

The Continental Marine

October 2010



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Mozambican soldiers

3/25 prepares for
Afghanistan

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Editor's Corner

Reserve Marines lead complicated lives.

The Marines and Sailors of this command are constantly balancing the requirements of a military career and their civilian lives, whether it be a job, school, family or all three at once.

Most significantly, these Marines and Sailors are representatives of our Force in communities and organizations across America. They are productive citizens whose daily lives are guided and shaped by a warrior's ethos. Cities, towns, associations and businesses across our nation have come to trust and depend upon them as integral members of their respective communities.

Our goal for this issue is to bring you, the Reserve Marine, valuable information that will benefit your families, your employer and your career. Here at the Continental Marine we want to offer you a resource that you can use to ensure your friends, families, employers and community leaders understand what it means to be a Reserve Marine or Sailor.

2nd Lt. Dominic Pitrone

"If we lose the support of our families, if we lose the support of our employers, we will be put out of business. The sustainment of these family programs isn't just a nicety. There is a direct connection in their success and our operational readiness and our ability to succeed in combat."

Dennis M. McCarthy, assistant secretary of defense for Reserve Affairs.



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2 and 8 above 5 club

Story and Photo by
Lance Cpl. Lucas Vega
MARINE FORCES RESERVE

HOW ONE RESERVE MARINE TRAVELS, WORKS FULL TIME AND STAYS IN “THE 285 AND ABOVE CLUB”

Lance Cpl. Michael L. Cunningham, a fixed-wing aircraft crew chief, with Marine Aerial Refueler Transport Squadron 234 out of Fort Worth, Texas, was a Marine poolee in 2007 and 2008, juggling weekend poolee functions in conjunction with varsity football and wrestling.

Weighing 180 pounds in the fall for high school football in 2007 – participating in team two-a-days – kept him in pristine physical shape as a linebacker and back-up quarterback on the varsity squad. On the other hand, when spring rolled around, Cunningham slimmed to 135 for wrestling season, earning himself 2nd place in the Texas University Interscholastic League, District 5A, high school wrestling state championship in 2006.

While both sports demanded endurance, strength and discipline, each had unique styles of training that prepared him for recruit training, Marine Corps physical training and ultimately, life as a Reserve Marine.

“I try to get to the gym about four times a week,” said the Carrollton, Texas, native who holds a 285 physical fitness test score. “My civilian job demands a lot of traveling so I’m in and out of hotels. Most hotels have a little gym so I try to get down to those gyms as much as possible.”

In the gym, Cunningham sticks to cardiovascular and weight training to maintain physical shape and health. He is naturally slim, he said. He does not follow any kind of diet plan, and he said he has a naturally fast metabolism. His job also helps him maintain positive physical conditioning.

“I work outside a lot as an electrician,” Cunningham said, who has served for a little more than two years of his six-year reserve obligation. “I dig ditches and crawl through attics, so that helps a little bit too.”



Every Clime and Place



Twentynine Palms, Calif.

Approximately 350 Marines from Marine Aerial Transport Refueler Squadron 234 and Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 764 provide aerial refueling and troop transport during ENHANCED MOJAVE VIPER. Approximately 30 Marines from 4th Marine Logistics Group provide maintenance and engineering support.

Mozambique

Approximately 800 Marines from 25th Marine Regiment conduct infantry training with Mozambican soldiers during Exercise SHARED ACCORD.

Republic of Korea

Approximately 80 Marines from 4th Marine Logistics Group provide logistics command and control during Exercise ULCHI FOCUS GUARDIAN. More than 150 Marines from Landing Force Detachment, 2nd Battalion, 24th Marine Regiment conducted urban warfare training alongside members of the Republic of Korea Marine Corps as part of Exercise COOPERATION AFLOAT READINESS AND TRAINING 2010.

Peru

Approximately 80 Marines from 2nd Battalion, 24th Marine Regiment trained for peacekeeping, disaster relief and humanitarian assistance with Navy and Marine Corps forces from nine other countries during Exercise SOUTHERN EXCHANGE.

Southeast Asia

Marines from Per... and Processing... costia, Va., and D... Smyrna, Ga., arriv... for MEDICAL TR... CISE IN CENTRA... EUROP...

Operations Around the World: August-September



Southeast Europe

Personnel Retrieval Company Ana- Detachment PRP ed in Montenegro TRAINING EXER- L AND EASTERN E 2010.

Newtok, Alaska

Marines from 6th Engineer Support Battalion built a road to support relocating an Alaskan village that is eroding into the Bering Sea.

Afghanistan

3rd Battalion, 25th Marine Regiment is currently deployed in support of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM.

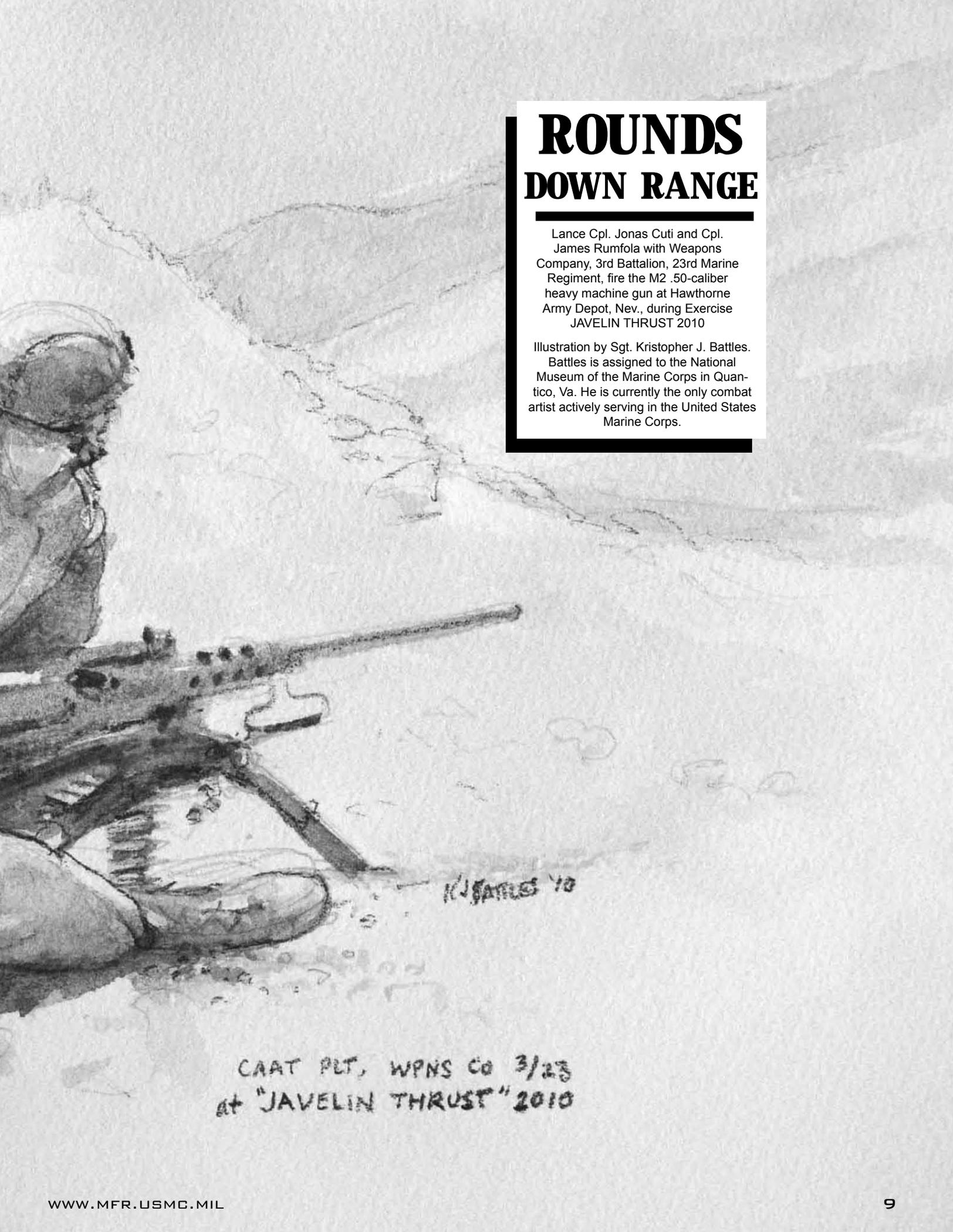
Germany

Approximately 20 Marines from 4th Marine Logistics Group trained for personnel retrieval and processing in Exercise LANDSTUHL.

Estonia

Approximately 50 Marines conducted communication training in Exercise COMBINED ENDEAVOR.





ROUNDS DOWN RANGE

Lance Cpl. Jonas Cuti and Cpl. James Rumpfola with Weapons Company, 3rd Battalion, 23rd Marine Regiment, fire the M2 .50-caliber heavy machine gun at Hawthorne Army Depot, Nev., during Exercise JAVELIN THRUST 2010

Illustration by Sgt. Kristopher J. Battles. Battles is assigned to the National Museum of the Marine Corps in Quantico, Va. He is currently the only combat artist actively serving in the United States Marine Corps.

KJ BATTLES '10

CAAT PLT, WPNS CO 3/23
AT "JAVELIN THRUST" 2010

Hand to Hand

Marines mentor Mozambican soldiers during SHARED ACCORD 2010 live-fire course

Story and Photos by
Lance Cpl. Jad Sleiman

MARINE FORCES RESERVE

BOANE, Mozambique — Marines partnered with soldiers from the Armed Forces for the Defense of Mozambique for the first live-fire course of Exercise SHARED ACCORD 2010 Aug. 5 at a Boane firing range.

The 80 leathernecks, most from Company E, 2nd Battalion, 25th Marine Regiment out of Garden City, N.Y., went through a U.S. Marine Corps combat marksmanship course of fire alongside 200 Mozambican soldiers. Mozambicans fired 10-round strings at targets 75-150 meters away, while Marines alternately fired and offered mentoring as needed.

Earlier, the Marines had led the Mozambican soldiers through a class on Marine Corps small arms weaponry and weapons handling procedures. In between firing, the troops went over fire team assaults and movements.

“(The Mozambican soldiers) want to learn; they eat up everything we show them,” said Cpl. Sean Burke, a section leader with Co. E, 2/25, who taught the soldiers how Marines stay safe on the range.

The Marines also walked away from the event with new knowledge.

“This is a huge evolution for Marines who haven’t deployed yet,” said 1st Sgt. Christopher Armstrong, Co. E first sergeant. “It gets them used to working with foreign militaries.”

Because the Mozambicans chose to work with limited ammunition, the exercise served more as an introduction between forces rather than as substantial mentoring, said Staff Sgt. Budd Frankenfield, Co. E, 2/25, range safety officer for the exercises.

“When you actually sit down and talk with someone it

breaks barriers,” Frankenfield added.

SHARED ACCORD, which is coordinated by U.S. Africa Command’s Marine component, U.S. Marine Forces Africa, brought together more than 1,000 U.S. service members and Mozambican soldiers for the purpose of increasing Mozambique’s capacity to carry out peace and stability operations.



A Marine demonstrates the uses of the M203 grenade launcher before a live-fire exercise with Mozambican troops



MARINE

VETERAN

IN ACTION



“The last thing I need is to put my foot down on a scorpion.”

**Story and Photos by
Lance Cpl. Jad Sleiman**
MARINE FORCES RESERVE

MINNIES SURVE

BOANE, Mozambique — In order to make sure he had everyone's attention, U.S. Navy Cmdr. Kenneth Stein, the senior medical planner for Exercise SHARED ACCORD 2010, repeated a saying the exercise's logistics officer often dropped on his men: "Africa wants to kill you."

The phrase served as a preface to the July 26 safety brief he delivered to a warehouse full of advanced party Marines awaiting a flight from Atlanta to Mozambique and SA10, a humanitarian mission and bilateral military exercise held annually throughout Africa that brought together more than 1,000 U.S. service members and Mozambican soldiers Aug. 3-13.

Bugs, germs, hippos and snakes; the reserve medical officer's hip-pocket class on the perils of south eastern Africa described everything from a disease that produces brain boiling fevers to the stunning speed and lethality of a scorpion's venom.

The threat of hostile humans was low, but Mother Nature made sure the task force – mostly reserve Marines with the 25th Marine Regiment along with a number of Sailors, airmen and soldiers would still need to be on the defensive.

ANTIBIOTIC ROSTERS

Malaria, a potentially deadly disease often spread by mosquitoes, ravages large parts of the world and is especially prevalent in the

Mozambican wild.

To the medical staff, it represented the largest threat.

"You have 10 guys who acquire malaria while in country and that's it for the exercise," said Stein. "It's virtually finished."

Each service member listening to Stein's class was wearing a uniform treated with a powerful insect repellent and had, somewhere in his or her packs or gear, a bottle of antibiotic pills meant to keep malaria at bay.

Task force unit leaders and corpsmen maintained rosters that troops were required to initial daily after taking their tiny blue doxycycline capsules. With the memory of last year's SHARED ACCORD and the 12 Marines who returned home from it with malaria still fresh in the command's mind, little was left to chance.

"Not only are we going to have the roster and document everything, but we're also going to watch them do it," explained U.S. Navy Petty Officer 1st Class Melissa Hamilton, a corpsman with 4th Landing Support Battalion out of San Jose, Calif.

"The bottom line is personal responsibility," said U.S. Navy Cmdr. Douglas Johnson, the exercise surgeon. "It's about getting them used to taking that pill every day."

Still, malaria is but one natural enemy amongst many.

'I HATE, HATE BUGS'

Mozambican beasts and bugs have the Marines who are operating in remote villages and training areas surrounded.

Continued on p. 34

The Taliban's Worst Enemy

**Story and Photos by
Lance Cpl. Nana Danssaappiah**

MARINE FORCES RESERVE

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif. – “The Americans aren’t going to win this insurgency, the Afghan people will, by helping the Americans,” said Lt. Col. Lawrence J. Kaifesh, commander, 3rd Battalion, 25th Marine Regiment. “We’ll be stepping back further, and letting the Afghans step up.”

Marines from Company L put their commander’s philosophy in practice July 30, when they met with an Afghan village elder portrayed by an Afghan role player.

This key leader engagement was part of 3rd Battalion’s last week of training before deploying to Afghanistan. Throughout their four months of predeployment training, 3rd Battalion received numerous classes about Afghan culture and language.

They also incorporated frequent interactions with Afghan role players into their training missions. The training is preparation for what their commander believes will win the war against the insurgency, successful and continuous engagement with the Afghan people.



2nd Lt. Ben Howarth, 2nd Platoon commander, Company L, 3rd Battalion, 25th Marine Regiment, listens to an Afghan village elder portrayed by a role player during a training mission at Camp Pendleton, Calif., July 30, 2010. 3rd Battalion utilized Afghan role players in a majority of their training exercises during their four-month predeployment training at Camp Pendleton.

The Taliban's Worst Enemy is

SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN INTERACTION WITH AFGHAN CIVILIANS

A convoy of Marines approached K2 Combat Town, Camp Pendleton, Calif., for a training mission. Two hundred meters away, they dismounted their vehicles and proceeded to surround the town.

They were not there to invade the town; their mission was to talk to a school teacher at the village elder's house. Professor Sayid, portrayed by an Afghan role player, as well as other teachers had taken refuge in another town and refused to resume teaching in their local villages.

"We wanted to figure out why he stopped teaching and see if we could help him and the village in any way," said 2nd Lt. Ben Howarth, 2nd Platoon commander.

While other Company L Marines provided security from elevated areas outside the town, Howarth and his Marines

entered the town.

"Marines as you're walking through the town, make sure you're being polite," Howarth radioed to his Marines.

Howarth and his Marines were greeted by two Afghan National Police role players. The ANP translated for the Marines and assisted them in their mission.

"Most of the times there are certain things that Marines don't see anything wrong with it, but the ANP, they know the places, the faces, the language so they can tell Marines to watch out if something is wrong," said Khalil Bakhtari, an Afghan-born interpreter who returned from Afghanistan in December after living there for two and a half years.

Howarth and three other Marines headed to the village leader's house after the Afghan policemen told him where the



2nd Lt. Ben Howarth, 2nd Platoon commander, Company L, 3rd Battalion, 25th Marine Regiment, walks with a role player during a training mission at Camp Pendleton, Calif., July 30, 2010.

Continued on p. 35



Marines with 4th Reconnaissance Battalion, participate in a high-angle sniper shoot atop one of the many mountains in Hawthorne, Nev.



Marines with Company B, 4th Reconnaissance Battalion, put a radio antenna together and begin to stand it up.



Cpl. Grant Ausherman with Company D, 4th Reconnaissance Battalion, Alburquerque, N.M., scales one of the many rock faces at the Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center in California.

**Story and Photos by
Cpl. Michael Laycock**
MARINE FORCES RESERVE

Enemies under Surveillance

Recon Marines hone reconnaissance skills

MARINE CORPS MOUNTAIN WARFARE TRAINING CENTER Bridgeport, Calif. – The Marines of 4th Reconnaissance Battalion spent their two weeks of annual training here.

With a terrain almost identical to the mountainous regions of Afghanistan, the MWTC provides an ideal environment for training. The battalion took advantage of this feature, with many of the Marines spending their two weeks sleeping under the stars and patrolling the mountains. The recon Marines spent most of their time in the field locating and observing the “Red Cell,” role-players from the unit dressed as Middle Eastern farmers, workers and terrorists living and working in a small village. Each small village was composed of three or four small huts, and a mock poppy field.

“The training up here puts the guys to the test of true reconnaissance and surveillance,” said Sgt. Adam Diaz, a platoon sergeant with Company C and Angleton, Texas, native. “The training we are doing here with the Red Cell, and the battalion gives our guys something to shoot towards.”

Diaz also talked about the Marines not being able to “game the game,” because they didn’t know the scenario ahead of time and had to react like they would in a real-life situation.

The Marines took this opportunity to push themselves, competing against the other teams and units with an eye on potential deployments in the future.

“I will be severely disappointed if I don’t get to deploy before this war is over,” said Lance Cpl.

Caleb Midkiff, Midland, Texas, native and the Marine who carries the second radio and extra ammo for one of the reconnaissance teams, Co. C.

“The guys understand that (whether or not they deploy) is out of their hands directly,” said Diaz. “However, they understand that, indirectly, how they operate here influences the overall grade of the company.”

This competitive spirit made the Marines test their boundaries and sometimes even be sighted by the Red Cell. Some of the teams were spotted by the Red Cell multiple times, and one pair of Marines was ‘killed’ by the Red Cell mercenaries.

The command took these mistakes and used them as a learning experience, adapting the scenario as a reaction to the Marines actions. Marines that were “killed” returned to lower base camp and gave a brief about what happened and why they were discovered.

“Let’s make all our mistakes out here,” said Lt. Col. Rick Coates, commanding officer, 4th Reconnaissance Battalion. “We have recon Marines out there as a part of the Red Cell and they know what to look for. Some teams were compromised, some teams were caught. We took all those potential negatives and turned them into a positive.”

The Marines tested themselves as well as the abilities to support staff in hopes that if an opportunity to deploy came up, they would be ready.

“The Marines are very hungry,” said Coates. “They want to deploy.”

Introducing:

Sgt. Jonathan D. Highness

The Marine Corps League's

Reservist of the Year

Why did you join the Marine Corps and not another branch? What made you go Reserve instead of Active?

During my senior year of high school, Operation Iraqi Freedom began. The way the Marines were reported to fight really got to me. On the one hand, they were tough, ambitious and efficient, on the other hand, they would even risk their lives to spare civilian lives. I wanted a part of that. At the same time I was already accepted to college, so I joined the Reserve instead of the active force.

What is your MOS, billets and deployment experience?

Throughout college, I was a Military Policeman and mostly did MOS schools and monthly drills. After I graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Genetics, I could have done the traditional science route and pursue a fully-funded PhD. However, I again felt a calling. The Marine Corps had been so critical in making me who I am. Even though the Marine Corps is not a religious institution, the sobering realities helped teach me about the state of the world, and myself. Also, the persuasive leadership I had from so many Marine leaders taught me an all-but-lost teaching in this modern day: how to lead people, especially in tough environments.

Feeling like I wanted to expand my faith, as well as serve both country and Corps, I put my life on hold and volunteered to individually augment with the active-duty I Marine Expeditionary Force (I MEF) from the fall of 2008 to the summer of 2009.

While deployed to Iraq, I was meritoriously promoted to sergeant and led all junior enlisted members of the Joint Prosecution and Exploitation Center (JPEC), with headquarters in Ramadi, Iraq. JPEC's main goal was to augment joint Coalition-Iraqi antiterrorism missions with our products; our other goal was to provide the Iraqi government with the knowledge and means to use evidence to detain and bring to justice our mutual enemies. Our primary function was sensitive

site exploitation (SSE), which is basically combat zone crime scene investigation. We would go all over Anbar Province and carefully collect evidence and testimony from raids, IED sites and weapons caches. We also trained hundreds of Coalition and Iraqi Forces to do the same. When I left I MEF, I stayed on Active Duty Operational Support orders with my reserve unit, Marine Wing Support Group 47. While there, a combination of having excellent leaders at all levels and my variety of past experience allowed me to serve in several important billets, such as security manager, anti-terrorism officer, and suicide prevention NCO.

During that time, I used my experience to enhance all of these programs and assisted our subordinate squadrons in their deployments and combat readiness.

What's your favorite part about being in the Marines? About being in the Reserve?

Where do I begin? The Marine Corps is the best example in the last 3,000 years of a force that both vigorously protects the innocent, and yet is a vigorous punisher of the guilty. Gen. James Mattis, now the head of U.S. Central Command, emphasized to the Iraqis that with the Marines, there is "no greater friend, no worse enemy." To be part of the most objective government institution I know of, that has been a tremendous and humbling privilege.

When did you find out about the Marine Corps League Reservist of the Year award? What was your initial reaction?

I first found out a couple of weeks ago, and my reaction was, and still is, joy and gratitude. But it is a bittersweet gratitude because when I look in the mirror, I know that I do not truly deserve this award, and I cannot thank the ones who truly do. Those who deserve it are dead, and they gave their lives to protect and defend me, and you.



Reserve Your Benefits

Post 9/11 GI Bill



The Post 9/11 GI Bill is the largest investment in veterans' education since World War II. It covers the full cost of an undergraduate education at any public university or college in the country, and many private schools, for any service member who served on active duty after September 10, 2001. To qualify for the benefits, a veteran must have served at least 90 days of active-duty service after Sept. 11, 2001, or have served 30 days and was discharged due to a service connected injury or illness.

National Guard and Reserve

Reserve service members will continue to receive a percentage of the active-duty Post 9/11 GI Bill based on the length of their active-duty service. However, this new benefit will allow reservists to accumulate active-duty service from multiple tours (more service equals more benefits). National Guardsmen and Reserve servicemembers with three years of active-duty service after Sept. 11 now qualify for full benefits under the new, Post 9/11 GI Bill. As a general rule, only federal activations count toward total active-duty service. Training, state call-ups and 32 AGR service do not qualify. Veterans who have served at least 90 days of active-duty service after Sept. 10, 2001, will qualify for Chapter 33 (the new Post 9/11 GI Bill). Benefits for active-duty service are based on cumulative active-duty service, not the single longest deployment. Veterans will have 15 years, from the time they separate from active duty, to use this benefit.



The Post 9/11 GI Bill offers: upfront tuition payments directly to the school, a monthly living allowance and a book stipend of \$1,000 a year.

Tuition and fee payments can be used at any public or private school, but are capped on a by state basis.

The monthly living stipend is based on the Department of Defense Basic Housing Allowance (BAH) for the region. The stipend will be pegged to the E-5 with a dependent rate for the zip code of the school, regardless of the veteran's pay grade. Veterans will receive \$41.67 for each credit, but no more than a \$1,000 a year to help pay for books and supplies.



To apply for your Post 9/11 GI Bill benefits go to:
http://www.gibill.va.gov/gi_bill_info/how_to_apply.htm



Senior Drill Instructor

Inspection Time



Knowledge:

Ribbons (a.k.a. the stack)

- ◆ Ribbons must be worn in order of precedence from the top to the bottom and the wearer's right to left: U.S. personal decorations, U.S. unit awards, U.S. nonmilitary decorations, U.S. campaign and service awards, U.S. nonmilitary service awards, foreign personal decorations, foreign unit awards, non-U.S. service awards, foreign service awards.
- ◆ Ribbon bars will be worn on a bar or bars and pinned to the coat or shirt. No portion of the bar or pin will be visible. Ribbon bars are normally worn in rows of three; however, rows of four may be worn when displaying a large number of awards. Two-ribbon rows may be worn when ribbon bars are worn in successively decreasing rows. Female Marines may also wear two-ribbon rows when a three-ribbon row would not lay flat or would extend too close to the armhole seam.
- ◆ When more than one row of ribbon bars is worn, all rows except the uppermost will contain the same number of ribbons. If the number of ribbons worn causes the ribbons to be concealed by the service coat lapel/khaki shirt collar (one-third or more of a ribbon concealed), ribbon bars will be placed in successively decreasing rows; e.g., four-ribbon rows, three-ribbon rows, two-ribbon rows, single ribbon.
- ◆ The outer edge of all decreasing rows will be in line vertically; however, when the top row presents an unsatisfactory appearance when so aligned, it will be placed in the position presenting the neatest appearance (usually centered over the row immediately below it).
- ◆ Parallel rows of ribbon bars will either be spaced one-eighth of an inch apart or placed together without spacing at the individual's option.
- ◆ Ribbon bars will be centered one-eighth of an inch above and parallel to the top edge of the upper left pocket of dress "B" coats, service coats, and men's khaki shirts. When marksmanship badges are worn, ribbon bars will be centered over the pocket with the bottom edge of the ribbon bar one-eighth of an inch above the widest holding bar of the marksmanship badge(s). Top of the pistol bar must be even with the top of the rifle bar.
- ◆ On women's coats with horizontal pockets, ribbons will be worn as prescribed above. On women's coats with slanted upper pockets, a horizontal line tangent to the highest point of the pocket will be considered the top of the pocket.
- ◆ On women's khaki shirts ribbon bars will be placed even with or up to two inches above the top of the first visible button and centered. On coats without the faux pocket, ribbon bars will be placed on a horizontal line with the bottom edge of the ribbon bar 1 ½ to 3 ½ inches above the top of the first visible coat button and centered so that they are in about the same position as when worn on the shirt.

What Do YOU Rate?

Congressional Medal of Honor



Awarded to servicemembers who conspicuously distinguish themselves by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of their lives above and beyond the call of duty.



Cpl. Jason Dunham from 3rd Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously after fighting hand-to-hand with the enemy and hurling himself on a grenade to protect fellow Marines April 14, 2004.

To see what ribbons you rate, visit

https://www.manpower.usmc.mil/portal/page/portal/M_RA_HOME/MM/MA/MM_MMMA_REFERENCES/USMC%20Ribbon%20Chart.doc



 **3/16 Bronze Star**

indicates a second or subsequent award or to indicate major engagements in which an individual participated

 **5/16 Silver Star**

worn in lieu of five gold stars

 **Combat V**

indicates distinguished actions in combat

 **Fleet Marine Force Device**

indicates combat service by Navy personnel with Marine Corps units

 **Hourglass Devices**

issued for each succeeding award of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal

 **3/16 Silver Star**

worn in lieu of five bronze stars

 **Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster**

denote award of second and succeeding awards of decoration or unit citation

 **7 Bronze Numeral Device**

indicates number of times mobilized for active duty and number of Strike-Flight awards of Air Medal

 **Gold Palm Tree Device**

worn on Saudi Arabia Liberation of Kuwait ribbon

 **Battle E Device**

worn on Navy "E" ribbon to indicate service on ships and/ or squadrons that have won a battle efficiency competition

 **5/16 Gold Star**

indicates second and subsequent awards of the same medal

 **Silver Oak Leaf Cluster**

worn in lieu of five bronze oak leaf clusters.

 **Bronze M Device**

reserve personnel called to active duty

 **9/16 Palm Device**

worn on Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross and Civil Actions Unit citations

Can you name all the ribbons in the general's stack?

Commander
Marine Forces Reserve

Lt. Gen. John F. Kelly





everything

be must

MARKED

ITEM UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION

Why IUID?

- Improves inventory management
- Updates DoD's data capture process
- Increases ability to receive a clean audit
- Decreases life cycle management costs

IUID LEGACY MARKING REACHES MARFORRES

The Marine Corps is actively moving out on DoD's directive to mark legacy equipment across the Services. Marine Corps Systems Command Product Group (MCSC PG 09), Operational Forces Systems, has established a mobile marking "Seek and Apply" process aimed at successfully marking legacy Principal End Items (PEIs) across the Marine Corps. Mobile Marking Teams (MMTs) have been deployed to all the major commands and will begin visiting the 183 USMC Reserve Sites across the country.

IUID Legacy Approach – The IUID program is a phased approach. Phase 1 began at each MEF in July 2009. The next phase - Marine Corps IUID Legacy Phase 2 (MCI-LP2) kicked off in April 2010. The MarForRes IUID Mobile Marking Teams will combine both phases and mark available legacy equipment located at each reserve unit/site.

IUID Legacy Equipment Mission - To maximize the benefit of IUID within the Marine Corps by ensuring all items meeting established criteria are IUID marked and registered; and, opportunities are exploited for process improvement within supply, maintenance, and property accountability systems and processes.

IUID Legacy Implementation – MCSC PG09 will deploy MMTs comprised of approximately 30 contractors. The MMT will be allocated appropriately and deployed to each reserve unit/site phase one and phase two legacy equipment.

IUID Sustainment - IUID Site Managers (ISMs) are deployed at each major command. ISMs are assigned geographically to support follow on and sustainment efforts for the Reserves. Sites west of the Mississippi River will use I MEF ISMs. Sites east of the Mississippi River will use II MEF ISMs. ISMs will remain onsite for an undetermined period of time to support future marking requirements and sustainment.

Do not peel the labels off. If you should see a label peeling or one has fallen off, notify the ISM for a quick and easy replacement. Make every attempt to retain the labels until replaced by the ISM.

Cameras

Computers

Crates

Goggles

Radios

Rifles

Telephones

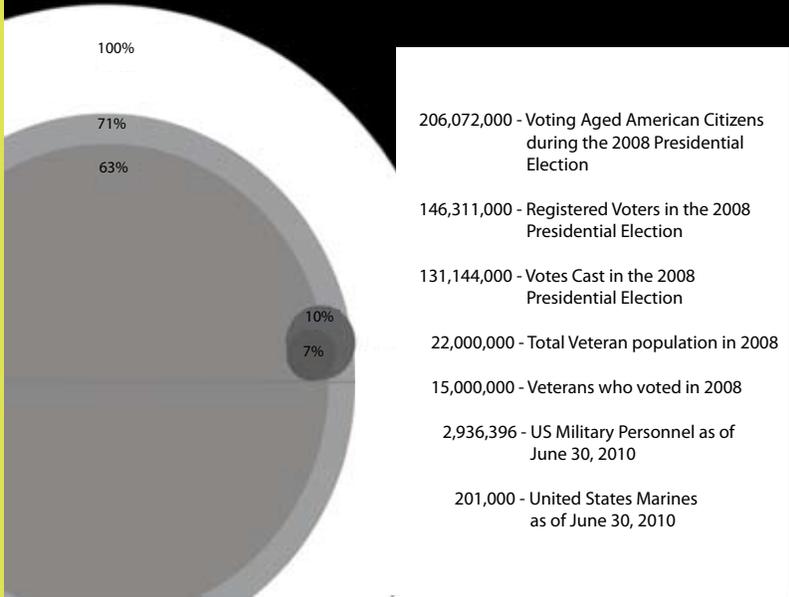
Tents

Vehicles





Voting



The **2010 United States midterm elections** will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 2, 2010. All 435 seats in the [United States House of Representatives](#) and 37 of the 100 seats in the [United States Senate](#) will be contested in this election along with 38 state and territorial governorships, many [state legislatures](#), four territorial legislatures and numerous state and local races.

For voting assistance, visit: <http://www.fvap.gov>

If you are mailing your absentee ballot within the United States, it is recommended you mail it one week before the election.

If you have not received your state ballot by Oct. 2, 2010, use the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot and submit it immediately.

Where is my "legal voting residence"?

For voting purposes, "legal voting residence" can be the state or territory where you last resided prior to entering military service OR the state or territory that you have since claimed as your legal residence.

Even though you may no longer maintain formal ties to that residence, the address determines your proper voting jurisdiction. To claim a new legal residence, you must have simultaneous physical presence and the intent to return to that location as your primary residence.

Military and their family members may change their legal residence every time they change permanent duty stations, or they may retain their legal residence without change. This may mean the family's uniformed service member has a different legal voting residence than his/her family members. A judge advocate general officer or legal counsel should be consulted before legal residence is changed because there are usually other factors that should be considered in addition to voting.

If I am required to have election materials notarized, how do I do it?

Notarization can be performed by a voting assistance officer, U.S. commissioned officer, embassy or consular officer, or other official authorized to administer oaths. Most states and territories do not require notarization of

voting materials; therefore, consult your state's requirements.

My family members are not in the military; can they also vote absentee?

Yes. Eligible spouses and children (U.S. citizens, 18 years or older) of military personnel may vote absentee. Some states allow children of military personnel residing overseas who are U.S. citizens, but who have never resided in the U.S., to claim one of their parent's legal state of residence as their own.

How do I register to vote or request an absentee ballot?

You may register and request an absentee ballot with a single form: the Federal Post Card Application. This application form is accepted by all states and territories and is postage-paid in the U.S. mail, including the Military Postal System and State Department Pouch mail. Hard copies of the form can be obtained from your installation's voting assistance officer or requested directly from the Federal Voting Assistance Program.

Can I vote in-person where I am stationed?

Military members may vote in the U.S. state or territory where stationed if they change their legal residence to that state or territory, even if they live on a military installation. Be advised there may be legal obligations, such as taxation, if you change your state of residence. Therefore, consult a judge advocate general officer or legal counsel before making such a decision.

Currently there are no provisions for personnel stationed outside the U.S. to vote in-person where stationed.

For more information go to <http://www.usa.gov/> and look up voting and elections.



MARINE FORCES PACIFIC, Honolulu - Eugene Legros, dressed as the Grinch, hands a toy to Zachary Crockett, son of Master Sgt. Scott Crockett, at the rally point for the 35th Annual Street Bikers United Toy Run, Dec. 6, 2009. More than 6,500 motorcyclists supported Toys for Tots on the ride from Ala Moana Beach Park to Kapiolani Community College. Official USMC photo by Cpl. Cristina Noelia Gil



MISSION:

The mission of the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve Toys for Tots Program is to collect new, unwrapped toys during October, November and December each year, and distribute those toys as Christmas gifts to needy children in the community in which the campaign is conducted.

OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of Toys for Tots are to help less fortunate children throughout the United States experience the joy of Christmas; to play an active role in the development of one of our nation's most valuable resources – our children; to unite all members of local communities in a common cause for three months each year during the annual toy collection and distribution campaign; and to contribute to better communities in the future.

ACTIVITIES:

The principal Toys for Tots activity, which takes place each year, is the collection and distribution of toys in the communities in which a Marine Corps Reserve unit is located. In communities without a Reserve unit, the campaign can be conducted by a Marine Corps League Detachment or group of men and women, generally veteran Marines, authorized by Marine Toys for Tots Foundation to conduct a local Toys for Tots campaign. Local Toys for Tots campaign coordinators conduct an array of activities throughout the year, which include golf tournaments, foot races, bicycle races and other voluntary events designed to increase interest in Toys for Tots, and concurrently generate toys and monetary donations.

COLOR GUARD



The Color Guard is a four-person formation of Color Guard Marines in appropriate military uniform. They post and retire the flag and render it to the proper customs and courtesies. This honored traditional detail adds dignity to military-related activities while showing respect to our nation and those who have served it. During ceremonies, the Color Guard presents the flags of the United States and that of the Marine Corps, and is flanked by two rifle-bearers. A salute is rendered by dipping the Marine Corps flag while holding the national ensign high. Citizens and community organizations can request a color guard from the Marine Corps for participation in events.

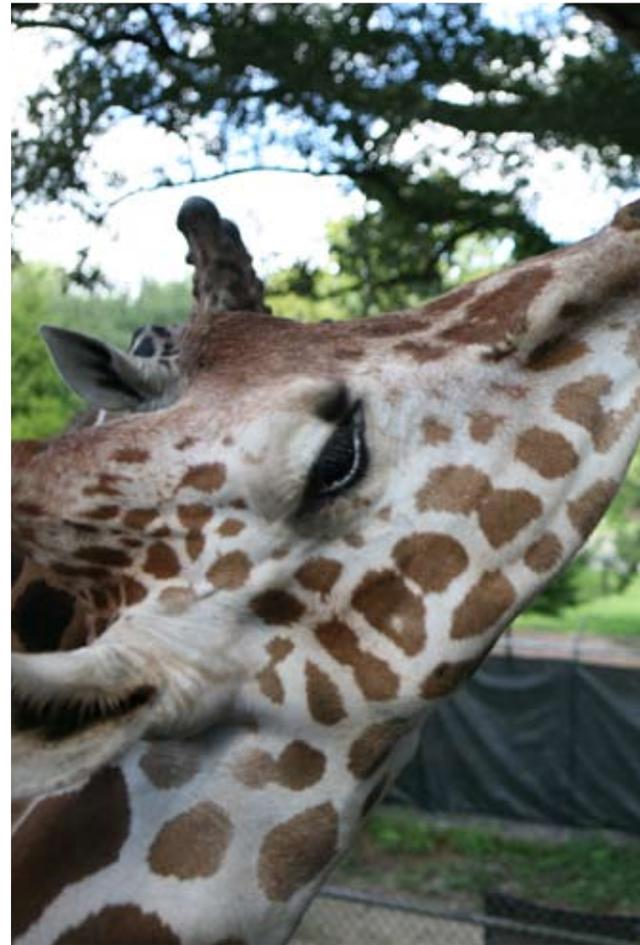
MARINE CORPS BAND

NEW ORLEANS



The United States Marine Corps Band New Orleans was established October 1, 1978. Under the control of Marine Forces Reserve, the unit is comprised of active-duty Marines stationed at the Naval Support Activity, New Orleans.

Each year, the musicians of the band travel throughout the United States, performing more than 250 concerts, parades and ceremonies - entertaining more than 6 million people. The band is composed of a ceremonial and concert band, jazz combo and brass and woodwind quintets. The band supports all MarForRes units. Additionally, these Marines are often called upon to provide musical entertainment in support of the Marine Corps recruiting and community relations programs. With an authorized strength of 50 enlisted Marines and one officer, the band has performed at many recognized civilian events, including the Fiesta Days celebration in San Antonio, Texas; Flag Day Celebrations in Troy, N.Y.; the Fourth of July celebration under the Gateway Arch in St. Louis, Mont.; the Texas State Fair; and the 2006 Tournament of Roses Parade in Pasadena, Calif. The band also performs annually in local Mardi Gras galas and parades in New Orleans.



A Day at the Zoo

Marines volunteer to clean up zoo

Marines from Marine Forces Reserve helped clean exhibits at Audubon Zoo July 12. They volunteered their time to trim grass and clear bushes.

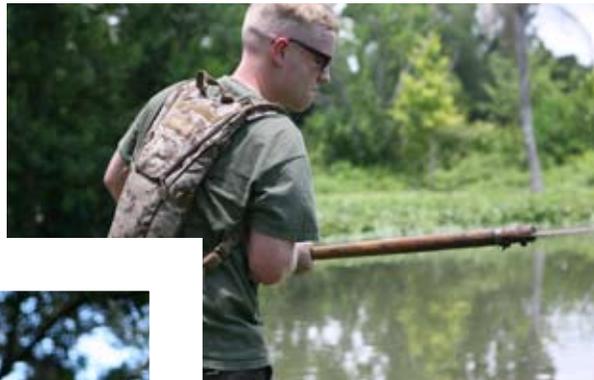
The Marines arrived early that afternoon, and were greeted by civilian volunteers who assigned them their tasks. The Marines rode to various exhibits via tractor.

The heat index was more than 100 degrees that day and about halfway through their volunteer session, it rained.

After cleaning the exhibits, the zoo workers invited the Marine volunteers to the giraffe exhibit as a reward for the Marine's hard work. The Marines went behind the scenes and fed the giraffes soy biscuits. None of the volunteers had ever fed a giraffe before.

Photos by
Lance Cpl. Lucas Vega
MARINE FORCES RESERVE





OUTSTANDING SUPPORT



Maj. Thomas J. Allan, a reserve Marine officer and also a lieutenant in the City of Irvine Police Department, sits at his desk before his promotion ceremony at Camp Pendleton, Calif., Mar 3, 2008. Allan nominated CIPD to receive the 2010 Secretary of Defense Employer Support Freedom Award, the highest recognition given by the U.S. Government to employers for their outstanding support of their employees who serve in the Guard and Reserve.

IRVINE, Calif. – The Department of Defense announced that the City of Irvine Police Department of Irvine, Calif., will receive the 2010 Secretary of Defense Employer Support Freedom Award, the highest recognition given by the U.S. Government to employers for their outstanding support of their employees who serve in the Guard and Reserve.

The City of Irvine Police Department was nominated for this award by Tom J. Allan, a lieutenant with the department's operations division and a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps Reserve.

Nearly 2,500 Guard and Reserve members, or their family members,

from across the country nominated employers for this year's awards for exceptional support, which included providing full salary, continuation of benefits, care packages and even family support to employees fulfilling their military obligation.

The City of Irvine Police Department was selected as one of only 15 employers from across the nation to receive the 2010 Freedom Award.

"City of Irvine Police Department, and this year's other recipients, are among the top U.S. employers that provide outstanding support for Guard and Reserve employees. Their superior and unselfish initiatives to support their Guard and Reserve employees

make them indispensable partners in the defense efforts of this country," said James G. Rebholz, ESGR National Chairman.

The department has a formal Veterans Preference Hiring Program and actively recruits service members at veterans' job fairs.

Working closely with the city council, the Irvine Police Department honors the service of military members during meetings. The City of Irvine Police Department has earned numerous ESGR awards including several Patriot Awards, the Seven Seals Awards and the Pro Patria Award.

"This is really a city-wide award," said Allan, who has served with the Irvine police department

since 1997. "The city really treats reservists as family."

City officials make efforts to attend military ceremonies, send flowers to spouses, and in one case, even assisted a wife move into a new home while her husband was deployed to Ramadi, Iraq.

"The city does more than just window dressing, and more than they have to do," said Allan, an individual mobilization augmentee currently assigned to the Joint Staff at the Pentagon.

Nominations must come from a Guard or Reserve member who is employed by the organization they are nominating, or from a family member.



★

Nominate Your Supportive Employer

★

2011 Secretary of Defense Employer Support Freedom Award

★

**Attention Guard and Reserve
service members and your Families**

**Nominate your supportive employer for
Secretary of Defense Employer Support Freedom Award,
highest award given by the U.S. Government to employers
for exceptional support of Guard and Reserve employees.**

★

**Accepting Nominations
November 1, 2010 - January 17, 2011
at www.FreedomAward.mil**



ESGR, Department of Defense agency established in 1972, develops and promotes employer support for Guard and Reserve service by advocating relevant initiatives, recognizing outstanding support, increasing awareness of applicable laws and resolving conflict between employers and service members.

www.ESGR.mil ★ 1-800-336-4590

THE DAWG POUND

3rd Battalion, 25th Marine Regiment (fwd)

3/25's nickname "The Dawg Pound" is the name of a bleacher section in the Cleveland Browns Stadium. It is known for its extremely zealous fan base. 3/25's headquarters is located in Brook Park, Ohio, 20 minutes away from Cleveland, Ohio.

The regiment was activated during World War II.

25th Marine Regiment fought in the battles of Saipan, Tinian, Kwajalein Atoll and Iwo Jima.

The regiment was deactivated in 1945, and reactivated as a reserve unit on July 1, 1962.

The regiment conducted exercises in Norway, Panama and Honduras.

During Operation Desert Storm, 3/25 was called to active duty to support operations conducted in Southwest Asia.

Iraq

3/25 deployed to Iraq in 2005 with II Marine Expeditionary Force's Regimental Combat Team 2.

The battalion conducted stability and security operations in and around the cities of Iraq's Al Anbar province.

3/25 participated in operations Matador, New Market and Spear.

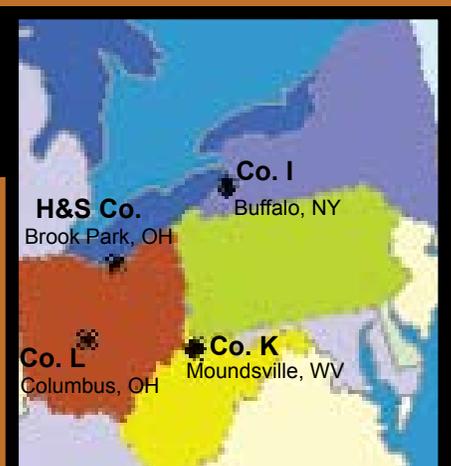
During Operation Matador, RCT-2 secured objectives in and around the Euphrates River cities of Karabilah, Ramana and Ubaydi, killing more than 125 insurgents, detaining 39 insurgents of intelligence value and seizing numerous weapons caches.

The unit rotated out of Iraq in late September 2005, and was deactivated on Jan. 3, 2006.



The 3/25 Network

3/25 is currently supporting counter-insurgency operations in Afghanistan.



Medal of Honor

During the battle for Iwo Jima, the battalion was tasked with securing Airfield One, and further tasked with pushing northward into the heart of Japanese defenses. Col. Justice Marion Chambers received the Medal of Honor for his actions as the commander of 3/25 during the battle for Iwo Jima. His citation reads that while "...exposed to relentless fire, he coolly reorganized his battle-weary men, inspiring them to heroic efforts by his own valor and leading an attack on the critical, impregnable high ground." His medals are displayed in a trophy case located at the battalion's headquarters in Brook Park, Ohio.



22

The number of 3/25 Marines awarded a Bronze Star with a Combat V in Iraq.

1 Navy Cross and 5 Silver Stars were also awarded to 3/25.



A black mamba, the fastest serpent in the world, has venom that can kill a human adult in less than an hour. Stealthy insects see potential homes in uniforms. Mice and rats can carry fleas into sleeping areas, inviting the plague in with them.

If just one person falls prey to the wildlife, it could have an effect on the entire exercise, explained Stein.

“Say somebody was bitten by a black mamba. That puts everybody on a heightened state of readiness and they may not focus on their mission because they’re worried about snake bite,” he said. “You’re tying up a clinic investigating, tying up a doc investigating, tying up the command and you may potentially lose that individual.”

The best defenses, Marines in the bush have found, lie in strictly followed rules and routines.

Every night before he crawls into his olive green two-man tent, Lance Cpl. Kyle Beddia, a radio operator with the 25th Marine Regiment, sprays down his canvas home and the surrounding earth with a healthy dose of permethrin, a potent insect repellent.

Every morning he shakes out his boots on the cardboard in front of his tent, evicting unwelcome guests before he gets dressed.

“The last thing I need is to put my foot down on a scorpion,” he said.

Beddia expected a lack-luster annual training session where he’d set up and

take down communication systems with little excitement. Instead, he found himself fending off strange, palm-sized spiders with bug spray and boot heels in between radio checks.

“I hate, I hate bugs,” he admitted. “So being here is a real trip.”

SECOND NATURE

The rules and routines were expanded at the battalion level.

Tall grass was razed or burned around high-traffic areas like water points and hygiene zones to deny snakes a hiding spot. Food wasn’t allowed in or near sleeping areas to keep scavengers away. Whole platoon formations hold their familiar daily antibiotics high in the sky and down them together.

U.S. Marine Lt. Col. William Clark, 2nd Battalion, 25th Marines inspector-instructor, has 190 service members under his charge at Boane, in southern Mozambique. Almost every pair of boots there wears a rusted crimson stain courtesy of the red earth of the camp – the deeper the stain, the longer the time in the field, and the higher the risk.

The rules and routines, Clark said, are only one side of the equation.

“You can have all the best set precautions in world, but if no one’s there to enforce and supervise, we’re not going to be successful,” he explained.

U.S. Marine Sgt. Maj. Joseph Gaines, 2/25’s I&I sergeant major, agreed.

“It starts with small unit leadership and works its way to the top,” he said, explaining that fire team and squad leaders enforce small-scale daily measures, while the combat operations center monitors overall unit health. “

Despite its prevalence, the constant battle with nature is still just one dimension of SA 10.

Somewhere in between trying to keep their troops out of battalion aid stations, the command still has a mission to accomplish: provide humanitarian and civic aid programs and increase the Mozambican armed forces peacekeeping abilities.

After only a week in the field, however, the once new and foreign safety measures, along with the threats they were meant to mitigate, had become just as everyday as boot bands and flak jackets.

“To us, at this point, all the precautions are second nature; they’re just an enhancement,” said Clark.

As he spoke, some 80 Marines, along with nearly 200 Mozambican soldiers, were going through a combat marksmanship course on a nearby range Aug. 5.

With doxy coursing through their veins and insect repellent coating their skin, the Marines called shooting patterns and fired it as much as they would back home in the states during an average drill weekend.





2nd Lt. Ben Howarth, 2nd Platoon commander, Company L, 3rd Battalion, 25th Marine Regiment, radios his Marines to be polite to role players during a training mission at Camp Pendleton, Calif., July 30, 2010. Two men portraying Afghan policemen assisted Howarth in meeting with a village elder, portrayed by another role player.

house was located. The ANP knocked on the door. The village elder answered and invited them in. The ANP entered the house first.

“Afghan personnel going in first puts an Afghan face before an interaction and lets [ANP] deal with the population directly,” said Sgt. Jeremy Newman, an exercise evaluator who recently returned from a deployment to Afghanistan with 4th Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion. “They go in first so that the local people understand that eventually it’s the Afghan Army’s job to provide security for their people.”

The village elder introduced himself and professor Sayid before leading them to a room to talk. Howarth, a couple of his Marines, the ANP, professor Sayid, and the village elder sat down cross-legged and faced each other in a circle to talk. Howarth and his Marines took off their helmets.

“Taking off the helmets is a sign of respect to bring themselves to the same level as the villagers,” said Newman. “The kevlar and the gear that we wear is very intimidating so we want to show the villagers that we’re human too and we respect them.”

The village elder offered them tea and

snacks.

“Any Afghan home that you go to, it’s part of the culture and as a courtesy to take care of your guests, whether it be feeding them or giving them water,” said Bakhtari. “Afghans, they pride themselves on hospitality.”

Howarth looked at the village elder and listened as he spoke in Pashto. Howarth then looked at the Afghan policeman as he translated what the village elder had just said. The ANP broke the barrier between the Afghans and Marines.

“They’re very essential,” Bakhtari said about the ANP. “Without their help, it’s impossible to win the war. The Marines should use them as effectively as they can. They’re the ones from that area. They know the people.”

The Marines asked why professor Sayid, as well as other teachers, had discontinued teaching at a school in their village. Due to threats from the Taliban, the teachers stopped going to the school, fearing for their safety. He also frequently saw the Taliban planting improvised explosive devices throughout his village.

The Marines offered them security if they would go back and teach at the school. They asked the professor to accompany them back to his town to show them where

the bombs were planted. He agreed.

“The villagers are going to tell Marines about enemy activities because they don’t want their children or population to die from insurgent activities,” said Newman. “If they can get the Marines to secure their village for them, then they’re definitely going to point out where the oppressors are.”

The Afghans and Marines had reached a bargain, security for cooperation and information. The Marines were able to find the IEDs and eliminate Taliban influence from the town with help from professor Sayid.

“Once the Afghan people realize that the Americans have an interest in their future and the Taliban does not, then we can hope to see more information flow and more help flow. That is what is going to win this insurgency,” said Kaifesh.

The ANP translated, provided information and put Afghan faces in front of American help. They were a key factor in the Marines’ mission which is successful interaction with the Afghan people.

“All our Marines are trained that first and foremost, the most important thing to do is to engage and to see what the people need and why, and to try to give them a better life,” said Kaifesh.

PUBLIC

SERVANTS



As a tax-payer funded organization, Marine Forces Reserve has a responsibility, like any major government organization, to be transparent and connect with the general public who are unfamiliar with the organization.

The disadvantage MarForRes faces is that unlike the Army, Navy or Air Force, who have major installations across the United States, the Marine Corps is heavily concentrated along the East and

West coasts, particularly in California and the Carolinas.

Bridging this gap between the general public and America's heartland is where Marine Forces Reserve comes into play.

NATIONAL

On a nationwide basis, all MarForRes units serve as representatives of the Marine Corps. Many Home Training Centers (HTCs) are located in communities that have no other Marine Corps presence and often very little military presence in general.

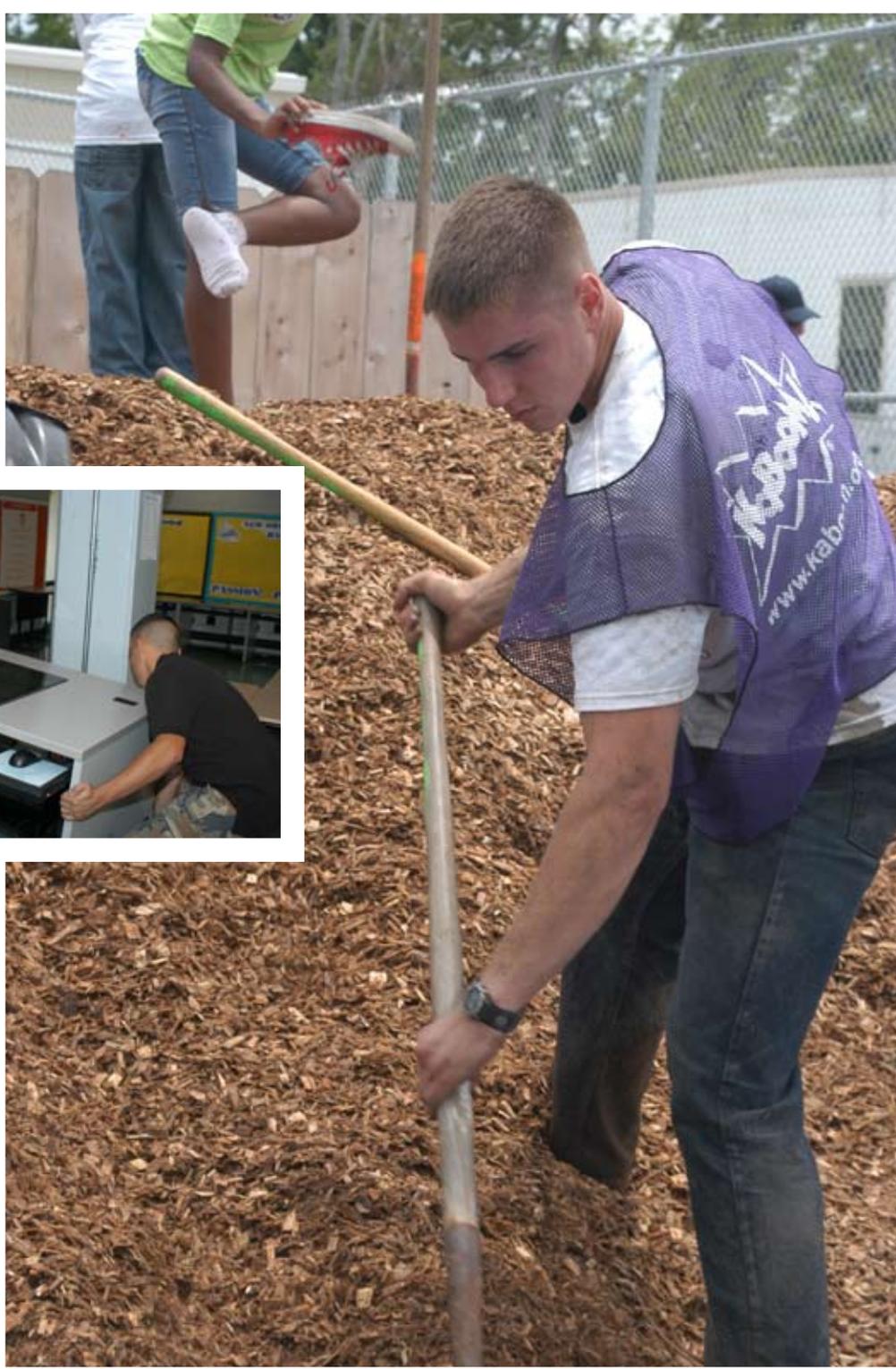
To connect with their local communities, virtually all HTCs perform a basic variety of community events, which are coordinated by the Inspector and Instructor staff. The events Reserve Marines host include such

staples as color guards, ceremony speakers, displays of equipment or uniforms, the famous Toys For Tots charity drive and other events during which Marines interact with the public and educate them about MarForRes. This "giving back to the public" is the basic concept of community relations.

Local communities often have a high level of participation in these community events. Many local people are supportive of their local service members and often work or live within 50 miles of a HTC.

"Community relations is about breaking the barrier between us and the general public," said Capt. Nathan Braden, the national community relations officer. "A lot of people want to know and see what we are doing. It's a good way for us to give back."





Marine Forces Reserve Phone Directory

MARINE FORCES RESERVE

HQ, Marine Forces Reserve
Phone: 504-678-5728

Marine Corps Mobilization Command
Phone: 1-800-255-5082/816-843-3001

Intelligence Production Team
HQ, Marine Forces Reserve
Phone: 504-678-5728

HQ, Intelligence Support Battalion
Phone: 504-678-6958

3d Civil Affairs Group
Phone: 760-725-9681

4th Civil Affairs Group
Phone: 202-433-7536

4th Air-Naval Gunfire Liaison Co.
Phone: 561-683-4443

HQ, 4th Force Recon. Co.
Phone: 510-814-1600

MarForRes Band New Orleans
Phone: 504-678-2373

Environmental Svcs. Div.
Phone: 504-678-5728

Reserve Supt. Unit
Phone: 760-725-7291

4TH MARINE LOGISTICS GROUP

HQ, 4th Marine Logistics Group
Phone: 504-678-4976

Logistics Support Center
Phone: 760-830-6861

4th MLG Forward East
Phone: 910-451-8778

4th MLG Forward West
Phone: 760-725-6017/9683

NBC Defense Plt., 4th MLG
Phone: 816-843-3545

H&S Co., H&S Bn., 4th MLG
Phone: 404-403-9110

H&S Co., 4th Maint. Bn.
Phone: 704-598-0015

H&S Co., 6th ESB
Phone: 971-563-6666

H&S Co., 4th Supply Bn.
Phone: 804-275-7805

H&S Co., 4th LSB
Phone: 253-967-2477

H&S Co., 4th Medical Bn., 4th MLG
Phone: 858-537-8130

H&S Co., 6th Motor T Bn.
Phone: 732-530-4500

HQ, 4th Dental Bn.
Phone: 678-655-4397/4368

4TH MARINE DIVISION

HQ Bn., 4th Marine Division
Phone: 504-678-0736/8223

HQ Co., 4th Recon. Bn.
Phone: 210-223-1551

HQSVC Co., 4th LAR Bn.
Phone: 760-725-4989

HQ, 4th Tank Bn.
Phone: 858-537-8109

H&S Co., 4th Assault Amphibian Bn.
Phone: 813-805-7020

HQ Co., 23d Marines
Phone: 650-244-9806

H&S Co., 1st Bn., 23d Marines
Phone: 713-796-1260

H&S Co., 2d Bn., 23d Marines
Phone: 626-398-0295

HQ Co., 24th Marines
Phone: 816-843-3528

H&S Co., 1st Bn., 24th Marines
Phone: 586-239-2535

H&S Co., 2d Bn., 24th Marines
Phone: 773-539-6464

H&S Co., 3d Bn., 24th Marines
Phone: 314-263-6204/5

HQ Co., 25th Marines
Phone: 978-796-3766

H&S Co., 1st Bn., 25th Marines
Phone: 978-796-3766

H&S Co., 2d Bn., 25th Marines
Phone: 516-228-5671

H&S Co., 3d Bn., 25th Marines
Phone: 216-267-9878

HQ Btry., 14th Marines
Phone: 817-782-5800

HQ Btry., 2d Bn., 14th Marines
Phone: 972-606-6680

HQ Btry., 3d Bn., 14th Marines
Phone: 215-934-6555

HQ Btry., 5th Bn., 14th Marines
Phone: 562-626-6190

4TH MARINE AIRCRAFT WING

HQ, 4th MAW
Phone: 504-678-1210

Site Support, 4th MAW
Phone: 619-267-6803

TACC (West)
Phone: 858-577-6803/1919

TACC (East)
Phone: 847-688-7129

MAWTSG
Phone: 850-452-8762

HQ, MAG-41
Phone: 817-782-2719/09

HMM-764, MAG-41
Phone: 661-275-1995

VMGR-234, MAG-41
Phone: 817-782-2937

VMFA-112, MAG-41
Phone: 817-782-2997/5300

MALS-41, MAG-41
Phone: 817-782-7421

HQ, MWSG-47
Phone: 586-239-5565

MWSS-471, MWSG-47
Phone: 612-713-4804

MWSS-472, MWSG-47
Phone: 215-443-2334

MWSS-473, MWSG-47
Phone: 858-577-4197

HQ, MACG-48
Phone: 847-688-7129 ext 2222

HQ, MWCS-48, MACG-48
Phone: 847-688-7129

MTACS-48
Phone: 847-688-7129

MACS-23, MACG-48
Phone: 720-587-6340

MACS-24, MACG-48
Phone: 757-492-6465/7990

MASS-6, MACG-48
Phone: 413-557-3743

HQ, MAG-49
Phone: 215-443-6704

HMLA-773, MAG-49
Phone: 478-222-5461

HMH-772, MAG-49
Phone: 215-443-6718

HMM-774, MAG-49
Phone: 757-444-8691

MALS-49, MAG-49
Phone: 845-563-2905





