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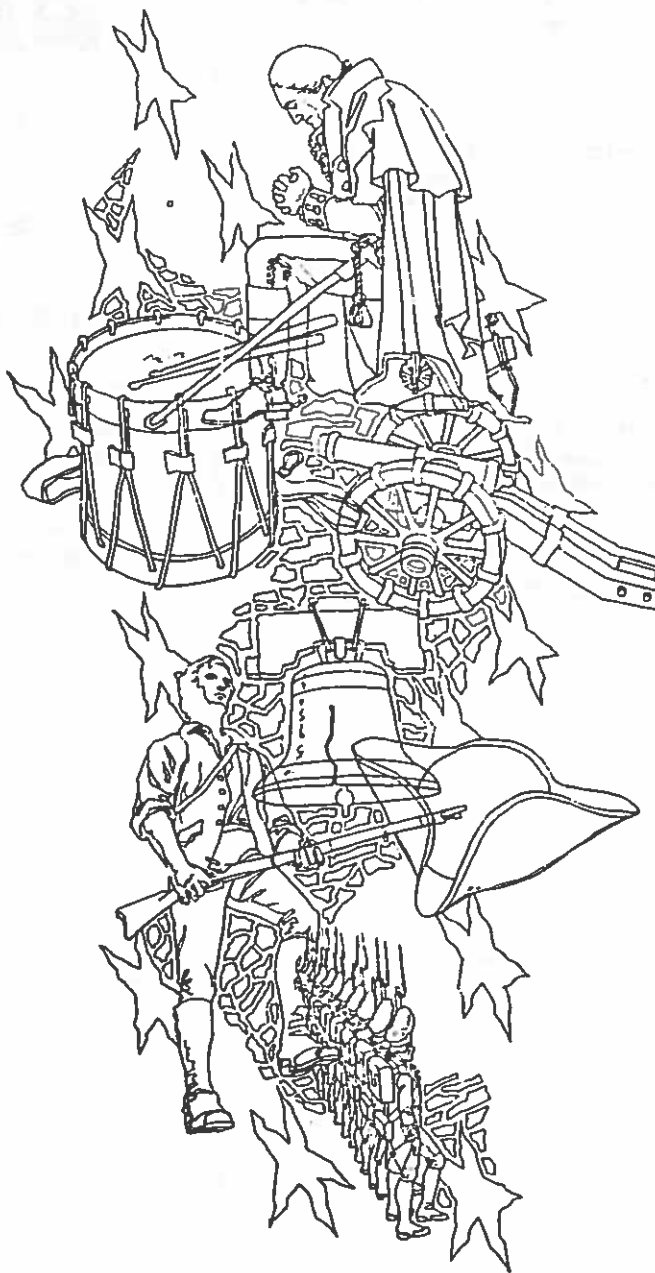
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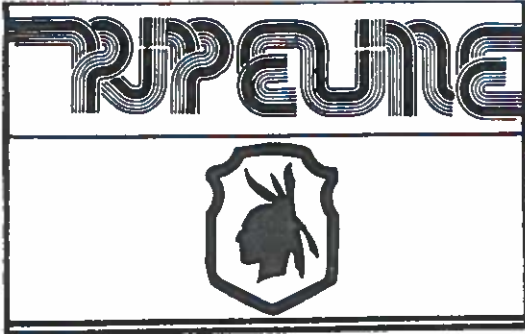
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The PIPELINE welcomes contributions in the form of information and/or articles regarding units and personnel of the 98th Division (TNG).

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GET TO KNOW SOME OF THE RIGHT PEOPLE.

Whether they're doctors, executives, or community leaders, they all have one thing in common—pride in their ability to do something worthwhile for their country. Visit your nearest center and meet some of them. It's in the white pages of the phone book under "U.S. Government!"



THE ARMY RESERVE.
PART OF WHAT YOU EARN IS PRIDE.

Saucer cap out

WASHINGTON (ARNEWS) — After Oct. 1, male enlistees won't find the green service "saucer" cap in their clothing bag. The recommendation to drop the service cap as an issue item was made by the Army Uniform Board with the approval of the Army Chief of Staff General Bernard W. Rogers, and applies only to enlisted men.

The service cap will still be used by special units on specific occasions, maintained as an organizational issue item for enlisted men assigned to ceremonial units, bands and honor guards. MPs will continue to wear the white version of the service cap as well.

Some details about the service cap remain to be worked out. At the present time no decision has been made determining how long enlisted men who already have the caps will be permitted to wear them.

STAY IN SHAPE



Living A Yesterday Dream Marks Lindburgh's Flight

Perhaps no event in the last 50 years, aside from man's landing on the moon, has stirred the imaginations of people everywhere as much as the famous trans-Atlantic flight of Captain Charles A. Lindburgh on May 20, 1927.

Millions of people heard by way of radio and television those now famous words of Neil Armstrong as he stepped out on the moon's surface: "One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." With Lindburgh's shyness and aversion to crowds, his impression of the huge mob that engulfed his plane when he landed at Le Borget Field near Paris, France, could probably be summed up in one word: "Heck!"

Today, Charles Lindburgh's plane, the "Spirit of St. Louis," hangs just inside the entrance of the Smithsonian Institution's new Air and Space Museum in Washington, D.C., where, suspended from the ceiling, the famous plane seems frozen in flight. Previously, the plane was displayed in the oldest Smithsonian building, the red brick turreted "Castle," a few blocks up the mall from its present location. It was there that Lindburgh would occasionally drop in to see the plane that he called "We." It was his custom to sit concealed behind a pile of boxes in the corner and look up at his old plane. He complained that his hiding place had been taken away when the boxes were finally removed.

Who hurtle in huge jets over the Atlantic Ocean today at speeds of hundreds of miles per hour and heights of up to 50,000 feet cannot conceive that as Charles Lindburgh approached the coast of Ireland, he noted wind conditions by which way the foam was blowing off the waves below

him.

We can, however, remembering just a few years ago when we sat glued to our television sets watching the exploits of the astronauts, identify with the inspired prose of newspaper writers back in May 1927. Heywood Brown wrote in the *New York World*:

"One had only to venture into any street after the news of Lindburgh's landing to notice that for a little while the aspect of the world and all its people had magnificently altered. We came up out of slumps and sludgies. There was more brotherhood in being than I have ever seen here since the first morning of the Armistice."

Charles Lindburgh was privileged to live from the birth of modern aviation to the dawning of the space age. He also saw much more than the blessings that technological progress has brought us, as he wrote in his preface to his book, "Spirit of St. Louis:" "Technically, we in aviation have met with miraculous success. We have accomplished our objectives, passed beyond them. We actually live, today, in our dreams of yesterday; and living in those dreams, we dream again. Our visions of the future now embrace rocket missiles and supersonic flights... In this new, almost superhuman world, we find alarming imperfections... We realize that the very efficiency of our machines threatens the character of the men who build and operate them."



ROTC is Alive and Well on College Campuses

Not long ago there were dire predictions that the Reserve Officer Training Corps programs on college campuses throughout the nation would be one of the several victims of Vietnam-based anti-military hysteria. Several prestigious Eastern Seaboard universities had withdrawn from the program at the insistence of militant faculty members and enrollments sagged ever-lower. There were attempts to sabotage ROTC facilities and the act of wearing an ROTC uniform on many campuses was a display of considerable courage.

Political scientists have always considered ROTC one of the great strengths of the U.S. military system. In the 111 years since the first ROTC unit was established the program has provided a steady flow of college-educated officers, both as careerists and for service during times of war. As the size of our permanent military establishment has grown ROTC has become the predominant source for regular officers. Those who tend to be critical of West Point, Annapolis and the Air Force Academy as supposed sources of an "officer clique" see the ROTC as a source of military leadership with its feet firmly planted in the American grass roots.

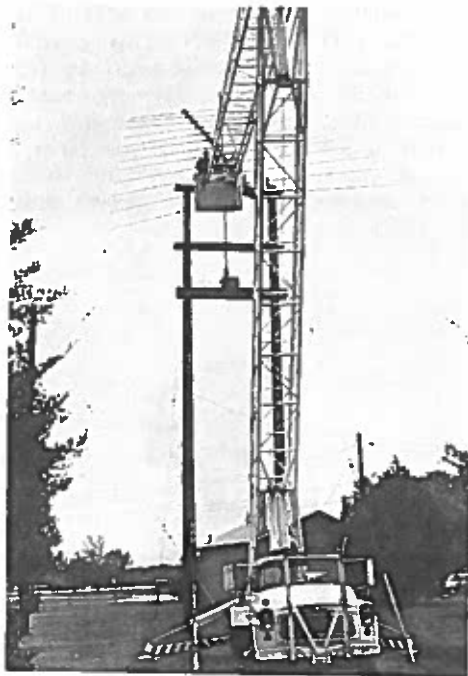
But if the program was wounded in Vietnam it has made a remarkable recovery. Total enrollment for the Army and Navy programs has gone up steadily since 1974 while the Air Force enrollment has been deliberately managed downward to meet that service's declining requirement for new officers. Several of the schools that dropped the program under pressure several years ago are now asking to get back into it, only to find that there is a waiting list.

One of the sub-phenomena associated with this resurgence is the number of women enrolling in ROTC. They began to show up in greater numbers for the 1973/74 school year and now the Army has almost 12,000 women in its program. They comprise 21 percent of the total enrollment. The Army reached a significant milestone last year when it commissioned 150 female graduates.

Remarkable, too, is the fact that this program growth has been accomplished with required ROTC enrollment in just 27 of the 493 ROTC units on U.S. campuses. Most of the schools with mandatory ROTC participation are military-oriented colleges.

It seems certain that this peculiarly American institution will continue to serve the nation at least as effectively as it has in the past. It has already produced men like George Catlett Marshall and several other Chiefs of Staff of the Army. Somewhere in the college ranks today there are others.

OFFICERS PERFORM ABOVE AND BEYOND CALL OF DUTY



When the antenna at the Ft Dix MARS radio station went out of operation, two Reserve Officers came to the rescue. First Lieutenants Richard Wells and Frank Bogacki of Co A, Support Bn., 98th Division, Rochester, New York, went up in the bucket to correct the problem. Both being amateur radio operators in Rochester, they tested and repaired equipment and advised on antenna installation and operation while performing their two weeks active duty training at Ft. Dix (Photo by S/Sgt John Judge)

THE COMPANY OF MILITARY HISTORIANS . . .

(formerly *The Company of Military Collectors
and Historians*)

is a non-profit, educational, scientific, and literary institution devoted to the study and dissemination of information on American military history. Incorporated in the District of Columbia, its non-profit and educational status is officially recognized by the U.S. Treasury's Bureau of Internal Revenue. While The Company is a private society and its membership limited to serious students of military history, its publications and productions are available to all non-members. Its stated purpose is as follows:

"To promote and advance scientific research and study with respect to military history and traditions, especially of the United States, and to promote and advance education and knowledge with respect to such matters, particularly among military scholars, artists, and collectors of books, pictures, models, through publications, exhibits, and otherwise. The objects of this organization are exclusively scientific, educational, and literary. No part of the earnings of this corporation shall inure to the benefit of any private individual, and no substantial part of its activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation."



2nd Continental Light Dragoons, 1780

The organization started as an informal group of six individuals in 1949, and they were soon joined by other interested people. The society was officially formed at a meeting in New York in 1951 and was incorporated in Washington, D. C. the same year as The Company of Military Collectors & Historians. In 1962, by a majority vote of the membership, the name was changed to The Company of Military Historians.

The membership includes both professionals and amateurs in the field of American military history. On the rolls are historians, artists, writers, journalists, museum and library officials, teachers, researchers, military personnel, and individuals with many other backgrounds. Among the members are serious collectors of such objects as books, prints, documents, weapons, uniforms, and figurines.

Membership is open to those individuals who have clearly demonstrated their interest and qualifications by accomplishment in some phase of the field. There are no entrance requirements concerning age, sex, race, color, or national or ethnic background. The society's continuing goal is to have as many qualified students in its rolls as is possible; however, it may have to limit the membership from time to time in order to keep within its financial means for administration. *An applicant must be fully endorsed and proposed by one active member who personally knows of his activity and accomplishment in the field and be approved by the Board of Governors.* In addition, the member-sponsor must write a separate, detailed letter stating the candidate's qualifications for membership.

For qualified applicants who are not acquainted with members, there is an alternate admissions procedure. The Administrator will furnish details on request. This procedure takes time and involves correspondence on the part of the applicant with society members.

Members receive, free of charge and financed by dues, a quarterly publication, the **MILITARY COLLECTOR & HISTORIAN**. This journal is professional in content and format and is profusely illustrated. Articles cover military organization, regimental and other unit history, weapons, equipage, materiel, uniforms, colors and standards, art and artists, sculpture, figurines, books and publications, music, and activities of the society and its members.



1st Virginia Cavalry Regiment, C.S.A., 1861-1862



Rangers and (center) Company Officer

Roger's Rangers, 1756-1760

Company managerial functions are exercised by members without compensation. These include government, the direction of administration, editing and other contributions to publications, art and production work on the prints, the production of music records in the series **MILITARY MUSIC IN AMERICA**, and the management of meetings and exhibits. An important activity is the encouragement and assistance given to the preparation of books in the field, accomplished through special editorial committees appointed for each publication.

A Company meeting is held annually. Generally a weekend-long, each meeting may include seminars, lectures, discussions, exhibits, tours of historic sites, a business meeting, a dinner, and appropriate entertainment. Regional meetings, the impetus for which comes from local members, are held from time to time.

The Company's activities are supported by dues, subscription fees, donations, gifts, and bequests. They are deductible, within legal limits, in computing taxes.

The Company also publishes and distributes a series of hand-colored military prints entitled **MILITARY UNIFORMS IN AMERICA** to those who desire subscriptions. Each year's subscription consists of 16 plates, mailed 4 each quarter. These brilliantly colored prints, by different member artists, illustrate military types relating to the American scene. The greater part deal with United States, including state, military forces of the 19th Century or earlier. In so far as possible, these plates show types either never before illustrated or not accurately depicted in the past. They are a unique form of reference and are suitable for display. They are 11 x 14 inches in size. To amplify their usefulness, a documented description of each plate is printed both for distribution with the plate and for inclusion in the **MILITARY COLLECTOR & HISTORIAN**.

Institutional subscriptions to the publications are also available to organizations accepted by the Board of Governors. Museums, libraries, educational institutions, government agencies, military units, and business firms are eligible for such subscriptions.

Student membership for ages 14 to 17 is also available (journal only).

Subscriptions are not available through commercial agencies of any sort.

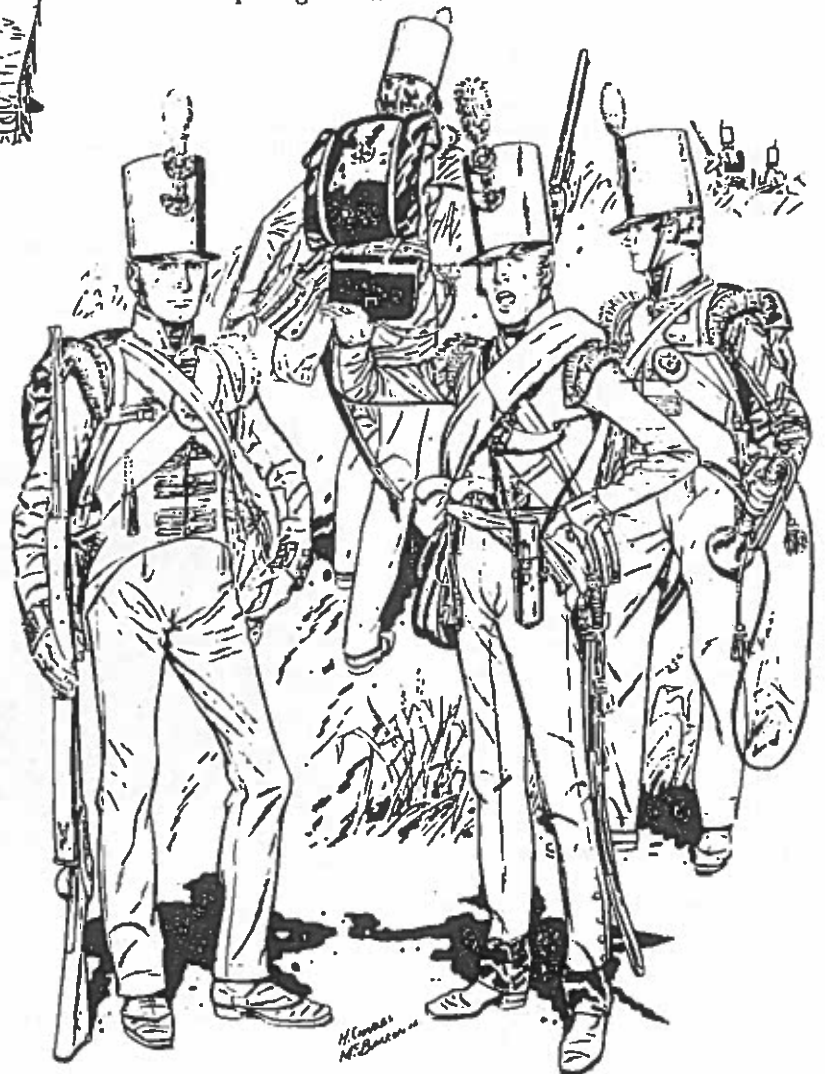


Plate 3 Company Officer

British 85th (Bucks) Volunteer Light Infantry Regt. 1841

Certain enlisted reservists may qualify for West Point

HQ U.S. Army Forces Command FORSCOM, Ft. McPherson, Ga -- Trade in those enlisted stripes for officer bars. Discover West Point through your Army Reserve or National Guard Unit.

Not all who come to the US Military Academy at West Point are acting out their childhood dreams. Many choose West Point from among many other college choices. But for the Reserve Component part time soldier, the road to West Point passes through the US Military Academy Preparatory School (USMAPS).

The prep school's purpose is to prepare and train selected enlisted members of the Active and Reserve Components to qualify for admission to the US Military Academy. The Ft. Monmouth - based school concentrates on preparing the soldier for West Point's challenging academic, and grueling physical training programs.

The academic program of instruction is divided into two phases: a comprehensive review of high school English and mathematics to prepare you for the College Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test or the American College Test; and advanced English and mathematics course work designed to help you after you enter the Military Academy.

Sports and physical training also make up an extensive portion of the program, while military training fills out the USMAPS experience. There is varsity level sports competition in football, cross country, soccer, basketball, wrestling, baseball, tennis, lacrosse and track. Seasonal sports are also offered on the intramural level. A number of other activities and clubs are available at the school.

As a USMAPS cadet candidate you will be on active duty in the army drawing full pay and allowances for your grade. In addition, you will be eligible for normal promotions in accordance with current Department of the Army policies.

To be eligible for considera-

tion for USMAPS you must be:

- A citizen of the United States
- Of high moral character and must never have been convicted by a civil court or court martial of a felony or have a history of venereal infection, habitual intemperance or drug or narcotic addiction.
- At least 17 and not more than 22 years old on 1 July of the year you plan to enter West Point.
- Unmarried.
- A high school graduate or posses an equivalent G.E.D.
- Highly motivated toward a career as an Army officer and must possess leadership potential.
- Medically qualified for admission to the United States Military Academy (see AR40-501 or USMA catalog). (Vision must

be correctable with glasses to 20/20; you must be able to distinguish between vivid red and vivid green.)

If you are a member of the Army Reserve or National Guard not on active duty, you should apply to the Superintendent, US Military Academy, West Point New York 10996.

Your chances of entering West Point from the Prep School are good, but final determination for admission to West Point rests with the United States Military Academy Academic Board. If you are not admitted to West Point or resign from the prep school before graduation you will be required to complete any obligation remaining on your enlistment. Eighty-five Reserve Component appointments to the United States Military Academy are available for every incoming class.

For more information, write to Commandant, US Military Academy Preparatory School, Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703.

MEN AT WORK...AT '77'



Officers and men of Transportation Company, 98th Division carry out a practical exercise of tank recovery at Ft. Dix this summer during Annual Training. The practice drill had even greater mission practicality since the WW II vintage tanks, were scheduled for delivery, one to Ft Polk and the other to the Infantry Museum at Ft Benning

Pipeline... People... Pipeline... People... Pipeline... People...



The Army Reserve Center being constructed at Canandaigua, New York, is shaping up and is tentatively scheduled for re-dedication on October 15th.

Reserve E9 Promotions

Army Reserve E9s didn't fare well on last command sergeants major board....Army officials said low hike rate--31.5 percent versus 83 percent for Army National Guard--was due mainly to administrative errors and oversights.... Examples include: High efficiency ratings and low MOS evaluation scores; written narratives did not support high SEER ratings; personnel qualifications were not specific enough; some applications were submitted without full-length photographs.... Individuals, as well as administrative personnel, should screen records before they're sent to promotion boards.

T. V. TRIVIA

STAR TREK SPECIAL

1. Who was Spock's mother ?
2. What was the serial number of Captain James Kirk?
3. Who was the first commander of the Enterprise?
4. What was Spock's father's name ?
5. What century is "STAR TREK" set in?
6. What are the small furry animals that reproduce at a very high rate?
7. What is warp factor one?
8. What is the registration number of the Enterprise?
9. What is the maximum cruising speed of the USS Enterprise?
10. What is the color of Spock's blood ?

(Answers to T V TRIVIA found on page 8)

the
Adventures of ...
**Sergeant
Rockhead**
by Tony DeBellis



YOU'RE DISGUSTING, SOLDIER!
WHO IS YOUR COMMANDING
OFFICER?



(CAPTAIN DELI,
SERGEANT.



THE CAPTAIN WILL
SEE YOU NOW,
SERGEANT.



WHAT CAN I DO
FOR YOU,
ROCKHEAD?



4/11 **END**



FISHING FACTS

By Captain Ronald Schroder

New York State, contrary to popular belief has as wide an assortment of fishing as any state in the union. From mountain streams to sluggish rivers and from small ponds to the fabulous Finger Lakes, all are available. And if you wish for something bigger and deeper, New York State can also offer the Atlantic Ocean.

Over one million of the state's residents participate in fishing each year, but many miss the thrill of success simply because they fail to do their homework. A little study into where to go and what to look for can change an empty creel to a limit catch. If we divide our water into two basic groups, streams and lakes, we can take a better look at where to fish. First, however, let me remind you to check with those already in the know. Don't be afraid to ask your friends that fish of their experiences.. or call your regional NYSDEC office for advice.. Getting to a water with some potential is the first step. Now what to look for?

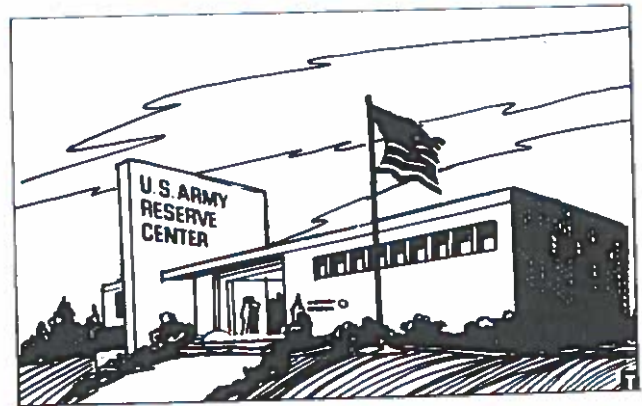
Streams- Riffles, pockets and pools hold most of the game fish in any stream. This is where the cover is located as well as a large percentage of the food. Fish will tend to spend most of their time in the pools feeding in the riffles in the morning and evening. Cut-away banks and overhangs are areas difficult to fish but where some of the biggest fish in the stream often lie. Fishing a sinking lure up and across or straight downstream, so the current can swing the lure into the hidden part of the overhang, can often be productive once mastered.

Snags and underwater debris are another good area to look for. These tend to break up the flow of the current and create shadow spots where larger fish like to hide. They also like to act like catch basins for various types of food drifting downstream. Fish tend to lie close to obstructions and again control of the lures is essential to be productive rather than an economic loss as your lures snag. Doing it properly, the angler should cast well above debris so the lure or fly drifts by naturally. Dams and waterfalls are the last stream areas to look for. These provide both banks and barriers to prevent fish movement up and down the stream. As such, they are also one of the more popular areas of congregation of fisherman.

Lakes- Weedy shallows are the food production areas of most lakes and the favorite feeding spots for most game fish. Insect life is abundant and minnows seek

out the weeds for shelter. Generally, the best fishing is in the thickest part of the weeds where the inexperienced angler would not consider making many casts. This is where weedless lures come in handy. Fallen trees are another source of cover which also helps concentrate fish. Drop-offs are areas where the bottom changes abruptly where fish tend to congregate. Minnows will tend to run in schools along the edge while larger game fish lie along the dark outer shelf.

This type of area can be fished from shore or from a boat with minnow type lures being particularly effective. Gravel bars are other spots to head for. These mounds of sand and gravel are usually the hatching place for various insects and the home of crawfish and gamefish alike. In shallow water, these bars are feeding areas and in deep water, they are used for loafing areas. Best results in the shallows are obtained by casting over the bar and bringing the lure up and over and down. In deeper waters, trolling a deep running spoon or plugs is most successful.



**THE ARMY RESERVE.
PART OF WHAT YOU EARN IS PRIDE.**

(Answers to T V TRIVIA on page 7)

1. Amanda (played by Jane Wyatt)
2. SC 9370176 CEC
3. Capt. Christopher Pike (played by Jeff Hunter).
4. Sarek (played by Mark Leonard)
5. The 23rd Century.
6. Tribbles
7. The speed of light.
8. NCC-1701
9. Warp factor six (216 times the speed of light)
10. Green.

If you were able to answer eight or more questions correctly, you qualify as a Master of "Star Trek" Trivia. However, you also must lead a very dull life if you spend all of your time watching "Star Trek" reruns.