



## LIBERATING KZ DACHAU

29 April 1945 – 29 April 2019

A 74<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Remembrance from Ceil Weinstein Hall, a Dachau Concentration Camp Liberator's Daughter, taken from the manuscript of her upcoming book, **UNSUNG HERO**,



Chapter title, "Camp Liberations: Confronting the Ultimate Horror," subtitle, Dachau Concentration Camp: Doctor Death

Dr. Alvin A. "Doc" Weinstein was battalion surgeon and head of the medical detachment of the 222<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Regiment, 42<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division.

Dad remained at Dachau for about a day and a half. During his brief stay, he had a traumatic conversation with a German physician there. "I was approached by a civilian in a white medical laboratory coat, and this man spoke wonderful English," Dad told Dr. Preil. "He saw my medical insignia on my collar and asked if I could come and see the studies he was carrying on in this camp. So I went with him, and he showed me all his papers."

In his narrative in *Dachau 29 April 1945 The Rainbow Liberation Memoirs*, Dad explained this experiment in detail: "Using prisoners as subjects, he had been engaged in a series of experiments to determine how far the body temperature could be lowered without causing death. Then, gradually raising the temperature by degrees to discover how much normal physical function could be recovered; and how much would be permanently lost. His particular interest was the reproductive capacity. He very proudly produced a sheaf of 'scientific studies'

# REVEILLE

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### CAMPAIGNS

World War I: Lorraine-Champagne-Aisne-Marne-St. Mihiel-Meuse-Argonne

World War II: Central Europe-Rhineland-Alsace-Ardenne

War on Terrorism: Operation Noble Eagle – Operation Iraqi Freedom –  
Operation Enduring Freedom

**CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE** RDVF members and supporters, This year is the 74<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the liberation of the Dachau Concentration Camp by the 42d "Rainbow Division". The Dachau Concentration Camp Memorial Site reached out to the RDVF soliciting our WWII veterans to participate in next year's memorial events. See a separate RR article by Memorials Officer, LTC(ret) Paul Fanning on this event. Please give this the widest dissemination so every veteran is given the opportunity to attend if able.

This spring also brings another season of scholarship applications. Last year the Foundation dispersed \$25,000 in scholarships to family members of the RDVF. We anticipate a similar amount will be available for this year's applicant pool. Please check the scholarship tab on our website, [www.rainbowvets.org](http://www.rainbowvets.org), for eligibility and instructions. Note also some of the application dates have changed.

**Rainbow, Never Forget! Paul Genereux Chairman**

which demonstrated that, even when the human body was reduced to the extremely lowest limit of degrees Celsius, his 'patients' could experience a full physical recovery ... even to the ability to have an erection."

Dad told Dr. Preil that his response to this presentation was, "Well, look, there is plenty written about hypothermia. What's the big mystery?" The German physician replied, "Well, our flyers, who are the purest of our Aryans, had to fly at great heights, and if they had to parachute, their testicles would be exposed to cold temperature, and it was very important for us to protect them in order to continue to purify the Aryan race." Dad said, "I asked him what kind of anesthesia he used in these experiments, and with a great deal of disgust, he said to me, 'We wouldn't waste any anesthesia on them.'"

In his testimony in *Dachau 29 April 1945*, Dad wrote, "I was horrified. I asked him, 'How could you do this to human beings?' 'Oh,' he answered, 'they were all going to die anyhow.'"

*The reference to Dr. [Joseph] Preil is from his interview with Dr. Weinstein May 3, 1995 at the Holocaust Resource Center of Kean University in New Jersey.*

*Dachau 29 April 1945 The Rainbow Liberation Memoirs, ed. Sam Dann, Texas Tech University Press, 1998; from pages 89-90, Dr. Weinstein's account.*

*Photo of Dr. Alvin Weinstein – "In this photo, my Dad is holding up a star that an inmate from Dachau gave him. He ripped it off his inmate uniform, shoved it in Dad's hand, and said, "Never forget what you saw here today." Dad never let it out of his sight since then. He carried it in his wallet until he had it framed for this interview with Joseph Preil at the Holocaust Resource Center." Ceil Weinstein Hall*

Submissions for JULY 2019 Issue are Due by 10 JULY

## RAINBOW REVEILLE

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Kelly Fancher, contact info above  
With copy to REVEILLE editor, Suellen McDaniel

### DUES FOR RDVF MEMBERS (\$25/annually;

**\$50.LIFE for WWII veterans; \$200.LIFE for all others)**

may be sent directly to RDVF Treasurer,  
Peter P. Riley, USPS above; or online at  
<rainbowvets.org>

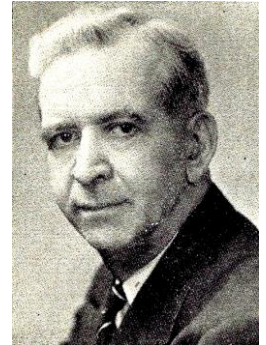
## THE RAINBOW TRAIL

John A. Callan (1883 England - 1962 Oklahoma)  
WWI 42<sup>nd</sup> Division Chaplain, 117<sup>th</sup> Supply Train  
First printed in the January 1946 Rainbow REVEILLE

I have been thinking, fellow Rainbowers, of our comradeship, in terms of a road we are travelling together, "The Rainbow Trail." For us it began in that dawn of World War I, when young, ardent, daring and adventurous, we stepped upon a trail called Rainbow.

As we marched and fought and marched again the Rainbow Trail, friendships were born, vows cemented in blood, and ties formed, never to be broken. The Rainbow Trail has led down the years and the colors that border the way, grow brighter as the days go by. Now with buoyant steps of youth, and flaming heart of patriotism, come marching upon the trail, the Rainbowers of World War II, bringing a new glory to a road that has ever resounded to the marching feet of heroes.

The banner they carry high is familiar to us all; it is the banner of Rainbow; its unfading glory of color deepened by the sacrifice of two wars. To them we say, "Welcome" as we catch step, and march along the trail of comradeship and memory, to the fine experience of the way ahead. And on that way from time to time, in some great moment of life, our hearts will fall silent together, and we shall hear the music of the upper spheres, see where the Rainbow Trail ends, see the shining faces of our Comrades in Rainbow, who have found the Pot of Gold, and now dwell in that Great Valhalla of the Blest. (NOTE: the January 1946 issue also carried the current totals of membership in the Rainbow Division Veterans Association - 12, 894!)



## Planning is underway for the 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Dachau Concentration Camp Liberation

By Paul Fanning, RDVF Memorials Officer

**DACHAU MEMORIAL SITE, GERMANY** – The organization which operates the Dachau Concentration Camp memorial has reached out to the RDVF to identify WWII Rainbow Division Veterans who were present for the camp's liberation on April 29, 1945. The plan is to invite and cover travel expenses of interested veterans who are able to fly to Germany for the 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary commemoration in 2020.

Alex Pearman, from the Dachau Research and Academic department, emailed the RDVF director asking for help in identifying and then connecting him with Rainbow Division veterans and liberators for planned events surrounding the 75th Anniversary of the camp's liberation.

**"The May 2020 remembrance event will be the final milestone anniversary in which both survivors of the camp and United States veterans of the liberation will be able to attend," he said. "We wish to contact as many people as possible who experienced the events of April 1945 at Dachau."**

He put forth a simple but vital question. Are there any surviving WWII Rainbow Division veterans who were present at the liberation of Dachau Concentration Camp or it's subcamps? **"We would be honored if they were able to attend the anniversary celebration. Our team would contact them in the coming months with an official invitation," he wrote.**



The RDVF Memorials Officer has been joined by other board members to form a committee to respond to this request. The committee is reaching out to the RDVF membership and would like to provide contact information of interested veterans to the Dachau Memorial Site with the veterans' permission so that personal and official invitations can be sent.

Interested veterans can send an email to the Memorials Officer at [pfanning@nycap.rr.com](mailto:pfanning@nycap.rr.com), or write to Paul Fanning, 4 Somerset Drive, Mechanicville, NY 12118.

On April 29th, 1945, members of the 222<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Regiment Intelligence and Reconnaissance platoon were sent ahead to the site without knowing that the camp was there or what it was. Among the members was late RDVF member Richard Marowitz who was best known as the man with Hitler's Hat. In his oral history, Marowitz described that as they approached the camp the platoon came under fire from a captured American tank. The tank was knocked out by a U.S. tank destroyer and the platoon came forward.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion of the 222<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Regiment soon arrived to capture the camp, but a contingent from division command also arrived just ahead of the infantry. The assistant division commander, Brig. Gen. Henning Linden was met by a representative from the Geneva Red Cross and then a German lieutenant surrendered the camp to him.

The infantry entered the camp from the main entrance and began to clear it of SS Guards who refused to surrender and were firing on U.S. troops. In this way, the Rainbow Division liberated a major portion of the main camp.

Dachau was not a single camp. In addition to the main camp, there were smaller satellite camps. Elements of the 45<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division entered Dachau through the back gates and are credited with also liberating portions of the main camp. Members of the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team liberated some of the smaller camps.



Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Stoeckl of Dachau, Germany present the RDVF wreath at the Dachau Concentration Camp Memorial Site 29 April 2018. Photo was contributed by Ludwig Stoeckl.

## FIRE MISSION! Field Artillery Was 'The King of Battle' In World War II

By Patrick J. Chaisson, RDVF Historian

If you were an infantryman set to join the Rainbow Division in World War II, you would have been told often about how the U.S. Army had the finest weapons of any combatant nation in that conflict.

Now imagine your shock upon first encountering the German MG-42 machine gun, which boasted a rate of fire three times faster than the Browning .30 calibers we used. Or learning that American anti-tank shells bounced off the frontal armor of a Mk VI "Tiger". Worse, seeing how the enemy's *Panzerfaust* rocket launchers and 88mm cannons could penetrate our tanks with ease.

United States forces did employ one weapons system that was clearly superior to what our foes used: Field Artillery (FA). Dubbed "The King of Battle", FA provides mobile fire support to the other branches of service – in the Rainbow Division it backs friendly infantry while mostly targeting enemy foot soldiers.



The reason why American artillery in World War II proved so much better than German guns was its reliance on a sophisticated communications network made possible by new, reliable frequency-modulation (FM) radios.

When the 42<sup>nd</sup> Division first went to war in 1917, artillery was controlled via sound-powered telephones connected by miles of rubber-coated wire. Even in defensive combat this worked poorly, as wire was often destroyed by moisture, enemy fire, or even careless "doughboys" accidentally cutting it.

By the 1940s, however, advances in radio technology had led to battery-powered transceiver sets that could be carried by one man. Most nations fighting in WWII used amplitude modulation (AM) technology, adequate for short distances but prone to static interference. The Americans, however, employed newer FM systems,

which revolutionized how artillery was used on the battlefield.



The Rainbow Division's fire control process consisted of three elements: forward observers, a fire direction center, and the guns themselves. Radios, such as the SCR-300 backpack set, enabled specially-trained observers to travel right along with rapidly-advancing infantry and communicate targeting data straight back to their fire direction center, or FDC.

Personnel inside the FDC (located adjacent to the artillery battalion command post) then used a slide-rule device known as the Graphic Firing Table to plot the target's precise location based on what the observer reported. They next computed range and direction from the guns' location.



This information was sent to the firing batteries, along with orders specifying the type of ammunition, fuze setting and propellant charge, bearing, elevation, and the method of adjustment. Normally, artillery fire had to be "adjusted" or "corrected" due to inaccurate maps, atmospheric conditions, or other factors – shells did not always land where the observer wanted them to hit. Gunners seldom if ever saw their targets. Rather, the firing batteries stayed back a mile or so from the front lines and relied on forward observers to provide that all-important target data. This was known as indirect fire, a tactic that brought destruction down on the Germans

while keeping artillerymen protected against most enemy fire.

The U.S. Army's method of fire control was both rapid and responsive to the infantry's needs. Aside from high-explosive projectiles, Rainbow Division gunners could shoot white phosphorous smoke for concealment, illumination rounds to light up the night, or even shells filled with propaganda leaflets.

American FA also enjoyed unparalleled mobility. The 42<sup>nd</sup> Division Artillery (DIVARTY) was fully motorized, whereas its foe still relied on horses as late as 1945. This ability to keep up with rapidly-moving riflemen frequently proved its worth during the Rainbow's advance across Germany in March-April 1945.

Another advantage of the U.S. fire control system was flexibility. Depending on the situation, a forward observer could call for fire from small 60mm mortars all the way up to gigantic 240mm field guns. In extreme cases, that lone observer might control dozens of Regimental guns and mortars, DIVARTY's 48 howitzers, plus Corps Artillery's 8-inch and 240mm pieces all firing against a single target.



During World War II, Col. Giles R. Carpenter commanded the 42<sup>nd</sup> DIVARTY. Under his direction were three battalions of 105mm howitzers – the 232<sup>d</sup>, 392<sup>d</sup>, and 402<sup>d</sup> Field Artillery Battalions – plus one 155mm howitzer equipped outfit, the 542<sup>nd</sup> FA. A Headquarters Battery (equipped with five small spotter aircraft) completed DIVARTY's organization.

Some 1,171 men were assigned to DIVARTY, making Field Artillery the second-largest branch of service in the Rainbow Division – behind only the infantry in terms of numbers. In combat power, though, the King of Battle remained unmatched.

The M2A1 105mm Howitzer (used by the 232<sup>nd</sup>, 392<sup>nd</sup>, and 402<sup>st</sup> FA Battalions) could hurl a 33-pound high-explosive projectile out to 12,220 yards with a sustained fire rate of four rounds per minute. Its nine-man crew was capable of firing 10 rounds per minute in an emergency.



The 542<sup>nd</sup> FA's 155mm M1 Howitzer, useful for long-distance bombardment, threw a 95-lb shell up to 16,350 yards at maximum range. This gun's sustained rate of fire was slower, 2 rounds per minute, although it could be upped to three RPM in crisis situations. Nine gunners crewed each M1.



A group of four guns was known as a firing battery. Three firing batteries made up a battalion. Each 105mm FA battalion typically provided direct support to one of the 42<sup>nd</sup>'s three infantry regiments, although this could be modified depending on the tactical situation. The 155mm cannons normally struck targets beyond the range of smaller-caliber weapons.

The King of Battle played a decisive role in World War II. Together with the infantry's mortars and short-range cannon companies, DIVARTY was on hand with steel and smoke whenever Rainbowmen needed immediate, overwhelming fire support.



Sadly, Field Artillery's contribution to victory is not well-remembered. Few who lived to remember their combat experience got to witness the interplay of forward observers, fire direction centers and gun batteries that distinguished the Rainbow Division's artillery team. May this short history serve as a tribute to those hard-working "Redlegs" who served so well 75 years ago.

**Photo One:** In this photo, taken during the final days of World War II, a 105mm gun crew loads their M2 Howitzer while the chief of section (R) receives targeting data from his fire direction center.

Photo courtesy National Archives.

**Photo Two:** This fire direction center was an American innovation using radio and wire communication to plot target information from forward observers and convert it into firing data for nearby field artillery gun crews.

Photo courtesy National Archives.

**Photo Three:** Both high intelligence and physical strength were required for service in the field artillery. Here, a 155mm gun crew muscled their M1 Howitzer into position during World War II.

Photo courtesy Wikipedia.

**Photo Four:** The 105mm M2A1 Howitzer used semi-fixed ammunition, in which a projectile was attached to a brass casing containing charge and primer before firing. This gun belonged to the 36<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, which fought alongside the Rainbow throughout early 1945. Photo courtesy US Army.

**Photo Five:** Images of Rainbow Division Artillery are rare. This one shows a 105mm gun crew using wire communication to receive firing data somewhere in Germany. Photo courtesy RDVF.

**Photo Six:** Forward observers, here shown training at Camp Gruber, Oklahoma, were an integral part of the Rainbow Division Field Artillery team.

Photo courtesy Suellen McDaniel: from the pictorial and review book for the 42<sup>nd</sup> Division Artillery, Camp Gruber, OK 1944.

### RAINBOW DIVISION VETERANS FOUNDATION ANNUAL MEETING AND SCHOLARSHIP DINNER SEPTEMBER 2019

**When:** Friday, 6 September: 1730-2130 Cocktail Party, Cash Bar, Heavy Hors d'Oeuvres, open to all RDVF members, WWII and OIF Veterans

Saturday, 7 September: 0900-1300  
Trustees Meeting, RDVF Members welcome

Saturday, 7 September:  
1730-1830 Cocktail Reception  
1830-2200 Scholarship Dinner (Veterans/Members/Guests)

**Where:** Hilton Garden Inn, Troy, NY 12180  
(Reservations Desk 800-354-6251)

**Cost:** Hilton Garden Inn - 10 rooms have been set aside (more available) \$111.00  
Awards Dinner - \$60 Choice of Chicken, Fish, Veg or Beef.

**How to register:** Meal choices and registration/hotel block code will be posted to <[rainbowvets.org](http://rainbowvets.org)>; flyers with this information will be inserted in the printed **July** issue of **REVEILLE**.

**REMINDER:** RDVF Scholarship submission period is from 1 March – 15 July, 2019.  
Specific application procedures are posted on <[rainbowvets.org](http://rainbowvets.org)> through the "About RDVF" tab.



## MEMORIES OF WORLD WAR II

### Remembering Major General Harry J. Collins, 42<sup>nd</sup> Infantry "Rainbow" Division Commander

By Raymond L. Deming, PFC  
Cannon Company, 232<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Regiment,  
42<sup>nd</sup> Infantry "Rainbow" Division



Several of us were in the woods in Austria at the end of the war when a jeep came driving up to the fire we had built. Inside were officers from General Collins Headquarters. We all looked at each other and I'm sure we were all thinking the same thing: This could not be good news.

The men climbed out of the jeep and immediately got to the point of their visit. The scuttle butt was that we had Champagne in our truck. There was no way around it. We had to admit that we had a couple of cases in the bed of the truck. They told us that General Collins was having a party and wanted to "borrow" two cases. So what do you do? You give General Collins your booze.

"General Collins would replace them in a few days," the officers said as they drove off.

We had a good laugh over that one. Sure. Right. In a pig's ass that will ever happen. It seems though that our General had the last laugh. In a few days, a jeep from General Collins' Headquarters brought two cases of Champagne to replace what they had taken. We were

stunned, couldn't believe it. General Collins had kept his word. God bless the man.

That wasn't the first, or last, that our General Collins proved to be an outstanding officer and man. Do any of you remember the hungry people of Austria? I was on occupation duty in the Salzburg area where the General had set up his headquarters. The end of the war just continued the hardships the people had been suffering. There were no goods, no food, and few jobs in the area.

At our mess, people were showing up to run their fingers inside the garbage cans and then licking their fingers. These were hungry people. The women would bring a plate, hold it out to soldiers, and ask for leftovers to take home to their family.

It didn't take long for the word of the situation to get back to General Collins. He ordered the garbage cans to be removed from access to the people. Then he sent out an order to the Mess and to we soldiers: We were to be fed two meals a day. The third would be fed to the people of Salzburg. The guards were ordered to see that we soldiers ate those meals; that food could not be given away. Before this, some soldiers were giving most of their food away. It was known that General Collins stepped in even more where he could in order to help the local residents.



He was greatly appreciated by the people of Salzburg. He was made an Honorary Mayor of the city. After his long career with the United States Army, he and his



Austrian-born wife returned to live in the city he had saved from starvation.

Barbara and I visited Salzburg, the city I always called my second home, with the Rainbow Tour in 1988. The mayor of the city welcomed the Rainbow men with open arms, a special party at City Hall, and spoke in length of what we, General Collins and the soldiers of the Rainbow, had done for the people of Salzburg those many years before. He wanted us all to know that we are not forgotten. Thanks to a general who showed compassion and understanding to the plight of people who many considered an enemy, even those rainbows we painted are still kept up.



We visited his grave in St. Peter's Cemetery. I had gone on this trip prepared with a handmade Rainbow flag. In my own way I wanted to show we were there, remembering our General, and to represent the men who could not be there. At the time, his wife had recently passed away, and had been buried with her husband. In Austria, they remove the headstone for a year to let the ground settle. We took pictures of the placement of my flag on his grave. Later, a friend visited and was kind enough to take pictures of the replaced stone on the well-kept grave.

While we were there, guides brought in several groups of tourists. We heard them ask about the special flag on that grave. Those guides told them the story of General Collins and how he saved the people of the city after World War II.

She also knew about the tour and pointed out the soldiers wearing their Rainbow emblems. Many waved and smiled. A few came up to us to shake our hands.

For both Barbara and I, the trip back was a highlight we will never forget. We thank, in memory, Phil Trout and his funny, wonderful wife, for leading tours for so many years.

We old soldiers are few left but we represent what was truly "the Greatest Generation" and I am proud of being one of you—a WWII Rainbow Veteran. It is said that when we get old (I'm 94 now), we only remember the good points of our experiences. I, for one, want it to be that way because I shared with those men a time like no other.

I salute you who are left. And—  
"The Rainbow Still Lives!"

**Photo** of MG Harry J. Collins was taken in Salzburg, Austria circa 1945-46 and was part of a collection by former Rainbow Archivist, J. William "Bill" Keithan; **photos** of Ray Deming placing his special Rainbow Division flag at the grave of MG Collins and the photo of the tended grave following the burial of Irene Collins in Saint Peters Churchyard Cemetery, Salzburg, Austria are provided by Ray Deming.

## HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE DAY



May 1, 2019  
1PM EST and 4PM PT

**The Discovery Channel in association with USC SHOAH FOUNDATION will broadcast the film documentary,**

***LIBERATION HEROES :  
The Last Eyewitnesses***

**Photo: Survivors of the Nazi Death Camp in Dachau Cheer Approaching U.S. Troops  
Photo Credit: U.S. National Archives and Records Administration**

## WWII RAINBOW MEMORIAL LIST Deaths Reported since January 2019

<b>BROWN, Harold I.</b>	HQ/242 Infantry
<b>CURRIE, Robert Bruce</b>	C/232 Infantry
<b>DOUGLASS, Claire E. "Doug"</b>	E/242 Infantry
<b>FRASER, Hugh Blaine, Jr.</b>	M/232 Infantry
<b>HITCHCOCK, John C.</b>	C/232 Infantry
<b>HUBACH, Louis E. "Lou"</b>	B/232 Infantry
<b>MACRI, John P.</b>	unit unreported
<b>MCCLEARY, Lloyd E.</b>	D/222 Infantry
<b>MURASKI, Allan E.</b>	B/242 Infantry
<b>STUEHMEYER, Henry</b>	Cannon Co./232 Infantry
<b>WECHSLER, Herbert Paul</b>	H1B/232 Infantry
<b>WILLIAMS, Don</b>	H1B/232 Infantry

*Comrades true, born anew, peace to you!  
Your souls shall be where the heroes are  
And your memory shine like the morning-star.  
Brave and dear,  
Shield us here.  
Farewell!"*

From Rouge Bouquet, SGT Joyce Kilmer,  
165<sup>th</sup> Regiment, "The Fighting 69<sup>th</sup>"  
42<sup>nd</sup> "Rainbow" Division WWI

Rainbow Division Veterans Foundation, Inc.  
Contributions 10 January 2019 – 10 April 2019  
SCHOLARSHIP and FOUNDATION  
Endowment and Operating Funds

### **RDVF Operating Fund –**

William Burdette – 50. *In memory of Lee Roy Burdette, H/222*; John Cudmore – 100. *In Memory of MG Lawrence Flynn*; LTC Chester Petty – 50. *For members of HQ/232*; James A. Derry – 50. *For Vincent A. Caringola, A/T Co./242*; Patricia M. Weiss – 50. *In Memory of Carmine Sacco, H2B/222*; Elizabeth Podhaizer – 25. *For Charles Podhaizer, D/232*

### **RDVF Scholarship Endowment Fund –**

Patti Hughes – 200. *For the Ted Simonson Scholarship Award Fund*; Dr. Patricia Cockrell-Wood – 100. and Charles Alvin Eier – 100. *In memory of PVT Alvin J.W. Cockrell, Btry C, 150<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery, WWI*; LTC Michael Kelly – 100. *In Memory of CPT Phillip Esposito*; Scott M. Danek – 200. *In Memory of Frances Hutnik*

If you would like to make a contribution by U.S. mail, please send your gift to the RDVF Treasurer, check payable to RDVF and mailed to:

COL Peter P. Riley  
22 Almond Tree Lane Warwick, NY 10990-2442

We may also support Rainbow online at <[rainbowvets.org](http://rainbowvets.org)>

*All gifts are gratefully received and acknowledged*