

# A PROPOSAL

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## **Rename Fort Benning to "Fort Moore"** **in Honor of LTG Harold G. and Julia C. Moore**

Recognizing and Honoring the Importance and Contribution of the "Command Team"  
and the Military Family Towards the Army Mission and Caring for Soldiers

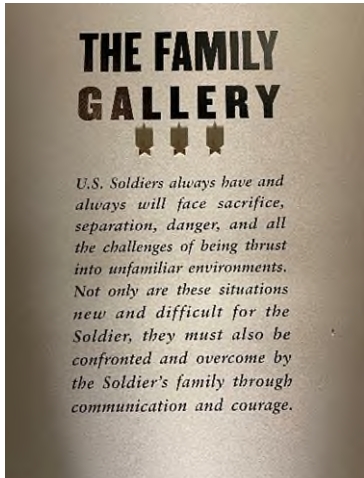
*When a soldier serves, the family serves...*



# A Unique Opportunity

Renaming Fort Benning for LTG Hal and Julie Moore simultaneously honors the traditional courageous performance of one of the Vietnam War's most honored leaders as well as acknowledges Julie Moore for her leadership on the home front and focus on the Army family across their 32 year career.

***Reach beyond honoring an individual's courageous service to include the impact on the broader Army... recognize the sacrifices of the spouse and family***



The family gallery at the National Infantry Museum at Fort Benning acknowledges the importance of the family in the Family Gallery.

The dedication of the Gallery summarizes:

***“U.S. Soldiers always have and always will face sacrifice, separation, danger, and all the challenges of being thrust into unfamiliar environments. Not only are these situations new and difficult for the Soldier, they must also be confronted and overcome by the Soldier's family through communication and courage.”***

***When the soldier serves, their family serves.***

*According to the FY20 Army profile, 52% of soldiers have families*



The National infantry Museum specifically highlights Julie Moore's contribution to the Army family in a prominently displayed panel in the family gallery. As a result of her leadership, the Army completely changed its policy on casualty notification, dedicating new specialized teams to ensure compassionate care.

Julie's service with her husband was characterized by broad and dedicated community engagement. A perennial Red Cross volunteer, she was passionately involved in all aspects of Army Community service, including Officer and NCO Wives' Clubs, Advisory Councils, Post Thrift Shops, daycare centers, and Boy and Girl Scouts.

The Alabama Senate in 2004 acknowledged her impact in Senate Resolution 93, noting in particular “her care of the enlisted soldier and his family”

The National Infantry Museum features Hal Moore's Vietnam victory at LZ Xray against overwhelming odds by including it in the museum's primary exhibit, "The Last 100 Yards."

Hal Moore was a thought leader who led innovation in Airmobile tactics as well as drove the transformation to a Volunteer force.

House and Senate Resolutions in several states – GA (2), AL (2), KY(1) and Congressional Record acknowledge his impact on the Nation.



*"I remember seeing Colonel Moore, the brigade commander. He was coming with us, on the ground. He was going to participate in the attack. After the barrage, we were simply going to stand up and charge across the open field to our front, charge the bunkers and the trench line in the woods across the way, charge across a hundred meters of open ground."*

- the book Baptism by Larry Gwin describes an operation conducted a few days before he and Moore rotated home from Vietnam.

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## Executive Summary

*Rename Fort Benning to “Fort Moore” to honor the Military Family’s service to the nation. Fort Moore would commemorate both Lieutenant General Harold G. Moore (“Hal”) and Julie Moore. As a unique “command team,” Hal and Julie Moore exemplified an extraordinary combination of courage, fighting spirit, and devotion to the welfare of those who serve this Nation and their families.*

Fort Moore would simultaneously recognize Hal Moore a decorated and highly regarded commander of the Vietnam War, and his wife, Julie Moore, who was equally distinguished as a leader of Army family programs and who changed how the military cares for the widows of fallen soldiers. Hal and Julie Moore are buried together in the Fort Benning Cemetery. Each is honored with a special permanent exhibit at the Fort Benning Infantry Museum. Hal Moore is featured at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History in its section on the Vietnam War.

**Hal Moore:** Appointed from Georgia, Hal Moore graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1945 and retired as a Lieutenant General after 32 years of active service. Notable assignments included occupation duty in Japan, serving with the 82d Airborne, testing experimental parachutes, NATO, and multiple Army staff assignments.



*Moore with his troopers*

During the bloody outpost battles of the Korean War, Hal commanded Rifle and Heavy Mortar companies, served as a Regimental S3 and Division Assistant G3, earning two Bronze Star Medals for Valor.

In Vietnam, Hal commanded at the battalion and brigade level with the 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry. Hal is best known for his leadership in the first major battle of the Vietnam War in the Ia Drang Valley. After a three-day bloodbath, the enemy quit the field, leaving over six hundred of their dead. Hal was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his actions during the fight. Hal assumed command of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade and led

it through several campaigns in 1966. Often on the ground sharing the risks with his troopers, he earned another Bronze Star Medal for Valor and individual awards of the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Palm. The Smithsonian Museum as well as the National Infantry Museum includes him in the Vietnam exhibit.

In 1969, Hal assumed command in Korea of the 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, followed by command of the Training Center at Fort Ord, CA in 1971. In both assignments, he solved deeply rooted racial unrest and redeveloped unit-level combat effectiveness. He continued to be a trailblazer in implementing and creating the Army policy on Equal Opportunity as the Commanding General of the Military Personnel Center and as the DSCPER. One of the accomplishments he was most proud of was the work done to rebuild an NCO Corps almost destroyed by the Vietnam War.

His contributions and service were recognized by five different State House and Senate resolutions passed in Georgia, Alabama, and Kentucky as well as an entry in the Congressional Record. Hal was also recognized by the Infantry (Doughboy Award), Air Force (Gathering of Eagles), and USMA (Distinguished Graduate).

**Julie Moore:** The daughter of an Army Colonel, Julie Moore lived every aspect of military family life, starting with her birth in an Army hospital at Fort Sill in 1929. Julie is most noted for her leadership supporting Army wives and families responding to the flood of casualty notifications after the Ia Drang Valley battle. The Army was unprepared and callously had taxi drivers deliver the telegrams. Julie was horrified with the practice and followed every taxi to offer comfort to the widows and attended every local funeral of every soldier lost in combat in her husband's command. Through her efforts, the Army changed its policy and had uniformed personnel deliver the notices – a practice that continues to this day.



*Julie volunteering at Fort Ord in 1971 when Hal was Commanding General*

The Army established the Julia Compton Moore Award in 2005 to recognize civilian spouses of soldiers for outstanding contributions. Fort Benning's Julia C Moore Award is conferred upon spouses who significantly contribute to their military member's mission success and are actively involved within the Fort Benning community.

Finally, Julie would experience a mother's anxiety with sons on active duty during the Invasion of Panama, the Gulf War, and Iraq/Afghanistan. Julie was always an active supporter of Army Wives Clubs, daycare centers, and other military community support organizations, eventually leading many groups. A life-long Red Cross volunteer, she was devoted to volunteer work at 28 different postings across 32 years in 10 states and 2 countries.

The National Infantry Museum features her contributions in the Family Display. Like Hal, her contributions and service were recognized by an Alabama Senate resolution sponsored by 35 senators.

Upon retirement, Hal Moore co-authored *"We Were Soldiers Once...And Young"* – a national bestseller consistently included in official military reading lists, as well as two additional books on his Vietnam experience and leadership. These books were the foundation for Hal's next twenty years giving countless professional development seminars and working with veterans to heal Vietnam's wounds. Generations of future leaders benefited from Hal Moore sharing his experiences and hard-won lessons on leadership. As a command team, Hal and Julie Moore welcomed all veterans "back into the perimeter" and always had the patience to listen, support, and impart love to all the Nation's Service members.

**Summary:** Fort Moore will uniquely honor the families of slain soldiers and highlight the military spouse's invaluable contribution while recognizing the importance of the family to combat readiness. There can be no better or unique way to inspire the men and women who will train at the renamed Fort Moore, and acknowledge the role of the Army spouse and family by naming Fort Benning for the couple who exemplify America's highest standards of command and compassion -- Hal and Julie Moore.

## **Lt General Hal and Julie Moore Fact Sheets**

### **Julie Moore**

- Contributions recognized by Alabama Senate Resolution 93 - sponsored by 35 Senators
- Daughter of a career Army officer who served in WW1 and WW2, a single mother with young children during her husband's deployment to the Korean and Vietnam Wars, and mother of two sons who served full careers in the Army during peace and war. She fully understood/experienced the demands and stresses placed on families.
- Life-long Red Cross volunteer – even as a General Officer's wife
- Led programs to support Army families and soldiers; helped create the Army Community Service Organization
- Passionately involved in all aspects of Army Community service, including Officer and NCO Wives' Clubs, Advisory Councils, Post Thrift Shops, daycare centers, and Boy and Girl Scouts
- Organized and led the initiative to change casualty notification procedures (telegrams given to taxis to deliver) due to the Army's unpreparedness to manage Vietnam combat casualties. Organized and helped families of deployed.
- In the aftermath of the Ia Drang battles, she followed the taxis carrying the casualty notifications to comfort the family. Visited every family to help and attended every local funeral.
- Contributions formally recognized in Hal Moore's OERs during his two international assignments
- She is recognized for her service to Army families in the National Infantry Museum Army Family Display
- The Army established the Julia Compton Moore Award in 2005 to recognize soldiers' civilian spouses
- Fort Benning honors her service with the "Julia C. Moore Award"
- Willingly offered compassion to all Army veterans - most notably during the Ia Drang reunions.
- She is buried with her husband in the Fort Benning Post cemetery



## Hal Moore

- Contributions recognized by House and Senate Resolutions – GA (2), AL (2), KY(1) and Congressional Record
- Decorated combat veteran for service in two wars. Distinguished Service Cross, Bronze Star for Valor (multiple), Purple Heart, and Distinguished Service Medal recipient. 100% VA disabled/helicopter crash survivor.
- The memorial video prepared by the Fort Benning PAO for his funeral has had 1,485,687 views on YouTube, proving Moore is both well known and loved by the American people.
- Was a trailblazer in the development and implementation of the Army's EEO policies in the early 70s
- Spearheaded doctrinal development of the air mobility concept at Fort Benning with the 11<sup>th</sup> Abn Div (Test)
- Commanded the 1/7 Cavalry during the first major battle of the Vietnam war. Hal Moore's 450-man battalion prevailed against two Peoples Army of Vietnam Regiments totaling over 2,000 men. Subsequently promoted and led an infantry brigade in major combat operations, routinely fighting side by side with his troops. Regarded as the Vietnam War's "General George Patton" by multiple media outlets, including the Detroit Free Press.
- Developed best practices for the use of helicopters in combat. His contributions recognized by the Air Force's selection of him for the "Gathering of Eagles" in 2007
- Frocked to Major General, deployed to command the 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division to restore its combat effectiveness after it was fractured with race riots and insubordination.
- Commanded the Training Center at Fort Ord, solving drug problems, racial tensions, and piloting programs to transition to the modern volunteer Army.
- As the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, designed and implemented Army personnel policies for the All-Volunteer Army and rebuilt an NCO Corps almost destroyed by the Vietnam War
- Authored three books; *"We Were Soldiers Once...And Young"* - a New York Times Bestseller, *"We Are Soldiers Still,"* and *"Hal Moore on Leadership."* Video with his comments is part of the Vietnam display at the Smithsonian.
- Devoted over twenty years in retirement to professional development of active-duty military through seminars and speaking engagements. Co-founded the Ia Drang Scholarship fund – 322 recipients/\$1,823,519 in funding so far.
- Inducted into the Fort Leavenworth Hall of Fame in 2016
- Awarded the "Doughboy Award," the highest honor for dedication and service to the Infantry in 2000.
- Awarded the Distinguished Graduate Award in 2003 by the United States Military Academy.
- Honored annually via the Hal Moore Warrior of Athlete of Excellence Award given to two USMA cadets who exemplify the "leadership qualities of Moore." Honorary Colonel of the 7<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Regiment.
- Spearheaded reconciliation by meeting with his Vietnamese counterpart as well as General Giap
- His helmet and the helmet of his counterpart reside in the National Infantry Museum at Fort Benning
- Entered West Point from Georgia, lived in Ft Benning/Columbus area for over 30 years
- He is buried at the post cemetery at Fort Benning, next to his men who fell during the Battle of the Ia Drang Valley.

## Julia Compton Moore Life Story

Julie Moore lived every aspect of military family life, starting with her birth in an Army hospital at Fort Sill in 1929. As the daughter of a career soldier, she would experience the worried absence of her father during his WW2 deployment that included being torpedoed on a troopship en route to France. Married into the Infantry, she managed the home front during her husband's participation in two brutal wars. Finally, she would experience a mother's anxiety with sons on active duty during the invasion of Panama, the Gulf War, and Iraq/Afghanistan conflicts.

In 1996, she summarized the pressure and stress in a letter describing her experience during Vietnam.

*"It all boiled down to me being a 'single mother' of five children, totally responsible for their health and welfare while being scared to death for the safety of my husband. Every day I wondered whether I would be next to get the telegram."*

Captain Hal Moore and Julie married in 1949 and began a shared military journey that would see them displace 28 times to 10 states and two countries over the next 32 years. Given the impossibility of a separate career, Julie threw herself into volunteer work supporting the community. Like her husband, Julie loved soldiers. While Hal focused his effort on training his troops to prevail in combat's harsh reality, Julie focused on their families.



*Julie completed Red Cross training in 1950*

Being a firm believer in the adage "bloom where you are planted," she served as a Red Cross volunteer working in Army hospitals and dental clinics. Recognizing the military's unique pressures on raising a family, she paid particular attention to daycare centers' operations. She worked tirelessly to ensure they received the proper attention and support from the chain of command. Julie used her service as a Brownie and Girl Scout leader and a Cub Scout Den mother as an opportunity to connect directly with families and detect emerging issues.

Julie recognized the critical role of the Wives Clubs in each assignment. As depicted in the movie, *We Were Soldiers*, she leveraged the structure of Wives Clubs to organize spouses for mutual support. At every

assignment, she leveraged this group to reach out to new wives to ease their transition from civilian life into the broader military family. To this end, her work was a precursor to the Army Community Service organization that is now a permanent fixture on all Army posts to assist soldiers as they process into a new duty station.

All this came to a head when the unit deployed to Vietnam. In a heartless brutal decision, the Army gave the families 30 days to move off post and into civilian housing. 438 families scrambled as they searched for housing in the local area. The family moved into a house so small that Julie had to set up a cot each night for their youngest son to sleep on. To Julie, this was a flashback to the Korean War when Hal deployed from Fort Benning in 1952. Left with two babies, one barely six weeks old, Julie relocated into tract housing in Columbus, eventually moving in with her parents in nearby Auburn, AL.

Neither Fort Benning nor the Army was prepared for what was about to happen. With the Ia Drang campaign, the war suddenly changed. The Army was overwhelmed by hundreds of death notices for unsuspecting families. It had forgotten how to do this right and handed the telegrams to taxi drivers. The drivers delivered the notices of combat deaths to wives and families, typically isolated in small apartments, trailer parks, and one-room walk-ups. Horrified by this callous decision, Julie demanded to know which women would get telegrams.

Julie challenged and eventually stopped the Army's practice. In the meantime, she drove after each taxi, following the driver to the door, ensuring nobody received the terrible news alone. Assuming the responsibility of her position as a commander's wife, she comforted each family and attended every local funeral of every soldier lost in combat in her husband's command. Pressed by this example, the Army instituted the policy of delivering notices by uniformed personnel. These practices became standard throughout the military.

Not unusual or unique, COL Bishop captured her typical impact on any assignment writing about her time at Fort Ord.

*"Mrs. Moore participated in numerous community activities enthusiastically, giving unselfishly of her time and talents to make the installation a better place to live and work. She served as an active volunteer of the Army Community Service welcome committee. Her helpful attitude towards all newly arrived personnel made each feel that he or she was someone special. Mrs. Moore participated in the ACS Advisory and Fund Council, Officers' Wives Club, Noncommissioned Officers' Wives Club, the Fort Ord Thrift Shop, and the Nursery Advisory Council, honorary president of the Officers Wives Club and NCO Wives Club. She also participated in many civic activities in the local community, including active membership in the Symphony Guild of the Monterey Peninsula. In all of these many activities, she devoted sincere time, effort, knowledge and guidance, and direction. Her personal charm and poise complemented her flair for truly exemplifying the spirit of human awareness."*

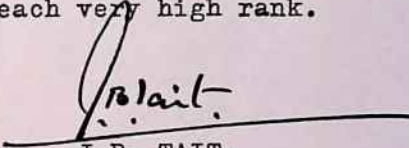
Alabama recognized her impact and contributions in Senate Joint Resolution 93, sponsored by 35 State Senators.

It is unusual for the Officer Efficiency Report to include mention of the spouse. On both of Hal Moore's international assignments, Julie Moore stepped up to represent America by reaching outside of the American "bubble" and interacting broadly with the local community. The following are extracts from those efficiency reports.

Norway:

He, his wife and his children constitute a charming family circle. They are active in community projects and, by their social conduct, have been a credit to their nationality. They have made many friends here who will see them go with real regret.

I consider that Lt.Col. Moore has a fine career ahead of him and will undoubtedly reach very high rank.


  
J.B. TAIT,  
Group Captain, RAF,  
Assistant Chief of Staff  
Joint Operations

Korea:

MOORE, Harold G., BG, 401-16-2390  
HQ, Eighth United States Army, APO San Francisco 96301 USARPAC-Korea  
Period Covered: From 4 Jun 69 to 24 May 70

Item XIb (Cont)

he is a hard task master and very demanding of his subordinates' performance. He has a "can do" attitude, never gets discouraged, and keeps his sense of humor under most pressing and adverse conditions. He justly deserved his recent promotion to major general and the assignment as CG, 7th Inf Div. He is blessed with a charming wife and well behaved, courteous and fine children. His wife is a great asset to the Korean-American relationship and to our own military community and the Army.

  
JOHN A. HEINTGES, LMG, USA  
226-46-3844, HQ Eighth US Army, DCG

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## Lieutenant General Harold G. Moore Jr. Life Story

Hal's story began in Bardstown, Kentucky, a tiny community tucked in the Ohio River Valley's foothills. His generation grew up hearing the harrowing tales of the Great War, the Roaring Twenties' decadence, and experiencing the hardships of the Great Depression. Hal learned to appreciate the value of hard work. He took various odd jobs to help his family make ends meet – cutting grass, caddying, and even being a waterboy at the Guthrie Distillery Warehouse.

Hal had a voracious appetite for reading. When he was not working, fishing, or playing sports, Hal was at the library, devouring any book he could find on military history. Hal crystallized his goal of attending USMA when he was 15. In 1940, he accepted a patronage job at the Senate book warehouse that required him to drop out of high school and travel to DC while severely sick with the flu to meet the start date. Hal finished school at night and walked the halls of Congress searching for an appointment. Awarded a USNA appointment from KY, he convinced a Georgia congressman to swap his USMA appointment for the Kentucky USNA slot. Appointed from Georgia, he entered USMA in 1942.

After graduation, Hal served on occupation duty in Japan with the 11<sup>th</sup> Airborne Division. He returned to the 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne, where he married the great love of his life, Julie Compton. Bored with peacetime duty, Hal transferred to the Army Field Forces Board, where he tested parachutes, surviving multiple malfunctions, including being hung up and towed behind a plane. Deployed to the Korean War in 1952, he joined the 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division where he participated in the bloody outpost battles, including Pork Chop Hill, Alligator Jaws, and others. He commanded Rifle and Heavy Mortar companies, served as a Regimental S3, Division Assistant G3, earning two Bronze Star Medals for Valor.

Subsequent assignments included teaching tactics at USMA, developing airborne and air assault equipment in the Pentagon, and a tour of duty in Norway, where he planned the ground defense of Northern Europe. In 1964, Hal took command of an infantry battalion in the 11<sup>th</sup> Air Assault Division (Test) focused on developing the air mobility operational framework. In 1965, the battalion was designated the 1<sup>st</sup> battalion, 7<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, and deployed to Vietnam as part of the 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry Division.

Hal is best known for his leadership in the first major battle of the Vietnam War in the Ia Drang Valley. It was a fight to the death against over 2,000 enemy furiously determined to destroy the vastly outnumbered 7<sup>th</sup> Cavalry. After a three-day bloodbath, the enemy quit the field, leaving over six hundred of their dead. Hal was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his actions during the fight. Promoted to Colonel, Hal assumed command of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade and led it through several campaigns in 1966, during which he matured the Airmobile concept. His operational success caused several publications to call him the "*General Patton of Vietnam*" and his Division Commander to call him, "*the ideal field commander.*" Often on the ground sharing the risks with his troopers, he earned another Bronze Star Medal for Valor (rescued a wounded soldier under heavy automatic and small arms weapons fire) and individual awards of the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Palm. Hal loved soldiers deeply and formally asked the Department of the Army to return his Purple Heart because he believed his wound was not severe enough when compared to those his troops suffered. When Bardstown announced it would celebrate his return with an elaborate "Hal Moore Day," he refused to participate unless the event changed to "Vietnam Veteran's Day."

In 1968, Hal pinned on his first star and led the planning for the Army's withdrawal from Vietnam. He returned to Korea in 1969 as the Eighth Army G3, was frocked to Major General, and given command of the 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division to straighten it out after it was fractured with insubordination and race riots. Hal rebuilt the Division back into a capable fighting force. General John H. Michaelis, the Commanding General of the 8<sup>th</sup> Army, commented in Hal's efficiency report:

*"MG Moore has demonstrated, under extremely difficult conditions, those attributes of personal decorum, highest professional standards, and superb leadership, which led to enthusiastic loyalty from his subordinates and complete confidence of his seniors. I consider this young General Officer to be an outstanding Division Commander who led by example and accepted only the highest duty standards from himself and his subordinates. Of particular importance, in this day of dissent, was General Moore's ability to communicate with his personnel—to be familiar and conversant with their problems, imagined or actual. **The outstanding capabilities of General Moore are exemplified by his handling of minority problems; the confidence placed in General Moore by minorities; and the confidence of all other races and creeds in their commander.**"*

In 1971, he took command of the Training Center at Fort Ord in the era of Vietnam antiwar demonstrations, drug problems, racial tensions, and the transition to the modern volunteer Army. Hal applied his techniques from Korea to create another successful outcome as reflected in his efficiency report:

*"MG Moore is the best training Center commander I have known. ... "Innovative, imaginative, intelligent and forceful, he combines these talents with a complete and very evident dedication to mission accomplishment and to the fair and equal treatment of all, regardless of race or creed. **He has instituted, and actively pursues, many excellent programs for the personnel at Fort Ord, including but not limited to racial relations, drug and alcohol abuse, leadership, self-discipline, human sensitivity, and community relations.** He is a truly outstanding officer and definitely Lieutenant General material."*

From August 1973 through November 1974, Moore was the Commanding General of the Army's Military Personnel Center. Following that assignment, he took overall charge of Army personnel policy when he served as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DSCPER) from November 1974 until his retirement in July 1977. As the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Moore drove the equal opportunity policy and aligned it with the lessons he learned from Korea and Fort Ord. He was most proud of the work done to rebuild an NCO Corps almost destroyed by the Vietnam War.

During this period, he developed and was a key advocate in favor of the new "Army Equal Opportunity Program," introduced in 1973. As the Commanding General of the Personnel Center, he was responsible for implementing the program. Upon his promotion to Lt General and reassignment to be the DCSPER, he was able to set Army policy and aligned it with his vision of equality.

Following retirement, he co-wrote the 1992 New York Times Bestselling book on the Ia Drang battles, *We Were Soldiers Once... and Young*, that remains on official Army and USMC reading lists to this day. Up until his death, Hal shared his combat leadership experiences and principles with soldiers in countless seminars. The Army confirmed his contributions to the Infantry with the annual Doughboy Award in 2000. The Smithsonian recognized his perspective by including a video of him discussing the Ia Drang in its Vietnam exhibit. USMA designated him a Distinguished Graduate in 2003. Hal's other books were *We are Soldiers Still* and *Hal Moore on Leadership*. His contributions to the nation recognized by 5 state Senate/House resolutions from GA, AL, and KY. Hal rests in the Fort Benning cemetery alongside his troops from Vietnam.

# Statement of Support from Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors (TAPS.org)



**TRAGEDY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR SURVIVORS**  
3033 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 300, Arlington, VA 22201  
800-959-TAPS ★ 202-588-TAPS (8277) ★ [www.taps.org](http://www.taps.org)

To Whom It May Concern:

The Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors (TAPS) strongly endorses the initiative to rename Fort Benning, Georgia, in honor of the late Lieutenant General Hal Moore, U.S. Army, and his loving wife, Julie.

Federal law now directs the renaming of ten Army bases currently named for former Confederate leaders. A commission will deliver its recommendations to the Secretary of Defense no later than October 2022. This law presents a unique and enduring opportunity to honor the military family and the critical contributions of military spouses.

The life and legacy of Hal Moore is well recognized, honored and exemplified by his command of the 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry of the 3rd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) during the week-long Battle of Ia Drang. While significantly outnumbered by the North Vietnamese Army (NVA) forces his leadership and the abilities of his Battalion overcame the odds and defeated a well entrenched enemy. For his heroic actions while in combat he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Throughout his retirement LTG Moore's unwavering commitment continued by providing Professional Development Classes at Fort Benning, most notably the Pre-Command Course where he mentored both incoming Infantry Battalion and Brigade Commanders on the importance of leadership, taking care of Soldiers and caring for their Families. His legacy continues in tactics instruction today in Classrooms at Fort Benning and the entire Army.

Julie Moore's dedication and devotion is less chronicled but no less inspiring. Julie was raised as a military child and then became a military wife. She endured the challenges of keeping a family safe and secure during Hal's wartime deployments to Korea and Vietnam. Part of her story was vividly told in the *New York Times* bestseller, *We Were Soldiers Once...and Young*. Julie and other military wives forced changes to the casualty notification process after experiencing the impersonal delivery of death notifications by taxi drivers. As a result, our current casualty notification system had its roots in the courage and commitment of women such as Julie Moore.

Hal and Julie Moore exhibited an extraordinary combination of courage, fighting spirit, and devotion to the welfare of the service members and families who serve this great nation.

TAPS urges the Secretary of Defense and the appointed base-naming commission to recognize the Fort Moore renaming initiative as a means to distinguish and honor LTG Hal Moore as well as the invaluable contributions of Military Spouses and Families.

Respectfully,

Bonnie Carroll  
President & Founder  
2015 Recipient, Presidential Medal of Freedom

## General Mark Milley Statement on Mentorship and Leadership

Through his personal example, coupled with countless seminars where he mentored both officer and enlisted, Hal Moore inspired several generations of leaders. General Milley summarized the impact in his personal comments added to this note.

*“Sir – you are one of my personal heroes my entire career. When I first met you 30 years ago you made a huge impact on me and have been a role model for so many of us in uniform.”*



UNITED STATES ARMY  
THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
06 FEB 2017

Lieutenant General Harold G. Moore, Jr., USA Retired  
585 Moore's Mill Road  
Auburn, Alabama 36830

Dear General <sup>Sir</sup> Moore:

On this 95th anniversary of your birth, I would like to thank you for more than three decades of exceptional service to our Army and Nation, particularly during the Korean War and Vietnam War.

Few make the choice to raise their right hand and serve this great Nation in the military. Even fewer lead Soldiers in the most extreme environment of human experience – the crucible of ground combat.

I want to thank you for your service in uniform and the service you continue to provide our Nation. You are an inspiration to us all and our Nation owes you a debt of gratitude. Garry Owen! Army Strong!

Sincerely,

Mark A. Milley  
General, United States Army

*Sir - you are one of my personal heroes my entire career. When I first met you 30 years ago you made a huge impact on me and have been a role model for so many of us in uniform. Happy Birthday!*

## Annex 1 - Hal Moore on Meritocracy

Hal Moore was committed to finding, training, and supporting men and women who could take command and exemplify the highest standards of performance. He wrote,

*A leader's behavior, poise, appearance, vision, demeanor, "presence", aura, manner of speaking and listening – all reflect the person within, his principles and values. A leader sets the tone and attitude for his people. Therefore, it's important to exude honest and fully qualified self-confidence, and unwavering commitment to be the best; to accept no less.*

His fundamental commitment to “the person within . . . [to] his principles and values” ensured a natural and lifelong, colorblind promotion of equal opportunity and rights at every stage of his career.

The following quote from his OER as Commanding General of Fort Ord captures the essence of his character.

*“Ingenious, aggressive, keenly intelligent and discerning, MG Moore is a top-flight leader who has wrought innumerable improvements in the command and management of Fort Ord. Possessed of an unusual empathy with people in general and troops in particular, his leadership during a period of social tumult has been nothing short of inspired. **He is a soldier-oriented General who has proven himself a total advocate and practitioner of equal opportunities for all.** General Moore's superbly outstanding performance was characterized by a very imaginative and innovative approach to the challenge of training young men for today's Army without prejudicing military discipline.”*

The following discussion traces his commitment to fair and equal treatment from his time as a Cadet at USMA through the end of his career.



## Hal Moore's Five Principles of Human Relations

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1. Professional accomplishment of missions and tasks, with great attention to improving interpersonal relationships and communications between people.
2. Equal opportunity—fair, decent, honest treatment of one another, especially by leaders towards subordinates.
3. Better care of people, to include provision of their different ethnic and minority group needs.
4. Better understanding between different “generations” and different grades of the outlooks and viewpoints of all.
5. Better understanding between the different ethnic and minority groups of the outlooks and viewpoints, histories, and cultures of all.

- MG Hal Moore; Commanding General, Fort Ord, CA, July 21st, 1973



*LZ Xray veteran, Edward Times, holding Moore's hand, wrote – “Thanks for all the love that we have shared together throughout the years, you and Mama Julie, I love her too, General. Bless you and your family.”*

## The Foundation of Effective Command: Fair Treatment and Equal Rights

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Hal Moore's “Five Principles” reflects a moral foundation of equal rights and fair treatment of all people that found its origin in his youth, military education, and throughout his career. Hal Moore's principles were founded upon a leadership style to manage people in ways that maintain their trust and loyalty while preserving their dignity.

Moore's career was centered on identifying and developing men and women who could lead, win, and bring their troops home. Hal Moore's “Five Principles” formed the bedrock of his approach. These principles reflected a moral code of equal rights and fair treatment which were exemplified throughout his youth, military education, and command responsibilities. He created and implemented innovative policies to ensure fairness, create opportunity, and enforce non-discrimination for all his soldiers. Senior military commanders noted that the *“outstanding capabilities of General Moore are exemplified by his handling of minority problems; the confidence placed in General Moore by minorities; and the confidence of all other races and creeds in their commander.”*

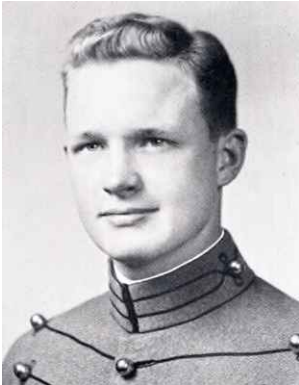
## I. Early Grounding in the Catholic Faith

Hal's story began in Bardstown, Kentucky, a tiny community tucked in the foothills of the Ohio River Valley. His generation grew up experiencing the hardships of the Great Depression. His family coped with adversity by turning intensely to their faith as strict Catholics. Under the tutelage of his family and reinforced by his mentor, Brother Theopane, at the St. Joseph Preparatory School. Hal embraced the religion and its teachings. The 1934 Catechism of the Catholic Church contained this key requirement:

*“Created in the image of the one God and equally endowed with rational souls, all men have the same nature and the same origin. Redeemed by the sacrifice of Christ, all are called to participate in the same divine beatitude: all therefore enjoy an equal dignity.”*

Hal's approach to soldiers was grounded in this fundamental philosophy: *“all men have the same nature and the same origin.”*

## II. West Point (1942-1945)



Hal's first experience at West Point forged a foundation treating others with dignity and respect; albeit for quite a different circumstance. As Hal recounts the situation, *“Each squad had two different squad leaders. The first was an arrogant, sadistic person who screamed and yelled at us, made us do unmerciful physical exercises, apparently with the goal of driving the weak to quit the Academy. I despised that man.”* From this experience, Hal Moore internalized that a leader should never be arrogant, spiteful, condescending, or engage in gossip. To the contrary, he should always act with humility and treat his subordinates with respect and dignity.

With the program of instruction truncated to three years because of the pressures of World War II, graduation week finally arrived. In 1945, racial prejudice and discrimination was a problem at the Academy. Moore's classmates sought to exclude Ernie Davis, a black classmate, from a graduation week company picnic. As documented in the 2013 biography, *Hal Moore... A Soldier Once and Always*, written by Mike Guardia, Moore immediately objected and threatened to boycott the event. The class respected Hal's strong objection and welcomed Davis and his family to the event. Hal's willingness to buck the trend of racial bigotry stands as one of his core leadership principles and beliefs about humanity: *“A good leader never discriminates or alienates based on race, color, or other genetic factors.”*

## III. Vietnam (1965-1966)

To Hal Moore, his troopers were his family, an attitude dating back at least to his time fighting in Korea. His view of his soldiers is captured in this single line from a letter sent on October 28, 1952, when he celebrated the reorganization of his unit after the Triangle Hill battle:

*“Finally got our family back together, all but our D/S Engineer Company.”*

Hal Moore built teams as family.



Moore moves to join troops under fire at LZ 4 during Bong Son

One of his "Efficiency Reports" -- key promotion reviews written by senior commanders evaluating subordinate officers -- makes the point that Hal Moore was not only respected but loved.

*"He is personally bold in battle, almost, I repeat, almost to a fault. He goes where the fighting is hardest and there makes his own on-the-ground assessment of what to do. His subordinates love him and would follow him anywhere."*

An article published in the Detroit Free Press on February 7, 1966, echoed that sentiment:

*"A few days ago in a medivac plane an American soldier who sat clutching a shattered arm was asked: 'What do you think of your commanding officer?' 'I'd go anywhere with that SOB.' The soldier said promptly."*

#### IV. Korea (1968-1970)

Hal confronted the challenge of eliminating racism several years later when he was posted back to Korea.

The Army Center for Military History provides the background:

*"During the latter part of the Vietnam War racial tensions in civilian society combined with growing opposition to the war to create a major disruption of good order and discipline in the Army. Many younger African American soldiers developed a new emphasis on race, which was reflected in self-imposed separation, displays of racial pride and solidarity, and quick reactions to what these soldiers felt were racial slights or discrimination, whether by individuals or the Army. The most evident displays of this new consciousness were the numerous race riots that occurred in the Army during this period at home and abroad. The younger soldiers often dismissed black career soldiers as Uncle Toms who refused to challenge inequities within the Army. This perception, along with the erosion of the noncommissioned corps during the war, greatly impeded the ability of sergeants to maintain discipline."*



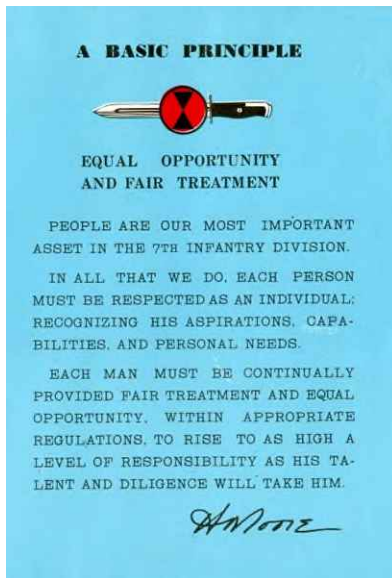
In early May 1970, Hal was stationed in Seoul, Korea, serving as the G-3 (Plans and Operations) of the 8<sup>th</sup> Army. In the middle of the night, the duty officer informed him that black soldiers were rioting in the 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division at its two main camps near the Demilitarized Zone with North Korea. Several buildings were burning in the camps and the barracks were trashed. The 8<sup>th</sup> Army Commander relieved the 7th Division Commanding General and ordered Moore to fly up assume command. Over a 10-day period, Moore flew his helicopter to each of his camps in South Korea and talked for fifteen minutes or so to every unit in the division. He wrote, *"Since the biggest problem facing me was the highly flammable racial situation, my top priority was to get that cooled down and under control."*

*My principal message was that I would see to it that every man would be treated fair and square, and it was up to every man to rise as far as his abilities would take him."*



He identified significant problems, *“Early on, it was clear to me that many of the race relations problems and perceptions and real cases of discrimination occurred at the small unit level. As I checked into that, the other small-unit leadership deficiencies came to light.”* To correct these problems at the small-unit level, Moore instituted an Leadership School for company-grade officers as well as one for staff sergeants and below. Each course was a weeklong (Sunday-Saturday), and taught by instructors carefully selected from across the division. Moore himself even taught a few of these courses.

Hal Moore crafted and announced a policy of equal opportunity and fair treatment - a policy he called “a basic principle.”



1. *“People are our most important asset in the 7th Infantry Division.*

2. *In all that we do, each person must be respected as an individual, recognizing his aspirations, capabilities, and personal needs.*

3. *Each man must be continually provided fair treatment and equal opportunity within appropriate regulations, to rise to as high a level of responsibility as his talent and diligence will take.”*

Moore’s Efficiency Reports for his time as the 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division Commanding General document his success in quelling racial animosity:

*“General Moore has done a superbly outstanding job as Commanding General of the 7th Infantry Division. Possessed by a keen sense of dedication, unflagging energy and highly motivated, he has done all jobs assigned to him in an exemplary manner. He analyzed a difficult race relations situation and solved it with firmness and tact. He showed uncommon initiative and exhibited great professional leadership in installing high standards of training, maintenance, and discipline within his division. ... He took great pains to develop his juniors and led them not only by teaching, but by personal example.”*

General John H. Michaelis, the Commanding General of the 8<sup>th</sup> Army, added his endorsement:

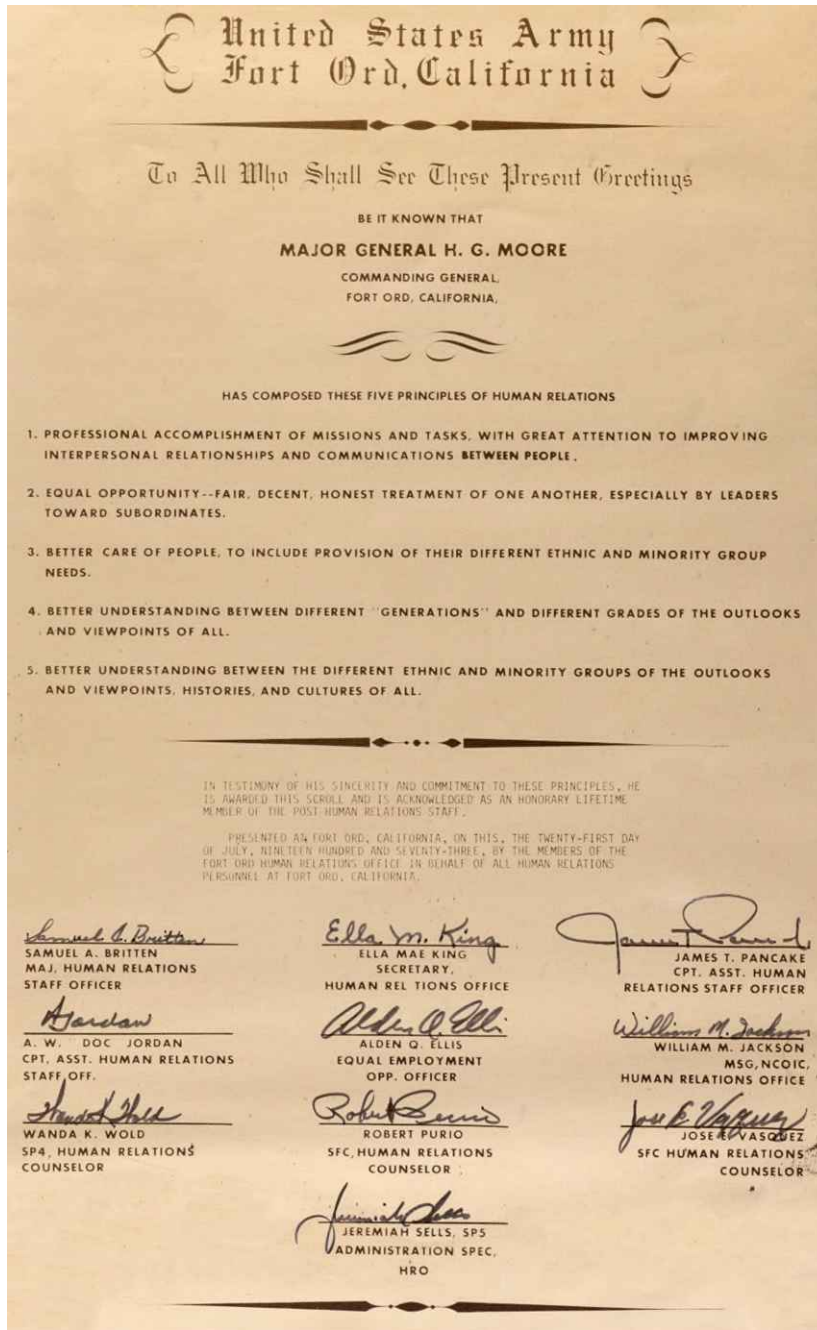
*“MG Moore has demonstrated, under extremely difficult conditions, those attributes of personal decorum, highest professional standards, and superb leadership, which led to enthusiastic loyalty from his subordinates and complete confidence of his seniors. I consider this young General Officer to be an outstanding Division Commander who led by example and accepted only the highest duty standards from himself and his subordinates. Of particular importance, in this day of dissent, was General Moore’s ability to communicate with his personnel—to be familiar and conversant with their problems, imagined or actual. The outstanding capabilities of General Moore are exemplified by his handling of minority problems; the confidence placed in General Moore by minorities; and the confidence of all other races and creeds in their commander.”*

## V. Ford Ord (Monterey, CA, (1971-1973)

After commanding the 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, Moore’s next assignment was equally challenging – commanding the training center at Fort Ord, CA – another focal point of antiwar and virulent race relationship issues. Moore brought his philosophy of fair and equal treatment to these challenges by personally establishing principles of human relations and implementing a Human Relations Board

comprised of human relations staff officers and noncommissioned officers, an equal employment opportunity officer, and human relations counselors.

After one year in command at Fort Ord, Moore's Efficiency Reports highlight his absolute commitment to racial equality:



*"MG Moore is the best training Center commander I have known. ... **Innovative, imaginative, intelligent and forceful, he combines these talents with a complete and very evident dedication to mission accomplishment and to the fair and equal treatment of all, regardless of race or creed. He has instituted, and actively pursues, many excellent programs for the personnel at Fort Ord, including but not limited to racial relations, drug and alcohol abuse, leadership, self-discipline, human sensitivity, and community relations. He is a truly outstanding officer and definitely Lieutenant General material.**"*

*"Ingenious, aggressive, keenly intelligent and discerning, MG Moore is a top-flight leader who has wrought innumerable improvements in the command and management of Fort Ord. Possessed of an unusual empathy with people in general and troops in particular, his leadership during a period of social tumult has been nothing short of inspired. **He is a soldier-oriented General who has proven himself a total advocate and practitioner of equal opportunities for all.** General Moore's superbly*

*outstanding performance was characterized by a very imaginative and innovative approach to the challenge of training young men for today's Army without prejudicing military discipline."*

But Moore's involvement with equal opportunity would not end with troop duty. Clearly ahead of Army leadership and policy when he issued his principles on equal opportunity at the 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division in Korea in 1970 and at Fort Ord in 1972, his next two assignments put him in a leadership role to implement these principles on a larger and more permanent scale within the Army.



## **VI. Implementing Meritocracy as Head of Army Personnel (1973-1977)**

From August 1973 through November 1974, Moore was the Commanding General of the Army's Military Personnel Center. Following that assignment, he took overall charge of Army personnel policy when he served as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DSCPER) from November 1974 until his retirement in July 1977. As the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Moore drove the equal opportunity policy and aligned it with the lessons he learned from Korea and Fort Ord.

During this period, he developed and was a key advocate in favor of the new "Army Equal Opportunity Program," introduced in 1973. As the Commanding General of the Personnel Center, he was responsible for implementing the program. Upon his promotion to Lt General and reassignment to be the DSCPER, he was able to set Army policy and aligned it with his vision of equality. According to the Army's Center for Military History, the program featured several reinforcing components:

*"The Army required minority representation on all officer selection boards, sought to commission more African Americans, and increased the number of blacks attending senior service colleges. A program to achieve a more equitable distribution of black soldiers in highly technical military occupational specialties was adopted. The Army also adopted a new Racial Awareness Program designed to improve interracial communication through a formal race relations course. The cornerstone of the program was the mandatory race relations seminar. Also included were such activities as Black History Week, the observance of significant calendar events, and unit race relations conferences. These actions, together with the end of the Vietnam War, brought a gradual end to open hostilities within the service."*

## **VII. Hal Moore's Legacy of Meritocracy**

Based upon a foundation of religious teachings that instilled in him the principle that each man and woman has dignity in the eyes of God, Hal Moore sought to ensure all soldiers were given every opportunity to achieve success and, more fundamentally, race could never be a consideration. Hal acted on these principles from the very beginning of his career at West Point and carried them through the most racially challenging times in American history to become fundamental policies permanently in place in the United States Army. These are principles that Hal Moore knew were true -- right from the start. They remain so in his legacy and in his memory. Hal Moore's Five Principles of Human Relations are as relevant today as they were when created.

## **VIII. Confirmation**

On March 5, 2002, Alabama State Senator Charles Langford, the African American attorney who represented Rosa Parks in the famous civil rights case, joined with 34 other Senators to sponsor Resolution Number 66 honoring the Hal Moore for his "*distinguished and decorated military career.*" This was merely one of five different resolutions from three states recognizing his character. All were summarized in the Congressional Record where the Honorable Sanford D. Bishop Jr, the African American Congressman who represented the district that included Fort Benning and Columbus, GA introduced his submission with the words:



*“Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the most courageous and distinctive military leaders of our time...”*

And concluded with:

*“Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join me, my wife, Vivian, the nearly 730,000 people in Georgia’s 2<sup>nd</sup> Congressional District, and all Americans, in extending our sincerest appreciation to Lieutenant General Hal Moore, an outstanding leader who, in addition to his selfless service and instrumental role in the Korean and Vietnam Wars, has the respect, admiration, and affection of his brothers-in-arms.”*

That respect, admiration and affection stemmed from Hal Moore’s commitment to his core leadership principle:

***“A good leader never discriminates or alienates based on race”***

## **Annex 2 - Relevant History**

This annex addresses the history of the Moore family with Fort Benning, and contains an expanded discussion of what it meant to be an Army spouse in peace and war.

## Life as an Army Spouse

In her own words is Julie Moore's summary of life as an Army spouse.

She wrote this letter to Randall Wallace to assist him as he developed the screenplay for the movie, *We Were Soldiers*.

P.O. Box 118  
Crested Butte, Co. 81224  
June 25, 1996

Dear Randy,

Joe and Hal have been after me to write you about my life during the time that Hal was in Vietnam and give you some background material about "my life." I tried talking into a tape recorder but hate the sound of my voice and feel so stilted, yet when I try to write something, I am intimidated by the fact I am surrounded by two best selling book authors and a writer who wrote the best movie of the year: I also try to think of profound things to say but truly Randy it all boiled down to me being a "single mother" of five children, totally responsible for their health and welfare while being scared to death for the safety of my husband. It seemed that every time I turned on the T.V., there was Hal describing another fight his unit had been in. Everyday I wondered would I be next to get the telegram.

I had good training for those years though, as born an "Army Brat" at Fort Sill, OK. The term "Army Brat" does not fall into the dictionary meaning of a "a nasty child." Far from it. Used with warmth, its special meaning is a child born into an Army family. Army brats the world over, many of whom knew each other while growing up on various Army Posts, are constantly running into each other all their lives. They are, in themselves, a kind of "family" - each member of which knows what it means to have lived their youth in an Army family constantly on the move and in a disciplined Army environment.

When I was 18 months, Dad (a Field Artillery Captain and WW I veteran) was ordered to the Philippines, where we lived for 3 years. Unfortunately, I was too young to remember any of it or the trip through China and Japan on the way back to the States but loved to listen to my parents talk about the "old Army." As the only child of older parents, I was brought up to "toe the mark." Dad never had any patience with me if I cried - always told me that thoroughbreds don't cry and we Comptons are thoroughbreds. Also that anyone can smile and be happy when all is right with the world, but it takes a real thoroughbred to smile when life gets tough. I adored my father, so always wanted to be a thoroughbred in his eyes. Mother came from a "prominent" family in a small Kansas town, and she was insistent that I learn the social graces, look people in the eye, give a firm handshake, and always say "Sir" and "Ma'am."

Having had 28 moves in the first 32 years of our marriage, sometimes it was tough to keep smiling. Pentagon duty was especially hard as Hal worked long hours, even weekends, and we lived in genteel poverty. I remember one month in the late 60's when I had to make \$4 feed the seven of us for 3 days. We had some very strange meals as I opened whatever cans were on the shelf. Hal Moore taught me to "face up to the facts and deal with them," so I did.

We spent 2 years at Fort Leavenworth, KS, while Dad went to the Command and General Staff College, then to Fort Bragg, N.C. for Field Artillery command - then to Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD for test work. Dad was sent to the National War College in Washington D.C. for one year, then was on General Staff duty in the old "War Dept." for 2 years when World War II broke out. Now a full Colonel, he left for various duty stations in the States, but Mother opted to stay in the house we rented in Chevy Chase D.C. rather than disrupt my schooling. He was gone for a total of 4 years with only brief visits home; he was sent overseas to Europe with the 15th Army. Needless to say, Mother was never very patient with my whining about my husband being gone for 14 months in the Korean War or in the Vietnam War. I ended up living 11 years in the D. C. area, and it was and always has been home to me. Dad came back home for my high school graduation in '46 and was ordered to Ft. Leavenworth. I insisted that I had never heard of the place and would be "culturally deprived," so they left me at Chevy Chase Junior College for 2 years.

The summer I graduated from Chevy Chase, Dad had an opportunity to go to Fort Bragg to take command of the Army Field Forces Board, which tested field equipment for the Army. Mother was all set to move into a huge house at Fort Leavenworth. Dad only had two and a half more years before he would turn 60 and have to retire, so they decided to leave the decision up to me. I knew that Dad wanted this command but would defer to his women. I asked him what was at Fort Bragg, and with a twinkle in his eye, he replied, "The 82nd Airborne Division". Having just had dinner the night before with a bald-headed Lt. Colonel (I was 19 yrs old), I instantly voted to move. Believe me, at Leavenworth, the men were like that old song "either too young or too old." As a side note, there were many conferences at Leavenworth, and I would be invited to fill out the tables, etc., and I first met then Lt. Colonel Harry W.O. Kinnard at one of those parties - he was a great dancer.

As the saying goes, the rest is history. At Bragg, we had a great group of paratrooper LTs just returned from 3 years in occupied Japan and five eligible officers daughters. I went to the University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill) under duress as was not a student, did not know one soul on campus, and was having too much fun at Bragg. Of course, as you know, Randy, those southern schools are so very friendly. Within two weeks, I told my folks I wouldn't be home until Thanksgiving. Mother used to entertain the Lts. on Saturday morning with coffee and cake as they would drop by just to visit with her. After dating so many different ones - at one point, I was so exhausted from the morning tennis, afternoon swimming, and evening dates (remember this was just after WW II and the Army had "downsized" again) that I decided to spend 4 days doing nothing. The only problem was that everyone came over to the house, so mother said I had to go out again as it was costing her a fortune in liquor.

I decided the summer of '49 that Hal Moore was the man for me and chased him till he caught me. We were married in November, and first child was born 18 months later at Fort Bragg. We moved to Fort Benning when Greg was 4 months old, and Hal attended the Advanced Infantry Officers Course. All the Bragg crowd went with us. Toward the end of the school year, Hal received the orders I had been dreading - Korean War! I was highly pregnant with Steve, and he refused to come on time. The doctors made me drink cod liver oil in hopes



of speeding him up, but he finally arrived on May 4, and Hal left for Korea six weeks later in June. I was 23 years old. I stayed in the high heat and humidity of Columbus, Ga, in a tiny tract house with no air conditioning for another 3 months by myself as my parents hadn't found a place to live yet. I planned to move in with them in Auburn, AL. Not until years later did I realize what a strain I put on them until it happened to me (when our eldest daughter and 2 babies moved in with us for 2 years during her divorce proceedings). It was so awful, though, as there was NO NEWS of what was going on during that war.

Sometimes I would find a paragraph or two on the back page of the Opelika-Auburn Daily Newspaper. If there was a big fight like Pork Chop Hill, the Atlanta paper might mention it. Sometimes I think I was better off not knowing compared to the intensive coverage of Vietnam. Course we didn't have T.V. then either. Hal sent me a telegram wishing us all a Merry Christmas, which I found in the mailbox. I thought it was bad news and refused to open it, so Dad had to do it. You can imagine the relief. I told him never to send me another telegram and have always "frozen" when I see one, so the debacle of the telegrams from X-Ray paralyzed me.

I will never forget that Monday morning in Nov. '65 when I picked up the Columbus, GA. Ledger off the front stoop and opened it up to Joe's story. I must have read it 10 times trying to comprehend what had happened, and that name Lt. Col. Hal Moore kept jumping out at me. Somehow, I got the children off to school and drove Dave's nursery school carpool. When I got home, the phone started ringing and didn't quit. I totally forgot to pick up the carpool until the school called! Even Peter Jennings called to set up an interview that night with the local T.V. station. He wanted to film our reaction to seeing Hal on the evening news program. I did not want to do it, but the Public Information Officer at Ft. Benning asked me to. I was so stunned at seeing my husband with tears in his eyes that I could hardly speak. I should have known better as the Sergeants were his brothers and the privates his sons - no one can lose that many family members and not weep. We did not make the next evenings news.

Up till then, I think we thought of Vietnam as patrols and little actions that really wouldn't affect us. I stupidly thought that Hal being a Lt. Colonel, he would be safely in the rear. It never entered my head that he would be up on the firing line: The Division had been on field maneuvers so much for months at a time that I really think we wives thought of it as another maneuver. We had a tight-knit group of wives that really tried to help each other, took over if one got sick or needed help with the children. It is really hard to describe the special closeness that Army wives have to each other. Even though I was lucky enough to end up a General's wife, I never forgot that I started out as a lieutenant's wife and the burdens they carried of raising young children with never enough money or husband.

When we received the news from President Johnson in late July of '65 that the 1st Cav would go to Vietnam, there was a flurry of activity among the wives to get the men packed up. At that time, the Army had no camouflage insignia or underwear, so our great concern was dying their underwear (two forest green to one black was the standard formula we came down on - I know the Chattahoochee river ran green for months) - inking out the white name tag and the gold U.S. Army on their fatigue shirts. We were told we had 30 days to get out of the Army quarters on the Post, so there was a great scramble to find a place to live outside the gate in the little town of Columbus. 438 wives settled in the area. Dad wanted me to come to Auburn (40 miles from Columbus, GA.), and I felt that I owed him a year with his grandchildren, so looked over there but nothing that we could fit into for rent and only a \$30,000 house to buy which was way too expensive. I found a dinky house in an

area of Columbus that a lot of wives had settled in, close to the Post. The 3 younger children (3-11 years old) had the largest bedroom - poor Dave slept on a cot which we put up every night and took down every morning - Greg and Steve (13 and 12) shared a room, and I had the smallest room - could only get out of bed on one side!

We tried to keep the night Hal left like any other in the family. All had dinner together; he read Ceci and Davy their evening story, finished the last minute packing. We went to bed. I tried to sleep, but I just hung on to him. When he got up to leave around 1:30 a.m. I pretended to be asleep as knew I would start crying and didn't want him to worry about us. He had enough on his mind. I heard the back door shut, got up and leaned against the upstairs window, and watched while the jeep pulled away in the dark then I cried. I was 34 years old.

I wish I could say that I was immediately inspired by a greater power to visit my wives who received those fateful telegrams, delivered by taxis at whatever hour of the day or night they arrived at the Western Union office, but it was only my father's prodding that made me go. I was terrified at how I would be received - would they hate me because it was my husband who had ordered theirs into that awful place?

What beautiful women they were. I told you Army wives are special. I remember Mrs. Givens, so dignified and gracious. Saying she thought she had escaped the bad news and had been visiting the other wives who had received the telegrams. She received the last one delivered. The young girl, who couldn't have been more than 16 or 17 totally bewildered and truly not understanding what had happened or what to do or where to go. The darling pregnant Puerto Rican girl who spoke no English (I could understand some Spanish having had a Spanish maid while living in Norway) telling me how she answered the door at 3 a.m., saw the telegram, couldn't read it but knew immediately what it was and fainted dead away. The Taxi driver banged on her neighbors door to get help for her. She later had her baby boy in the Benning hospital, and we wives got a layette together for her. She then returned home to Puerto Rico. Since it was early in the War, they had pride in what their husbands had done and could feel that their husbands had died "for a good cause."

I thought about them so much in later years when all the demonstrations started and all the hatred spewed out. What did they have to justify their sacrifice then? I hate to fault Fort Benning about the telegrams, as I think they were caught just as unprepared as all the rest of us. Benning was just not ready for L.Z. X-Ray - or Columbus, GA., or America either for that matter. The war in Vietnam had suddenly changed radically and violently. It was a very cruel way to tell a woman her world had just come to an end, and thanks to Mrs. Kinnard talking with the Fort Benning Commander, that changed very quickly. The Chaplain and an officer would visit with the bad news. Course, all you had to do was look out your window and see them coming up the walk, and you knew! I can't really add any more to the horror those women suffered being told in such a cruel way that isn't in the book.

I will never forget that tense moment when the yellow cab stopped at my door. I saw the driver get out, come up the walk. I was alone, so hid behind the drapes and prayed he would go away, but he kept coming. When he rang the bell, I decided not to answer, that way, everything would be alright. I finally said to myself, come on, Julie, you have to face up to what's to come, so answer the door. He only wanted help in locating a house number. I literally sagged against the door jamb, white as a sheet. I was so relieved. Told him to never

do that to anyone again. He was so apologetic. Said all the cab drivers had really hated that duty

Hal was so busy that I never received very many letters from him. I got all my news from the Lieutenants wives!! It was so lonely at night after the children were in bed not to have him to talk to, to get advice on problems, handling all the finances, making ALL decisions. It was so different, though, than the Korean War, as I did have so many friends around in the same boat. It was the same for the children. Instead of being the odd person with no father, they thought it strange that some kid had a father around. Wanted to know why his Dad wasn't in Vietnam! There was always someone to have a cup of coffee with, or we would get together with all the kids for a pot luck supper. During the Korean War, my two best friends in Auburn were Evie Coursen, whose husband had been killed winning the Medal of Honor, and Jean, whose husband was a prisoner of war. Not a happy group.

Everything seemed to go along OK until about 9 months, then I noticed that the wives were starting to have trouble. I had to get Hal's Battalion executive officer's wife into psychiatric counseling (her first husband had been killed in Korea), gals were coming down sick, even I ended up with a hysterectomy in April '66. We were about at the end of our ropes, and I think a lot of it was the constant T.V. and newspaper coverage. We grew up in a hurry listening to the troops talk and seeing the actual action, and hearing the gunfire. The news got home so fast we wondered if it beat the telegrams and would we get one the next day.

One of the worst times was when I thought Hal was on his way home. I was waiting for the call from San Francisco, the children had made a big Welcome Home sign for Dad, and I was watching the noon news on T.V. when I suddenly heard "Colonel Hal Moore said." I knew he was in another fight, and only God knew when he would get back. I certainly did not want him killed when he was so close to coming home. I learned later that his replacement was on hand, but when his brigade was ordered out to rescue a cut-off American Battalion, he refused to turn his men over to a new commander going into a fight. Even though I learned at my father's knee that to a truly dedicated Army officer such as he and my husband were, "the troops ALWAYS come first," you get this terrible feeling that you will NEVER come first, it will ALWAYS be the troops and anger takes over. I was really hurt and furious with Hal. I felt that we had all given enough!!

All was forgiven when I finally saw him get off that airplane in Atlanta, Ga., terribly skinny but alive.

I have rambled on and don't know if any of the above will help you, Randy. I wish I could have made it a little more glamorous, a little more pizzazz, but it was a case of day to day survival, beating back the monotony, trying to not let the children see how terrified you were over their father's safety, going to Mass every morning to get any extra help you could for him. The joy over his safe return was tempered by the knowledge of those who didn't come back. One of the hardest things to do was to go with Hal, a few days after he returned, to visit those widows and fatherless children who were still in the Columbus area. Like he has said, he felt guilty that he had survived - I felt guilty that I had my husband back.

Please give my love to Chris. I really hope we can see you both soon. These Colorado mountains are gorgeous.

Fondly,

## Family - 100 Year Connection to Fort Benning



The relationship of Hal and Julie Moore with Fort Benning actually starts in 1921 when Julie Moore's father, Louis Compton, was stationed with the ROTC detachment at the Auburn Polytechnic Institute in nearby Auburn Alabama. Compton was initially commissioned into the Cavalry and transferred to the Field Artillery during World War I where he served in France with Battery B of the 80<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery.

The family lived in Auburn from 1921 to 1925. As a result of the duty with the ROTC detachment, the Compton family undoubtedly frequently visited the newly named Fort Benning to avail themselves of the

limited services as well as support the training of the ROTC detachment. While at Auburn, he led the training for the field artillery section to include summer exercises at various Army bases throughout the South.

Their experience living in the Fort Benning area as well as Julie's marriage to an infantryman motivated the Comptons to retire to Auburn in 1951. Upon their deaths, Julie inherited the home and it remains in the family to this day. The Comptons are buried a few rows over from Hal and Julie in the Fort Benning Cemetery.

Of course, as an infantryman, Hal Moore attended basic training at Fort Benning upon graduation from West Point in 1945 (appointed to USMA from the 2<sup>nd</sup> Congressional District of Georgia). He returned to Fort Benning for the officer advanced course in September 1951. Upon receipt of orders to deploy to the Korean War, Julie elected to stay in the Columbus area. She wrote:

*"Toward the end of the school year Hal received the orders I had been dreading - Korean War! I was highly pregnant with Steve (born at the Fort Benning hospital) and he refused to come on time. The doctors made me drink cod liver oil in hopes of speeding him up but he finally arrived on May 4 and Hal left for Korea six weeks later in June.*



*Typical family sacrifice... alone with two babies during the Korean War*

*I was 23 years old. I stayed in the high heat and humidity of Columbus, Ga in a tiny tract house with no air conditioning for another 3 months by myself as my parents hadn't found a place to live yet. I planned to move in with them in Auburn, AL. It was so awful though as there was NO NEWS of what was going on during that war. Sometimes I would find a paragraph or two on the back page of the Opelika-Auburn Daily News paper.*

*If there was a big fight like Pork Chop Hill the Atlanta paper might mention it. Sometimes I think I was better off not knowing compared to the intensive coverage of Vietnam. Course we didn't have TV then either. Hal sent me a telegram wishing us all a Merry Christmas which I found in the mailbox. I thought it was bad news and refused to open it so Dad had to do it. You can imagine the*

*relief. I told him never to send me another telegram, and have always "frozen" when I see one so the debacle of the telegrams from X-Ray paralyzed me."*



*Battalion Commander*

Upon receipt of orders to command the 2nd Battalion 23<sup>rd</sup> infantry, the Moore family returned to Fort Benning in June, 1964. The Army provided housing on Austin Loop, and the family lived there until the deployment of the 1st Cavalry Division to Vietnam in 1965. Given 30 days to move off post, Julie scrambled to find available housing. She wrote:

*"When we received the news from President Johnson in late July of '65 that the 1st Cav would go to Vietnam there was a flurry of activity among the wives to get the men packed up. At that time the Army had no camouflage insignia or underwear, so our great concern was dying their underwear (two forest green to one black was the standard formula we came down on - I know the Chattahoochee river ran green for months) - inking out the white name tag and the gold U.S. Army on their fatigue shirts.*

*We were told we had 30 days to get out of the Army quarters on the Post so there was a great scramble to find a place to live outside the gate in the little town of Columbus. 438 wives settled in the area. Dad wanted me to come to Auburn (40 miles from Columbus, GA.) and I felt that I owed him a year with his grandchildren so looked over there but nothing that we could fit into for rent and only a \$30,000 house to buy which was way too expensive.*

*I found a dinky house in an area of Columbus that a lot of wives had settled in, close to the Post. The 3 younger children (3-11 years old) had the largest bedroom - poor Dave slept on a cot which we put up every night and took down every morning - Greg and Steve (13 and 12) shared a room and I had the smallest room - could only get out of bed on one side!"*



*Family home during Vietnam deployment*

In 1983, Hal and Julie inherited the family home in Auburn, Alabama. They elected to adopt a migratory lifestyle in between 1983 and 2004, residing between Colorado and Alabama. Following Julie's death in 2004, Hal became a permanent resident of Auburn. Throughout his retired life, Hal established relationships with instructors at Fort Benning and gave frequent professional development seminars on leadership and warfighting; directly influencing several generations of Army leaders.

Hal and Julie loved Fort Benning and are buried at the Post Cemetery.

Hal and Julie's two sons, Steve and Dave, both followed their father into the military. Steve elected to join the Field Artillery and attended airborne school as well as the Infantry Officer Advanced Course at Fort Benning as an "exchange" officer. Dave was commissioned into the Infantry and attended Ranger, airborne, officer basic and advanced at Fort Benning. Following his retirement from the Army, he elected to retire to Auburn and currently works at Fort Benning.



## Family's Armor Connection to Fort Benning

Julie's uncle was COL Stephen Boon.



*Julie with Stephen Boon at Fort Knox*

Boon was commissioned into the Cavalry in 1917 and fought with the 32<sup>nd</sup> Division in World War I. During his service he was awarded the French Croix de Guerre and three American citations for valor, including the Silver Star.

Following the war, he was assigned to the 13<sup>th</sup> Cavalry and appointed as a member to the Cavalry Board. He was also an instructor at the Cavalry School in Fort Riley, KS.

One of his interesting assignments was to serve with the War Mother's Pilgrimage as an escort officer in 1932. This program provided eligible mothers the opportunity to visit the graves of their husbands and sons in Europe at Government expense.

According to the citation for Boon's Legion of Merit awarded in November 1945, he helped organize the Armored Force School at Fort Knox in 1940. He was the founder and first director of the motorcycle department and was head of the wheeled vehicle and training literature departments.

Getting the Armored Force School off the ground required innovative approaches. The Lexington Herald reported Boon was coordinating to obtain the trade school facilities at the Lafayette high school to train diesel and gasoline engine mechanics. The school would provide slots for 20 soldiers and Boon continued to look for additional places where soldiers could train to meet the requirements of the two new Armored Divisions. From this small start, Boon moved quickly.



BG Henry, Commandant, commended Boon in June 1941 for his success in increasing training throughput as he increased the graduation rate from 100 students in November 1940 to 624 by the following February. Boon was credited with creating "an entirely new technique in teaching" as part of the ramp up.

In 1942, Boon assumed command of 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment in the 12<sup>th</sup> Division. In November 1942, he assumed command of Combat Command "B" following a reorganization. In March 1944, he was assigned as the CO of Combat Command "A" to replace BG Henry Newton. In late 1944, he returned to Fort Knox to assume duties as the Assistant Commandant of the School; reporting to BG Robinett where he continued to innovate.



## **Annex 3 - National and State Endorsement Resolutions**

This annex contains the various resolutions passed recognizing the service and contributions of both Hal and Julie Moore. In addition, we include copies of other documents commemorating their service.

We ask the Naming Commission consider the depth and breadth of these endorsements and acknowledgements as it considers the naming decision.

### **Congressional Record Entry from the Honorable Sanford Bishop Jr**

Fourteen term Congressman Sanford represents Georgia's Second District that includes Fort Benning and Columbus, GA. Upon the death of Hal Moore in February 2017, he recognized Lt General Moore's leadership and contributions in this entry in the Congressional Record.

Summarizing: *"Mr. Speaker, today I asked my colleagues to join me, my wife, Vivian,, and all Americans, in extending our sincerest appreciation to Lieutenant General. Hal Moore, an outstanding leader who, in addition to his selfless service and instrumental role in the Korean and Vietnam wars, has the respect, admiration, and affection of his brothers-in-arms. Indeed, LTG Moore leaves behind a distinguished legacy of service and leadership in the United States Army."*



# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 115<sup>TH</sup>  
CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

FEBRUARY 16, 2017

## House of Representatives

IN HONOR OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HAL MOORE

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**Mr. Bishop (GA)** — Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the most courageous and distinctive military leaders of our time, Lieutenant General Harold “Hal” G. Moore, the commander at the Battle of Ia Drang in the Vietnam War in 1965. Sadly, LTG Moore passed away on Friday, February 10, 2017. A funeral mass will be held on Friday, February 17, 2017 at St. Michael's Catholic Church in Auburn, Alabama, followed by a memorial service and internment at Fort Benning in Georgia.

Hal Moore was born in Bardstown, Kentucky on February 13, 1922. He began his military career in 1945 upon graduating from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the infantry. His first tactical assignment was with the 187<sup>th</sup> Glider Infantry Regiment in Sapporo, Japan. After being reassigned, he made more than 130 test jumps with the 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, where he also jump-tested experimental parachutes. LTG Moore went on to serve in the Korean War as a regimental operations officer. In 1964, he was stationed at Fort Benning and commanded the newly formed air mobile 11<sup>th</sup> Air Assault Division.

As a lieutenant colonel during the Vietnam War, Moore was commander of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 7<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Regiment during the first major battle between the United States and the North Vietnamese forces in November 1965—the Battle of Ia Drang. Arriving with about 450 soldiers at Landing Zone X-Ray, a field near the Drang River in South Vietnam situated six miles from the Cambodian border, LTG Moore quickly realized he and his men were vastly outnumbered. Nevertheless, he vowed: “I’ll always be the first person on the battlefield, my boots will be

the first boots on it, and I’ll be the last person off. I’ll never leave a body.” During the battle, American forces were able to gain the upper hand and lead the U.S. to a triumphant victory.

Alongside award-winning journalist Joe Galloway, who was in Ia Drang as a war correspondent, LTG Moore documented his experiences during the battle in the highly acclaimed 1992 book, *We Were Soldiers Once... and Young*. The book received such recognition that it was made into the film “We Were Soldiers.” The proceeds from the book helped establish the Ia Drang Scholarship Fund, which aimed to help the children and grandchildren of veterans of the Ia Drang battle.

LTG Moore has certainly accomplished many things in his life but none would have been possible without the love and support of his late wife, Julia; his children, Harold Gregory Moore III, retired Lt. Col. Stephen Moore, Julie Moore Orlowski, Cecile Moore Rainey, and retired Col. David Moore; his eleven grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join me, my wife, Vivian, the nearly 730,000 people in Georgia’s 2nd Congressional District, and all Americans, in extending our sincerest appreciation to Lieutenant General Hal Moore, an outstanding leader who, in addition to his selfless service and instrumental role in the Korean and Vietnam Wars, has the respect, admiration, and affection of his brothers-in-arms. Indeed, LTG Moore leaves behind a distinguished legacy of service and leadership in the United States Army.

## Georgia Senate, House, and Secretary of State Recognition

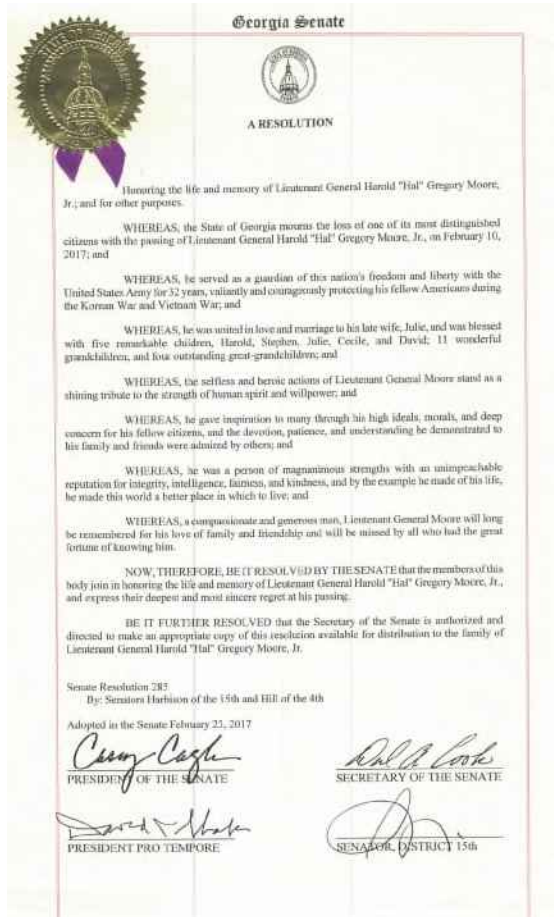
The following resolutions by the legislatures of Georgia, Kentucky and Alabama commend the contributions, character and values of Hal and Julie Moore. The resolutions are uniformly bipartisan with the legislators reflecting the great breadth of diversity in America – men, women, and race. In fact, one of the Senators signing the 2002 Alabama resolution, Senator Charles Langford, represented Rosa Parks in the famous civil rights case of the 1960s.



## Secretary of State of Georgia, 2002

Not only did Hal Moore enter USMA with an appointment from Georgia, but the state reaffirmed their respect and love for him by designating him an honorary citizen.

Full document attached below



## Georgia Senate Resolution, 2017

The Georgia Senate passed this resolution *“mourning the loss of one its most distinguished citizens.”*

In summary, the resolution commended:

WHEREAS, the selfless and heroic actions of Lieutenant General Moore stand as a shining tribute to the strength of the human spirit willpower; and

WHEREAS, he gave inspiration to many through his high ideals, morals, and deep concern for his fellow citizens, and the devotion, patience, and understanding he demonstrated to his family and friends were admired by others; and

WHEREAS, he was a person of magnanimous strengths with an unimpeachable reputation for integrity, intelligence, fairness, and kindness, and by

the example he made of his life, he made this world a better place in which to live

Full document attached below



## Georgia House Resolution, 2017

The Georgia House also passed a resolution.

In summary, the resolution commended:

WHEREAS, he served as a guardian of this nation's freedom and liberty with United States Army for 32 years, valiantly and courageously protecting his fellow Americans during the Korean War and Vietnam war; and

WHEREAS, the selfless and heroic actions of Lieutenant General Moore stand as a shining tribute to the strength of human spirit and willpower; and

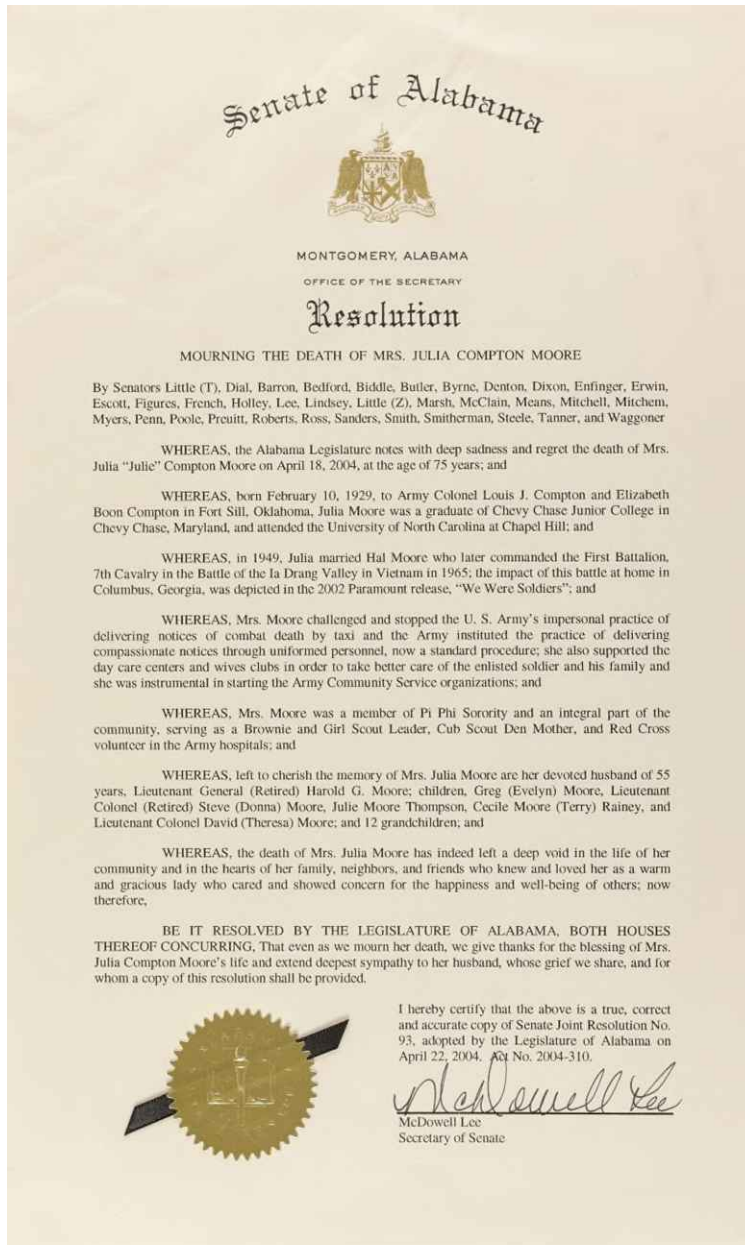
WHEREAS, he gave inspiration to many through his high ideals, morals, and deep concern for his fellow citizens, and the devotion, patience, and understanding he demonstrated to his family and friends were admired by others; and

WHEREAS, he was a person of magnanimous strength with an unimpeachable reputation for integrity, intelligence, fairness, and kindness, and by the example he made of his life, he made this world a better place in which to live

Full document attached below



## Alabama Senate Resolution for Julia Moore



## Alabama Senate Resolution, 2004

On the occasion of the death of Julia Compton Moore, the Alabama Senate recognized her impact and contributions with this resolution sponsored by 35 Senators.

In summary:

WHEREAS, Mrs. Moore challenged and stopped the U.S. Army's impersonal practice of delivering notices of combat death by taxi and the Army instituted the practice of delivering compassionate notices through uniformed personnel, now a standard procedure; she also supported the day care centers and wives clubs in order to take better care of the enlisted soldier and his family and she was instrumental in starting the Army Community Service organizations

WHEREAS, the death of Mrs. Julia Moore has indeed left a deep void in the life of her community in the hearts of her family, neighbors, and friends who knew and loved her as a warm and gracious lady who cared and showed concern for the happiness and well-being of others

Full document below

## Alabama Governor Recognition and Commendation

On two occasions, the Governor of Alabama recognized the contributions of LTG Moore



### Certificate of Recognition, 1999

“On behalf of the state of Alabama, it is my privilege to extend to you my deep appreciation for the sacrifices you have made in the name of freedom. You have been a true leader and a courageous hero who has dutifully served our country. Your accomplishments merit accolades, and your numerous contributions to our great nation are worthy of the highest praise. Thank you for your leadership.”

Full document attached below



### Commendation, 2009

WHEREAS, at times, the defense of this nation requires unyielding courage in the face of unknown and sometimes dangerous situations. Lt. General Hal Moore held the torch of freedom high while gallantly defending the Constitution of our great country...

Full document attached below

## Alabama Senate and House Recognition of LTG Hal Moore



### Alabama Senate Resolution with both Houses concurring 2002 Sponsored by 35 Senators

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA, BOTH HOUSES THEREOF CONCURRING, That we hereby honor Lieutenant General Harold G. Moore, U.S. Army, Retired, of Auburn, Alabama, for his distinguished and decorated military career in the United States Army, and we recognize with pride and appreciation the classic account of General Moore's experiences in Vietnam, "We Were Soldiers Once...And Young."

Full document attached below



### Alabama Senate Resolution 2017 Sponsored by 35 Senators

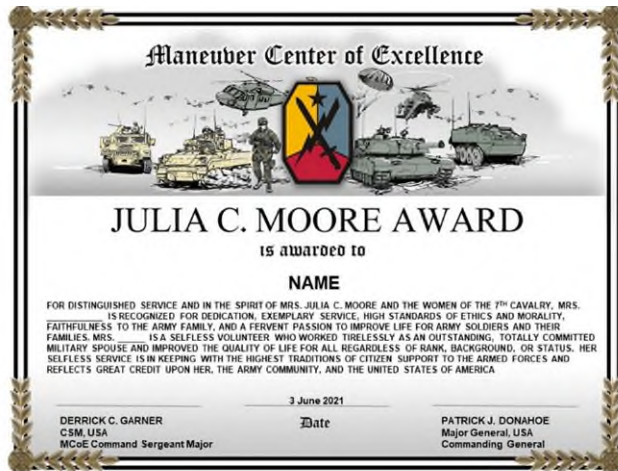
WHEREAS, for the heirs, Lieutenant General Moore earned widespread admiration and respect for his tireless dedication and exceptional abilities as well as for his unwavering commitment to the defense of freedom and democracy;

Lieutenant General Hal Moore was a valued member of society; although his presence is greatly missed, his memory is cherished in the hearts and minds of all those who are fortunate enough to know; now therefore, ... We are extremely grateful for his abundant life, and we offer this resolution the highest tribute to his inspiring legacy, as well as in heartfelt sympathy to his family and friends.



Full document attached below

## Fort Benning Maneuver Center of Excellence Julia C. Moore Award



This award is conferred upon military spouses who actively support the Fort Benning community and contribute to their military member's mission success as a member of the Command Team.

Full document attached below

## Kentucky Senate Resolution, 2017



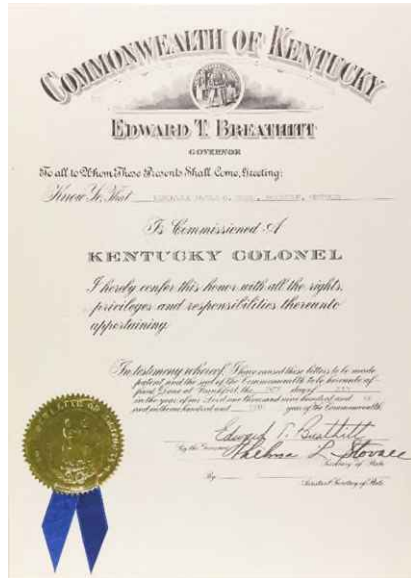
Sponsored by 36 Senators

“The members of the Senate hereby express their most profound sympathy upon the passing of Lieutenant General Harold “Hal” Gregory Moore Jr. an posthumously thank him for his extraordinary service to this great nation.”

Full document attached below



## Kentucky Colonel Commissions



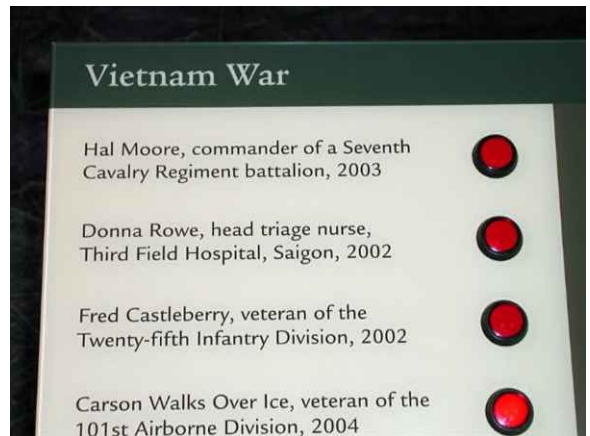
Hal Moore was unique in that two different Kentucky Governors commissioned him as a Kentucky Colonel, first in 1966 and second in 2003.

Full documents attached below



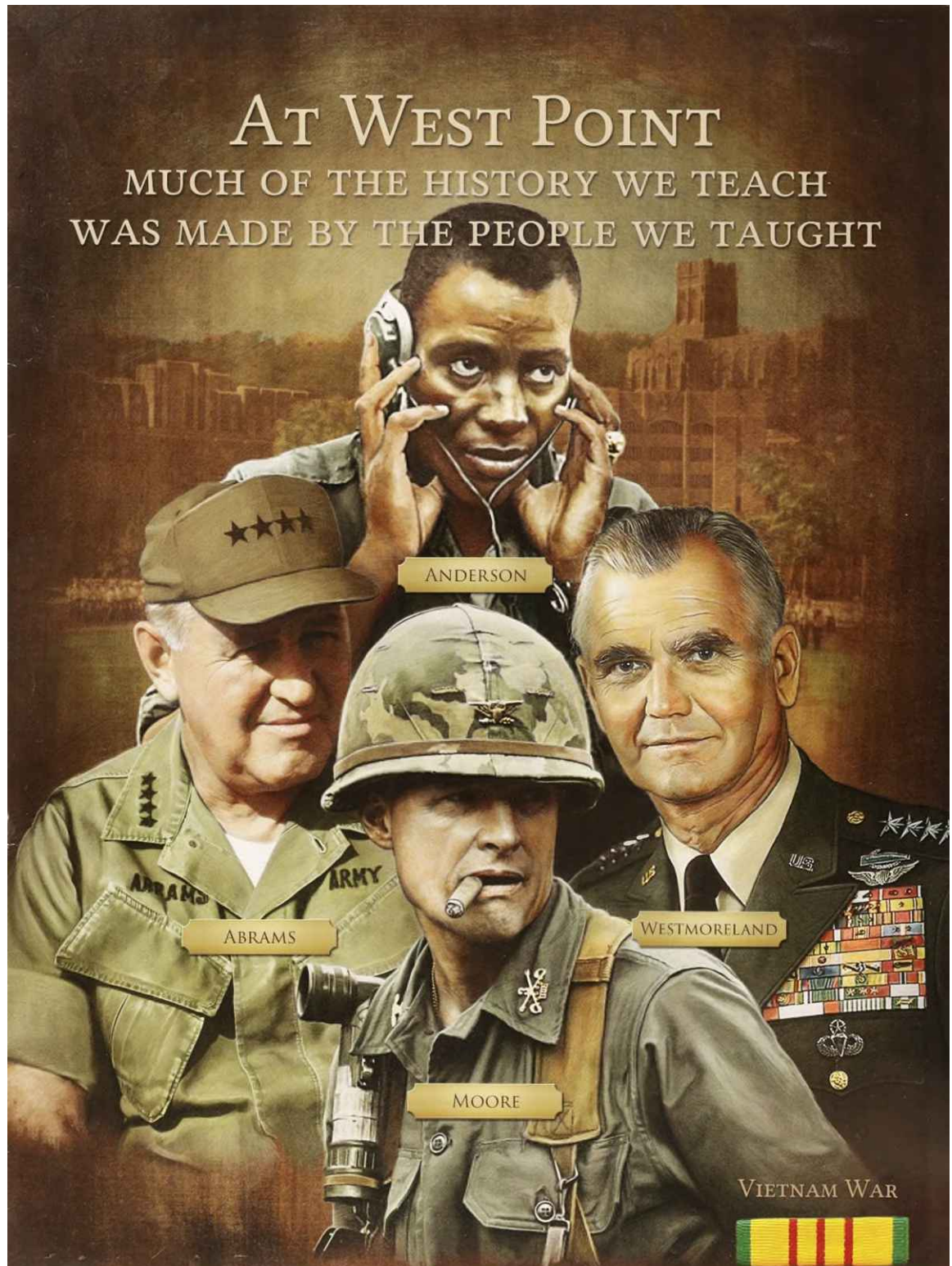
## Smithsonian Exhibit Featuring LTG Moore

The Smithsonian Museum of American History prominently features LTG Moore in the Vietnam exhibit. It includes a short film with his comments.



### USMA Acknowledgment of LTG Moore's Historical Impact

This poster was prepared by the USMA history department. The fact they elected to include LTG Hal Moore as one of the significant historical figures speaks to his contributions both during and after the Vietnam War







In addition to recognition by the USMA History Department, the USMA Department of Physical Education created the annual Harold Moore Warrior Athlete of Excellence award. As part of the process, they installed two panels commemorating Moore and highlighting his career achievements. One panel is dedicated to his leadership principles.

## LTG HAROLD "HAL" G. MOORE

### WARRIOR ATHLETE OF EXCELLENCE AWARD



The LTG Harold "Hal" G. Moore Warrior Athlete of Excellence Award recognizes one male and female cadet of the graduating class each year. The recipients are extraordinary cadets who exemplify the Leadership qualities of LTG Hal Moore and the tenets of the Warrior Ethos on the athletic playing fields and in the Department of Physical Education cumulative program.



### LEADERSHIP

#### JUDGMENT

"It is the defining characteristic of leadership."

#### TRUST

"I learned that trust is the mandatory ingredient in a military unit of any size."

"The real strength of my battalion was in its sergeants, most of them combat veterans who had served for three to five years."

#### HUMANITY

"We are placed into one another's life to serve, share, and love."

"To be fully alive and all that one can be is a most demanding struggle in this life, and yet this call upon our being can be the highest personal achievement. To achieve this standard without the authentic love and support of others is highly unlikely."

#### SELF-DEVELOPMENT

"The will to win -- to be without equal!"

"There is no one profile that makes or breaks a leader."

"One may be quiet and reflective, or one may be passionate and full of vigor and fight. Leaders learn and learn, and learn from others and from their experience. One has to know how to follow before he or she can lead others."

### WARRIOR ETHOS

#### MISSION FIRST

"First Boots On, Last Boots Off."

"It is the duty of the officer from Battalion Commander on down to be on the ground with his Soldiers."

#### I WILL NEVER ACCEPT DEFEAT

"Focus on winning, being first."


A leader must "instill the will to win" in one's command.

#### I WILL NEVER QUIT

"Three strikes and you are NOT out! There is always one more thing you can do to influence any situation in your favor, and after that, one more thing, and after that one more thing."

#### I WILL NEVER LEAVE A FALLEN COMRADE

"We walked and crawled on all fours through the high elephant grass, until all would be brought back home."



Class of 1945  
**HAROLD GREGORY MOORE**

**1922** Born on February 14th in Bardonia, Kentucky.

**1942** Completed high school and obtained an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy from Georgia's 2nd Congressional District while attending night school at Georgia Washington University, Washington, DC.

**1942-1945** Attended and graduated from West Point (observed last course of study due to WWII)

- Company C-4
- Member of Catholic Chapel Choir
- Spent many hours studying history and the art of leadership

**1952** Commanding a rifle company and heavy mortar company in the 17th Infantry Regiment, 7th Infantry Division, CPT Moore saw 14 months of combat action in the Korean War, including the battles of Pork Chop Hill, T-Bone, Alligator Jaw, and Charlie Outpost.

**1954** MAJ Moore returned to West Point, where he served as an infantry instructor and became a role model for many cadets, including H. Norman Schwarzkopf, Jr., Class of 1966.

**1965** LTC Moore (call sign "Trojan 6") led the 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment in the first major battle against the North Vietnamese Army (NVA) at Landing Zone X-Ray in the Ia Drang Valley.

- 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry inflicted over 1,000 NVA casualties while sustaining 73 killed in action and 121 wounded; no American Soldiers were missing or captured.
- The battle resulted in 3 Medal of Honor recipients.
- LTC Moore received the Distinguished Service Cross and a Bronze Star Medal for Valor during the Vietnam War. He previously received two Bronze Star Medals for Valor during the Korean War.



LTC Moore led jumping an eight-man band of US-19 paratroopers at Fort Bragg, 7 July 1950




**1948** Upon completing a tour with the 18th Glider Infantry Regiment in Sapporo, Japan, LTC Moore became a parachute jump-master at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Moore made over 300 jumps with several near-fatal incidents, earning the nickname "Mr. Lucky."




**1968** COL Moore was first from his class at West Point to be promoted to brigadier general. He subsequently served as the Commander of the 7th Infantry Division in Korea. Later, Moore was also first in his class to be promoted to major general and lieutenant general.

**1971-1973** MG Moore was Commanding General of the Army Training Center at Fort Ord, California and played a significant role in the Army's transition to an all-volunteer force.

**2003** In honor of his illustrious lifetime service as a Soldier and citizen, the Association of Graduates recognized LTC (Ret) Moore with the Distinguished Graduate Award.

**2017** LTC (Ret) Harold G. Moore, Jr. died peacefully on February 10, 2017, the birthday of his wife, Julia, who passed away 13 years earlier. He was laid to rest at the Fort Benning Main Post Cemetery among his troopers who fell in the battle at LZ X-Ray.

## Appointment to USMA from 2<sup>nd</sup> District of Georgia

Hal Moore entered USMA from Georgia and lived in the Ft Benning/Columbus area for over 30 years. The ultimate proof of his love of the area is that he and Julie are both buried in the Fort Benning Cemetery a few rows over from Julie's parents.

(PRINCIPAL)

WAR DEPARTMENT  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
WASHINGTON

IN REPLY AG 201 Moore, Harold G., Jr.  
REFER TO (6-4-42)KA.rej 1730.

June 8, 1942.

Mr. Harold G. Moore, Jr.  
1803 19th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

You have been selected as principal candidate for appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, as a cadet, from the 2nd Congressional district of Georgia, and are, therefore, authorized by the Secretary of War to present yourself before a board of officers at Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C. on July 1, 1942, before 9 o'clock A. M., for mental and physical examination.

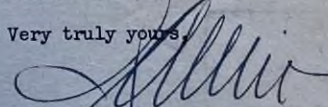
It is very important that you have forwarded AT ONCE VIA AIRMAIL to the Adjutant, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, on the certificate forms inclosed, a complete record of your educational work for the consideration of the Academic Board. Delay in having this record forwarded to West Point may preclude your admission. Should the Academic Board excuse you from the regular mental examination by accepting your educational certificate to be validated by special examination, under regulations recently adopted, you will be required to appear before the examining board at the time and place above named for both physical and the special examination. If the Academic Board excuses you from all mental examinations in accordance with the new regulations, you will report as above authorized for physical examination only. If your educational certificate is disapproved you will be required to undergo the full mental entrance examination.

If it be found that you possess the requisite qualifications, you will be so advised promptly and authorized to report in person at West Point for admission as a cadet on July 15, 1942, before twelve o'clock, noon, without further examination, and your warrant of appointment, which will entitle you to pay from the date of your admission, will be delivered to you.

The laws and regulations governing the admission of cadets are fully set forth in the accompanying pamphlet, to which your attention is particularly directed.

DO NOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES PROCEED TO WEST POINT UNLESS SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED TO DO SO.

You are requested to inform this office IMMEDIATELY of your acceptance or declination of the contemplated appointment. A blank form of acceptance is also inclosed which should be executed and returned to this office without delay, together with a certified copy of your public birth record showing the date it was filed. The Personal and School History Sheet inclosed should be forwarded to West Point.

Very truly yours,  
  
Major General,  
The Adjutant General.

7 Incls.  
(This letter should be exhibited to the Examining Board)



## Full Copies of Resolutions

Georgia Secretary of State Designation of Citizenship, 2002



# SECRETARY OF STATE

I, Cathy Cox, Secretary of State of the  
State of Georgia, do hereby proclaim

## LTG Harold G. Moore

as an

## HONORARY GEORGIA CITIZEN

May this Honorary Citizen be afforded every courtesy  
as a Goodwill Ambassador from Georgia in his/her  
travels to other states, to nations beyond the borders  
of the United States of America, or wherever this  
person may hereafter travel or reside.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have  
hereunto set my hand and affixed  
the seal of my office, at the Capitol,  
in the city of Atlanta, this 27<sup>th</sup> day  
of April, A.D. 20 02.

Cathy Cox, Secretary of State

General - Pres of Gov.  
High Cal. Unit  
2 AG





## Georgia Senate



### A RESOLUTION

Honoring the life and memory of Lieutenant General Harold "Hal" Gregory Moore, Jr.; and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, the State of Georgia mourns the loss of one of its most distinguished citizens with the passing of Lieutenant General Harold "Hal" Gregory Moore, Jr., on February 10, 2017; and

WHEREAS, he served as a guardian of this nation's freedom and liberty with the United States Army for 32 years, valiantly and courageously protecting his fellow Americans during the Korean War and Vietnam War; and

WHEREAS, he was united in love and marriage to his late wife, Julie, and was blessed with five remarkable children, Harold, Stephen, Julie, Cecile, and David; 11 wonderful grandchildren; and four outstanding great-grandchildren; and

WHEREAS, the selfless and heroic actions of Lieutenant General Moore stand as a shining tribute to the strength of human spirit and willpower; and

WHEREAS, he gave inspiration to many through his high ideals, morals, and deep concern for his fellow citizens, and the devotion, patience, and understanding he demonstrated to his family and friends were admired by others; and

WHEREAS, he was a person of magnanimous strengths with an unimpeachable reputation for integrity, intelligence, fairness, and kindness, and by the example he made of his life, he made this world a better place in which to live; and

WHEREAS, a compassionate and generous man, Lieutenant General Moore will long be remembered for his love of family and friendship and will be missed by all who had the great fortune of knowing him.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE that the members of this body join in honoring the life and memory of Lieutenant General Harold "Hal" Gregory Moore, Jr., and express their deepest and most sincere regret at his passing.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to make an appropriate copy of this resolution available for distribution to the family of Lieutenant General Harold "Hal" Gregory Moore, Jr.

Senate Resolution 285

By: Senators Harbison of the 15th and Hill of the 4th

Adopted in the Senate February 23, 2017

  
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

  
SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

  
SENATOR, DISTRICT 15th

# Senate of Alabama



MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## Resolution

### MOURNING THE DEATH OF MRS. JULIA COMPTON MOORE

By Senators Little (T), Dial, Barron, Bedford, Biddle, Butler, Byrne, Denton, Dixon, Enfinger, Erwin, Escott, Figures, French, Holley, Lee, Lindsey, Little (Z), Marsh, McClain, Means, Mitchell, Mitchem, Myers, Penn, Poole, Preuitt, Roberts, Ross, Sanders, Smith, Smitherman, Steele, Tanner, and Waggoner

WHEREAS, the Alabama Legislature notes with deep sadness and regret the death of Mrs. Julia "Julie" Compton Moore on April 18, 2004, at the age of 75 years; and

WHEREAS, born February 10, 1929, to Army Colonel Louis J. Compton and Elizabeth Boon Compton in Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Julia Moore was a graduate of Chevy Chase Junior College in Chevy Chase, Maryland, and attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; and

WHEREAS, in 1949, Julia married Hal Moore who later commanded the First Battalion, 7th Cavalry in the Battle of the Ia Drang Valley in Vietnam in 1965; the impact of this battle at home in Columbus, Georgia, was depicted in the 2002 Paramount release, "We Were Soldiers"; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Moore challenged and stopped the U. S. Army's impersonal practice of delivering notices of combat death by taxi and the Army instituted the practice of delivering compassionate notices through uniformed personnel, now a standard procedure; she also supported the day care centers and wives clubs in order to take better care of the enlisted soldier and his family and she was instrumental in starting the Army Community Service organizations; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Moore was a member of Pi Phi Sorority and an integral part of the community, serving as a Brownie and Girl Scout Leader, Cub Scout Den Mother, and Red Cross volunteer in the Army hospitals; and

WHEREAS, left to cherish the memory of Mrs. Julia Moore are her devoted husband of 55 years, Lieutenant General (Retired) Harold G. Moore; children, Greg (Evelyn) Moore, Lieutenant Colonel (Retired) Steve (Donna) Moore, Julie Moore Thompson, Cecile Moore (Terry) Rainey, and Lieutenant Colonel David (Theresa) Moore; and 12 grandchildren; and

WHEREAS, the death of Mrs. Julia Moore has indeed left a deep void in the life of her community and in the hearts of her family, neighbors, and friends who knew and loved her as a warm and gracious lady who cared and showed concern for the happiness and well-being of others; now therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA, BOTH HOUSES THEREOF CONCURRING, That even as we mourn her death, we give thanks for the blessing of Mrs. Julia Compton Moore's life and extend deepest sympathy to her husband, whose grief we share, and for whom a copy of this resolution shall be provided.



I hereby certify that the above is a true, correct and accurate copy of Senate Joint Resolution No. 93, adopted by the Legislature of Alabama on April 22, 2004. At No. 2004-310.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "McDowell Lee".

McDowell Lee  
Secretary of Senate



Don Siegelman  
Governor  
State of Alabama

Has Awarded this  
Certificate of Recognition  
to

Lieutenant General Harold Moore, Jr.

On behalf of the state of Alabama, it is my privilege to extend to you my deep appreciation for the sacrifices you have made in the name of freedom. You have been a true leader and a courageous hero who has dutifully served our country. Your accomplishments merit accolades, and your numerous contributions to our great nation are worthy of the highest praise. Thank you for your leadership. May the future hold the best that life has to offer.



Given Under My Hand and the  
Great Seal of the Office of the  
Governor at the State Capitol in the  
City of Montgomery on the 4th day  
of November 1999.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Don Siegelman", is written over the printed name.

Don Siegelman, Governor



# Commendation

By the Governor of Alabama

*WHEREAS*, Hal Moore retired from the Army as a 3 Star General in 1977 with over 32 years active service. Commissioned a 2nd Lt of Infantry in 1945, he served and commanded at all levels from Platoon through Division; and

*WHEREAS*, After his retirement from active duty in 1977, Lt. General Hal Moore became the Executive Vice President of the Crested Butte Ski Area in Crested Butte, CO; and

*WHEREAS*, During the 1980s and early 1990s, Lt. General Hal Moore researched and wrote a book, "*We Were Soldiers Once...and Young*." The book is recognized as a classic on the Vietnam War and spent over 17 weeks on the New York Times Bestseller List; and

*WHEREAS*, at times, the defense of this nation requires unyielding courage in the face of unknown and sometimes dangerous situations. Lt. General Hal Moore held the torch of freedom high while gallantly defending the Constitution of our great country; and

*WHEREAS*, US Highway 280 between mile markers 98 and 101 will be named the Lt. General Hal Moore Highway;

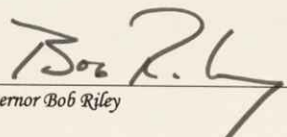
*NOW, THEREFORE*, I, Bob Riley, Governor of Alabama, do hereby commend

## Lt. General Hal Moore

And thank him for his service to the United States of America.



Given Under My Hand and the Great Seal of the Office of the Governor at the State Capitol in the City of Montgomery on the 6th day of February 2009.

  
Governor Bob Riley



# Senate of Alabama



MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## Resolution

HONORING LIEUTENANT GENERAL HAROLD G. MOORE  
OF AUBURN, ALABAMA

By Senators Little (T), Clay, Dial, Armistead, Barron, Bedford, Biddle, Butler, Callahan, Denton, Dixon, Enfinger, Escott-Russell, Figures, French, Holley, Langford, Lee, Lindsey, Lipscomb, Little (Z), Marsh, McClain, Means, Mitchell, Mitchem, Myers, Poole, Preuitt, Roberts, Sanders, Smith, Smitherman, Steele, and Waggoner

WHEREAS, Lieutenant General Harold G. Moore retired from the United States Army as a Three Star General in 1977, following a distinguished and decorated military career spanning over 32 years; and

WHEREAS, General Moore was educated at the United States Military Academy, West Point, and received his Master's Degree in International Relations from Harvard University; and

WHEREAS, he and his bride of 52 years, Julie, have five children; and

WHEREAS, commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry in 1945, General Moore served and commanded at all levels from Platoon through Division, including service in the Korean War as a Company Commander and Regimental S3 (7th Division); in Vietnam as a Battalion and Brigade Commander in the 1st Cavalry; Commander of Fort Ord, California; and Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Department of the Army; and

WHEREAS, General Moore was the recipient of numerous awards and honors during his military career, including the following awards which are the most valued by General Moore: appointment to the Honorary Grade of Rifle Platoon Sergeant by the Sergeants-Major of the 3rd Brigade, 1st Cavalry in Vietnam; two Combat Infantryman's Badges; Distinguished Service Cross; and Master Paratrooper; and

WHEREAS, after his retirement from active duty in 1977, Moore became the Executive Vice President of the Crested Butte Ski Area in Crested Butte, Colorado; and

WHEREAS, during the 1980's and early 1990's, General Moore and former UPI War Correspondent and U.S. News and World Report Correspondent Joe Galloway collaborated on the research and writing of their harrowing experiences during the three-day battle of Ia Drang Valley, Vietnam, in 1965, the first major battle of the Vietnam War; and

WHEREAS, their dedicated efforts resulted in a riveting book entitled "We Were Soldiers Once . . . And Young" that spent 17 weeks on the New York Times Best-Seller List; and

WHEREAS, the acknowledged classic on the Vietnam War struck a powerful chord with Hollywood Director Randall Wallace, who had earlier won an Academy Award for directing Mel Gibson in the movie "Braveheart"; and

WHEREAS, in 1995, Wallace approached Moore about buying the rights to the book for a major motion picture, and after speaking to the young director, General Moore realized that Wallace was committed not only to properly honoring American Soldiers, but also to accurately and realistically depicting the battle scenes at Ia Drang Valley; and

WHEREAS, the movie "We Were Soldiers," which was released on March 1, 2002, features an all-star cast, including Mel Gibson portraying General Harold Moore, and Sam Elliot; now therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA, BOTH HOUSES THEREOF CONCURRING, That we hereby honor Lieutenant General Harold G. Moore, U.S. Army, Retired, of Auburn, Alabama, for his distinguished and decorated military career in the United States Army, and we recognize with pride and appreciation the classic account of General Moore's experiences in Vietnam, "We Were Soldiers Once . . . And Young."

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be provided in highest praise and esteem to General Moore for his outstanding contributions to this nation.

I hereby certify that the above is a true, correct and accurate copy of Senate Joint Resolution No. 66, adopted by the Legislature of Alabama on March 5, 2002. Act No. 2002-128.

  
McDowell Lee  
Secretary of Senate





# Senate of Alabama



MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## Resolution

### MOURNING THE DEATH OF LEGENDARY UNITED STATES ARMY LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND AUTHOR HAL MOORE AND CELEBRATING HIS LIFE

By Senators Whatley, Dial, McClendon, Ward, Pittman, Brewbaker, Hightower, Reed, Scofield, Williams, Glover, Albritton, Stutts, Allen, Beasley, Blackwell, Bussman, Chambliss, Coleman-Madison, Dunn, Figures, Holley, Holtzclaw, Livingston, Marsh, Melson, Orr, Ross, Sanders, Sanford, Shelnett, Singleton, Smith, Smitherman, and Waggoner

WHEREAS, we are deeply saddened to learn of the death of legendary United States Army Lieutenant General and author Hal Moore of Auburn, Alabama, on February 10, 2017, at 94 years of age, and we uplift his inspiring life and legacy with utmost reverence and respect; and

WHEREAS, the passing of Lieutenant General Hal Moore leaves a void in the lives of his loving family, many friends, and countless individuals whom he positively impacted; and

WHEREAS, Lieutenant General Moore was born February 13, 1922, in Bardstown, Kentucky, to the union of Harold, Sr., and Mary (Crume) Moore, as the eldest of four children; he married the former Julia B. Compton at the Fort Bragg main post chapel on November 22, 1949; and

WHEREAS, Lieutenant General Moore had the utmost distinction of being the first member of the West Point Class of 1945 to rise through the ranks as brigadier general, major general, and lieutenant general and being presented the Distinguished Graduate Award by the West Point Association of Graduates; and

WHEREAS, after graduating from West Point and receiving his commission as a second lieutenant in the infantry, he served with the 187th glider Infantry Regiment in Sapporo, Japan, and later served with the 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, where he jump-tested experimental parachutes, making more than 130 test jumps in two years; and

WHEREAS, Lieutenant Moore served as commander for a heavy mortar company and an infantry company in the 17th Infantry Regiment, 7th Infantry Division, and the 11th Air Assault Division; he is renowned for his service as commander of the 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment, at the Battle of Ia Drang in 1965 during the Vietnam War; and

WHEREAS, he co-authored the acclaimed novel, "We Were Soldiers Once and Young," which was based on his experiences in the Battle of Ia Drang and was adapted into the 2002 film, "We Were Soldiers," starring Mel Gibson; and

WHEREAS, through the years, Lieutenant General Moore earned widespread admiration and respect for his tireless dedication and exceptional abilities as well as for his unwavering commitment to the defense and freedom of democracy; and

WHEREAS, the highly decorated United States Army Lieutenant General earned the Distinguished Service Cross, Combat Infantryman Badge with Star, Army Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with two bronze Oak Leaf Clusters, Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device and three bronze Oak Leaf Clusters, the Air Medal with one silver and three bronze Oak Leaf Clusters, the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the Army Commendation Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the American Campaign Medal, the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, the World War II Victory Medal, the Army of Occupation Medal, the National Defense Service Medal with one 3/16" bronze star, the Korean Service Medal with three bronze 3/16" bronze stars, the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal with three 3/16" bronze stars, the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with three Palms and a bronze star, the United Nations Service Medal for Korea, the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal with 1960 device, the Republic of Korea War Service Medal, the Republic of Vietnam Parachutist Badge, the Army Presidential Unit Citation, the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation with Palm, the 1st Cavalry Division Combat Service Identification Badge, the Master Parachutist Badge, the Basic Army Aviator Badge, the Original Air Assault Badge, the Office of the Secretary of Defense Identification Badge, the Army Staff Identification Badge, and the Order of Saint Maurice by the National Infantry Association; and

WHEREAS, survivors include three sons and two daughters, Harold Gregory Moore, III, retired Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Moore, Julie Moore Orlowski, Cecile Moore Rainey, and retired Colonel David Moore; 11 grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren; and

WHEREAS, Lieutenant General Hal Moore was a valued member of society; although his presence is greatly missed, his memory is cherished in the hearts and minds of all those who were fortunate enough to know him; now therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA, BOTH HOUSES THEREOF CONCURRING, That while grieving the death of Lieutenant General Hal Moore, we are extremely grateful for his abundant life, and we offer this resolution in highest tribute to his inspiring legacy, as well as in heartfelt sympathy to his family and friends.



I hereby certify that the above is a true, correct and accurate copy of Senate Joint Resolution No. 22, adopted by the Legislature of Alabama on February 16, 2017. Act No. 2017-122.

Patrick Harris  
Secretary of Senate

Kay Ivey  
Lieutenant Governor



# THE SENATE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

2017 Regular Session  
Senate Resolution No. 104  
Thursday, March 30, 2017

Senator Ray Jones II introduced the following resolution and co-sponsored by Senators J. Adams, R. Alvarado, J. Bowen, J. Buford, J. Carpenter, D. Carroll, J. Carroll, P. Clark, C. Embry Jr., R. Fiedler, D. Givens, D. Harper, Angel, E. Harris, J. Highton, P. Hornback, S. Humphries, A. Kerr, C. McDaniel, M. McFarvey, S. Meredith, S. Neal, D. Parrott, D. Ridley, A. Robinson, J. Schickel, W. Schroder, D. Seum, B. Smith, R. Stivers II, D. Thayer, R. Thomas, J. Turner, R. Webb, S. West, W. Westerfield, M. Wilson, and M. Wise which was ordered to be printed.

*A Resolution adjourning the Senate in honor and loving memory of Lieutenant General Harold "Hal" Gregory Moore Jr.*

*Whereas, Hal Moore was born in Bardstown on February 13, 1922, the cherished son of the late Harold and Mary Moore; and*

*Whereas, Hal Moore began his 32-year military career upon entry into the United States Military Academy in 1942. Upon graduation in 1945, he served in Japan before returning to Fort Bragg, where he met the love of his life, Julie Compton; and*

*Whereas, Hal Moore deployed to the Korean War in 1952, commanding an infantry rifle and heavy mortar company in the 7th Infantry Division and earning two Bronze Star Medals for Valor; and*

*Whereas, Hal Moore went on to teach military tactics at West Point, developed airborne and air assault equipment at the Pentagon, and completed a course of study at the Naval War College that allowed him to take command of the 2nd Battalion, 23rd Infantry at Fort Benning, Georgia. Fourteen months later he was deployed to Vietnam with the 1st Cavalry Unit; and*

*Whereas, it was in Vietnam that Hal Moore became one of the most celebrated military heroes in that conflict. His leadership in the first major battle between the United States and the People's Army of Vietnam occurred in 1965. After a three-day operation that saw mass casualties, the enemy quit the field and left more than six hundred of their dead behind. For his extraordinary leadership and courage, Hal Moore was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second-highest award for valor; and*

*Whereas, Hal Moore was deeply involved in the United States' withdrawal from Vietnam, and then returned to Korea in 1969 and was promoted to Major General. In 1974, he was promoted to Lieutenant General and was assigned to the Pentagon as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel for the United States Army; and*

*Whereas, after his retirement, Hal Moore would document his life in the New York Times bestselling book *We Were Soldiers Once... and Young*. In 2002, Randall Wallace directed the film version of the book with Mel Gibson playing Lieutenant General Moore; and*

*Whereas, Lieutenant General Harold "Hal" Gregory Moore Jr., husband, father, grandfather, brother, and American hero, departed this earthly life on February 10, 2017, leaving his family, friends, and all those whose lives he touched in solemn mourning; and*

*Whereas, Hal Moore was preceded in death by his wife, Julie Compton, and brother, William Moore. He is survived by his children, Harold Gregory III and his wife, Evelyn, Stephen and his wife, Donna, Julie Moore Erlowski and her husband, Leo, Cecile Moore Rainey and her husband, Terry, and David and his wife, Teresa; sister, Betty Karp; brother, Ballard Moore; twelve grandchildren; four great-grandchildren; and a host of other family members, friends, and loved ones who will dearly miss his presence in their lives;*

*Now, Therefore,*

*Be it resolved by the Senate of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*


*Section 1. The members of the Senate hereby express their most profound sympathy upon the passing of Lieutenant General Harold "Hal" Gregory Moore Jr., and posthumously thank him for his extraordinary service to this great nation.*

*Section 2. When the Senate adjourns this day, it does so in honor and loving memory of Lieutenant General Harold "Hal" Gregory Moore Jr.*

*Section 3. The Clerk of the Senate is directed to transmit a copy of this Resolution to Julie Moore Erlowski, 426 Valley Airport Drive, Cotter, Arkansas 72626.*

## Fort Benning Julia C. Moore Award

This award is conferred upon spouses who significantly contribute to their military member's mission success and are actively involved within the Fort Benning community.

Maneuver Center of Excellence		
		
<b>JULIA C. MOORE AWARD</b>		
is awarded to		
<b>NAME</b>		
FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AND IN THE SPIRIT OF MRS. JULIA C. MOORE AND THE WOMEN OF THE 7 <sup>TH</sup> CAVALRY, MRS. _____ IS RECOGNIZED FOR DEDICATION, EXEMPLARY SERVICE, HIGH STANDARDS OF ETHICS AND MORALITY, FAITHFULNESS TO THE ARMY FAMILY, AND A FERVENT PASSION TO IMPROVE LIFE FOR ARMY SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES. MRS. _____ IS A SELFLESS VOLUNTEER WHO WORKED TIRELESSLY AS AN OUTSTANDING, TOTALLY COMMITTED MILITARY SPOUSE AND IMPROVED THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ALL REGARDLESS OF RANK, BACKGROUND, OR STATUS. HER SELFLESS SERVICE IS IN KEEPING WITH THE HIGHEST TRADITIONS OF CITIZEN SUPPORT TO THE ARMED FORCES AND REFLECTS GREAT CREDIT UPON HER, THE ARMY COMMUNITY, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
_____	3 June 2021	_____
DERRICK C. GARNER CSM, USA MCoE Command Sergeant Major	Date	PATRICK J. DONAHOE Major General, USA Commanding General





EDWARD T. BREATHITT

GOVERNOR

To all to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

*Know Ye, That*

HONORABLE HAROLD G. MOORE, BARDSTOWN, KENTUCKY

*Is Commissioned A*

**KENTUCKY COLONEL**

*I hereby confer this honor with all the rights,  
privileges and responsibilities thereunto  
appertaining.*

*In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made  
patent, and the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto af-  
fixed. Done at Frankfort, the 26TH day of JULY  
in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and 66  
and in the one hundred and 75TH year of the Commonwealth.*



*Edward T. Breathitt*

By the Governor

*Thomas L. Stovace*

Secretary of State

By

Assistant Secretary of State



Decent copy unavailable... original is in the Bardstown, KY General Hal Moore Military Museum.

