

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE COMMAND 4710 KNOX STREET FORT BRAGG, NC 28310-5010

AFRC-ARC-PA

7 January 2015

MEMORANDUM FOR: Office of the Chief of Public Affairs, Maj. Gen. Keith L. Ware Public Affairs Competition, ATTN: SAPA-OPD, Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310

SUBJECT: Nomination for Mr. Timothy L. Hale for 2014 Moss-Holland Civilian Print Journalist of the Year

1. As the senior photojournalist and graphic designer for the U.S. Army Reserve Command, Timothy L. Hale has consistently demonstrated his vast knowledge of print journalism, performing well beyond the standard, and leading the way in all areas of Army Command Information. His consistent production of exceptional photojournalistic products, his willingness to share his knowledge in depth with other journalists, civilian or military, and his cultivating mentorship of tomorrow's communications talents continually garner the professional respect of those he comes in contact with.

2. In 2014, Mr. Hale produced 33 bylined news, feature, sports, and commentaries for the USARC Double Eagle monthly online publication and with more than 300 high-quality images. He also served as editor of the Double Eagle, producing 12 monthly issues. He also lead a team of 10 Army Reserve print journalists in producing a 68-page Army Reserve Best Warrior commemorative special section highlighting the accomplishments of this year's Best Warrior candidates.

3. His articles and images have appeared in multiple military publications to include The Paraglide, Soldiers, NCO Journal, Defenselink, Army.mil, Army Times. Many of his stories and images have been distributed by DVIDS to hometown media outlets and achieved national exposure to include stories on: the passing of the first director of Army Reserve History, a behind-the-scenes look at the oldest Soldier performing with the U.S. Army Soldier Show, an indepth look at Army Reserve suicides, a news story on balancing readiness with a leaner budget, and a multi-source news story on how the Army Reserve is addressing current military manpower shortages.

4. Mr. Hale is one of the best photojournalists (civilian or military) in the Army Reserve. Over the past seven years, his images have garnered him awards from both the Army and Department of Defense. He is continually sought out by other Army Reserve public affairs professionals to assist them with their own command information programs. A consummate professional, he has conducted individual and group training at both the headquarters and on location at other Army Reserve units. Mr. Hale truly wants every public affairs professional to have the same knowledge and experience he has in order to best tell the Army Reserve story.

5. Mr. Hale is also the primary administrator for the U.S. Army Reserve Command-Fort Bragg Facebook page ensuring content is updated regularly and interacting with visitors to the page. Under his watch, the page saw an increase in "LIKES," up from 1,499 the previous year to

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31,741 this year. He is also the primary administrator for the U.S. Army Reserve Best Warrior Facebook page to highlight the Warriors' stories and competition images. In the first 10 days, the page reached 6,237 "LIKES." The page continues to be a valuable marketing tool for the 2015 competition which will be held for the first time at Fort Bragg.

6. His accomplishments this year are even more remarkable considering he underwent total knee replacement surgery in February 2014. Working from home, he managed to continue to assign stories, edit the Double Eagle, maintain the USARC-Fort Bragg Facebook page, and mentor public affairs Soldiers via email and telephone, until his return to full-time duty in April. His loyalty to accomplishing the mission of telling the Army Reserve story never wavered during his recovery time.

7. Mr. Hale takes great pride in his work and consistently executes the Army Reserve command information program to keep the American public informed of the missions performed by their sons and daughters. He constantly strives to make his stories and images the best and he keeps the Double Eagle on the cutting edge of current online publication trends. His passion for excellence is boundless and his solid work ethic is one that every Army Reserve public affairs professional should emulate. Mr. Hale's work brings credit to himself and the U.S. Army Reserve Command and he certainly deserves to be selected as the U.S. Army's 2014 Moss-Holland Civilian Journalist of the Year.

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WILLIAM N. NUTTER COL, AG Chief Public Affairs

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Timothy L. Hale, U.S. Army Reserve Command 2014 Moss-Holland Civilian Print Journalist of the Year nominee

Timothy L. Hale, a Department of Defense and two-time Department of the Army prizewinning photojournalist, brings three decades of commercial print and broadcast journalism experience coupled with more than 12 years of public affairs experience to his position as a public affairs specialist with the U.S. Army Reserve Command, headquartered at Fort Bragg, N.C. Mr. Hale has held this position since November 2007.

Hale, 50, has been instrumental in improving both the written and photographic work of the USARC PAO Internal Information Branch. As the senior photojournalist, graphic designer, and editor of the USARC Double Eagle monthly online publication, Mr. Hale's military photographic and written work appears regularly in the Fort Bragg Paraglide, the Fayetteville Observer, Army.mil, Army Times, Defenselink, NCO Journal, and other military and civilian enterprise publications.

Mr. Hale is a multiple Army journalism competition winner and earned Department of Defense Thomas Jefferson honors in 2009 for photojournalism and 2011 for magazine publication. His commercial photojournalism and written work has been recognized with awards from the Associated Press, and Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia press associations.

Before transitioning to Army Public Affairs in March 2002, Mr. Hale accumulated more than 30 years of print and broadcast experience in North Florida, South Georgia, and Virginia media outlets. He received his first working press credential in 1981 before he graduated from high school.

When he isn't working for the Army Reserve, Mr. Hale also manages his own freelance career and has been exclusively represented by ZUMA Press, the world's largest independent press agency, since 2006. His regional and national-level sports, news, features, and travel images have appeared in commercial newspapers, magazines, and websites around the world to include the Time.com, SportsIllustrated.com, New York Post, Richmond Times-Dispatch, Christian Science Monitor, US Weekly magazine, Rivals.com, Jimmy Kimmel Show, and E! Entertainment Television. He is also a regular freelance photojournalist for The Pilot newspaper and Pinestraw Magazine, serving the Aberdeen, Pinehurst, and Southern Pines communities outside of Fort Bragg.

An honorably discharged U.S. Air Force veteran, Mr. Hale is a 2003 graduate of the Savannah College of Art & Design, earning a bachelor of fine arts in graphic design, and a 1989 graduate of Gulf Coast Community College, earning an associate's degree in radio/television broadcasting.

Mr. Hale is a Nikon Professional Services certified photojournalist with memberships in the National Press Photographer's Association and the North Carolina Press Photographer's Association. He is also a member of American Legion Post #72, in Aberdeen, N.C.

He is married to the former Natalie M. DiNitto of Hinesville, Georgia, who retired in 2010 after serving 35 years as a Department of the Army civilian.



COVER STORY: SUICIDE AWARENESS MONTH

searching for ANSWERS

1

A Panel Review of Army Reserve Suicides

Story & graphics by TIMOTHY L. HALE

U.S. Army Reserve Command

FORT BRAGG, N.C. – In 2013, 57 Army Reserve Soldiers decided the only way out of their particular situation was to take their own life.

That year was the most deadly since 2009.

The fateful choices these Soldiers made left questions, not only for their loved ones, but also for Army Reserve leaders.

To find out the answers, a panel of Army Reserve Suicide Prevention Program managers recently completed an in-depth look at each of the 57 cases. They reviewed more than 30 documents associated with each case to include 15-6 investigations, police reports, witness depositions, suicide notes, medical records, and autopsy reports.

In most of the cases, what they found was unexpected. A suicide was not necessarily connected to a deployment, traumatic brain injury, or post-traumatic event. In many instances, the suicide was driven by either a financial, personal relationship stressor, or may have been based on where they lived.

In 2013, the predominant demographic trait of Army Reserve suicides were white males between the ages of 18-25 - as one panel member said, "these are formative years for cognitive development and the stressors can be too much."





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Overwhelmed by Life

"One of the theories might suggest that coping strategies haven't fully developed," said Richard Doss, Ph.D., 416th Theater Engineer Command suicide prevention program manager, and a licensed clinical psychologist. "They haven't had an opportunity to experience adversity and realize that they can overcome adversity."

Doss also cited that in many cases, a sound financial system and personal support system hadn't been established.

"They recently left home and are establishing themselves as adults so that transition period into early adulthood is challenging," he said.

Doss said part of that transition happens when they return home and try to return to life as a civilian. "They come from a military environment where many decisions are made them and now they have to make their own decisions," he said. It can be overwhelming."

"Soldiers come back from making life and death decisions to 'clean up on Aisle Nine," he said. "They go from being responsible for millions of dollars worth of equipment to sleeping in their mother's basement. So that sense of the meaning and purpose and value of life sometimes gets degraded in the process of returning home."

Underemployed

Doss said there are many active duty Soldiers who never realized the U.S. was in a recession. He said the same is not true for an Army Reserve Soldier.

He said many Soldiers who have a job might actually be underemployed – barely making at or above minimum wage.

"Just because they have a job it doesn't necessarily mean they are able to maintain a family," said Jose' Mojica, U.S. Army Reserve suicide prevention program manager.

He said that many Soldiers rely on their Army Reserve income to fill in the gaps in their finances.

"The idea is there are a number of Americans, not just Soldiers, that are challenged with the difficulty of facing unemployment or underemployment and simply not having enough money to pay the bills,"





COVER STORY: SUICIDE AWARENESS MONTH

Doss said.

"For many individuals who are strong, prideful and have served their country, the idea of being a burden or not being able to meet the demands of being a financially-developed individual may be overwhelming for some people," he said.

"The reality of it is we all experience stress," Doss said. "Stress does not discriminate. It's those stressors that ultimately lead some people to the point of despair that concludes in suicide."

Leading the Way

Doss said, in 2013, the 416th had nine suicides – or 20 percent of all suicides in the Army Reserve.

He was hired in September of that year to help stem the tide.

As a suicide prevention program manager, he talks with Soldiers about "how to deal with the stressors of life and not just suicide and death."

He travels to units within the 416th command footprint bringing a message from the commanding general.

"It's OK to seek help, that seeking help now is a sign of strength, not weakness," he said. "To be able to have Soldiers feel comfortable coming forward to say they have stressors, they have problems, they have issues they need to talk about." The numbers so far in 2014 show improvement. As of June 30, the 416th has not had a single suicide.

Basic Connections

Paul Wade, Psy.D., 99th Regional Support Command suicide prevention program manager, and a doctor of psychology, said the panel members are not trying to make a "softer" Army. Quite the contrary, the panelist are trying to help commanders realize it's alright to get to know their Soldiers and conversely, help Soldiers feel comfortable with going to their commanders when they need help.

"We are trying to get back to basics by connecting with our people," Wade said. "Commanders often feel overwhelmed with the workload the have – to do all the necessary things to ensure their Soldiers are ready warriors to go on the battlefield and fight.

"In addition to that, those same Soldiers have other lives. They have their civilian lives, they have their Families, their car payments – all the other things associated with just living life. For some people, those things turn into stressors," Wade said.

"What we are trying to do is help those people connect with other people whether it be their commander, first sergeant, battle buddy or someone around them," he said. "I will tell you from my experience, that some commanders don't feel like they





have the time to really get to know their Soldiers."

Wade admits that sometimes, commanders may misinterpret "connecting with Soldiers means we want them to be 'touchy-feely' and they have problems switching from being a tough leader to being a compassionate leader."

Community Involvement

One of the panel recommendations was to involve the civilian community. Since a majority of Army Reserve Soldiers and their Families do not reside near major military installations, community involvement is a key to limiting the number of suicides, the panel members said.

"I'm a realist so what I'd like to see, initially, is to provide better information to those resources in the community about the general, day-to-day needs, that some of our TPU (Troop Program Unit) Soldiers have," Wade said.

He said this includes their job, financial, medical, mental health, or Family circumstances.

"Because their community is more aware of the needs of that TPU Soldier, they are now in a position to invite that Soldier to take advantage of the resources that community has to offer," he said.

He also didn't rule out reaching out to veterans' organizations such as the American Legion, and the

Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Wade said connecting with outside organizations falls in line with Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training, or ASIST, that addresses building safer communities.

"It's an educational process," Wade said. "It takes time to build a Suicide Safer Community because you have to make connections, you have to get all these different entities connected in such a way where we recognize that we are looking out for everybody."

Looking Forward

The findings of the panel are extensive and drill down into a number of factors including race, gender, age, employment history, deployment history, and stressors.

While the findings are preliminary, there is still much work to be done.

"We will share the findings with our senior leaders, Army leaders and Department of Defense leaders," Mojica said. "We have never seen the data presented like this. As we continue expanding the program, we are improving our data collection process compared to what it was in the past."

Mojica said that by collecting better data, they are able to see a "clear picture of where the issues are across the Army Reserve. As a result, we are able

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to tailor our strategies to build life-coping and emotion-coping skills."

He said one of the interesting outcomes of the panel review was the correlation between where the Soldiers lived and the population of those communities.

According to their findings, 59 percent of suicides occurred in FBI-ranked "most dangerous communities," a figure that coincides with 48 percent of suicides occurring in communities with populations between 10,000 and 99,000.

"We need to make commanders aware of these things so they can communicate better with their Soldiers," Mojica said. "Our guess, if you look at a city the size of New York, their suicide numbers are lower because they have more resources. But in a rural area, they don't have the same resources."

Mojica said the way ahead is to step-up how leaders reach out to Soldiers in geographically dispersed areas.

"One thing we cannot do is become complacent, we have to keep up the pressure," Mojica said. "We are attacking this from a number of fronts." 😒



PERCENTAGE OF 2013 SUICIDES WITH TBI OR PTSD



SOURCE: USARC Case Review Work Group

PERCENTAGE OF 2013 SUICIDES WITH MENTAL HEALTH HISTORY



SOURCE: USARC Case Review Work Group

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Operation Full Court Press Key to Retaining, Recruiting Quality Soldiers

Story & graphics by TIMOTHY L. HALE U.S. Army Reserve Command

FORT BRAGG, N.C. – As the defense budget continues to shrink, the next few years will prove challenging for the U.S. Army Reserve in terms of maintaining manpower and readiness.

In the past month, Army Reserve leaders have held town halls and spoken with media outlining how a new retention initiative will help the Army Reserve meet Congressionally-mandated end strength goals.

According to Mark Cogburn, chief of the Adjutant General Division, U.S. Army Reserve Command, G1, Operation Full Court Press is a new initiative "intended to focus our leaders on the issues that will have the largest impact on U.S. Army Reserve personnel strength."

Cogburn said the main tasks of Operation Full Court Press are to increase accessions (recruit), reduce controllable Soldier losses (those currently serving), resolve "flags" or unfavorable actions, increase promotions to sergeant and staff sergeant, and improve the sponsorship program.

Before looking at how Operation Full Court Press will address these tasks, it is important to review where the Army Reserve has come from in regards to overall end strength.

Rising and Falling End Strength

At the end of 2000, there were nearly 207,000 serving in the Army Reserve. Those numbers increased to nearly 212,000 in 2003 to support Operation Iraqi Freedom and the nearly two-year old Operation Enduring Freedom.

In 2005, Army Reserve end strength leveled off at a little more than 189,000, staying there through 2007. As the Army's operation focus shifted from Iraq to Afghanistan, starting in 2008, the need for Army Reserve Soldiers increased with end strength reaching a high-water mark of a little more than 205,000. End strength numbers started falling in 2009 –from a little more than 205,000 to the current 195,000.

Ultimately, Congress currently funds the Army Reserve at 205,000 Soldiers.

Brig. Gen. Tammy Smith, U.S. Army Reserve assistant chief of staff, said that maintaining Army Reserve end strength is important for two reasons: Congressionally-mandated troop levels and readiness.

"We have a responsibility, not only to the nation but to the Congress, to ensure that our strength is maintained at a level that is consistent with our funding," Smith said.

"When you look at the macro level, strength is important because we are funded to be at our strength. Congress gives us money and says, 'here is enough money for your authorization.' We use that money for commanders to conduct the type of training and do all the things we need to do to have a ready force for our nation," she said.

"The other part is that strength is the foundational piece of readiness," Smith said. "And for us to be able to perform those missions that our nation requires us to perform, we've got to have sufficient Soldiers in our ranks to fill all the positions – leader positions and Soldier positions."

Retention Requires Active Leaders

Smith said the responsibility for retention rests with unit leaders – from general officers down to platoon sergeants.

If leaders are not actively engaged with their Soldiers especially during Battle Assemblies, those Soldiers may question why they even joined in the first place, she said.

"You can't have ready Soldiers if you don't have them in the formation," Smith said. "Keeping Soldiers in our ranks is a leader activity. It's a one-on-one conversation that has to occur at every level – from



EBB AND FLOW. Army Reserve end-strength by fiscal year. The Army Reserve end strength peaks represent Soldiers needed for Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom troop surges.

team and squad level all the way up to our command sergeants major and commanding generals."

It boils down to leaders greeting Soldiers with open arms.

"Every leader in the Army Reserve has a responsibility to retain those Soldiers, to bring them in, and keep them in the Family," Cogburn said.

Leaders need to know their Soldiers as people, not just a position on a manning roster, Smith said.

"Having an understanding of who they are, why they are in the Army Reserve, and what keeps them coming back," she said. "You have to have a good human understanding of who your Soldiers are. Relevant and well-planned training also keeps them coming back. They want to have a reason to come to Battle Assembly."

Maj. Gen. Luis Visot, U.S. Army Reserve chief of staff, said leaders must understand their Soldiers in order to retain them. "The whole retention piece is getting to know and understand your Soldiers, really interacting with that Soldier, really appreciating and valuing the individual, and understanding what is going on with their Family and their employers," Visot said. "If you show and demonstrate that, there is no doubt in my mind you will retain that particular Soldier."

Controlling Soldier Losses

Ultimately, Cogburn said the key to success in Operation Full Court Press is managing controllable losses.

"This is a major focus we will be undertaking with the leadership," Cogburn said.

In the years immediately following 9/11, Cogburn said recruiting and retaining Soldiers was much

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easier because there was more money and incentives available, leading to a higher number of Soldiers on unit rosters.

Now, the situation is not the same. He said the recruiting pool is smaller than in previous years with three or four out of 10 people eligible for military service. He said those three or four individuals have many paths to choose from ranging from colleges and universities, technical schools, and even other military branches.

"We are in a resource-constrained environment where we can't offer incentives to everybody," he said. "The reason we were so successful the last time we increased our strength was because we had more money."

There was also the lure of being in an operational military environment, one the U.S. had not seen on a large scale since Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. As the military operations wind down, senior defense leaders are looking at a downsized, garrison-style military.

"We've been through this before. We are on the downside of a cyclic process," Cogburn said.

"The key to our success is keeping the people that we have," he said. "We have to reduce the numbers of Soldiers who voluntarily leave the force."



Non-Prior Service Enlisted Troop Program Unit (TPU) Accession Cohort

ELIGIBLE SOLDIERS. A comparison of non-prior service enlisted Troop Program Unit, or TPU, Soldiers within their first-term re-enlistment eligibility windows who enlisted in Fiscal Years 2009 and 2010. Visot said a key to controlling losses is building a trust between the leader and the Soldier.

"If they trust us as leaders, they will commit themselves and give you more than you ever ask of them," he said.

These controllable losses include: Soldiers who end their contract through ETS (end term of service), unsatisfactory participants (Soldiers who no longer come to drill), entry-level separations (Soldiers who join, drill, but then never ship to basic training), voluntary requests (when a Soldier has a medical or Family hardship), and conditional release (a Soldier who requests to go to the Individual Ready Reserve, National Guard, or active Army).

Of the Fiscal Year 2009 non-prior service enlisted Troop Program Unit accessions, 43 percent of those Soldiers were lost to one of these five categories. Of the Fiscal Year 2010 enlistees, 52 percent were lost.

U.S. Army Reserve G1 officials say that approximately two-thirds of all Army Reserve losses fall into one of the five categories.

"Every situation is unique," said Col. Cynthia McCarty, director, USARC G1. "We have to find out what is causing a person to decide, that at this point in time, they want out; they can't do this any longer."

McCarty said many times, Soldiers have job, Family, or educational demands that hamper their participation. She said unit leaders need to figure out how they can accommodate those demands on the individual within the existing policies.

Clearing "flags"

Of the remaining Soldiers who do not fall under a controllable loss are those who are "flagged" and are not eligible for re-enlistment.

Soldiers can be flagged for various reasons but the usual causes are failing height and weight or the Army Physical Fitness Test.

At a recent town hall in Kaiserslautern, Germany, Command Sgt. Maj. Luther Thomas Jr., the Army Reserve's top enlisted Soldier, addressed the flagging issue.

"I know it's difficult with Soldiers coming one weekend a month, two weeks at a time throughout the year, but as a leader, you have to figure out ... how do I motivate this Soldier? How do I inspire this Soldier to be all that they can be?" Thomas said. McCarty said Army Reserve leaders need to focus on Soldiers who are flagged and resolve those flags.

"Either get the Soldier to pass the PT test or off the height and weight," McCarty said. "Then, the Soldier can reenlist or be separated (if they don't meet the standard)."

A flagged Soldier jeopardizes their career in many ways – one of which is career advancement.

"Flags prevent promotions," she added. "So we want to take care of our Soldiers, we want them to benefit from their military experience, and realize their potential."

Visot said there are plenty of leaders to prevent a Soldier from being flagged. He tells Soldiers the Army issues them seven people to lead and guide them - a sponsor, a battle buddy, a squad leader, a platoon sergeant, a platoon leader, a first sergeant, and a company commander.

"That's seven people to make sure they are role models and upholding standards," Visot said. He said that once Soldiers see their leaders upholding the standards, then the Soldiers will more than likely follow suit.

"Help the Soldiers resolve the flags, so they can continue their good service," Cogburn said.

The Way Ahead

Ultimately, Cogburn said the current situation didn't happen overnight and it will not be fixed overnight.

However, through a concerted effort by all leaders at all levels, it can be changed.

"We must set the conditions to inform and educate every Soldier at every level within the Army Reserve of their individual responsibility in regards to maintaining their readiness, their resiliency, and their professional career," Cogburn said.

"Managing their individual responsibilities as Soldiers and leaders has a direct influence on the overall manpower and readiness of the Army Reserve," he said. ⁽²⁾

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a series of articles regarding Operation Full Court Press and the manning and readiness of the Army Reserve. Future articles will discuss leadership, readiness, career progression, counseling, and unit retention success stories.



FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. – As the last note of *"Amazing Grace"* echoed from the bagpiper outside of St. John's Episcopal Church, here, March 20, friends, co-workers, and family gathered inside to pay their final respects to Lee S. Harford, Jr., PhD.

Harford, 62, passed away after a sudden and brief illness having served as the first Director of History for the U.S. Army Reserve starting in March 1992.

History's Voice

Lee S. Harford, Jr., Ph.D., 1951-2014

Story by TIMOTHY L. HALE **U.S. Army Reserve Command**

"He could make history real, today, and apply the lessons of the past to the challenges that we experience, right now, in our Army and our nation," said Lt. Gen. Jeffrey W. Talley, Chief, U.S. Army Reserve and U.S. Army Reserve Command commanding general. "He made it real for me and that's what was important."

Talley said it was Harford's ability to teach history that made it easy to learn.

"I wanted to learn from him and he was eager to teach me," Talley said.

His fellow history colleagues described Harford as enthusiastic when it came to history and a man who paid attention to the little

details in order to bring history to life.

"When I first met him in 1991, he brought a great deal of enthusiasm for history. You could always count on him to do more," said Dr. Richard Stewart, U.S. Army chief historian.

"He created the Army Reserve history program, creating history offices in the field (regional support commands) and a special history shop within the U.S. Army Reserve Command."

Stewart said it was Harford's commitment to Army history that allowed him to show how the past affects today's Soldiers through staff rides and living histories.

Chris Kowlakowski, the direc-

tor of the MacArthur Memorial in Norfolk, Va., knows this commitment all too well.

Harford hired Kowlakowski in Nov. 2008 to be the chief curator of the National Museum of the Army Reserve when USARC was based at Fort McPherson, Ga.

"He was a real scholar," Kowlakowski said. "He was conversed in many different eras of history. He loved the subject and he loved teaching. When we were in Georgia, he was an adjunct professor teaching history. I learned a lot from him, both from a professional and historical aspect."

Kowlakowski feels that one of Harford's biggest contributions to Army and Army Reserve history is

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Lee S. Harford, Jr., Ph.D., the Director of History for the U.S. Army Reserve, right, and Lt. Gen. Jeffrey W. Talley, Chief of the U.S. Army Reserve and U.S. Army Reserve Command commanding general, discuss the history of the citizen-soldier in front of a picture of John Parker at the USARC headquarters at Fort Bragg, N.C., Dec. 5, 2012. Parker commanded the militia at Lexington, where the Revolutionary War started on April 19, 1775. (Photo by Maj. Merritt Phillips/OCAR)

HARFORD

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Lee S. Harford, Jr., Ph.D., the Director of History for the U.S. Army Reserve, is shown dressed as an Army Reserve officer from World War I during the 100th Anniversary of the Army Reserve, April 4, 2008, at Fort McPherson, Ga. (Photo by Timothy L. Hale/U.S. Army Reserve)

the training of combat historians.

"He had been teaching the combat historian course for about five years at the Catoosa Training Center and later when it moved to Fort Knox, Ky.," Kowlakowski said.

"They learned how to go out in field and collect all of the documents, artifacts, and raw materials to write the history of the current conflicts," he said.

One of those combat historians trained by Harford is Chad Rogers. Now medically retired, Rogers deployed to Iraq (2010-2011) with the 322nd Military History Detachment from Birmingham, Ala.

Rogers, who is now working on his Masters degree in Museums and History at Tusculum College, Greenville, Tenn., said it was Harford who taught him about the integrity of the work – following along with the same Army value.

"He tried to get us away from the 'history is written by the victors' mentality and get us to the realities of what actually took place in any given operation," Rogers said. "It wasn't about making a particular unit look good on paper, it was about telling what really happened."

During his time training with Harford, Rogers said he also learned how to be a researcher and an archivist to examine how history relates to the present day. He added that Harford's love for history could be contagious.

"He was enthusiastic about history. As a historian, you have to live in the past," Rogers said.

It was this commitment and passion to bringing the past forward to the present that set him apart from his peers, said Stephen Harlan, 99th Regional Support Command historian.

"He elevated the role of combat historians to be value-added in theater," said Harlan, who is also a lieutenant colonel and commander of the 314th Public Affairs Operation Center.

Harlan said that Harford made sure the combat historian teams had the right people for the right jobs.

"He stood on the soap box and was our bullhorn with senior leaders to show the value of military history," Harlan said.

Stewart, Kowlakowski, Rogers, and Harlan agreed it was Harford's devotion to military



history and his determination to share that history is what set him apart from his peers

"He devoted himself for 20 years to the history program," Stewart said. "Win, lose, or draw, he was a forceful advocate for the Army Reserve history program."

Throughout his career, Harford taught U.S. History, world civilizations history and military history courses at the United States Military Academy, the Virginia Military Institute, the Georgia Military College and the Georgia Institute of Technology, teaching history to more than 3,000 college students. He also served as the command historian of the U.S. Army ROTC Cadet Command at Fort Monroe, Va.

He graduated from Bordentown Military Institute in New Jersey before enrolling at Norwich University in Vermont, where he successfully completed ROTC. He was awarded a Bachelor of Arts in history and commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Army Corps of Engineers in 1974.

Harford served eight years on active duty in Virginia, Germany and Kansas, before leaving the service to complete his Master of Arts in military history at Kansas State University and his Doctorate Lee S. Harford, Jr., Ph.D., and his wife, Annette, are shown in 19th century period clothing in the family-provided photograph. (Courtesy photo/Harford family)

of Philosophy from Florida State University.

Harford continued to serve the Army as a Reserve officer with the special skill identifier 5X (Historian) in mobilization designee positions. In 1996, he deployed to Bosnia-Herzegovina as the Army Component Command Historian.

His passion for history led him to join several prestigious societies to include the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Confederation of Union Generals, the North Carolina Society, Sons of the American Revolution, the North Carolina Society, Sons of the Revolution, the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York, and the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry.

Harford, who retired in 2002 from the Army Reserve as a lieutenant colonel, will be buried with full military honors at Arlington National Cemetery.

He is survived by his wife, Annette, of Fayetteville; father, Lee, of Palmyra, N.J.; son, Markus and his wife, Alex, and their children, Grant and Sofia, of Suisun City, Calif.; sons, Christian and Andrew of Biberach, Germany; brother, Robin of Grand Rapids, Mich.; and sister, Anne Graeff of Palmyra, N.J. 😒

HISTORY

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Harford was a true living historian. He was a walking encyclopedia of knowledge and understanding.

He can tell you how the Army Reserve evolved from John Parker in 1775 to the 200,000plus men and women currently serving around the world in today's Army Reserve.

Modern day author Jodi Picoult once said, "History isn't about dates and places and wars. It's about the people who fill the spaces between them."

Harford is definitely one of those people who will fill the spaces of our Army Reserve history. I will truly miss him.³

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THE RULE OF LAW

Story & photos by TIMOTHY L. HALE U.S. Army Reserve Command

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. - Who would have ever guessed there was much more to the story of the Big Bad Wolf and the Three Little Pigs.

Students from Terry Sanford High School, here, found out there was indeed much more to the story as U.S. Army Reserve Command Staff Judge Advocate attorneys held a mock trail on Law Day, May 1.

In the case of U.S. vs. Big Bad Wolf, students and faculty from the school portrayed the defendant and witnesses during the trial.

According to Lt. Col. William Stephens, USARC deputy staff judge advocate, holding a mock trial on Law Day gives students a chance to see a military trial with a story they know - or think they know. "As in all cases and in all trials there is always more to the story," Stephens said. "There is a lot more to the evidence and to the presentation of the case."

Stephens also said it gives them a look at how different jury panels evaluate testimony and evidence presented in trials.

In the first trial of the day, the B.B. "Big Bad" Wolf was found guilty of murdering two pigs - brothers Larry and Moe - after he "huffed and puffed" and blew their stick and straw houses over then proceeded to "devour them."

Capt. Brian Cox, government trial counsel, called

See **LAW**, Pg. 10



"The Big Bad Wolf had already devoured my two brothers, Larry and Moe. I was certain that I was next on his menu." - KATIE "CURLY PIG" HERRING



LAW

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his first witness, Jacquelyn "Jackie" Smith, the town brick maker, who testified she saw Wolf tear Larry Pig "limb from limb," a sight that left her visibly shaken on the witness stand. Smith also testified she warned both Larry and Moe to use bricks for their houses but they insisted on using substandard materials that were not wolf-proof.

The most chilling testimony of the day came from Curly Pig, sister of the victims.

She testified after trying to "huff and puff" and blow her brick house down, Wolf tried on three different attempts to lure her from the security of her home in an attempt to eat her.

"The Big Bad Wolf had already devoured my two brothers, Larry and Moe. I was certain that I was next on his menu," Curly testified.

When those attempts failed,

she said Wolf scaled the wall of the house and attempted to gain entry through the chimney.

"But I had a cauldron of water boiling in the fire place to make tea," Curly testified. "Much to Wolf's surprise, the steam from the pot shot him out of my chimney."

On cross-examination, Maj. Truman Tinsley, Wolf's defense counsel, attempted to prove that Curly Pig actually had premeditation to avenge the deaths of her brothers by boiling Wolf in the chimney.

Testifying on his own behalf, Wolf said it was a case of "mistaken identity" and it was one of his seven siblings who had actually committed the crimes and stalked Curly Pig. But under cross-examination from Cox, Wolf could not come up with a name of the sibling.



After instructions from Lt. Col. James Teixeira, the presiding trial judge, the jury of 12 students reached their guilty verdict in the murders of Larry and Moe. In addition, the jury found Wolf guilty of unlawful entry but not guilty of attempted murder of Curly Pig.

Wolf, who smiled broadly

Gerald "The Big Bad Wolf" Cureton, a senior at Terry Sanford High School in Fayetteville, N.C., and his attorney, Maj. Truman Tinsley, both react at the reading of a guilty verdict in a mock trial during Law Day, May 1.





Capt. Brian Cox, an attorney with the U.S. Army Reserve Command, Fort Bragg, N.C., watches as Grace "Jacquelyn Smith, the Brick Maker" Fedo, a witness for the government, makes a point in a mock trial during Law Day at Terry Sanford High School in Fayetteville, May 1.

during the reading of the not guilty verdict, was soon wobbly and despondent at the defense table upon hearing the guilty verdicts.

"I thought Curly and I had a bond or something but apparently, it didn't work out that way," Wolf said after the trial.

In the second trial of the day, a different jury panel, which heard the same testimony, reached a completely different verdict - not guilty on all counts.

"I was completely surprised," Stephens said. "But it shows you how testimony can be interpreted and evaluated by different people."

Stephens thanked the faculty, staff and students of Terry Sanford High School for agreeing to host the Law Day mock trials, especially Robert Griffin, assistant principal, Air Force JROTC, Civics, and A.P. Government-Leadership classes. ⁽²⁾



CELEBRATING LAW DAY

By LT. COL. PATRICIA A. HARRIS USARC Staff Judge Advocate Office

Law Day is nationally recognized as a day to celebrate the rule of law and its contributions to the freedoms Americans enjoy.

Law Day was started in 1957 by Charles S. Rhyne, American Bar Association president, as a special day for Americans to celebrate our legal system. One year later, on Feb. 3, 1958, President Dwight D. Eisenhower established Law Day by issuing the first Law Day Proclamation. Every president since Eisenhower has issued an annual proclamation.

On April 7, 1961, Congress passed a Joint Resolution designating May 1 as Law Day. Codified as a Public Law in 36 USC §113, it requests that the President issue an annual proclamation and provides:

"Law Day is a special day of celebration by the people of the United States ... in appreciation of their liberties and the reaffirmation of their loyalty to the United States and of their re-dedication to the ideals of equality and justice under law in their relations with each other and with other countries; and for the cultivation of the respect for law that is so vital to the democratic way of life"

Law Day events and programs are planned and carried out by bar associations, courts, military legal offices, and other educational agencies every year.

Further promoting Rhyne's 1957 vision, the ABA issues an annual Law Day theme. This year's theme is "American Democracy and the Rule of Law: Why Every Vote Matters."

All Americans are encouraged to engage in robust discussions on the importance of a citizen's right to vote and the challenges of ensuring everyone has an opportunity to participate in our democracy.

To commemorate Law Day, the U.S. Army Reserve Command Office of the Staff Judge Advocate encourages you to reflect on these questions:

- Should American citizens be required to vote?
- Should there be penalties for not voting?
- Should there be rewards for those who vote?

Take some time to reflect on these questions and stop by the OSJA to discuss your thoughts with us. 😒

"Twice the Citizent Army Strong!" EAGLE

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Purging my Social Media

Ask yourself the following question. How many of your social media "friends" do you actually know as true "friends?"

I recently asked myself the same question and found the answer to be both interesting and enlightening.

Somehow, I had managed to "friend" nearly 500 people on my Facebook page, and was "following" another 700 on my Twitter feed! Heck, I only had 186 "followers" on Twitter. Why did I need to follow 700 people?

How could this have happened?

It started harmlessly enough with a few coworkers. From there, I was "friends" with "friends of friends" who I had never even met, but because they were "friends" of my "friends," they must be alright.

Surely my real "friends" wouldn't associate with those of questionable intentions. Would they?

As time grew, my list of true "friends" (i.e., professional colleagues from work and my freelance photojournalism) grew. Then came the high school and college "friends." Don't get me wrong, many of these folks were my real "friends" back in the day and it was nice to reconnect with them again and see what they had been doing since graduation.

Add in military and professional organizations plus "friends" of my wife, and all of a sudden, the list became unmanagable.

My timelines became clogged with jibberish and political rants and legitimate and meaningful posts became lost in the social media quaqmire.

So, the purge began.

I first started with my Twitter feed and then Facebook. After careful thought and a few "who is that person?" questions, I began the process of "unfollowing" and "unfriending."

After a few days, my Twitter dropped to 465 and Facebook to 342. I suspect this is still too many, so the purge will continue.

So if you "followed" or "friended" me and you no longer see me online, please don't be mad. I'm not being a social media snob, I'm just trying to keep those who really matter to me.

Besides, who actually has 400-plus "friends" in real-life anyway?



In reality, you can probably count your true "friends" on one or both of your hands. 😂

Timothy L. Hale Editor

Timothy L. Hale, a U.S. Air Force veteran, is an award-winning photojournalist and editor of the USARC Double Eagle. A member of a number of professional organizations to include Nikon Professional Services, he also owns a photojournalism and graphic design service and freelances for an international photo wire service. The views expressed in this column are expressly his own and do not necessarily reflect those of the U.S. Army Reserve Command, the Department of the Army, and/or the Department of Defense.