

## 88th Division Arrives at Post

**Infantry Unit at Fort Sam Houston Was Stationed in Oklahoma**

Fort Sam Houston Wednesday became home for another combat organization with the arrival of the 88th Infantry Division from the Louisiana maneuver area. Its previous station was Camp Gruber, Okla. The division has been engaged in the intensive 3rd Army field exercises.

Commanding the division is Maj.Gen. John E. Sloan. BrigGen. Paul V. Kendall is assistant division commander, and BrigGen. Guy Orth Kurtz commands the division's field artillery.



**ADJUTANT—P. C. Musgrave**, post adjutant of the Army Air Forces Navigation School, San Marcos, since February, has just been raised to the rank of major.

Arriving both by rail and motor convoy, the men of the 88th found the post a welcome change from the rough and tough life under simulated battle conditions in the maneuver area.

The post, under the command of BrigGen. C. K. Nulsen, was ready to take in its new tenant—third since the war's outbreak. The two other units were the 2nd Infantry Division and the 95th Infantry Division.

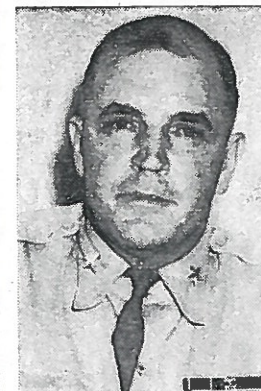
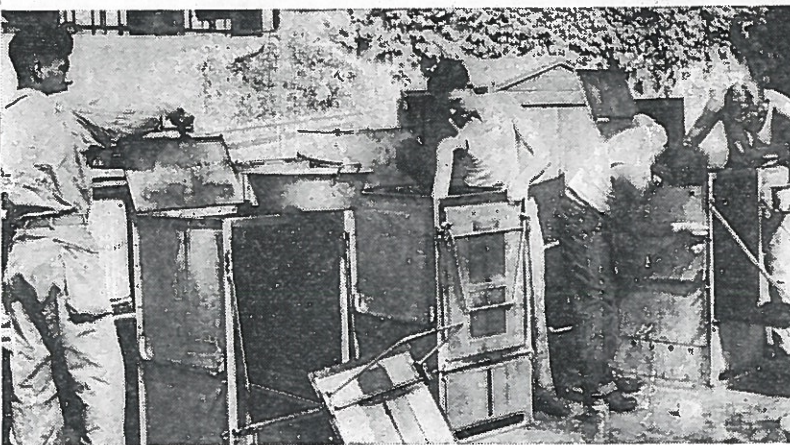
The 88th, identified by two solid blue figures "8", crossed at right angles resembling a four leaf clover, traces its history back to World War I, in which it saw active service. It was first organized at Camp Dodge, Iowa, in September, 1917. The first units embarked for overseas on Aug. 9, 1918, and the last arrived in France on Sept. 7, 1918.

Placed under the command of the 7th French Army, the division saw action in the final phase of the war in the Center Sector, Haute Alsace. It returned to the U. S. in 1919.

### Amphibious Officer

General Sloan might be termed an "amphibious officer." A native of Greenville, S. C., he was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1910, but instead of continuing his career in the navy he accepted a commission as second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, regular army, on Feb. 3, 1911. He was later transferred to the Field Artillery.

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**Ernest A. Raba**, 502 E. Guenther, San Antonio attorney, has

## Postwar Planners Talk Of City-County Merger

**Street and Traffic Committee Meeting Hears Two Suggestions of Consolidation**

City-county consolidation received two incidental plugs Wednesday at city hall at a meeting of the street and traffic committee of the postwar planning board. These plugs were given by A. L. Becker, committee chairman, and County Judge Charles W. Anderson. The board was named some time ago by Mayor Gus B. Mauermann. The one-way traffic ordinance for downtown San Antonio was the first fruit of the new undertaking.

Judge Anderson and members of the commissioners court and members of the city government attended the meeting Wednesday in the city council chamber. John Zeller presided.

Zeller, in opening the meeting, called attention to the building of substandard houses outside the city's boundaries and the inability of the county government to apply a remedy. He suggested some plan be worked out to put a stop to the construction of a new slums area. The city is reducing the number of these houses through building permit limitations but he added that these regulations were only reducing the number of substandard houses and not preventing their construction in toto.

### Act in Unity

Judge Anderson asked that the present postwar planning board act for the county as well as for the city and he pledged full co-operation.

Com. Paul E. Steffler said City Engineer T. H. Coghill had worked out a \$10,000,000 street improvement program and railroad-street grade separation work. This will be expanded, he said.

Franz Groos paid tribute to the H. H. Arneson highway plan as drawn 10 years ago but which has not been completed. Thurman Barrett said he thought an expansion of the city's boundaries should be placed on the planning board's agenda but he insisted on a program that the annexed areas could indorse.

Frank Maddox, state highway department district engineer, called attention to a bill now before Congress providing for the expenditure of \$3,000,000,000 co-



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He is a graduate of the School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla., where he also served as an instructor. He also was graduated from the advanced course of the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he was later an instructor; the Army War College, Washington, D. C.; and the Field Officers' Course of the Chemical Warfare School.

His foreign service includes tours in the Panama Canal Zone and Hawaii. He served as professor of military science and tactics at Texas A. & M. College and Oregon State Agricultural College.

#### Served in Siberia

General Kendall, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry Nov. 1, 1918. He served with the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia in 1919 and 1920, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for leading a detachment in the capture of an armored train.

He has also served in the Philippines, Hawaii and China.

He is a graduate of the Infantry School and the Command and General Staff School. He was an instructor at the U. S. Military Academy; and at Western Military and Naval Academy at Lake Geneva, Wis.

#### Former Guardsman

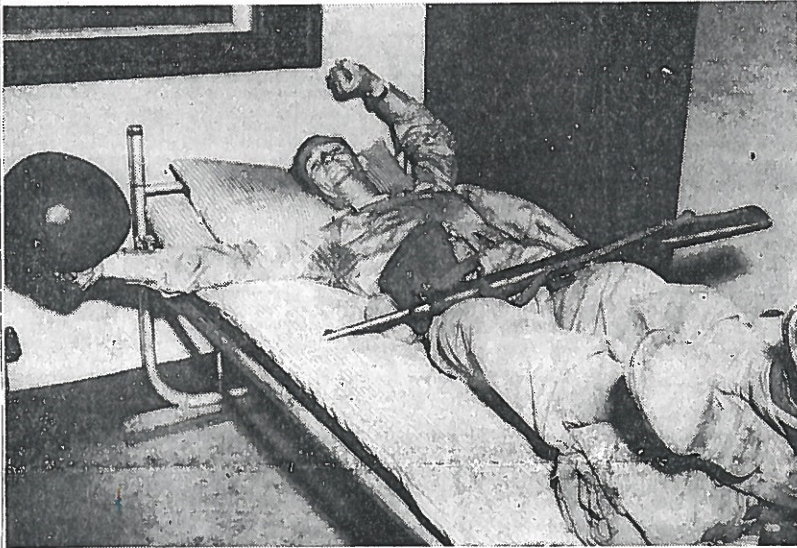
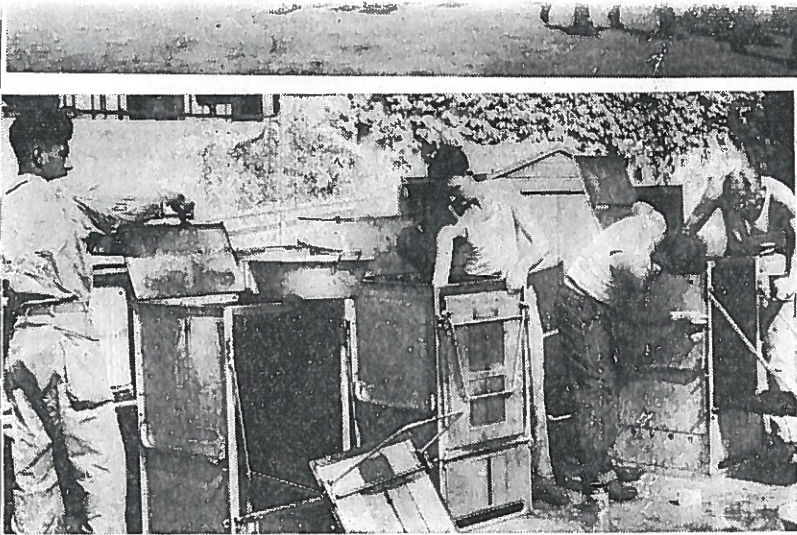
General Kurtz entered service with the Colorado National Guard during the Mexican border crisis, serving in the enlisted ranks from July 8, 1916, to Sept. 28, 1916. He was commissioned in the Field Artillery after graduating from Officers' Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kan., Aug. 15, 1917. He accepted a commission in the Cavalry in the Regular Army the following October.

He went to Germany in May, 1919, to serve with the 6th Field Artillery. He returned with his regiment the next September. He transferred to the Field Artillery in 1920.

His foreign service also includes a tour in Hawaii.

He is a graduate of the School of Fire; Field Artillery School; Command and General Staff School and Army War College.

He instructed at the School of Fire; Field Artillery School; Colorado Agricultural College and Purdue University. He has served as chief of the training section of the Office of Chief of Artillery, War Department, Washington, D. C.



**NEW DIVISION ARRIVES**—Last units of the 88th Infantry Division arrived at Fort Sam Houston Wednesday to continue training here. Top photo shows troops marching to their barracks after arrival. Center, first job is to clean grime off field kitchens after two months in maneuver area. Left to right are Pfc. Jose Almaraz, Brownsville; Pfc. Stephen Kelly, Jamaica Plains, N. Y. Below, Pfc. Frank Smolenski, South Hampton, N. Y., takes to his bunk without sheets; pronounces it comfortable after two months of sleeping where he could. At right are division commanders. Top, Maj.Gen. John E. Sloan, commanding general; center, Brig.Gen. Paul V. Kendall, assistant commander; below, Brig.Gen. Guy O. Kurtz, artillery commander.



**Ernest A. Raba**, 502-ther San Antonio attorney, been commissioned a second lieutenant in the judge general's department at Fort Sam, Mich.

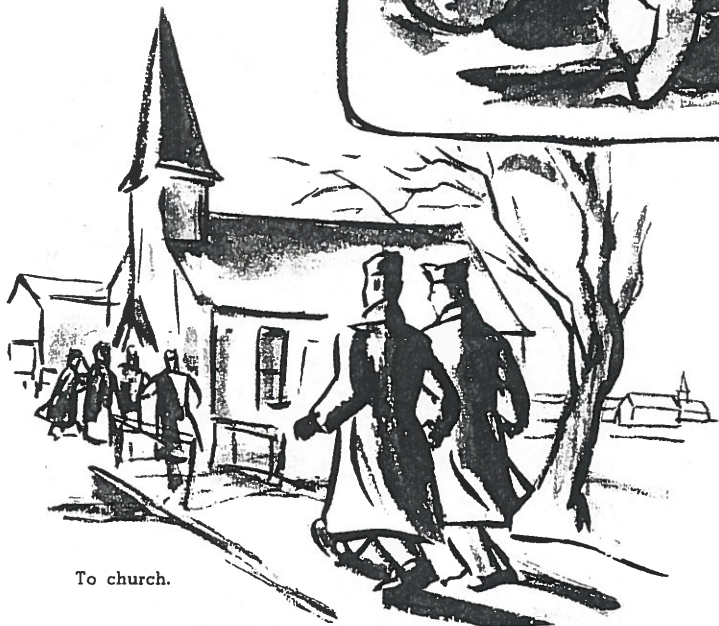


## Camp Life

Don Freeman, well-known illustrator of the American scene, is now an Army private in the Rainbow Division stationed at Camp Gruber, Okla. On this page are shown some of his first impressions of the less rigorous aspects of Army life.



Bivouac entertainment.



To church.



The fight for the Philharmonic.



Late mail call.



A stitch in time.



# Rainbow Veterans Puzzled by World They Saved in '18

**Doughboys, at 50th Meeting, See U.S. in Critical Phase**

By DOUGLAS E. KNEELAND  
Special to The New York Times

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 14  
—Fifty years ago they fought to "make the world safe for democracy."

Today they are puzzled, angered, frustrated by a world they thought was theirs because they had saved it—a world that will not stay saved.

Ralph Heasty, president of the National Association of Rainbow Division Veterans, which held its 50th anniversary meeting here this weekend, stood in the lobby of the Fort Des Moines Hotel and shook his head wearily.

"I think things are getting quite critical," the 73-year-old retired pharmacist from Cedar Rapids said. "Some day, the Communists are going to take us all over if we don't do something about it."

## Machine Gun Sergeant

A sergeant in a machine gun company of the 168th Infantry Regiment of the 42d (Rainbow) Division, Mr. Heasty did not linger in the Army after World War I.

"I took my discharge and got out," he said. "I'd had enough of it."

The Forty-second was the first American combat division to arrive in France. It suffered heavy losses in the second battle of the Marne and at the counter-offensive at Chateau-Thierry and as it spearheaded attacks at Saint-Mihiel in the Meuse-Argonne department.

Mr. Heasty had "had enough of it." And like most of his gray-haired colleagues, sitting too straight in the plush lobby chairs or standing uneasily on stiffened legs that have marched in a half-century of patriotic parades, he has been a civilian for 50 years.

## Doughboy at Heart

But he is still a doughboy at heart, with a soldier's everlasting gripe.

"The main beef we all have is that the war [in Vietnam] is being run by civilians," he said.

"That's the main trouble with all these things. The main beef is that they don't declare war and let the military run it. They're letting civilians do it. What the Hell do they know about war?"

"I still maintain that if Truman had let MacArthur go on and finish up in Korea, we wouldn't be in this mess now. MacArthur knew more about war than Harry Truman would now in 100 years."

Rancor still runs deep among the division veterans over President Truman's recall of the late General of the Army Douglas MacArthur during the Korean conflict. General MacArthur is a Rainbow hero. He was the division's chief of staff and gave it its name—because its units were drawn from coast to coast like a natural rainbow and covered the country like a rainbow.

## Reactivated in World War II

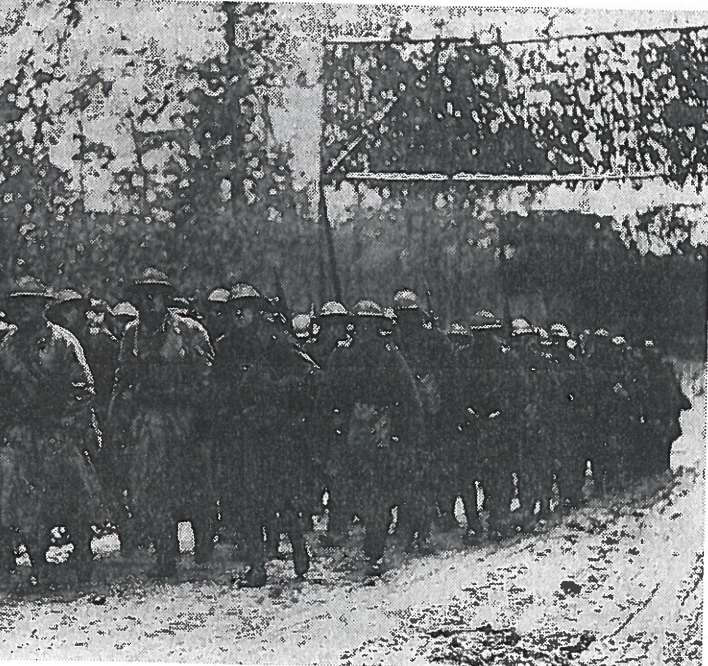
The division was formed on after the United States entered World War I from the 1st National Guard units of states and the District of Columbia. Among these was New York's famed Fighting 34th Regiment. The division, which arrived in France in November, 1917, had 2,810 men killed in action and 11,333 wounded.

On July 14, 1943, the Rainbow Division was reactivated at Camp Greaser, Okla. During World War II, it fought in the battles of the Rhineland and Arnhem-Alsace.

However, only about a fourth of the association's 5,200 paid-up members are World War II veterans. And out the same percentage are among the 450 attendees at the meeting, which also marked the 25th anniversary of the division's reactivation. Despite their dwindling numbers—450 members died last year—the doughboys of World War I still dominate the fight and talk of the association.



John Morehead, left, veteran of 168th Ammunition Company; Charles Orman, center, of Company G, 168th Infantry Regiment, and Burt Spiegle of Company A, 166th Infantry, at 50th anniversary celebration of Rainbow Division.



On March 1, 1918, members of Company D, 165th Infantry Regiment, were marching back from trenches near Benemeril, France. The 42d Division was first U.S. unit used in France.

American people. They forget this is a real war and that they should either declare it a war or do something."

As for the hippies and other phenomena of the sixth decade of the 20th century, the slow-talking Mr. Owens added:

"As I said before, there's something wrong, and I just can't put my finger on it. I just don't know, but I know it couldn't be the fallout of atomic energy that caused it."

William F. Owings, 70, of Kansas City, Mo., a retired teacher, could put his finger on what he saw as the ills of the younger generation.

"They're ruffians," he said, "smoking dope and all that. And free sex. A lot of them will spend half their lives in jail for one reason or another."

## On Racial Problems

As for the nation's racial problems, he said:

"The cities have just lost control in their law enforcement. The ghettos have taken over. It's not real Americanism."

Discussing the protests of all types that have swept the country, Homer W. Gardner, 71, of Des Moines, a past national commander of the association, said:

"These demonstrations are carried on by people who have forgotten all about patriotism. But on another question, Mr. Gardner retreated hastily.

"Mother, what do I think of miniskirts?" he asked his wife.

through the night as a small group of men huddled around a bare table, drinking bourbon from paper cups:

"You remember when we went into Saint-Mihiel and we took over that place the Kraut officers had used as a headquarters? I found this German liquor there, with orange peels in it, and you told me not to drink it because it might be poisoned? And I said, 'I'd just as soon die from drinking it as to die thinking about it.'"

"Tell me now, seriously, what did you enlisted men really think of us officers? You know, we had the feeling you didn't really like us. What did you really think of us 90-day wonders?"

"What was the name of that little runner? Remember the time he had to bring a message to me and the Boche were in our trenches? He had his bayonet on his rifle and he stabbed two of them and walked right over their bodies to give me that message."

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Warner's Boat Camp - Camp Greaser



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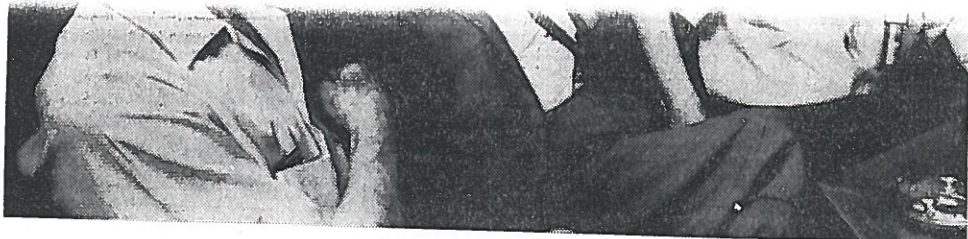
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Despite their dwindling numbers—450 members died last year—the doughboys of World War I still dominate the thought and talk of the association. And they are in anguish over the war in Vietnam, the New Left and violence in the cities.

"The biggest thing I think is wrong," said C. C. Owens, 60, a retired electrical construction worker from Memphis, "is the attitude of the



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"Mother, what do I think of miniskirts?" he asked his wife, a prim woman sitting quietly nearby.

"Homer," she said, "you'd better be careful how you answer that."

The problems of modern society notwithstanding, the real purpose of the meeting was clear in the voices that rang

through the night as a small group of men huddled around a bare table, drinking bourbon from paper cups.

"You remember when we went into Saint-Mihiel and we took over that place the Kraut officers had used as a headquarters? I found this German liquor there, with orange peels in it, and you told me not to drink it because it might be poisoned? And I said, 'I'd just as soon die from drinking it as to die thinking about it.'"

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