



Army Reserve Timeline: 1908-2008

April 23, 1908	Medical Reserve Corps is formed, creating the first reservoir of trained Officers in a Reserve status. <u>The Army Reserve birthday is April 23, 1908.</u>
1914 - 1918	<u>World War I:</u> 89,500 Officers from the Officers Reserve Corps participate; one-third are medical doctors. 80,000 members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps serve; 15,000 are in medical units.
1916-1920	National Defense Acts of 1916 and 1920 create the Officers Reserve Corps and Enlisted Reserve Corps, later named the Organized Reserve Corps (ORC), forerunners of the current Army Reserve.
1920s	Funding limits training for Reserve officers to two weeks every three to four years.
1930s	<u>Civilian Conservation Corps:</u> More than 30,000 Army Reserve Officers help manage 2,700 CCC camps.
1940 - 1944	<u>World War II:</u> 200,000 members of the ORC participate. Army Reserve Officers provide 29% of the Army's Officers.
1948	President Truman signs <u>Women's Armed Services Integration Act</u> granting women the right to an Army career—full-time active duty or part-time in the Army Reserve. Retirement pay and drill pay for ORC members also enacted.
1950	<u>Korean Conflict:</u> 240,500 members of the ORC are called to Active Duty. More than 400 Army Reserve Units serve in Korea.
1952 - 1955	Legislation renames the ORC as the Army Reserve and divides it into a Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve and Retired Reserve and provides the Army Reserve Units have 24 training days and up to 17 annual training days. The President is given authority to call up to one million Army Reserve Soldiers of all services.
1961	<u>Berlin Crisis:</u> More than 60,000 Army Reserve Soldiers are called to Active duty.
1968	<u>Vietnam Conflict:</u> 5,900 Army Reserve Soldiers are mobilized.
1973	The All-Volunteer Force is implemented; Army Reserve receives more responsibilities and resources.
1983	<u>Grenada:</u> After the U.S. rescue operation, volunteers from Army Reserve civil affairs units deploy to Grenada to help rebuild infrastructure.
1989	<u>Panama:</u> After the U.S. invasion, Army Reserve civil affairs and military police units help restore order.

1990 - 1991	<u>Persian Gulf War</u> : More than 84,000 Army Reserve Soldiers provide combat support and combat service support to the Army.
1992	<u>Somalia</u> : Army Reserve Soldiers provide postal, logistical and other assistance to support U.S. relief efforts.
1995 - 1996	<u>Haiti</u> : Army Reserve helps restore democracy, providing more than 70% of all Army Reserve component support.
1995 - 2001	<u>Bosnia</u> : The Army Reserve contributes more than 68% of the Army Reserve Soldiers mobilized, providing civil affairs, medical, postal, engineer and transportation support to Operation Joint Endeavor/Joint Guard/Joint Forge. This includes more than 11,150 Soldiers from more than 330 Army Reserve Units.
1999	Army Reserve sends units to Central America in support of <u>New Horizons '99</u> (Nuevos Horizontes '99), the relief effort for Hurricane Mitch.
2000 - 2001	<u>Kosovo</u> : Army Reserve Units support NATO forces.
2001 - Present	<u>Operation Enduring Freedom</u> : Army Reserve mobilizes thousands of troops in the Global War on Terror, providing key support for combat operations in Afghanistan and elsewhere.
2001 - Present	<u>Operation Noble Eagle</u> : Army Reserve becomes a major partner with FEMA, state and local agencies in defending the American homeland against terrorist attacks, providing resources and training to "first responder" organizations across the nation.
2003 - Present	<u>Operation Iraqi Freedom</u> : Army Reserve Soldiers participate by the thousands in the march to Baghdad and the stabilization and reconstruction of Iraq.

Additional information about the Army Reserve’s 100th Anniversary can be found on-line at www.armyreserve.army.mil.