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## By Gen. Charles C. Krulak

**W**hen the Commandant's Planning Guidance was issued in 1995, every Marine was asked to consider how our mission could be better accomplished and to provide their ideas directly to the commandant via "Marine Mail." We established a plan to create a bio-chem unit capable of "consequence management" in the event of a terrorist attack involving weapons of mass destruction. We committed to exploring new technologies for training and educating our Marines more effectively and efficiently.

Now, after three and a half years, and through the dedication and creative energy of thousands of Marines, our innovation efforts are paying off. By following the example of Marines who have gone before us, we are strengthening the Corps for those who will follow.

### An Era of Redefinition

Early in the 1880s, the U.S. Navy began to transition from wooden-hulled, sailing warships to steel-

hulled, steam-propelled ships. This transition was accompanied by a greater emphasis on long-range, rifled naval guns. As shipbuilding and weapons technologies were incorporated into American warships, the traditional roles of Marines as boarding parties and snipers during close-range naval engagements became impractical. To man its increasingly sophisticated ships, the Navy focused on recruiting better educated sailors, provided them with more training, and gave them greater responsibility and decision-making authority. Many Navy leaders felt that with smarter and better trained Sailors, Marines were no longer necessary as "shipboard policemen," undermining yet another of the Marines' traditional missions of that day.

By the 1890s, the very existence of the Marine Corps was in doubt as many Navy and government leaders believed that, given the changes brought about by technology, the Corps was no longer a relevant force.

The Marine Corps fought hard for

its existence in the early 20th century, at times turning to the Congress for statutory protection. Such was the case with the Naval Appropriations Act of 1909 that returned Marine guards to sea after they had been removed from Navy vessels by an Executive Order from President Roosevelt. By 1915, the 12th Commandant of the Marine Corps, Maj. Gen. George Barnett, realized that the future of the Corps depended not on its old roles and functions, but in new, undeveloped capabilities essential for the operation of the modern fleet.

It was an unpopular decision to place less emphasis on traditional roles, but Barnett began developing an Advanced



# From Boar

Base Force to protect the overseas coaling stations needed by the Navy for its steam propulsion systems. Eventually, the Advanced Base Force evolved from a purely defensive force into the Fleet Marine Force, which had the ability to conduct offensive amphibious operations to seize forward bases in support of fleet operations. This fundamental change redefined the Corps and created the amphibious identity that still distinguishes it from other services.

The development of amphibious assault capability was challenging and required the vision, leadership, and persistence of many great Marines. Their efforts met significant resistance, including opposition from



# ding Parties To Digital Warriors

## The Innovative Spirit and the Readiness of our Corps

within the Corps itself. Among those in disagreement were those Marines who believed that change was not necessary and that the Corps should cling to its old missions of colonial infantry and guarding ships. Other naysayers pointed to the failed British amphibious assault at Gallipoli in 1915 and argued that such operations were impossible given the lethality of modern machine guns, mines, and artillery. However, the Corps' 13th and 15th commandants, Major Generals John Lejeune and Ben Fuller understood that the nation's enthusiasm for overseas involvement was waning because of the horrible losses of World War I. So, too, was the need for a colonial infantry force. Lejeune and

Fuller knew that if the Corps was to endure, its development had to remain inextricably linked to that of the coal-dependent Navy which required an amphibious assault force to seize forward operating bases.

Spurred by the commitment of Lejeune and Fuller, the Marine Corps conducted extensive experimental exercises throughout the 1920s and 1930s in Puerto Rico, San Diego, and the Hawaiian islands. During the course of these experiments — called Fleet Landing Exercises — the Navy and Marine Corps studied and developed doctrine for the great challenges of amphibious operations: exercising command and control during the movement from ship to

shore, coordinating naval gunfire and close air support during the landing, and delivering supplies to the assault force.

With the help of innovative shipbuilders, these Marines also developed the bow-ramp landing craft and tracked landing vehicles that carried Marines and Soldiers across beaches throughout the Pacific, Europe, and Africa during the course of World War II. The doctrine, tactics, techniques, and equipment developed by Marine innovators of the 1920s and 1930s were crucial to the allied victory in World War II.

The end of World War II presented the next challenge to the existence of the Marine Corps as



Americans eagerly demobilized the military in a euphoric rush to bring the Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, and Marines home. As the nation's citizens and leaders considered what type of military would be needed in the post-war world, many were influenced by the horrific destructive power of the atomic bomb. They reasoned that the nation would need very few conventional forces because no country would be so bold or brave as to challenge the United States, at that time the sole nuclear power.

While less optimistic than most about nuclear deterrence, then-Commandant Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift and many of his Marines recognized that the increasingly lethal weapons developed during World War II would fundamentally alter amphibious assault doctrine and tactics. Vandegrift sent Gen. Roy Geiger to Bikini Atoll in 1946 to observe the detonation of an atomic bomb. In his report, Geiger confirmed Vandegrift's sentiments regarding the necessity for changes to amphibious assault doctrine.

As the Marine Corps considered how to better protect the landing force during movement from ship to shore, a small group of visionaries began developing the doctrine and tactics for helicopter-borne amphibious assaults. They predicted that helicopters would

allow the amphibious task force to remain further from the beach and permit the assault force to land with greater dispersion, thus protecting the amphibious shipping and the assault force. These visionaries faced many critics and daunting challenges, such as the fact that the Marine Corps did not own a single helicopter in 1946. However, like their predecessors in the 1920s and 1930s, they pressed on and, again, their perseverance paid off.

In 1948, Vandegrift tasked the Marine Corps Schools in Quantico with developing the doctrine for

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**Today, while we can better operate at extended ranges, quickly share information to facilitate decisions and generate tempo, and attack targets more precisely, we also recognize that tomorrow's enemy will be more capable, lethal, and able to attack us asymmetrically.**

—Gen. Charles C. Krulak

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helicopter operations and activated the Corps' first helicopter squadron, HMX-1, to further examine the ideas and technologies being considered. Within months, Marines were field testing the operational concepts produced by the Marine Corps Schools during Operation Packard II at Camp Lejeune, N.C. Two years later, in 1950, Marine pilots on observation and reconnaissance flights were the first to employ helicopters in combat operations. In September 1951, Marines again broke new ground while conducting the first vertical envelopment operations, albeit with small-units in an unopposed landing. By 1965 and the Vietnam War, the Marine Corps had developed the capability to conduct battalion-size, combined-arms helicopter-borne assaults. The Corps had again successfully adapted to changes brought about by technology.

The world we live in today is radically different than that of just 10 years ago. We must now reexamine our organization and doctrine, and seize the opportunities presented by emerging technology in order to remain relevant in the 21st century. Computers and digital telecommunications are fundamentally changing the way we live and dramatically transforming the way we will fight. Today, while we can better operate at

extended ranges, quickly share information to facilitate decisions and generate tempo, and attack targets more precisely, we also recognize that tomorrow's enemy will be more capable, lethal, and able to attack us asymmetrically. We also know that we will operate under the near-continuous scrutiny of the media and the public in an environment that will place tremendous demands on our most junior leaders. We are just beginning to understand the potential of emerging technology as well as the challenges it will present. To meet these challenges, the Corps has responded by developing a bold new operational concept, called "Operational Maneuver from the Sea (OMFTS)."

To realize the potential of OMFTS, we are aggressively experimenting with new concepts and emerging technologies and have made tremendous progress in the goals established in the Commandant's Planning Guidance.

## The Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory

The Warfighting Lab has led so many of our innovation and experimentation initiatives that it is difficult to concisely describe or accurately predict the ultimate impact of its contributions. A few of the most noteworthy accomplishments, however, demand further discussion.

## Small Unit Leadership

Recognizing that technology will enable small units to command greater firepower and operate at extended ranges, the likelihood of urban combat, which isolates small units from their chain of command, and the scrutiny that even the most junior Marines will undergo from the media, the Warfighting Lab determined that small unit leaders were not being adequately trained for the challenges of the 21st century. The Combat Squad Leaders Course was developed to address those

shortcomings and serve as the breeding ground for the "Strategic Corporal" — noncommissioned officers with the education, training, and experience to independently make decisions with potentially strategic implications.

The Combat Squad Leaders Course focuses on improving the ability of junior leaders to make quick, effective decisions in a complex environment and to communicate those decisions to their units. To support this objective, the Warfighting Lab worked with industry to develop a Combat Decision Making Range that is modeled after a computerized training program used by the New York City Fire Department. The range utilizes interactive computer and video to place Marines in a simulated combat environment and forces them to exercise their tactical judgment. One corporal described the range to be "as realistic as we can get without putting rounds down range and being in the action."

## Command and Control

The Warfighting Lab's first advanced warfighting experiment, Hunter Warrior, was designed to test the ability of the Navy-Marine Corps team to effectively communicate and exercise command and control over extended distances. Hunter Warrior was based on the findings and results of numerous limited objective experiments (LOEs). In one study, senior officers traveled to New York City to meet with New York Mercantile Exchange commodities traders and study rapid decision making in a digital environment characterized by

overwhelming amounts of information.

The commodities traders provided insightful experience on how an Enhanced Combat Operations Center (ECOC) should be constructed and organized to facilitate timely, effective decisions. In a follow-on study, a similar group of officers met with New York commodities traders, firefighters, police officers, and air traffic controllers to study high pressure, rapid decision making. Both of these studies significantly influenced the development of the Hunter Warrior ECOC and the future of Marine command and control systems.

The Navy and Marine Corps continue to study command and control on an extended battlefield in a series of advanced concept technology demonstrations sponsored by the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Advanced Technologies. The demonstrations will extend through 2001 and will evaluate technologies and concepts for command, control, communications, sensors, fires, and targeting.

## Extending the Battlefield

Also in support of Hunter Warrior, the Warfighting Laboratory conducted a series of LOEs designed to improve survivability, the precision and speed of indirect fires, and the sustainability of forces on an extended battlefield. As a result of these LOEs, the Marine Corps has developed important concepts, tactics, techniques, and procedures to support OMFTS. As an example, the Dragon Drone unmanned aerial vehicle was developed by the laboratory and is already in use by forward-deployed

Marine Expeditionary Units as a platform for tactical, unmanned aerial reconnaissance. The Dragon Drone will lead to the development of a more sophisticated and capable UAV and will ultimately provide expeditionary units an extremely capable and responsive UAV system.

To supply Marines over an extended battlefield without establishing a large, vulnerable shore-based logistics facility, and without



burdening the individual Marine with excessive amounts of food, water, and ammunition, the Warfighting Lab developed a Guided Parafoil Aerial Delivery System and a Powered Parafoil to deliver supplies at ranges up to 200 nautical miles with unmanned systems. These systems will play a crucial role as the Marine Corps continues to refine the OMFTS concepts of sea-based, precision logistics.

Finally, Hunter Warrior AWE spurred the development of the "Small Eyes" Precision Targeting System. This system looks like a monocular, but has an embedded global positioning system, a laser range finder, and a digital call-for-fire transmission system. Marines can use this system to determine a target's location and, with the touch of a button, transmit a digital call for fire, greatly increasing the speed and accuracy of supporting arms.

### Urban Operations

With the continued migration to the cities from rural areas, the explosive population growth in urban areas, and the limited urban infrastructure of developing nations, which will cause

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**Just as the Corps' readiness for World War II and Korea was a result of the creativity, energy, and hard work of the amphibious assault and helicopter pioneers at Culebra and Quantico; these innovation efforts will ensure our readiness for tomorrow's fight. Still, we must do more.**

— *Gen. Charles C. Krulak*

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unrest as factions fight for control of scarce resources, I am convinced that we will increasingly operate in cities in the 21st century. The second advanced warfighting experiment, Urban Warrior, is a crucial step towards ensuring our readiness for these future challenges.

As with Hunter Warrior, the Warfighting Lab has conducted, and will continue to conduct, numerous

LOEs and limited technical assessments (LTAs) in support of Urban Warrior. They will include assessments of new concepts for the conduct of urban operations; evaluations of a 120 millimeter turreted mortar system mounted on a light armored vehicle; advanced military operations in urban terrain and urban security training packages; a groundbreaking urban terrain study for Marine leaders hosted by Chicago city officials; development of advanced urban aviation concepts and equipment; and extensive experimentation with combat service support and first-responder medical care in an urban environment. Urban Warrior will be conducted in March 1999.

### The Optimum Combat Organization of Our Corps

The culminating advanced warfighting experiment to be conducted by the Warfighting Lab under its current five-year experimentation plan is Capable Warrior, scheduled to begin in May 1999. With lessons learned from Hunter Warrior and Urban Warrior as its foundation, Capable Warrior will evaluate the full



range of future Marine Expeditionary Force capabilities. Capable Warrior will provide the data and experience necessary to reshape our operating forces for OMFTS and for the integration of new technologies.

## Chemical/Biological Incident Response Force

Established in April 1996 as a component of II Marine Expeditionary Force, the CBIRF is the nation's premier chemical and biological "consequence management" force. The CBIRF utilizes state-of-the-art equipment for communications, detection, and decontamination, and is the first operational unit in the nation to utilize a computer- and telecommunications-based "reach back" capability designed to draw on the knowledge of leading scholars and experts during a crisis. The enhanced capability provided by "reach back" is a model for an ongoing national debate on how to best exploit the "5th Element of National Power" — the knowledge of American business, academia, and non-governmental organizations. Utilized as a national asset, the CBIRF has deployed to the 1996 Atlanta Olympics, the 1997 inauguration, and the 1998 Economic Summit in Denver.

## Non-Lethal Weapons

Recognizing the Marine Corps' long-standing advocacy for the development of non-lethal weapons, the Secretary of Defense designated the Marine Corps in March 1996 as the executive agent for these programs. Working with the Warfighting Lab, the Systems Command, and the 3rd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate conducted a non-lethals limited objective experiment that resulted in the development of a standard non-lethals package which is now resident in each MEF. This package consists of various blunt impact munitions to stun individuals or crowds, stingball grenades, improved riot control protective equipment, and vehicle-stopping devices.

The Non-Lethals Directorate is also pursuing more advanced technologies which incorporate directed

energy weapons, acoustic guns, hardening and slick foams, point or area stun munitions, and vehicle and maritime vessel "snares."

These technologies will be available to operating forces in two to 10 years, depending on the maturity of the technology for each specific program.

The efforts of the Warfighting Lab, CBIRF, and Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate are but three examples of a Corps where the spirit of innovation is thriving. Supported by efforts to modernize our equipment with the V-22 tilt-rotor aircraft, advanced amphibious assault vehicle, improved gear for the individual Marine, and other programs, as well as initiatives to strengthen the training and education of Marines at all levels, this spirit of innovation will ensure the vitality of our Corps well into the 21st century.

Just as the Corps' readiness for World War II and Korea was a result of the creativity, energy, and hard work of the amphibious assault and helicopter pioneers, these innovation efforts will ensure our readiness for tomorrow's fight. Still, we must do more.

Innovation remains the responsibility of each and every individual Marine, and every Marine unit. Whether it's to develop a more efficient system for tracking unit diary entries, streamline aviation maintenance programs, or find a better way to clear a trench, the combat readiness of the Corps demands the ideas and energies of every Marine.

As an institution, we must realize that many of the best ideas for improving our Corps are not resident in a lab or a headquarters staff section but in our dedicated, professional Marines.

We must encourage their innovative spirit and seek their ideas. We must all be today's innovators!

Semper Fidelis,



C.C. Krulak, General  
United States Marines Corps

## The *Marines* Almanac

The United States Marine Corps exists to make Marines and win battles for our Nation. For 223 years, Marines forged in the cauldron of recruit training and Officer Candidate School, and steeled by hardship and sacrifice, have carried the day on battlefields such as Tripoli, Chapultepec, Belleau Wood, Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima, Hue City, and the oil fields of Southwest Asia.

As the Marine Corps looks to the challenges of 1999, take a moment to use the *Marines* Almanac, not only to reflect on all that was accomplished in 1998, but also as a useful reference document throughout the year. □

## *Marines*

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Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps  
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# CORE COMPETENCIES



## What is a MAGTF?

MAGTF \mag-taff\ n [derived from a long-standing naval expeditionary tradition and state of mind]: Marine Air-Ground Task Force.

*1: a combination of four military arms — command, ground, air, and support — whose whole is exponentially stronger than its parts 2: a self-contained and self-sustained combined arms striking force, capable of operating from land or on a mobile and protected sea base 3: a scalable, modular building block organization that ensures the most appropriate and cost effective capabilities are applied to the task at hand 4: an enabler for Joint Task Force operations 5: a rheostat of equally expandable or retractable crisis-response options that can be tailored to meet any crisis 6: a unique form of naval expeditionary operations practiced by the United States.*

The Marine Corps responds to crises and generates combat power for joint operations by deploying and employing integrated Marine Air-Ground Task Forces.

All MAGTFs, regardless of size, share four common organizational elements, which vary in size and composition according to the mission:

**Command Element:** As the MAGTF headquarters, the command element provides the command and control necessary for effective, cross-dimensional operational planning and execution. In addition, every MAGTF command element can serve as the basis for a Joint Task Force Headquarters.

**Ground Combat Element:** The GCE is a cohesive maneuver and combat team formed around a ground maneuver unit comprising infantry, tanks, or light armored vehicles, reinforced with the necessary artillery, transport, combat engineer, and reconnaissance assets to accomplish its mission. It provides the ground striking power of the MAGTF.

**Aviation Combat Element:** The ACE is composed of requisite air control agencies, helicopter and fixed-wing squadrons, surface-to-air missile units, and aviation-unique combat service support. It provides the air striking power and aerial support to the MAGTF.



**Combat Service Support Element:** The CSSE provides the full range of combat service support capabilities necessary to sustain and maintain the MAGTF. The CSSE gives a MAGTF the organic ability to operate for extended periods in an austere expeditionary environment.

However, MAGTFs are much more than a simple combination of organizational elements.

They are organized, trained, and equipped to conduct combined arms warfare across three dimensions: air, land, and sea. Moreover, through a combination of strategic basing and prepositioning of equipment, global forward operations, and an ability to rapidly deploy by air and/or sea, MAGTFs embody both a cost effective, building-block approach to deploying Marine combat power, and a proven, battle-winning capability.

In summary, MAGTFs define a unique form of naval expeditionary operations that allow the regional commanders in chief to employ Marine forces independently. They will be able to do so whether in a crisis-response role, as a sustainable first-on-the-scene enabling force for follow-on joint operations, or in support of a larger naval or joint warfighting campaign. □

## MAGTF Operations

MAGTF operations are built upon a foundation of six special core competencies. The direct result of more than 223 years of expeditionary experience, the last 47 of which were spent as the nation's by-law force in readiness, these six core competencies define what Marines do and how they operate.

1. The first core competency, *expeditionary readiness*, defines an institutional mindset that is ready to respond instantaneously to worldwide crises. To Marines, "ready to respond" means much more than being "ready to go." First, it means being ever-ready to win our nation's first battles. This requires a force that can transition from peacetime to combat operations at a moment's notice, without critical reserve augmentation, and with certain success. Second, it demands a force ready to flourish under conditions of uncertainty. Expeditionary readiness is about being ready to adapt to whatever is "out there," improvising and finding unconventional solutions to unconventional problems. As a result, it demands a primary focus on the human rather than technological dimension of battle. Third, it means being ever-ready to defeat the "opponent after next" — requiring a relentless commitment to innovation and change.

2. The next core competency is *combined arms operations*. As specifically demanded by Congress, the nation's naval crisis response force must be capable of acting on short notice and without immediate support from Army and Air Force warfighting forces. In other words, such a force in readiness requires an organic, combined arms capability. For over half a century, MAGTFs have trained so that their ground combat, air combat, and combat service support capabilities are directed by a single commander.

3. *Expeditionary operations* are much more than military expeditions on foreign soil. Like expeditionary readiness, expeditionary operations require a special mindset — one that is constantly prepared for immediate deployment into austere operating environments. As a



result, expeditionary operations consider host nation support a luxury, and are designed to bring everything necessary to accomplish the mission — from individual equipment up to and including airfields and hospitals.

4. The Marine Corps' *naval character* is an indispensable attribute for a force in readiness, and forms the basis for its fourth core competency, sea-based operations. Sea-based operations provide for extraordinary strategic reach, and give the nation an enduring means to influence and shape the evolving international environment.

In addition, sea-based operations provide units with a large measure of inherent force protection. A highly ready, combined arms MAGTF, operating from a mobile, protected sea base, provides the National Command Authority with unimpeded and politically unencumbered access to potential trouble spots around the world.

5. The Marines are perhaps best known for their fifth core competency, *forcible entry — from the sea*. Ultimately, a global superpower must

possess an ability for unilateral action. A key requirement for unilateral action is the ability to project power ashore in a theater without forward bases, and in the face of armed opposition.

In the past, forcible entry from the sea was defined by amphibious assaults, focused on establishing lodgments on the beach and then building up combat power for subsequent operations. It is now defined as an uninterrupted movement of forces from ships located far over the horizon directly against decisive objectives.

6. Although a force in readiness cannot afford to pause to call up its reserves in order to respond to an emerging crisis, MAGTF operations still demand a sixth core competency, *reserve integration*. Marine Reserves routinely practice carefully-crafted reserve integration plans to augment or reinforce crisis response missions, and to add combat power for operations, especially at the high end of the conflict spectrum.

During Operation Desert Storm, 53 percent of the Selected Marine Corps Reserve end strength was activated, surpassing any other service reserve component activation by more than a factor of two. This degree of integration provides the Marine Corps with unprecedented mission depth, operational flexibility, and sustainability up and down the conflict spectrum. □

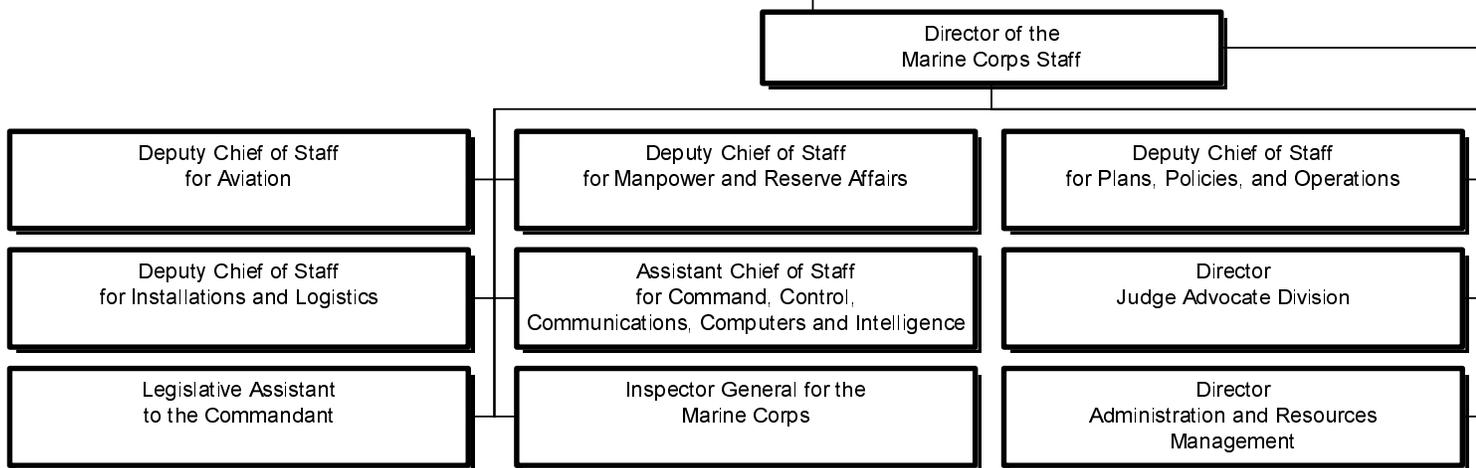




# Headquarters, U.S Marine Corps and Supporting Establishments

**Other Staff**  
 Special Projects Directorate  
 Office of Total Quality Leadership  
 Director, History and Museums  
 Director, Health Services  
 The Chaplain, USMC  
 Director, Safety Division  
 Marine Corps Uniform Board

**CMC's Special**  
 Counsel for CMC  
 Sergeant Major



## Marine Corps Combat Development Command

**Commanding General  
 Marine Corps Combat  
 Development Command**

**Deputy Commanding General  
 Marine Corps Combat  
 Development Command**

- Marine Corps Warfighting Lab
- MAGTF Staff Training Program
- Coalition and Special Warfare
- Office of Science and Innovation

**Warfighting  
 Development  
 Integration**

**Training  
 and  
 Education**

**Marine Corps  
 University**

**Marine Corps  
 Base  
 Quantico**

**Studies  
 and Analysis**

**Concepts  
 Development**

**Doctrine**

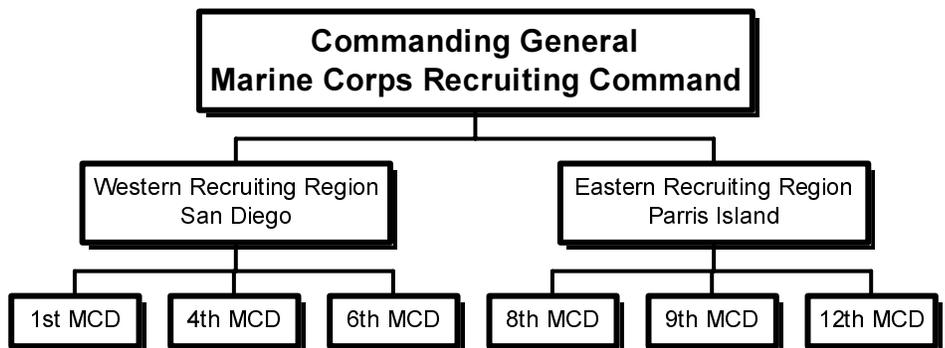
**Total  
 Force Structure**

**Requirements**

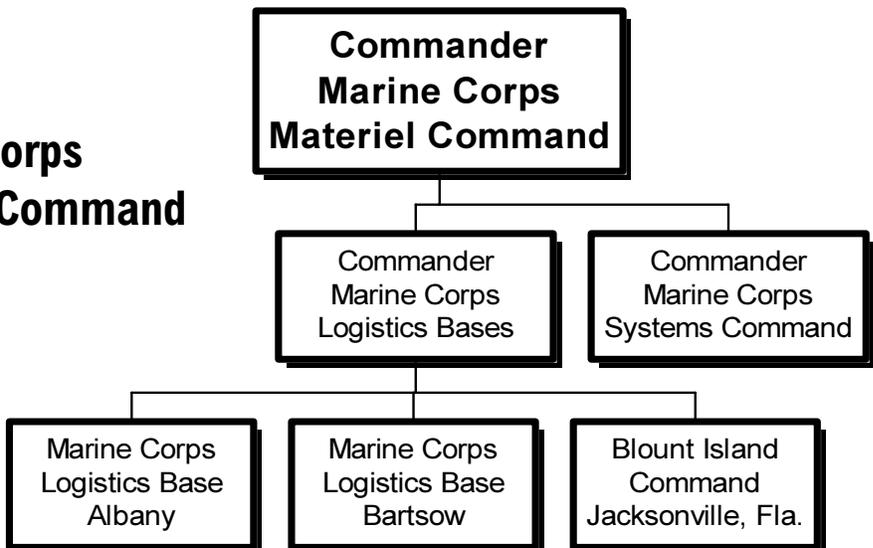
# Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps

Staff  
of the I

## Marine Corps Recruiting Command



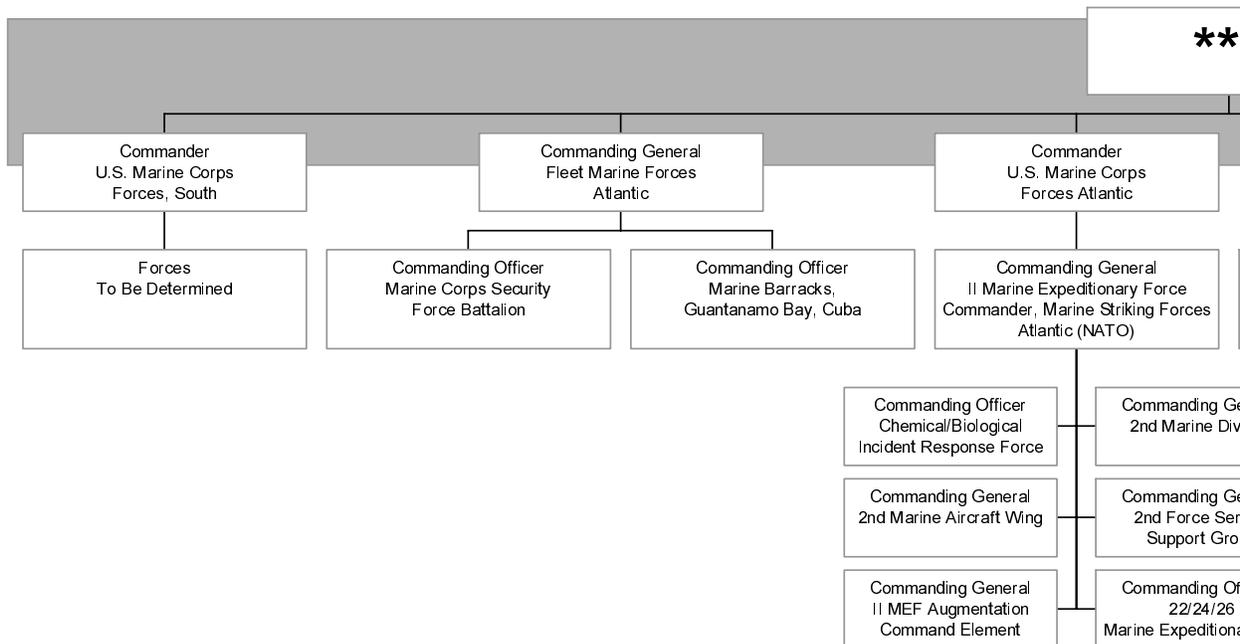
## Marine Corps Materiel Command





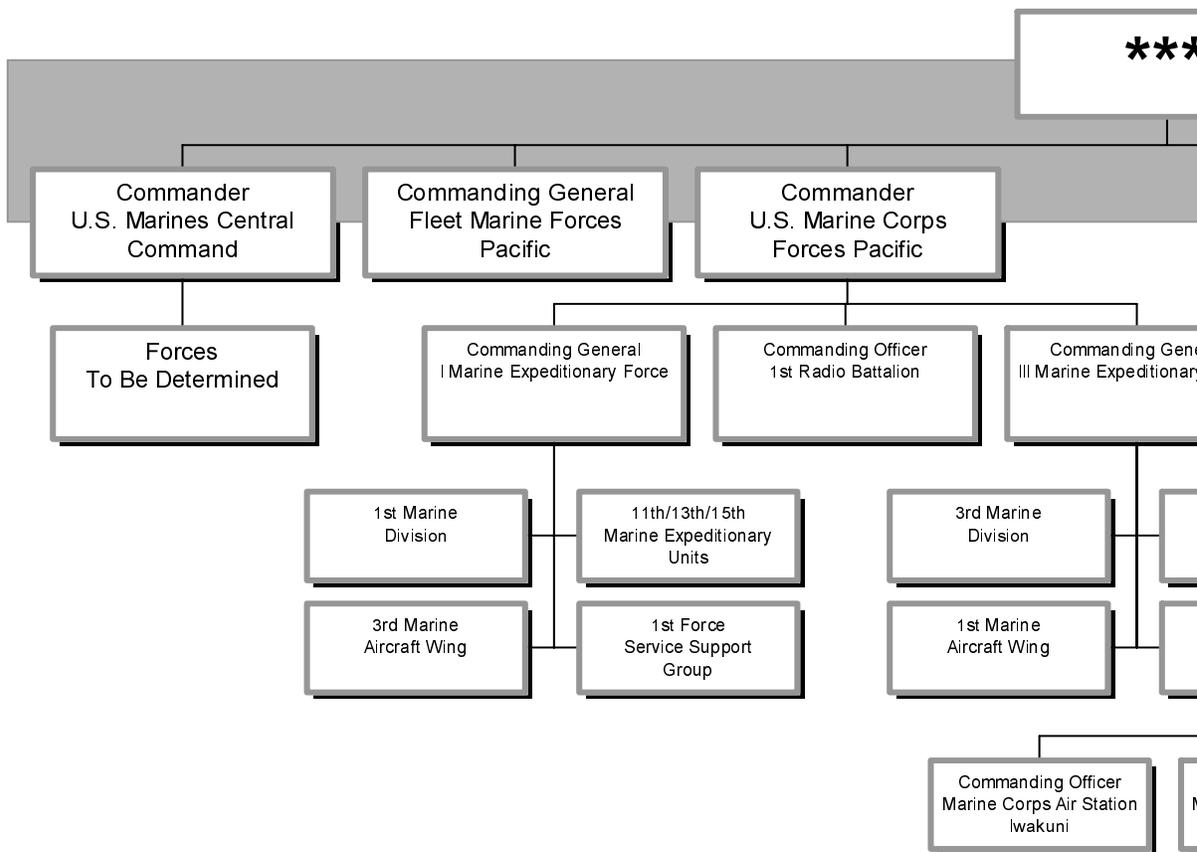
# Marine Forces Atlantic

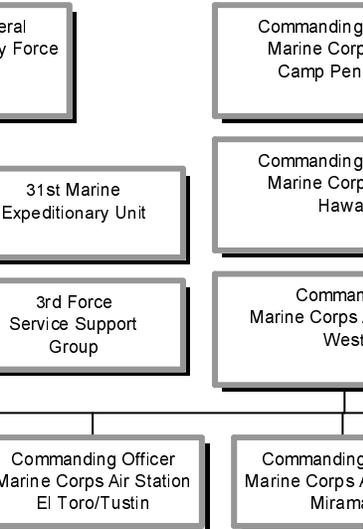
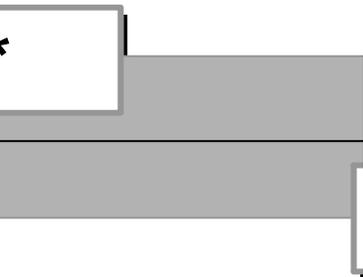
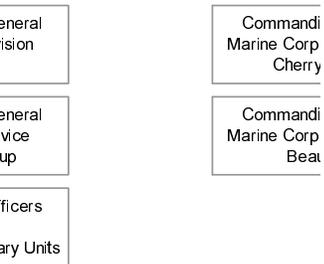
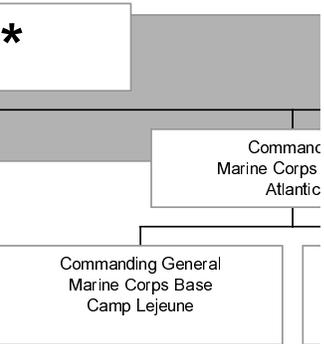
Source: U.S. Atlantic Command Operations



# Marine Forces Pacific

Source: U.S. Pacific Command Operations







## ACTIVE AVIATION UNITS

# Active Aviation Units

Source: Aviation Department (As of Jan. 1999)

### 1st MAW

#### MCAS FUTENMA, OKINAWA, JAPAN

##### ♦Headquarters, 1st MAW

-MWHS-1

##### ♦MAG-36

-MALS-36

-HMM-262

-HMM-265

-HMH-PAC(UDP)

-HMLA-PAC(UDP)

-VMGR-152

##### ♦MACG-18

-MTACS-18

-MWCS-18

-MACS-4

TAOC Det.

ATC Det.

-MASS-2

-1st Stinger Battery

-MWSS-172

#### CAMP FOSTER, OKINAWA, JAPAN

##### ♦MWSSG-17

#### MCAS IWAKUNI, JAPAN

##### ♦MAG-12

-MALS-12

-VMFA-LANT(UDP)

-VMFA-212

-VMFA(AW)-PAC(UDP)

-VMAQ-LANT

-MWSS-171

-MACS-4 ATC Det.

#### MCB KANEOHE BAY, HAWAII

##### ♦1st MAW Aviation Support Element

-MALSE

-HMT-301

-HMH-362

-HMH-363

-HMH-366

-HMH-463

### 2nd MAW

#### MCAS CHERRY POINT, N.C.

##### ♦Headquarters, 2nd MAW

-MWHS-2

##### ♦COMCABEAST

##### ♦MAG-14

-MALS-14

-VMAQ-1



-VMAQ-2

-VMAQ-3

-VMAQ-4

-VMAT-203

-VMA-223

-VMA-231

-VMA-542

-VMGR-252

-VMGRT-253

-VMU-2

##### ♦MACG-28

-MTACS-28

-MWCS-28

-MACS-2

TAOC Det.

EW/C Det.

ATC Det.

## Aviation Key

ATC	Air Traffic Control	MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
(AW)	All-Weather	MTACS	Marine Tactical Air Command Squadron
Bn.	Battalion	MWSS	Marine Wing Support Squadron
Btry.	Battery	MWCS	Marine Wing communications Squadron
(CP)	Slated for move to MCAS Camp Pendleton	MWHS	Marine Wing Headquarters Squadron
Det.	Detachment	(Mir)	Slated for move to MCAS Miramar
(-)	Reinforced	PAC	Pacific
HMH	Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron	Spt.	Support
HMLA	Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron	TMD	Theater Missile Defense
HMM	Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron	UDP	Unit Deployment Program
HMT	Marine Helicopter Training Squadron	VMAQ	Marine Electronic Warfare Squadron
HQ	Headquarters	VMAT	Marine Attack Training Squadron
LAAD	Low Altitude Air Defense	VMA	Marine Attack Squadron
LANT	Atlantic	VMFA(AW)	Marine All-Weather Fighter Attack Squadron
MACS	Marine Air Control Squadron	VMGR	Marine Aerial Refueler Squadron
MASD	Marine Aviation Support Detachment	VMGRT	Marine Aerial Refuler/Transport Squadron
MASS	Marine Air Support Squadron	VMFA	Marine Fighter Attack Squadron
MALS	Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron	VMFAT	Marine Fighter Attack Training Squadron
MALSE	Marine Aviation Logistics Support Element	VMU	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Squadron



- ♦MASS-1
- ♦2nd LAAD Bn.
- ♦MWSSG-27
  - MWSS-274
  - MWSS-271(-)
- ♦VMR-1

**BOGUE AIRFIELD, N.C.**

- ♦MWSS-271
- ♦MACS-2 ATC Det.

**MCAS NEW RIVER, N.C.**

- ♦MAG-26
  - MALS-26
  - HMM-261
  - HMM-264
  - HMM-266
  - HMH-461
  - HMLA-167
  - HMT-204
- ♦MAG-29
  - MALS-29
  - HMM-162
  - HMM-263
  - HMM-365
  - HMH-464
  - HMLA-269
  - HMT-302
- ♦MWSS-272
- ♦MACS-2 ATC Det.

**MCAS BEAUFORT, S.C.**

- ♦MAG-31
  - MALS-31
  - VMFA-115
  - VMFA-122
  - VMFA-251
  - VMFA-312
  - VMFA(AW)-224
  - VMFA(AW)-332
  - VMFA(AW)-533



- ♦MWSG-273
- ♦MACS-2 ATC Det.

**3rd MAW**

**MCAS MIRAMAR, CALIF.**

- ♦Headquarters, 3rd MAW
  - MWS-3
- ♦MAG-11
  - MALS-11
  - VMFA-232
  - VMFA-314
  - VMFA-323
  - VMFA(AW)-121
  - VMFA(AW)-225
  - VMFA(AW)-242
- ♦MAG-16
  - MALS-16
  - HMM-161
  - HMM-163
  - HMM-165
  - HMM-166
  - HMH-361
  - HMH-462
  - HMH-465
  - HMH-466
- ♦MWSG-37
  - MWSS-373
  - MWSS-374 Det.
- ♦MACG-38
  - MWCS-38
  - MTACS-38
  - MACS-1 (2 ATC Dets.)
- ♦VMR-2

**MCAS EL TORO/  
TUSTIN, CALIF.**

- ♦VMGR-352
- ♦VMFAT-101

**MCAS YUMA, ARIZ.**

- ♦MAG-13
  - MALS-13
  - VMA-211
  - VMA-214
  - VMA-311(-)
  - VMA-513
- ♦MWSS-371
- ♦MACS-1
  - TAOC Det.
  - ATC Det.
- ♦MAWTS-1

**MCAS CAMP  
PENDLETON, CALIF.**

- ♦MAG-39
  - MALS-39
  - HMLA-169
  - HMLA-267
  - HMLA-367
  - HMLA-369
  - HMM-165
  - HMM-166
  - HMM-268
  - HMM-364
  - HMT-303
- ♦MWSS-372
- ♦MACS-1
  - EW/C Det.
  - ATC Det.

- ♦MASS-3
- ♦3rd LAAD Bn.

**MCAGCCTWENTYNINE  
PALMS, CALIF.**

- ♦Air-Ground Support Element
- ♦VMU-1
- ♦MACS-1 ATC Det (-)
- ♦MWSS-374(-)\*

\*Replaces AGSE, June 1999.



# ACTIVE DUTY GROUND UNITS



## Active Duty Ground Units

Source: Plans Policies and Operations (As of Jan. 1999)

Physical locations do not necessarily represent command structure.

### Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, Va.

- ♦ Experimental Special Marine Air Ground Task Force

### Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, N.C.

#### II Marine Expeditionary Force Command Element

- ♦ 22nd Marine Expeditionary Unit Command Element
- ♦ 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit Command Element
- ♦ 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit Command Element

#### 2nd Force Service Support Group

- ♦ Headquarters & Services Battalion
- ♦ Force Service Support Group (Forward)
- ♦ 2nd Medical Battalion
- ♦ 2nd Dental Battalion
- ♦ 2nd Supply Battalion
- ♦ 2nd Maintenance Battalion
- ♦ 2nd Landing Support Battalion

- ♦ 8th Engineer Support Battalion
- ♦ 8th Maintenance Battalion
- ♦ 8th Motor Transport Battalion
- ♦ MEU Service Support Group-22
- ♦ MEU Service Support Group-24
- ♦ MEU Service Support Group-26
- ♦ Combat Service Support Detachment-21
- ♦ Combat Service Support Detachment-23
- ♦ Combat Service Support Detachment-27

#### 2nd Marine Division

- ♦ 2nd Marine Regiment
  - 1st Battalion (1/2)
  - 2nd Battalion (2/2)
  - 3rd Battalion (3/2)
- ♦ 6th Marine Regiment
  - 1st Battalion (1/6)
  - 2nd Battalion (2/6)
  - 3rd Battalion (3/6)
- ♦ 8th Marine Regiment
  - 1st Battalion (1/8)
  - 2nd Battalion (2/8)
  - 3rd Battalion (3/8)
- ♦ 10th Marine Regiment
  - 1st Battalion (1/10)
  - 2nd Battalion (2/10)
  - 3rd Battalion (3/10)
  - 5th Battalion (5/10)

- ♦ 2nd Tank Battalion
- ♦ 2nd Assault Amphibian Battalion
- ♦ 2nd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion
- ♦ 2nd Combat Engineer Battalion
- ♦ Chemical and Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF)
- ♦ 2nd Reconnaissance Battalion



### Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif.

#### I Marine Expeditionary Force Command Element

- ♦ 11th Marine Expeditionary Unit Command Element
- ♦ 13th Marine Expeditionary Unit Command Element
- ♦ 15th Marine Expeditionary Unit Command Element
- ♦ 1st Force Reconnaissance Company

#### 1st Force Service Support Group

- ♦ Headquarters & Service Battalion
- ♦ Force Service Support Group (Forward)
- ♦ 1st Medical Battalion
- ♦ 1st Dental Battalion
- ♦ 1st Maintenance Battalion





- ♦7th Engineer Support Battalion
- ♦7th Motor Transport Battalion
- ♦MEU Service Support Group-11
- ♦MEU Service Support Group-13
- ♦MEU Service Support Group-15
- ♦Combat Service Support Detachment-14
- ♦Combat Service Support Detachment-16

### **1st Marine Division**

- ♦1st Marine Regiment
  - 1st Battalion (1/1)
  - 2nd Battalion (2/1)
  - 3rd Battalion (3/1)
  - 1st Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment (1/4)
- ♦5th Marine Regiment
  - 1st Battalion (1/5)
  - 2nd Battalion (2/5)
  - 3rd Battalion (3/5)



- 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines (2/4)
- ♦11th Marine Regiment
  - 1st Battalion (1/11)
  - 2nd Battalion (2/11)
  - 5th Battalion (5/11)
- ♦3rd Assault Amphibian Battalion
- ♦1st Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion
- ♦1st Combat Engineer Battalion
- ♦1st Division Reconnaissance Company

### **Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif.**

- ♦7th Marine Regiment
  - 1st Battalion (1/7)
  - 2nd Battalion (2/7)
  - 3rd Battalion (3/7)
  - 3rd Battalion, 4th Marines (3/4)
- ♦11th Marine Regiment
  - 3rd Battalion (3/11)
- ♦1st Tank Battalion
- ♦3rd Assault Amphibian Battalion
  - D Company
- ♦Combat Service Support Group-1
- ♦3rd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion

### **Marine Corps Base Hawaii**

#### **Marine Forces Pacific**

- ♦3rd Marine Regiment
  - 1st Battalion (1/3)
  - 2nd Battalion (2/3)
  - 3rd Battalion (3/3)
- ♦1st Battalion, 12th Marine Regiment (1/12)

- ♦Combat Service Support Group-3

### **Okinawa, Japan**

#### **III Marine Expeditionary Force**

- ♦3rd Marine Division
  - 4th Marine Regiment
  - 2 Unit Deployment Program Battalions
- ♦12th Marine Regiment
  - Headquarters Battery, 3rd Battalion (3/12)
- ♦31st Marine Expeditionary Unit
  - Command Element
  - 2 Unit Deployment Program Battalions
- ♦1st Combat Assault Battalion
  - 1 Unit Deployment Program
- ♦Light Armored Reconnaissance Company
  - 1 Amphibious Assault Company
- ♦5th Force Reconnaissance Company
- ♦3rd Force Service Support Group (Reinforced)
- ♦Headquarters & Service Battalion
- ♦3rd Medical Battalion
- ♦3rd Dental Battalion
- ♦3rd Supply Battalion
- ♦3rd Support Battalion
- ♦3rd Maintenance Battalion
- ♦3rd Landing Support Battalion
- ♦9th Engineer Support Battalion
- ♦MEU Service Support Group-31
- ♦Combat Service Support Detachment-36 (Iwakuni, Japan)
- ♦Combat Service Support Detachment-76 (Camp Fuji, Japan)



# Marine Security Guard Detachments

Source: Marine Security Guard Battalion (As of Dec. 1998)

Detachment	Off	Enl
<b>Company A</b>		
Frankfurt (HQ)	3	4
Almaty	0	6
Athens	0	11
Belgrade	0	6
Berlin	0	11
Bonn	0	15
Bucharest	0	6
Budapest	0	10
Frankfurt	0	11
Kiev	0	6
Minsk	0	6
Moscow	0	26
Prague	0	10
Sarajevo	0	6
Sofia	0	6
St. Petersburg	0	7
Tirana	0	6
Vienna	0	15
Warsaw	0	10
Zagreb	0	6
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>184</b>



<b>Company E</b>		
Nicosia (HQ)	3	4
Abudhabi	0	6
Amman	0	9
Ankara	0	10
Cairo	0	30
Damascus	0	7
Islamabad	0	8
Istanbul	0	9
Jeddah	0	6
Jerusalem	0	8
Karachi	0	7
Kuwait	0	8
Manama	0	7
Muscat	0	6
Nicosia	0	8
Riyadh	0	9
Sanaa	0	7
Tel Aviv	0	10
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>159</b>

Colombo	0	8
Dhaka	0	6
Hanoi	0	6
Hong Kong	0	9
Jakarta	0	9
Kathmandu	0	6
Kuala Lumpur	0	7
Manila	0	10
New Delhi	0	12
Rangoon	0	7
Seoul	0	10
Shanghai	0	6
Singapore	0	8
Tokyo	0	16
Vladivostok	0	10
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>165</b>

Guatemala City	0	9
Havana	0	10
Kingston	0	6
La Paz	0	8
Lima	0	13
Managua	0	8
Mexico City	0	13
Montevideo	0	6
Nassau	0	6
Panama City	0	7
Port Au Prince	0	8
Port of Spain	0	6
Quito	0	7
Rio de Janeiro	0	8
San Jose	0	7
San Salvador	0	14
Santiago	0	8
Santo Domingo	0	6
Sao Paulo	0	7
Tegucigalpa	0	12
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>222</b>

<b>Company C</b>		
Bangkok (HQ)	3	4
Bangkok	0	12
Beijing	0	13
Canberra	0	6

<b>Company D</b>		
Ft. Lauderdale (HQ)	4	5
Asuncion	0	6
Bogota	0	12
Brasilia	0	8
Bridgetown	0	6
Buenos Aires	0	7
Caracas	0	9

<b>Company E</b>		
Frankfurt (HQ)	3	4
Algiers	0	7

# Security Force Detachments

Source: Plans, Policy and Operations (As of Jan. 1999)

Location	Off	Enl
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## Marine Barracks

Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	20	322
Yokuska, Japan	3	112
Washington	5	253



Location	Off	Enl
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## Marine Corps Security Forces

HQ, MCSF Bn., Norfolk, Va.	20	158
1st FAST Co., Norfolk, Va.	11	267
2nd FAST Co., Yorktown, Va.	10	233
Training Co., Chesapeake, Va.	9	76
MCSF Co., Patuxent River, Md.	2	71
MCSF Co., Kings Bay, Ga.	9	360
MCSF Co., Bangor, Wash.	9	409
Interim MCSF Co., Bahrain	4	134
MCSF Co., London, U.K.	3	77
MCSF Co., Naples, Italy	2	63
MCSF Co., Rota, Spain	2	60
MCSF Co., Keflavik, Iceland	2	53
MCSF Cadres (23 locations)	1	61

Bern	0	6	Valletta	0	6	<b>Company G</b>			
Brussels	0	23		<b>Totals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>202</b>	Abidjan (HQ)	3	4
Copenhagen	0	6	<b>Company F</b>			Abidjan	0	6	
Dublin	0	6	Pretoria (HQ)	3	4	Accra	0	6	
Geneva	0	8	Addis Ababa	0	6	Bamako	0	6	
Helsinki	0	11	Bujumbura	0	6	Conakry	0	6	
Lisbon	0	8	Capetown	0	6	Dakar	0	6	
London	0	20	Dar Es Salaam	0	9	Kinshasa	0	6	
Madrid	0	10	Gaborone	0	6	Lagos	0	11	
Oslo	0	6	Harare	0	6	Lome	0	6	
Ottawa	0	8	Kampala	0	6	Monrovia	0	7	
Paris	0	26	Lusaka	0	6	Ndjamena	0	6	
Rabat	0	6	Maputo	0	6	Niamey	0	6	
Rome	0	16	Nairobi	0	13	Yaounde	0	6	
Stockholm	0	6	Pretoria	0	12				
The Hague	0	10		<b>Totals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>82</b>			
Tunis	0	6							



## OPERATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES



# Operations and Contingencies in 1998

Source: Current Operations (As of Jan. 1999)

## Canal Zone Security Support

**Date:** Jan. 1, 1998 - Present

**Location:** Naval Station Rodman, Panama

**Units:** Co. C (Rein), 2nd Light Armored Reconnaissance Bn.; Co. L (Rein), 3rd Bn., 8th Marines; Co. D (-) (Rein), 1st Bn., 23rd Marines; Co. F (Rein), 2nd Bn., 6th Marines

**Synopsis:** Rotational requirement provides security to U.S. installations, facilities, and designated high-value ships transiting the Panama Canal.

## Operation Desert Focus

**Date:** Jan. 1, 1998 - Present

**Location:** Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

**Units:** I MEF individual augments

**Synopsis:** Counterintelligence and force protection operations in support of Combined Joint Task Force Southwest Asia.

## Operation Laser Strike

**Dates:** Jan. 1, 1998 - Present

**Location:** Naval Station Rodman, Panama

**Units:** II MEF individual augments

**Synopsis:** Augment ongoing U.S. Commander in Chief Southern Command counterdrug operations

## Joint Task Force Full Accounting

**Dates:** Jan. 1, 1998 - Present

**Location:** Southeast Asia

**Units:** III MEF elements

**Synopsis:** Investigation and recovery of Americans unaccounted for in Southeast Asia.

## Operation Desert Thunder

**Dates:** Feb. 13 - June 30, 1998

**Location:** Kuwait, Arabian Gulf

**Units:** 24th MEU(SOC)/Guam ARG, 11th MEU(SOC)/Tarawa ARG, elements of Marine Forces Pacific and I MEF FWD.

**Synopsis:** Crisis response in support of potential operations to enforce UN Security Council resolutions in Iraq. Elements of Marine Forces Pacific and I MEF placed on alert.

## Operation Noble Response

**Dates:** Feb. 26 - April 3, 1998

**Location:** Mombasa and Garissa, Kenya

**Units:** I MEF Elements

**Synopsis:** JTF Kenya provided air land/air delivery support to sustain World Food Program efforts to build up distribution sites with sufficient food and supplies. Fifty-one sorties were flown, delivering 802 metric tons.

## Operation Northern Watch

**Dates:** April 15 - Aug. 1, 1998; Oct. 1 - present.

**Location:** Incirlik, Turkey

**Units:** VMGR-252 Det., VMAQ-1

**Synopsis:** Recurring requirement to provide aerial refueling support to CSAR helicopters and electronic warfare mission support to CTF Operation Northern Watch as part of the No-Fly Zone enforcement north of the 36th parallel over Northern Iraq.

## Operation Auburn Endeavor

**Dates:** April 11 - 27, 1998

**Location:** Tbilisi, Georgia; Scotland, UK

**Units:** Elements of II MEF comprised Marine Forces component of the Joint Interagency Task Force.

**Synopsis:** Evacuated highly enriched uranium from a reactor in Tbilisi, Georgia, to a disposal site in Scotland, UK.

## US Support Group Haiti

**Dates:** June 1, 1998 - Present

**Location:** Port-au-Prince, Haiti

**Units:** II MEF elements, MWSS-272 Det., 2nd Medical Bn. Det.; Co. K (Rein),





# OPERATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES



3rd Bn., 2nd Marines

**Synopsis:** Provided crash, fire, and rescue support to airfield operations; and medical support and security to the Support Group.

## Operation Safe Departure

**Dates:** June 6, 1998

**Location:** Asmara, Eritrea

**Units:** 11th MEU(SOC)/Tarawa ARG

**Synopsis:** Air evacuated noncombatants to Amman, Jordan, for processing to a safe haven: 105 Americans and 68 citizens of 10 other countries.

## Operation Joint Forge

**Dates:** June 20, 1998 - Present

**Location:** Bosnia - Herzegovina

**Units:** 26th MEU(SOC)/Wasp ARG, 22nd MEU(SOC)/Saipan ARG, 24th MEU(SOC)/Nassau ARG, VMU-2 Det., 4th CAG Det., 2nd LSB Det.

**Synopsis:** A follow-on to Operation Joint Guard (ended June 20, 1998). Peacekeeping/enforcement operation to implement the Dayton Peace Accord. Joint Forge provides a military presence to stabilize and consolidate the peace that provides and maintains broad support for the implementation of the

civil aspects of the General Framework Agreement for Peace.

## Operation Deliberate Forge

**Dates:** June 20 - July 18, 1998

**Location:** Bosnia - Herzegovina

**Units:** VMAQ-4 (-)

**Synopsis:** Supporting operation to Joint Force, follow-on to Operation Deliberate Guard (ended June 20, 1998). Deliberate Forge provides No-Fly Zone enforcement in support of peace enforcement/keeping operations in Bosnia.

## Operation Balkan Calm

**Dates:** July 3, 1998 - Present

**Location:** Kosovo, Former Yugoslav Republic

**Units:** Individuals augments from II MEF

**Synopsis:** Department of State-led Kosovo Diplomatic Observer Mission to provide U.S. presence with observer teams.

## Operation Resolute Response

**Dates:** Aug. 7, 1998 - Present (Nairobi); and Aug. 7-30, 1998 (Tanzania)

**Location:** Nairobi, Kenya; and Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

**Units:** Nairobi - 1st Plt., 2nd FAST Co.; 2nd Plt., 1st FAST Co.; MSG augments; 3rd Plt., Co. G, BLT 2/1, 13th MEU(SOC). Dar Es Salaam - 2nd Plt., 2nd FAST Co.  
**Synopsis:** Crisis response as a result of the Aug. 7 terrorist bombings at the American Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. Provided security and aided in the recovery efforts at both sites. Security mission continues in Nairobi during the construction of the new embassy.

## American Embassy Security Support

**Dates:** Aug. 26 - Dec. 5, 1998

**Location:** Tirana, Albania

**Units:** Co. (Rein), BLT 2/2, 22nd





MEU(SOC); Co. (Rein), BLT 1/6, 24th MEU(SOC)  
**Synopsis:** External security support to Rilindja Ridge Housing complex and Embassy Chancery Compound during construction.

### Operation Southern Watch

**Dates:** Sept. 25 - Oct. 5, 1998  
**Location:** Iraq  
**Units:** VMA-513 detachment of the 15th MEU(SOC)/Essex ARG, VMFA-312  
**Synopsis:** Sorties in support of CTF Operation Southern Watch as part of the No-Fly Zone enforcement south of the 33rd parallel over Southern Iraq.



### Operation Fundamental Relief

**Dates:** Sept. 28 - Oct. 27, 1998  
**Location:** Puerto Rico Operating Area  
**Units:** Elements of II MEF, Special Marine Air Ground Task Force consisting of Co. L, 3rd Bn., 6th Marines; HMM-461; CSSD-61  
**Synopsis:** Provided humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations in response to devastation from Hurricane Georges.

### Operation Desert Thunder

**Dates:** Nov. 7 - 15, 1998  
**Location:** Kuwait, Arabian Gulf  
**Units:** 15th MEU(SOC)/Essex ARG, 31st MEU(SOC)/Belleau Wood ARG, elements of Marine Forces Pacific and I MEF  
**Synopsis:** Crisis response to Iraqi noncompliance with United Nations Special Commission inspections. Elements from MARFORPAC and I MEF placed on alert.

### Operation Eagle Eye

**Dates:** Nov. 3 - Dec. 1, 1998  
**Location:** Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

**Units:** Marine Corps General Officer  
**Synopsis:** Marine general officer designated the Commander of the Kosovo Air Verification Mission which provided aerial reconnaissance support to the Kosovo Diplomatic Observer Mission.

### Operation Fuerte Apoyo (Strong Support)

**Dates:** Nov. 7, 1998 - Present  
**Location:** Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua  
**Units:** 2nd FSSG elements: JTF Bravo/CSSD-68; JTF Aguila/CSSD-69  
**Synopsis:** Provide humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations in response to devastation caused by Hurricane Mitch.

### Operation Desert Fox

**Dates:** Dec. 16-20, 1998  
**Location:** Arabian Gulf/Kuwait  
**Units:** VMFA-312 embarked aboard the USS Enterprise, 31st MEU(SOC)/Belleau Wood ARG, elements of MARFORPAC and I MEF.  
**Synopsis:** Crisis response as a result of Iraqi noncompliance with United Nations Special Commission inspections. Elements from MARFORPAC and I MEF placed on alert.

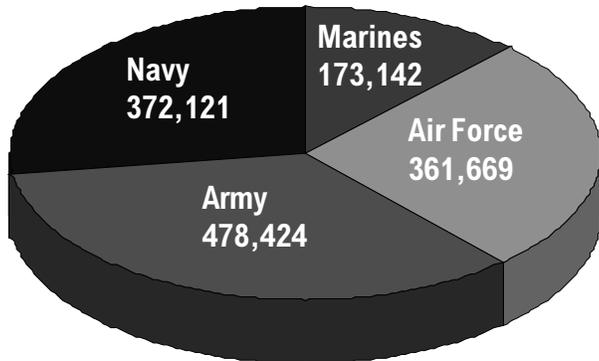


# Personnel Facts

Source: Manpower & Reserve Affairs (As of end FY 1998)

## DoD Strength

Total: 1,385,356

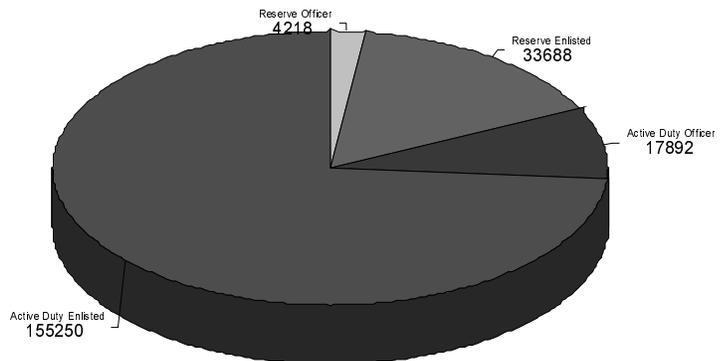


## Marine Corps Total Force

Total: 210,048

Active: 173,142

Reserve: 37,906  
(Does not include IRR)



## Marine Corps Reserve Forces

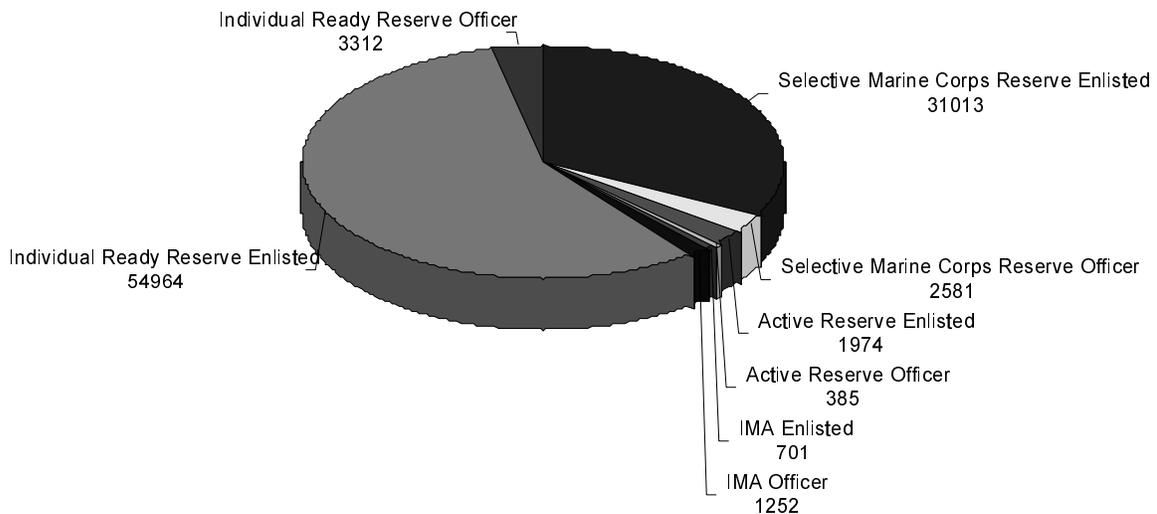
Reserve Total: 96,812

IRR: 58,276

SMCR: 33,594

AR: 2,359

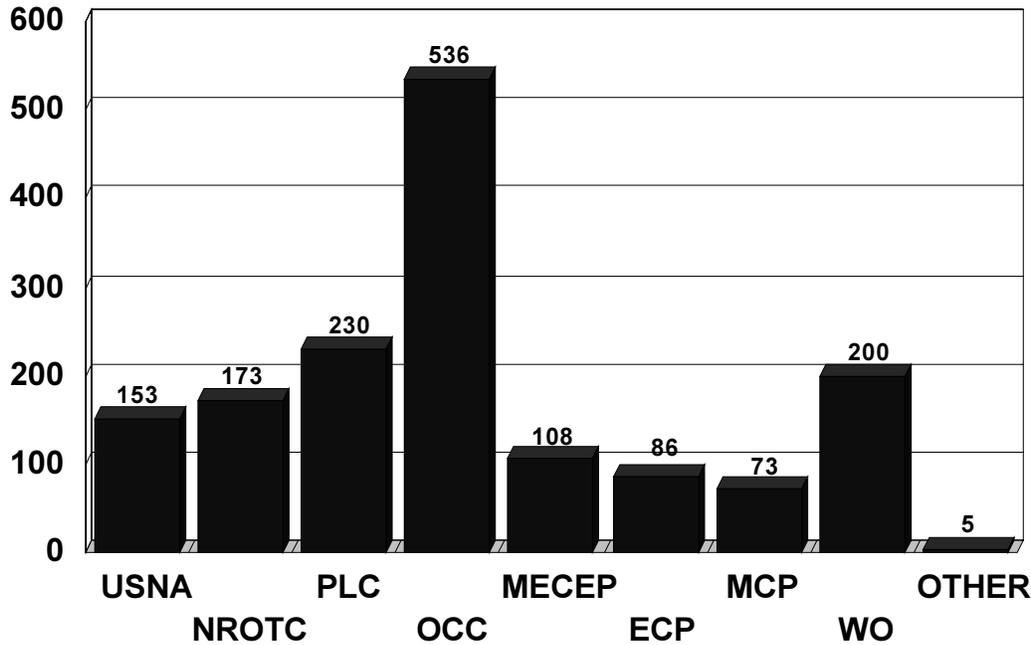
IMA: 1,953



The ready reserve is the major source of manpower augmentation for the active force. It includes selected Marine Corps reserve units, pretrained individual reservists and a training pipeline. SMCR units are organized, equipped, and trained to perform a wartime mission. Members of these units train throughout the year and participate annually in active duty training. Pretrained individual reservists include individual mobilization augmentees (IMAs) and members of the individual ready reserve (IRR). The IRR generally consists of Marines who have served recently in the active force or SMCR and have some period of obligated service remaining on their contract. The majority of the members in the IRR do not participate in reserve training.

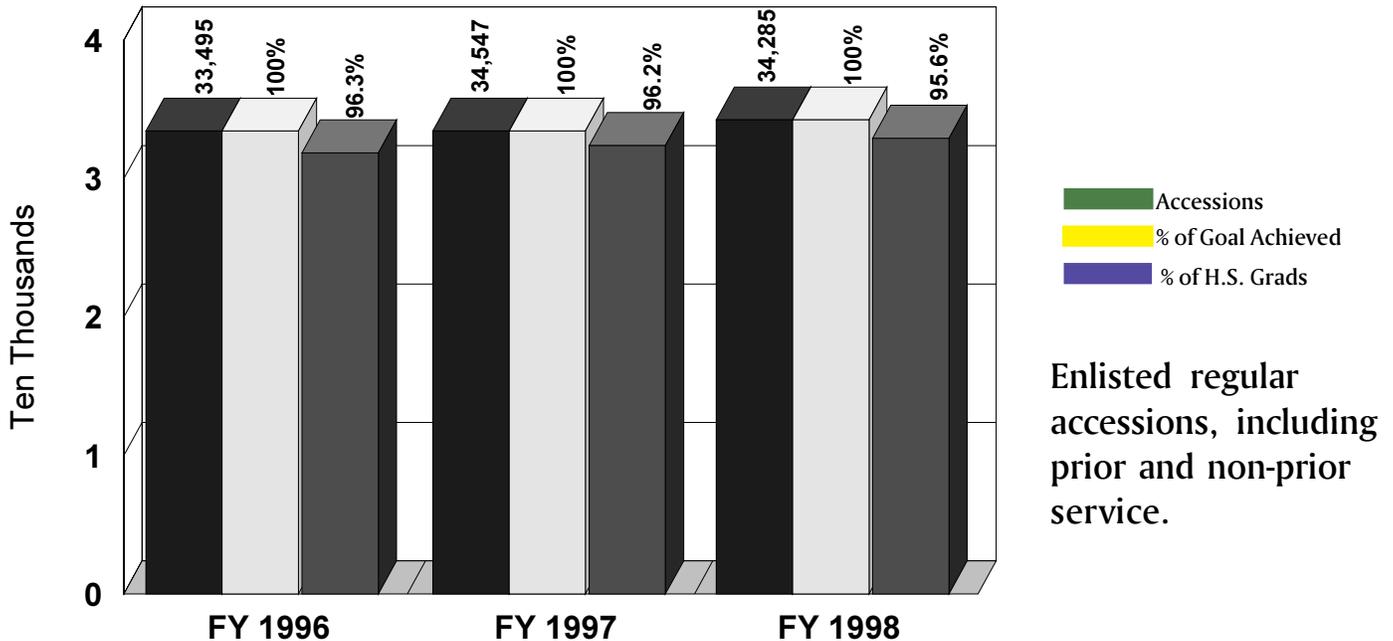
# Where the Corps Got Its Officers in 1998

Source: Marine Corps Recruiting Command (As of end FY 1998)



# Regular Marine Corps Enlistments in 1998

Source: Marine Corps Recruiting Command (As of end FY 1998)





# Officer Demographics

Source: Manpower and Reserve Affairs (As of end FY 1998)

## Family Information

**Spouses:** 12,186  
**Children:** 19,702  
**Parents/Others** 50

## Age Distribution

Age	FY 96		FY 97		FY 98	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
22	333	1.8	303	1.7	255	1.4
23	567	3.2	622	3.5	493	2.8
24	801	4.5	806	4.5	788	4.4
25	1,029	5.7	948	5.3	937	5.2
26	1,052	5.9	1,090	6.1	1,042	5.8
27	1,076	6.0	1,091	6.1	1,113	6.2
28	918	5.1	1,046	5.9	1,111	6.2
29	928	5.2	904	5.1	1,055	5.9
30	788	4.4	889	5.0	908	5.1
31-35	3,829	21.4	3,693	20.7	3,857	21.6
36-40	3,289	18.3	3,148	17.7	3,050	17.0
41+	3,321	18.5	3,285	18.4	3,283	18.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,931</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,825</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,892</b>	<b>100</b>

## Racial Distribution

Grade	WHITE		BLACK		HISPANIC		OTHER		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
WO/ CWO	1,323	74	229	26	108	11	34	6	1,811
2nd Lt.	1,780	151	214	23	161	12	111	19	2,471
1st Lt.	2,030	172	209	22	174	11	103	5	2,726
Capt.	4,247	128	274	14	213	7	154	6	5,043
Maj.	2,969	84	149	10	90	0	80	2	3,384
Lt. Col.	1,572	51	66	6	36	1	25	0	1,757
Col.	564	10	28	1	12	0	4	0	619
Gen.	74	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,559</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>17,892</b>

## Gender By Grade

Grade	MALE		FEMALE	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
WO	181	92.8	14	7.2
CWO-2	716	92.9	55	7.1
CWO-3	472	93.5	33	6.5
CWO-4	240	96.4	9	3.6
CWO-5	86	94.5	5	5.5
2nd Lt.	2,265	91.7	206	8.3
1st Lt.	2,516	92.3	210	7.7
Capt.	4,888	96.9	155	3.1
Maj.	3,288	97.2	96	2.8
Lt. Col.	1,699	96.7	58	3.3
Col.	608	98.2	11	1.8
Gen.	79	97.5	2	2.5
<b>Total Officers [17,892]</b>	<b>17,038</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>4.8</b>

## Occupational Field Distribution

OCC FIELD	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	OCC FIELD	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
01XX	143	532	675	43XX	24	87	111
02XX	40	701	741	44XX	33	391	424
03XX	0	2,129	2,129	46XX	3	16	19
04XX	75	986	1,061	55XX	2	11	13
06XX	56	738	794	57XX	2	103	105
08XX	0	885	885	58XX	11	190	201
11XX	3	37	40	59XX	3	85	88
13XX	14	459	473	60XX	21	341	362
18XX	0	345	345	63XX	1	127	128
21XX	4	123	127	64XX	0	1	1
23XX	1	99	100	65XX	1	93	94
25XX	0	19	19	66XX	16	209	225
26XX	1	27	28	68XX	0	28	28
28XX	6	137	143	70XX	1	37	38
30XX	56	566	622	72XX	49	573	622
31XX	4	29	33	73XX	0	18	18
33XX	4	42	46	75XX	62	4,857	4,919
34XX	54	287	341	84XX	0	4	4
35XX	36	302	338	98XX	0	8	8
40XX	1	40	41	99XX	123	1,367	1,490
41XX	4	9	13	<b>Total</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>17,038</b>	<b>17,892</b>

## Grade Distribution

Grade	FY 96		FY 97		FY 98	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
WO	194	1.1	196	1.1	195	1.1
CWO-2	867	4.8	776	4.3	771	4.3
CWO-3	513	2.9	522	2.9	505	2.8
CWO-4	255	1.4	232	1.3	249	1.4
CWO-5	68	0.4	85	0.5	91	0.5
2nd Lt.	2,419	13.5	2,515	14.1	2,471	13.8
1st Lt.	2,695	15.0	2,564	14.4	2,726	15.2
Capt.	5,424	30.2	5,237	29.4	5,043	28.2
Maj.	3,167	17.7	3,292	18.5	3,384	18.9
Lt. Col.	1,634	9.1	1,707	9.6	1,757	9.8
Col.	627	3.5	618	3.5	619	3.5
Gen.	68	0.4	81	0.4	81	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,931</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,825</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,892</b>	<b>100</b>



# Enlisted Demographics

Source: Manpower and Reserve Affairs (As of end FY 1998)

## Family Information

**Spouses:** 60,010  
**Children:** 82,206  
**Parents/Others:** 333

## Age Distribution

Age	FY 96		FY 97		FY 98	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
17	593	0.4	615	0.4	353	0.2
18	8,744	5.6	9,470	6.1	8,875	5.7
19	16,825	10.7	16,789	10.8	16,791	10.8
20	19,629	12.5	20,251	13.0	19,501	12.6
21	20,761	13.2	20,167	12.9	20,660	13.3
22	17,261	11.0	16,516	10.6	16,483	10.6
23	12,098	7.7	11,819	7.6	11,750	7.6
24	8,642	6.1	8,603	5.5	8,845	5.7
25	6,906	4.4	6,756	4.3	6,915	4.5
26-30	18,658	11.9	19,158	12.3	19,854	12.8
31-35	13,674	8.7	12,861	8.2	12,149	7.8
36-40	9,788	6.2	9,722	6.2	9,606	6.2
41+	3,348	2.1	3,354	2.1	3,468	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>156,952</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>156,081</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>155,250</b>	<b>100</b>

## Racial Distribution

Grade	WHITE		BLACK		HISPANIC		OTHER		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male & Female
Pvt.	9,111	436	1,743	114	11,565	111	604	63	13,747
Pfc.	13,072	814	2,578	261	2,477	193	974	88	20,457
LCpl.	25,943	1,418	5,135	533	5,190	356	1,889	150	40,164
Cpl.	19,113	1,045	3,351	318	3,817	274	1,236	97	29,431
Sgt.	15,032	624	3,913	396	2,598	177	914	86	23,740
SSgt.	8,194	337	3,364	265	1,086	75	468	34	13,823
GySgt.	5,278	252	2,157	177	692	33	227	17	8,833
1st Sgt./MSgt.	1,867	84	982	50	282	18	106	5	3,394
Sgt. Maj./MGySgt.	743	16	314	9	92	2	35	0	1,211
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,353</b>	<b>5,026</b>	<b>23,717</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>17,799</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>6,453</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>155,250</b>

## Gender By Grade

Grade	MALE		FEMALE	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Pvt.	13,023	94.7	724	5.3
Pfc.	19,101	93.4	1,356	6.6
LCpl.	38,157	94.0	2,457	6.0
Cpl.	27,697	94.1	1,734	5.9
Sgt.	22,457	94.6	1,283	5.4
SSgt.	13,112	94.9	711	5.1
GySgt.	8,354	94.6	479	5.4
1st Sgt./ MSgt.	3,237	95.4	157	4.6
Sgt. Maj./ MGySgt.	1,184	97.8	27	2.2
<b>Total Enlisted [155,250]</b>	<b>146,322</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>8,928</b>	<b>5.8</b>

## Occupational Field Distribution

OCC FIELD	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	OCC FIELD	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
01XX	1,285	7,861	9,146	43XX	90	307	397
02XX	117	1,528	1,645	44XX	124	442	566
03XX	0	25,760	25,760	46XX	75	514	589
04XX	318	2,950	3,268	55XX	119	600	719
05XX	0	10	10	57XX	31	599	630
08XX	0	3,312	3,312	58XX	259	3,694	3,953
11XX	189	2,566	2,755	59XX	79	1,444	1,523
13XX	252	6,820	7,072	60XX	333	7,786	8,119
18XX	0	2,342	2,342	61XX	102	4,686	4,788
21XX	79	3,462	3,541	63XX	167	3,345	3,512
23XX	112	1,422	1,534	64XX	137	2,471	2,608
25XX	693	8,277	8,970	65XX	178	2,307	2,485
26XX	200	1,828	2,028	66XX	222	1,420	1,642
28XX	143	3,953	4,096	68XX	35	281	316
30XX	881	6,566	7,447	70XX	161	2,016	2,177
31XX	70	487	557	72XX	126	1,701	1,827
33XX	328	2,974	3,302	73XX	8	247	255
34XX	181	1,146	1,327	84XX	6	391	397
35XX	630	10,823	11,453	98XX	46	176	222
40XX	104	1,626	1,730	99XX	1,034	16,061	17,095
41XX	14	121	135	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,928</b>	<b>146,322</b>	<b>155,250</b>

## Grade Distribution

Grade	FY 96		FY 97		FY 98	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Pvt.	13,346	8.5	14,373	9.2	13,747	9.2
Pfc.	19,375	12.3	20,739	13.3	20,457	13.3
LCpl.	45,838	29.2	43,770	28.0	40,614	28.0
Cpl.	29,620	18.9	28,093	18.0	29,431	18.0
Sgt.	22,293	14.2	22,290	14.3	23,740	14.3
SSgt.	13,275	8.5	13,658	8.7	13,823	8.7
GySgt.	8,532	5.4	8,524	5.5	8,833	5.5
1st Sgt./ MSgt.	3,333	2.1	3,297	2.1	3,394	2.1
Sgt. Maj./ MGySgt.	1,340	0.9	1,337	0.9	1,211	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>156,952</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>156,081</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>155,250</b>	<b>100</b>



## OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES

# 1999 Marine Military Occupational Specialties

Source: Manpower and Reserve Affairs, HQMC, Washington

### 01 PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

0100 Basic Administrative Marine  
 0101 Basic Personnel and Administrative Officer  
 0107 Civil Affairs Officer  
 0121 Personnel Clerk  
 0131 Unit Diary Clerk  
 0151 Administrative Clerk  
 0160 Postal Officer  
 0161 Postal Clerk  
 0170 Manpower Information Specialist  
 0171 Administrative Control Unit Specialist/ Manpower Information Systems Analyst  
 0180 Adjutant  
 0193 Personnel/Administrative Chief

### 02 INTELLIGENCE

0200 Basic Intelligence Marine  
 0201 Basic Intelligence Officer  
 0202 Marine Air-Ground Task Force Intelligence Officer  
 0203 Ground Intelligence Officer  
 0204 Human Source Intelligence Officer  
 0205 Tactical Intelligence Officer  
 0206 Signals Intelligence Officer/ Ground Electronic Warfare Officer  
 0207 Air Intelligence Officer  
 0210 Counterintelligence Officer  
 0211 Counterintelligence Specialist  
 0212 Tech Surveillance Counter Measures Specialist  
 0215 Tech Surveillance Counter Measures Officer  
 0231 Intelligence Specialist  
 0241 Imagery Interpretation Specialist  
 0251 Interrogation-Translation Specialist  
 0261 Topographic Intelligence Specialist  
 0291 Intelligence Chief

### 03 INFANTRY

0300 Basic Crewman  
 0321 Reconnaissance Man  
 0331 Machinegunner  
 0341 Mortarman  
 0351 Assault Man  
 0352 Anti-Tank/Assault Guided Missile  
 0369 Infantry Unit Leader

### 04 LOGISTICS

0400 Basic Logistics Marine  
 0401 Basic Logistics Officer  
 0402 Logistics Officer  
 0411 Maintenance Management Specialist  
 0430 Embarkation Officer  
 0431 Embark/Logistics Combat Service Support Specialist  
 0451 Air Delivery Specialist

0481 Landing Support Specialist  
 0491 Combat Service Support Chief

### 05 MARINE AIR-GROUND

#### TASK FORCE PLANNING

0500 Basic Marine Air-Ground Task Force Marine  
 0501 Basic Marine Air-Ground Task Force Plans/Operations Officer  
 0502 Marine Air-Ground Task Force Plans/Operations Officer  
 0511 Marine Air-Ground Task Force Planning Specialist

### 06 COMMUNICATIONS

0602 Communications Officer

### 08 ARTILLERY

0800 Basic Field Artillery Marine  
 0801 Basic Field Artillery Officer  
 0802 Field Artillery Officer  
 0803 Target Acquisition Officer  
 0811 Field Artillery Cannoneer  
 0840 Naval Surface Fire Support Planner  
 0842 Field Artillery Radar Operator  
 0844 Field Artillery Fire Control Man  
 0845 Naval Gunfire Spotter  
 0847 Artillery Meteorological Man  
 0848 Field Artillery Operations Man  
 0861 Fire Support Man

### 11 UTILITIES

1100 Basic Utilities Marine  
 1101 Basic Utilities Officer  
 1120 Utilities Officer  
 1142 Electrical Equipment Specialist  
 1161 Refrigeration Mechanic  
 1169 Utilities Chief  
 1171 Hygiene Equipment Operator  
 1181 Fabric Repair Specialist

### 13 ENGINEER, CONSTRUCTION

#### ANDEQUIPMENT

1300 Basic Engineer, Construction and Equipment Marine  
 1301 Basic Engineer, Construction and Equipment Officer  
 1302 Engineer Officer  
 1310 Engineer Equipment Officer  
 1316 Metal Worker  
 1330 Facilities Management Officer  
 1341 Engineer Equipment Mechanic  
 1342 Small Craft Mechanic  
 1345 Engineer Equipment Operator  
 1349 Engineer Equipment Chief  
 1361 Engineer Assistant  
 1371 Combat Engineer  
 1390 Bulk Fuel Officer  
 1391 Bulk Fuel Specialist



### 18 TANK AND ASSAULT AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLE

1800 Basic Tank and Assault Amphibious Vehicle Crewman  
 1801 Basic Tank and Amphibious Vehicle Officer  
 1802 Tank Officer  
 1803 Assault Amphibious Vehicle Officer  
 1812 M1A1 Tank Crewman  
 1833 Assault Amphibious Vehicle Crewman

### 21 ORDNANCE

2100 Basic Ordnance Marine  
 2101 Basic Ordnance Officer  
 2102 Ordnance Officer  
 2110 Ordnance Vehicle Maintenance Officer  
 2111 Small Arms Repairer/Technician  
 2112 Rifle Team Equipment Repairer  
 2120 Weapons Repair Officer  
 2125 Electro-Optic Instrument Repair Officer  
 2131 Towed Artillery Systems Technician  
 2141 Assault Amphibious Vehicle Repairer/Technician  
 2146 Main Battle Tank Repairer/Technician  
 2147 Light Armored Vehicle Repairer/Technician  
 2149 Ordnance Vehicle Maintenance Chief  
 2161 Repair Shop Machinist  
 2171 Electro-Optical Ordnance Repairer  
 2181 Ground Ordnance Weapons Chief/Senior Ground Ordnance Weapons Chief

### 23 AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL

2300 Basic Ammunition and Explosive Ordnance Disposal Marine  
 2301 Basic Ammunition and Explosive Ordnance Disposal Officer  
 2305 Explosive Ordnance Disposal Officer  
 2311 Ammunition Technician  
 2336 Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technician  
 2340 Ammunition Officer



**25 OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS**

- 2500 Basic Operational Communicator
- 2501 Basic Operational Communication Officer
- 2502 Communication Officer
- 2510 Network Management Officer
- 2512 Field Wireman
- 2513 Construction Wireman
- 2515 Unit Level Circuit SW/OPR Maintenance
- 2519 Wire Chief
- 2531 Field Radio Operator
- 2532 Multichannel Equipment Operator
- 2534 High Frequency Communication Central Operator
- 2535 Fleet SATCOM Terminal Operator
- 2536 Ground Mobile Forces SATCOM Radio
- 2537 Radio Chief
- 2542 Communication Center Operator
- 2549 Communication Center Chief
- 2581 Radio Frequency Management Technician
- 2585 PLRS Master Station Operator
- 2591 Operational Communication Chief

**26 SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE/GROUND ELECTRONIC WARFARE**

- 2600 Basic Signals Intelligence/Electronic Warfare Operator
- 2601 Basic Signals Intelligence/Electronics Warfare Officer
- 2602 Signals Intelligence/Ground Electronics Warfare Officer
- 2621 Communications Intelligence Intercept Operator/Analyst
- 2629 Signals Intelligence Analyst
- 2631 Electronic Intelligence Intercept Operator/Analyst
- 2643 Cryptologic Translator
- 2649 Cryptanalyst
- 2651 Special Intelligence Communicator
- 2669 Cryptologic Support Specialist
- 2671 Cryptologic Linguist, Middle Eastern
- 2673 Cryptologic Linguist, Korean
- 2674 Cryptologic Linguist, Spanish
- 2675 Cryptologic Linguist, Russian
- 2691 Signals Intelligence/Electronic Warfare Chief

**28 DATA/COMMUNICATIONS**

**MAINTENANCE**

- 2800 Basic Data/Communications Maintenance Marine
- 2801 Basic Data/Communications Maintenance Officer
- 2802 Electronic Maintenance Officer (Ground)
- 2805 Data/Communications Maintenance Officer
- 2810 Telephone Systems Officer
- 2811 Telephone Technician
- 2813 Cable Systems Technician
- 2818 Personal Computer/Tactical Office Machine Repairer
- 2821 Computer Technician
- 2822 Electronic Switching Equipment Technician
- 2823 Technical Controller
- 2826 AN/MS-63A Maintenance Technician
- 2831 Multichannel Equipment Repairman
- 2832 Multichannel Equipment Repair Technician
- 2833 Fleet SAT Terminal Technician
- 2834 Satellite Communications Technician
- 2841 Ground Radio Repairer
- 2842 PLRS Maintenance Technician
- 2855 TERPES Technician
- 2861 Radio Technician
- 2867 AN/TSC-120 Radio Technician
- 2871 Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment Technician
- 2874 Metrology Technician
- 2877 Radiac Instrument Technician
- 2881 Communication Security Equipment Technician
- 2884 Ground Radar Repairer
- 2885 Artillery Electronic Systems Repairer
- 2887 Counter Mortar Radar Repairer
- 2889 Ground Radar Technician
- 2891 Data/Communications Maintenance Chief

**30 SUPPLY ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATIONS**

- 3000 Basic Supply Administration and Operations Marine
- 3001 Basic Supply Administration and Operations Officer

- 3002 Ground Supply Officer
- 3010 Ground Supply Operations Officer
- 3043 Supply Administration and Operations Clerk
- 3044 Purchasing and Contract Specialist
- 3051 Warehouse Clerk
- 3052 Packaging Specialist

**31 TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT**

- 3100 Basic Transportation Marine
- 3101 Basic Transportation Officer
- 3102 Traffic Management Officer
- 3112 Traffic Management Specialist

**33 FOOD SERVICE**

- 3300 Basic Food Service Marine
- 3301 Basic Food Service Officer
- 3302 Food Service Officer
- 3361 Subsistence Supply Clerk
- 3381 Food Service Specialist

**34 AUDITING, FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING**

- 3400 Basic Auditing, Finance and Accounting Marine
- 3401 Basic Auditing, Finance and Accounting Officer
- 3402 Finance Officer
- 3404 Financial Management Officer
- 3408 Financial Management and Resource Officer
- 3410 Nonappropriated Fund Auditing Officer
- 3432 Finance Technician
- 3441 Audit Technician
- 3450 Planning/Programs/Budget SKUP Officer
- 3451 Fiscal/Budget Technician

**35 MOTOR TRANSPORT**

- 3500 Basic Motor Transport Marine
- 3501 Basic Motor Transport Officer
- 3502 Motor Transport Officer
- 3510 Motor Transport Maintenance Officer
- 3513 Body Repair Mechanic
- 3521 Organizational Automotive Mechanic
- 3522 Intermediate Automotive Mechanic
- 3523 Vehicle Recovery Mechanic
- 3524 Fuel and Electrical Systems Mechanic



# OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES

3525 Crash/Fire/Vehicle Mechanic  
 3529 Motor Transport Maintenance Chief  
 3531 Motor Vehicle Operator  
 3533 Logistics Vehicle System Operator  
 3534 Semi-Trailer Refueler Operator  
 3536 Vehicle Recovery Operator  
 3537 Motor Transport Operations Chief  
 3538 Licensing Examiner

## 40 DATA SYSTEMS

4000 Basic Data Systems Marine  
 4001 Basic Data Systems Officer  
 4002 Data Systems Officer  
 4010 Data Systems Software Officer  
 4025 Network Control Specialist  
 4034 Computer Operator  
 4038 Data Control Specialist  
 4063 Programmer, COBOL  
 4066 Small Computer Systems Specialist  
 4067 Programmer, ADA  
 4068 Data Network Technician  
 4069 Systems Programmer  
 4071 Data Base Management (DBMS) Specialist  
 4075 Computer Security Specialist  
 4099 Data Processing Chief

## 41 MARINE CORPS EXCHANGE

4100 Basic Marine Corps Exchange Marine  
 4101 Basic Marine Corps Exchange Officer  
 4130 Marine Corps Exchange Officer  
 4133 Morale Welfare Recreation Specialist

## 43 PUBLIC AFFAIRS

4300 Basic Public Affairs Marine  
 4301 Basic Public Affairs Officer  
 4302 Public Affairs Officer  
 4313 Broadcast Journalist  
 4330 Historical Officer  
 4341 Combat Correspondent

## 44 LEGAL SERVICES

4400 Basic Legal Services Marine  
 4401 Student Judge Advocate  
 4402 Judge Advocate  
 4421 Legal Services Specialist  
 4429 Legal Services Reporter, Stenotype  
 4430 Legal Administrative Officer

## 46 TRAINING AND

### AUDIOVISUAL SUPPORT

4600 Basic Training and Audiovisual Support Marine  
 4601 Basic Training and Audiovisual Support Officer  
 4602 Visual Information Officer  
 4611 Graphics Specialist  
 4615 Combat Lithographer  
 4616 Reproduction Equipment Repairman  
 4641 Combat Photographic Specialist  
 4671 Combat/Photographer/Motion Media  
 4691 Visual Information Chief

## 55 MUSIC

5500 Basic Musician  
 5501 Basic Band Officer  
 5502 Music Officer  
 5519 Enlisted Band Leader

5521 Band Drum Major  
 5523 Instrument Repair Specialist  
 5526 Musician, Oboe/English Horn  
 5528 Musician, Bassoon  
 5534 Musician, Clarinet  
 5536 Musician, Flute and Piccolo  
 5537 Musician, Saxophone  
 5541 Musician, Cornet or Trumpet  
 5543 Musician, Baritone Horn/Euphonium  
 5544 Musician, French Horn  
 5546 Musician, Trombone  
 5547 Musician, Tuba  
 5548 Musician, String Bass/Electric Bass  
 5563 Musician, Percussion (Drums, Timpani, Mallets)  
 5565 Musician, Piano  
 5566 Musician, Guitar

## 57 NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL

5700 Basic Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Marine  
 5701 Basic Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Defense Officer  
 5702 Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Defense Officer  
 5711 Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Defense Specialist  
 5715 Nuclear and Chemical Weapons Employment Officer  
 5720 Ground Nuclear Weapons Assembly Officer

## 58 MILITARY POLICE AND CORRECTIONS

5800 Basic Military Police and Corrections Marine  
 5801 Basic Military Police and Corrections Officer  
 5803 Military Police Officer  
 5804 Corrections Officer  
 5805 Criminal Investigation Officer  
 5811 Military Police  
 5812 Military Working Dog Handler  
 5813 Accident Investigator  
 5814 Crime Prevention/Physical Security Specialist  
 5815 Special Reaction Team Member  
 5819 Military Police Investigator  
 5821 Criminal Investigator  
 5822 Polygraph Examiner  
 5831 Correctional Specialist  
 5832 Correctional Counselor

## 59 ELECTRONICS MAINTENANCE

5900 Basic Electronics Maintenance Marine  
 5901 Basic Electronics Maintenance Officer  
 5902 Electronics Maintenance Officer  
 5910 Aviation Radar Maintenance Officer  
 5912 Avenger Systems Maintenance  
 5937 Aviation Radio Repairer  
 5939 Aviation Radio Technician  
 5942 Aviation Radar Repairer (AN/TPS-59)  
 5948 Aviation Radar Technician  
 5950 Air Traffic Control Systems Maintenance Officer  
 5952 Air Traffic Control Navigational Aids Technician



5953 Air Traffic Control Radar Technician  
 5954 Air Traffic Control Communications  
 5959 Air Traffic Control Systems Maintenance Chief  
 5962 Tactical Air Command Central Repairer  
 5963 Tactical Air Operations Module Technician  
 5970 Data Systems Maintenance Officer  
 5979 Tactical Air Operations Module Technician  
 5993 Electronics Maintenance Chief

## 60-61 AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE

6000 Basic Aircraft Maintenance Marine  
 6001 Basic Aircraft Maintenance Officer  
 6002 Aircraft Maintenance Officer  
 6004 Aircraft Maintenance Engineering Officer  
 6005 Aeronautical Engineer  
 6011 Aircraft Mechanic, Trainee  
 6013 Aircraft Mechanic, A-6/EA-6  
 6014 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Mechanic  
 6015 Aircraft Mechanic AV-8/TAV-8  
 6016 Aircraft Mechanic, KC-130  
 6017 Aircraft Mechanic, F/A-18  
 6019 Aircraft Maintenance Chief  
 6022 Aircraft Power Plants Mechanic, J52  
 6025 Aircraft Power Plants Mechanic, Rolls Royce  
 6026 Aircraft Power Plants Mechanic, T56  
 6027 Aircraft Power Plants Mechanic, F-4  
 6030 Aircraft Flight Mechanic, KC-130  
 6031 Aircraft Flight Engineer, KC-130 Trainee  
 6032 Aircraft Flight Engineer, KC-130  
 6035 Aircraft Power Plants Test Cell Operator



6042 Support Equipment Asset Manager  
 6043 Aircraft Welder  
 6044 Aircraft Non-Destructive Testing Supervisor  
 6045 Aircraft Non-Destructive Inspection Technician  
 6046 Aircraft Maintenance Administration  
 6047 Aircraft Maintenance Data Analysis  
 6051 Aircraft Airframe Mechanic Trainee  
 6053 Aircraft Airframe Mechanic, EA-6  
 6055 Aircraft Airframe Mechanic, AV-8/TAV-8  
 6056 Aircraft Airframe Mechanic, KC-130  
 6057 Aircraft Airframe Mechanic, F/A-18  
 6060 Flight Equipment Marine  
 6071 Aircraft Maintenance Ground Support Equipment Trainee  
 6072 Aircraft Maintenance Hydraulic/Pneumatic/Structures Mechanic  
 6073 Aircraft Maintenance GSE Technician  
 6075 Cryogenics Equipment Operator  
 6081 Aircraft Safety Equipment Mechanic  
 6083 Aircraft Safety Equipment Mechanic, A-6  
 6085 Aircraft Safety Mechanic, AV-8  
 6086 Aircraft Safety Equipment Mechanic, KC-130  
 6087 Aircraft Safety Equipment Mechanic  
 6091 Aircraft Intermediate Level Structures Mechanic Trainee  
 6092 Aircraft Intermediate Level Structures Mechanic  
 6094 Aircraft Intermediate Level Hydraulic/Pneumatic Mechanic  
 6111 Helicopter/Tiltrotor Mechanic Trainee  
 6112 Helicopter Mechanic, CH-46  
 6113 Helicopter Mechanic, CH-53

6114 Helicopter Mechanic, U/AH-1  
 6115 Tiltrotor Mechanic, MV-22  
 6119 Helicopter/Tiltrotor Maintenance Chief  
 6122 Helicopter Power Plants Mechanic, T-58  
 6123 Helicopter Power Plants Mechanic, T-64  
 6124 Helicopter Power Plants Mechanic, T-53  
 6125 Tiltrotor Power Plant Mechanic, T-406  
 6132 Helicopter/Tiltrotor Dynamic Components Mechanic  
 6135 Air Power Plants Test Cell Operator, Rotary Wing  
 6151 Helicopter/Tiltrotor Aircraft Mechanic  
 6152 Helicopter Airframe Mechanic, CH-46  
 6153 Helicopter Airframe Mechanic, CH-53  
 6154 Helicopter Airframe Mechanic, A/UH-1  
 6155 Helicopter Airframe Mechanic, MV-22  
 6162 Presidential Support Specialist  
 6172 Helicopter Crew Chief, CH-46  
 6173 Helicopter Crew Chief, CH-53A/D  
 6174 Helicopter Crew Chief, UH-1  
 6175 Tiltrotor Crew Chief, MV-22  
 6177 Weapons and Tactics Crew Chief Instructor

**63-64 AVIONICS**

6300 Basic Avionics Marine  
 6301 Basic Avionics Officer  
 6302 Avionics Officer  
 6313 Aircraft Communications/Navigation/Radar Systems Technician, EA-6A  
 6314 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Avionics Technician  
 6315 Aircraft Communications/Navigation/Weapons Systems Technician, AV-8  
 6316 Aircraft Communication/Navigation Systems Technician, KC-130  
 6317 Aircraft Communications/Navigation/Weapons Systems Technician, F/A-18  
 6322 Aircraft Communications/Navigation/Electrical Systems Technician, CH-46  
 6323 Aircraft Communications/Navigation/Electrical Systems Technician, CH-53  
 6324 Aircraft Communications/Navigation/Electrical Weapons Systems Technician, U/AH-1  
 6325 Aircraft Communications/Navigation/Electrical Weapons Systems Technician, V-22  
 6333 Aircraft Electrical Systems Technician, EA-6  
 6335 Aircraft Electrical Systems Technician  
 6336 Aircraft Electrical Systems Technician, KC-130  
 6337 Aircraft Electrical Systems

6386 Aircraft Electronic Countermeasures Technician  
 6391 Avionics Maintenance Chief, OMA/IMA  
 6411 Aircraft Communication/Navigation Systems Technician, Trainee  
 6412 Aircraft Communications Systems Technician  
 6413 Aircraft Navigation Systems Technician  
 6414 Advanced Aircraft Communications/Navigation Systems Technician  
 6422 Aircraft Cryptographic Systems Technician  
 6423 Aviation Electronics Micro-Minature/Instrument and Cable Repair Technician  
 6431 Aircraft Electrical Systems Technician  
 6432 Aircraft Electrical/Instrument/Flight Control Systems Technician, Fixed Wing  
 6433 Aircraft Electrical/Instrument/Flight Control Systems Technician, Helicopter  
 6434 Advanced Aircraft Electrical/Instrument/Flight Control Systems Technician  
 6462 Avionics Test Set Technician  
 6463 Radar Test Station Radar Systems Technician  
 6464 Aircraft Inertial Navigation System Technician  
 6465 Hybrid Test Set Technician, IMA  
 6466 Aircraft Forward Looking Infrared/Electro-Optical Technician  
 6467 Consolidated Automatic Support System Technician  
 6468 Aircraft Electrical Equipment Test Set/Mobile Electronic Test Set Technician  
 6469 Advanced Automatic Test Equipment Technician  
 6482 Aircraft Electronics Countermeasures Systems Technician, Fixed Wing  
 6483 Aircraft Electronics Countermeasures Systems Technician, Helicopter  
 6484 Aircraft Electronic Countermeasures Systems RADCOM/CAT-IIID Technician, IMA  
 6485 Aircraft Active Electronic Countermeasures Technician  
 6491 Aviation Precision Measuring Equipment Chief  
 6492 Aviation Precision Measuring Equipment Calibration Technician  
 6493 Aviation Meteorological Equipment Technician, OMA/IMA  
 6494 ALTIS Specialist

**65 AVIATION ORDNANCE**

6500 Basic Aviation Ordnance Marine  
 6501 Basic Aviation Ordnance Officer  
 6502 Aviation Ordnance Officer  
 6511 Aircraft Ordnance Technician, Trainee



# OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES

- 6531 Aircraft Ordnance Technician
- 6541 Aviation Ordnance Systems Technician
- 6591 Aviation Ordnance Chief

## 66 AVIATION SUPPLY

- 6600 Basic Aviation Supply Marine
- 6601 Basic Aviation Supply Officer
- 6602 Aviation Supply Officer
- 6604 Aviation Supply Operations Officer
- 6672 Aviation Supply clerk
- 6673 Automated Information System Computer Operator

## 68 WEATHER SERVICE

- 6800 Basic Weather Service Marine
- 6801 Basic Weather Service Officer
- 6802 Weather Service Officer
- 6821 Weather Observer
- 6842 Weather Forecaster
- 6877 Weapons and Tactics Instructor (Weather)

## 70 AIRFIELD SERVICES

- 7000 Basic Airfield Services Marine
- 7001 Basic Airfield Services Officer
- 7002 Expeditionary Airfield and Emergency Services Officer
- 7011 ESPED Air Systems Technician
- 7041 Aviation Operations Specialist
- 7051 Aircraft Firefighting and Rescue Specialist

## 72 AIR CONTROL/AIR SUPPORT/ ANTI-AIR WARFARE

- 7200 Basic Air Control/Air Support/ Anti-Air Warfare Marine
- 7201 Basic Air Control/Anti-Air Warfare Officer
- 7202 Air Command Control Officer
- 7204 Surface to Air Weapons Officer
- 7207 Forward Air Control Air Officer
- 7208 Air Support Control Officer
- 7210 Air Defense Control Officer
- 7212 Low Altitude Air Defense Gunner
- 7220 OA-4M FAC(A)/TAC(A)
- 7234 Air Command and Control Electronics Operator
- 7236 Tactical Air Defense Controller
- 7242 Air Support Operations Operator
- 7251 Air Traffic Control Trainee
- 7252 Air Traffic Control Tower
- 7253 Air Traffic Control Radar
- 7254 Radar Approach Control
- 7277 Weapons and Tactics Instructor/ Air Control
- 7291 Senior Air Traffic Controller

## 73 AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL

- 7300 Basic Air Traffic Controller/Enlisted Flight Crew Marine
- 7301 Basic Air Traffic Control Officer
- 7314 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Operator
- 7315 Mission Commander
- 7316 External Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Operator
- 7371 Aerial Navigator, Trainee
- 7372 First Navigator
- 7380 Mission Specialist/

- 7381 Airborne Radio Operator/IRO/ Loadmaster, Trainee
- 7382 Airborne Radio Operator/ IRO/Loadmaster

## 75 PILOTS/NAVAL FLIGHT OFFICERS

- 7500 FRS Basic A-4M Pilot
- 7501 Pilot VMA A-4
- 7502 Forward Air Controller/Air Officer
- 7507 FRS Basic AV-8B Pilot
- 7508 Pilot VMA-AV-8A/C
- 7509 Pilot VMA-AV-8B
- 7510 FRS Basic A-6E Pilot
- 7511 Pilot VMA(AW) A-6E
- 7520 FRS Basic F-4S Pilot
- 7521 FRS Basic F/A-18 Pilot
- 7522 Pilot VMFA F-4S
- 7523 Pilot VMFA F/A-18
- 7524 FRS Basic F/A-18D
- 7525 F/A-18D Basic
- 7527 Pilot VMFA F/A-18D Qualified
- 7531 Pilot VMM
- 7532 Pilot VMM
- 7533 Pilot C-20 Qualified
- 7540 FRS Basic RF-4B Pilot
- 7541 FRS Basic EA-6A/B Pilot
- 7542 Pilot VMAQ/EA-6A
- 7543 Pilot VMAQ/EA-6B
- 7545 Pilot VMFP/RF-4B
- 7550 Maritime Advanced (NATC)
- 7551 Pilot C-9
- 7552 Pilot TC-4C
- 7553 Pilot C-20 Qualified
- 7555 Pilot UC-12B
- 7556 FRS KC-130 Co-Pilot
- 7557 KC-130 Aircraft Commander
- 7558 FRS Basic CH-53A/D Pilot
- 7559 Pilot CT-39
- 7560 FRS Basic CH-53E Pilot
- 7561 FRS Basic CH-46 Pilot
- 7562 Pilot HMMCH-46
- 7563 UH-1N Qualified
- 7564 CH-53 A/D Qualified
- 7565 Pilot HMA AH-1
- 7566 Pilot HMCH-53E
- 7567 FRS Basic UH-1N Pilot
- 7568 FRS Basic AH-1 Pilot
- 7573 FRS Basic SAC(A)
- 7574 Qualified SAC(A)
- 7575 FRS Basic OV-10 Pilot
- 7576 Pilot VMO/OV-10
- 7577 Weapons and Tactics Instructor
- 7578 Naval Flight Officer Student
- 7579 FRS Basic RF-4B ARO
- 7580 T/N Flight Student
- 7581 FRS Basic A-6E Bombardier-Navigator
- 7582 FRS Basic EA-6A/B EWO
- 7583 Qualified A-6E Bombardier-Navigator
- 7584 Qualified EA-6A Electronic Warfare Officer
- 7585 Qualified RF-4B Airborne Reconnaissance Officer
- 7587 F-45 Radar Intercept Officer
- 7588 Qualified EA-6B Electronic Warfare Officer



- 7589 V/STOL Landing Signal Officer
- 7590 Landing Signal Officer Trainee
- 7591 Naval Flight Officer VMAW
- 7592 Pilot VMAW
- 7593 Landing Signal Officer Phase I & II
- 7594 Landing Signal Officer Phase III
- 7595 Test Pilot/Flight Test Project Officer
- 7596 Aviation Safety Officer
- 7597 Rotary Wing Flight Student
- 7598 Fixed Wing Flight Student
- 7599 Pilot Flight Student

## 8000-9599 CATEGORY "B" MOSs

- 8111 Combat Rubber Reconnaissance Craft Coxswain
- 8112 Riverine Assault Craft Crewman
- 8114 Rigid Raider Craft Coxswain
- 8151 Guard
- 8152 Marine Corps Security Force Guard
- 8153 Marine Corps Security Force Cadre Trainer
- 8154 Marine Corps Security Force Close Quarters Battle Team Member
- 8231 Education Assistant
- 8411 Recruiter





8412 Career Recruiter  
 8421 Career Planner  
 8431 Psychological Operations NCO  
 8441 Civil Affairs NCO  
 8511 Drill Instructor  
 8531 Range Coach  
 8532 Small Arms Weapons Instructor  
 8534 Equal Opportunity Advisor  
 8538 Substance Abuse Counselor  
 8541 Scout-Sniper  
 8551 Close Combat Instructor  
 8552 Close Combat Instructor, Trainee  
 8563 Water Safety/Survival Instructor  
 8611 Interpreter (Designated Language)  
 8621 Surveillance Sensor Operator  
 8631 Surveillance Sensor  
 Maintenance Marine  
 8641 Circuit Card Repairer  
 8652 Reconnaissance Man,  
 Parachute Qualified  
 8653 Reconnaissance Man,  
 Scuba/UBA Qualified  
 8654 Reconnaissance Man,  
 Parachute and Scuba/  
 UBA Qualified  
 8711 Ground Operations Specialist  
 8811 Firefighter  
 8911 Barracks and Grounds Marine  
 8915 Food Service Attendant  
 8921 Athletic and Recreation Assistant  
 8981 Military Affiliate Radio System  
 Radio Operator  
 9051 Graves Registration Specialist

**9600 SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM**

9602 Education Officer  
 9620 Aeronautical Engineer (SEP)  
 9622 Chemical Engineer  
 9624 Electronics Engineer  
 9626 Ordnance Systems Engineer  
 9630 Industrial Engineer

9631 Environmental Engineer  
 Management Officer  
 9632 Nuclear Engineer  
 9634 Electronic Warfare Systems Officer  
 9636 Communications Engineer  
 9640 Manpower Management Officer  
 9644 Financial Management Specialist  
 9646 Data Systems Specialist  
 9648 Management, Data Systems Officer  
 9650 Operations Analyst  
 9652 Defense Systems Analyst  
 9656 Contracting Officer  
 9657 Systems Acquisition  
 Management (SAM) Officer  
 9658 Command, Control and  
 Communications  
 Systems Officer (C3)  
 9662 Material management Officer  
 9666 Space Operations Officer  
 9670 Statistics Officer  
 9674 Public Affairs Management Officer  
 9676 International Relations Officer  
 9678 Historian  
 9680 Human Resources  
 Management Specialist  
 9683 Master of International Law  
 9684 Master of Environmental Law  
 9685 Master of Labor Law  
 9686 Master of Procurement Law  
 9687 Master of Criminal Law  
 9688 Master of Law (General)

**9700-9900 IDENTIFYING MOS'S AND REPORTING MOS'S**

9701 Joint Specialty Office Nominee  
 9702 Joint Specialty Officer  
 9802 Director/Assistant Director  
 U.S. Marine Band  
 9803 Staff Officer U.S. Marine Band  
 9805 U.S. Marine Drum and  
 Bugle Corps Officer  
 9811 Member United States Marine Band  
 9812 Member U.S. Marine  
 Drum and Bugle Corps  
 9815 Recruiting Officer  
 9816 Mechanic Maintenance Technician  
 9817 Remote Receiving STAOP  
 9820 Political Military Officer  
 9821 Regional Affairs Officer  
 (Latin America)  
 9822 Regional Affairs Officer  
 (Former USSR)  
 9823 Regional Affairs Officer  
 (Former People's Republic of China)  
 9824 Regional Affairs Officer  
 (Middle East/North Africa)  
 9825 Regional Affairs Officer  
 (Sub-Saharan Africa)  
 9826 Regional Affairs Officer  
 (Southwest Asia)  
 9827 Regional Affairs Officer  
 (Western Europe)  
 9828 Regional Affairs Officer  
 (East Asia, excluding PRC)  
 9829 Regional Affairs Officer  
 (East Europe, excluding USSR)  
 9900 General Services  
 9901 Basic Officer  
 9903 General Officer

9904 Colonel Logistician  
 9905 Special Assignment Officer  
 9906 Colonel, Ground  
 9907 Colonel, Naval Aviator/  
 Naval Flight Officer  
 9910 Billet Designator —  
 Unrestricted Officer  
 9911 Billet Designator —  
 Unrestricted Ground Officer  
 9913 Special Services Officer  
 9914 Colonel, Judge Advocate  
 9915 Special Assignment, Enlisted  
 9916 Billet Designator, Enlisted  
 9917 College Degree, Enlisted  
 9925 Range Officer  
 9930 Billet Designator — Air Control/  
 Anti-Air Warfare Officer  
 9935 Special Technical Operations  
 (Officer/Enlisted)  
 9936 Substance Abuse Control Officer/  
 Specialist (Officer/Enlisted)  
 9940 Basic Foreign Area Officer  
 9941 Foreign Area Officer  
 (Latin America)  
 9942 Foreign Area Officer (USSR)  
 9943 Foreign Area Officer  
 (People's Republic of China)  
 9944 Foreign Area Officer  
 (Middle East/North Africa)  
 9945 Foreign Area Officer  
 (Sub-Saharan Africa)  
 9946 Foreign Area Officer  
 (Southwest Africa)  
 9947 Foreign Area Officer  
 (Western Europe)  
 9948 Foreign Area Officer  
 (East Asia, excluding PRC)  
 9949 Foreign Area Officer  
 (Eastern Europe excluding USSR)  
 9950 Combat Artist Officer  
 9952 Scuba/UBA Marine Officer  
 (Officer/Enlisted)  
 9953 Parachutist/Scuba/UBA Marine  
 (Officer/Enlisted)  
 9954 Hazardous Material/Hazardous  
 Waste (Officer/Enlisted)  
 9955 Psychological Operations Officer  
 9956 Ground Safety Specialist  
 (Officer/Enlisted)  
 9957 Acquisition Professional Candidate  
 9958 Acquisition Management Officer  
 9959 Acquisition Manager  
 9960 Acquisition Specialist  
 9962 Parachutist (Officer/Enlisted)  
 9965 Fixed Wing Pilot  
 9966 Naval Flight Officer  
 9967 Helicopter Pilot  
 9969 Any Pilot/Naval flight Officer  
 9971 Basic Marine with Enlistment  
 Guarantee  
 9975 Information Computer  
 Security Specialist  
 9980 Surveillance Sensor Officer  
 9981 Tactical Data Systems Specialist  
 (Officer/Enlisted)  
 9982 Small Computer Systems  
 Operator/Programmer  
 9985 C4I Planner  
 9991 Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps  
 9999 Sergeant Major/1st Sergeant

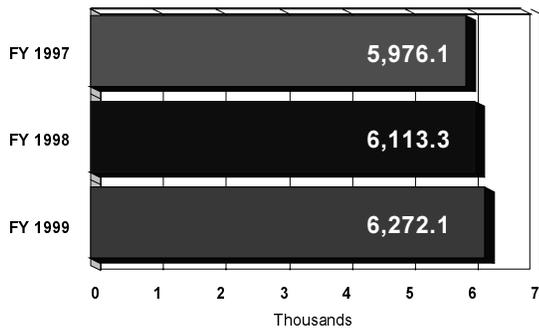


# Budget Facts

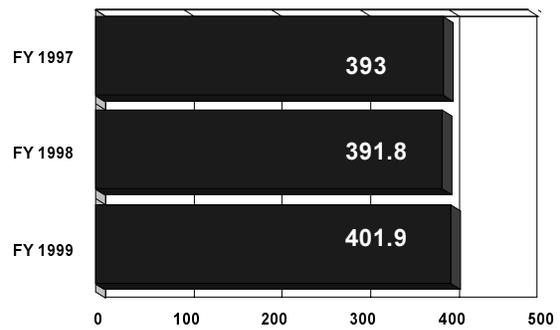
Source: Fiscal Division, Programs and Resources

The following data reflects the FY 99 President's Budget. The congressional adjustments to the FY 99 column are not included since the Office of the Secretary of Defense has not made final distribution of general provision reductions. Dollar amounts are shown in thousands.

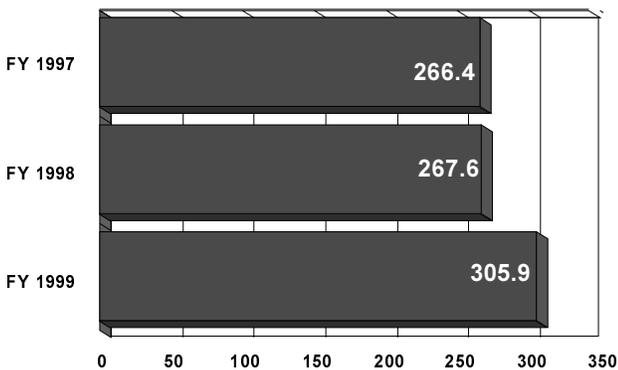
### Active Military Personnel



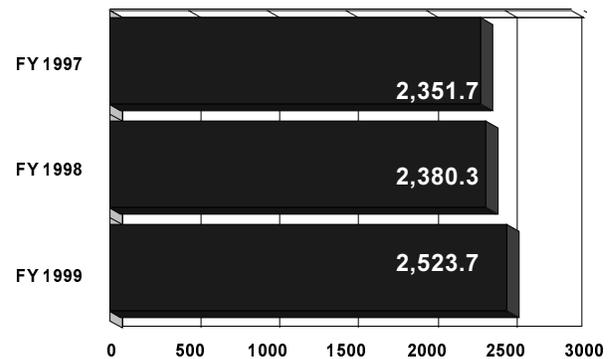
### Reserve Military Personnel



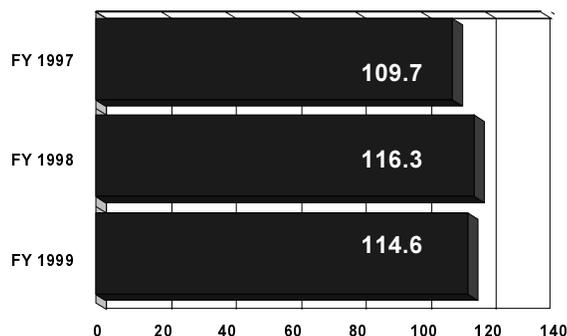
### Research and Development (Ground)



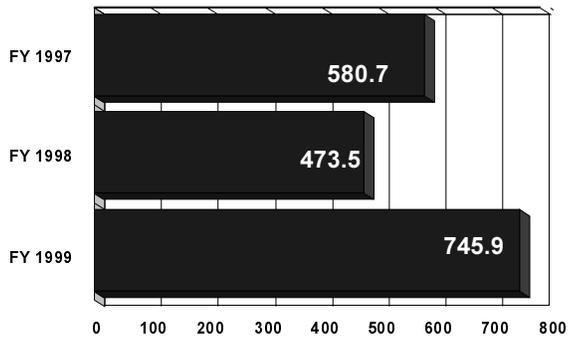
### Active Operation and Maintenance



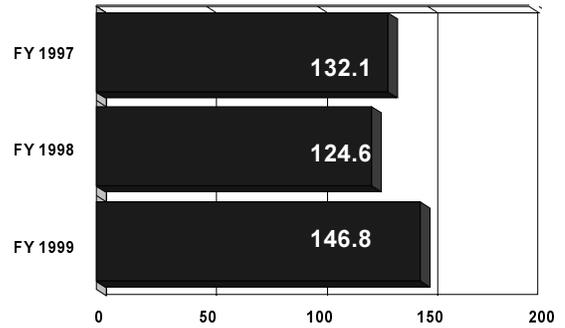
### Reserve Operation and Maintenance



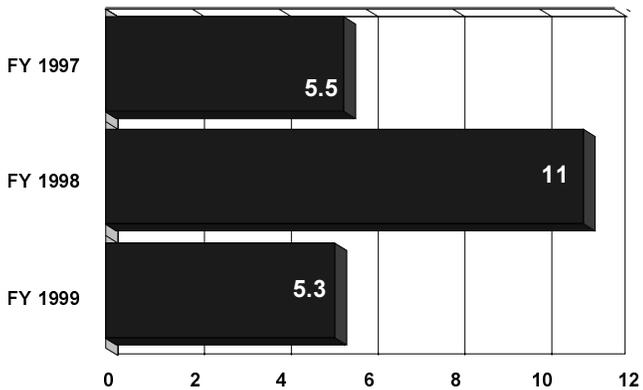
### Procurement



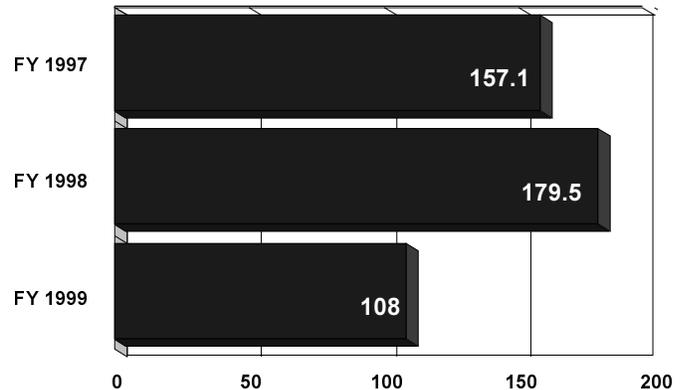
### Procurement Ammunition Navy and MC



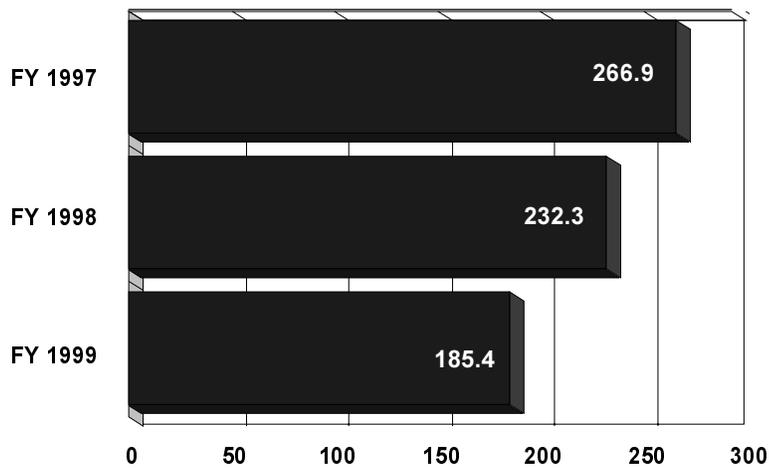
### Reserve Military Construction



### Active Military Construction



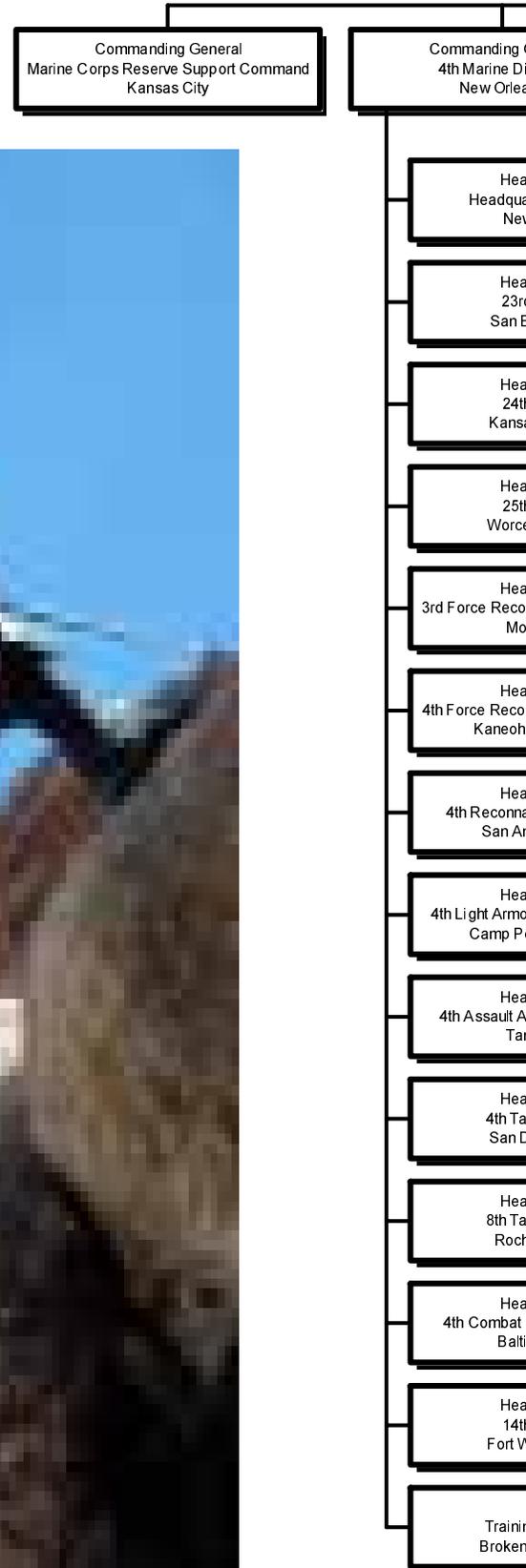
### Family Housing

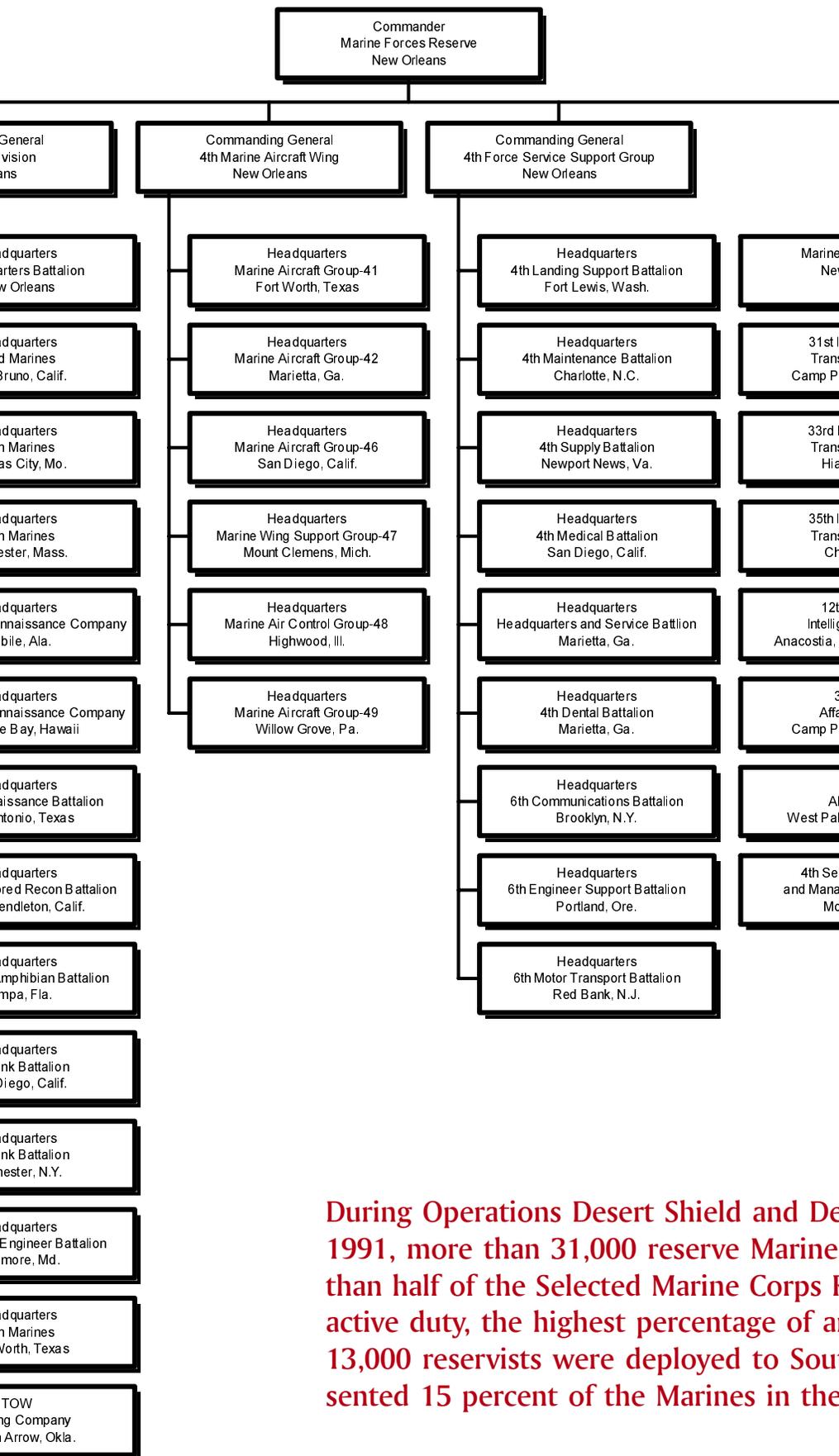




# Reserve History and Status

Source: Headquarters, Marine Forces Reserve





During Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm in 1990 and 1991, more than 31,000 reserve Marines were mobilized. More than half of the Selected Marine Corps Reservists were placed on active duty, the highest percentage of any service. More than 13,000 reservists were deployed to Southwest Asia and represented 15 percent of the Marines in theater.



# A Brief History of the Marine Corps Reserve

Compiled by Marine Forces Reserve Public Affairs

**I**ncreased operational tempo in recent years and fewer Marines to carry out the missions assigned to them has highlighted the important role of reservists in the Corps' seamless total force structure. Calling on reservists to augment the active duty forces dates back to the Colonial period in American history. Throughout most of the 18th and 19th centuries, virtually all American men of military age served in their local or state militias. Several states along the East Coast and on the Great Lakes had naval militias that included detachments of Marines. By 1915, the rapid growth of the Navy and the war in Europe finally prompted legislation officially creating a Naval reserve. Then, on Aug. 29, 1916, Congress passed statutory authority for the creation of the Marine Corps Reserve.

The first test for the Marine Corps Reserve came when the United States entered World War I. The integration of reservists into the regular Marine Corps was so seamless that combat records do not even indicate which Marines were regular and which were reservists. Nearly

7,000 enlisted and more than 400 officer reservists served in combat. The ranks of the wartime Marine Corps Reserve also included women for the first time.

With demobilization after World War I, the Marine Corps and its reserve had to fight to justify their continued existence. During this time of economic depression, most Marine reservists drilled without pay.

As the Marine Corps Reserve matured, it became more structured and closely tied to the active forces. Reserve officer training programs such as the Reserve Officers Training Corps and Platoon Leaders Class were created to allow civilian college students to qualify for a Marine Corps commission. Reserve pilots also attended the Marine Corps Air Cadet Program.

When World War II began in Europe, the total active duty strength of the Marine Corps was fewer than 20,000. By the time Japanese planes bombed Pearl Harbor, there were more than 66,000 Marines on active duty. At the height of the war, the Marine Corps numbered more than half a million. Approximately 70 percent of all Marines and 90 percent of the Marine aviators who served during World War II were reservists.

Of the six flag raisers in the famous Iwo Jima picture, three were Marine Reservists. Of the 79 Marines who received the Medal of Honor during the war, 44 were reservists. Of the 11 Marine Corps aviators who won their country's highest award, six were members of the Marine Corps Reserve.

During the



Korean War, the Marine Corps once again expanded—75,000 to 261,000—thanks to reservists. By September 1950, all organized reserve ground units had been called up and 17 reserve squadrons were active. For the first time, women Marine reservists were called up. At the end of 1950, 80 percent of the 2nd Marine Division was made up of reservists. By the end of the war, reservists received 13 Medals of Honor, 50 Navy Crosses, and more than 400 Silver Stars.

During the Vietnam War, the Marine Corps Reserve did not face a general mobilization. The country's political leadership was concerned by the potential political costs and the need for the Marine Corps Reserve to remain as a strategic reserve for Atlantic contingencies.

Marine reserve units remaining at home during this time organized and supported a special civic action fund to aid the rural pacification program in South Vietnam. As in previous wars, the majority of the junior officers during the Vietnam War were reservists who earned their commissions the same way their fathers and brothers did during World War II. During the height of the war, these reserve officer programs more than doubled their output.

During Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm in 1990 and 1991, more than 31,000 reserve Marines were mobilized. More than half of the Selected Marine Corps Reservists were placed on active





duty, the highest percentage of any service. More than 13,000 reservists were deployed to Southwest Asia and represented 15 percent of the Marines in theater. Many other reservists and reserve units were deployed outside the United States to meet the requirements of forward units. Several reserve units such as Bravo Company, 4th Tank Battalion achieved notable success with the highest number of tank kills among Marine units. Hotel Battery, 3rd Battalion, 14th Marine Regiment engaged Iraqi tanks at point-blank range while 3rd Battalion, 23rd Marines captured more than 200 enemy soldiers.

## What is Marine Forces Reserve?

Marine Forces Reserve, located in New Orleans, La., is the headquarters command for all Marine reservists and reserve units located throughout the United States. It is commanded by a major general with a brigadier general serving as deputy commander. There are 170 officers, 533 enlisted Marines, and 38 civilians serving at MARFORRES. This staff provides policy, guidance, direction, and support to 104,000 reservists. The four major subordinate commands of MARFORRES are the 4th Marine Division, the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing, the 4th Force Service Support Group, and the Marine Corps Reserve Support Command in Kansas City.

The Marine Corps Reserve is responsible for providing trained units and qualified individuals to be mobilized for active duty in time of war, national emergency, or contingency operations.

Over the years, the structure of the Marine Corps Reserve has evolved from small replacement units to major combat commands. Headquarters for two of these commands, the 4th Marine Division and 4th Marine Aircraft Wing, have been co-located in New Orleans since 1977 but were not unified under a single commander until 1992. Built around the nucleus Reserve staffs of the division and wing, and incorporating the 4<sup>th</sup> FSSG and the MCRC, this new command was designed to be one cohesive structure reflecting the “Total Force” principles and guidelines set forth in 1990 by the Secretary of Defense. In 1994, the new parent command, the largest in the Corps, was named Marine Forces Reserve. This designation established its parity with Marine Forces Pacific and Marine Forces Atlantic, the other two senior organizational entities making up the Fleet Marine Force.

## Community Service

In addition to fighting and winning battles abroad, Marine Forces Reserve is making a difference in local communities nationwide.

Marine reservists help economically disadvantaged children through the annual Toys for Tots program. During the 50th anniversary campaign in 1997, 9.8 million toys were delivered to approximately 4.6 million needy children across America.

Marine reservists fight substance abuse in their communities through the Drug Demand Reduction program. This valuable effort puts dedicated, motivated Marines in classrooms around the country, educating young people about the dangers of substance abuse, and the importance of making healthy lifestyle choices. Last year, more than 10 million students, parents, educators, law enforcement officials, and community leaders were involved in this program.

Reaching out to youngsters as mentors and tutors, Marine reservists assist elementary and high school

educators across America to combat illiteracy by supporting programs such as Adopt-A-School and the Marine Corps Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps. These programs tutor academically-challenged students and emphasize the importance of academic achievement.

Young Marines is a dynamic and fast-growing community outreach effort for youths 8 to 18 years old. Reserve units work in conjunction with Marine Corps League Detachments to establish Young Marines units across the nation. This program instills pride, discipline, and dedication in its young members through a rigorous program of sports, physical fitness, community involvement, and academic activities. The Young Marines program has been officially recognized by the Drug Enforcement Administration as a “leader in the fight to reduce our nation’s drug and crime problems.”

America has high expectations of its Marine Corps Reserve, and throughout history the Marine Reserve has lived up to those expectations. By maintaining combat readiness and remaining active in America’s communities, the Marine Reserve will continue to earn the respect of the American public. □



# Pay and BAH Charts

# Pay and BAH Charts



The night before the helicopter insertion, platoon guide Sgt. John Baladez, a native of Bertram, Texas, briefs his platoon of Marines on the objectives for their upcoming mission in the Southwest Asia desert. Following the meeting, the Marines did their best to get a good night's sleep before the morning's events. (Cpl. R.M. Katz)



Lance Cpl. Ricardo Avitia (left), a rifleman from Fort Worth, Texas, helps Cpl. Jimmy M. Hussey fit his gas mask. Although the 31st MEU(SOC) Marines had already begun their Anthrax vaccinations, this was no time to take chances. (Cpl. R.M. Katz)



Below decks, squad leader Cpl. Edward Wilson, from Springfield, Vt., loads live rounds into the magazine of his M-16A2 rifle prior to his company's insertion into the desert. (Cpl. R.M. Katz)

# OPERATION Desert Fox



Marines from the 31st MEU(SOC) head for helicopters on USS Belleau Wood's flight deck to fly ashore in Southwest Asia. (Staff Sgt. Eric C. Tausch)



With full combat loads and ammunition, fire team leader Cpl. Eric J Hoza (right), from Minturn Colo., and riflemen Lance Cpl. Adam C. Archer (center), from Hermiston, Ore., and Lance Cpl. Ronald A. Anderson, from Versailles, Mo., hike toward their defensive objective. (Cpl. R.M. Katz)



Lance Cpl. Patrick F. Gonzales, a machinegunner from Santa Fe, N.M., scoops away dirt and sand in the construction of his fighting hole. The Battalion Landing Team 2/4 Marines dug deeper and faster than ever before in order to construct the best possible defensive positions. (Cpl. R.M. Katz)