

Coalition

Chronicle

April, 2006
Vol 1, Issue 1



IRAQIS CONDUCT THEIR OWN TRAINING

**Freedom Focal Point
DISPLAYING THE BEST
PHOTOS FROM AROUND
THE COALITION**

**OIF 3rd Anniversary Retrospective:
How Far Have We Come?**

**49th Military Police Brigade
advises Iraqi Police Force**



“Coalition Chronicle”

Official magazine of Multi-National
Corps-Iraq

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curacy, propriety, clarity and space

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Iraqi Soldiers trained by
Iraqi Special Ops

Story and photo by Spc.
James Hunter



Cover photo: Iraqi Army Soldiers with the 1st Battalion, 2nd Bri-
gade, 8th Infantry Division, conduct military operations in urban
terrain training at an Iraqi Army base near Foward Operating
Base Charlie March 1. (Photo by Spc. James P. Hunter, MNC-I
PAO)

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the Public Affairs Office of the Multi-National Corps-Iraq.



Commander's Voice

Welcome to the inaugural issue of Coalition Chronicle. As I approach my third month in command of Multi-National Corps-Iraq, I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your service in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. Your tireless efforts and unmatched skill are helping to ensure that we make steady progress in our historic mission to transition Iraq to a self-reliant democracy. I also want to use this first issue to discuss a tactical action that threatens to undermine our progress, the Escalation of Force, or EOF.

EOF is defined as sequential actions which begin with non-lethal force measures and graduate to lethal measures to include, warning, disabling or deadly shots, in order to defeat a threat and protect the force. In the context of this discussion, an EOF incident is any time we fire our weapon in response to a perceived threat that turns out not to be hostile. Coalition Forces are involved in numerous EOF incidents every day, some of which involve property damage, injury, or death to innocent Iraqis.

In a culture of honor and revenge such as Iraq's, the consequences of actions like these can be severe. For every innocent Iraqi we kill, injure, or dishonor we risk turning dozens of other Iraqis from their family, tribe and community against the Coalition. The long-term and cumulative impacts of these actions can be catastrophic to our mission if the Iraqi people come to view the Coalition as more of a threat to their well-being than a positive influence. Paradoxically, these incidents, often initiated with force protection in mind, can actually result in reduced force protection if we generate more enemies that will work against us in the future.

I understand the complex operating environment here in Iraq, and nothing in this discussion is in any way meant to limit the right and responsibility of all Coalition members to defend ourselves. I am asking, however, that we do everything in our power to reduce incidents, such as EOF, that serve to undermine our credibility with the Iraqi people that we are here to support. We can accomplish this in a number of ways, to include understanding the Rules of Engagement, ensuring we have all of the proper equipment, conducting detailed rehearsals/Pre-Combat Checks/Pre-Combat

Inspections and ensuring that every patrol and vehicle check point has a clear task and purpose. Perhaps most importantly, we must ensure that we have a good understanding of the latest intelligence and threat trends in the areas where we are conducting operations.

Finally, when we do have an EOF incident, or any other event that negatively impacts an innocent Iraqi citizen, we must be quick to implement actions to mitigate the situation. In the case of injury to an Iraqi, provide immediate medical care, request a civilian ambulance or utilize Coalition MEDEVAC assets if necessary. In cases of property damage, injury or death, be proactive in issuing an appropriate payment to the victim or next of kin. These actions can both help alleviate the near-term loss to the victim or family and mitigate some of the longer term effects the action could have on the family and community's perception of the Coalition Forces.

As we begin the fourth year of Coalition operations in Iraq and focus on transitioning security responsibilities to the elected Iraqi government, I ask you to be especially conscious of how our actions are perceived by the vast majority of the Iraqi population that is non-hostile. Don't compromise your safety or force protection, but at the same time, don't let our own actions allow the Anti-Iraqi Forces to drive a wedge between us and the people we are here to help.

For additional information about Escalation of Force policies, guidance and training aids, please refer to MNC-I FRAGO 225, dated February 25, 2006.

Thank you again for your tireless support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. I am honored to be your Commander and am humbled every day by your courage and dedication to the mission. Keep up the great work and I look forward to meeting as many of you as possible over the next year.



MNC-I COMMANDER
LT. GEN. PETER W.
CHIARELLI

Spearhead!

MILITARY POLICE ADVISE IRAQI POLICE FORCE

story and photos by Spc. James P. Hunter
MNC-I PAO

The U.S. military is on a mission to train, equip and mentor the Iraqi police forces, helping Iraq become self-sufficient.

The 49th Military Police Brigade is playing a big role in equipping, sustaining and creating police forces throughout Iraq.

The overall goal of the military is to build the Iraqi police forces so they

can take complete control within a counter insurgency environment, said Chief Warrant Officer 2 Mark L. Walton, 49th MP Bde. maintenance officer.

“History has shown the societies that had their Army providing domestic order are not successful,” said Lt. Col. Peter Cross, operations officer, 49th MP Bde. “If the police are trained properly and are accessible to the community, then they can assume the domestic



order mission.”

Since taking over operations in late September, the 49th military policemen assumed the mission and task to expand the police forces.

They have battalion and company size elements throughout Iraq helping to train and sustain the forces.

The Iraqi police are training at the Baghdad Police Academy and Highway Patrol Academy, becoming trusted members of their

community as civilian cops, said Walton.

Once the police forces arrive at the Iraqi Police Station their training continues so they can maintain and even improve their skills, said Walton.

The 49th MP Bde. travels to various Iraqi Police Stations to ensure that all Iraqis are fully equipped with fuel, clothing, standardized weapons and ammunition so they can perform their missions, he said.





“We work with them to sustain the momentum of repairing their vehicles, assist them with the challenges they have with parts, equipment and tools to enable them to operate without our assistance,” Walton said.

Since the beginning of Operation Iraqi Freedom, police headquarters have been established in 18 provinces.

Currently, Iraq has policemen patrolling the streets, maintaining traffic, conducting check points, patrolling the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers and they have a unit focused on major crimes.

“Anyone who doubts (Iraq’s) ability to be a police force, I would point to the December 15th elections and say you’re wrong,” Cross said.

Iraqis developed a plan and successfully fulfilled their mission: providing and performing security measures during the Iraqi National Elections, he said.

“Victory comes in small increments. To keep the plan moving forward we must stay focused and never give up,” Cross said. “It’s easy to get skeptical and negative when there are setbacks, but I believe in this mission.”

The 49th MP Bde. will continue to provide the Iraqi policeman with the necessary training and equipment needed to secure Iraq.

(Above) An MP from the 860th MP Co., 49th MP Bde., makes his final checks. (Right) Sgt. Darrell Stettmeier, military policeman, 860th MP Co., 49th MP Bde., mans his M240B Machine Gun. (Left) Spc. Bryan Alexander, gunner, 860th MP Co., 49th MP Bde., waits to roll out during a convoy.





U.S. Army Staff Sgt. Darren Vogt, from the 1st Battalion, 66th Armor Regiment, performs perimeter security in an area where a recent insurgent attack took place on an Iraqi oil pipeline near Taji, Iraq March 11, 2006. (U.S. Navy photo by Petty Officer 1st Class Michael Larson)

U.S. Marine Corps troops with Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 466 change out the rotor of a CH-53E Super Stallion Helicopter in Al Asad, Al Anbar Province, Iraq March 6, 2006. (U.S. Marine Corps photo by Cpl. Trenton E. Harris)



ocal Point

MNC-I 0035

MNC-I 0034

MNC-I 0033

MNC-I 0032

MNC-I 0031

MNC-I 0030



U.S. Marines with Fox Company, 2nd Battalion, 6th Marines, Regimental Combat Team 5, hand out toys and pamphlets to Iraqi children during Operation MR. ROGERS' NEIGHBORHOOD in Fallujah, Iraq March 10, 2006. (U.S. Marine Corps photo by Cpl. Adaeus G. Brooks)

MNC-1 0031
MNC-1 0032
MNC-1 0033
MNC-1 0034

Freedom Focal Point





Iraqi children receive school supplies from Iraqi soldiers on the opening day of a new school in Saba al Boor, Iraq March 12, 2006. (U.S. Navy photo by Petty Officer 1st Class Michael Larson)



Members of Battery C send another round skyward as they test-fire their howitzer during a point-fire calibration exercise at Forward Operating Base Courage. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Dennis Gravelle)

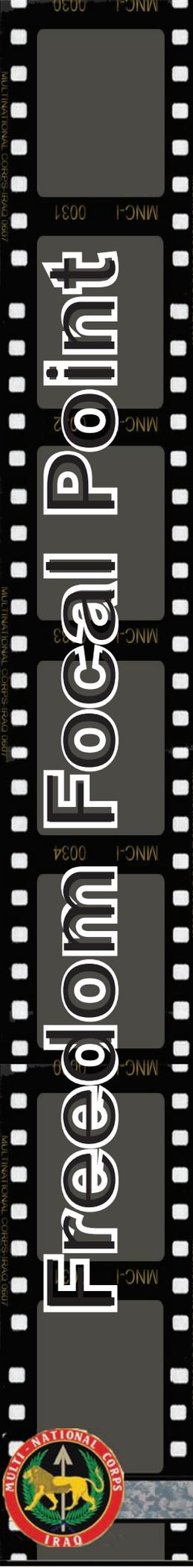
U.S. Army members with the 1st Battalion, 17th Infantry Regiment, 172nd Infantry Brigade, Combat Team, search for a weapons cache in Mosul, Iraq Feb. 25, 2006. (U.S. Air Force photo by Tech. Sgt. John M. Foster)



ocal Point



Iraqi Army Maj. Ahmed, Chief of 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Brigade, 8th Division, prepares his soldiers to depart Al Hewayer Village, Iraq March 6, 2006. (U.S. Air Force photo by Senior Airman Jason T. Bailey)



Freedom Focal Point





U.S. Army Pfc. Richard Enz with the 1st Battalion, 17th Infantry Regiment, 172nd Infantry Brigade, Combat Team, posts security during a search for weapons caches in Mosul, Iraq Feb. 25, 2006. (U.S. Air Force photo by Tech. Sgt. John M. Foster)

Lt. Col. Jeffrey Martindale, commander, 1-8 Combined Arms Battalion, 3rd Heavy Brigade Combat Team, 4th Infantry Division, Task Force Band of Brothers, enjoys a ride on a donkey-pulled cart March 4, 2006 in Balad, Iraq. (Photo by Sgt. Zach Mott)



Polish Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal experts and other soldiers display Russian mortars found in a weapons cache during Operation FOCUS at Camp Echo, Diwaniyah, Iraq March 12, 2006. (U.S. Air Force photo by Senior Airman Jason T. Bailey)



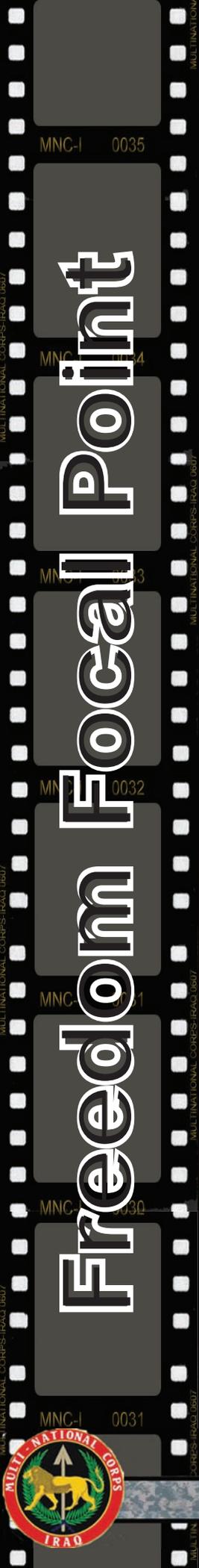
ocal Point



U.S. Army soldiers with the 506th Brigade Troops Battalion, 4th Brigade Combat Team, talk and joke with Iraqi children in East Baghdad, Iraq March 3, 2006. (U.S. Navy photo by Petty Officer 1st Class Bart A. Bauer)



Airmen with the 447th Explosive Ordnance Disposal Flight team enter an Iraqi bunker to inventory and clear all ordnance Feb. 20, 2006 (U.S. Navy photo by Petty Officer 2nd Class Samuel Peterson)



Freedom Focal Point





A Polish Army soldier, from Civilian Military Cooperation, gives toys to a child at a school during a site survey at Camp Echo, Diwaniyah, Iraq on March 11, 2006. (U.S. Air Force photo by Senior Airman Jason T. Bailey)

Operation Iraqi Freedom: THREE YEARS LATER

Story by **Spec. Brian J. Anderson,**
MNC-I PAO

Goran Tomasevic / Reuters file

March marked the three-year anniversary of the beginning of the liberation of Iraq.

oppressing the Iraqi people, sponsoring terror, and threatening the world.”

election of an Iraqi government, development of an Iraqi constitution, restoration of Iraq’s infrastructure beyond pre-war levels and the

establishment of an increasingly effective Iraqi Security Force.

Although Iraq is currently headed in the right direction, there are still many obstacles to overcome.

“Even

though Coalition forces have increased their support structures and standards of living, the “bad

“Our mission and presence in Iraq is crucial to stability in the country and the region,” said Maj. Robert S. Hookness Jr., chief, programs, MNC-I

tion Iraqi Freedom, Iraq has made several steps in the rebuilding process to include the democratic

On March 19, 2003 the United States along with Coalition Forces entered Iraq with the intent to end a brutal dictatorship. According to President George W. Bush, it was the right decision.

“America and the world are safer today without Saddam Hussein in power,” Bush said during his weekly radio address March 18. “He is no longer



guys” seem to have established a more commanding impact on the battlefield, said Maj. Robert S. Hookness Jr., chief, programs, MNC-I.

“Troops don’t just drive from Baghdad International Airport to Balad anymore,” Hookness added. “They have to move in heavily armored, heavily guarded convoys or better yet, they fly. The ‘bad guys’ have also shifted focus away from a purely insurgent focus on ‘enemy’ troops and begun targeting other Iraqis.”

Capt. Mike Forbes’, operations, Iraq assistance Group, thoughts were similar to Hookness.

“The insurgency has matured, so the security situation hasn’t improved since OIF I,” said Forbes, who was here during OIF1 and is here again for OIF 3. “However, the Iraqi Security Forces have also significantly matured since the days of the Iraqi Civil Defense Corps and Iraqi National Guard.”

Forbes said his impression of the Iraqi Security Forces has changed.

“Last time, I had a pretty low opinion of the Iraqi Police, Border Police, and ICDC,” Forbes said. “They were poorly trained, ill-equipped and plagued with corruption. The ISF today is completely different from what it was in OIF I, and while they still have a long way to go, they are light-years ahead of their predecessors.”

The changes in Iraq’s security forces and army are not the only changes; the infrastructure and government have also made great strides over the past three years.

“Iraqi facilities are run by Iraqis. It sounds funny but when I was here during OIF 1, most companies were closed,” said Sgt. Steven Neal, C Battery, 2nd Battalion, 5th Field Artillery. “We put a lot of individuals to work, and now, Iraqis have taken



Iraqi men wait to enter the polling sites during the December 2005 elections. (Official U.S. Marine Corps photo by Cpl. Neill A. Sevelius, 2nd Marine Division Combat Camera)

ownership of their companies and most, as far as I can tell, are independently run.”

“Iraq is definitely more established,” said Sgt. Christopher Prescott, C Btry., 2nd Bn., 5th FA. From the built up forward operat-

ing bases being established to the improved roads, from creating their own government and voting, to having contracts with Iraqi truck companies to assist military convoys, you can tell Iraq has come a long way, Prescott continued.

IRAQI SOLDIERS COND TRAINING

Story and Photos by Spc. James P. Hunter,
MNC-IPAO

Hidden by the darkness of the dimly lit streets, a convoy makes its way through the streets of Baghdad toward a house where suspected insurgents are operating.

Besides a dog going through the trash piling up on the streets, it seems unusually quiet. No one is wandering the streets at this hour of the night. The Soldiers have a great opportunity to succeed.

They approach their objective, dismount and move forward.

Into the house, they sweep and clear each room, and ultimately detain insurgents planning a future attack on coalition forces. American advisors nod their heads in satisfaction as they watched the Soldiers perform their mission with few flaws.

These Soldiers weren't American troops though. They were Iraqi Soldiers based out of Al Hillah with the 1st Battalion, 2nd Brigade, 8th Infantry Division.

The Iraqi Soldiers were trained to perform such missions by their highly-skilled counterparts—Iraqi Special Operations Forc-



(Above) An IA Soldier enters a building during MOUT training. (Left) IA Soldier pulls security during foot patrol training. (Right) Iraqi Army Soldiers take a break after conducting MOUT training at an Iraqi Army base near Forward Operating Base Charlie.



UCT THEIR OWN

es Soldiers.

Working along side the Iraqi instructors is an 11-man Military Transition Team made up of senior officers and noncommissioned officers of the U.S. Army assigned to train, assist and advise Iraqi Army battalions. Each team throughout Iraq is assigned to a battalion.

The teams consist of medical, logistical, communications, administration, intelligence, Headquarters Support Company and fire support NCOs and officers.

The more training and operations the Iraqi Soldiers conduct, the better they become at gathering information from intelligence reports, equipping their troops, planning their missions and executing them with little to no flaws, said Staff Sgt. Tom Miller, senior scout, 2nd Platoon, Troop A, 1-10 Cavalry, 2nd Brigade Combat Team.

The objective of the MTT is to train

and advise Iraqi battalions so the Iraqis can eventually take over their battle space, said Master Sgt. Brian Klamer, intelligence noncommissioned officer, MTT, Multi-National Corps-Iraq. The more battle space the Iraqi's successfully control, the quicker U.S. troops can leave Iraq.

When the U.S. troops were chosen to join the MTT, they were sent to Fort Carson, Colo. They formed their teams, and together, they trained and refreshed on first aid, patrolling, weapon familiarization, close quarters combat, land navigation, improvised explosive devices, culture awareness and basic language training.

Once all the training was complete, they deployed to Iraq ready to properly train and advise the Iraqis, said Klamer.

When the MTT started, U.S. Special Forces initially trained the Iraqi Special Operations Forces, said

Miller.

The Iraqi Special Operation Soldiers became instructors to train the regular Iraqi Army troops, he added.

The Iraqi instructors are very knowledgeable and bring a lot of battle experience to their training, said Klamer.

The instructors train their troops, but for the most part, U.S. troops are advising the Iraqi's training, said Miller.

"We don't try and take control of the unit," Klamer said. "Once we've taken control, we've failed in what we're here to do."

Klamer said the Iraqis have their own way of conducting their training and operations, but if his team feels what they are doing won't work, they suggest and discuss different means of conducting the operation.

On a normal day, the team starts off with classroom instructions, go-

Please turn to pg. 23



ESTONIAN, IRAQI TROOPS UNCOVER CACHE ON JOINT

MISSION



With dawn fast approaching, Estonian and Iraqi Army Soldiers prepare to move out. The combined forces are going to patrol the countryside about 10 miles south of Camp Taji, Iraq.

The convoy, consisting of two Coalition military vehicles and two Iraqi tanks, set out for what would be a seven-hour patrol consisting of three farms being searched, and a small weapons cache being discovered March 17.

The early-morning sun was pushing away the evening chill as Estonian Platoon 12, the Stones, and a squad from the 2nd Iraqi Armor Division approached the first farm.

While the local IA company commander questioned the farm owner, the Stones began searching the surrounding area for weapons, ammunition and ordnance.

The Stones were searching the ground with a metal detector, said Estonian Capt. Marqus Kuul, platoon leader, ESTPLT 12, and graduate of the United States Marine Corps Officer Candidate School.

“Unfortunately, the ground is often covered with trash and junk, but we have to search through it anyway,” said Pvt. Aivar Rohtmaa, infantryman, ESTPLT 12.

The Stones and IA searched the farm and turned up nothing, so the joint mission moves onto the next objective, said Kuul.

As soon as the platoon walked onto the next area to be searched, an IA and Stone Soldier paid particular attention to one hole in the ground, continued Kuul.

On the surface, the hole appeared to be filled with trash and junk, said Rohtmaa. But as the Soldiers searched deeper, three 122mm artillery shells became visible.

After the shells were found, it was obvious the hole had to be dug out to see what else could be found, said Kuul.

IA and Estonian Soldiers alternated digging the hole, but as it got deeper more explosives and rounds were found.

The search of the hole, and surrounding property resulted in three 122mm artillery shells, a handful of anti-aircraft rounds and roughly 10 pounds of unexploded ordnance, “macaroni charges,” being discovered, said Kuul.

“Macaroni charges,” are explosive sticks that look similar to long pieces of macaroni that can slide inside artillery shells to make a bigger explosion, said Kuul.

The search also netted four vintage rifles, three Iraq license plates and an infrared light designed for an up-armored tank.

The “macaroni charges” were

Story and Photo by: Spc. Curt Squires, MNC-I PAO

disposed of at the site; however, the rest were transported to Camp Taji to be properly destroyed later, added Kuul.

Acting on the new information of the discovered cache, Kuul and the local IA company commander decided to search the three houses surrounding the farm where the ordnance was discovered

The IA Soldiers originally gave a quick glance through the house, then the Stone Soldiers conducted a more extensive search of the houses, said Rohtmaa.

“Although we didn’t find anything in the houses, it was a good training experience for the Iraqis,” Kuul added. “They got to witness how to properly search a house or building thoroughly.”

Even though the cache was small, the mission was still a huge success, said Kuul. The explosives that were unearthed were those the insurgents are using to make improvised explosive devices and suicide vehicle-borne IEDs; hopefully, this will help save someone’s life in the future.

“Although Estonia is a small country west of Russia, we are here to do our part to help make the world a better place,” said Sgt. 1st Class Marek Kohv, squad leader, ESTPLT 12.

The Stone platoon is based out of Camp Taji, but rotates its platoon members to Fort Concho where they fall under the command of the 7th Squadron, 10th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Brigade Combat Team, 4th Infantry Division.





Iraqi Army and U.S. Soldiers secure a landing zone during a combined air assault operation near the Syrian border March 06, 2006. (U.S. Air Force photo by Staff Sgt. Aaron Allmon)

Although it has only been three years, Iraq has made several large steps, and Lt. Gen. Peter W. Chiarelli, commanding general, MNC-I, is working hard to keep the progression, ensuring the Iraqis have a brighter future.

“We are providing police training teams and unit partnerships and mentoring to help develop the capability of the police force, much as we have with the Army and we are working with the Iraqi government to assist in building ministerial capacities so that the government can provide the necessary essential services for all Iraqis,” said Chiarelli.

“We are (also) developing provincial reconstruction teams to work with provincial governments in developing economic systems and building infrastructure so that the Iraqis can have clean water, electricity, fuel, proper sewage systems and trash removal.

“All of these non-kinetic aspects are being worked simultaneously to move Iraq forward as a country,” Chiarelli continued.

There is still a long road ahead, but the signs of progress are easy to see.

“Our mission and presence in Iraq is crucial to stability in the country and the region,” said Hookness. “I am more convinced that the Iraqis are willing to take the risks to stand on their own two feet and are doing a great job for an infant administration. I truly can’t believe how far they have come in the last (three) years.”

TUNE IN EVERY WEEK TO

OIF UPDATE

THE MULTI-NATIONAL CORPS - IRAQ RADIO NEWSCAST

ONLINE AT: WWW.MNCI.CENTCOM.MIL



STAY ALIVE

Stop and Think!

IEDs are deadly killers.

Conduct 5 and 25 meter checks around your position.

0001

IEDs KILL

KEEP IT LOCKED ON...
Freedom Radio



Al Asad	107.3 FM	Kirkush	107.3 FM
Ali Base	107.3 FM	Mosul	105.1 FM
Ar Ramadi	107.3 FM	Q-West	93.3 FM
Baghdad	107.7 FM	Taji	107.3 FM
Balad	107.3 FM	Tal Afar	107.3 FM
Fallujah	105.1 FM	Taqquadum	107.3 FM
Kirkuk	107.3 FM	Tikrit	100.1 FM





An Iraqi Army Soldier with the 1st Battalion, 2nd Brigade, 8th Infantry Division, practices proper movement during foot-patrol training.

ing over various scenarios seen in Iraq.

Once the team has grasped the classroom instruction, they move into “hands-on” training.

Their training leads them into their mission, because during their course of training the Iraqis are conducting their own missions, said Klamer.

Klamer said the Iraqis are very good at such operations as raiding buildings and capturing insurgents.

With the support of some American forces, the Iraqis can set up a cordon and raid a building, he said. The

senior leadership and other American troops watch as they conduct their mission.

Following the mission, the MTT conducts an after action report with the senior leadership, said Klamer. A group AAR is not conducted, because they want the leadership to intertwine their lessons learned into future training to sustain and improve certain areas of their missions.

The Iraqi instructors are great Soldiers, and their regular Army troops are getting better with each operation and training exercise, he said, but they are not ready at every level to take complete control.

“One of the things (the Iraqis) never had before was an NCO corps. Generally, their officers lead everything,” Klamer said. “We’re working with the officers and trying to get the NCOs integrated into more of the planning and actually leading troops.”

Some of the NCOs have been around since the Saddam regime and have plenty of experience to lead troops, Klamer added. They have nearly 15 years of military experience, but do not get the opportunity to train and lead troops.

The MTT team is also trying to intertwine medical, logistics, intelligence, HSC and communications into their military, which were a non-existent or poorly-executed element of their forces.

When they meet with their Iraqi counterparts, they discuss their current status.

The different elements make up their chain of command, said Klamer. Through their chain, they must be able to plan their missions thoroughly, request ammunition and supplies, and sustain the battalion’s readiness.

“When they can receive an order for a mission, plan it entirely, sustain themselves and execute the missions without the assistance from the U.S., they’ll be ready to take over operations,” Klamer added.

DRIVE SAFELY !!

This driver was wearing his seat belt, driving within the speed limit and he was in his proper lane.



The driver of this vehicle had his life tragically altered by a reckless driver.

Don't be the OTHER driver!!

HONORING A PATRIOT



Maj. Gen. Mubdar Hatim Hazya Al-Duleimi

Commanding General 6th Iraqi Army Division

Martyred in the line of duty during the month of March.
He was serving to create a free and independent Iraq.

Requiem for

List of Names from the Iraqi Ground Forces Command and Subordinate Divisions

2nd DIVISION COMMAND

Warrant Officer Hasan, 2nd Bn., 4th Bde. March 20, 2006

Pfc. Hogar, 2nd Bn., 4th Bde. March 3, 2006

Pvt. Muni, 2nd Bn., 2nd Bde. March 28, 2006

4th DIVISION COMMAND

Maj. Salah, HQ 4th Div. March 10, 2006

Lt. Abdul, 2nd Bn., 1st Bde. March 3, 2006

Sgt. Yassin, 1st Bn., 1st Bde. March 5, 2006

Sgt. Hassan, 1st Bn., 1st Bde. March 5, 2006

Cpl. Amer, 1st Bn., 1st Bde. March 2, 2006

Cpl. Khalil, 1st Bn., 3rd Bde. March 5, 2006

Pfc. Aed, 1st Bn., 1st Bde. March 2, 2006

Pfc. Mohammad, 1st Bn., 1st Bde. March 2, 2006

Pfc. Ahmad, 1st Bn., 1st Bde. March 2, 2006

Pvt. Sami, 3rd Bn., 2nd Bde. March 9, 2006

Pvt. Hassan Zain, 3rd Bn., 2nd Bde. March 9, 2006

Pvt. Mohammad, 1st Bn., 1st Bde. March 2, 2006

Pvt. Fawaz, 1st Bn., 1st Bde. March 2, 2006

Pvt. Mohamad, 2nd Bde. March 2, 2006

Pvt. Mohamad, 3rd Bn., 1st Bde. March 3, 2006

Pvt. Sirwan, 1st Bn., 1st Bde. March 16, 2006

5th DIVISION COMMAND

Maj. Yassir, Headquarters 5th Div.

Sgt. Hassan, 1st Bn., 3rd Bde.

Sgt. Qadir, 4th Bn., 2nd Bde.

Warrant officer Abdul, 2nd Bn., 3rd Bde.

Sgt. Saef, 1st Bn., 2nd Bde.

Pvt. Wathiq, 1st Bn., 2nd Bde.

Pvt. Jassim, 1st Bn. 2nd Bde.

Pvt. Ahmad, 1st Bn., 2nd Bde.

Pvt. Khalil, 1st Bn., 1st Bde.

9th DIVISION COMMAND

Master Sgt. Ali, 1st Bn., 1st Bde. February 8, 2006

Pvt. Talib, 1st Bn., 1st Bde. February 8, 2006

Pvt. Basim, 1st Bn., 1st Bde. February 8, 2006

1st Lt. Adna, Military Police Detachment, February 14, 2006

Pvt. Majid, Headquarters, 1st Bde. February 28, 2006

Pvt. Walid, 2nd Bn., 1st Bde. February 28, 2006

Pvt. Yusif, 1st Bn., 2nd Tank Bde. January 19, 2006

Pvt. Dhafir, Scout Detachment, 1st Bde. March 1, 2006

Pvt. Mustafa, Scout Detachment, 1st Bde. March 1, 2006

Pvt. Handhala, Scout Detachment, 1st Bde. March 1, 2006

7th DIVISION COMMAND

Pvt. Salah, March 5, 2006

Pvt. Saif, March 8, 2006

Pvt. Nasir, March 12, 2006

Pvt. Omar, March 8, 2006

Pvt. Taha, March 12, 2006

Pvt. Ali, March 12, 2006

Pvt. Ali, March 12, 2006

85 Iraqi soldiers lost their lives defending their country during the month of March. This is a list of names by division, that were released for publication.

the Fallen

List of Coalition Forces

Feb. 17

Sgt. 1st Class Amos C. Edwards Jr., 41, 1st Bn., 118th Field Artillery Regiment, 48th BCT
Capt. Anthony R. Garcia, 48, 1st Bn., 101st Avn. Regiment, 101st Abn. Div.

Feb. 18

Sgt. Charles E. Matheny IV, 23, 704th Support Bn., 4th BCT, 4th ID
Cpl. Matthew D. Conley, 21, 3rd Bn. 7th Marine Division, 1st MEF

Feb. 20

Staff Sgt. Jay T. Collado, 31, Marine Light/Attack Helicopter Squadron-267, Marine Aircraft Group-39, 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing
Sgt. Jessie Davila, 29, 2nd Bn., 137th Infantry Regiment

Feb. 21

2nd Lt. Almar L. Fitzgerald, 23, 3rd Bn., 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, 1st MEF

Feb. 22

Staff Sgt. Curtis T. Howard II, 32, 1st Bn., 8th Infantry Regiment, 3rd BCT, 4th ID
Sgt. Gordon F. Misner II, 23, 1st Bn., 8th Infantry Regiment, 3rd BCT, 4th ID
Spc. Thomas J. Wilwerth, 21, 1st Bn., 8th Infantry Regiment, 3rd BCT, 4th ID
Staff Sgt. Gregson G. Gourley, 38, 1st Bn., 327th Infantry Regiment, 1st BCT, 101st Abn. Div.

Sgt. Rickey E. Jones, 21, 1st Bn. 327th Infantry Regiment, 1st BCT, 101st Abn. Div.

Pfc. Christopher L. Marion, 20, 1st Bn., 327th Infantry Regiment, 1st BCT, 101 Abn. Div.

Feb. 24

Pvt. Joshua F. Powers, 21, 2nd Bn., 502nd Infantry Regiment, 2nd BCT, 101st Abn. Div.
Sgt. Dimitri Muscat, 21, 1st Bn. 8th Infantry Regiment, 3rd BCT, 4th ID
Pfc. Allan A. Morr, 21, 1st Bn., 327th Infantry Regiment, 1st BCT, 101st Airborne Division

Feb. 25

Lance Cpl. John J. Thornton, 22, 3rd Bn., 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, 1st MEF

Lance Cpl. Adam J. Vanalstine, 21, 3rd Bn., 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, 1st MEF

Pfc. Benjamin C. Schuster, 21, 2nd Bn. 101st Cavalry Regiment

Feb. 26

Spc. Clay P. Farr, 21, 1st Squadron, 71st Cavalry, 1st BCT, 10th Mountain Division

Spc. Joshua U. Humble, 21, 1st Squadron, 71st Cavalry, 1st BCT, 10th Mountain Division

Spc. Joshua M. Pearce, 21, 2nd Bn., 1st Infantry Regiment, 172nd Stryker Brigade Combat Team

Staff Sgt. Christopher J. Schornak, 28, 1st Bn., 12th Infantry Regiment, 4th BCT, 4th ID

Feb. 27

Staff Sgt. Dwayne P. R. Lewis, 26, 2nd Bn., 22nd Infantry Regiment, 1st BCT, 10th Mountain Division

March 1

Sgt. Joshua V. Youmans, 26, 1st Bn. 125th Infantry Regiment

Pfc. Tina M. Priest, 20, 4th Support Bn., 1st BCT, 4th ID

Spc. Christopher S. Merchant, 32, 3rd Bn., 172nd Infantry Regiment

March 3

Lance Cpl. Matthew A. Snyder, 20, Combat Service Support Group-1, 1st Marine Logistics Group, 1st MEF

March 5

Staff Sgt. Kevin P. Jessen, 28, 22nd Chemical Battalion (Technical Escort)

March 6

Cpl. Adam O. Zanutto, 26, 3rd Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, 1st MEF

March 7

Gunnery Sgt. Justin R. Martone, 31, 9th Engineer Support Battalion, 3rd Marine Logistics Group, 3rd MEF

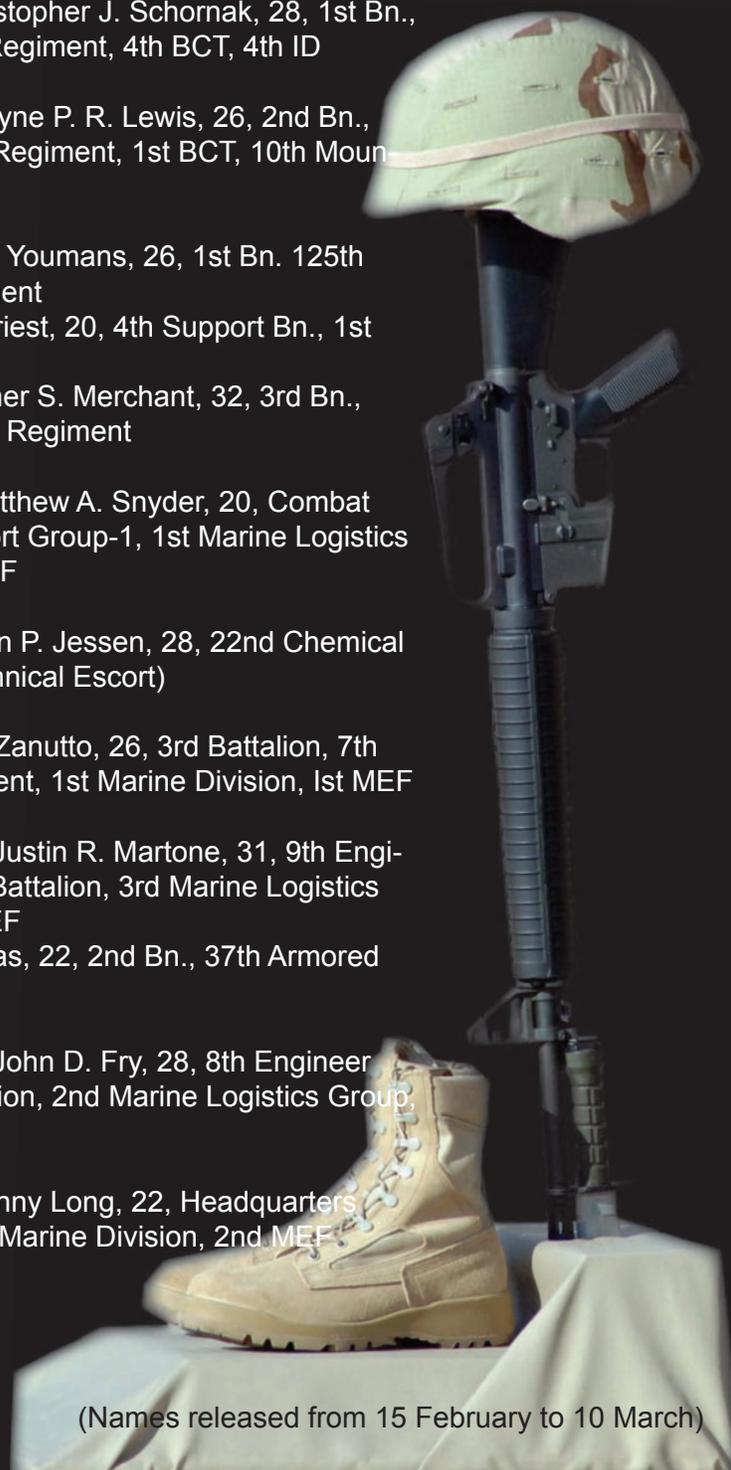
Pfc. Ricky Salas, 22, 2nd Bn., 37th Armored Regiment

March 8

Gunnery Sgt. John D. Fry, 28, 8th Engineer Support Battalion, 2nd Marine Logistics Group, 2nd MEF

March 10

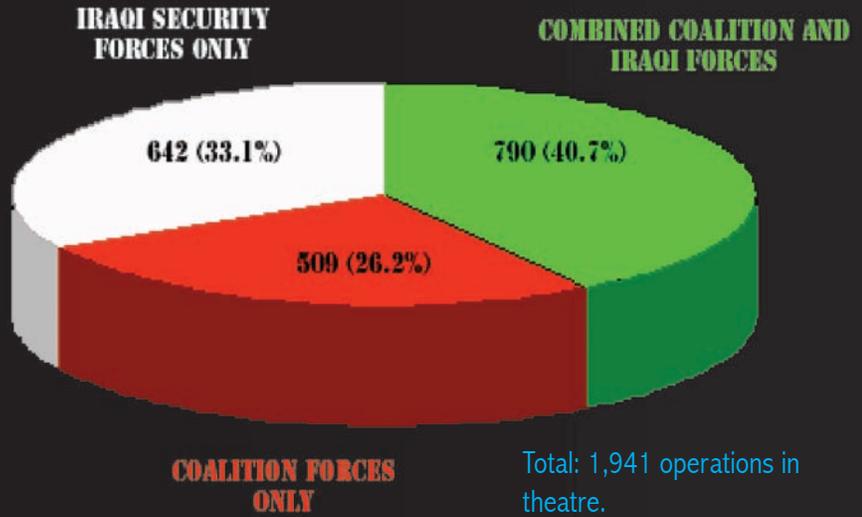
Lance Cpl. Bunny Long, 22, Headquarters Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, 2nd MEF



(Names released from 15 February to 10 March)

OPERATIONAL ROLL-UP

Operations conducted in Iraq between Feb 15, 2006 through March 14, 2006. This graph represents which command took the lead in the total number of missions.



266

753



Caches Found



I.E.D.s Found and
Cleared

Note: These figures represent Multi-National Corps-Iraq IED and Cache statistics from Feb. 18 until March 17, 2006.