



# REVEILLE

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**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES  
FRANCE, November 15, 1918  
GENERAL ORDERS No. 206**

The following cabled communication from the Secretary of War is published to the command: "The signing of the armistice and the cessation of hostilities brings to an end a great and heroic military adventure in which the Army under your command has played a part distinguished by gallantry and success. It gives me pleasure to express to you the confidence and appreciation of the War Department and to those who have labored with you to make this result possible this appreciation of their zeal, courage and strength, both of purpose and achievement. The entire country is filled with pride in your fine leadership and in the soldierly qualities shown by your Army. Now that a respite has come in the solemn task to which the Army devoted itself, the War Department will do all in its power to expedite the early return of the Expeditionary Forces to the United States in order that the country may welcome its soldiers home, and in order that these soldiers may be restored to the opportunities of civil life as speedily as the military situation will permit. I extend to you as Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces my hearty congratulations and this expression of high esteem, and I beg you to make known to the officers and men of your command the fact that their conduct as soldiers and as men has stirred the pride of their fellow countrymen, and that their military success has contributed to the great victory for the forces of civilization and humanity.

(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER  
Secretary of War."

By command of General Pershing:  
JAMES W. McANDREW,  
Chief of Staff

**Indianapolis War Memorial IN**  
Wreath presented by Ken Marshall, son of Charles (RDVA PNP) and Frances (RDVA PNAP) Marshall "In Memory of those gallant men who served their country as soldiers of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Division U.S. Army in World Wars I and II wherever they are resting in eternal peace." Photo by Jane Anne Moon



## CAMPAIGNS

**World War I: Lorraine-Champagne-Aisne-Marne-St. Mihiel-Meuse Argonne**  
**World War II: Central Europe-Rhineland-Alsace-Ardennes.**  
**War on Terrorism: Operation Noble Eagle - Operation Iraqi Freedom - Operation Enduring Freedom**

## CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE JANUARY 2016

Happy New Year to all! Hope all your holiday celebrations were joyous. 2015 marked the fourth straight year of member growth in the Foundation. **Member growth means growth for our scholarship program and in 2016 we will once again award**



**over \$20,000 in scholarships.** Located in this edition are the instructions for making application for the 2016 awards. You can also find all the information online at our website [www.rainbowvets.org](http://www.rainbowvets.org). Select the Scholarship award tab. 2015 was also a good year for organizing several RDVF programs. Archives have been updated with most recent records stored at the 42<sup>nd</sup> Div Hq's in the **NEW RDVF Heritage Room**. We moved our financial investments into a more focused non-profit management division at Creative Planning (our financial institution) and we have made improvements to our website. 2016 promises to be a very productive year as well. **We are looking at some new programs and continue to plan for our 2018 trip to France for the WWI celebration.** We will discuss all at our annual events in Troy, New York in September time frame. I hope many of you will turn out and come not only to the awards dinner but to the Board Meeting and hear what is being planned. Exact date and place TBA. Finally, for those of you who are lifetime members and have not received a lifetime pin please contact Paul Genereux. His contact info is in the left hand margin on page 2 of the Reveille. We thank everyone who has joined whether yearly or lifetime. **Remember your membership is actually a donation to the RDVF to do its charitable work and to preserve the deeds of 42<sup>nd</sup> Division soldiers past, present and future.** The RDVF has been the standard bearer for the Division since 1920! God Bless, **RAINBOW, NEVER FORGET ! Joe Taluto, RDVF Chairman**

## Paul Fanning, RDVF Memorials Officer 11 November 2015

7 wreath-laying ceremonies were accomplished for Veteran's Day 2015 as follows:  
Rainbow OIF Memorial at **Fort Drum (photo right)**  
Rainbow OIF Memorial at Fort Dix, NJ  
USMA MacArthur Statue



CM5 Gordon A. Jacobs, USARMYNG NYANG (US) places wreath - photo US Army National Guard

Rainbow WWI Memorial Garden City  
**Indianapolis War Memorial, Indiana (photo left)**  
4<sup>th</sup> Alabama Memorial, Birmingham, AL  
151<sup>st</sup> Machine Gun Battalion, Macon, GA

## RAINBOW REVELLE

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**PLEASE REPORT DEATHS FOR MEMORIAL**

**FILE TO NATIONAL SECRETARY**

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

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

may be sent directly to National Secretary

**First printed in the January 1995 REVELLE** Rev. Norman Forde, RDVA Chaplain  
**O Lord, our God**, as we enter this New Year we commit ourselves once again to those ideals that we fought for on battlefields so long ago, ideals that have sustained us throughout our lives to this day. This year we remember fifty years since the end of World War II. As many of us return to battlefield sites, we know full well that peace has not come to all the earth. In our day we fought the tyranny of Nazism; today there are many threats to peace in many places. May we as a nation never waver in our resolve to do what we can do and what we must do to assure peace on earth and good will among all people. **AMEN**

## REMEMBERING PEARL HARBOR - RECOLLECTIONS OF FRANK BURNS, A HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT IN HONOLULU, HAWAII ON DECEMBER 7, 1941 - A FUTURE RAINBOW DIVISION SOLDIER AND DACHAU LIBERATOR



We should always "Remember Pearl Harbor" not only because it was a sneak attack and many lives were lost but also because of the effect it had on the outcome of WW2 and civilization in general.

In 1941 I was a senior at St. Louis High School in Honolulu. I spent almost every spare moment in or on the water. Mainly I surfed and crewed on my uncle's 45-foot sampan hull pleasure/fishing boat. So I'll be talking about what the civilian population of Hawaii witnessed and the effect that it had on our life.



**Photo left - The occasion is my oldest sister coming back from college -- about 1936. Taken onboard the ship. She is on the right with all the leis. We are all dressed up to meet her. Ship arrivals and departures were a big deal. From the left is a cousin (Fran), my younger brother (Bruce), older sister (Jean), me and the oldest sister Margaret. Photo upper right - My brother, Robert Bruce Burns, was born 20 June 1925 at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.**



**During the week before the attack there was a lot of military traffic**, there were no military personnel on leave at Waikiki and there were machine gun nests on some of the beaches. It was obvious that the military was on high alert. On December 6, Waikiki was crowded with military personnel. All facilities were full to the extent that some military personnel had to go back to their base to find a place to sleep. So whatever had been happening was over.

**On December 7<sup>th</sup> the attack hit.** The Army, Navy and Marines who were on base were caught by surprise. The Japanese did not attack the city but the city was hit by many mysterious explosions. The explosions caused almost all of the civilian casualties. It turned out that they were anti-aircraft shells that did not hit their targets then exploded when they hit the ground. Civilian experiences during the attack were different depending on where you were and your nationality. The population of the city was one third white, one third Japanese and one third a mixture of other Asians and Hawaiians. I'll cover several of my family and friends' experiences.

**My sister lived on a ridge above Hololulu** and had an unobstructed view from Diamond Head to the left and beyond Pearl Harbor to the right. Just before 8:00 a.m. she was admiring the view while waiting to be picked up by her boyfriend. They were going to spend the day on Oahu's beaches hunting Japanese glass balls that were used as floats for fishing nets. She noticed a lot of airplanes coming toward Pearl Harbor from the windward coast but thought nothing of it. She thought it was just a continuation of the maneuvers that had taken place over the last week.

**When her boyfriend arrived she pointed to the planes and he agreed that "They were at it again."** Then the planes started diving and skimming the ground like they were strafing. They thought that this was very realistic. Then the explosions and fires began and it became obvious that it was a real attack. Soon many of the ships were on fire. One of the bigger ships exploded in a horrific blast. It seemed to jump out of the water then it disappeared under smoke and flame. And it looked like all of the U.S. Army Air Corps fighters at Hickam Field were on fire.

**They couldn't imagine who would be attacking us or why.** It looked like a lot of the planes were skimming the water like torpedo planes. Her boyfriend said they couldn't be torpedoing because he had learned in ROTC at the University of Hawaii that the harbor is too shallow for torpedoes.

**During the battle they noticed what looked like a small civilian plane on a Sunday tour on the edge of the attack.** Several of the attacking planes made passes at it. The plane went into a steep dive and disappeared. A single black plane then came from Diamond Head. It was low and was coming toward them. When it was within half a mile, over Roosevelt High School, it turned away in a sharp bank and they could see the Rising Sun on its wings. Now they knew it was a Japanese attack. Then there was a big explosion just down the hill. They noticed that there were many of these explosions almost everywhere they looked. There weren't any Japanese planes close by but they thought that the Japanese must have been attacking civilians too.

During the battle they saw a small boat that was leaving Honolulu harbor. The Japanese fighters were attacking it. They thought that the Japanese would really like to sink it in the middle of the channel.

**Then they heard paperboys yelling, "EXTRA, EXTRA!" The headline was "WAR! OAHU BOMBED BY JAPANESE PLANES!"**

When they went in the house a frantic voice on the radio was saying, "Attention, this is no exercise! The Japanese are attacking Pearl Harbor. All Army, Navy and Marine active and reserve and ROTC personnel are to report to duty."

**Some of the local stations stopped broadcasting and the only source of news was a military station.** They reported that all newspapers, radio and all mail would be censored. All civilian inter-island shipping and commercial flights would be stopped; the military had taken control of the inter-island ships and commercial airplanes. Starting tonight there would be a complete blackout; all lights would have to be off. There would be block patrols to enforce the blackout with severe penalties if even a tiny sliver of light was showing. All grocery stores were ordered to close temporarily and instructions were given that anyone who hoarded food would be arrested. A curfew was in effect starting at sundown and ending at dawn. All civilian boats were restricted to their harbors meaning that the mainly Japanese fishing fleet was shut down and there would be no fish in the grocery stores. Everyone was encouraged to start vegetable gardens. There was no telling when if ever the next ship with food supplies would arrive.

**The military government also provided information** on where to volunteer to help with what was now a frantic effort to rebuild our defenses. All males over 12 volunteered. Women and girls complained that they were not included.

**Our aunt had gotten to the hotel that she managed before 7 a.m. to start her usual busy day.** The hotel was established by my grandfather (her father) and was a residence inn type hotel that served three very good meals a day. Most of the Navy and Army officers and families who lived there were planning Sunday outings or sightseeing trips. The hotel staff was busy fixing picnic lunches for them.

The hotel staff members were all first generation Japanese and only spoke broken English. They all lived in a Japanese camp that was fenced in on the hotel grounds.

**About 8 a.m. they heard the loud noises coming from the direction of Pearl Harbor** and there were several very loud explosions close by. Everyone thought the coast artillery was practicing again but couldn't figure out what the nearby explosions were. Officers who hadn't left on their day trips said that it couldn't be the coast artillery because they would know if they would be practicing. One officer quickly called his office from the hotel office phone. When he hung up he said that it was a real attack and that the Rising Sun had been seen on the aircraft. A lot of damage had been done already. As he left he said to immediately alert all other Navy, Army and Coast Guard officers at the hotel.

**My aunt immediately went into the hotel kitchen** and told her Japanese employees in pidgin English that the noise was Japanese airplanes bombing Pearl Harbor and that they should go to the camp and stay inside. Waiters who had been waiting on U.S. military officers immediately understood the predicament they were in. Many of the officers' wives came to the office. All were confused and afraid for their husbands who had quickly headed into the battle area. After more shells landed nearby they knew they weren't safe, either.

**A little before 8:00 a.m.,** a cousin and her husband were out walking near their north coast beach house. A large fleet of airplanes approached from the north. They thought that they must be from a carrier out at sea and part of the war games that everyone thought were

going on last week. When they got closer they split into groups. One of the groups came toward them. They thought the planes were going to simulate an attack on a nearby airfield. As they watched one of the planes turned and dived. The Rising Sun was on its wings! They said, "Boy, they are really getting realistic this time!" When the plane pulled out of its dive it headed toward them and started strafing. They moved toward a coconut tree but the plane passed over them before they got there. The stream of bullets narrowly missed them but hit the coconut tree. The holes in the tree are still there.

**In Manoa Valley we had packed for our day trip on the 45-ft fishing/pleasure boat.** As we were leaving we heard all the noise but couldn't see any of the action because the sides of the valley blocked our view and the clouds over the valley obscured any smoke that might have been visible. Like everyone else we thought we were hearing the coast artillery. However, it was louder and more continuous than the usual. So we turned the radio on to see if there was an explanation.

It was a shock to hear the announcers repeating messages like, "*This is not a maneuver. It is a real attack. Keep off the streets. Get your car off the streets. Do not use the telephone. This is an order. Anyone refusing to comply will be dealt with by the Army.*" I wanted to jump on my bike and head for my sister's where I knew I'd be able to see whatever was happening. But since my uncle was the governor's naval attaché, he immediately left and rushed to the governor's office. I was designated the male protector of the household and couldn't leave.

**Even being well into the valley we didn't escape danger.** One of the mystery explosions went off in the street two houses away and another in a pasture that was just across the street.

Shortly after the attack started my 12-year-old cousin got a call from his best friend, whose family lived at Hickam Field. His father was a Captain in the Army Air Corps. The bombing in the background almost drowned out his voice on the phone. He said they were being bombed and were to be evacuated. He sounded terrified and said that his mother didn't know where they could go. My aunt told them to come to us but we didn't hear any more until they turned up in the middle of the night.

**Driving to the governor's office my uncle hit heavy traffic as soon as he was out of Manoa Valley.** It looked like every taxi, bus and many private cars were on the narrow, congested roads headed toward town. Most were full of soldiers and sailors trying to get back to their bases. In addition, the local emergency vehicles were trying to get to city emergencies. He noticed that traffic would have been completely stopped if it weren't for the skill of the mostly Hawaiian police directing traffic and many local Japanese helping them. They were clearing the way for military and emergency vehicles and getting all others off the roads.

**When he looked around he realized that most of the local civilians going towards the danger at Pearl Harbor were Japanese.** They were mainly taxi and bus drivers driving vehicles full of military personnel trying to get back to their bases. Some looked to him like Japanese construction workers trying to get to their jobs on the military bases. He thought, "Wow, the local Japanese are risking their lives reacting to the Imperial Japanese attack." It struck him, maybe for the first time, that most of the local Japanese were no different than any other first and second generation immigrants. A few may support Japan but most were Americanized and supported their new country.

**When he got home he said that the Navy would not report how bad the damage was and they hoped the word wouldn't get out.** If it did the Japanese would realize that we were defenseless and hurry back. I asked if there were any carriers in the harbor. He said, that they were at sea on separate missions. The quality of the Japanese intelligence was illustrated by the fact that the only carrier in port Saturday night left after dark and a target ship was docked in its place. This morning the target ship was at the center of the attack. If the Japanese were to find the carriers, they might not survive an attack from this massive Japanese fleet.

**That night was very difficult.** Without outdoor or indoor lights we could barely see our hands a few inches in front of our faces. We were going to find out what it is like to be blind or at least what the Londoners had been going through. Even in the ultra-familiar house we could hardly take a step without tripping or bumping into a wall, door or furniture. It was very discomfiting and limiting. Once safely into chairs, we reviewed the day.

**We couldn't believe that the Japanese could pull off an attack like this.** It was almost perfectly executed and their equipment was excellent. They even launched torpedoes in the shallow water in Pearl Harbor. That was not considered possible. Nothing like the poor workmanship we saw in the toys and equipment they exported. We suspected that it was planned and directed by the Germans.

**We were conscious that we were so smug, complacent, isolationist for so long** that we thought we were beyond the reach of the Germans, Japanese or Russians. We thought our weapons were the best in the world. Now we knew that it was not so. We would now have to quickly build an air raid shelter and plant a garden.

**The attack gave rise to a theory that President Roosevelt knew of the attack** but let it happen in order to get approval from the U.S. population to enter the war. The conclusion of most people I knew was that Roosevelt must have known that the attack was imminent but wanted it to be a surprise and counted on getting word to the military in Hawaii before they actually attacked.

**We heard that the USS Arizona was completely destroyed and sunk.** A bomb went down its stack and exploded in the ordinance bay. All the ammunition exploded breaking the ship apart and sinking it with all of the crew that was aboard. The USS Oklahoma was rolled over and had men trapped inside of it. No one knew if the Navy ships that were sunk could ever be repaired. It would take years to build new ones.

**No one got much sleep that night.** The radio was covered with a dense bedspread to block any light and left on to make sure we wouldn't miss any announcements of further attacks or a Japanese landing. Our minds were whirling with the prospect of the Japanese coming ashore and after hearing what they did to prisoners in China and seeing many gruesome anti-Japanese posters none of the thoughts were pleasant. To add to everyone's discomfort there seemed to be a lot more mosquitoes than usual.

**We employed a first generation Japanese yard man and a young second generation Japanese maid.** Neither came to work for several days. So we contacted the young maid. She said they were afraid to leave their house. She talked to the yard man and they both came the next day. She said that if the Japanese captured the islands they would be treated much worse than we would because they would be considered Americanized traitors.

**It was announced that the military governor had ordered** that all Japanese language schools would be closed permanently. All other schools would be closed temporarily. My school (Saint Louis) and Punahou were taken over by the Army. Saint Louis was already operating as a hospital and Punahou was to be taken over by the Army Engineers. Both would be used for those purposes "for the duration of the war." Also, my uncle volunteered his boat for overnight harbor patrol in Honolulu harbor and I went with the boat and was sworn into the Coast Guard Auxiliary. The overnight patrol was pretty scary because of the complete blackout, the many unruly gangs in the area that were out during the curfew and a lot of gun shots every night. After the first of the year I worked at an Army PX for a couple of weeks, then from mid-January to September I ran my uncle's boat taking supplies to the isolated leper settlement on the island of Molokai.

**The Japanese in Hawaii weren't sent to the interment camps.** Partly because they were needed to repair the damage and partly because they were supported by the rest of the population. The local Japanese also formed the all-volunteer 100<sup>th</sup> Battalion that led to the 442<sup>nd</sup> Regimental Combat Team. It was the most decorated organization of its size in U.S. history.

**In September I came to Seattle and enrolled in engineering** at the University of Washington then was drafted into the Army and at the end of the war was in the 42<sup>nd</sup> Division when we liberated the concentration camp at Dachau. After the war I worked at the Boeing Company as an engineer on advanced military systems.

**My brother Bruce enlisted in the Navy on February 23, 1943 while still in High School and 17 years old.** In exchange for volunteering early, the Navy allowed him to choose the branch of the Navy that he went into. Naturally Bruce chose the most risky branch. Torpedo/bombers. The torpedo mission involved flying in low, dropping their torpedo then climbing up over the ship that the torpedo was aimed at. It was virtually a suicide mission. As bombers they delivered the bombs from high altitude. The bombing mission was also very risky because they couldn't get above the flak but not a suicide

mission. I understand that by the time Bruce went into combat the planes were used mainly in the bombing mode.

**He graduated from High School on May 28th 1943, reported for active duty on June 19; the day before his 18th birthday.** He reported to boot camp at USNTS, Farragut, Idaho on June 23. It was near Sandpoint on Lake Pend Oreille. From Farragut he went to the Naval Air Technical Training Center, Memphis, Tennessee; then to Class "B" Airborne Radar Operation School, NAGS, Hollywood, Florida, and then to VTB-2 OTU, U.S. Naval Station at Miami, Florida.

**After training he was then assigned to Torpedo Squadron 23 as an Aviation Radioman.** He joined the squadron at Alameda, California on June 26, 1944 and the squadron was sent to the Pacific Theater of Operations. From his logbook he started flying in April of 1944.

**The Roosevelt conspiracy theory is still with us today.** I have never completely believed it. But it is intriguing to think that it is possible that President Roosevelt goaded the Japanese into the sneak attack that forced the U.S. into the war. The attack "awakened the sleeping giant and filled him with a terrible resolve" as Admiral Yamamoto said. That in turn enabled the Allies to defeat the National Socialists (Nazis) before they developed the atom bomb. Thus saving the world from the Nazis and the Imperial Japanese. And that resulted in the liberation of the prisoners of Dachau that I have met."

**Aviation Radioman  
Third Class USNR  
Robert Bruce Burns  
served on TBM-3  
Avenger aircraft  
from the USS  
Langley as a  
member of Torpedo  
Squadron 23.  
The last entry in his  
personal Aviator's  
Flight Logbook  
reads, "Headed for Iwo Jima to support invasion".  
He was killed on 23 February 1945.**



## **The Rainbow's North Country Summer Home**

By Patrick J. Chaisson, RDVF Historian

**Seventy years ago this month, New York City hosted a parade marking the end of World War II.** Viewing the four-mile-long procession were veterans of such proud outfits as the 165<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment (known as "The Fighting 69<sup>th</sup>"), and the 105<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery. These Guardsmen somehow survived years of combat in the Pacific Theater of Operations before returning to their homes throughout New York's five boroughs. Now they faced a new struggle: adjusting to life in a nation finally at peace.

Some men wanted nothing more to do with the military, preferring the rhythms of civilian life after their years in uniform. Others, perhaps feeling the strain of a post-war economy or maybe missing that camaraderie they enjoyed in the service, decided to rejoin the National Guard. They were in for a shock – much like these veterans, the Guard was adjusting to peacetime roles and organizations.

After the 42<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division stood up in 1947 as New York's "Downstate" (primarily NYC-based) headquarters, several proud units returned to the Rainbow following wartime service in other formations. New battalions (aviation and armor) joined the force, while all benefited from an influx of modern equipment and battle-tested leaders.

This newly-reconstituted division quickly outgrew the New York National Guard's traditional summer training location at Camp Smith. Located near Peekskill, 45 miles north of the 42<sup>nd</sup>'s Manhattan headquarters, Camp Smith's chief appeal lay in its rifle ranges and parade field. While this post remained adequate for basic drill (the Guard provided its own Initial Entry Training until 1963), a modern



combat division required billeting, artillery impact zones and, above all, maneuver areas for large numbers of soldiers.



All these things and more awaited the Rainbow Division in New York State's North Country. Pine Camp, a 107,265-acre military reservation near Watertown, had served as a mobilization station and prisoner-of-war camp during the Second World

War. Rows of barracks, warehouses and administrative buildings now stood idle, while superb gunnery ranges and training facilities needed new users.

**Camp Drum, NY: In this image from the 1950s, a group of 42<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division tank crewmen rehearse their next tactical maneuver. In the background is a World War II-era M4A3 "Sherman" medium tank. Photo courtesy New York State Military Museum**

So began an affiliation with New York's North Country which thousands of 42<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division veterans from all over the Northeast have prized for over 65 years. Pine Camp was renamed Camp Drum in 1951, and redesignated a permanent facility – Fort Drum – in 1974. The 10<sup>th</sup> Mountain Division began arriving after 1985, and since that time over \$1.3 Billion has been spent there on modern buildings, roads and family housing developments.

Many Rainbow veterans who remember training two weeks every summer at Camp/Fort Drum will not recognize the modern military facility existing there today. Save for a few repurposed wooden barracks, the entire "Old Division" cantonment has been torn down to make room for new dormitories, dining facilities and motor pools. The 10<sup>th</sup> Mountain built its garrison on what was once a maneuver area – this writer remembers practicing land navigation in a swamp where Fort Drum's sprawling Post Exchange complex now stands.

Yet for those with proper ID (for information on entrance passes call 315-772-9959 or visit

<http://www.drum.army.mil/EmergencyServices/Pages/passid.aspx>),

there is plenty of 42<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division history to be found on Fort Drum. Start by visiting the 10<sup>th</sup> Mountain Division and Fort Drum Museum, located in the Heritage Center, Building 10502, on South Riva Ridge Loop in the "New Division" area. This freshly-remodeled facility devotes several exhibits to National Guard and Reserve

activities at Fort Drum, in which the Rainbow features prominently. Call them at 315-774-0391 to learn when the museum is open, normally Monday through Friday from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM.



**Fort Drum, NY: The Fort Drum Heritage Center houses a variety of outdoor displays (such as this M5A1 light tank) as well as several indoor exhibits that interpret the hundred-year history of this North Country military reservation. Photo by Pat Chaisson**

(The museum will soon relocate "outside the wire" on NY Route 26, near the entrance road to Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield. This will allow visitors to see their exhibits without having to enter the post. Visit them on Facebook

(<http://www.facebook.com/FortDrumMuseum>) for updates.)

**For years, soldiers training at Camp/Fort Drum showed their unit pride by decorating a large boulder sited well inside the post's maneuver area. In 2004 this rock was painted with the 42<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division's insignia and moved to a small memorial park in the Officers Loop area of Old Division. Every year, currently-serving Rainbow soldiers maintain this memorial boulder when they return for Annual Training. The 42<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division memorial boulder, photographed in 2005. Photo by Carole Chaisson**



Any visit to Fort Drum should include a stop by the Operation *Iraqi Freedom* memorial, located not far from where 1,500 42<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division soldiers prepared for combat in 2004-2005. This monument to their service can be found near the New York Army National Guard Readiness Center, Building 855, at the corner of 8<sup>th</sup> Street M and Oswego Avenue in the Old Division Area.

(The Rainbow Division Veterans Foundation recently added this stone, as well as a similar marker on Fort Dix, NJ, to the roster of memorials it preserves worldwide in remembrance of the 42<sup>nd</sup>



Infantry Division's heritage of honor.)

**On June 26, 2014, 42<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division veterans, RDVF members and other dignitaries joined RDVF Chairman MG(R) Joseph Taluto in dedicating the Operation *Iraqi Freedom* memorial at Fort Drum, NY. Photo by Halina Willsey**

As a key element of our Army's Operational Reserve, today's 42<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division trains all over the globe. Yet sharp-eyed visitors to Fort Drum will frequently spy the Rainbow patch and 42ID-marked vehicles, especially in summer. And just as their forebears have done since 1947, 42<sup>nd</sup> soldiers continue to hone their combat skills on this North Country post's gunnery ranges, maneuver areas and simulation facilities. Fort Drum, it seems, will remain the Rainbow's "summer home" for quite some time to come.

## JANUARY 6, 1945

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

**Photo of Ray Deming at the entrance to the National WWII Memorial, Washington D.C. on May 1, 2015, Tour of Honor**

**The 232<sup>nd</sup> Regimental daily narrative on this day states –**

"The third platoon of the Anti-Tank Company added depth to the defenses of Kilstett, didn't fire, but were subjected to spasmodic mortar and artillery fire.

*The Cannon Company blew up the enemy OP in Gamsheim, neutralized machine gun nests, and was in general support of the attack."*



### What happened on this particular cold day in January 1945?

Several of us guys were on the second floor of the railway station (*Bahnhof*) when we heard rifle fire. We recognized the sound of the German machine guns firing and then one or two mortars coming in. Down the street, American riflemen were firing back at the German infantry. I, and the others, ran out to our guns on the other side of the village. As Cannoneers, our responsibility was to get our six 105mm Howitzers out of danger as fast as possible. **I grabbed my field pack and blankets and ran to the waiting Jeep with Sgt. George Gillette yelling at me: "Drop everything and run," as German infantry and tanks were right behind us.**

**I reached my Jeep just as 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Bob Hyde and driver, Jim Goin were beginning to move out.** The six guns were on the move, too, leaving behind stacks of artillery ammunition on the ground as well as other items that could not be quickly moved.

**The small town we had to leave was Gamsheim, France; we were retreating to another small town called Kilstett.** Arriving there, the six 105mm Howitzers were set up on the other side of town. The German army had taken Gamsheim and that put them a step closer to taking the important city of Strasbourg. But we put up a defensive to stop them.

A day or two later, in a Beer Hall (*Gasthaus*), we learned the French General of the French 2<sup>nd</sup> Division, and our General Linden, planned an attack with the Black Colonial Algerian troops and regular French troops, to be joined by the Americans. Strasbourg was a strategic city and must not fall and, as a matter of pride, the French were determined to be the main troops to save the city.

**Being a radio operator, I had to walk with Lt. Hyde across the field, through the fog, facing the dug-in German guns.** We had a number of Sherman tanks in our attack on that field and several of them were soon hit by anti-tank fire from the Germans, setting them ablaze.

**That day many things happened around me that I had not been close to before.** A French soldier was killed in front of me, for example, and I just moved on. We had the support of Air Force P-47 fighter planes which flew so close to me I could see their 50-caliber guns firing. The pilots were so near I could see their faces plainly, looking straight ahead, their eyes on the targets.

**I'll not go into more about this particular day but will say this:** our attack failed and we had to once more retreat. It all came to nothing but wounded and killed men and we were right back where we started. However, the German army could go no farther and Strasbourg was saved from falling into the hands of the Germans.

(from left to right) Lt. Robert W. Hyde, platoon leader, T/Sgt George R. Gillette, Pfc Raymond L. Deming, Pfc James W. Goin



**RDVF CALIFORNIA CHAPTER ANNUAL GATHERING AT THE 94<sup>TH</sup> AERO SQUADRON RESTAURANT, VAN NUYS, CA DECEMBER 6, 2015.**

*This very charming restaurant is located inside a replica of a WWI French farmhouse.*

Photo by Ronni Sanlo

### The Miami Valley of Ohio Salutes Men and Women Who Served with Honor During WW II EDISON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Piqua, OH OCTOBER 15, 2015

From Vivian Blevins, Ph.D., Professor, Sociology Dept. and Program Coordinator of this event



#### Captain Robert J. Tweed, World War II veteran of the Rainbow Division,

(panel 1<sup>st</sup> on L) recently shared his experiences at the Battle of the Bulge and at Dachau the day after it was liberated by the Americans with an audience of students, faculty and community members at Edison State Community College in Piqua, OH. Tweed was joined on the program by WASP pilot Nadine Nagle; Radio operator aboard an LST at the



Beaches of Normandy, Marion Adams; Harry Christy, Battle of the Bulge and officer at Stalag VII-A charged with getting prisoners home after the war; Harry Ashburn, a truck driver in the Philippine operation, and POW in Poland and Germany, Les Edsall. Tweed's story is a part of the Library of Congress Veterans History project and he was featured on "Miami Valley Veterans Voices" on Western Ohio Cable Television in addition to a Civitas Media newspaper story.

Tweed lives on his farm outside of Troy, OH, with his granddaughter, Lottie. His interviews appear on YouTube.

**S/Sgt Tweed saw combat at the Battle of Hatten, France on 9 January 1945 as a member of Company B, 1<sup>st</sup> Bn., 242<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Regiment and was subsequently offered a Battlefield Commission. Inset photo is taken from the pictorial and review book for the 242<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Regiment, Camp Gruber, OK 1944.**

#### A Request from Dr. Grace Cohen Grossman, Acquisition Curator, Americans and the Holocaust Initiative, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

"Rabbi Eli Bohnen's son Michael recently donated a scrapbook to the museum that was given to him after the war by some of the DPs. We asked Michael if he had any photographs and the first group that he sent is from the Seder. I wonder if you can identify any of the soldiers in the photographs."

#### from Hilbert Margol, WWII Rainbow, B/392 F.A. -

"Rabbi Bohnen was our Division Chaplain. The Passover Seder was held in March, 1945, in Dahn, Germany. In addition to Jewish soldiers from the 42nd Division, some from nearby units also attended. Several guys appear to be medics.



The soldier with goggles on his head appears to be from the 20th Armored Division, he probably was a tank driver or gunner ..."

If anyone recognizes any of these soldiers, please contact Grace Cohen Grossman [ggrossman@ushmm.org](mailto:ggrossman@ushmm.org) or 202-488-0456



Hilbert's twin brother, Howard Margol (B/392F.A.) wrote for Reveille in April 2013 –



“Our Division Jewish Chaplain, Capt. Rabbi Eli Bohnen, looked at his Hebrew calendar and realized that on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of Nisan 5705 (Thursday, March 29) the first night of Passover would be observed. He quickly contacted our Division Commander, Major General Harry Collins, and General Collins agreed to organize a Passover Seder.

Fresh chickens, French wine, and other food items were brought from France. Rabbi Bohnen even managed to have a large quantity of small Passover Haggadahs (prayer books) printed up to be used during the Seder.

On the evening of March 29, 1945 the first Passover Seder on German soil, since before the beginning of World War II, was held in Dahn, Germany. 1,500 Jewish soldiers, most from the 42<sup>nd</sup> Division but some from surrounding Army units, took part in the Seder. It was held in the cafeteria of a former German school. The Army cooks prepared the meal and local Germans were pressed into service as waiters and waitresses. In addition to the Passover service, we enjoyed the fresh food and the sight of Germans having to wait on us as servants.

That night, we observed the commemoration of the liberation of the Jews from Egyptian bondage, 2000 years before. Little did we know that four weeks later, on April 29<sup>th</sup>, we would liberate thousands of Jews from Nazi bondage at the Dachau Concentration Camp.”

## 2016 RAINBOW SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS ALSO AVAILABLE ONLINE

<http://www.rainbowvets.org/rdvf-scholarships>

The application period is from March 1st through July 1st of each year. Inquiries and completed applications with supporting material must be mailed or electronically submitted to: Michael Kelly, Scholarship Chairman 143 Milner Avenue Albany, NY 12208-1421 Tel: [518-489-4580](tel:518-489-4580) Email: [mkelly5993@nycap.rr.com](mailto:mkelly5993@nycap.rr.com)  
The postmark deadline for completed applications is July 15 - August 1st.

If mailing the materials please use a minimum 9×12 size envelope so that no pages are folded.

Previous award winners are not eligible to apply.

The RDVF Scholarship Program has grown significantly over the years. Today's Foundation is dedicated to its continued growth. In recent years the RDVF has approved over \$20,000 per year in college scholarship money to the descendants of RDVF Members.

Each year the RDVF Scholarship Committee reviews applications from eligible, college-age students and selects winners and scholarship amounts. (Only undergraduate students are being considered at this time)

**Eligibility – applicant must be either a graduating high school senior who is accepted to a college, enrolled in college, and/or eligible to attend college in the fall and who is also: A descendant of a current RDVF Veteran or Legacy Member (A descendant is defined as: All spouses, children, spouses of children, descendants and spouses, and all blood and adopted relatives and their spouses); Or, A current soldier of the 42nd Infantry Division, in good standing. In addition, all applicants must be sponsored by a current RDVF Veteran or Legacy member who has been a member for at least the last three consecutive years, or is a “Lifetime Member”.** The applicant is responsible to find their own Sponsor and to coordinate that portion of the application process with them.

**The Scholarship Sponsor:** Can only sponsor one applicant per scholarship year. The sponsor must vouch for the applicant's eligibility in writing. Veteran and Legacy RDVF members can sponsor their own descendants as long as they meet the consecutive year or Lifetime Membership criteria.

Applicants must complete the Scholarship Application form included with these instructions and provide the following:

1. A letter of nomination from the Scholarship Sponsor which clearly delineates the Applicant's eligibility.

2. Official high school transcripts and/or official college transcripts as appropriate. SAT and/or ACT scores must be submitted separately if they are not recorded on the official transcript. Please note any Advanced Placement (AP) or Honors (H) Courses.

3. Two letters of recommendation. One letter must be from a school representative (teacher, professor, coach, counselor, principal etc.) The second letter can be a general character reference.

4. Essay – please articulate your interests and hobbies, intended major/and or interest in college. In your essay describe the manner in which past experience and/or proposed college program of study will contribute to the accomplishment of “Creating an enduring commitment to world-wide understanding, permanent peace, and respect for the rights of individuals in all nations.” You may include courses taken, books read, relevant experiences, activities, service or volunteer work that have reinforced your desire to influence society in keeping with the tradition and goals of the Foundation. Please include all leadership activities/awards that you may have held or have received.

When preparing your essay, please review our website [www.rainbowvets.org](http://www.rainbowvets.org) for history and information related to the 42nd Infantry (Rainbow) Division and the Rainbow Division Veterans Foundation.

The Scholarship Committee will evaluate each applicant utilizing a merit evaluation process, examining academics, extracurricular activities, committee member assessment and applicant essay. Individual scholarships have ranged from \$1,000 to \$5,000 in past years; however, available funds dictate scholarship amounts and numbers each year.

Quad-City Times (IA/IL)  
Monday November 9, 2015  
photo by Jack Schultz

“James C. Schaefer, a World War II veteran of the Battle of the Bulge, gets a hug from Terry Austin with the Quilts of Valor Organization during Sunday's ceremony at the Quad-City botanical Center in Rock Island (IL).”

WWII veteran Jim Schaefer was one of nearly 100 veterans from WWII through the Iraq War to receive a handmade quilt. He served in Co. I, 232<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Regiment, 42<sup>nd</sup> “Rainbow” Division.





## EXCELSIOR COLLEGE

[Rainbow Division Veterans Foundation](http://www.excelsior.edu/) receives significant savings on Excelsior College tuition and fees. Excelsior College helps busy working adults earn the degrees they need through a variety of flexible distance education programs. <http://www.excelsior.edu/>

**At Excelsior College, you can rely on maximum transfer of prior college credits and credits for approved military and corporate training.** Earning a degree is your best strategy for improving your career opportunities. Whether you are in mid-career or planning for transition, we can help you make the most of your education benefits. Our experienced academic advisors are ready to assist you through the education process. Our financial aid officers can answer your questions about the current GI Bills or your employer's tuition assistance and help you get started in one of our programs. We make it affordable and manageable.

### **Discount for Partners on Associates Degree in Nursing!**

Effective in January 2016, Excelsior College is expanding their partnership program to include the Associate Degree in nursing. Previously, the Associate Degree in Nursing (ADn) was excluded from partnership pricing because it was exam, not course based. For those interested in learning more, please visit: <http://www.excelsior.edu/programs/nursing/nursing-associate-degree>

### **RAINBOW DIVISION VETERANS FOUNDATION Contributions 15 October 2015 – 10 January 2016**

*BG(R) Jim Lettko – 100; Lois Nicholas, in memory of her husband, Carl – 100; George and Sarah Mingledorf, in memory of WWI Nurse Emma McGuire – 25*

If you would like to make a contribution by US Mail, please send your gift to the RDVF Treasurer, Check payable to RDVF and mailed to

**RDVF TREASURER 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.

#### **WWII RAINBOW MEMORIAL LIST FOR DEATHS REPORTED SINCE OCTOBER 2015**

<b>ALDENBERG</b> , Walter	A-T/242 Infantry
<b>BALZ</b> , George P.	B/232 Infantry
<b>CALLAHAN</b> , Donald,	Military Police Plt Spc. Trps.
<b>CAPRARO</b> , Philip R., Sr.	M/242 Infantry
<b>COFFMAN</b> , Gerald A.	K/242 Infantry
<b>DEVOGE</b> , Glenn R.	G/242 Infantry
<b>DONSKER</b> , Marvin B.	42 <sup>nd</sup> Recon Spc. Trps.
<b>HAMILTON</b> , Robert H.	Med/222 Infantry
<b>HARDEN</b> , Anthony J.	L/232 Infantry
<b>HENRY</b> , Luther	I/232 Infantry
<b>HOLLAND</b> , James L.	C/222 Infantry
<b>KILLIAN</b> , Robert G.	C/222 Infantry
<b>LYNN</b> , Ralph A.	C/242 Infantry
<b>MAYSE</b> , Donald L.	unit unreported
<b>MCINTIRE</b> , Sherwood W.	G/242 Infantry
<b>MUNN</b> , Charles J.	G/232 Infantry
<b>NICHOLS</b> , Carl Ivan,	I/232 Infantry
<b>ROGERS</b> , Samuel H. Jr.	unit unreported
<b>SIMKIN</b> , Fred W. Jr.	SVC/222 Infantry
<b>STUDE</b> , Ernest C.	B/232 Infantry
<b>THOMPSON</b> , George D.	M/222 Infantry
<b>WILLEMSEN</b> , Raymond H.	F/222 Infantry
<b>WILLETTS</b> , David R.	C/242 Infantry
<b>YOUNG</b> , John W. "Jack"	C/242 Infantry