

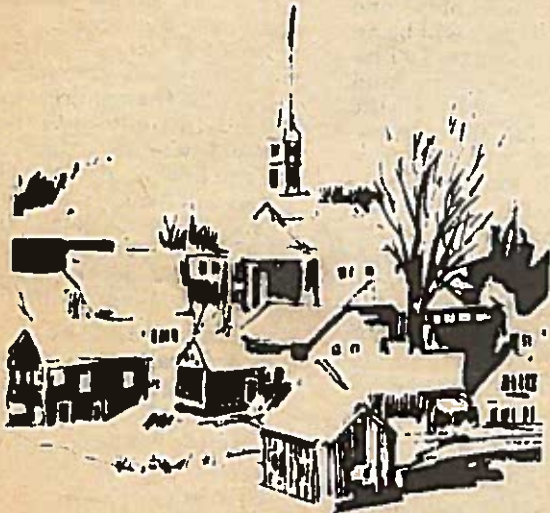
PIPELINE

the unofficial newspaper of the 98th Division (TNG)

Volume 5, Issue 4

Webster, N.Y.

December, 1979



The holidays ahead traditionally mean a time when families become a little closer -- when people of all faiths celebrate a season of peace and brotherhood.

To all Christians in the command, I heartily wish a very Merry Christmas. To those of the Jewish faith, I extend my wishes for a happy Hanukkah.

I am especially proud to be a member of the 98th Division family, and to share with all its members a hope for health and

Charles D. Barrett
 CHARLES D. BARRETT
 Brig Gen, USA
 Commanding

Equal Opportunity Seminar Held

On November 17, 1979, the Equal Opportunity (EO) Section of the 98th Division conducted its semi-annual seminar at Division Headquarters in Rochester.

Chaired by Major Dennis Crowley and assisted by Capt. Charles Goldsby and SFC Timothy Sengle, the conference provided a forum for the exchange of ideas between Division EO personnel and EO personnel from the major subordinate units.

The forum covered such vital topics as the new Division Affirmative Action Plan, unit responsibilities on recurring EO reports, and discussion concerning holding quarterly EO council meetings at major subordinate command levels.

In addition, the session covered the expanding role of women in the Army, an overview of the Defense Equal Oppor-

tunity Management Institute Course attended by Capt. Goldsby, and it was capped by a film on individual values and self-assessment.

The 98th Division EO program is designed to ensure there will be no discrimination against military personnel because of race, religion, sex, or national origin.

Of the conference, Major Crowley, Division EO Officer since May 1977 said, "It's obvious to me that the Division EO goals listed in our affirmative action plan are not completely achieved, but the interest and enthusiasm I've seen today makes me believe that we will achieve them."

Personnel desiring further information on EO programs should contact the Division EO staff at (716) 671-6220.

Col Mario Fabi . . . Onward and Upward

by Phillip Blocher

"Old soldiers never die..." Famous words spoken by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur in one of his farewell addresses suddenly make sense to this not-so-old soldier, and to Colonel Mario Fabi who has no immediate plans to "fade away" into oblivion.

Fabi, who was recently promoted to colonel, has devoted too many years of selfless service to the 98th Division and the Army Reserve to fade away before "trail's end". Thus, we thought it appropriate that we give you some background information on the man that many of us in the 98th know by name only.

Mario's rise through the ranks from private to colonel is no "Cinderella" story. It was the result of hard work and almost total dedication over a 35 year period. He entered the Army through enlistment in the Enlisted Reserve Corps in April 1945, during World War II, and was called to active duty in July 1945. Fabi took his Basic Training at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas, in what was then the Army's version of Infantry OSUT. Early in 1946 he was sent to Berlin and served with Office of Management Program. He also served as Acting Chief of Staff during the Division Headquarters monumental move to temporary facilities in Webster from Wadsworth Reserve Center in Rochester.



COL Fabi

His personal contributions over the years were significant. He was an active planner and worker in the division reorganization into brigade structure, the planning and implementation of the Management Program. He also served as Acting Chief of Staff during the Division Headquarters monumental move to temporary facilities in Webster from Wadsworth Reserve Center in Rochester.

Col. Fabi has been employed by the Dupont Company for more than 30 years. He is presently Special Studies Administrator for the company. He is married and has four children.

When promoted to Colonel, Fabi was reassigned to a control group and received a mobilization assignment as advisor to the U.S. Army Health Services Command, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Did he fade away? Not by a long shot. Col. Fabi is also attached to Headquarters, 98th Division with the Chief of Staff's Office. He is a Special Projects Officer currently working on revisions of the Division SOP and Organization and Functions Manual. Both are major projects he is superbly suited to accomplish.



Mutual interest and affection for the Fourth Brigade (CST), 98th Division, brought five of its past commanders together recently.

Left to right: Col Norbert Rapp; Col Carl Whitcomb; Brig Gen Myron Lewis; Col Joseph Varga; Col Michael Zinni.

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THE RESERVE — TWO VIEWS

The Individual — A New Tradition

Jere Atchison-Chief ORR

Modernization of the United States Army Reserve is overdue. The Tables of Organization and Equipment and the equipment of the Army Reserve are modern. However, the basic organizational philosophy of the Reserves, the existence of units, is not. This philosophy has its basis in tradition, the tradition of the part-time citizen soldier, who in time of need, will sally forth with his unit, fully qualified and equipped, to defend his country. The complexities of the modern battlefield, the sophistication of today's weapons, and the over efficiency of American management have reduced this tradition, as viable, to uselessness.

Units of the Army Reserve are confronted by two diametrically opposed requirements — to administrate and to train. The administrative requirement, the demand for efficiency, documentation and quantification, is a burden that each Army Reservist must face at every Training Assembly. The training requirement, the preparation for war that causes and justifies his existence, is not an immediate burden. It is a future requirement. The immediate requirements of the administrative burden produce individual and unit casualties, ruined careers and deactivated units, now. The future requirements of training produce no casualties now. Therefore, the accomplishment of the administrative requirements and the minimizing of their casualties causes the focusing of all priority, all emphasis, and all attention to the virtual exclusion of the future requirement, training.

The administrative burden exists because the Army Reserve is, by tradition, composed of units. These units are fully expected to function and achieve on a scale equal to their Active Component counterparts. They must maintain at the unit level their members' personnel, medical, dental and financial records. A year is 12

months in the Active component but only 30 days real time in the Army Reserve. This means that the administrative burden of a Reserve Company, accomplished in 30 days, if required of an Active Component Company, in 12 months, would exact an excessive toll in effort and time. The company would prepare 1440 requests for orders, 144 unit payrolls, packets for 48 promotion boards, 360 detailed unit strength reports, and 48 ration requests. It would undergo eight Annual General Inspections. And all unit personnel would have three physical examinations. The severity of the administrative burden now begins to become apparent. If these efforts are compounded by the injection of training requirements the tolls become totally unacceptable. The company would prepare 48 training schedules, 12 Three Year Plans and 12 One Year Training Programs. It would conduct 12 unit weapons qualifications, and 12 major unit moves. It would train for 24 weeks away from the unit area. And it would undergo 6 Skill Qualification Tests, and 4 Army Training and Evaluation Program Tests. The uselessness of the Army Reserve unit tradition now becomes totally apparent.

The Army Reserve is presently composed of two parts, units and individuals. The apparent uselessness of the unit tradition leaves only the individuals as useful. This leads then to a need for the initiation of a new, modernized tradition, a tradition of individuals. The basic philosophy of this tradition will be that a group of highly qualified individuals can be molded into a functioning combat ready unit in a very short period of time. These individuals, members of a pool of highly qualified personnel, in Military Occupational Specialty and grade, will be free from involvement in any administrative requirements.

They will be permitted and required to focus their entire efforts toward the development of proficiency in preparation for the future requirement.

The Reservist reporting to his center will be confronted with only one requirement, to train. There will be no opposing requirements. The administration, maintenance, and planning for training will be the responsibilities of a full time professional civil service, and Active Component staff. All correspondence and record maintenance will be the administrative requirements of the civil service staff. The Active Component portion of the staff will provide for the planning, coordination and conduct of training, and for the counseling necessary to career development and progression. For his part the Reservist will focus his priorities, emphasis and attention on the skills of his Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) or Branch. Enlisted personnel will strive for successful completion of the Skill Qualification Test (SQT) and progression through the Noncommissioned Officer Education System (NCOES). Officer personnel will focus on completion of Basic and Advanced Branch Officer Courses, Additional and Secondary Specialty Courses, and the Command and General Staff Officer Course.

The Modernized Army Reserve System must have a structure, something to which the individual can relate and to which the individual can be assigned. The structure will be a Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA). However, this TDA will not be

like any other. It will, based on the requirements of the total force, specify the number of personnel and a limited number of MOS's or branches. It will not specify ranks or grades. The ranks or grades of the individual members will be the results of their effort, demonstrated proficiency and performance, competitive standing, and also the requirements of the total force. In contrast to the present unit structure's orientation on administration, this structure's people orientation will focus on training. This structure will exist solely to train people for the accomplishment of the requirement that is the reason for their existence, preparation for war.

Traditions die hard because they are intrinsically good. They provide to organizations and to people a link with the past, and a sense of purpose and stability for the present and future. However, when a tradition has become counter productive, it must be discarded. The tradition of Army Reserve units was born in an uncomplicated period of our history, when complexity was a musket and administration was a "company roster". The people and the unit were one and the same. There were no opposing requirements. The complexities and the efficiencies of the present have replaced people with paper in the unit. It must be realized that people, not paper, make units. If units can no longer exist in the Army Reserve, at least there will be people, trained people, to fill the ranks of the total force when needed. Modernization is overdue.

The Unit — Key To Success

There is no question that the U. S. Army Reserve is the subject of a great many stories in the civilian press these days. For the past several months the question of whether to reinstate the draft has brought the Reserve and its role, as well as its problems, under the scrutiny of the country's news media.

It is evident from the many positions being adopted in the debate, that there are some misconceptions about the Reserve in the civilian sector. How does this affect you, the members of the Army Reserve? How much do you really know about the 'big picture'?

The Army Reserve, for example, is only half of the Army's Reserve Components. That's right, despite all the friendly rivalry, the Army National Guard unit down the street is really on the same team. Together, the Guard and Reserve make up a large part of the Total Army, which comprises the ground units of our National Defense force.

When both the Guard and Reserve are considered, they account for 37 per cent of the Army's aviation assets, 49 per cent of the Special Forces groups, 52 per cent of its infantry and armor, 57 per cent of its field artillery, 65 per cent of its combat engineers and 67 per cent of the tactical support forces. It's plain to see that there is no way the United States can fight a major war without the Reserve Components.

The planners in Washington know that, and the mobilization plans for the Guard and Reserve reflect that knowledge. During the first 30 days after Army forces are committed, 5 per cent of the units deployed would be

Reserve units. During the second month, 42 per cent would come from the Reserves and in the third month it escalates up to 73 per cent. If the Country is ever committed to a major war, your unit, along with all the rest of the Reserve Components, will be a determining factor.

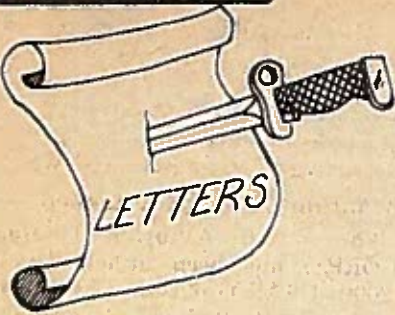
In order to prepare the Reserve forces for their role, should mobilization ever become a reality, units engage in various types of training. Some of these you may recognize as the kind of training your unit does.

Some Reserve units train with Active Army units under the Roundout concept. During a mobilization, the Reserve units would actually join the active unit for deployment. In other cases, select Reserve units train overseas in an environment where they would be expected to operate in the event of mobilization. This is known as Deployment Training Outside the Continental U. S.

In addition to these unit training programs, the Reserve also offers various kinds of training packages to individuals who enlist. This is part of the continuing effort to bring the strength of the Reserve in line with the manpower requirements needed to meet the contingency planning of our defense posture.

All things considered, the Reserve is making real strides toward its ultimate role—Readiness. Your personal preparedness is an important part of Reserve readiness. Are you ready, now, for mobilization? To find out, read the Winter edition of Army Reserve Magazine which should arrive at your home mailbox in January. It will be covering "mobilization," and your role in it, in depth.

EDITOR



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

I read with interest your article in the Pipeline entitled "Sexism: Our Language Gives Us Away." I support your sentiments against abusive or degrading treatment of women in language, but the current zeal for reform of the language goes beyond good sense.

It is a common misconception that such words as 'salesman' and 'mailman' imply gender and are therefore discriminatory. Please consider the following citations from Webster's current Third International Dictionary (1966):

Congressman: "A member of Congress. esp: a member of the House of Representatives of the US Congress."

Fireman: "One who fights fires. esp: a member of a fire department below the rank of lieutenant."

Mailman: "Mail carrier"

Salesman: "One that sells. One employed to sell goods or services either within a given territory or in a store."

None of these, I submit, imply the gender of the person described. The original meaning of 'man' is 'person'. The Oxford English Dictionary defines 'man' as "A human being (irrespective of age or sex)...A member of the

human race: a human being; person, as in "There is in all men, both male and female, a desire & power of generation more active than is every universally exerted." (Hume, Political Discourses, x, 159)" This is the meaning of 'man' that is embedded in such words as 'salesman,' 'Congressman,' etc.

The same principle applies to 'spokesman' and 'chairman'; there is no need to adopt the cumbersome 'spokesperson' or 'chairperson.'

In general, we observe that where the two words have been combined, as in 'spokesman,' the gender of the subject is not implied. Where by reason of recent origin the words are separate ('enlisted man'), it then becomes descriptive of gender, and we must use another term to describe mixed groups.

I feel there is a genuine danger that we may actually discredit the cause of equality by attempting to impose awkward and redundant constructions where perfectly serviceable words already exist.

Very truly yours,

John Vineyard, SFC
425th MID
Liverpool, NY

Construction Begins On Canton & Utica Reserve Centers

By Marcia C. Kaurene

CANTON, NEW YORK — The first shovels of earth were turned on November 11, by Congressman Robert C. McEwen of Ogdensburg and Colonel Norbert J. Rappl, Deputy Commander, signalling the beginning of the \$929,000 expansion of the Canton Army Reserve Center.

The ceremony, hosted by Capt. William Murphy, commander of Company C, 479th Engineer Battalion and the Canton Center, was attended by Lt. Col. Charles Brox, the battalion commander, Lt. Col. Edward Foster and Lt. Col. William Sprinsky, professors of military science at St. Lawrence University and Clarkson College, respectively. Also in attendance was Maj. James Hassett, representing the New York District, Corps of Engineers.

Distinguished guests in addition to Congressman McEwen included the Honorable Ruth Blankman, Mayor of Canton, William Sheridan, village trustee, Bennett Abrams, chairman of the St. Lawrence County Legislature, Canton legislator Fay Peters, and Hugh Schickel, the project general contractor.

The facility, originally built in 1959, will add 11,600 square feet of needed space and will provide an indoor rifle range, an assembly hall, new kitchen facilities, a learning center, an expanded garage, storage areas and improvements to the existing rooms.



Photo by John P. Judge

UTICA, NEW YORK - The official groundbreaking ceremony was held on November 24, 1979 beginning the expansion of the Elihu Root United States Army Reserve Center on Burrstone Road in Utica.

The shovels were turned by New York State Senator, James H. Donovan, COL Norbert J. Rappl, Deputy Commander of the 98th Division (Tng), Congressman Donald J. Mitchell, Utica's Mayor Steve Pawlinga and the contractor of the approximately \$2.9 million dollar project C. Charles McGrath.

The home of the 2nd Bn, 389th Regt, 1st Bde (Engr OSUT & GST) and the 414 Civil Affairs Co., the Center will expand to provide an additional 31,000 square feet of space. The new space will be used for administrative offices, classrooms, modern kitchen facilities, storage areas, an indoor rifle range, a medical wing and a new parking lot. Renovations and alterations of the existing building are also included in the project.

The ceremonies were attended by many local dignitaries including Mayor John Pietryka of Mills, New York, Mayor John Kazajian of New Hartford, and Matthew Labuz, former Senior Staff Administrative Assistant for the 98th Division (Tng).



Photo by Joseph Giglio

You'll Never Get Away With It

"Harry, you really wrecked that jeep." "So what? They'll never catch up with me. You know all the paperwork that will be involved."

Sorry Harry, more and more soldiers are being held responsible for damaging or losing army property.

If a soldier loses his M-16 Rifle, for example, through negligence, or if he does several hundred dollars worth of damage to an army vehicle, he can only be charged one month's base pay for the damage. However, he is also subject to further action through an Article 15 of courts martial.

As part of an army-wide effort to improve property management, a new report of survey system went into effect in January, Department of The Army, Officials explained.

In 27 percent of the reports of survey filed during the first quarter of FY 79, someone had to pay. The new system was introduced in the second quarter and 33 percent paid. Another increase to 39 percent came during the third quarters, officials said.

Officials say two more quarters are needed for a complete evaluation of the new procedures. The early reports indicate however, that along with the increase in the liability rate, the average processing time has been reduced from about 73 days to 53 days. This is due to lowering the approval and appeal authority from installation level to brigade level, a DA spokesman commented.

"Under the old system, things were so wound up in approval, appeals and the 'Gross Negligence Standard' that it took forever to get a report processed," he said. "With the new system, we get right back to the person we suspect is liable."

Negligence is now defined as "an act or omission which a responsible person would not commit under similar circumstances." The most a soldier can be charged for losing or damaging property, other than personal arms and equipment, is one month's base pay. (ARNEWS)

Command Info Clips

by

Bruce A. Tyo

Command Information Officer

W-2's Late This Year

You may have to file your 1979 Income Tax statement a little later this year. Army Finance Officials recently announced that W-2 (Wage and Tax Statement) forms would be sent out in January to allow for late changes.

Last year, when W-2 forms were sent out in December, thousands were determined to be incorrect. Corrected forms were sent out but, in many cases, the service member had already filed his return.

You must wait to file your income tax statement until you receive your W-2 form but finance officials recommend that you use this time to consult your unit tax assistance officer for any help you may need.

Why You Weren't In The Pipeline

Recently promoted, given an award, or done something outstanding and wondering why you were not recognized? Well, send us your picture and stories and we will make room for you. We can't print that which no one tells us about. Forward your information to:

Headquarters, 98th Division (Tng)
Attn: AFKA-GCD-AO
515 Ridge Road
Webster, N.Y. 14580

Changes In Reserve Status

Washington (ARNEWS) — Army Reservists must notify their unit commanders of any changes in status, according to U.S. Army Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center (RCPAC) Officials.

Changes in status include address, marital status, number of dependents, or civilian employment. Changes in physical condition that keep individuals from meeting physical or mental standards must also be reported.

Non-unit reservists should notify RCPAC in writing on any changes in status. Letters should be mailed to Commander, U.S. Army Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center, Attn: AGUZ-RMR-D, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63132. Changes in physical status should be addressed to the attention of AGUZ-RCH.

New 1st Army CO

LTG John F. Forrest succeeded LTG Jeffery Smith as Commanding General, First U.S. Army, Fort George G. Meade, MD, on October 1, 1979. LTG Smith retired in September after more than thirty-one years of service.

A graduate of the United States Military Academy and a holder of a masters degree in journalism from the University of Wisconsin, LTG Forrest has more than twenty-nine years of active service.

LTG Forrest's previous assignments have included: Commander, 3rd Battalion, 187th Infantry, 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, and later in Vietnam, Chief of Staff, 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas; Assistant Division Commander, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and Commanding General, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado.

His decorations and awards include the Silver Star with two oak leaf clusters, Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, Bronze Star Medal with V device (with three oak leaf cluster), air medals with V device, Purple Heart with oak leaf cluster and the Combat Infantryman Badge.

Camouflage Uniform gets go ahead
Soldiers will find a new uniform item in their clothing issue bags in September-October 1981, according to DA officials.

Army Chief of Staff Gen. E.C. Meyer approved the camouflage uniform November 3.

According to officials, the camouflage uniform will replace the durable press utility uniform (fatigues) now being issued. The army will begin phasing out the utility uniform after the camouflage uniform becomes an issue item.

The camouflage uniform is expected to be in clothing sales stores by late 1981.

The new uniform fabric is 50 percent nylon and 50 percent cotton. It is considered a temperate zone uniform, according to officials. (ARNEWS)

Aviation Company Attached

The 327th Aviation Company (CORPS) has been attached to the 1209th USAR Garrison. The 327th is assigned to the 97th U.S. Army Reserve Command.

PIPELINE

BRIG GEN CHARLES D. BARRETT
Division Commander

CAPT LAURENCE W. FEASEL, Public Affairs Officer

1LT BRUCE A. TYO, Command Information Officer

CAPT LOUIS TRAMONTOZZI, Community Relations Officer

MSG MICHAEL WALLACE, NCOIC

SGT DAVID L. GREENE, Editor

SPS MARCIA KAURENE, Associate Editor

SFC ANTHONY P. DEBELLIS, Art Editor

SPS ROBERT DAVIS, Journalist

SP4 CHARLOTTE SOLES, Journalist

SSG JOHN P. JUDGE, Photo-Journalist

SGT JOSEPH GIGLIO, Photo-Journalist

SP4 SARAH PATTEN, Broadcast Specialist

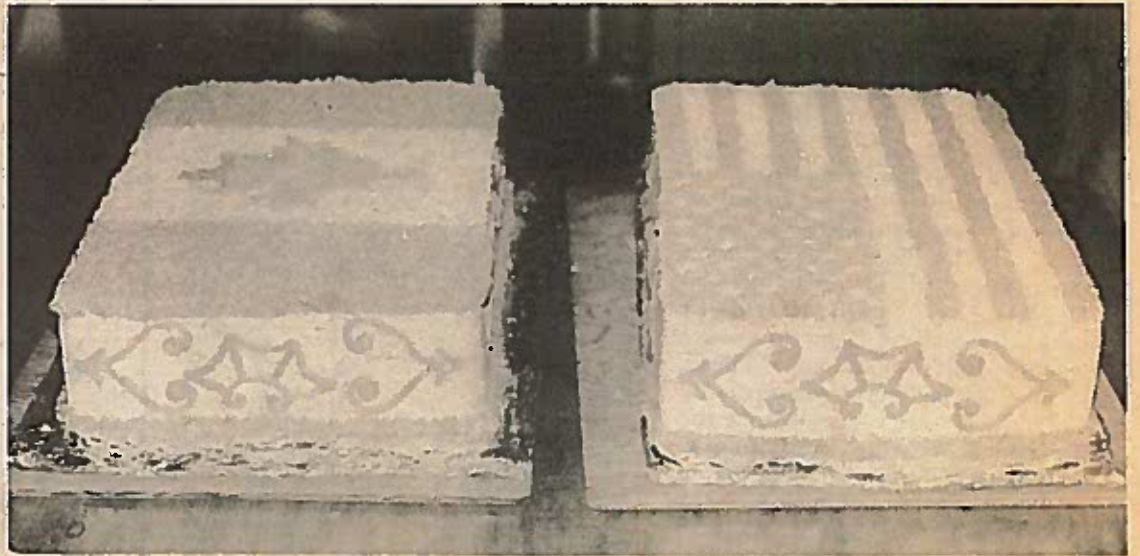
PVT DENNIS PONCZKOWSKI, Photo-Journalist

PHILIP BLOCHER, Public Information Officer

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The PIPELINE has a circulation of 7000 copies.

ARMS ACROSS



Sgt. George Kaulback of Training Command, 98th Division, baked the symbolic cake, bearing the replicas of the Canadian and American flags.

The weather at Fort Drum, New York was more suited to amphibious exercises than land exercises October 12th, 13th and 14th. This was the weekend that Training Command, 98th Division, and The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, carried out a joint training exercise at the gigantic fort located just a few miles south of the Canadian border.

Both the Canadian unit, and the participating elements of the 98th arrived at Fort Drum late in the evening on Friday, October 12th in (you guessed it!) the rain intermittently mixed with snow. After the units were installed in their assigned billets, the troops were given hot soup, hot coffee and a joint briefing.

Bright (?) and early on Saturday morning, at 0500 hours, the training day began for the Canadian and American units. After a consolidated mess breakfast, all personnel fell out for a day of training in a driving rain-

storm (again mixed with snow) that was to continue off and on for the rest of the training period. The Canadian force composed of 76 persons (all ranks), 21 of which were female, were divided into two groups and integrated for training with Training Command, which had also been divided into two segments. One group was assigned to carry out tactical field exercises and the other to train with demolitions. The group designated for the tactical exercises was issued M-16's and blank ammunition (a trio of Canadian female personnel were inadvertently issued M-16's and when the error was discovered, one of the three became very upset when told she could not participate in the field combat exercise). This group was taken deep into the wet woods, divided into "defender" and "aggressor" forces and proceeded to work on some finer points of advanced infantry training.

The group training in

demolitions, after a thorough briefing on different types of charges used for demolitions, was transported to a distant (cold, wet) range, where they were divided into teams and set up, tested, and actually fired demolitions.

Saturday afternoon was more of the same with the two groups reversing roles, with the exception of the female Reservists and Militia personnel. Despite the inclement weather, the Canadian and American troops entered wholeheartedly into the Saturday exercise and most people interviewed attested they had gotten constructive training out of the day's program.

Saturday evening, a large segment of the 98th Division unit and most of the members of The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, met socially at a party hosted by Training Command at the NCO Club. During the evening, spent exchanging Canadian and American insignia and caps, the party was visited by the Canadian and American unit

commanders, Lieutenant Colonel W.S. Wilson of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada and Colonel Richard Wambach, commanding the contingent of the 98th Division. The two commanders toasted the combined personnel with a Canadian styled toast. The evening passed pleasantly with a great deal of story swapping and singing.

Sunday, training took on definite "Engineer" appearances. The entire combined group was assembled at the engineer equipment park, where they witnessed demonstrations of operations of different types of mobile engineer equipment. Many of the troops got an opportunity to operate the equipment.

At 1300 hours following a final combined formation, many handshakes and exchanges of addresses, the two groups boarded their waiting buses, cleared Post and headed north and south to their respective home stations.



SSGT David Ares shows a group of Canadians and Americans how to make the electrical hookup that will be used to detonate a demolition charge.



A group of "The Queen's Own" relax at the enlisted personnel party held at the Fort Drum NCO Club.

THE BORDER



Stories And
Photos
By

David L. Greene



The contingent of The Queen's Own Rifles forms up to move out to the Sunday morning training session on heavy equipment operation.

About The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada

Periodically, over the past few years, elements of the 98th Division have engaged in joint training exercises with "The Canadians". Yet, after all of the joint training in which the two units have engaged, we know so little about them. "The Canadians" are The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, a regiment of the Canadian Militia which is very similar to our United States Army Reserve. They are based at the Moss Park Armouries in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. They are part of the Toronto Military District.

Like the 98th Division, the history of the Queen's Own Rifles is long and illustrious. They date their beginning as 26 April, 1860. Two companies of The Rifles enforced neutrality along the Canadian border during our Civil War. In 1866, during the Fenian Raids, elements of The Rifles fought in the Battle of Ridgeway and suffered their first battle casualties, nine dead and nineteen wounded. They next saw service in the Northwest Rebellion in 1884. Then, as part of the Royal Canadian Regiment, they served during the Boer War about the turn of the century.

World War I saw the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada fight as part of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, where they served with honor. The Honor Rolls list 47 officers and 1,207 men who gave their lives during that conflict. A total of

376 awards and honors were won, including six Victoria Crosses, the equivalent of our Medal of Honor.

In 1928, Her Majesty Queen Mary became Colonel-in-Chief of The Queen's Own Rifles. They are the only Regiment in Canada that has been so honored.

During World War II, The Queen's Own Rifles again served gallantly. They took part in the Normandy invasion on D-Day, June 6, 1944, as the right front forward battalion of 8th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Infantry Division. While fighting in North-West Europe, the Rifles sustained 1,266 casualties. Of these, 28 officers and 365 men were killed in action. One Victoria Cross was won by Sgt. Aubrey Cosens in Germany in 1945, where during an attack on enemy-held buildings, he single-handedly killed at least 20 of the enemy. He was later killed by sniper fire. In addition to that award, 128 other awards were won by members of the Rifles.

In 1953, The Queen's Own Rifles were organized into the current militia structure. Their cap badge says it well: the Maple Leaf is the national Canadian symbol; the figure 2 shows the Regimental Seniority at the time that the Regiment was formed; the Imperial Crown dates the approval of Queen Victoria of the designation, "Queen's Own Rifles of Canada" and the motto reads: IN PACE PARATUS- In Peace Prepared.



SGT Angela Dillon, a Drill Sergeant with 98th Division Training Command, helps a Canadian militiaman "break down" an M-16 for cleaning.

Blue Recognized As Black Achiever

CWO Hollowith Blue, Headquarters Fourth Brigade (CST), 98th Division, was recently honored at the Seventh Annual Black Achievers in Industry Awards Dinner as an individual who has made outstanding contributions to the community.

The Black Achievers in Industry Award is presented by the 1490 Community Center Action Group each year to individuals who have gained recognition in their particular field of endeavor.

Blue, Fourth Brigade's Equal Opportunity Officer, is a graduate of the Boston Region Civil Service Commission Regional Training Center as an Equal Opportunity Counselor, the U.S. Army Race Relations/Equal Opportunity School at Fort Meade, Maryland and Benjamin Harrison Business Management Institute.

Blue has headed such projects as Child and Family Service, Protestant Home for Children and the Urban League in Buffalo, Boy Scouts of America and the Red Cross.

In civilian life, Blue works at the Amherst Army Reserve Center as the Staff Training Assistant to the Operations and Training Officer of the Fourth Brigade.



CWO Blue

Blue, who spent nearly seven years in the Active Army before transferring to the Army Reserve, has a total of twenty-eight years of service.

Blue lives in Tonawanda, N.Y., with his wife, Fairy, and a son and daughter.

Hayes Awarded ARCOM

Major John Hayes was presented with the Army Commendation Medal on September 23rd by Brigadier General Charles D. Barrett, Division Commander. Major Hayes' citation outlines his meritorious service over the past two years as Secretary to the General Staff, Headquarters, 98th Division (Tng), and his outstanding performance for various high level division conferences. Major Hayes lives at 9 Orchard Creek Lane in Greece.



MAJ. HAYES



Sauers Awarded MSM

Sergeant First Class William Sauers receives the Meritorious Service Medal from Brigadier General Charles Barrett. SFC Sauers, HHC, 98th Division (Tng), was awarded the medal for meri-

torious service from January 1 1976 July 30, 1979. He was cited for outstanding managerial proficiency, competence and leadership while serving a Management Administrative Specialist.

PRO — FILE

By Bruce A. Tyo

The Soviet Army Engineer has one primary mission - - whether he's in a company size unit or a brigade. That mission is to assist in maintaining the speed of advance of ground forces across any obstacle - - natural or manmade.

All major command levels comprise the Soviet Engineers, from Front (Army) to regiment (brigade). What is the difference between the Soviet and the American Army Engineer organization? First, the Soviet Army has six major categories of engineers, as compared with our two of combat and construction. In addition to these same two, the Russians have bridging, assault crossing, mapping and pipeline construction categories. Such specialized delineation means more specialized equipment - but less flexibility when it comes to assigning missions.

Second, Soviet engineer units are smaller than their American counterparts - a brigade may be no larger than an American battalion. Their secondary mission is the same as ours, though - infantry. Normally the element is broken down into platoon sized units, and they accompany the motorized rifle regiment or tank regiment in an attack. The leading platoon of the regiment will usually have a "sapper squad" riding in their own personnel carrier to deal with any enemy obstacles.

The engineers also assist in delay or defensive operations, in preparing defensive positions, devising obstacles, and the large scale laying of minefields.



Soviet Troops Emplace the LPP (Light Pontoon Bridge)

BRIDGING

Warsaw Pact bridging is highly mobile with transportation being provided by truck or tracked vehicle. Their light bridging equipment can support up to forty tons, the heavy bridge to sixty tons. Rumor has it that the Soviet army also has developed a submergible bridge that has sea cocks, enabling the bridge to settle on steel supports on the bottom. This conceals the bridge completely. Information on this innovation is scant, however.

Also available to our Russian counterparts is the Armored Vehicle Launching Bridge (AVLB). Like ours, it normally accompanies armored units for a

fast bridging capability during an advance.

MINE WARFARE

The Soviets pride themselves on their use of mines - its a specialty of theirs. An integral part of delay and defensive doctrine, the typical Red minefield may contain up to 2000 anti-personnel mines per kilometer of front. Anti-tank minefields have up to 1000 tank disabling mines per kilometer. Most metallic mines of both kinds are designed to be mechanically laid because of the high density per kilometer. It appears that the Soviets have not developed a scatterable mine system similar to ours.

SUMMARY

The Soviet engineer is a formidable opponent. He is well equipped and highly mobile. While not as flexible in doctrine and battlefield employment as American units, Soviet engineer units present any potential enemy with a challenge that can only be met by the successful exploitation of their weaknesses.

NOTE: The above article was written with the assistance of the ACS, G-2, 98th Div(Tng) and several intelligence publications.



FAT REPORT UPDATE

An examination of weigh-in results for the 98th Division (Tng) indicated the best and the worst units in the weight loss survey. The survey revealed that three USAR Schools had the highest percentage of overweight service members.

Twenty-nine percent of the soldiers of the 1159th and the 1151st schools are overweight. The 1157th school is close behind at twenty-two percent.

The units with the lowest percent of overweights are the Fourth Brigade (7%), the First Brigade (8%), and Headquarters Command (12%).

We still have one out of every seven soldiers in the Division overweight. Three hundred forty-six personnel are less than ten pounds overweight and having each one make the limit, the amount of overweight personnel would drop by 50% overall. As the program gathers momentum, everyone must remember - if you don't make the limit, you're gone!

Cold Injury

by Boris Schmelgel,
Division Surgeon



Weather is the predominant influence in causing cold injury. Low temperature and low relative humidity favor frostbite. Wind velocity can accelerate body heat loss and prolonged exposure and no chance to change clothing aid the possibility of frostbite.

Frostbite can be defeated by wearing adequate clothing for cold weather training. If officers and NCO's insure that their men have the proper clothing,

inspect their troops to insure it is worn and enforce strict rules of personal hygiene in the field, this crippling of arms can be nullified.

Frostbite results from crystallization of water in the skin and adjacent tissues, and is produced by exposure to temperatures below the freezing point. At low temperatures, this injury can occur within a few seconds of exposure.

Zip and DeAngelo Honored at Retirement

The 98th Division has lost two of its greatest assets and strongest advocates on the Niagara frontier.

Mr. Charles C. Zipp, Staff Administrative Assistant, Fourth Brigade and Mr. Anthony De Angelo, Staff Administrative Assistant, Second Brigade were honored recently at separate ceremonies upon their retirement from Civil Service.

"Charlie" Zipp who came to the 98th Division's Fourth Brigade following retirement as an active component officer in the U.S. Army, served his command with distinction for many

years in dual status as a reserve officer and the brigade's senior Army Reserve Technician. Charlie's military and civilian careers were unusual, to say the least, because he has retired three times. He first retired following twenty years of service as an AUS major. Several years ago, after serving as a battalion commander and brigade executive officer, he retired upon his promotion to Colonel, USAR. His third and latest retirement as a civilian technician wraps up his long professional career with the military establishment.

Charles says he is heading south to

Florida, where he plans to play golf year round and enjoy life.

Tony (the frog) De Angelo isn't to be outdone by his long time friend and associate, Charlie. He also has three retirements to his credit. Following more than twenty years of active military service, Tony retired from the Army as a senior noncommissioned officer and received a civil service appointment as an Army Reserve Technician. He too, served as a dual status reservist and civilian employee of the Army. Several years ago Tony retired as the Fourth Brigade Command Sergeant Major, and

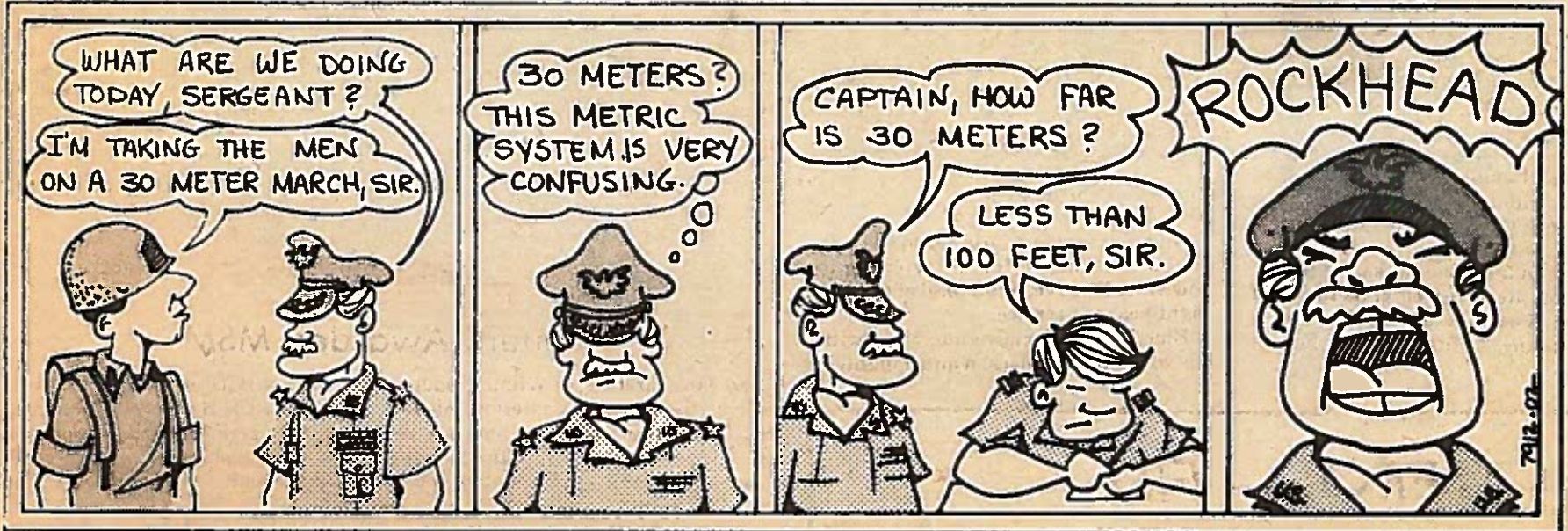
now wraps up his professional military/civilian career by retiring as the Second Brigade SAA.

As far as this office knows, Tony has the largest and most unusual collection of frog likenesses anywhere. He has frog ash trays, pictures, coffee cups (one has a frog sitting inside ready to leap) paper weights and many others. His troops, whom he always called frogs, never missed an opportunity to pick up and add to his collection.

We wish both Charlie and Tony many years of health and happiness in retirement.

SGT. ROCKHEAD

BY Tony DeBellis



The 390th Regiment

Laurence W. Feasel Division Historian

The Time Machine - Part V

The 390th Regiment is the subject of the Time Machine's fifth installment. The command has performed a number of distinctive roles in the division's history, to include the creation of two separate regimental headquarters from its cadre, participation in a unique training program with the National Guard and active establishment, and the contributions of two former regimental commanders who later served as general officers in the 98th's command section.

ESTABLISHMENT

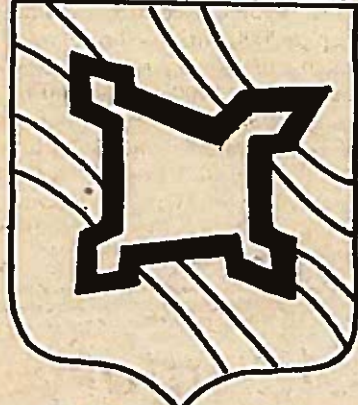
The 390th Infantry Regiment was constituted as one of the four line regiments assigned to the 98th Division on 24 June 1921. Although regimental units were located primarily in western New York, the unit's crest was designed to symbolize a key Revolutionary War military installation in eastern New York. This insignia depicts the outline of Fort Stanwix (Rome, NY) superimposed on the three critical waterways the fort was designed to control - the Susquehanna, Black and Mohawk Rivers. The background of the shield is infantry blue, the rivers are depicted in white, and the fort in gold and black. The regiment's motto is "ka-yeh-sa-hah", an Iroquois expression which freely translates to "keep the flag flying". The motto finds its historical roots in the survival of Fort Stanwix during an extended British siege. It was during this siege that the "stars and stripes" national colors came under fire for the first time. Despite constant British bombardment and threats of Indian attacks, the garrison refused to surrender - the colors were not struck.

Through the twenties and thirties, the regiment served primarily as an element for the continued training of officers who were World War I veterans. Like her sister regiments, the 390th was maintained at cadre strength, authorized minimal equipment, and given instruction by an advisor assigned by the active establishment. Drills were generally of two hours duration, were held in rented facilities and were for retirement points rather than pay.

WORLD WAR II

With the declaration of WWII and the expansion of the Army, the 390th was ordered into active service (less personnel) and was organized at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky on 15 September 1942. After unit training, the division moved to the Tennessee maneuver area at Camp Forrest, Tenn. for combat field tests. This extended exercise required ten weeks of demanding field duty to test the 98th's system of command and control as well as its ability to perform combat skills. Readiness test complete, the 390th and her sister regiments were transferred first to Camp (now Fort) Rucker, Alabama, and then to the United States Army Pacific command.

The 390th's initial Pacific assignment was a defensive zone within the 98th's area of responsibility for



Hawaiian Island security. Elements of the 390th also performed temporary security missions on Palmyra, Fanning and Christmas Islands. These islands are parts of the Line Island group and are located south of the Hawaiian islands. While in Hawaii, the regiment prepared for its next mission - the final assault of the Japanese home Islands.

Japan's surrender after the atomic bombings at Hiroshima and Nagasaki changed the regiment's mission from assault to occupation duty. However, intelligence officials were unsure how the Japanese people would react to occupation. Would there be organized resistance, sabotage or terrorism?

Therefore, directions on how troops would be deployed after landing were not received until approximately two hours prior to the dispatch of small craft. The 390th was designated the division contingency force and landed in the second wave at 0814 hrs on 28 September 1945.

Once ashore, the 390th was assigned responsibility for Nara Prefecture and designated targets in the Osaka Prefecture. From its headquarters in a former aircraft radio factory of Matsushita Industries at Shijio (northwest of the industrial city of Osaka), the regiment assumed a wide range of demilitarization, repatriation and public health responsibilities. The fears of sabotage and terrorism did not materialize - but the numbing effects of the destruction, poverty, language and cultural isolation were the new challenges. As individual releases from active duty cut deep into the regiment's strength, it was relieved of its area responsibilities and assigned to secure Itami Airfield. On 16 February 1946, the 390th was inactivated at Kakano, Japan.

1946 - 1960

The 390th returned to its upstate New York reserve assignment in the winter of 1946. The regimental headquarters was organized in Buffalo on 19 December 46, with units at Amherst, Batavia, Medina, Niagara Falls, Perry and Salamanca. The three battalion headquarters supervised the lettered companies "A" through "M", and were augmented by a Heavy Mortar Company (Perry), a Tank Company (Niagara Falls), a Medical Company (Amherst) and a Service Company (Tonawanda). Annual Training was conducted at Pine Camp, later titled Camp (now Fort) Drum, New York. The first post-war regimental commander was Colonel James C. Mott, who would later serve as Division Commander with the rank of Major General.

Effective 1 May 1959, the 390th Infantry Regiment became the 390th Regiment (BCT). However, this mission change was not the command's only organizational challenge. Two regimental headquarters had to be created

in the Buffalo area - one for Basic Combat Training and one for Common Specialist Training. The regimental executive officer, Colonel Lester W. Grawunder (later an Assistant Division Commander with the rank of Brigadier General), and part of the headquarters staff maintained the 390th headquarters, while the former regimental commander and other staff members created the new headquarters, 98th Regiment. The talent and capability of the former headquarters was attested to by the organizational effectiveness of the two headquarters carved from it.

1961 - Present

In 1966, the training capability of the regiment was put to a unique test. The active establishment was unable to accept all the recruits that had been enlisted by the National Guard and Army Reserve in addition to the draftees being processed for service in Viet Nam and other locations. Therefore, operation Tri-Force was initiated with the active establishment and the New York Army National Guard. The regiment's contribution was to provide the training organization necessary.

The 390th Regiment (BCT) was redesignated the 2nd Brigade (BCT) on 31 January 68. Shortly thereafter, one hundred and fifty-five enlisted slots were designated as Drill Sergeant positions.

Today, the battalions of the 390th are undergoing a further reorganizational change. These units are in process of transition from BCT units emphasizing infantry skills to One Station Unit Training (OSUT) units emphasizing engineer skills.

A postscript, the 390th is one of the few elements of the division which has an active group of former World War II members. Fifty veterans of Cannon Company, a composite unit armed with towed 105 howitzers and later with self propelled M-2's, are at present celebrating the end of thirty-four years of fellowship. Cannon Company publishes a newsletter entitled Cannoneer's Post as well as an annual holiday album. Also members hold a convention every two years.

McMahon Honored as Army Reserve Recruiter

by Philip Blocher

"THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS AN EX-MARINE! ONCE A MARINE, ALWAYS A MARINE!" Ask any marine and he'll tell you that with gusto. But, ask the lady who received top honors as the Army Reserve Recruiter of the year in the Northeastern Regional Recruiting Command that question and she will tell you that she is proud to be an ex-marine, and prouder to be an Army Reservist.

Sergeant First Class Patricia McMahon, a full time Army Reserve recruiter with the Niagara Falls U.S. Army District Recruiting Command has received numerous awards for her accomplishments as a recruiter during the past two years and the preceding years she served as a unit recruiter with the Fourth Brigade (CST) 98th Division (Training).

Twenty-eight years young, McMahon already has an impressive list of credentials accumulated during her nine years of service which began with a three-year hitch in the Marine Corps. And if John Wayne were to gaze at the 5'11" brunette with hazel eyes, he might allow as to how it is a great idea to have a B.E.M. (Beautiful Ex-Marine) around to sell the Army Reserve program to prospective recruits.

After leaving the Marine Corps in 1972, the military was the furthest thing from Pat's mind until a sharp Army Reservist made her an offer she couldn't refuse. He told her that the Army Reserve would give her opportunities to do things she likes to do — teach and administer. She joined and decided that she liked it so much that she spent many additional part-time hours selling others on the Army Reserve. Thus, when the opportunity to become an active duty recruiter came along, she quickly accepted it.



Patricia McMahon

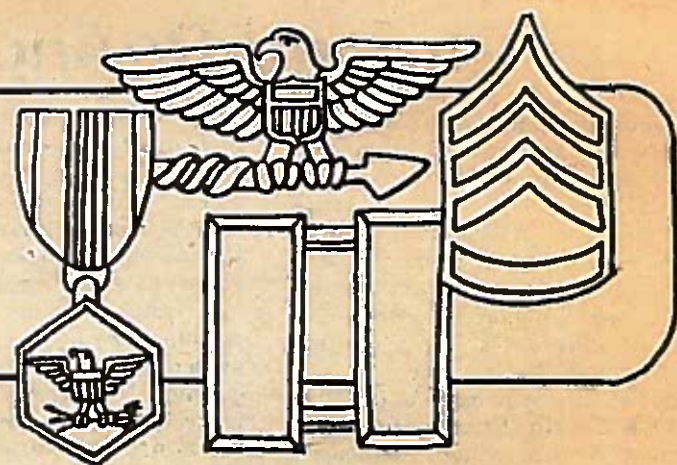
That was a banner day for the Army Reserve because Pat is one of the best in a demanding, highly competitive field. One of the reasons she is so successful is that she is a straight talker and tells it like it really is. There are many who will say "right on" to that statement, including a young lady who was determined to become an Army mechanic. Eyeing the applicant's slight frame, Pat said, "You know there will be times when you will be required to carry a 40-pound tool box around. What will you do then?"

Seeing no problem, the young lady responded. "Why, I would ask one of the men in my unit to help me." A few seconds later the girl was staring at a pair of icy eyes above a mouth that was saying sharply, "Not in this man's Army you won't."

Another reason Pat is tops in her job is that she firmly believes in the product she sells. Needless to say, she has an excellent product to sell. A new recruit starting in the Army today earns \$449 a month on active duty. Upon completion of training, and return to home station, the new soldier will earn between \$58 to \$67 per month as an active reservist. Also, the new recruit may qualify for enlistment or educational bonus money.

Summing it all up, Miss McMahon says that she loves her job and thinks she works for the best bosses in the Army. "I plan to go for twenty years," says Pat, adding, "I believe I am doing some people some good. And I get a special kick when someone whom I have recruited for the Active Army or the Army Reserve checks in to say thanks."

ATTENTION TO ORDERS.....



Promotions

NAME	TO	EFFECTIVE	UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT
HAYES, John G.	MAJ	5 May 79	1157th USAR School
VALINT, John P.	CPT	5 June 79	Company C, 3rd Battalion, 390th Regiment, Second Brigade (Engr OSUT)
FRANTZ, Joseph M.	LT COL	20 June 79	HHC, 98th Division (TNG)
FERRIS, James J.	LT COL	15 June 79	HHD 98th Signal Battalion
ROSENQUIST, Carl J.	MAJ	15 Sep 79	HHC, 3d Bn 391st Regt, 3d Bde (Engr SUT)
THODEN, William A.	CPT	1 June 77	Co B, 2d Bn 390th Regt, 2d Bde (Engr OSUT)
LEVETT, Nicholas	CPT	15 Sep 79	402d Chemical Laboratory (GEN)
BEERS, Clifford E.	1st LT	24 Oct 79	Co A, 479th Engineer Battalion, (C) (C)
METGALF, Robert P.	CW3	18 Aug. 79	HHC, 479th Engineer Bn (C) (C)
DI JOSEPH, Vincent D.	CW2	24 Sep 79	HHC, 300th Ordnance Bn, (Ammo) (DS/GS)

Awards

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL NAME	GRADE	UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT
SAUERS, William M.	SFC	HHC, 98th Division (TNG)
WAMBAGH, Richard W.	COL	HHC, Training Command
ZINNI, Michael J.	COL	HHC, 4th Brigade (CST)
ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL		
GORNAIRE, Lee P.	COL	HHC, 3d Brigade, (Engr OSUT)
JONES, John S.	LT COL	1209th US Army Garrison
MAGERI, Anthony J.	LT COL	1209th US Army Garrison
SALTUS, Urban E. Jr.	LT COL	1062d RTU (LOG)
BENT, David M.	MAJ	HHC, 479th Engr Bn (CXC)
HAYES, John J.	MAJ	HHC, 98th Division (Tng)
PUPO, David A.	MAJ	HHC, 98th Division (Tng)
GENTILE, Carmen D.	CPT	HHC, 2d Brigade (Engr OSUT)
MEYER, Robert E.	CPT	HQ, 3d Bn, 389th Regt, 1st Bde (Engr OSUT & GST)
RUFFINO, Laurie J. Jr.	CPT	HQ, 3d Bn, 389th Regt, 1st Bde (Engr OSUT & GST)
GOODRICH, Walter E.	MSG	CO C, 1st Bn, 390th Regt, 2d Bde (Engr OSUT)
O'NEAL, Harry E.	MSG	HHC, 3d Bde (Engr OSUT)
HAYES, William E.	SFC	HHC, 3d Bde, (Engr OSUT)
OLSON, Raymond A.	SFC	1157th USAR School
STONE, Donald F.	SFC	CO A, 3d Bn, 390th Regt, 2d Bde (Engr OSUT)
PIERCE, Gordon F.	SSG	HHD, 98th Signal Bn
HUNTER, Van R.	SGT	CO C, 479th Engr Bn (CXC)
MC GULLOUGH, John D.	SGT	HQ, 3d Bn, 392d Regt, 3d Bde (Engr OSUT)
		CO B, 479th Engr Bn (CXC)
ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL (1st OLC)		
MIS, Ronald C.	MAJ	HHC, 2d Brigade, (Engr OSUT)
WILTON, Michael R.	MAJ	HHC, 2d Brigade, (Engr OSUT)
ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL (2nd OLC)		
MARSELDER, Charles W.	MAJ	1209th US Army Garrison

Chaplain's Corner

By CHAPLAIN L. O'CONNOR

Have you ever noticed that towns around this area are about seven miles apart? That was the distance that horses could travel before they had to be watered. If you go seven miles outside the great city of Jerusalem, you will also come to a town. The name of the town is Bethlehem.

In Jerusalem the most prestigious building was Solomon's Temple. There the priests offered sacrifices in an effort to take away the sins of the world. What did they offer in sacrifice? They slaughtered lambs. So many lambs were slaughtered at Passover time that there was a veritable blood bath. Where did they get the lambs? Well you don't raise lambs in the Temple! And you don't raise lambs in the middle of the city of Jerusalem! You raise lambs seven miles out of the city; you raise lambs in the town of Bethlehem.

You would think that the shepherds around Bethlehem who raised these lambs for the Temple would have enjoyed the favor of the Temple priests. No so! Because the shepherds had to be out on the hillside with their sheep, they could not observe the religious dietary laws. They could not attend the synagogue regularly. They even found it difficult to be at the Temple for the holidays. Because of this the Temple officials looked down on the shepherds. Here the shepherds were performing a function so that the Temple sacrifices could be made. They were rendering a service so that their religion could be maintained. Yet they were called irreligious! Oh, the injustice of it all!

Then came the night when injustice was turned into justice. Then came the night when wrong was made right, disfavor became favor, rejection became acceptance. Then came the night when Jesus Christ was born - the Savior of the world. "He came unto his own and his own received him not" except for one group—the "irreligious shepherds." The shepherds who raised the lambs for the Temple sacrifices were the first to greet the Lamb of God who would take away the sins of the world. The shepherds who were so unpopular in Solomon's Temple were the only ones present at the God Shepherd's birth. These shepherds who were considered ritually impure were pure enough to touch the King of Kings.

We are about ready to replay the Christmas story - 1979 version. What woman today would consider herself worthy to stand in the place of the Virgin Mary? What man today would consider himself worthy to stand in the place of Joseph? None I am sure. Is there no part that we can play? Oh yes, there is! We can be the shepherds.

Everyone of us has experienced some sort of injustice. It might be called unfairness, misrepresentation, double crossing, back-stabbing, bad-mouthing, misunderstanding, under-cutting, raw deal, short-end-of-the-stick. Whatever we call it, it is injustice. That qualifies us for the role of shepherd in this year's Christmas celebration.

Once again this year that holy night will come. If we humble ourselves to be shepherds, wrong will once again be made right. Disfavor will again become favor. Rejection will again become acceptance. Once again this year that holy night will turn injustice into justice. If it happened for the shepherds year ago, it can happen for shepherds today even if we are make-believe shepherds. We might not have any sheep to qualify us to be shepherds, but we bear the wounds of injustice and that qualifies us to play the role of shepherd. That qualifies us to be at the Good Shepherd's birthday celebration. That qualifies us to touch the King of Kings.