

**THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM  
OPERATION NOBLE EAGLE**

**DETACHMENT 1  
3RD JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL  
DETACHMENT  
(LEGAL SUPPORT ORGANIZATION)  
(Boston, Massachusetts)  
February 2003 - February 2004**



**Office of Army Reserve History  
United States Army Reserve Command  
Fort McPherson, Georgia**



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**Dennis Hatcher**

**Kathryn Roe Coker  
Introduction/Lessons Learned  
Editor**



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2009**



**DESCRIPTION:** On a dark blue disk the bust of a Minuteman (Captain John Parker) in cocked hat on a pedestal, between two branches of olive or within a dark blue designation band with gold inner and outer borders inscribed UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE in gold.

**SYMBOLISM:** The minuteman has traditionally been used to represent the citizen soldier. The wreath signifies achievement and accomplishment. Gold is symbolic of honor and excellence and dark blue signifies loyalty.

**BACKGROUND:** The emblem was approved for use as a plaque in 1972 and is used as an unofficial identification device of the United States Army Reserve. (US Army Institute of Heraldry.)

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## Foreword

*The Global War on Terrorism-Operation Noble Eagle: Detachment 1, 3rd Judge Advocate General Detachment (Legal Support Organization)*, is one in a series of histories of Army Reserve units deployed in the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT). This includes Operations Noble Eagle, Enduring Freedom, and Iraqi Freedom. The histories are based on primary sources collected by the Office of Army Reserve History's GWOT Military History Task Force. The task force provides program management, central collection, and archiving of unit histories. The former Chief, Army Reserve Lieutenant General James Helmly, stated the importance of this collection effort:

The Army Reserve is experiencing a time of great transition to meet present and future challenges to our national security. The events of this transition, while still fresh, must be captured and documented to preserve the story of the Army Reserve's contribution to this unprecedented war. The result will be a unique archive of the wartime accomplishments of all mobilized Army Reserve units, not only of this war, but for all future defense commitments. Nowhere else within the United States Government does an official archive of the Army Reserve exist.

The records collected include narratives with a mission statement, after action reviews or lessons learned, personnel rosters, mobilization orders, demobilization orders, unit briefing slides, photographs, and autobiographical sketches. This information is used to record and to preserve the Army Reserve's contributions to GWOT. This volume and other unit histories included in the series, as compiled from these records, provide an invaluable resource for the Army Reserve and its Soldiers to

learn from their own experiences and retain lessons learned for future operations.

Fort McPherson  
Atlanta, Georgia  
July 2009

LEE S. HARFORD, JR., Ph.D.  
Army Reserve Historian  
United States Army Reserve

## Introduction

*“America will always remember who responded first on September 11th. In the thick of action from the very beginning were our nation’s Reservists.”* Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld (20 January 2003)<sup>1</sup>

On 11 September 2001, nineteen Islamist terrorists affiliated with al-Qaeda attacked America by flying two planes into the World Trade Center twin towers in New York City and thirty minutes later into the Pentagon. Over 2,000 (2,823) people died at the World Trade Center. Another 189 died at the Pentagon.<sup>2</sup> A fourth plane, headed for the capital, was averted from its target by the heroic actions of the thirty-three passengers and seven crew members on board, crashing into a field near Shanksville, Pennsylvania: *“A common field one day. A field of honor forever.”*<sup>3</sup>

In his address to the nation that night, President George W. Bush said the attacks had moved “a great people . . . to defend a great nation.” Bush set the tone for his evolving doctrine by stating the US “will make no distinction between terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbor them.”<sup>4</sup> “President Bush . . . advised the ‘American people to go to ‘work with a heightened sense of awareness,’ an awareness that, unlike America’s past wars, the war against terrorism will not be fought exclusively ‘over there.’”<sup>5</sup>

According to then Chief, Army Reserve Lieutenant General Thomas Plewes, “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.”<sup>6</sup>

One example of numerous reserve heroes that day was Colonel Edgar Wakayama, a Medical Service Corps officer attached for a one-year tour of duty to the Office of the Secretary of Defense’s Director for Operational Test and Evaluation. He received the Soldier’s Medal, the Army’s highest decoration for non-combat valor, for his actions that day at the Pentagon. The Soldier’s Medal citation read: “He entered the

Pentagon three times to search for injured people, leading three to safety on the first trip and several more on the second attempt, before being repulsed by smoke and heat on the third entry.” Wakayama then turned his efforts toward helping to treat the wounded. “‘Medics don’t leave wounded behind on the battlefield,’ he said.” “‘For years I’ve taught that to my students. When the Pentagon was attacked, I had to put my money where my mouth was.’”

He remained there that day and for the next nine days at the recovery site known as Camp Unity, working twelve-hour shifts. “‘For nine days, I worked alongside the great soldiers of the 3rd Infantry, the Old Guard,’ Wakayama said. ‘they kept going into the Pentagon, braving the dangers of further collapse to try to rescue survivors and then to bring out remains.’” One thing on his mind when he received the medal on 6 March 2001 “‘was what was taking place that week in the mountains of eastern Afghanistan on Operation ANACONDA and how this related to what he did on Sept.11.’”<sup>7</sup>

Three days after the attacks, on 14 September Bush issued a proclamation declaring “a national emergency exists by reason of the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center, New York, New York, and the Pentagon, and the continuing and immediate threat of future attacks on the United States.” The national emergency had existed since 11 September.<sup>8</sup>

In an executive order, Bush authorized the call up of the Ready Reserve for up to twenty-four months of active duty.<sup>9</sup> The partial mobilization legally allowed then Secretary of Defense Ronald Rumsfeld to call up a million reservists. The service chiefs, however, stated they only needed about 35,000 reservists for what was designated Operation Noble Eagle, homeland defense and civil support operations. Among those were 10,000 Army Reserve and National Guard Soldiers. Most of the reserve Soldiers “were volunteers as thousands had called in to say they are ready to report for duty wherever needed.”<sup>10</sup> Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs Craig Duehring stated, “‘Many Americans have asked how they can help. Now some of our citizens will begin to help by trading their work clothes for uniforms (like) their parents and grandparents did in the past and answer the call.’”<sup>11</sup>



In four short days there were almost 2,500 reserve Soldiers on duty.<sup>12</sup> There was no time for 60, 90 or 180 days to mobilize. Hasty mobilizations from twenty-four hours to ten days became the norm. A case in point was the 311th Quartermaster Company (Mortuary Affairs) from Aguadilla, Puerto Rico. On 13 September, the call went out to the 65th Regional Support Command (RSC). The next day, eighty-five Soldiers volunteered and mobilized the same day. By the morning of 17 September, they were at work in the Pentagon's north parking lot. There was only seventy-two hours between the time they were called up and the time they were operational. On 26 September, another 105 Soldiers were on the scene. "By this time," said Plewes, "they were all under partial mobilization orders. The orders had caught up with a unit that had been 'at war' for more than a week." Other units followed the same example, "conducting hasty mobilizations or mobilizing after they deployed."<sup>13</sup> "The soldiers who have answered the Nation's call so promptly," Plewes stated, "are heroes, plain and simple. We must continue to support them in this time of great sacrifice. We must apply the lessons learned from units now serving so as to streamline our procedures and facilitate mobilization of those called up in the future."<sup>14</sup>

Six months after the attacks the Army Reserve had more than 450 units and some 15,000 Soldiers supporting operations around the world. As Plewes told Soldiers in the spring of 2002, "We continue to be what we have been since September 11 – fully and decisively engaged in countless ways. . . . Much has been accomplished in the six months since 9-11. Much more remains to be done. Our resolve remains constant: we are as committed for this struggle today as we were on the evening of September 11, when the flames and smoke still rose from the Pentagon, the World Trade Center and a quiet field in Pennsylvania."<sup>15</sup>

By the end of 2001, over 11,000 Army Reserve Soldiers had answered the call and were on duty in the Global War on Terrorism.<sup>16</sup> As of 14 July 2009, eight years since the terrorists attacks of that fateful day, 166,731 Army Reserve Soldiers have been activated in the Global War on Terrorism, thousands are serving at home as part of Operation Noble Eagle.<sup>17</sup>

For the Army Reserve Operation Noble Eagle is the mobilization of Soldiers and units for the specific purpose of replacing regular Army units deployed overseas, or augmenting continental United States (CONUS) based installations or units. The Army Reserve has supported and continues to support Operation Noble Eagle in a number of ways including, for example, force protection and security at installations and facilities across the country, intelligence and investigations support, training and training validation, headquarters augmentation garrison support, communications, postal and personnel support, engineer support, military history, logistics and transportation operations, medical support and legal support.<sup>18</sup> One of the units providing legal support was Detachment 1, 3rd Judge Advocate General Detachment (Legal Support Organization).



Flight 77 hit this portion of the Pentagon's E ring, which collapsed and burned for many hours. Army Reserve Soldiers in the Pentagon evacuated the building and then many of them tried to provide medical assistance or joined litter teams to carry out any wounded. *(Photograph courtesy of the Pentagon Renovation Project Collection)*

**SEPTEMBER 11, 2001**

**ON THIS DATE IN HISTORY, THESE BRAVE CITIZEN-SOLDIERS OF  
THE 77<sup>th</sup> REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND WERE KILLED IN THE  
LINE OF DUTY WHILE SERVING THEIR CITY.  
LEST WE FORGET.**

**LTC William Pohlmann**

**CPT Michael Mullan**

**CPT Mark Whitford**

**WO1 Ronald Bucca**

**SSG Frederick ILL**

**SGT Shawn Powell**



Memorial to Soldiers from the 77th RSC (Photo by the Army Reserve's 311th Military History Detachment)

**Detachment 1**  
**3rd Judge Advocate General Detachment**  
**(Legal Support Organization)**

**Heraldry**

**94th Regional Readiness Command**



**Distinctive Unit Insignia**

**Description:** A gold color metal and enamel device 1 1/8 inches (2.86 cm) in height overall consisting of a nonagon divided diagonally from lower left to upper right, the upper area light gray and the lower area black, bearing overall a blue oblong with long axis vertical, charged with a gold silhouette of the bust of a Puritan with a flintlock blunderbuss on his shoulder.

**Symbolism:** The diagonally divided gray and black background refers to the shoulder sleeve insignia worn by the 94th Infantry Division during

World War II. The geometric four-sided figure commemorates the four European campaign honors. Blue is the color used for Infantry. The bust of the Puritan is from the shoulder sleeve insignia worn during the period 1923-1942 and 1956-1991. It represents the history and traditions of the area with which past and present organizations have always identified. The nine sides of the device and the four sides of the oblong also allude to the numerical designation of the unit.

**Background:** The distinctive unit insignia originally authorized for the 94th US Army Reserve Command on 4 Jun 1970; reassigned and authorized for 94th US Army Reserve Regional Support Command on 16 April 1996. The insignia redesignated effective 16 July 2003 for the US Army Reserve 94th Regional Readiness Command.<sup>19</sup>



### **Left Shoulder Sleeve Insignia**

**Description:** On a disc divided bend sinister (in heraldry, on the right as seen by the viewer) silver-gray and black fimbriated (fringed) with silver-gray, all edged with a 1/8 inch (.32 cm) black border, a black Arabic numeral "9" on the silver gray and a silver-gray Arabic numeral "4" on the black. The diameter is 2 1/2 inches (6.35 cm).

**Symbolism:** The insignia represents the numerical designation of the unit.

**Background:** A design featuring a Native American with bow and arrow authorized for the 94th Division on 21 July 1922. On 6 September 1923, the design of a Puritan carrying a blunderbuss on his shoulder superseded this design. Amendments to the Puritan design changed the wording of the description on 22 December 1923.

Another design superseded the Puritan design by featuring the Arabic numerals "9" and "4", as seen above, on 5 September 1942. This remained the official insignia until rescinded on 14 May 1956. The same official rescission letter reinstated the Puritan shoulder sleeve insignia, with a minor change in the design, as the authorized 94th Infantry Division insignia. The Puritan design also re-designated the 94th Command Headquarters (Divisional) on 16 October 1963 to signify its

direct lineage to the former 94th Infantry Division. The Puritan design subsequently represented all of the 94th US Army Reserve Command on 22 April 1968.

In a complete reversal of the 1956 rescission, the Department of the Army rescinded by letter the Puritan design on 27 November 1991. The same letter reinstated the former "9/4" design originally adopted in 1942. Effective 16 July 2003, the "9/4" design continued to represent the new US Army Reserve 94th Regional Readiness Command, continuing that command's descendant lineage.<sup>20</sup>



## 10th Mountain Division



### Distinctive Unit Insignia

**Description:** A gold color metal and enamel device 1 1/8 inches in height overall consisting of a white mountain formed of five peaks above a blue wavy bar and crosses in front overall two red swords point up; behind the mountain peaks a glory of gold rays radiant from center and enclosed by a gold scroll inscribed "CLIMB TO GLORY" in blue letters.

**Symbolism:** The white mountain symbol and the blue wave represent the division's World War II combat history in the Northern Apennines and Po Valley Campaigns in Italy. The crossed swords are symbolic of wartime service and further suggest the Roman numeral X, the unit's numerical designation. Scarlet is symbolic of courage and mortal danger, blue denotes steadfastness and loyalty. The gold is for excellence and the white is symbolic of mountain tops and of high aspirations.

**Background:** This insignia was approved on 30 April 1985.<sup>21</sup>



### **Shoulder Sleeve Insignia**

**Description:** On a blue powder keg-like background with a 1/8 inch white border 2 1/2 inches in height and 2 3/16 inches in width two bayonets in saltire throughout scarlet fimbriated white.

**Symbolism:** The blue background and the bayonets are symbolic of infantry while the position of the bayonets in saltire simulates the numerical designation of the organization.

**Background:** The insignia was originally approved for the 10th Light Division on 7 January 1944; the insignia was amended for the 10th Infantry Division on 15 November 1984; re-designated the 10th Mountain Division on 13 February 1985.<sup>22</sup>

## **Lineage and Honors**

To date, no official lineage and honors is certified for Detachment 1, 3rd Judge Advocate General Detachment Legal Support Organization (LSO) by the Center of Military History. The following information is from public sources, official Department of the Army orders and unit members.

Unknown Date: Unit is constituted as 3rd Judge Advocate General Detachment (LSO), UIC: WR05AA, Boston, Massachusetts.

18 February 2003: 3rd Judge Advocate General Detachment (LSO) is reorganized and reassigned to 94th Regional Support Command (RSC), Devens Reserve Forces Training Area (DRFTA), Ayer, Massachusetts.<sup>23</sup>

24 February 2003: Detachment 1 (WRO5Y1) of the 3rd JAG Detachment (Legal Support Organization) is mobilized and assigned to the 1215th Garrison Support Unit, 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, New York.

20 February 2004: Detachment 1 reassigned to 94th Regional Readiness Command.<sup>24</sup>

## Chronology

- 14 December 2002     Alerted for possible mobilization, Operation Enduring Freedom, by Department of the Army (DA).<sup>25</sup>
- 17 February 2003     DA orders direct Detachment (UIC) WR05Y1 to mobilize on 24 February 2003 in support of Operation Noble Eagle.<sup>26</sup>
- 18 February 2003     Reorganized and reassigned to the 94th Regional Support Command.<sup>27</sup> Restructured so that twenty-one Soldiers were assigned to the 3rd LSO Detachment 1. The team became know as Team Lake Effect in order to differentiate Detachment 1 Soldiers from the main body remaining at home station.
- 20 February 2003     Unit advance party arrives at Power Projection Platform, Fort Drum, New York.
- 24 February 2003     Unit's main body arrives at Power Projection Platform, Fort Drum, New York.
- March 2003             Legal annex organized to house Legal Assistance, Military Justice and Operational Law offices.
- 5 May 2003             Sergeant Major Scott Webb departs for Afghanistan; Sergeant First Class Anne Baldwin assumes duty as the chief paralegal noncommissioned officer.
- 12 July 2003           First Lieutenant Pollard deploys to Afghanistan.

- 18 August 2003      Captain Scott Cashman deploys to Uzbekistan, First Lieutenant Kevin McGoldrick deploys to Afghanistan.
- 7 September 2003      Captain Matthew Mancini deploys to Afghanistan.
- 20 February 2004      Unit demobilized at Fort Drum, New York, and returns to home station.<sup>28</sup>

# **Operations**

## **Preparation and Mobilization**

On 21 February 2003, Detachment 1 of the 3rd Judge Advocate General Detachment (Legal Support Organization), commonly referred to as the 3rd LSO or 3rd JAG Detachment, mobilized at its home station in Boston, Massachusetts, in support of Operation Noble Eagle for a period of twelve months. Detachment 1 was part of the much larger 3rd Judge Advocate General Detachment (LSO), a “double A” unit<sup>29</sup> commanded at that time by Colonel Brian Horan. The detachment was custom formed from officers and staff pulled from that organization. With its own derivative unit identification code (UIC) WR05Y1, Detachment 1, known as Team Lake Effect, became a separate entity under the command of Major Joyce Hamel. Comprised of twenty-one lawyers and staff assistants for the specific mission of providing legal operations support to the 10th Mountain Division’s Office of the Staff Judge Advocate (OSJA), at Fort Drum, New York, the 3rd LSO Soldiers began pre-mobilization processing at their home station.<sup>30</sup>

### **Fort Drum, New York**

On 20 February 2003, an advance party consisting of CW3 David Mazzuechelli, arrived at Fort Drum and coordinated the arrival of the main body and other mobilization activities. Other detachment Soldiers made the six-hour drive from Boston to Fort Drum in their privately owned vehicles (POVs) and reported to the mobilization station the afternoon of 24 February 2003. There was some consternation at the mobilization site about the use of their vehicles, but despite the initial objections, those POVs became indispensable when no military vehicles were available. That night, the detachment stayed at the Inn on Arsenal Street, in the city of Watertown. The following morning, the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA), Lieutenant Colonel Charles Pede, welcomed the group and explained the

situation. The unit's mission was critically important and its lawyers and staff soon found themselves moving into their new responsibilities while at the same time undertaking mandatory mobilization training. Although there was little chance of encountering land mines or poison gas at Fort Drum, nonetheless these stalwart legal specialists learned as much as they desired to learn about such things and a lot more. There is a long-standing joke that in any revolution, the first to be shot are the lawyers. But at Fort Drum, these lawyers learned to shoot back as they qualified on the M16 rifle and 9mm automatic pistol, and they learned combat first aid. The men and women of the 3rd LSO may have been lawyers and legal experts, but they were always Soldiers first.<sup>31</sup>

## **Operations in the OSJA**

By March 2003, a temporary building, T-122, later known as the Legal Annex, was quickly set up to house the expanded Legal Assistance, Military Justice and Operational Law offices. During this time, Major Hamel filled dual positions of detachment commander and special assistant to the SJA, a position she held until 26 April when the Fort Drum Deputy SJA, Major James Robinette, deployed to Afghanistan. Hamel took over those duties and held that powerful position for the remainder of her mobilization.

In layman's terms, the military justice functions within the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate (OSJA) organization could be compared to a state district attorney's office: the OSJA keeps the garrison commander apprised of all legal affairs and also prosecutes crimes committed by Soldiers who are under his or her authority. With the tremendous activity associated with the call-up of thousands of reserve Soldiers and units, Fort Drum's OSJA was quickly overwhelmed and in vital need of assistance to handle the increased workload. Contrary to most Army Reserve units, the 3rd LSO was not assigned as a back-fill unit. Rather, it was assigned as permanent party.<sup>32</sup> "The JAG Corps is comprised of professionals," explained then-Lieutenant Colonel Hamel. "We treated each other with the same professional courtesies with no regard from where we came.

Remember, we were permanent party, not temporary fill-ins. We replaced the personnel who deployed and were gone.”

“Much of the discrimination toward reservists was testosterone-driven,” she added. “It was the combat arms mentality to look down upon support Soldiers. But we never experienced that because we were Fort Drum’s OSJA.”<sup>33</sup>

The OSJA was, like most large administrative organizations, divided into sections or divisions.<sup>34</sup> Each division (Military Justice, Legal Assistance, Operational Law, Administrative and Civil Law, Criminal Law, et al) had an office chief, and during the course of her tenure, Hamel had the responsibility to replace those division chiefs with competent officers whenever the chiefs transferred. It was not an easy task by any means. Selections had to be the best qualified person for the job; often some qualifications were lacking. For that reason, Hamel steadfastly “maintained the Leadership Development Program to develop leaders personally, militarily and professionally.”<sup>35</sup>

As the detachment became acclimatized to its new environment and settled into something resembling a routine, other events were taking place that projected some elements of the OSJA into the national spotlight. Major David Tobin, senior trial counsel within the Military Justice Division and a member of the 3rd JAG Detachment, recalled one particular case. “I prosecuted, among other things, rape, burglary, drug distribution, and various military offenses. I successfully prosecuted a case that garnered some national media attention involving an activated reservist who refused to take the mandatory anthrax vaccine.”<sup>36</sup> Private Kamila Iwanowska, a Polish émigré and Army Reserve Soldier from New York City, was eventually found guilty of disobeying a lawful order to take the vaccine. She received a bad conduct discharge in June, 2003.<sup>37</sup> That case did, indeed, generate attention as did other, more tragic events: the crash of a Blackhawk helicopter that took the lives of eleven Soldiers and a bus accident which injured several Army Reserve Soldiers. “As part of the review process,” wrote Major Joseph Michaud, “I assessed the information gathered by the investigating officer and [determined] whether the information gathered supported the conclusions and



recommendations. I also supervised the disposition of the remains of the Blackhawk so that they were properly stored for future investigation.” Beyond that there was the sad and very emotional business of supervising casualty assistance officers assigned to answer questions from the family members of those young Soldiers killed in the crash. “It [was] a situation I will always remember,” he concluded.<sup>38</sup>

Other duties involved the mentoring of less experienced military lawyers; advising unit commanders on justice issues; coordinating police investigations; reviewing Article 15s<sup>39</sup>; drafting charges and planning court strategies; serving as lead counsel and also as “second seat” to less experienced military prosecutors; and a host of other miscellaneous functions.

Not all of the Soldiers were content to stay in their assigned positions or at Fort Drum. Four officers readily volunteered to deploy overseas in support of the 10th Mountain Division’s OSJA mission in Afghanistan. It was a chance to gain valuable experience and to satisfy their patriotic need as well. In July 2003, First Lieutenant Walter Pollard, Jr., went to Bagram Air Base. First Lieutenant Kevin McGoldrick was another volunteer who, from August 2003 to January 2004, went from the Legal Assistance Office to Afghanistan where he served as chief of client services at Kandahar Air Base. During that same time, Captain Scott Cashman became the command judge advocate at Camp Stronghold Freedom, Karshi-Khanabad, Uzbekistan. Captain Matthew Mancini, the last of the four volunteers, deployed to Afghanistan in September 2003. All returned safely to Fort Drum after six months.

While the officers had their specific duties, so too, did the enlisted staff. The senior noncommissioned officer, Sergeant First Class Anne M. Baldwin, supervised the enlisted Soldiers. Judging from their remarks contained in personal narratives written at the end of their mobilization, nearly everyone kept a great sense of humor about their jobs, even though there was no shortage of mundane and boring tasks to occupy them.<sup>40</sup> “My job was to type memos and keep the supply closet full,” wrote Sergeant Peter Flynn. “Each week I made a trip to pick up supplies at the on-post supply store . . . We also helped with court-martials although we

want to emphasize that we did not contribute to the escape of [a] prisoner, though this actually happened while we were there.”<sup>41</sup> If there are unsung heroes in any unit, that distinction certainly belongs to all the enlisted staff of the 3rd JAG who bore the brunt of doing all the minute, but necessary, requirements to keep an organization on track and running smoothly.

## **Mission Completed**

As early as August 2003, the detachment began to lose personnel whose deployments reached the end of their time in service; officers released from active duty at the end of their military contracts. Replacements trickled in, but coupled with its temporary losses to the Afghanistan deployments, there was rarely a time when the detachment was not under a heavy load.<sup>42</sup> When their one year mobilization period was drawing to an end in February 2004, many had mixed feelings about their mission, and about Fort Drum. “I really enjoyed my time here at Fort Drum,” Sergeant First Class Baldwin said. “Everyone made us feel very welcome from the moment we got here. They did not distinguish us as just ‘reservists.’ They made us feel we were part of the team. I would definitely come back here again.”<sup>43</sup> For another 3rd JAG Soldier, Staff Sergeant Jose Da Cunha, his mobilization was life-changing. “I would describe my one year mobilization as an experience that was challenging, but tremendously rewarding, personally and professionally. I know without a doubt in my mind that I leave Fort Drum a better Soldier, person, lawyer than when I arrived. I sincerely wouldn’t think twice before volunteering for the next mission in defense of our country.”<sup>44</sup>

After a short period of demobilization briefings, classes on veteran’s benefits, processing medical, dental and finance records at the same place they arrived one year earlier, the Soldiers of the 3rd JAG Detachment returned home to Boston on 20 February 2004 as it had arrived, by POV.<sup>45</sup> With war on the horizon, several Soldiers extended to be in a position to continue service to their nation. But on that day, they all returned proud and satisfied; they did an important job, and they did it well.

## **Lessons Learned**

Hamel made a number of observations and lessons learned in her after action report. (1) “One-size-fits-all mobilization activities at Ft. Drum and other Power Projection Platforms are broken in that the train-up does not differentiate between Garrison-directed activity and OCONUS deployment.” (2) “Notice of mob[ilization] was adequate. (3) Deployment (with POVs) was doable.” (4) “The initial in processing phase was brutal on the detachment and the OSJA supported and lasted for approximately 4 weeks without ever giving us the coveted clearance (due to one soldier’s profile) fully releasing us to perform our respective duties within our divisions within the OSJA.” (5) “Develop a Garrison support mobilization curriculum.”<sup>46</sup>

## **From A Soldier's Perspective**

“Overall my experience was a positive one. I learned a tremendous amount about the JAG mission, got back into physical shape thanks to a rigorous physical training program and made new acquaintances that I will keep for the remainder of my career.”

“I performed my duties and responsibilities in accordance with my civilian and military training, education and prior experience.”

“Of course, I relied heavily on my Load Bearing Vest, Kevlar Helmet, body armor and M16A2 to keep me safe in Afghanistan.”

“The entire mobilization was based on the theme of flexibility.”

“I participated in numerous meetings and updates, maintaining contact with all levels of command and ensuring a sound situational awareness.”

“I would describe my one year mobilization as an experience that was challenging, but tremendously rewarding: personally and professionally.”<sup>47</sup>

## Photographs



Major Joseph Michaud poses in front of the newly established Legal Annex, Building T-122, Fort Drum, New York.



Members of Detachment 1 run in formation during physical training at Fort Drum, New York.



Captains Scott Cashman (left) and Matthew Manicini pose at Bagram Airbase, Afghanistan. September 2003.



First Lieutenant Walter Pollard, Jr. poses with Army Chief of Staff, General Peter Schoomaker at CJTF headquarters, Bagram Airbase, Afghanistan.

## Notes

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<sup>1</sup> Article, "Notable Quotables," *Army Reserve Magazine*, Volume 49, Number 1, p. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Article, "September 11 attacks," [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/September\\_11\\_attacks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/September_11_attacks), no date; 311th Military History Detachment (MHD), *The Role of the Army Reserve in the 11 September Attacks: New Your City*, p. xv; 90th Military History Detachment, *The Role of the Army Reserve in the 11 September Attacks: The Pentagon*, p. xvii; and Article, "The September 11 Attack on the Pentagon," <http://pentagon.spacelist.org/>, no date. The 189 killed at the Pentagon included 58 passengers, 4 flight attendants, both pilots, and 125 in the Pentagon.

<sup>3</sup> Article, "Flight 93 National Memorial," <http://www.nps.gov/flni/parkmgmt/missionstatement.htm>, no date,

<sup>4</sup> Statement, President George W. Bush, Statement by the President in His Address to the Nation, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/09/20010911-16.html>, 11 Sep 01.

<sup>5</sup> Article, "Operation Noble Eagle- Details, Reservists to provide homeland defense," <http://usagovinfo.about.com/library/weekly/aa091601a.htm>, 16 Sep 01.

<sup>6</sup>Testimony, Lieutenant General Thomas Plewes, "Army Reserve Overview," Statement before the Subcommittee Personnel, Committee on Armed Services, U.S. Senate, , <https://usarcintra/cioweb/CdrsCorner/AROverview>, htm, p.2, 13 Feb 02. The 90th Military History Detachment (MHD) published *The Role of the Army Reserve in the 11 September Attacks: The Pentagon*, which included a number of interviews detailing the actions of Soldiers and other personnel at the Pentagon following the attack. The 311th produced a complimentary volume on the attacks at the World Trade Center, *The Role of te Army Reserve in the 11 September Attacks: New York City*.

<sup>7</sup> Article, Lt. Col. Randy Pullen, "Honors For Hero of Pentagon Attack," *Army Reserve Magazine*, Summer 2002, pp. 44-45.

<sup>8</sup> President George Bush, Declaration of National Emergency by Reason Of Certain Terrorists Attacks, 14 Sep 01, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/09/20010914-14.4.html>.

<sup>9</sup> Executive Order-Call to Active Duty, Complete text of Executive Order authorizing call-up of reserves," <http://usagovinfo.about.com/library/bills/bleonoble.htm>, 14 Sep 01,

<sup>10</sup> Article, "Operation Noble Eagle," <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/ops/noble-eagle.htm>, no date.

<sup>11</sup> Article, "Operation Noble Eagle- Details, Reservists to provide homeland defense," <http://usagovinfo.about.com/library/weekly/aa091601a.htm>, 16 Sep 01.

<sup>12</sup> Historical Summary, Kathryn Roe Coker, *The 2002 Army Reserve Historical Summary*, p. xxix.

<sup>13</sup> Testimony, Lieutenant General Thomas Plewes, "Army Reserve Overview," Statement before the Subcommittee Personnel, Committee on Armed Services, U.S. Senate, 13 Feb



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02, <https://usarcintra/cioweb/CdrsCorner/AROverview>, htm, p.2 and Article, Linda Kozaryn, "Army Reserve Duty Has 'Changed Forever,'"

<https://usarcintra/cioweb/CdrsCorner/ArmyResDutycgmsg.htm>; 22 Jan 02.

<sup>14</sup> Article, Lt. Gen. Thomas Plewes, "From the Commander: 9-11 Plus Six Months," *Army Reserve Magazine*, Spring 2002, p. 4.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Briefing Card Update, Major Dahms, Public Affairs and Liaison Directorate, Office of the Chief, Army Reserve (OCAR), 20 Dec 01.

<sup>17</sup> Chart, Reserve Components: Noble Eagle/Enduring Freedom/Iraqi Freedom, Contingency Tracking System Daily Processing Files, Defense Manpower Data Center, 7 Oct 08.

<sup>18</sup> Historical Summary, Kathryn Roe Coker, *The 2001 Army Reserve Historical Summary*, p xxxi.

<sup>19</sup> Heraldry, US Army Institute of Heraldry, subject: 94th Regional Readiness Command, 16 Jul 03.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Heraldry, US Army Institute of Heraldry, subject: 10th Mountain Division, 30 Apr 1985.

<sup>22</sup> Heraldry, US Army Institute of Heraldry, subject: 10th Mountain Division, 13 Feb 1985.

<sup>23</sup> Department of the Army, HQ, USARC, Permanent Orders F-49-018, subject: announcement of unit reorganization, 18 Feb 03, Unit History File, Global War on Terrorism Collection, US Army Reserve Historical Research Collection, Office of Army Reserve History, US Army Reserve Command. Unless otherwise stated, all information is from the Unit History File.

<sup>24</sup> Previously known as Regional Support Command, this designation changed to Regional Readiness Command on 16 Jul 2003.

<sup>25</sup> Department of the Army Message 142129Z Dec 2002, subject: Alert for Possible Mob 216-03 Ops Noble Eagle/Enduring Freedom.

<sup>26</sup> Department of the Army Message 171351Z Feb 2003, subject: DA Mob Order 321-03 Ops Noble Eagle/Enduring Freedom.

<sup>27</sup> Department of the Army, Headquarters, United States Army Reserve Command, Permanent Orders F-49-018, subject: announcement of unit reorganization, 18 Feb 03.

<sup>28</sup> 3rd Legal Support Detachment 1 History, no date.

<sup>29</sup> The term "derivative unit" refers to a platoon, detachment or other element of a larger organization that is mobilized as a separate entity and assigned its own unit identification code (UIC) designation derived from its parent unit's UIC. Parent organizations are identified by AA as the last digits of the code.

<sup>30</sup> 3rd Legal Support Detachment 1 History, no date.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> 3rd Legal Support Detachment 1 History, no date.

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<sup>33</sup>Telephone interview, Lieutenant Colonel Joyce Hamel and Mr. Dennis Hatcher, subject: personal experiences, 5 Feb 07.

<sup>34</sup> For a complete description of the functions of the various divisions and sections, see Army Regulation 27-1, Judge Advocate Legal Services, and Field Manual 27-100, Legal Guide for Commanders.

<sup>35</sup>Personal history narrative, Major Joyce Hamel, subject: Personal Experience Paper, no date.

<sup>36</sup>Personal history narrative, Major David Tobin, subject: Personal Experience Paper, 28 Jan 04.

<sup>37</sup>Newspaper articles, *New York Times*, , Judge Denies Motions in Anthrax Case, 28 May 03, and *Federal Daily*, Army Reservist Ordered Discharged For Refusing Anthrax Vaccine, 9 Jun 2003.

<sup>38</sup>Personal history narrative, Major Joseph Michaud, subject: Personal Experience Paper, no date

<sup>39</sup>A section within the Uniform Code of Military Justice pertaining to the use of non-judicial punishment, Article 15 has no civilian equivalent, but is similar in severity to a traffic citation.

<sup>40</sup> 3rd Legal Support Detachment 1 History, no date.

<sup>41</sup> Personal history narrative, Sergeant Peter J. Flynn, subject: Personal Experience Paper, 11 Sep 03.

<sup>42</sup> 3rd Legal Support Detachment 1 History, no date.

<sup>43</sup> Personal history narrative, Sergeant First Class Anne M. Baldwin, subject: Personal Experience Paper, no date.

<sup>44</sup> Personal history narrative, Staff Sergeant Jose Da Cunha, subject: Personal Experience Paper, 22 Jan 04.

<sup>45</sup> 3rd Legal Support Detachment 1 History, no date.

<sup>46</sup> After Action Report, Major Joyce Hamel, do date.

<sup>47</sup>These quotations are from Soldier autobiographical sketches.