbanded the outfit.** Before they did, they put us all in the gym, or in an auditorium, one seat between men. They gave us a picture of the cranium. I never knew there were so many bones or Latin names for all the parts of the cranium! I think we were given 10 or 15 minutes to study that cranium with those Latin names on it, and then they took that away from us. And then they gave us another picture of a cranium that didn't have the Latin names on it and we were supposed to match the Latin names down below with the spot on the head. Well, I didn't do very well on that test and most of us didn't. I imagine the qualification score was very high. They didn't really want too many qualifying for pre-med. We were needed in the infantry. The 10 or 15 guys who passed were the lucky ones! They went to another college somewhere and they probably spent their World War II experiences in pre-med and probably became doctors.

We were all loaded on trains and were told we were going to Camp Gruber, Oklahoma. When we got down to Camp Gruber, we found out that it was the home of the 42nd Infantry Division, known as the Rainbow Division.

TO BE CONTINUED



"FOUR WHEELED BEAUTIES" OF THE 42ND INFANTRY DIVISION

Once a standard part of military life in World War II, mules return to service in Afghanistan -

By Major Benjamin Tupper
Deputy PAO, 42nd Division

OCEAN CITY, N.J. As World War II veteran Steuart Hihn remembers it, the urgent radio call came in the middle of a nasty fight between American and German units jockeying for control of a strategic Italian mountaintop in 1945.

The voice on the radio was that of his battalion commander, and he wasn't calling for artillery fire, nor maneuvering his units in ferocious battle. Instead, the radio transmission delivered a mundane and simple order:

"Hay for my mules! Get me hay for my mules up here now!" It wasn't long before the commander's radio transmission resulted in trucks arriving at Hihn's position, loaded with bundles of hay.

As a communications soldier in the 222nd Regiment, Hihn regularly relied on mules to move reels of communication wire as well as communications equipment, in the mountains of Europe.

"We had one-mile-long reels of W-10 wire, along with EE-8A phones, the hand crank kind," said Hihn. "Radios weren't always reliable, so commanders wanted commo wire run to their forward positions for the EE-8A phones. Mules provided the only way to do this," said Hihn.

Mules proved to be both a blessing and a curse for Hihn and his fellow communications soldiers. Hihn recalled a time when a soldier from his unit got lost on a mountain in the dark of night. With enemy soldiers in the area, the unit feared the worst. But when the soldier returned back to the unit, he credited the mule for bringing him back safely to the command post. "He said the mule just took off and ran all the way back straight to the unit," said Hihn. The soldier just jogged along behind it, counting his blessings all the way. However, mules weren't

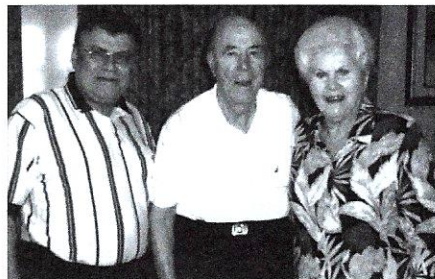
always this helpful and at times created serious risks for the soldiers responsible for them. On one occasion, Hihn feared that his mule would step on a land mine as he led it up a mountain path. "I looked this little Italian mule in the eye, told it thanks for the help, and slapped it on the backside and sent it back down the trail," said Hihn. Mules were great at hauling heavy loads, but they made horrible mine detectors.

Fast forward six decades and soldiers are still having similar experiences with mules. Capt. Dennis Knowles, a New York Army National Guardsman who deployed to Afghanistan in 2006 with the 27th Brigade Combat Team as an embedded trainer, had extensive interactions with mules in the mountains of eastern Afghanistan. "I used mules for carrying supplies; food, water, ammo, building supplies, and firewood, to my observation posts in areas that couldn't be reached by vehicles," he said.

In Afghanistan, Knowles purchased mules from the local economy. "When I first arrived at FOB Tillman in Lwara, Paktika Province, there were only two mules, and the soldiers were doing the majority of the re-supply," he said. In time, Knowles purchased four more mules, bringing the number to six. "Because of the area's high operational tempo, we usually needed every available Afghan soldier to man their positions, so the Afghan commander and I decided to hire a civilian who was quickly given the nickname "Donkey President" to care for the mules full time," said Knowles.

As the stories from World War II and Afghanistan show, mules have served American soldiers for generations, and as evidenced by the experiences of CPT Knowles in Afghanistan, these "four wheeled beauties", as he jokingly refers to them, will likely continue to serve the Army in future conflicts.

Photo 1/ Capt. Dennis Knowles, 27th Brigade Combat Team of the 42nd Infantry Division, poses with his mules in Lwara, Afghanistan. This photo was taken by an unknown Afghan Army soldier; 2/ "his mule loaded, he is ready to move out with his mascot" -from the official WWII Rainbow Division history book



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1536 Knob Hill Dr.,
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3207

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I am looking for member(s) of the Rainbow Division living in Georgia, who liberated the concentration camp Dachau in 1945. I would greatly appreciate any contact with them. My late father was liberated from Dachau and I'd like to meet the veterans who were there. Thank you.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Margol [B-392 F.A.] with Dr. Strazynski.

(09/22/11) I met with Mr. Howard Margol last Sunday. It was a wonderful meeting. My wife and I spent 3 hours listening to him and it seemed like just a few minutes. The time flew by so fast. We could have stayed there for much longer but didn't want to tire Mr. Margol; although he didn't show any signs to that effect. Both he and his wife are such lovely people and we instantly felt a close connection. His stories were amazing. With his permission we taped them all. All these "boys of WWII" are heroes to me and my entire family. We will be forever indebted to them.

"My dear father, of blessed memory, was a survivor of many camps starting almost right from the beginning of the war until his liberation at Dachau. After many labor camps, he ended up in Auschwitz, where he got his number tattooed and wore it with pride throughout his life. Toward the end of the war, in January 1945, he was sent on the "death march" through many more camps (Oranienburg, Flossenbug, etc.) until he ended up in Dachau. He told me numerous stories about the camps and I very vividly remember his stories about the liberation of Dachau. He fondly remembered the American soldiers who brought him his freedom, and spoke of them with much love and appreciation. He recalled the "heroes", as he called them, and their caring attitude toward the inmates as well as bitterness and anger toward the Germans, soldiers and civilians alike. One of the soldiers gave him a wristwatch which he wore all his life. (I still have the watch.) Later on another soldier gave him a coat with which my father wouldn't part even when it became a little old and somewhat worn out. He also told me of a high ranking American officer who was riding a white horse but I don't know much more about it. I am very

much interested in talking to the "heroes". I realize that there were ~32,000 inmates and don't expect the veterans to remember my father. (Why would they?) But I am interested in their stories and feelings.

CSM (Ret.) John J. Willsey, U.S. Army National Guard – We, the 42d ID and the RDVMF, have the good fortune to have access to the last 75 Military Edition (includes the unit insignias of those organizations that were in Task Force Liberty during 2004-2005 Tikrit, Iraq) prints of his work, **"NEVER FORGET"**, signed by the famous artist Larry Selman and a very limited amount signed by Major General Joseph J. Taluto, Task Force Commander, for sale at an incredible price of \$40.00 each, unframed. Requests for prints with check or money order can be sent to:

CSM (ret.) John J. Willsey, Trustee RDVMF
48 McDonald Drive
Cohoes, NY 12047-1119
Email: john.j.willsey@us.army.mil (518) 786-0389 (work)



To see the original painting in color, please go to –
<http://larryselman.com/proddetail.asp?prod=selman-0014>

OIF III Commemorative Portrait, by Larry Selman
Description by LTC Richard Goldenberg, PAO Task Force Liberty In the spring of 2004, the Department of Defense selected the Army National Guard's 42nd Infantry Division Headquarters to lead combat forces in Iraq for Operation Iraqi Freedom. The mobilization and deployment to combat of more than 2,500 members of the Army's famous "Rainbow Division" would mark the first time since the Korean War that a National Guard division headquarters would deploy to a theater of combat and likely the first time that elements of the Active Army would be placed under the combat command of a National Guard headquarters. **The Rainbow Division formed the foundation** of Task Force Liberty, the Multinational Division for North Central Iraq. The unit comprised nearly 23,000 Soldiers from the Army, Army Reserve and Army National Guard. More than half of the division task force came from the reserve components as elements of the New York Army National Guard's 42nd Division formed the foundation of the task force and the Idaho National Guard's 116th Brigade Combat Team and Tennessee Guard's 278th Regimental Combat Team. Rounding out the task force were the 1st and 3rd Brigade Combat Teams of the Army's 3rd Infantry Division, two formations who first deployed during the liberation of Iraq. **The Rainbow Division task force would in many ways parallel the original formation of the 42nd Infantry Division 90 years ago.** In all, Soldiers from more than 29 states, American Samoa and Puerto Rico would form Task Force Liberty. The task force occupied one of the largest zones of operation for an Army combat division in military history.

Spanning the four provinces of As Sulayminayah, Kirkuk, Salah Ad Din and Diyala, Soldiers of the Rainbow Division established their headquarters on the former presidential compound of Saddam Hussein in Tikrit, Iraq known as Forward Operating Base Danger.

Task Force Liberty conducted missions along four lines of operation: security, governance, economic and communications. All efforts focused on improvements in one or more of these broad strategic goals. Security was a two-fold mission.

First, counterinsurgency operations conducted by Iraqi and Coalition forces sought to neutralize insurgent forces in North Central Iraq. These operations set the conditions for the second security mission: training, equipping and fielding competent and capable Iraqi Security Forces. The role of governance in the emerging Iraqi local, provincial and national government began in earnest during Task Force Liberty's presence in North Central Iraq. From the tremendous voter registration and turnout for the Iraqi constitutional referendum to the growing impact of city councils and provincial governors to implement their own policies and decisions, Iraqi adaptation of democracy in their own culture took root in 2005.

In the nine months of combat operations led by Task Force Liberty and the 42nd Infantry Division, more than three billion dollars worth of infrastructure projects, large and small were completed in North Central Iraq. From health clinics to schools to power plants and police stations, some 2,650 engineer projects to rebuild Iraq were completed by civilian contractors under the guidance and monitoring of Task Force Liberty engineers.

Economic development varied across the four provinces of North Central Iraq, with a variety of financial and development incentives generated in agriculture, small business and other employment initiatives. Whether the cooperative work consisted of a chamber of commerce in Kirkuk or an agricultural cooperative in Baqubah, date-palm spraying in Diyala Province or small business loans in Salah Ad Din, Task Force Liberty forces partnered in local communities to help Iraqis decide and deliver improvements to local, city and provincial economies.

Expanding communications throughout North Central Iraq provided opportunities for Iraqi voices to be heard. Whether supporting the expanding media efforts in all four provinces through local radio, newspaper or television outlets or helping to coordinate the establishment of the first Sunni Arab satellite television station in Tikrit, Task Force Liberty partnered with Iraqi entrepreneurs and local officials to give Iraqis the opportunity to report, debate and engage in dialogue across the area of operations.

42nd "Rainbow" Infantry Division History/ A Combat History of World War II

This 192 page 2006 softcover reprint of the 1946 hardcover edition by Lt. Hugh C. Daly is available for ordering at \$25.00 per copy (this includes S&H cost); your check should be payable to:
Oriana Grimm and mailed to –
Mrs. Oriana Grimm 250 Savannah Terrace Apt 368
Wentzville, MO 63385-3741

Hold At All Cost/42nd Rainbow Division Prisoners of War

This 492 page 2004 hardcover book holds more than 100 POW stories of the 42nd "Rainbow" Division. To order, please send \$15.00, payable to **RDVMF** to Suellen R. McDaniel, publishing editor, REVEILLE
1400 Knolls Drive Newton, NC 28658-9452 (S&H is included in cost)

RAINBOW DIVISION VETERANS MEMORIAL FILE

REPORTED FROM OCTOBER 2010 – OCTOBER 2011

ANDERSON, O. Kent	Co. B-232 nd Infantry	LINDHOLM, Raymond H.	A/T-242 nd Infantry
ARCYNISKI, Walter Charles	Co. F-222 nd Infantry	LUMBERT, Clifford W.	Med Det-Special Troops
BALKO, Richard J.	Co. I-222 nd Infantry	MACHADO, Frank	Co. I-232 nd Infantry
BARRELL, Frederick C.	Btry C-392 nd Field Artillery	MARKS, Willard A.	Co. F-242 nd Infantry
BAYLES, Richard L.	HQ Btry, 42 nd Division Artillery	MARTIN, Alexander H. Sr.	Btry B-232 nd Field Artillery
BEHM, Charles W.	Co. H-242 nd Infantry	MCGLEW, Sam	Co. B-222 nd Infantry
BENEDETTO, John	42 nd Division Band	MCISAAC, Willis S.	Co. G-232 nd Infantry
BENTLEY, Charles L.	Co. B-242 nd Infantry	MEAGHER, Francis	Co. E-242 nd Infantry
BISHOP, A.J. Jr.	Co. E-242 nd Infantry	MILLER, Malcolm J.	Co. M-232 nd Infantry
BOLTON, Neal L.	Co. K-232 nd Infantry	MOXLEY, Charlie	Btry A-392 nd Field Artillery
BRAUN, Richard L.	Co. E-232 nd Infantry	NASH, Dane W.	Co. G-232 nd Infantry
BRITTON, Robert L.	A/T Co.-232 nd Infantry	NEWCOMB, Robert F.	Co. K-232 nd Infantry
CARR, Andy O.	Co. D-242 nd Infantry	NEWMAN, William H.	Med.-2 nd Bn-222 nd Infantry
CARR, Donard D.	Co. M-232 nd Infantry	OILAR, Max	Btry A-392 nd Field Artillery
CEDERGREN, Olaf Eric	Svc. Co.-232 nd Infantry	O'QUINN, Bobby	Cos. B&C-232 nd Infantry
CHASE, Percy W.	H1B-242 nd Infantry	OWEN, Arnold	Co. M-242 nd Infantry
CHESTER, Junior F.	A/T Co.-242 nd Infantry	PEEPLES, Richard D	Co. H-242 nd Infantry
CHILDERS, William D.	Co. E-222 nd Infantry	PEETS, Ernest M.	Co. C-142 Combat Engineers
CONNICK, Ray W.	Svc. Btry, 542 nd Field Artillery	PERICICH, Marijan R.	HQ-242 nd Infantry
COPELAN, Paul	Co. E-242 nd Infantry	PETERSON, Fred	Co. H-222 nd Infantry
COX, Everett E.	42 nd Division Field Artillery	PFAUNZ, John G.	Svc. Co.-222 nd Infantry
DAISEY, Preston	Co. B-122 nd Medical Detachment	PHILLIPS, Carl E.	HQ Co. 1 st Bn-242 nd Infantry
DAVIS, Keith E.	H1B- 222 nd Infantry	POND, Charlie D.	unit unknown
DESANTOS, Benjamin P.	Co. I-222 nd Infantry	PRADO, Roy A.	H3B-242 nd Infantry
DEWOSKIN, Shael	392 nd Field Artillery	RICHARDSON, Donald G.	Co. I-232 nd Infantry
DOOLAN, C.B.	Co. D-242 nd Infantry	RICKETTS, Robert O.	Co. I-232 nd Infantry
ELLIS, Floyd H.	Co. F-232 nd Infantry	ROACH, Raymond F.	Co. A-232 nd Infantry
FINK, Abraham	Co. E-222 nd Infantry	ROBINOW, Wolfgang	I&R Platoon-HQ-242 nd Infantry
GREENWOOD, Byron	HQ-392 nd Field Artillery	ROCKWOOD, Charles	HQ-232 nd Infantry
HAGGERTY, Daniel	Co. C-242 nd Infantry	ROSA, Gilbert	Co. L-232 nd Infantry
HALL, Andrew M.	HQ Co.-242 nd Infantry	ROSATO, Louis	42 nd Division Band
HEIMBERG, Eli	HQ Special Troops	ROSENBURGH, Joseph R	392 nd Field Artillery
HEIN, Arnold R.	H1B-242 nd Infantry	SALAZAR, Sam D.	Co. B-242 nd Infantry
HOLLISTER, Hal	Btry B, 232 nd Field Artillery	SCHMOLDT, Edward C.	Co. M-232 nd Infantry
HOLLOWAY, Joe C.	B&F Cos.-222 nd Infantry	SCHIRRMACHER, Donald	A/T Co.-222 nd Infantry
HORSKY, Elmer G. "Al"	HQ-232 nd Infantry	SEGRAVES, Carl E. "Bud"	Co. I-222 nd Infantry
HOSKINSON, Robert	Co. G-232 nd Infantry	SEMAN, Alan D.	542 nd Field Artillery
HOTTMAN, William A.	Co. A-242 nd Infantry	SHENSKY, Joseph	HQ-242 nd Infantry
HULL, Charles F.	Co. G-242 nd Infantry	SMITH, Dale E.	Co. B-232 nd Infantry
HUNNEWELL, Lewis A.	Co. M-222 nd Infantry	SPANISH, Michael	A/T Co.-222 nd Infantry
HUNSBERGER, Jerry W.	42 nd MP Platoon	STAHL, William L.	A/T Co.-232 nd Infantry
ILLSLEY, Stanley	Co. H-232 nd Infantry	STONE, James A.	42 nd Cav. Recon. Troop
JOE, Donald H.	Co. A-122 nd Med Bn.	SUMMERS, Jack W.	HQ-222 nd Infantry
JOHNSON, Philip F. Jr.	132 nd Signal Co.	TATE, James W.	Co. B-142 Combat Engineers
JOHNSTON, Harold W.	Co. F-232 nd Infantry	TELECSAN, Joseph	Co. H-232 nd Infantry
JURGENSEN, Nyle B.	A/T Co.-242 nd Infantry	TICE, Henry K.	117 th HQ MP
KEITHAN, J. William	Co. G-232 nd Infantry	TOWNSEND, Henry	232 nd Infantry
KENDRICIK, Lawrence E.	Co. G-222 nd Infantry	VAN ALLEN, George	Co. A-142 Combat Engineers
KENNEDY, Edward M.	Co. K-222 nd Infantry	VINCIGUERRA, Ralph	Co. F-242 nd Infantry
KENNEDY, John A.	Med. Det.-242 nd Infantry	VOELLER, Stanley C.	Co. B-242 nd Infantry
KESSLER, John W.	Co. A-232 nd Infantry	WARREN, Merle	Co. K-242 nd Infantry
KNODEL, Raymond F.	Med Det-242 nd Infantry	WALKER, David	Co. H-222 nd Infantry
KOHR, Elmer H.	Co. M-242 nd Infantry	WEBB, Cleon A.	HQ-232 nd Infantry
KRENKLER, Frederick "Fritz"	HQ Co.-222 nd Infantry	WESTBROOK, Jack	A/T Co.-222 nd Infantry
LAVOY, Wilson	Co. H-242 nd Infantry	WHITMIRE, George W.	Co. I-242 nd Infantry
LEE, Paul H. Jr.	Unit Unknown	WILHELM, Joe	122 nd Medical Battalion
LIES, James	42 nd Quartermaster Company	ZULIAN, Robert	Cannon Co.-232 nd Infantry

RAINBOW DIVISION VETERANS MEMORIAL FOUNDATION, INC.
CONTRIBUTIONS TO MEMORIAL FOUNDATION August 15, 2011 – October 15, 2011

FOUNDATION ENDOWMENT FUND 2nd Bn. 232nd, for Bill Keithan – 1,000.00

FOUNDATION OPERATING FUND Chas. Marionneaux, for Thomas Collins – 100.00; Lucas and Maria Galmarini, for Carl Edward Phillips; 25.00; Mary Adele Schmidt, for Carl Phillips – 10.00

SCHOLARSHIP OPERATING FUND Sam Kelly, for Ed Pepin – 100.00; Pete Pettus, for Fritz Krenkler – 100.00; Mary Kenny, for all deceased Rainbow veterans – 100.00; Richard and Esther Peirce, for Fritz Krenkler – 50.00

If you would like to make a contribution, please send your gift to the RDVMF Treasurer, Check payable to **RDVMF** and mailed to **Benjamin Pettus 801 NE Jamestown CT Blue Springs, MO 64014-1847**. Memorial gifts will be acknowledged personally and also in the next issue of REVEILLE. If you would like an acknowledgement of your gift to be sent to the family of the person whom you are honoring, please include their name and address when you send your contribution. All contributions are gratefully received and acknowledged. Thank you!

NOTICE FROM THE Rainbow Division Veterans IOWA CHAPTER from James Schaefer, RDVMF Trustee

The Iowa Chapter of the 42nd Division held its last meeting on September 7, 2011 in Humbolt, IA. The attendance was 17. James Schaefer resigned as the Chapter's officer. No one offered to take over, nor were any names submitted for a vote. Esther Peirce explained how the St. Louis Chapter disbanded officially, but **many former Chapter members still continue to meet to have a gab fest**. A few war stories were told after lunch and a door prize was awarded. The \$55 remaining in the Chapter's treasury will be sent in with a request that the money be placed into the Scholarship Fund. **A request was made at the meeting that everyone continue to pay their National dues so that they can continue to receive their Rainbow Reveilles**. The Iowa Chapter had a great past which included vets from Wisconsin and Minnesota. A couple of Past National Presidents, such as Ted Johnson and Vassil Evanoff, were members. Meetings were held and tours were offered to various locations. Good times were enjoyed.

CORRECTION: The Annual Reunion in July 2012 will be at the Crowne Plaza, **Albany NY**, 12207 State and Lodge Street. The corrected telephone # for the front desk is **518-462-6611**.

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