

WARRIOR CITIZEN



AMERICA'S LIFE-SAVING AND
LIFE-SUSTAINING FORCE
THROUGH THE LENS
OF HISTORY

FORT FAMILY: YOUR RALLY POINT



**Anytime, Anywhere.
24 x 7 x 365.
We Inspire and
Empower.**

- ▶ PROGRAMS
- ▶ SERVICES
- ▶ TRAINING
- ▶ CRISIS SUPPORT
- ▶ RESOURCES

Fort Family is your rally point and virtual gateway to readiness and resiliency. We connect Soldiers, Families and Communities through a broad range of career, financial and health resources and programs tailored for you and your Family.

We're here for you! Call 866-345-8248 or visit www.arfp.org



**ARMY RESERVE
FAMILY PROGRAMS**

Connecting Soldiers • Families • Communities



ARMY RESERVE COMMAND TEAM

Lt. Gen. Jeffrey W. Talley

Chief of Army Reserve and Commanding General,
U.S. Army Reserve Command

Chief Warrant Officer 5 Russell Smith

Command Chief Warrant Officer of the Army Reserve

Command Sgt. Maj. Luther Thomas

Command Sergeant Major of the Army Reserve

James Balocki, Chief Executive Officer

WARRIOR CITIZEN SPECIAL EDITION STAFF

Mr. Franklin Childress

Director, Army Reserve Communications

Col. Mike Stewart, Deputy Director,

Army Reserve Communications

Melissa Russell, Editor-in-Chief, Warrior Citizen

Phillip Valentine, executive editor

Master Sgt. Tom O'Hara, contributing editor

Jennifer Friend, historian

Terri Lukach, contributing researcher

SUBMISSIONS • Warrior Citizen invites articles, story ideas, photographs and other material of interest to members of the U.S. Army Reserve. Manuscripts and other correspondence to the editor should be addressed to Warrior Citizen@usar.army.mil. All articles must be submitted electronically or on disk or CD. Unsolicited manuscripts and photographs will not be returned.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS • Do not write the magazine. TPU Soldiers should notify their Unit Administrator or Unit Clerk. Members of the IRR and IMA should contact their Personnel Management Team at U. S. Army Human Resources Command, 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122. AGRs should contact their PMO/PMNCO. Paid subscribers should forward their address change to the Superintendent of Documents, Attn: Mail List Branch SSOM, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Special military distribution recipients may write the editor directly.

SUBSCRIPTIONS • Warrior Citizen is distributed free of charge to members of the U.S. Army Reserve. Circulation is approximately 320,000. Paid subscriptions are available for \$14.00 per year domestic, \$19.60 foreign. Single copy price is \$5.50 domestic, \$7.70 foreign. Mail a personal check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents to: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954, or fax your order to 202-512-2233. Visa and MasterCard are accepted.

1st Place winner of the 2011
Thomas Jefferson Award
(category N)



1st Place winner of
the MG Keith L. Ware
Award – 2010 and
2011 (category C)

“Through two World Wars, a Cold War, Korea, Vietnam, the Persian Gulf War, the Global War on Terror, and countless other crises, operations and emergencies, the Army Reserve has never failed to answer the call to duty. Battled-tested and backed by both the skill of the civilian sector and the strength of the America’s Army, the Army Reserve is a proven and cost-effective way to integrate, maintain, and retain the essential enabling capabilities relied upon by active duty combat forces to sustain prolonged operations.”

— Lt. Gen. Jeffrey W. Talley, Lieutenant General, U.S. Army 32nd chief of Army Reserve, commanding general, U.S. Army Reserve Command

The Office of the Chief, Army Reserve is made up of specialized groups that advise and support the Chief of Army Reserve on a wide variety of issues. OCAR works in close coordination with Pentagon staff to ensure we continue to meet the needs of the Army and the Total Force.

The strategic overview above, excerpted from the recently published Army Reserve at a Glance, was the inspiration for this Special Edition of Warrior Citizen.

Among the responsibilities of OCAR’s Army Reserve Communications and the Warrior Citizen staff is to communicate the value of the Army Reserve and its Soldiers to the public we serve. In addition to the Warrior Citizen magazine, we use books and other strategic communications products to inform and educate key decision-makers on the Army Reserve.

As we researched and prepared to address such important issues as sequestration impact and the National Commission for the Future of the Army, we came across some interesting facts—many of which nicely complemented the fine work of our USARC historians, who were serendipitously compiling concurrent data for a project of their own.

The Pentagon Corridor Project, led by USARC historian Jennifer Friend, is a museum-like narrative illustrating the value of the Army Reserve documenting the evolution of the Army Reserve from a small corps of medical professionals into today’s global force.

In this Special Edition of Warrior Citizen, we hope that a look back on history will show you just how far we’ve come... and give you a glimpse of what’s in store for the Army’s premier life-saving and life-sustaining force for the nation.

Melissa Russell

Melissa Russell
Editor-in-Chief

Join the conversation
with U.S. Army Reserve

facebook

facebook.com/
usarmyreserve

twitter

twitter.com/
MyArmyReserve

flickr

flickr.com/photos/
myarmyreserve



myarmyreserve.
dodlive.mil



TODAY'S ARMY RESERVE THR

in this issue

- 1 EDITOR'S NOTE
- 4 FROM THE TOP: THEN & NOW

people

- 38 FAMOUS CITIZEN SOLDIERS

communities

- 42 FAMILY PROGRAMS
- 44 P3: PRIVATE PUBLIC PARTNERSHIPS

4 FROM THE TOP THEN & NOW

How the Army Reserve through its history has evolved from a Manpower Reserve to a Operational Reserve, providing life-saving and life-sustaining capabilities to the nation.

10 WORLD WAR I

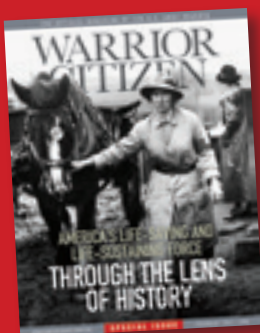
During World War I, one-third of all Reserve officers were medical doctors. Today, 59 percent of the Total Army's medical capabilities reside in the Army Reserve. These doctors continue to bring critical civilian medical expertise to care for the sick and wounded.

24 OPERATION JUST CAUSE

As forces moved to arrest Panamanian dictator Noriega on drug-trafficking charges, civil affairs Soldiers were among the Soldiers integral to restoring order. Today, 90 percent of the Army's Civil Affairs capabilities are provided by the Army Reserve.

26 OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD AND DESERT STORM

These conflicts marked the beginning of the Army Reserve's transition from a strategic to an operational force—providing supplies, materiel management, distribution, procurement and field services.



ON THE COVER

A World War I Army Reserve nurse guides a horse pulling a medical cart.

PHOTO COURTESY
U.S. ARMY RESERVE



OUGH THE LENS OF HISTORY

14 WORLD WAR II

Approximately one quarter of all Army officers serving in World War II were from the Organized Reserve. Today, Army Reserve Soldiers continue to stand ready to deploy wherever they are needed around the world.

18 KOREAN WAR

During the Korean War, Congress began making significant changes in the structure and role of the Army Reserve. On July 9, 1952, these changes were implemented, transforming the Organized Reserve into the United States Army Reserve.

20 VIETNAM WAR

In Vietnam, most Army Reserve Soldiers served in combat support and combat service support units. Today, they are the backbone of the Army's support and sustainment structure.

28 OPERATION PROVIDE COMFORT

The Army Reserve's unique blend of military and civilian expertise restored electricity and provided water, food and shelter to Kurdish refugees. Today's Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA), gives communities across the nation access to those same skills and technical capabilities.

32 GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR

The Army Reserve maintains substantial capabilities vital to disaster response, and stands ready to support state and federal agencies for domestic emergencies and disaster relief efforts. New authority allows the Army Reserve to assist U.S. citizens and communities during domestic emergencies, to save lives, prevent human suffering and mitigate great property damage.

37 READY FOR WHAT COMES NEXT

Through two World Wars, a Cold War, Korea, Vietnam, the Persian Gulf War, the Global War on Terror, and countless other crises, operations, and emergencies, the "Warrior Citizens" of the Army Reserve have answered the nation's call.



PHOTO COURTESY U.S. ARMY RESERVE



PHOTO COURTESY OF WORLD WAR II DATABASE

Then &

“The concept of the Citizen Soldier in America extends back to the colonial period. Army Reserve forces are proven, readily available and uniquely capable of providing tailored units and structure throughout time.

We now stand at a pivotal moment in history. Complex and unpredictable threats have led to an increasingly volatile geopolitical environment. With constrained resources, we are challenged to reshape our military into a single force that is lean, yet capable of meeting our strategic priorities. This demands the might of every service and component, working together as equally crucial and inextricable parts of the most professional, proficient—and lethal—fighting force the world has known.”

— Lt. Gen. Jeffrey W. Talley, Lieutenant General, U.S. Army 32nd chief of Army Reserve, commanding general, U.S. Army Reserve Command

ABOVE LEFT: The 231st Transportation Company (Medium Boat), St. Petersburg, Fla., received the National Defense Transportation Award for their outstanding service in Vietnam.

ABOVE RIGHT: Members of the 325th Glider Infantry Regiment, part of the 82nd Airborne Division, are preparing for D-Day during World War II.



“The United States Army Reserve is the Army’s flexible, tailorable and accessible warrior-citizen force that provides life-saving and life-sustaining capabilities to the nation.”


— Lt. Gen. Jeffrey W. Talley, Lieutenant General, U.S. Army 32nd chief of Army Reserve, commanding general, U.S. Army Reserve Command

ON NOW



Staff Sgt. Chad Bentley, bridge crew member, and Spc. Ben Adams, medic, both from Tulsa, Okla., with the 341st Engineer Company (Multi-Role Bridge), Fort Chaffee, Ark., ride on an MK-2 boat as safeties while a Chinook carries a boat bay to drop it in the Arkansas River. Soldiers from various Army Reserve and active duty units trained together at River Assault, a bridging training exercise involving Army Engineers and other support elements to create a modular bridge on the water across the Arkansas River at Fort Chaffee.

PHOTO BY MASTER SGT. MICHEL SAURET, 416TH THEATER ENGINEER COMMAND



Review of the 77th Infantry
at Camp Upton on Long
Island, Yaphank, NY.

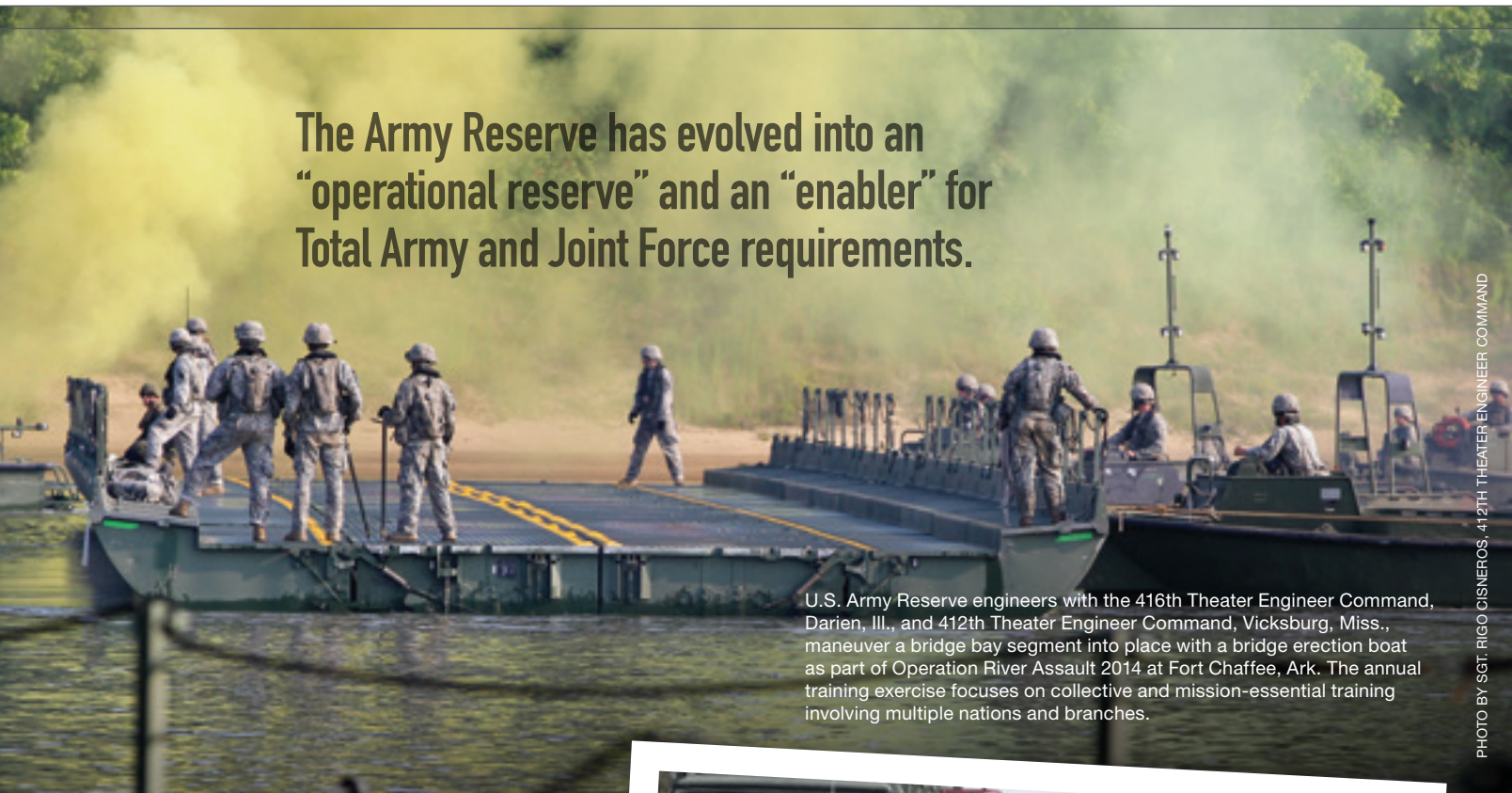
MANPOWER RESERVE (1908-1945)

Congress first created a federal reserve force in 1908, the Medical Reserve Corps, to remedy mobilization and preparedness challenges experienced during the nation's wars of the 1800s. At the time, no reserve force existed under direct command and control of the federal government. Led by former President Theodore Roosevelt, the "Preparedness Movement" set the stage for the National Defense Act of 1916, which created the Officer's Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps, predecessors to the current Army Reserve.

Today's Army Reserve is the nation's Federal Reserve Force. This flexible, scalable, complementary force sustains any mission anytime and anywhere it is needed by the Army or Joint Force. Organized as the only component of the Army that is also a single command, the Army Reserve is integrated into and directly supports every Army Service Component Command and Combatant Command, with a "footprint" encompassing all states and territories, the District of Columbia, and more than 30 countries.

PHOTO COURTESY U.S. ARMY RESERVE

The Army Reserve has evolved into an “operational reserve” and an “enabler” for Total Army and Joint Force requirements.



U.S. Army Reserve engineers with the 416th Theater Engineer Command, Darien, Ill., and 412th Theater Engineer Command, Vicksburg, Miss., maneuver a bridge bay segment into place with a bridge erection boat as part of Operation River Assault 2014 at Fort Chaffee, Ark. The annual training exercise focuses on collective and mission-essential training involving multiple nations and branches.

PHOTO BY SGT. RIGO CISNEROS, 412TH THEATER ENGINEER COMMAND

THE STRATEGIC RESERVE (1946-1990)

In enacting the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, Congress declared that the Army Reserve is “necessary for a balanced force” and shall be “maintained for the purpose of providing trained units and qualified individuals to be available for active duty” to meet requirements that cannot be met by the Active Army.

The “Total Force Policy,” developed in the early 1970s, integrated active and reserve forces enabling the nation to maintain an active force as small as possible to meet peacetime commitments, while using the reserves for force generation in times of conflict. The policy was championed by then Army Chief of Staff Gen. Creighton Abrams, shaped by his view that, “They’re not going to take us to war again without the Reserve.” As designed, integration of the active and reserve components ensured critical linkage between the employment of force and public support for military action.

The Army Reserve has evolved into an operational reserve for Total Army and Joint Force requirements.

During the Korean War (1950-1953), more than 240,000 Army Reserve Soldiers were called to

active duty, though that experience demonstrated that the mobilization system in place at the time was “not properly organized to permit an orderly augmentation of the armed forces.” Through the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, Congress transformed the Organized Reserve Corps into the U.S. Army Reserve, and divided the structure into a Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve and Retired Reserve.



PHOTO BY 1ST SGT. TYRONE WALKER

ABOVE: Soldiers from the 619th Transportation Company, Auburn, Maine, load Canadian vehicles and cargo aboard flatbed trailers at Canadian Army Base Valcartier located just outside Quebec City, Quebec, in support of Exercise Maple Caravan 15.

They're not going to take us to war without the Reserves.

— Gen. Creighton Abrams, Army Chief of Staff, 1972-1974



ABOVE: Spc. Andrea Gonzalez, a dental technician with the 7223rd Medical Support Unit, New Orleans, prepares instruments in the dental clinic during the Taskforce Razorback Arkansas Medical Innovative Readiness Training in Wynne, Ark., June 12, 2011. The IRT mission served the economically depressed Arkansas Delta region.

AT TOP: A combat engineer from the 374th Engineer Company (Sapper), headquartered in Concord, Calif., covers a sector of fire during an air assault landing during a two-week training exercise known as Sapper Leader Course Prerequisite Training at Camp San Luis Obispo Military Installation.

When creating the Army Reserve, Congress authorized 24 inactive duty training days a year, up to 17 days of active duty training and gave the president the authority to call to active duty up to 1 million personnel from the reserve components to meet requirements in excess of those provided by the "Regular components."

Following the Korean War, and in response to force structure challenges, the Army sought to maintain the integrity of mobilized Army Reserve units by not stripping personnel out of organized units as replacements for other units. Rather, reserve units were mobilized and deployed as fully trained and manned units. At the end of the Vietnam War, and following the reduction of Active Army end-strength from 1.5 million to 785,000, the 1973 "Total Force Policy" placed an increased reliance on reserve units for rapid deployment, and integrated active duty and reserve forces into a "total force."

Integrating active and reserve forces enabled the nation to maintain an active force as small as possible to meet peacetime commitments, while utilizing the reserves for force generation in times of conflict. The Total Force Policy gave rise to the "Abrams Doctrine," named for Army Chief of Staff General Creighton Abrams.

THE OPERATIONAL RESERVE (1990-PRESENT)

With the fall of the Berlin Wall and end of the Cold War, the peacetime military was faced with reduced budgets and active forces. In response, Congress sought to leverage the reserve components to fill the gap, requiring the Army Reserve to man, equip and train at Active Army levels. To improve the combat readiness of the reserve components, Congress created the U.S. Army Reserve Command in 1990 to provide for more centralized management. In 1993, the "Offsite Agreement" stabilized force structure and end-strength reductions, enabling the Army to place more operational reliance on the Army Reserve. Under this agreement, the National Guard was given combat responsibilities, while the Army Reserve was given responsibility for combat service support.

After the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq in 1990, Army Reserve forces filled the breach. Approximately 80,000 Army Reserve Soldiers were activated, and about 40 percent of the Operation Desert Storm ground forces were either from National Guard or Reserve units. Then, during the Balkans conflict from 1995 to

2000, Army Reserve Soldiers made up 70 percent of the Army's combat support and combat service support elements.

Following the global response to the 9/11 terrorist attacks, prolonged force generation required the Army to develop a new force provision model, "Army Force Generation." ARFORGEN was envisioned as a supply-based model, and while operational requirements since implementation in 2006 have resulted in demand exceeding supply, the critical supply contributions of the reserve components have been fundamental to meeting the nation's security requirements. During this period, the Army Reserve has achieved unprecedented levels of readiness, which has underscored its role as an operational force. As of the height of Global War on Terror (GWOT) deployments in 2007, the reserve components had comprised approximately 28 percent of U.S. forces deployed to Afghanistan and Iraq.

Today, the Army Reserve provides a substantial portion of Army "enablers"—90 percent of civil affair capabilities, 65 percent of logistics units, nearly 60 percent of medical service

professionals, 40 percent of transportation units, 35 percent of engineers and 24 percent of military police. The Army Reserve accounts for 50 percent of the Army's combat support and 25 percent of mobilization base expansion capabilities. With these resources, the Army Reserve can "quickly task organize into force packages... [that] can be tailored to support a full range of missions, including homeland response, theater security cooperation and overseas contingency operations." Though it comprises nearly 20 percent of the Army's trained Soldiers and units, the Army Reserve accounts for only 6 percent of the total Army budget. ❖



PHOTO BY STAFF SGT. THOMAS COLLINS

ABOVE: Soldiers assigned to the 300th Chemical Company, Morgantown, W.Va., check a vehicle for contamination during exercise Vibrant Response, a U.S. Northern Command-sponsored field training exercise for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high-yield explosive consequence management forces designed to improve their ability to respond to catastrophic incidents.

BELOW: Saint Louis based 620th Combat Sustainment Support Battalion, the U.S. Transportation Command and members of the Civil Air Patrol hook a trailer to a UH-60 Black Hawk.



PHOTO BY STAFF SGT. FRANCIS HORTON

.....
TODAY'S ARMY RESERVE ★ THROUGH THE LENS OF HISTORY
.....

Through the Lens *of* History

PHOTO COURTESY U.S. ARMY RESERVE

RIGHT: There were 403 Army nurses serving on active duty, April 6, 1917. Of these, 42 percent were Army Reserve nurses.



PHOTO COURTESY U.S. ARMY RESERVE

WORLD WAR I

1917-1919

THE RESERVE CORPS

Congress created the Officer's Reserve Corps, Enlisted Reserve Corps, and Reserve Officers' Training Corps in 1916. Once war was declared, the Officer Reserve Corps grew dramatically, providing more than 89,000 officers. Within the Enlisted Reserve Corps, 15,000 Soldiers served in the Medical Department. More than 80,000 Enlisted Reserve Corps or Regular Army Reserve Soldiers served in World War I.

Army Reserve Soldiers compose messages for pigeon delivery in the trenches of France, 1918.



PHOTO COURTESY OF MAJ. ANGELA WALLACE

Soldiers of the 308th Infantry Regiment, 77th Infantry Division, and 166th Infantry Regiment, 42nd Infantry Division liberate a small town in France.

The Dental Reserve Corps, part of the Medical Reserve Corps, offered opportunities for African-American dentists. African-Americans have been part of the Army Reserve since World War I. In 1917, history notes, 639 "colored" Reserve officers (as the then-segregated Army designated them) were commissioned from the Officers Training Camp at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

PHOTO COURTESY U.S. ARMY RESERVE



Today, 59 percent of the Total Army's medical capabilities reside in the Army Reserve.

This shattered church in the ruins of Neuville furnished a temporary shelter for American wounded being treated by the 110th Sanitary Train, 4th Ambulance Corps, France, Sept. 20, 1918.

PHOTO BY SGT. J. A. MARSHALL



Today's medical expertise

During World War I, the Army mobilized nearly 90,000 Reserve officers, one-third of whom were medical doctors. This quickly quadrupled the Army's capacity to care for the sick and wounded. Today, 59 percent of the Total Army's medical capabilities reside in the Army Reserve. These medical professionals continue to bring critical civilian expertise in areas such as dentistry (endodontics, oral surgery and orthodontics); behavioral sciences (social workers, clinical psychologists and counseling psychologists); laboratory sciences (biochemists, clinical laboratory officers, microbiologists and research psychologists); optometry; pharmacy; preventive medicine sciences (medical science officers, entomologists, audiologists and environmental science/engineering officers). ★



PHOTO BY TIMOTHY HALE, U.S. ARMY RESERVE COMMAND

LEFT: Army Reserve Pfc. Rebekah Munday, 431st Civil Affairs Battalion, Little Rock, Ark., comforts a puppy during the Task Force Razorback Innovative Readiness Training spay/neuter clinic. The IRT mission served residents of an area known as the Arkansas Delta region with Army, Navy and Air Force reserve units providing a variety of medical, eye, dental and veterinary services to the residents in the economically depressed region.

BELOW: A flight paramedic from 1st Battalion, 214th Aviation Regiment, split-based between Johnstown, Pa., and Fort Knox, Ky., checks the condition of a "casualty" during training exercise Global Medic.



PHOTO BY SGT. 1ST CLASS CLINTON WOOD, 84TH TRAINING COMMAND



PHOTO COURTESY OF WORLD WAR II DATABASE

LEFT: Members of the 325th Glider Infantry Regiment, part of the 82nd Airborne Division, are preparing for D-Day during World War II.

WORLD WAR II

1941-1945

FOLLOWING THE GERMAN BLITZKRIEG OF POLAND, WHICH TRIGGERED A WORLD WAR, ORGANIZED RESERVE FORCES BEGAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

Beginning in 1942, the Army activated 26 Organized Reserve infantry divisions and hundreds of other units. From 1943 to 1944, Organized Reserve officers constituted 52 percent of all officers killed in action, 28 percent of those missing in action and 27 percent of those captured by the enemy. All told, approximately one quarter of all Army officers — 200,000 — serving in World War II were from the Organized Reserve.



PHOTO COURTESY U.S. ARMY RESERVE

Soldiers from the 81st Infantry Division push their way into the major Japanese strongpoint on Angaur Island, Palau system.

Army Reserve Soldiers stand ready to deploy wherever they are needed around the world. In 2010, the 492nd Engineer Company, Mankato, Minn., was the first Army Reserve unit since World War II to operate in three different countries in the same year. The 492nd conducted building projects in Iraq, Kuwait and Afghanistan during the same mobilization.

Soldiers of the 90th Infantry Division, an Army Reserve unit from Texas and Oklahoma, advance into Germany during World War II.

PHOTO COURTESY U.S. ARMY RESERVE

TODAY'S ARMY RESERVE ★ THROUGH THE LENS OF HISTORY



The Soldiers of Company E, 100th Infantry Battalion, shortly after first crossing of the Volturno River, Italy, November 1943.

RIGHT: American assault troops in a landing craft huddle behind the protective front of the craft as it nears a beachhead, on the northern coast of France, June 6, 1944. Smoke in the background is naval gunfire supporting the landing.



Gen. Douglas MacArthur and staff, accompanied by Philippine president Sergio Osmena (left), land at Palo Beach, Leyte, Oct. 20, 1944.



PHOTO COURTESY OF NATIONAL ARCHIVES

PHOTO BY MASTER SGT. MICHEL SAURET, 416TH THEATER ENGINEER COMMAND



PHOTO BY STAFF SGT. SHEJAL PULIVARTI

Today's Reserve Corps

Nearly 15,000 Army Reserve Soldiers are supporting the combatant commands in missions around the world. These missions include combat support operations in Afghanistan; Civil Affairs missions in the Horn of Africa; deterrence operations missions in Kuwait; military police operations at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; and medical support operations in Honduras. Structured to provide operational capabilities and strategic depth to the Army and the Joint Force, the Army Reserve is an essential partner of the Total Force in preventing conflict, shaping the strategic environment, and responding to operational contingencies globally and domestically, to include Theater Security Cooperation, Foreign Humanitarian Support, Homeland Defense, and Defense Support of Civil Authorities missions. 🇺🇸

TOP TO BOTTOM:
U.S. Army Reserve combat engineer Soldiers from the 374th Engineer Company (Sapper), headquartered in Concord, Calif., conduct an air assault landing and patrol training at Camp San Luis Obispo Military Installation, Calif.

Landing Craft Utility (LCU) 2032, U.S. Army Vessel (USAV) Palo Alto tows LCU 2030, USAV Monterrey, both assigned to the 481st Transportation Company (Heavy Boat), Port Hueneme, Calif., into the port during Terminal Warrior 2013 at Port Hueneme, Calif.

Soldiers from the U.S. Army Civil Affairs; Psychological Operations Command (Airborne), Fort Bragg, N.C., float toward Sicily Drop Zone, D-Day 2009.

The 780th Field Artillery Battalion, an Army Reserve unit headquartered at Roanoke, Va., was attached to X Corps, part of the U.S. Eighth Army. The 780th served in Korea from April 1951 to December 1954. (Army Reserve historical painting)



KOREAN WAR

1950-1953



PHOTO COURTESY U.S. ARMY RESERVE

Cpl. Hiroshi Miyamura volunteered to be part of the all-Nisei 100th Infantry Battalion during World War II. He was discharged from the Army shortly after Japan surrendered. Following the war, he enlisted in the Organized Reserves and was recalled to active duty following the start of the Korean War. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions on April 24-25, 1951, but his award was kept secret for his safety until after his repatriation in August 1953.

THE KOREAN WAR SAW MORE THAN 240,000 ARMY RESERVE SOLDIERS CALLED TO ACTIVE DUTY, REFLECTING THE ARMY'S RELIANCE ON THE RESERVE COMPONENT.

Representing more than 70 units, Army Reserve Citizen Soldiers received nearly 10 percent of top combat decorations, including seven Medals of Honor. The types of units that served in Korea included quartermaster, engineer, transportation, military intelligence, ordnance and artillery. During the Korean War, Congress began making significant changes in the structure and role of the Army Reserve. On July 9, 1952, these changes were implemented, transforming the Organized Reserve into the United States Army Reserve.

PHOTO BY AMY PHILLIPS



LEFT: Multiple Army Reserve units including the 7-158th Aviation Regiment (General Support) from Colorado and a Navy Reserve unit from Texas execute mass casualty evacuation operations during the Combat Support Training Exercise at Fort Hunter Liggett, Calif.

BELOW: A satellite communications operator/maintainer for the 558th Signal Company, Mainsville, Ohio, inspects a satellite transportable terminal during the 2014 Quartermaster liquid Logistics Exercise.

TODAY: Enabling the Total Force

The Army Reserve continues to evolve to meet the needs of the nation. To prepare for future challenges, the Army Reserve plays an integral role in the leaner, smarter, more lethal, and flexible Army of the 21st century. With a substantial portion of the Army's strategic and operational "enablers – specialized fields that complement or enable the

Total Force – the Army Reserve comprises nearly 20 percent of all the Army's organized units, half its combat support, a quarter of its mobilization base expansion capability and some 75 percent of key capabilities, like medical, logistics, transportation, full-spectrum engineering and civil affairs, are provided by the Army Reserve. ■

PHOTO BY SPC. MIGUEL ALVAREZ



Two Republic of Korea River Crossing Battalions and the 412th Engineering Command, Vicksburg, Miss., in an effort to improve joint engineering operations between the two countries, conducted river assault operations across the Han Nam River as part of this year's Hoguk exercises.

PHOTO BY CAPT. MARYJANE PORTER

By Dec. 10, 1969, members of the 35 Army Reserve units who served in Vietnam had earned 1,096 awards and 277 Certificates of Achievement.*

* Source: The Army Reserve Magazine – January 1970



PHOTO COURTESY U.S. ARMY RESERVE

VIETNAM WAR



Soldiers from the 319th Transportation Company, U.S. Army Reserve, in Vietnam.



PHOTO COURTESY U.S. ARMY RESERVE

FOLLOWING THE 1968 TET OFFENSIVE, 5,900 ARMY RESERVE SOLDIERS WERE MOBILIZED; OF THOSE 3,500 SOLDIERS DEPLOYED TO VIETNAM.

Most Army Reserve Soldiers served in combat support and combat service support units like the 319th Transportation Company from Augusta, Georgia. While deployed to Vietnam, the unit transported ammunition and rations to the 1st Infantry Division near the Cambodian border.

ABOVE: The 231st Transportation Company (Medium Boat), St. Petersburg, Fla., received the National Defense Transportation Award for their outstanding service in Vietnam.

TODAY'S ARMY RESERVE ★ THROUGH THE LENS OF HISTORY



ABOVE: The 231st Transportation Company (Medium Boat), St. Petersburg, Fla., received the National Defense Transportation Award for their outstanding service in Vietnam.

RIGHT: Killed in action June 8, 1969, 1st Lt. Sharon Lane, a native of Canton, Ohio, entered the U.S. Army Nurse Corps Reserve in April 1968 after completing basic training at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. She was assigned to the Army Reserve's 312th Evacuation Hospital in Chu Lai, Vietnam. On June 8, 1969, a Soviet-made 122-mm rocket hit Ward 4, her duty station, killing her instantly. She was the only American servicewoman to be killed by enemy fire in the Vietnam War.



BELOW: Capt. Drew Troxler (left), Commander, 319th Transportation Company, Vietnam 1968-69.



A crewman hangs from a hoist during medical evacuation training in Marcy, N.Y. The exercise brought together members of the 401st Civil Affairs Battalion, Webster, N.Y., the National Guard and local volunteer firefighters.

PHOTO BY SPC. HARLEY JELIS



PHOTO BY SGT. JON FERNANDEZ, 210TH MPAD

In a recent, first-of-its-kind joint training exercise involving more than 300 reserve component Soldiers and numerous Canadian army troops, the 619th Transportation Company made a historic journey that took the small group of Soldiers – and truckloads of Canadian Army equipment – more than 2,000 miles across Canada's countryside during Exercise Maple Caravan 15. Among the challenges were making sure equipment was loaded in accordance with Canadian laws.

Today's Reserve: The backbone of the Army

Today, the Army Reserve maintains more than 40 percent of the Transportation Corps responsible for moving supplies, troops and equipment anywhere on the globe. They are the backbone of the Army's support and sustainment structure, providing advanced mobility on and off the battlefield. Air traffic controllers, railway equipment repairers and truck maintainers ensure the transfer of passengers, cargo and equipment to and from air, land and water transport. ✘

ABOVE: Canadian Army soldiers out of Canadian Forces Base Valcartier assist Soldiers of the 619th Transportation Company, Auburn, Maine, the 812th Transportation Battalion, Charlotte, N.C., and the 316th Sustainment Command (Expeditionary), Coraopolis, Pa., in loading Army Reserve trucks with Canadian equipment as they begin a more than 2,500-mile journey across Canada. Soldiers experienced cross-border logistics, inclement weather conditions, operating on foreign roadways and interacting with the Canadian Army. This historic logistical exercise marks the first time an Army Reserve transportation unit has conducted a long haul mission across Canada.

RIGHT: Multiple types of vehicles are loaded onto Army watercraft, including the Army Reserve USAV Maj. Gen. Robert Smalls (LSV 8) and the USAV Churubusco (LCU 2013), at Kuwait Naval Base, Kuwait.



PHOTO BY STAFF SGT. PETER J. BERARDI

PHOTO COURTESY U.S. ARMY RESERVE



PHOTO COURTESY U.S. ARMY RESERVE

OPERATION JUST CAUSE



PHOTO COURTESY U.S. ARMY RESERVE

OPERATION JUST CAUSE WAS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLEX COMBAT OPERATION SINCE THE VIETNAM WAR.

Army Reserve Soldiers were among the nearly 26,000 troops deployed. There were 15 Army Reserve units and 311 individually mobilized Army Reserve Soldiers called to duty for the carefully planned and well-executed operation that overwhelmed the Panamanian Defense Forces of dictator Manuel Noriega. The goal: restore order and arrest Noriega on drug-trafficking charges.

TOP: Capt. Ray Gonzales from Amarillo, Texas, talks with Jose Rodrigues and family about the conditions at a temporary shelter for displaced persons. Gonzales, a member of the 90th Army Reserve Command, was part of the humanitarian assistance Civil Affairs team serving after Operation Just Cause.

INSET: A Panamanian citizen displays a "Just Cause" sign in protest against Panamanian Gen. Manuel Noriega.

LEFT: Staff Sgt. Dennis Easterday, 489th Civil Affairs Company, Knoxville, Tenn., helps a Panamanian citizen move cots into a displaced persons camp.

WITH THE FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL AND END OF THE COLD WAR, the peacetime military was faced with reduced budgets and active forces. In response, Congress sought to leverage the reserve components to fill the gap, requiring the Army Reserve to man, equip and train at Active Army levels. To improve the combat readiness of the reserve components, Congress created the United States Army Reserve Command in 1990 to provide for more centralized management. One of the most impactful changes to the force mix was the 1993 "Offsite Agreement," which stabilized force structure and end-strength reductions, enabling the Army to place more operational reliance on the Army Reserve. As directed by then Chief of Staff of the Army, each of the reserve components would take on distinct roles, with a majority of the Army's technical enablers residing in the Army Reserve, available for peacetime and combat operations.

BELOW LEFT: Capt. Courtney Legendre, a physician assistant with the 411th Civil Affairs Battalion, Danbury, Conn., in support of Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa, examines a child in Kakute, Uganda.



PHOTO BY U.S. NAVY PETTY OFFICER 1ST CLASS TOM QUELLETTE

Today's Civil Affairs: A Critical Liaison

Civil Affairs Soldiers were among the Soldiers integral to restoring Panama's democratically-elected government. Through their ground-level interactions and understanding of local cultures and the people, these specialized troops are able to glean a sense of local dynamics. Today, the vast majority of the Army's Civil Affairs capabilities are provided by the Army Reserve. Civil Affairs Soldiers and units act as a liaison between the Army and civilian authorities and populations. They identify critical requirements needed by local citizens in combat or crisis situations such as natural and man-made disasters. Civil Affairs Soldiers combine regional expertise, language competency, political-military awareness, cross-cultural communication and professional military skills to conduct operations and support civil-military. ■



PHOTO BY SGT. JON HEINRICH

Civil Affairs: Making a difference

Civil Affairs operations continue to make a difference at home and across the globe. Soldiers like Spc. Gamei Kwong taught English to a room full of Pashtu-speaking Afghan children. Kwong, who hopes to become a second-grade teacher, joined the Army Reserve as a civil affairs specialist and serves in the 414th Civil Affairs Battalion, Southfield, Mich. Army Reserve Soldiers from units like the 733rd Engineer Company, Greeneville, Tenn., went to Window Rock, Ariz. to improve living conditions for Navajo families with special-needs children. They improved roads, drainage and water lines and updated school facilities. They also focused on repairing traditional Navajo homes, or "hogans" in New Mexico, Arizona and Utah.

ABOVE: Hamtramck, Mich., native Spc. Gamei Kwong, a civil affairs specialist with the 441st Civil Affairs Battalion, grades schoolwork done by Afghan girls at Forward Operating Base Finley-Shields.

The SCUD missile attack on the temporary U.S. military barracks at Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, resulted in the greatest combat loss taken by any single Army unit since Vietnam.



OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD AND DESERT STORM

OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD AND DESERT STORM WERE THE FIRST TRUE TESTS OF THE ARMY'S TOTAL FORCE POLICY SINCE THE VIETNAM WAR.

This mobilization marked the beginning of the Army Reserve's transition from a strategic to an operational force. The 1990 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait led to the largest call-up of reserve forces since the Korean War. More than 35,000 Army Reserve Soldiers from 626 units helped liberate Kuwait by providing combat support and combat service support. The Army Reserve was among the first to fight and last to leave.

Death in the Desert: The 14th Quartermaster Detachment

The 14th Quartermaster Detachment, a water purification unit from Greensburg, Pennsylvania, was mobilized in January 1991. On Feb. 25, 1991, an Iraqi SCUD missile exploded its half-ton warhead inside the Dhahran barracks where the 14th Quartermaster Detachment and other U.S. Soldiers were located. One hundred twenty-eight Soldiers were killed or wounded; nearly half of those casualties occurred in the 14th Quartermaster Detachment. This was the greatest combat loss taken by any single Army unit since Vietnam. The 475th Quartermaster Group and the 477th Transportation Company, both Army Reserve units, also suffered casualties in the attack.



PHOTO COURTESY U.S. ARMY RESERVE

Army Reserve Gulf War Capabilities

Army Reserve Terminal Transfer Units loaded dozens of ships at various seaports with the equipment and personnel of the 1st Cavalry Division, the 2nd Armored Division, III Corps Artillery and many other Army units deploying to the Gulf. Army Reserve logistics units played a major role in relocating 230,000 Soldiers, 95,000 trucks, and 12,000 tanks and armored vehicles on a 400-mile shift in support of Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf's battle plan. The 316th Quartermaster Company, a highly specialized unit based at Miramar Naval Air Station in San Diego County, distributed 8.4 million gallons of water during the Persian Gulf War. During Desert Storm, Army Reserve Soldiers provided the bulk of water purification and distribution, Civil Affairs support, enemy prisoner-of-war handling, postal work, petroleum handling, military history support, and psychological operations. Other Army Reserve units served in chemical decontamination, transportation, military police, maintenance and engineer roles.



Today's Quartermaster Corps

The Quartermaster Corps is the U.S. Army's oldest logistics branch, established in 1775. Currently, 66 percent of all Army Quartermaster Soldiers are in the Army Reserve. The Quartermaster Corps arranges for or provide supplies; materiel management, distribution, procurement and field services to support and sustain soldiers, units and their equipment in peace and war. Without fuel, water, food, etc., the Army cannot succeed on the battlefield. Petroleum supply specialists not only deliver fuel that combat units need to maneuver on the battlefield, they are also trained to test the quality of petroleum-based products. ✦

ABOVE: Detail from "The 316th" — an Army Reserve historical painting.

TODAY'S ARMY RESERVE ★ THROUGH THE LENS OF HISTORY

U.S. NAVY PHOTO BY PHOTOGRAPHER'S MATE 2ND CLASS MARK KETTENHOFEN



ABOVE: Kurdish refugee children run toward a German Army CH-53G helicopter during Operation Provide Comfort.



PHOTO BY PHIL PRATER

LEFT: Sgt. Fern Davis, with U.S. Army Civil Affairs & Psychological Operations Command, helps Kurdish children arriving at the Zakhu, Iraq, resettlement camp during Operation Provide Comfort

BELOW: Kurdish refugees help U.S. military personnel dislodge a light vehicle from a rut.



LEFT: PHOTO COURTESY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES






“Again it was our Soldiers’ unique blend of military and civilian expertise which started electricity and water running in Kuwait and fed and sheltered the Kurdish refugees.”

— Maj. Gen. Roger W. Sandler, 27th chief of Army Reserve, former commanding general, U.S. Army Reserve Command

OPERATION PROVIDE COMFORT



FOLLOWING DESERT STORM, THE KURDISH POPULATION OF IRAQ ATTEMPTED TO FLEE TO ESCAPE SADDAM HUSSEIN IN FEAR HE WOULD RETALIATE AGAINST THEM.

Army Reserve Soldiers remained in theater to support Operation Provide Comfort to restore services and facilities in Kuwait and to provide humanitarian relief to refugees in northern Iraq and Turkey.

LEFT: Tents cover the mountainside in the Kurdish refugee camp of Yekmel. Refugees are transported from Yekmel to a newly established camp at Zakhu during Operation Provide Comfort, an allied effort to aid the refugees who fled the forces of Saddam Hussein in northern Iraq.

U.S. NAVY PHOTO BY PHOTOGRAPHER'S MATE 2ND CLASS MARK KETTENHOFEN



LEFT: An Operation Provide Comfort coin given to Soldiers who served during that time.



ABOVE MIDDLE: Lt. Col. John Abizaid speaking with Kurdish individuals in Northern Iraq during Operation Provide Comfort, 1991.

BOTTOM: Lt. Gen. John M. Shalikashvili, commander, Combined Task Force, greets grateful Kurdish citizens at the Isikveren refugee camp in Turkey during Operation Provide Comfort.

Today's Defense Support of Civil Authorities

The Army Reserve is an essential partner of the Total Force in preventing conflict, shaping the strategic environment, and responding to operational contingencies globally and domestically, to include Theater Security Cooperation, Foreign Humanitarian Support, Homeland Defense, and Defense Support of Civil Authorities missions.

The Army Reserve is expanding its ability to support the homeland through Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA). Army Reserve civilian-enhanced military skills and technical capabilities are present in over 1,100 communities across the nation and well postured to provide critical and complementary response capabilities to support civil authorities. ✦



OPERATION PROVIDE COMFORT

U.S. Army Reserve Soldiers from nine different units from across the U.S. and one active duty unit set up a decontamination and medical triage site at Guardian Centers simulated city landscape during Operation Guardian 15, near Perry, Ga. More than 500 Army Reserve Soldiers and an active Army unit participated in the exercise to test their search and rescue, hazardous materials, decontamination, and medical triage capabilities.

When Superstorm Sandy swept across the northeastern seaboard in 2012, Army Reserve Soldiers were among the emergency personnel who responded in a first-time leveraging of Army Reserve capabilities for DSCA. Units arrived with industrial-sized water pumps and water purification specialists to provide clean, fresh water to local residents. Soldiers established a fuel-supply point to make sure emergency vehicles could continue their relief missions and set up shower and food trailers.

The Army Reserve's ability to respond to disasters was put to the test in 2010 in the aftermath of Haiti's devastating 7.0 magnitude earthquake. The 377th Theater Sustainment Command, headquartered in Belle Chasse, La., deployed to manage the logistics tied to the U.S. military's humanitarian response.

LEFT: Sgt. Eric Song (right), survey team noncommissioned officer, 773rd Civil Support Team, 7th Civil Support Command, Kaiserslautern, Germany, speaks to a fellow Soldier during an Army North Training Proficiency External Evaluation. The event tests unit readiness and the ability to respond to a real-world chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear event.

BELOW: Firefighters from multiple engineer detachments utilize a high-pressure fire hose to extinguish a flame during a training event as part of the Combat Support Training Exercise at Fort McCoy, Wis. The training replicates real-world missions which develops the units' abilities to successfully plan, prepare, and provide combat service support.

PHOTO BY BRIAN GODETTE, U.S. ARMY RESERVE COMMAND

PHOTO BY SPC. CHRISTOPHER A. HERNANDEZ, 345TH PUBLIC AFFAIRS DETACHMENT

LEFT: PHOTO BY SGT. 1ST CLASS MATTHEW CHLOSTA

FOR MORE THAN 14 CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF WAR, ARMY RESERVE CITIZEN SOLDIERS HAVE BROUGHT THEIR UNIQUE SKILLS AND CAPABILITIES TO CONTINGENCY AND THEATER SECURITY COOPERATION MISSIONS AROUND THE WORLD IN SUPPORT OF THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR.



GLOBAL WAR ON

9/11

On Sept. 11, 2001, terrorists hijacked and deliberately crashed passenger jets into the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia. Another hijacked passenger jet crashed into a field near Shanksville, Pennsylvania. Preceding the first war of the 21st Century, Army Reserve Soldiers served on the front lines. Nine were among the nearly 3,000 killed in New York, and Army Reserve Soldiers and units, responding in their civilian capacities, were among the first on the scene, supporting rescue and recovery operations and securing federal facilities across the nation.

The 77th Regional Support Command in New York, N.Y., commanded by Brig. Gen. Richard S. Colt, led the Army Reserve's response to the World Trade Center attacks. The command identified and quickly delivered support items to aid in the disaster recovery effort and assisted rescue workers at Ground Zero.

U.S. NAVY PHOTO BY CHIEF PHOTOGRAPHER'S MATE ERIC J. TILLFORD



“Among the great heroes of that day were Army Reservists. They displayed the highest qualities of courage and selflessness, whether that meant rushing into the World Trade Center, helping injured comrades out of the burning Pentagon or organizing rescue and recovery activities regardless of personal safety concerns.”

— Lt. Gen. Thomas J. Plewes, 29th chief of Army Reserve and former commanding general, U.S. Army Reserve Command

TERROR

Twin Towers aftermath. Portions of the outer shell of the North Tower lean against the remains of the World Trade Center. The terrorist attack on Sept. 11, 2001, caused the Twin Towers to collapse, and the rest of the complex was destroyed.



AIR FORCE PHOTO BY TECH. SGT. CEDRIC H. RUDISILL



PHOTO BY SGT. JOSEPH KOKTAN

TOP TO BOTTOM:
The attack on Sept. 11, 2001, caused extensive damage to the west face of the Pentagon. Agents from several federal agencies, firefighters, rescue workers and engineers set up command posts in the parking lot and began recovery, search and rescue efforts.

Soldiers with the 721st Engineer Company of Texas spread gravel on a newly-built road in Kandahar Province, Afghanistan.

Soldiers from the 362nd Quartermaster Battalion (Petroleum Supply) Kinston, N.C., conduct a tanker-to-tanker transfer at a forward operating base east of Fallujah, Iraq.

Army Reserve emergency preparedness liaison officers in the New York City area responded promptly and were vital to the rescue and recovery operation. Soldiers of the Army Reserve's 311th Quartermaster Company (Mortuary Affairs) from Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, deployed volunteers to the Pentagon within 72 hours and set up operations in the north parking lot of the Pentagon. The men and women of the 311th had the grim task of searching through tons of debris for remains and personal effects.

Iraq

In the winter of 2002 and the spring of 2003, Army Reserve units mobilized in support of combat operations in Iraq. Largely from combat service support or logistics units, these Citizen Soldiers operated ports, hauled fuel, repaired equipment, and supported the theater across a broad spectrum of

operations. Combat support units such as military police battalions, engineer bridge companies, Civil Affairs detachments, and psychological operations, mobilized and met vital requirements.

Afghanistan

The ground war began in Afghanistan on Oct. 19, 2001. From the beginning, Army Reserve Soldiers served alongside Active Component Soldiers. Army Reserve public affairs Soldiers went into the mountains of eastern Afghanistan with the 101st Airborne Division in Operation ANACONDA. The 911th Forward Surgical Team supported the 10th Mountain Division during medical assistance missions. The 310th Psychological Operations Battalion served in the isolated mountain regions determining the needs of the people and organizing the delivery of food, bottled water, and medical aid. In 2002, the 489th Civil Affairs Battalion served with U.S. Army Special Forces throughout Afghanistan conducting humanitarian assistance operations. The 489th also rehabilitated critical infrastructure such as basic health care clinics, hospitals, food distribution centers and supported civil authorities by advising Afghan government officials.

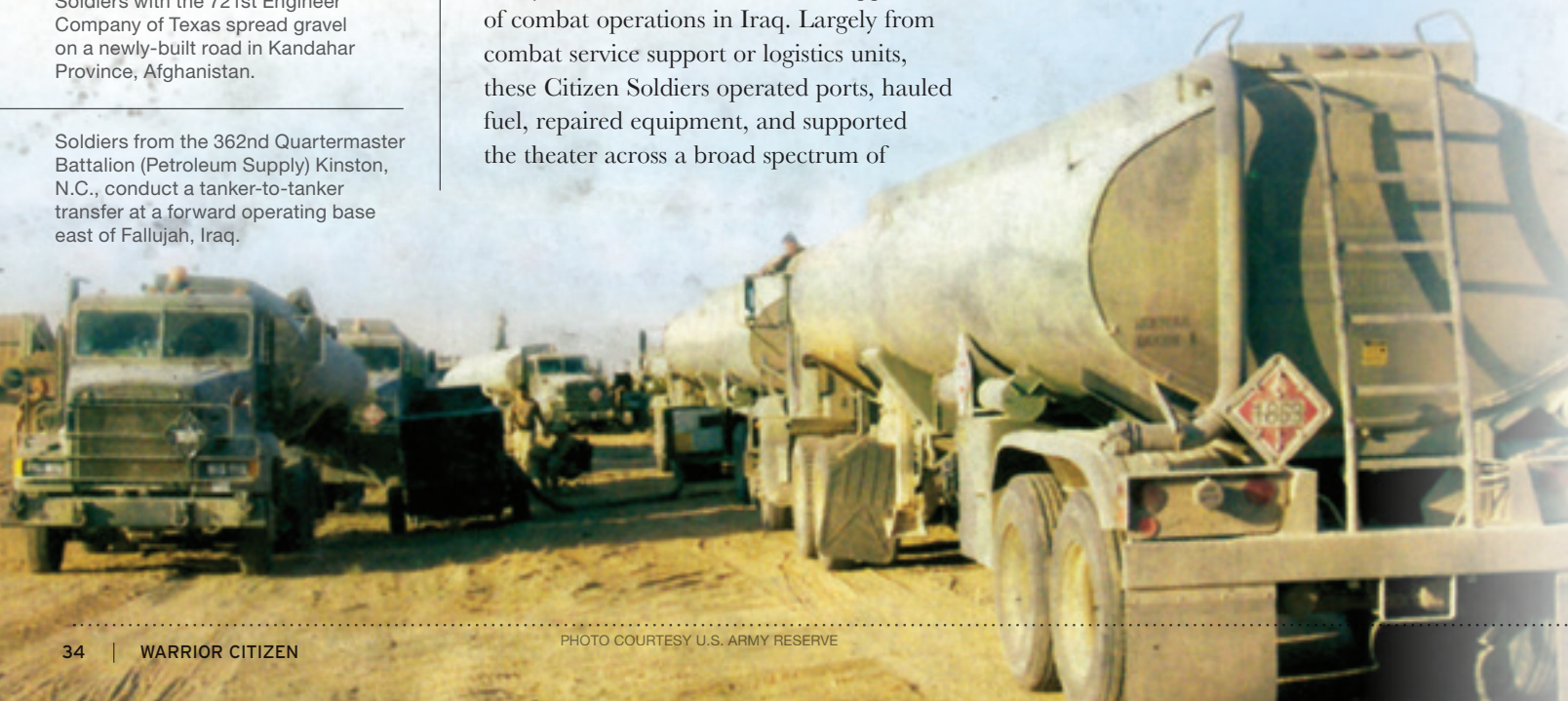


PHOTO COURTESY U.S. ARMY RESERVE



PHOTO BY MAJ. MICHELLE MARIE FAUCHER, 65TH PUBLIC AFFAIRS OPERATIONS CENTER

Army Reserve Emergency Preparedness Liaisons like Lt. Col. David Yasenchock remain vigilant and prepared to respond in the event of a disaster or threat to the nation.

Only three months after being assigned, Yasenchock (pictured left, standing) was called upon to respond to the Boston Marathon bombings. Within two hours of the explosions, Yasenchock was working with members of the Department of Defense, FBI, National Guard, and state and local civil authorities to coordinate federal support for response efforts, ensuring that all federal personnel and resources—bomb-sniffing dogs, bomb technicians, and military police—were equipped and ready to go when needed.

Today's Immediate Response Authority

The Army Reserve maintains substantial capabilities vital to disaster response, and stands ready to support state and federal agencies for domestic emergencies and disaster relief efforts under new authority

that allows for the Service Reserve Components to assist U.S. citizens and communities during domestic emergencies to save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate great property damage. Since 2001, more than 300,000 Army Reserve Soldiers have been mobilized and routinely deployed across the globe, to include every major combat zone. Steady demand for Army Reserve capabilities has introduced a new paradigm of reliance on the Army Reserve as a critical part of our national security architecture. As an enduring operational force, the Army Reserve remains a premier force provider of America's Citizen Soldiers for planned and emerging missions at home and abroad.

ABOVE; Lt. Col. Yasenchock, Massachusetts EPLO, briefs in the Joint Operations center of the Massachusetts National Guard during the response to the Boston bombings. Army Reserve EPLOs are assigned to each state National Guard Joint Force Headquarters and serve as the Defense Coordinating Officers representative and subject matter expert on all things DSCA above the state level for Title-10 assets, policies and procedures.



A firefighter from 340th Engineer, based out of Kensington, Pa., directs water toward a fire at a Burn House Training Facility during a 2011 Warrior Exercise, Fort McCoy, Wis.

Many firefighters serving in the Army Reserve also serve their communities as firefighters in their civilian career.

Firefighters maintain similar skill sets in the Army Reserve, responsible for protecting lives and property from fire by controlling fires and helping prevent them in buildings, aircrafts and ships. They perform firefighting and rescue operations, administer first aid, and respond to hazardous material emergencies rescuing personnel and caring for the injured.

PHOTO BY SGT. 1ST CLASS SUZANNE L. GOFF

Preparing for the unthinkable is part of the job for Soldiers assigned to 302nd Maneuver Enhancement Brigade, Chicopee, Mass., who recently participated in disaster response training and are capable of responding to a multitude of chemical, biological or nuclear incidents.

The three-day event simulated a nuclear explosion on U.S. soil and gave Soldiers training on how to properly react in a supporting role with the Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency and statewide agencies. In the event of a domestic attack, natural disaster or industrial incident, members of the 300th Chemical Company, Morgantown, W.Va., are specialized in searching for and extracting trapped and injured victims. Since 9/11, Soldiers of the 300th have focused on responding to Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear events in the homeland.



PHOTO BY SGT. RIGO CISNEROS, 412TH THEATER ENGINEER COMMAND

Engineers with the 416th Theater Engineer Command, Darien, Ill., and 412th Theater Engineer Command, Vicksburg, Miss., stand by as fellow engineers continue to work on the improved ribbon bridge as part of Operation River Assault 2014, at Fort Chaffee, Ark.

Today's engineers conduct every aspect of construction, including electrical, carpentry, masonry and plumbing, as well as heavy equipment operation and supervising construction engineering.

Bridge crewmembers provide bridge and rafting support for dry and wet gap crossing operations on rough terrain. Geospatial engineers use geographic data to support military/civilian operations for disaster relief and homeland security.

Confronting a New Age of Threats

The digital age has created a new threat challenge, and the Army Reserve stands ready to respond. At the Army Space Command, Army Reserve Soldiers conduct research and development projects in support of homeland defense. The Army is the Defense Department's largest user of space-based systems. To support combat operations, the Army deploys a multitude of communication receivers providing communications, navigation, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, missile warning and weather/environmental monitoring.

The U.S. Army Reserve Element-Defense Information Systems Agency supports a variety of missions, including protecting and defending essential elements of the Global Information Grid, ensuring its availability, integrity, authenticity and confidentiality. USARE-DISA provides operational support for a number of signal missions. The unit has several detachments located throughout the United States and has mobilized in support of operations around the world. ✦



READY FOR WHAT COMES NEXT

Today's Army Reserve is the most battle-tested and experienced in our nation's history. Whether performing combat missions abroad or saving lives and protecting property at home, the Army Reserve will continue to offer versatile, available and effective capabilities to the Army and the nation at reduced cost to the American taxpayer.

The Army Reserve is the Reserve of the Army. It exists to serve the Army and the nation. Through two World Wars, a Cold War, Korea, Vietnam, the Persian Gulf War, the Global War on Terror, and countless other crises, operations, and emergencies, the Warrior Citizens of the Army Reserve have answered the nation's call. Army Reserve communities include

all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Saipan, Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Korea, Germany and Italy. Since 2001 alone, the Army Reserve has been mobilized and routinely deployed in 30 countries around the world to include every major combat zone. And we remain ready for what comes next. ★

Ready now, ready in times of crisis, and ready for whatever threats and challenges lie ahead, the United States Army Reserve is America's life-saving, life-sustaining Federal Reserve Force.

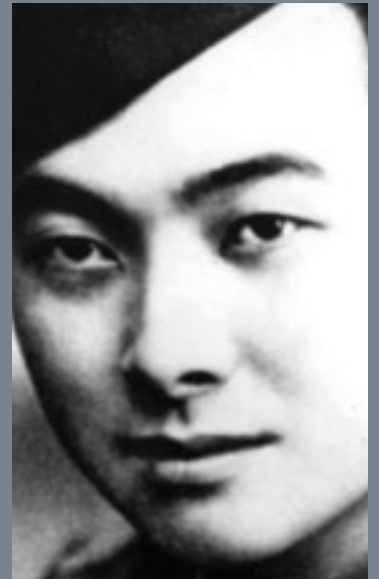
2014 Army Reserve Drill Sergeant of the Year Staff Sgt. Christopher Croslin brings a group of Army Reserve Soldiers to present arms during reveille at Fort McCoy, Wis., June 19, 2015.

PHOTO BY SGT. 1ST CLASS BRIAN HAMILTON, 108TH TRAINING COMMAND—INITIAL ENTRY TRAINING

FAMOUS CITIZEN

The U.S. Army Reserve has always been comprised of men and women with great talents and abilities. Those abilities manifest themselves through leadership, bravery and strong ambition.

Among those who have answered the call to serve, some famous names have emerged. These individuals not only proved themselves to be great Soldiers but great citizens as well. From politicians to entertainers to presidents of the United States, here are some Citizen Soldiers you may well recognize...



“One doesn’t become a Soldier in a week—it takes training, study and discipline. There is no question that the finest Army in the world is found in the United States.

— Daniel Inouye

Daniel Inouye

WORLD WAR II

Daniel Inouye served as a captain in the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, upgraded in 2000 to the Medal of Honor, for his actions fighting Germans in Italy. After the war, Inouye entered public service and became a United States Senator representing Hawaii.

SOLDIERS



Harry S. Truman

WORLD WAR I

Harry Truman served as a captain commanding Battery D, 129th Field Artillery. After the war, he entered public service and served in the Army Reserve attaining the rank of colonel. He later became the 33rd President. In 1948, President Truman signed Executive Order 9981 desegregating the armed forces.



Charles Durning

WORLD WAR II

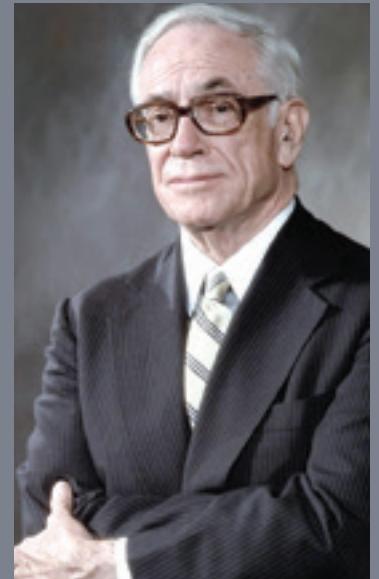
Charles Durning served as a rifleman in the 398th Infantry Regiment, 100th Infantry Division. He participated in D-Day and was one of the first Soldiers to land at Omaha Beach. After the war, Durning became an actor and appeared in more than 200 movies, television shows and plays.



Alan Alda

KOREA

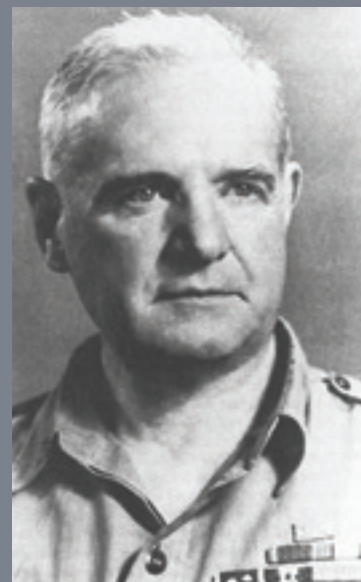
Alan Alda enrolled in the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) while in college and went to Fort Benning, Georgia for a year after graduation. As an Army Reserve artillery officer, Alda served a six-month tour during the Korean War. He later became a famous actor, well known for his portrayal of Hawkeye, the witty field surgeon in the hit television series "M.A.S.H."



Malcolm Forbes

WORLD WAR II

Malcolm Forbes was assigned to a heavy machine gun section of the 334th Infantry Regiment, 84th Infantry Division. He was wounded in the Battle of Aachen in Germany and spent ten months recovering before being discharged in August 1945 and receiving the Bronze Star and Purple Heart. He later became a famous publisher and entrepreneur.



Mel Brooks

WORLD WAR II

Mel Brooks served as a corporal and combat engineer in the 78th Infantry Division with the 1104th Engineer Combat Battalion. The unit built bridges, cleared blocked roads, and deactivated landmines ahead of advancing Allied forces. He is one of few entertainers that have won an Emmy, an Oscar, a Grammy, and a Tony award. In 2013, he received the 41st American Film Institute Life Achievement.

John Fogerty

VIETNAM ERA

John Fogerty served briefly in the Army Reserve. During his one year term from 1966 to 1967, Fogerty served at Fort Bragg, Fort Knox, and Fort Lee. He later became the famous front man for Creedence Clearwater Revival (CCR).

Henry Kissinger

WORLD WAR II

Henry Kissinger served in the 84th Infantry Division. As a Jewish immigrant from Germany, Kissinger was assigned to the military intelligence section of the 84th and volunteered for hazardous duty during the Battle of the Bulge. Due to his fluency in German, he was reassigned to the Counter Intelligence Corps as a sergeant and was involved in establishing civilian administration and tracking down Nazis. He later became the 56th Secretary of State and Nobel Peace Prize recipient.

William J. Donovan

WORLD WAR I and II

William J. Donovan was awarded the Medal of Honor in World War I and became the first commander of the 301st Cavalry Regiment, 61st Cavalry Division, Organized Reserve in the interwar years. He formed the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), which later became the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), during World War II.

“Good citizenship and defending democracy means living up to the ideals and values that make this country great.”

— Ronald Reagan



Ronald Reagan

PRE-WORLD WAR II

Ronald Reagan enlisted in the Army Enlisted Reserve on Apr. 29, 1937, as a Private assigned to Troop B, 322nd Cavalry at Des Moines, Iowa. He was appointed second lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Cavalry on May 25, 1937. In April 1942, Reagan was ordered to active duty and transferred to the Army Air Forces. By 1943, he was promoted to captain and served stateside in the 1st Motion Picture Unit, making training films for the war effort. The unit produced over 400 training films during the war. He became the 40th President.

Leonard Nimoy

COLD WAR ERA

Leonard Nimoy enlisted in the Army Reserve in 1953 and served a total of 18 months. He spent most of his time at Ft. McPherson, Georgia, and was discharged in 1955 having earned the rank of sergeant. He became famous for his role in the television series, “Star Trek,” portraying half-Vulcan, half-human science officer of the U.S.S. Enterprise, Spock. He was also prominent in stage and major motion pictures as well as a respected photographer.

Eddie Rickenbacker

WORLD WAR I

Eddie Rickenbacker is the highest-scoring American fighter ace of World War I with 26 confirmed victories, retiring with the rank of major. He earned the Medal of Honor for attacking seven enemy planes on his own, resulting in one going down. Rickenbacker served as a military consultant for the U.S. Government during World War II. He was a man of many talents; a racecar driver, an automotive designer, and pioneer in air transportation.

Charles W. Whittlesey

WORLD WAR I

Charles Whittlesey was awarded the Medal of Honor for commanding the famous “Lost Battalion” of the 77th Infantry Division. Whittlesey served as one of six honorary pallbearers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier dedication on Nov. 11, 1921, in Arlington National Cemetery.



PHOTO BY STEPH ANDERSON CHAMBERS,
MLIVE MEDIA GROUP/KALAMAZOO GAZETTE,
MLIVE.COM/KALAMAZOO

family programs

Anytime, Anywhere. 24 x 7 x 365. We Inspire and Empower.

Family Programs provides services to Soldiers, Family members, command teams and civilians throughout the geographically dispersed Army Reserve community.

Ensuring continuity of care for our Soldiers and their Families is top priority. That resource is Fort Family Outreach and Support Center, or simply “Fort Family.” It’s available 24x7x365 as a crucial component in the suite of programs and services established by the Army Reserve Family Programs.

As the virtual gateway to Army Reserve Family Programs, Fort Family provides a clear path to command and community resources, with comprehensive and confidential information, assistance and referrals for every aspect of military life. Assistance is provided during times of crisis as well as routine assistance for other immediate needs to help maintain Soldier and Family readiness and resiliency.

Volunteers have tremendous impact on the health, well-being and readiness of the Army

BY JAMES B. BALOCKI,
COMMAND EXECUTIVE OFFICER
AND DIRECTOR, SERVICES AND
INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF OF ARMY RESERVE

Fort Family

I must admit, I’m a bit old school. I truly appreciate it when a service-providing organization has a real person to answer my telephone call. Web sites are hard —too much information to quickly sort through—and automated call centers drive me to distraction. A live voice means I won’t have to remember a laundry list of potential problem areas that may (or may not) fit my particular concern, or be placed in a seemingly endless queue, on hold, after entering 20 individual digits on my phone’s keypad. Reaching another fellow human with the capacity to converse always raises my expectations that the questions I have will be answered.

Fort Family, the Army Reserve’s Outreach and Support Center for Family Programs, is that place. When our Soldiers and Family members dial “1.866.345.8248,” they reach a caring professional outreach support specialist able to provide relevant and accurate information about the programs and

services of the Army Reserve Family Programs. Any time of the day or night and from any location, our Soldiers, family members, command teams and local community partners have access to this vital resource to build and sustain a ready and resilient force. Every call these professionals receive, or place, impacts the readiness or resilience of a Soldier, a Family member, and the Army Reserve.

Our command’s readiness depends on the readiness and resiliency of our Soldiers and Families. Providing them with the information and services they need is of paramount importance to us, whenever and regardless of the Soldier’s or Family member’s physical location. Fort Family’s outreach support specialists conduct routine and follow-up well-being checks with Soldiers and Family members to ensure the issues raised are either in the process of being resolved or have been successfully dealt with. Fort Family’s trained professionals are dedicated to ensuring our Citizen Soldiers and Families have the information and support they need, when they need it.

Every day, Fort Family connects Soldiers and Family members with the programs and services of Army Reserve Family Programs or with local

254,297

Army Reserve Family Members*

89,265

Spouses

145,086

Dependents 18 years and under

19,946

Dependents 19 years and older

*2015 Demographics – Office of the Secretary of Defense, Defense Manpower Data Center

Reserve community. The Army Reserve Volunteer Program promotes and strengthens volunteerism by uniting community volunteer efforts, enhancing volunteer career mobility, and establishing volunteer partnerships.

Our Survivor Outreach Services Program maintains Families' connection with the Army Family in times of loss, regardless of the fallen member's duty status or component.

Child, Youth & School Services (CYSS) helps geographically dispersed Soldiers and Families find affordable childcare and youth supervision options within local communities. CYSS connects school-age youth to partnership activities, and provides information to Families and Soldiers about school support services, and community-based resources.

Family Programs conducts outreach support and well-being checks to more than 215,000 Soldiers and Family members annually.

Army Family Team Building is a readiness training program to educate Army Families about military life. This training program develops skills and encourages strengthened self-reliance, promotes retention and enhances readiness.

Fort Family is staffed with personnel specially trained to provide information and relevant referrals. Contact Fort Family Outreach & Support Center 24/7 by calling (866) 345-8248 or visiting www.arfp.org. ✘

Connecting Soldiers, Families, Communities.

For more information about Army Reserve Family Programs visit: WWW.ARFP.ORG or call the hotline at (866) 345-8248

AVAILABLE 24/7.



community service providers to address personal financial needs. It helps Soldiers link to the right people to assist with military pay and benefits; connects them with local or national resources for employment or education assistance; or provides points of contact for dependent school, daycare or other child and youth activity resources. Interspersed with these more routine questions are

their Families is solid. Anytime, from any place, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year, Army Reserve Family Programs provides responsive services and programs to empower our Soldiers and Family members to greater resiliency and readiness. ★

We take great pride in the demonstrated competence and professionalism of Army Reserve Soldiers and units.

the difficult: helping a Soldier resolve a medical assistance problem related to a combat zone injury, connecting a desperate spouse or service member with a suicide prevention counselor or coupling a Family member with Survivor Outreach Services.

We are committed to maintaining the strongest, most resilient and ready force, and to do that, we must make sure the foundation of our Soldiers and

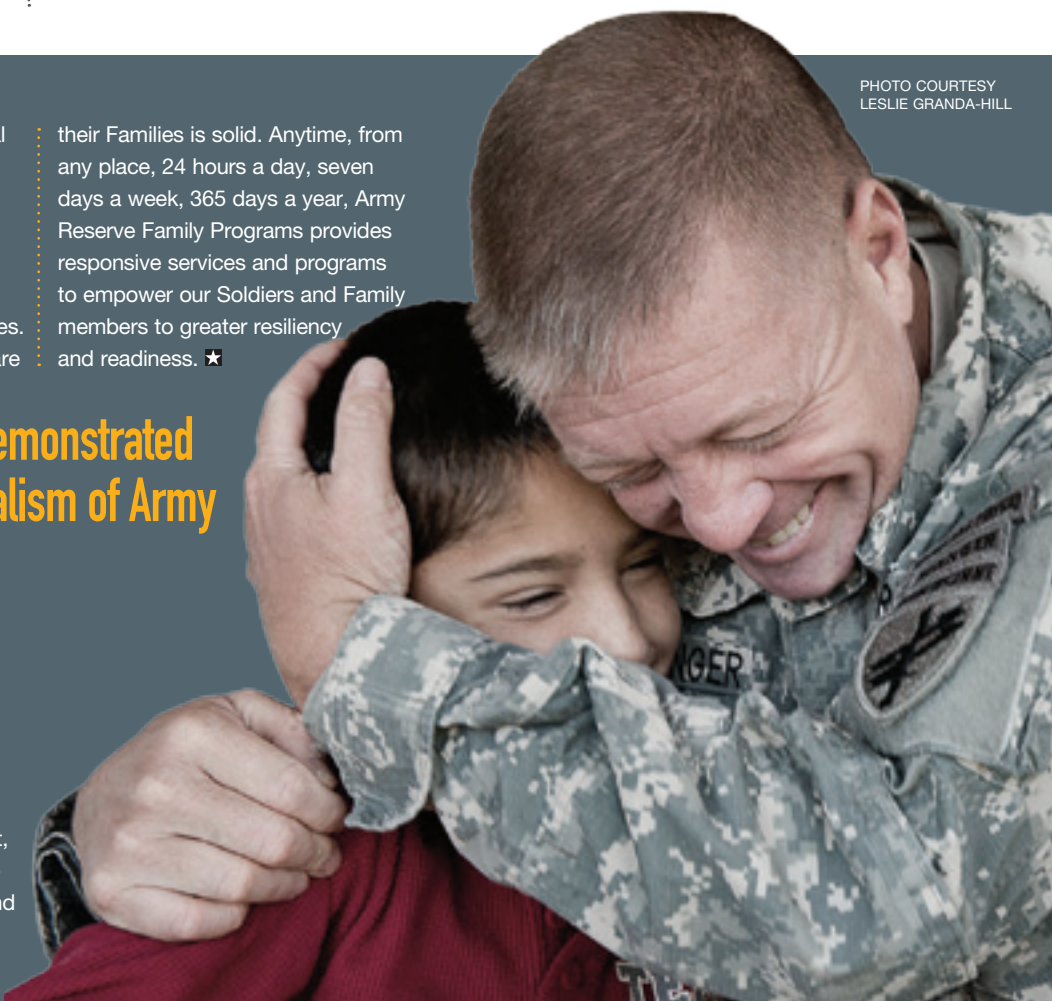


PHOTO COURTESY
LESLIE GRANDA-HILL

P3: private public partnership



The Army Reserve continues to improve its impact and readiness throughout the United States and overseas through Private Public Partnerships. P3 builds and enhances mutually beneficial partnerships between the civilian and military communities. This is accomplished by developing a mutually supportive environment for Soldiers, their Families, civilians, and veterans striving to create and enhance career and training opportunities.

HOW IT WORKS

Through projects with private sector partners, Army Reserve units and Soldiers gain access to unique training opportunities and the ability to apply their

an impact on local communities, while simultaneously fulfilling Army Reserve training requirements.

LEADER READINESS

Engages partners to provide opportunities for Soldiers to create, augment, or extend their professional network capabilities as well as identify new educational opportunities to support their civilian and Army Reserve careers.

INDIVIDUAL READINESS

Engages partners to advance individual physical, mental, emotional, spiritual, financial and Family readiness to Army Reserve Soldiers, civilians and Families.

Most of our Citizen Soldiers are already working in private and public entities, balancing civilian and military life, and bringing private and public sector resources to the military.

Private Public Partnerships benefit Soldiers through enhanced training opportunities and connections to private sector employers. What's more, communities around the globe benefit from the P3 assistance they receive. Private organizations and companies benefit from reducing the costs of their projects while witnessing firsthand the value our Soldiers can bring to the workforce. 🇺🇸

The goal of the Private Public Partnership is to establish mutually beneficial relationships between the Army Reserve and private and public sector organizations—to include private sector, profit, not-for-profit, and academia—to create opportunities for:

- Army Reserve Soldiers to increase their readiness on the individual, leader and unit levels, thereby enhancing their value to their Families and communities and their readiness to protect and serve the American public.
- The Army Reserve and the civilian world to mutually contribute to national emergency response and peace and stability operations around the world.
- Army Reserve Soldiers to train in real world, life-supporting and life-sustaining missions.

expertise and leadership skills to real-world projects that correlate with their military experience.

LINES OF EFFORT

The Army Reserve leverages private and public partner relationships to strengthen military readiness on three levels: Army Reserve individual, leader and unit.

UNIT READINESS

Identifies private/public projects around the globe where Army Reserve Soldiers can provide their technical expertise, physical capabilities, and leadership skills, coupled with private or public resources, to make

ABOVE: Sgt. Kayli Engert of the 401st Civil Affairs Battalion, Webster, N.Y., instructs a member of the Maynard Volunteer Fire Department in New York on how to call in a 9-Line Medevac request.

The Army Reserve's

Private Public Partnership

Generating Readiness through Partnerships



“P3 allows us to recognize that perhaps our greatest strength is that we’re citizens and we’re Soldiers.”

– Lt. Gen. Jeffrey W. Talley, chief of Army Reserve and commanding general, U.S. Army Reserve Command



Find out how P3 can help you manage your individual, leader, and unit readiness.

www.usar.army.mil/PrivatePublicPartnership

PRIVATE PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP OFFICE
UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE





Editor
Warrior Citizen
6075 Road
Building 1908, Ofc 302
Fort Belvoir, Va 22060-5231

PRESORTED
STANDARD
US POSTAGE

PAID

Louisville, KY
Permit #336

ARMY ROTC MINUTEMAN SCHOLARSHIPS

The Minuteman 4-year Scholarship pays full tuition and fees, books and a monthly stipend, and guarantees you service in the Army Reserve after graduation. Contact the Army ROTC program at your college or university for details. To find an Army ROTC program near you, go to goarmy.com/rotc.



ARMY ROTC



© 2013. Paid for by the United States Army. All rights reserved.