

TNR

Ready Now.
Anytime,
Anywhere.

March
2010
Vol. 36
No.3

CONTINUUM OF SERVICE





NAVY RESERVE

Ready Now. Anytime, Anywhere.

FROM THE EDITOR

Readers,

March is a busy month for the Navy Reserve, which makes writing this column a great deal easier for me. To start off, I would like to say a great big "Happy Birthday" to the Navy Reserve. Ninety-five years and going strong. I hope you all recognize this milestone in some way. Many NOSCs will do something to commemorate this occasion, and there are some great plans for birthday events in Washington, D.C. In all my time in the Navy, I think our Reserve Force has planned one of the most interesting reenlistment ceremonies that I can remember. At the U. S. Capitol on March 5 will be 95 of your brothers and sisters reenlisting. When those hands are raised in the air, we will have a participant from every state in the nation.

I think this shows one of the many strengths of our Reserve Force. We serve throughout the entire country; most notably in places you wouldn't expect a Navy presence. We are truly a Force of citizen/Sailors who are part of hundreds or thousands of communities throughout our nation.

Now about this issue of TNR. You will see our monthly Back-to-Basics is absent; instead, we have a timeline of the history of the Navy Reserve. You historians out there may find some missing moments. (I hope not many however). The Navy Reserve contributions to the defense of our country are just too many to be all inclusive. I always look for feedback, so send me an e-mail if there is something you feel is appropriate to add. I would like to continue to update this timeline, and, if I am still around during our 100th birthday, we might, publish it again with your suggestions.

Other items to note about this issue include a story about Reservists who are standing up an Iraqi Air Force element. This amazes me for a couple reasons; the skills these Navy Reservists bring to the table are a perfect match to stand-up an "Air Force," and, it is amazing to me the opportunities Sailors have by being in the Navy Reserve.

I am picturing one of these Reservists having a grandchild who a few years from now asks, "What did you do in the Navy?" The members of the King Air Military Training Team can answer, "I stood up an Air Force."

I'll close now with a mention of my favorite story this month. It is about a man who has served in the Navy, both active and Reserve, for 41 years. In the story, he tells about how things have changed during that time. But for me, I think this story is important because AMCS (NAC) Lawrence Brice exemplifies a Sailor that is living a continuum of service. In addition to a few lane changes from the active component to the Reserve component during his career, he also serves as a Navy civilian. That is the trifecta in my book.

Happy Birthday, shipmates.

Jim

March 2010

Features

Compartmentments

10
AIR KINGS

14
TEAMWORK SOUTH

16
HISTORY OF THE NAVY RESERVE

22
LIFETIME OF SERVICE

24
CAMPAIGN DRUG FREE

27
RESERVE MOBILIZATION POOL

THE NAVY RESERVIST IS AN AUTHORIZED PUBLICATION FOR MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD). CONTENTS ARE NOT NECESSARILY THE OFFICIAL VIEWS OF, OR ENDORSED BY, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, DOD OR THE U.S. NAVY. THIS MONTHLY MAGAZINE IS PREPARED BY THE PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE OF COMMANDER, NAVY RESERVE FORCES COMMAND, NORFOLK. CONTRIBUTORS MAY SEND NEWS AND IMAGES BY MAIL TO: *THE NAVY RESERVIST*, COMNAVRESFOR (N00P), 1915 FORRESTAL DRIVE, NORFOLK, VA, 23551-4615 OR BY E-MAIL TO JAMES.VORNDRAN@NAVY.MIL. TELEPHONE INQUIRIES SHOULD BE MADE TO (757) 322-5624 OR DSN 262-5624.

THE NAVY RESERVIST IS ALWAYS LOOKING FOR GOOD ACTION PHOTOS OF NAVY RESERVISTS (MINIMUM 300 DPI) THAT TELL A STORY OF RESERVE TRAINING OR SUPPORT TO THE FLEET. PLEASE PROVIDE FULL IDENTIFICATION OF ALL INDIVIDUALS IN THE PHOTOGRAPH, INCLUDING THEIR RESPECTIVE RATING, RANK AND COMMAND. PHOTOS SHOULD ALSO INCLUDE A VISUAL INFORMATION RECORD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OR VIRIN. INFORMATION ABOUT VIRINS IS AVAILABLE ONLINE AT WWW.MEDIACEN.NAVY.MIL/VI/VIRIN.HTM. SUBMISSIONS SHOULD BE RECEIVED EIGHT WEEKS PRIOR TO PUBLICATION MONTH (I.E. OCTOBER 1ST FOR THE DECEMBER ISSUE). MATERIAL WILL NOT BE RETURNED.

NEWS ONLINE ... *THE NAVY RESERVIST* CURRENT AND PAST ISSUES CAN BE ACCESSED ONLINE AT [HTTP://NAVYRESERVE.NAVY.MIL](http://NAVYRESERVE.NAVY.MIL). NAVY RESERVE NEWS STAND, A WEB SITE FEATURING NAVY RESERVE NEWS AND PHOTOS, PLUS LINKS TO NAVY FLEET PAGES, CAN BE VIEWED AT WWW.NEWS.NAVY.MIL/LOCAL/NRE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS ... SELECTED RESERVISTS WITH ADDRESS CHANGES NEED TO PROVIDE UPDATES TO THE NSIPS (NAVY STANDARD INTEGRATED PERSONNEL SYSTEM) VIA THEIR NOSC PERSONNEL OFFICE.

02.....ADMIRAL'S VIEW

04.....READY NOW

05.....TECH TALK

06.....LEADERSHIP

07.....CAREER COUNSELOR
CORNER

08.....DIVERSITY

09.....PROFILES IN
PROFESSIONALISM

28.....ANCHORS IN THE DIRT

30.....READING LIST

32.....RC PHONE DIRECTORY

VICE ADM. DIRK J. DEBBINK
CHIEF, NAVY RESERVE
COMMANDER, NAVY RESERVE FORCE

REAR ADM. JOHN MESSERSCHMIDT
DEPUTY COMMANDER, NAVY RESERVE FORCE
COMMANDER, NAVY RESERVE FORCES COMMAND

REAR ADM. PATRICK MCGRATH
VICE COMMANDER, NAVAL AIR FORCES
COMMANDER, NAVAL AIR FORCES RESERVE

LT. CMDR. DOUG GABOS
FORCE PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER

LT. ADAM BASHAW
DEPUTY FORCE PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER

JIM VORNDRAN
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

MASS COMMUNICATION SPECIALIST 2ND CLASS
RYAN HILL
EDITOR

MASS COMMUNICATION SPECIALIST 2ND CLASS
LESLIE LONG
CREATIVE DIRECTOR

MASS COMMUNICATION SPECIALIST 2ND CLASS(SW/AW)
ELIZABETH MERRIAM
STAFF WRITER/WEBMASTER

ADMIRAL'S VIEW



AMERICA'S NAVY – A GLOBAL FORCE FOR GOOD: INFORMING, INSPIRING AND HIRING OUR NATIONS' BEST AND BRIGHTEST

WRITTEN BY:
REAR ADM. CRAIG FALLER
COMMANDER, NAVY RECRUITING COMMAND

The active and Reserve components of our Navy combine to form the most-capable force in the world. Many times the Reserve force is uniquely qualified to fulfill missions around the world in support of overseas contingency operations or right here at home during times of national crisis. Since 2001, Navy Reserve component Sailors have filled almost half of all individual augmentee (IA) billets deployed to Iraq, Afghanistan, Kuwait, Horn of Africa and Guantanamo Bay.

This call to serve is part of what drove Navy Recruiting Command to develop a new approach to attract and ultimately enlist and commission new recruits and officers into the Navy. This includes encouraging those leaving active duty to answer the call to re-serve drawing on the honor, courage and commitment of generations past and present who value service before self.

Our Navy's new brand "America's Navy, A global force for good" along with the video "The Calling" is designed to ignite the passion of service in Sailors both present and past, inspire today's youth

and inform the public of the Navy's contributions to national security. It's more than a recruiting slogan; it's a call to serve that echoes the powerful heritage of our Navy while reinforcing the message of hope and opportunity that our globally-engaged, U. S. Navy provides to our citizens across this great country and around the world.



Our previous slogans, "Accelerate Your Life" (2001-2009), "Let the Journey Begin" (1996-2000), "Navy. It's not just a job, it's an adventure" (1976-86) and "Be Someone Special" (1973-75), each had their own appeal and were primarily geared at answering an individual's "what's in it for me?" question.

Sailors and today's young men and women were the true force behind the new brand. Eighteen months of research by Navy Recruiting Command and our civilian marketing partner went into development, including focus groups of active and retired Sailors and citizens from around the country.

Basic Underwater Demolition/ SEAL (BUD/S) students conduct a patrolling exercise during the third phase of training at Naval Amphibious Base Coronado. Photo by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Kyle D. Gahlau

AMERICA'S NAVY

A GLOBAL FORCE FOR GOOD.™

Their inputs helped us capture a brand that shows the global "good" provided by Navy engagement around the world. The research showed that today's Sailors, along with men and women considering service in the Navy, want to make a positive difference in their world, not just their own lives. The young men and women entering the Navy today have a broad understanding of how their service provides global impact. We want our new Navy brand to speak directly to this generation of young people who are called to put service before self.

The brand also draws directly from A Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower which refers to

our Navy as a "force for good, protecting this nations' vital interests even as it joins others to promote security and stability across the globe." The "good" our Navy does takes many forms, from SEALs attacking terrorist hideouts to humanitarian assistance in Haiti.

Our globally engaged Navy provides balanced capabilities for forward presence, deterrence, sea control, power projection, maritime security and humanitarian assistance and disaster response. The new brand captures the inherent flexibility, adaptability and power of our Navy that is increasingly relevant in a complex, interconnected and uncertain world.

The call to serve represents how security, prosperity and sea power are focused on opportunities – not threats; on

optimism – not fear; and on confidence – not doubt. This is who we are and it's an ethos that appeals to you, me and today's youth.

Within the first few months of the campaign we received hundreds of comments about the "The Calling" video. A vast majority of these comments were positive. We also poll each of our new recruits, and an overwhelmingly high percentage have seen "The Calling" and related positively to its content. Look for more videos and advertisements that emphasize other

aspects of our maritime strategy while relating directly to the individual fulfillment gained from serving in our Navy.

The strategy behind "The Calling" was to develop a long term campaign that explains who we are and inspires others to join. I believe every young person, every mom, dad, doctor, teacher, coach, -- all of us -- has felt "a calling" at some point in life. A call to belong to an organization with values that make each of us want to do good for others. Today's Navy answers that call by providing individuals the opportunity to change their own lives while protecting our nations' freedom for generations to come.

Our new brand was designed to help build our future Navy, one

Sailor at a time. We want the branding campaign to ignite emotions of pride and professionalism. I appreciate those who help share this new brand with others so that all Americans can better understand how their Navy performs "good" around the world to protect us here at home.

In an increasingly interconnected and uncertain world our Sailors and future shipmates have a calling they can be proud of as they serve in America's Navy, A global force for good.

For more information about our Navy's new brand, I encourage you to visit www.navy.com/gffg/ or www.cnrc.navy.mil/. You can also share your comments at www.facebook.com/navyrecruiting.

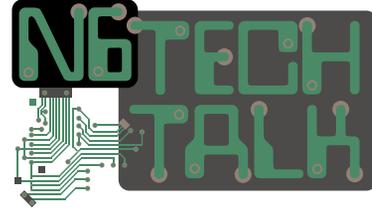


Logistics Specialist 1st Class Michauli Martin, from Brooklyn, N.Y., assigned to the amphibious dock landing ship USS Gunston Hall (LSD 44), and Nigerian navy Capt. Adejimi Osinowo, assigned to the Africa Partnership Station West international staff, pass out bags of rice to Haitian civilians. Gunston Hall was diverted from its Africa Partnership Station West mission to assist in Operation Unified Response relief efforts for the victims of the Jan. 12 7.0 magnitude earthquake in Haiti. Photo by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Kelvin Edwards

**Happy Birthday
Navy Reserve...
95 years at the ready!**



MCPON TO SAILORS: BE SMART ABOUT ONLINE THREATS



WRITTEN BY:

MASS COMMUNICATION SPECIALIST SENIOR CHIEF BILL HOULIHAN
MASTER CHIEF PETTY OFFICER OF THE NAVY
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Sailors, family members and Navy commands are increasingly relying on social and emerging media to stay connected with those in their personal and professional lives.

Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON) (SS/SW) Rick D. West is chief among them.

More than 13,000 people from around the world have signed up to follow West on his Facebook page. The vast majority are Sailors, Navy family members and military supporters. It is important that the Navy family remain vigilant in not sharing potentially sensitive or secure information by any non-secure means – to include letters, e-mail, telephone conversations or social media.

West has seen reports of potential threats to the Navy and said that while the country remains at war, clearly there are those who would want to glean information from anywhere they can get it to use against the Navy and the nation.

“What we say and where we say it has never been more important,” said West. “Operational Security [OPSEC] has to be stressed at every level and I’m going to make sure our Sailors understand that very clearly.”

West said that he’s consistently surprised at how effective social media has become in terms of getting quality information to the Fleet. He’s been particularly aggressive in using Facebook and Twitter to make Sailors and families aware of Navy and DoD initiatives such as wounded warrior care, the Post 9/11 GI Bill and sexual assault prevention.

There are threats though that he believes are real and potentially very dangerous.

“Anyone who thinks our enemies don’t monitor what our Sailors, families and commands are doing via the Internet and social media had better open their eyes,” West said. “These sites are great for networking, getting the word out and talking about some of our most important family readiness issues, but our Sailors and their loved ones have to be careful with what they say and what they reveal about themselves, their families or their commands.”

West said the Navy family needs to avoid discussing information about their units, such as location, schedules and specific missions or assets.

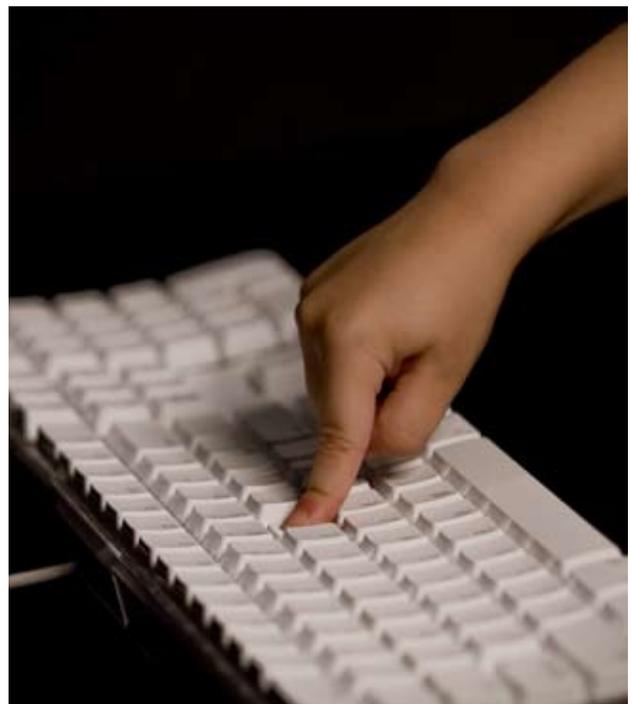
“That’s standard OPSEC,” West said. “But we’re not talking about ‘loose lips sinking ships’ anymore, it’s more than that. Our enemies are advanced and as technologically savvy as they’ve ever been. They’re looking for personal information about our Sailors, our families and our day-to-day activities as well as ways to turn that information into maritime threats.”

Sailors are getting it, West said. He said he bases that opinion on the feedback he receives at all hands calls and via social media, itself.

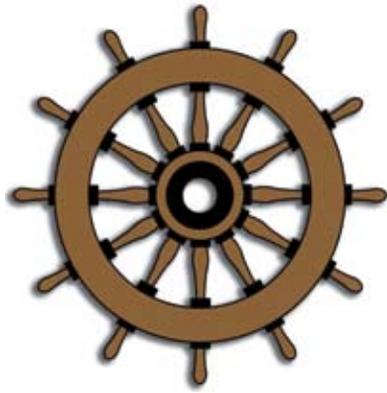
“If you have to wonder whether what you’re about to type could be used against you or your shipmates and your family, you probably shouldn’t say it,” West said.

Information on the appropriate use of social media within the Navy is also available at <http://www.chinfo.navy.mil/socialmedia.html>. DoD’s social media hub has created videos and articles on the best practices for service members and their families when using social networking sites. These can be found at <http://socialmedia.defense.gov>

Photo illustration by Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class R. Jason Brunson



LEADERSHIP



STAYING NAVY: LEADERSHIP AND THE CONTINUUM OF SERVICE

WRITTEN BY:
CMDR. STEPHEN FERRIS
CENTER FOR PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

A continuing challenge to Navy leadership is the retention of its highly skilled Sailors for a lifetime of service. At no time is this challenge more acute than now when volunteer forces are stretched to respond to a variety of counter-insurgency and humanitarian operations. Hence, one of the top five strategic priorities for the Navy Reserve in 2010 is the continuum of service. This refers to the various administrative initiatives designed to enable the accession, retention and transition of Sailors between active and Reserve duty using personnel management policies and processes.

The continuum of service is more than just mobilization. Reservists can provide valuable service to the Navy across a spectrum of duty tour lengths. The goal of this continuum of service approach is to allow Sailors to better achieve a work/life balance, to stay Navy and continue providing important contributions to the Navy's warfighting abilities.

The continuum of service requires leadership to identify and eliminate barriers to Navy service. Leadership must see its Sailors as traveling on a career highway, changing lanes between active and Reserve service several times during their careers. Leadership's role will be to make those lane changes easier and faster. That is the challenge posed by the continuum of service.

There are a number of ways that leadership can help to implement the continuum of service within their units and throughout the Navy:

1. Educate unit personnel: The idea of transitioning back and forth between active and Reserve service is a novel way of thinking about a career in the Navy Reserve. Unit leadership needs to encourage this new view of what it means to be a Reservist.

2. Authorized absences: An important part of the continuum of the service is to help Sailors attain a better work/life balance. Authorized absences can help Sailors achieve this and thereby make an extended career more likely. Leadership should be supportive of such policies as a way to retain their best Sailors.

3. Identify individual availabilities: Because the continuum of service values a variety of service, leadership needs to know which individuals are available for what duration of service. Some unit members will be willing to volunteer for service on a continuous part-time basis or for extended deployments. Others will participate on a more limited basis, available as volunteers for short periods or in emergency situations to perform specific tasks. Not only does availability

differ among individuals, but an individual's availability itself will also change as work, family and health issues arise.

4. Cross training: As individuals transition between Reserve and active status or take authorized absences, leadership must ensure that flux in staffing does not degrade unit readiness. An aggressive and thoughtful program of cross-training is one way to prevent such problems.

5. Stay close to new changes and opportunities: As the Navy continues to develop new policies to implement this continuum of service approach to Reserve career management, leadership must stay current regarding policies and procedures. Leadership should also be ready to help Sailors find current opportunities to transition across the continuum.

The continuum of service promises to be an effective way to manage Reserve careers in the 21st century. It recognizes that there is value to the nation at every level of service length. The nation needs high skill, high readiness units; it needs long-lead time individual replacements; and it needs individuals across a range of readiness and availability between these two extremes. The challenge to leadership is to train and staff for this continuum of need.

CAREER COUNSELOR CORNER

MENTORSHIP – LET SOMEONE’S HINDSIGHT BECOME YOUR FORESIGHT



WRITTEN BY:
CNRFC CAREER RESOURCES AND
INFORMATION TEAM (N15)

Every one of us is ultimately responsible for our own career. However, it can help tremendously to have someone to talk with who can listen and share what they’ve learned about the Navy and the things that helped them succeed.

Mentoring is widely recognized today as an extremely beneficial career development tool. Research indicates that protégés advance through their organization’s ranks more quickly, earn larger salaries and are less likely to quit their jobs. The Navy’s mentor program is designed to give Sailors the experience necessary to assist them in making decisions that will help them achieve their personal and professional growth goals throughout their careers. Although the program is focused on first and second term Sailors, it can benefit Sailors up through the Chief Petty Officer community.

The mentoring program builds on programs already in place such as the Sponsor Program, Command Indoctrination and Career Development Boards. The mentorship program, by no means, is meant to replace the normal duties of the chain of command. Informal mentoring is still expected, however, a formal program ensures minimum requirements are met by all and that the program has structure and vitality. Mentors serve as honest advisors that tell us the truth, and telling the truth,

to others and ourselves, is one of the cornerstones of sound mentoring and the foundation of good leadership. The Mentor will normally be someone two grade levels above their assigned Sailor but at least an E-5. Mentors should be selected on their qualifications, experience and a desire to make the program work.

They can provide valuable direction and clarification to the protégé and can also sometimes serve as “door openers,” informing the protégé of opportunities they may not be aware of (for example, referral to a program or training, introducing them to people in their field of interest, or recommending them to assist in a project that expands their skills).

Mentors and protégés should plan to commit to a one-year partnership. It takes a while to develop the trust and rapport necessary to begin working on identifying goals and an action plan to achieve them. Discuss a “no-fault” termination clause, in which either party can back out if it’s not working for them. Plan to have a six-month checkup point to evaluate how it’s working for each of you. Both mentor and protégé should agree to follow the guidelines below regarding plans and goals.

- Narrow – Break large, general goals into smaller, more specific goals.
- Attainable – Guidance and Goals

need to be realistic and achievable.

- Value-Added – Ensure the guidance is appropriately presented and in the protégé’s best interest.
- Years / months / days? – A timeline and development plan needs to be in place to frame the approach and track progress.

A well executed mentoring program will increase the protégé’s self-awareness and effectiveness; create a targeted development of skills; and increased awareness of the organization.

The mentor will have enhanced self-esteem and status within the organization; refinement of leadership and interpersonal skills; and a more focused understanding of the mission and direction of the organization.

The Navy gains by getting increased productivity, improved morale and a well built team.

You can find more information on Mentoring at the following Web sites and several courses at the Navy Knowledge Online site.

Web Sites:

- <http://www.mentoring.org>
- <http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/awc-prof.htm>
- <http://www.coachingandmentoring.com/Tools/>
- <http://www.academywomen.org>

DIVERSITY



NAVY TOTAL FORCE – IT’S WHAT DIVERSITY IS ALL ABOUT!

WRITTEN BY: LT. CMDR. ELIZABETH ZIMMERMANN
PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER
NAVY DIVERSITY DIRECTORATE

This month’s TNR theme dovetails nicely with the concept of diversity, and indeed, Navy’s Total Force Vision for the 21st Century, issued in January 2010, says:

“Recognizing the strength of our Navy is enhanced by diverse ideas and perspectives, we must harness the distinctive talents of each individual and foster a culture of empowerment and innovation... Critical to our success is...seamless integration of active duty, reserve, and civilian personnel through continuum of service.”

Each component of the Total Force is vital to the Navy, and mission accomplishment depends on the diverse skills and backgrounds of their members. I’ve run across some great examples of that diversity lately:

- Four civilian real estate professionals from Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast left for Haiti Jan. 21, to help in the rebuilding and recovery efforts.
- A sixty-one year old orthopedic surgeon received his commission as a Reserve officer in the Navy Medical Corps, Nov. 17, 2009. Lt. Cmdr. William Krissoff

applied for the commission as a tribute to his son, a Marine officer killed in Iraq last year.

- Delayed Entry Program recruit Anthony Pacitto, a chef and part-time ice sculptor, lent his artistic talents to several ice sculptures in support of Boston’s annual First Night Celebration, Dec. 31, 2009. Pacitto left for Basic Training Jan. 20 – to become a boatswain’s mate.

- USS Enterprise (CVN 65) sent 11 French-Creole-speaking Sailors to Haiti Jan. 19 to act as interpreters aboard the hospital ship USNS Comfort (T-AH-20). The ship is assisting in disaster-relief efforts for the victims of the earthquake near Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

- Macon County Illinois Deputy Sheriff Brian Duff, also a chief petty officer in the Navy Reserve, left Jan. 18, as an individual augmentee to Iraq. He will be a military adviser at the Iraqi military police academy.

I could tell stories for days, but it’s probably not necessary to get the point across. We need these people. We need fuel and logistics experts, navigators and linguists.

If we didn’t have experts at nuclear power, aviation maintenance and ships’ systems, our safety would be in question. Truly every one of these specialties and more are necessary to be able to successfully accomplish the Navy’s missions.

The Total Force Vision lays it out clearly:

“Sailors are expected to perform a broad range of missions – from conventional and irregular warfare to humanitarian and disaster relief – using newer, more advanced platforms and technologies. These capabilities require Sailors to develop new competencies to meet evolving mission needs.”

If you’ve been in for a few years, like I have, you’ll have seen the missions of the Navy evolve and an expanding need for an increasingly diverse workforce. Each of you undoubtedly has opportunities in which to help your fellow Sailors use and develop their talents and capabilities. For the Navy to remain competitive in an increasingly challenging environment, we all must take this responsibility seriously.

Challenge yourselves to find ways to capitalize on the diversity you see around you – we’ll all be better for it!

PROFILES IN PROFESSIONALISM

We have many talented people in our Navy. Each month we highlight our stellar Sailors and some of the unique careers, skills and services they are providing to the fleet. E-mail the editor, james.vorndran@navy.mil, for the submission form if you'd like to nominate a Sailor. Please include a high-resolution (300 dpi) 5"x7" digital photo of the candidate.



HN Alexandro Gonzalez

Hometown: San Antonio, Texas

NOSC: Little Creek, Va.

Unit: 4th Marine Airwing

Brief description of your Navy job: As a Fleet Marine Force (FMF) Corpsman I serve alongside Marines to provide various types of medical support.

Brief description of your civilian job: I work for the Navy Exchange in the electronics department to provide customers with assistance.

What has been your greatest Navy achievement? Completing Field Medical Training Battalion was especially rewarding. It was the most challenging course I have ever taken.

Who has been your biggest influence since joining the Navy? Former MCPON Campa because he was a FMF Corpsman.

What do you enjoy most about the Navy? I enjoy the comradery of the Navy, especially the bonds you make when you have to get things done as a team.

Most interesting place visited since joining the Navy: I enjoyed San Diego. when I had down time from the Field Medical Training course at Camp Pendleton.

Current hobbies: Working out and working with computers.

Hometown: Jacksonville Fla.

NOSC: I am full-time support at Commander, Navy Reserve Forces Command

Brief description of your Navy job: New Accession Training and National Call to Service gain and loss tracker. I also contribute my services by providing great customer service by helping my command in the placement of Reserve personnel back into active duty status.

Brief description of your civilian job: N/A

What has been your greatest Navy achievement? Advancing to Petty Officer 1st Class at a time when advancement numbers were low. Being a 1st Class has helped me achieve greater leadership skills in order to mentor junior Sailor's.

Who has been your biggest influence since joining the Navy? My biggest influence in the Navy and in my life has been, Raymond Kruszewski, my father. He has always told me that if he had the chance to do it all over again, he would have stayed in the Army and retired.

What do you enjoy most about the Navy? The job security, income and the benefits. The Navy has a great retirement plan.

Most interesting place visited since joining the Navy: Marmaris, Turkey was the greatest port I have experienced in my Navy career. Overnight liberty and great prices for souvenirs made a difference.

Current hobbies: Weight lifting, softball and sports.



PS1 Jeffrey Kruszewski

Air

Kings

Written by: King Air Military Training
and Commander, Navy Reserve
Forces Command Public Affairs

Photos by: Major Jeff Bell, U. S. Air Force



When the U.S. Air Force required assistance in standing up a new Iraqi Air Force King Air squadron, they turned to the U.S. Navy because of its flying experience with P-3C Orion and King Air aircraft. Three Navy pilots are the only instructor pilots assigned to the King Air Military Training Team (MiTT), a component of the Iraq Training and Advisory Mission – Air Force (ITAM-AF).

The MiTT trains over 150 Iraqi Air Force personnel on operational employment of the advanced King Air 350 ISR (intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance) aircraft at New Al-Muthana Air Base, Iraq.

The Iraq mission began with only one U.S. Navy pilot, but he so impressed the Air Force with quality instruction and leadership they chose to shift all King Air instructor pilot positions to the Navy. As a result, today the Navy plays a pivotal role in building the new Iraqi Air Force into a credible and enduring air power.

The King Air MiTT is led by Capt. Scott Seeberger, a Navy Reservist mobilized from United States Northern

Command in Colorado Springs, Colo., where he serves as a command center crew chief.

“The mission of training the Iraqis has been a tremendous challenge but also extremely gratifying,” Seeberger said.

The MiTT has been able to turn an operation previously consisting of only one aircraft and four untrained Iraqi pilots, to one where six all-Iraqi aircrews are now flying ISR operational missions over Iraq every day in support of their nation’s security.

Missions are flown to detect, disrupt and deny freedom of maneuver to terrorists and set the stage for legitimate governance, peace and prosperity for the Iraqi people. “I could not be more pleased with the professionalism, integrity, and positive work ethic of the joint team here consisting of U.S. Air Force, U.S Navy active and Reserve component and contracting personnel,” Seeberger said. “We are building a strategic partnership with the Iraqis that I am confident will last for many years to come.”

The team is a mix of maintenance, intelligence and aircrew personnel that mentor and advise Iraqi Air Force Squadron



87. Squadron 87 consists of 158 personnel who operate six King Air aircraft, four intelligence ground stations and five mobile tactical intelligence ground stations. The squadron has grown in personnel every month as the Iraqi Air Force continues to expand.

Lt. Cmdr. Steve Foley from VT-31 in Corpus Christi, Texas who serves as the MiTT's director of operations is responsible for overseeing all aspects of the King Air flight operation, consisting of typically six to eight mission sorties flown each day.

"The Iraqi advisory mission has been a tremendous experience and has taught me an enormous amount of patience," Foley said. "I've learned quite a bit about the Iraqi culture and hopefully my Iraqi friends have learned as much from me about our culture as I have learned from them."

Foley's most rewarding experience has been watching the Iraqis develop into professional aviators and knowing his team had a direct impact on enabling them to excel.

During the past year he has coordinated more than 3,000 flight hours in support of efforts to further stabilize Iraq. The advanced King Air ISR aircraft is used routinely for oil pipeline, water supply and electrical grid surveillance to ensure insurgents do not damage or disrupt Iraqi infrastructure.

Missions are routinely flown along the Iranian and Syrian borders in an effort to curb insurgent's entry into Iraq. The pilots are also overhead to support Iraq Special Operations Forces (ISOF) when high value targets are detained. Foley coordinated over thirty missions in support of ISOF, which enabled the training of Iraq's first forward air controllers.



partners to stand up the new Iraqi Navy, an airborne surveillance capability was requested to watch over the Al Amaya and Al Basrah Oil Terminals in the northern Persian Gulf. The two oil terminals account for nearly 85 percent of Iraq's gross domestic product and are deemed strategic national assets. The Iraqi Air Force King Air has flown overhead watch missions in support of this endeavor and will continue to partner with the CTF-IM to ensure the safety and security of these vital oil platforms.

Lt. Cmdr. Mark Katocs, a Reservist mobilized from VT-31, serves as the MiTT's Training Officer. As the newest Navy officer to arrive in theater, Katocs is responsible for overseeing all aspects of the training curriculum for the Iraqi Air Force pilots, mission sensor operators and maintenance personnel. The mission sensor operator is responsible for operating the aircraft's sophisticated sensor suite. The success of the MiTT mission depends on the training officer, as the goal is to train the Iraqis to train their own.

During the Iraq Provincial Elections, five King Air ISR aircraft were flying over key Iraqi cities providing real time full motion video surveillance of polling stations to local law enforcement. Another mission the team supported was during a Diyala Province coordinating operations campaign where Foley synchronized nearly 300 flight hours of mission sorties supporting the Iraqi Army. During this operation, over 100 insurgents were detained and 67 improvised explosive devices were cleared.

A new King Air surveillance mission being further developed by Foley is an effort to support the Combined Task Force – Iraqi Maritime (CTF-IM) in the southern Iraq region of Basrah. As the team's Reservists work with coalition



Katocs led the training program to fully qualify the first three Iraqi Air Force King Air instructor pilots and first Iraqi Air Force instructor mission sensor operator. The Squadron 87 instructor qualifications are a significant achievement as they will allow the Iraqi squadron to maintain combat capability when the MiTT begins to draw down its operation in December 2010.

"I feel very fortunate to be part of the team that reconstructs the Iraqi Air Force," Katocs said. "It is nice to have the opportunity to get to know foreign nationals that were at one

time our adversaries and now we are able to share our aviation bond." In addition to training instructors, Katocs oversees the training of all other Squadron 87 aircrew and personnel. He mentored the Iraqis in the training of six aircraft commander pilots, sixteen copilots, and nine mission sensor operators.

Katocs is also laying the groundwork for the next phase in King Air training—aircraft maintenance. Squadron 87 relied on U.S. Air Force and commercial contract support for aircraft maintenance. So the Iraqis could become self sufficient, a maintenance training endeavor was initiated for Squadron



Capt. Scott Seeberger quizzes an Iraqi Air Force (IqAF) student on King Air 350 engine components during an aircraft exterior preflight inspection.

87 personnel to maintain the King Air aircraft. This will likely be a three to five year training endeavor. "It is extremely encouraging to see the Iraqis embrace the aviation maintenance training they are now receiving, as well as the future role they will serve in maintaining their air force," Katocs said.

Working with the Iraqis in their Air Force does have its challenges. Often language barriers exist so the Iraqis are taught English before they commence flight and maintenance training operations.

In addition, U.S. Air Force and Navy personnel undergo four weeks of extensive combat air advisor training at Ft. Dix, N.J. before deploying into theater. Part of this training is a one week Arabic course to familiarize them on the native language as well as customs and traditions of the Iraqi people.

In addition to language barriers, maintaining training continuity can also be a challenge. The Iraqis have a very liberal vacation or "muja" schedule which takes them away from training. Although Katocs has planned an effective training strategy, to work through the Iraqis frequent time off, training must often be repeated for reinforcement when personnel return from their mujas.

"The joint partnership between the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Navy in the King Air advisory mission has proven an ideal combination for the Iraqi Air Force. The Navy brings tremendous experience to the program because the Navy's primary flight trainer, the T-44C, is very similar to the Iraqi Air Force's King Air 350. Without the Navy's support, the ITAM-AF advising mission and the capabilities of the Iraqi Air Force would be months behind where they are today," 321st Air Expeditionary Advisor Group Commander, Air Force Col. Chris Pehrson said.

The Navy pilots who lead and maintain the ITAM-AF, King Air MiTT consider themselves very fortunate to be working on this mission. Their Iraqi counterparts are motivated to learn and are on a path to take control of their nation's stability. "I am extremely pleased the Navy can be part of this monumental and historical undertaking," Foley said.



Training Iraqi's to fly their missions and maintain their equipment has been rewarding for team leader Seeberger. "Squadron 87 foundational and independent air sovereignty operations are close at hand and when this is achieved it will be a great day of celebration for the Iraqi Air Force, U.S Air Force and U.S. Navy Reserve," he concluded.

TOP: Lt. Cmdr. Mark Katocs and an IqAF student discuss the Flight Management System during an aircraft preflight inspection.
Middle: Lt. Cmdr. Steve Foley points out an aircraft defensive system flare dispenser to an IqAF student during an aircraft exterior preflight inspection.
BELOW: Capt. Scott Seeberger and IqAF mechanic students. A strong bond developed between all of the IqAF Squadron 87 personnel and the U. S. Navy Combat Air Advisors.





Teamwork South

Written by: Capt. Rob Rafford, Destroyer Squadron 40

Navy Reservists integrated into Destroyer Squadron (DESRON) 40 staff operations when they participated in the Chilean-led, multinational Team Work South exercise in northern Chile.

The exercise, conducted every two years by the Chilean Navy, included 22 ships, 15 aircraft and more than 3,000 Sailors. Participating countries included Brazil, Chile, France, Great Britain and the United States.



Reservists from DESRON 40 units in Houston and Pensacola, Fla. served aboard USS Doyle (FFG 39) with embarked DESRON 40 staff, USS Kauffman (FFG 59) and USS Ford (FFG 54) with embarked Helicopter Anti-Submarine Squadron (Light) 43 Detachment 4. Reserve Sailors integrated with their active-duty counterparts in the ship's radio rooms and in the combat information centers to form a cohesive staff.

Duties included implementing numerous communications plans required for the exercise and working as watchstanders. Aboard Doyle, Reserve Sailors staffed the squadron's watch team and served in the planning cell as air operations officers responsible for coordinating the movement of the aviation assets assigned to DESRON 40.

"Working in air operations and coordinating air tasking made this exercise satisfying and worthwhile annual training as I was able to use my flight experience to relieve some of the workload from the DESRON staff and make a positive contribution," commented Lt. Cmdr. William Sipperly.

"The hands-on training is invaluable because I only get to do this two weeks a year," said Chief Operations Specialist Richard McCullough. "Working as part of a multinational staff as a Reservist gave me great pride in myself, DESRON 40 and the U.S. Navy, knowing we are working to improve interoperability with all these countries."



As part of their annual Southern Seas deployment, the DESRON 40 staff relies on Reserve integration to complete their mission. This year, Lt. Cmdr. Jose Molina, served as the command chaplain responsible for coordinating all community relations (COMREL) projects and Project Handclasp deliveries during 13 visits to nine countries.

Lt. Reginald Desaga also embarked aboard Kauffman and served as the staff liaison officer.

"The work these two officers do is vital to the total force concept for the Navy. They have fully integrated into the active-duty staff and play a critical role in allowing us to complete our mission," said Capt. Rudy Laco, DESRON 40 commodore.



DESRON 40 is assigned as the task group commander for Task Group 40, executing the Southern Seas Deployment. Southern Seas is part of U.S. Southern Command Partnership of the Americas strategy and focuses on building interoperability with partner nations in Central America, South America, and the Caribbean through Naval exercises, military-to-military training engagements and COMREL projects.

Facing page: Chilean sailors assigned to the Chilean Navy frigate CNS Lynch (FF 07) conduct a maritime interdiction operation aboard the guided-missile frigate USS Kauffman (FFG 59). Photo by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Brandon Shelander.

Top: A Peruvian Sailor assigned to a maritime interdiction operation (MIO) group fast-ropes from a Peruvian AB-212 "Pantera" helicopter onto the flight deck of the guided-missile frigate USS Doyle (FFG 39). Photo by Mass Communication Specialist 3rd Class Patrick Grieco.

Middle: A Honduran Infanteria De Marine waits as U.S. Navy Sailors clear a jam in a .50 caliber machine gun during a multinational gunnery exercise aboard the guided-missile frigate USS Doyle (FFG 39). Photo by Mass Communication Specialist 3rd Class Patrick Grieco.

Right: The guided-missile frigate USS Kauffman (FFG 59) is underway with the U.S. Coast Guard cutter Thetis (WMEC 910), the Chilean Navy frigate Almirante Blanco Encalada (FF-15), and the Brazilian Navy frigate BNS Constituicao (F42). Photo by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Ron Kuzlik.



History of the Navy Reserve

June 12, 1775

Citizens of the seaside town of Machias, Maine, commandeered the schooner Unity and engaged the British warship HMS Margareta, boarding her and forcing her surrender after bitter close quarters combat.

Throughout the American Revolution, the small size of the Continental Navy necessitated the service of "Citizen Sailors," who put to sea manning privateers. Their raids against the British merchant fleet were as important as the sea battles of John Paul Jones in establishing American tradition.

Following the American Revolution, the expense of maintaining a standing Navy was deemed too great.

The Naval Appropriations Act of 1916, dated March 3, 1915, established a United States naval reserve. The act provided:

"There is hereby established a United States naval reserve, which shall consist of citizens of the United States who have been or may be entitled to be honorably discharged from the Navy after not less than one four-year term of enlistment or after a term of enlistment during minority. The naval reserve shall be organized under the Bureau of Navigation and shall be governed by the Articles for the Government of the Navy and by the Naval Regulations and instructions...

Enlistments in the naval reserve shall be made in two classes. Class one shall consist of those men who enlist in the naval reserve within four months from the date of their last honorable discharge from the Navy. Class two shall consist of those men who enlist in the naval reserve after four months and within eight years from the date of their last honorable discharge from the Navy...

The sum of \$130,000 is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the foregoing provisions relating to a naval reserve..."



1785

The Continental Navy sells their last ship.

1794

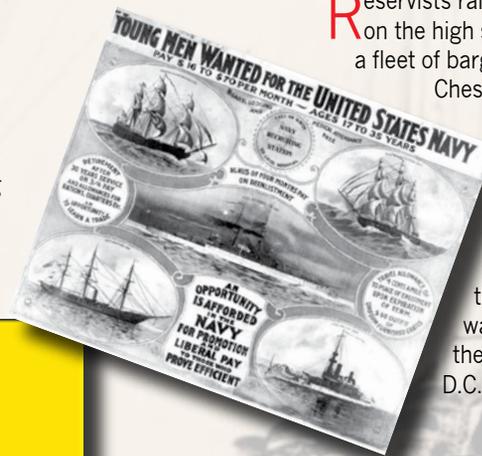
Attacks by Barbary pirates against American merchant vessels in the Mediterranean Sea prompted a change in course. A Navy that helped give birth to the nation was now deemed essential to preserving its security.



1812

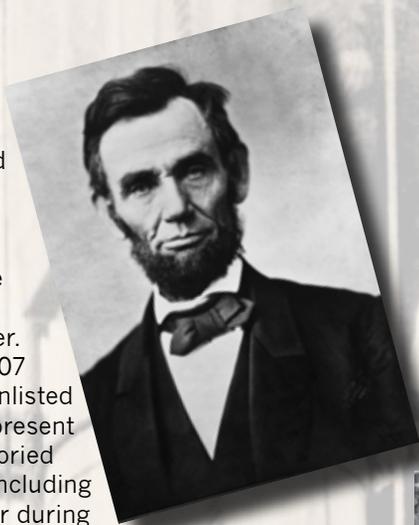
Reservists raided British commerce on the high seas and also outfitted a fleet of barges called the

Chesapeake Bay Flotilla in an effort to defend the vital body of water against British invasion. Though overwhelmed by superior numbers, they continued to wage war on land, joining in the defense of Washington D.C.



1860

President Abraham Lincoln authorized a Navy personnel increase assuring the Confederacy's defeat with a blockade of the South and the control of the Mississippi River. During the war, 101,207 men from 21 states enlisted and volunteers were present during some of the storied naval engagements, including serving on the Monitor during her battle with CSS Virginia and the daring mission to destroy the Confederate ironclad CSS Albemarle. The latter action resulted in the awarding of the Medal of Honor to six Reserve enlisted.



After the Civil War, the Navy took on the appearance of the force it had been in 1860 with 58,296 Sailors.

Naval theorist, Capt. Alfred Thayer Mahan published "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History" helping prompt the fleet's modernization and brought the first calls for an organized Naval Reserve to man more advanced ships. State Naval militias represented the Navy's manpower Reserve during the Spanish-American War in coastal defense and service aboard ship. Militiamen from Massachusetts, New York, Michigan and Maryland manned four auxiliary cruisers – Prairie, Yankee, Yosemite and Dixie – seeing action off Cuba. Some 263 officers and 3,832 enlisted men of naval militias answered the call to arms.

1888

January 4

Senator Whitthorne introduced a bill "to provide for the enrollment of a Naval Militia and the organization of naval forces." The bill would allow states to enroll seafaring men in a Naval Militia. The bill did not become law but was the basis of state action in several States.

May 17

Massachusetts passed an act establishing "a naval battalion to be attached to the volunteer militia." However, the battalion was not organized until March 25, 1890.



1891

March 2

Naval Appropriations Act provides \$25,000 for arms and equipment for state Naval Militias.

March 31

California established a Naval Battalion.

August 25

The oyster police force of Maryland reorganized as a Naval Reserve battalion of three companies but was not recognized until the following year.

September 23

North Carolina Governor approves the formation of a battalion of naval artillery as part of the National Guard. Later, the Texas Governor authorized a "battery for sea-coast defense" as a Naval Militia force.

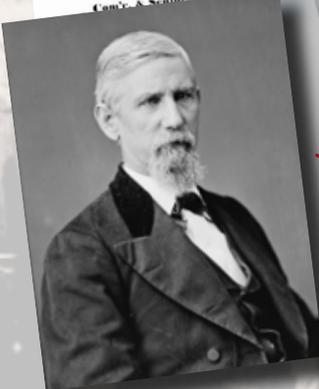
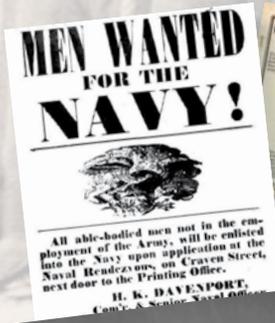
October 1

Naval Militia manpower was 1,149 officers and men from 6 states.

February 17, 1887

Senate Bill 3320 introduced by Senator Washington C. Whitthorne, D-Tenn. "to create a naval reserve of auxiliary cruisers, officers and men from the mercantile marine of the United States." fails to become law.

However, as a result, the Navy Department of 1887 prepared a plan of organization for a Naval Militia force based on a battery of eighty petty officers and men as a unit.



1892

The legislatures of Maryland, Vermont, and South Carolina passed acts relating to the Naval Militia.

October

Naval Militia manpower was 1,794 officers and men from seven states.



1893

January 23

USS New Hampshire is made available to the New York Naval Militia as an armory and training platform. She was moored at the foot of East 28th Street.

Naval Militia manpower was 2,376 petty officers and seamen from nine states.

1894

August 3

Congress authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to loan temporarily to any State vessels of the Navy "not suitable or required for general service...to be used...Naval Militia of the State for purposes of drill and instruction."

Naval Militia manpower was 2,539 petty officers and seamen from 11 states.



1898

February 15

USS Maine explodes in Havana Harbor.

April 25

The United States declares War with Spain.

May 26

Congress passes emergency legislation to create a Naval Auxiliary Force composed of members of state naval militias. 4,224 Naval Militia men were mobilized for the war. Nearly half served with the regular Navy in the fleet. The rest were assigned to coastal defense duty with the Naval Auxiliary Force and the Coastal Signal Service.

August 12

Peace protocol entered between U.S. and Spain.



1899

February 6

Peace Treaty with Spain ratified by U.S. Senate. The Naval Auxiliary Force was abolished.



1911

The Office of Naval Militia established by Congress.

1914

February 16

Naval Militia Act passed by Congress organized the Naval Militia along lines similar to the National Guard land forces. The Act authorized the Division of Naval Militia Affairs under the Bureau of Navigation to control all matters in connection with the Naval Militia. Additionally, the Act authorized the President to call State Naval Militias into federal service in the event of a national emergency or when a state of war existed.

The bill also stipulated that the Naval Militia and any future Naval Reserve (there were none in 1914) must be called out first, before volunteers, in a time of emergency. The bill provided pay, transportation and subsistence for enlisted men and pay and mileage for officers.

1916

April 12

General Order #93 established Division of Naval Militia Affairs within the Bureau of Navigation. Cmdr. Frederick B. Bassett, Jr. was appointed head of the Division. The Office of Naval Militia was abolished.

June 30

Naval Militia manpower was 7,728 personnel. 596 officers, 7,132 enlisted men, from 21 States and the District of Columbia.

The UNITED STATES NAVY offers
 to YOU, Young Men between 17 and 30.
 YOUR SONS—American FATHERS and MOTHERS
 a fine chance to See the World, Save Money, and Learn a Useful Trade—Read what follows, compare the columns, and then pass this card along to someone else.

IN CIVIL LIFE	IN THE NAVY
1. Jobs uncertain; strikes; lay-offs and sickness.	1. Steady and healthy employment, with good pay.
2. Promotion and advancement uncertain and slow.	2. Promotion quick and sure for deserving men.
3. Favoritism and partiality are frequently shown.	3. No unfairness or preference; the best man wins.
4. Pay small and limited while learning a trade.	4. Pay good, with chance to learn a useful trade.
5. Same old, monotonous, tiresome grind every day.	5. Travel, education, knowledge, change of scene.
6. Stuffy, gloomy and uninteresting working-places.	6. Fresh air, sun, sea; clean, healthful, athletic life.
7. When sick, your pay stops and doctor's bill starts.	7. When sick, pay goes on, doctor and hospital free.
8. If disabled or injured, you receive little or no pay.	8. If disabled, during enlistment, you get a pension.
9. If you die, your family gets only what you have saved from your small wages.	9. If you die, any time during your enlistment, a sum equal to 6-months pay goes to your family.
10. Little CLEAR MONEY; nearly all your pay goes for your living expenses.	10. Your pay is CLEAR MONEY; a \$60 clothing-outfit, free, on enlisting.
11. Old age, sickness, little money saved, your job goes to a younger and more active man.	11. After 30 years' service, retirement on three-fourths pay, plus \$15.75 for allowances.

It will be worth your while to call at a Navy Recruiting Station to talk over your future with the men there. They have served in the Navy and KNOW what the Navy offers to young men who are ambitious. Or, write for full information to the Navy Recruiting Station.

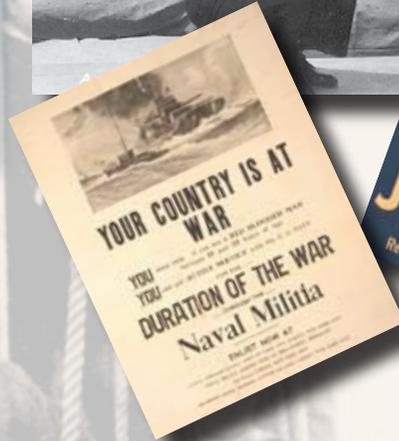
(R.R.C. 5)

June 3

National Defense Act gives the President the authority to mobilize the Naval Militia in the event of War or National Emergency for duty outside the continental limits of the United States.

August 29

Amendment to the National Defense Act creates the U.S. Naval Reserve Force (USNRF) of six classes, including the Naval Reserve Force Flying Corps, The National Naval Volunteers and the Marine Corps.



1917

1915

February 10

Naval Militia Circular Letter #67 established a "Communications Reserve" of radio operators for use aboard Navy ships in the event of mobilization.

February 20

Naval Militia Circular Letter #68 recommended that states having a naval militia establish an "Aeronautical Reserve" for the U.S. Navy. The letter suggested the initial establishment of the Reserve confined to the use of "aeroplanes" along with the eventual use of dirigible and balloon divisions.

March 3

Naval Appropriations Act established "a United States naval reserve," the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, and National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) which eventually became NASA.

May 22

The first Naval Militia Aeroplane Corps was formed in Chicago.



March 19

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels authorizes the enlistment of women into Class 4 of the Naval Reserve Force. Loretta Walsh enlists and becomes the first female Chief Petty Officer. All women are enlisted. There are no female officers.

April 6

The United States declares War on Germany. The State Naval Militias are mobilized. Over 10,000 Naval Militia men are transferred into the National Naval Volunteers.

December 1

The total manpower of the U.S. Navy, including the Reserve Force, is 15,000 officers and 254,000 enlisted men and women. The total number of Reservists mobilized is nearly 60,000.





1918

April 1

Naval Reserve Force manpower is over 86,000.

November 11

An Armistice was signed that ended the fighting in WWI.

November 30

Naval Reserve Force manpower is over 290,000 which includes 26,000 in Naval Aviation.

1920S

1923

Department of the Navy begins to rebuild Naval Reserve Aviation. The aviation units are established at Squantum, Mass, Rockaway, N.Y., and Great Lakes, Ill.

February 25, 1925

Naval Reserve Act reorganizes the Naval Reserve Force into the U.S. Naval Reserve. The new Naval Reserve is organized into three classes: Fleet Naval Reserve, Merchant Marine Reserve and the Volunteer Reserve.

September 1926

The first Naval Reserve Officer Training units are established at six colleges: Harvard, Yale, Georgia Institute of Technology, University of Washington, University of California, and Northwestern University. Over 1,000 students enroll.



1939

September 8

The President declares a state of national emergency and authorizes the mobilization of officers and men of the Naval Reserve, with their consent, to active duty.

May 27

The President declares an unlimited national emergency and all Naval Reservists not already on active duty are mobilized.

1941

December 7

The Japanese attack Pearl Harbor.

December 8

The United States declares war against Japan. Three days later Germany and Italy declare war on the United States.



1945

May 8

Victory in Europe Day

August 14

Victory in Japan Day

1950

January

The Naval Reserve manpower consists of 174,000 Sailors in the Organized Reserve, 53,000 in the Volunteer Reserve, 19,500 on active duty and 18,000 enrolled in correspondence courses.



May

The Navy announces the end of a four-year construction project to build Naval Reserve Training Centers (NRTC's). The center located in Daytona, Fla. was the last of 316 built.

June 25

Korean War starts.

November

The first WAVES involuntarily recalled to active duty are hospital corpsman in the petty officer first, second and third rates. The plan was put into effect as a result of the Korean crisis.

1953

January

Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 established. The Act establishes categories of recall vulnerability and repeals most of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938.

April

Active duty opportunities for Naval Reserve Officers becomes available with the establishment of the Training-Administration Reserve (TAR) program which supersedes the Continuous Active Duty program.

July 27
Korean War ends.

October
Two thousand Reserve officers are released from active duty, at this time 38,000 Reserve officers are in active status.



1962

August
Nearly 8,000 Reservists mobilized in the Fall of 1961 are released from active duty.

October
Naval Air Reservists logged more than 775 hours in logistics flights and 350 hours of surveillance during the Cuban Missile Crisis. During flights the Reservists sighted 190 foreign surface and underwater craft, including merchant ships and Russian trawlers.

October
Naval Air Reserve Fleet Tactical Support Squadrons have 400 pilots and crews airlifting 1,800 passengers and 750,000 pounds of cargo to the Far East in support of operations in Vietnam.

1965

1970S

Jan. 1, 1971
Reserve Destroyers transfer to fleet command.

Summer 1971
USS Gearing (DD 710) goes on three month deployment with active and Reserve fully integrated. This was the first such deployment the Navy had ever tried.

March 17, 1976
SECNAV announces 45 Naval Reserve facilities and centers for closure.

July 30, 1977
President Carter approves an end strength of 87,000 SELRES.



1980S

1980
Training and Administration of Reserve (TAR) billets open to Female officers.

1982
Four Knox class frigates are transferred to the Naval Reserve during a phased introduction to modernize the Reserve force.

Reservists invited to fill billets at the Senior Enlisted Academy.

The Naval Air Reserve Force sets a Navy record when it completed a full year of flight operations without an accident.

1983
The Sea-Air Mariner program is established. The non-prior service program opens an additional 8,000 Reserve jobs.

An organizational move within the Naval Reserve Force places the Reserve air and surface forces under separate commands.

1987
Three Naval Reserve Force frigates are homeported in the San Francisco area. They are the first NRF frigates to be stationed in the area.

1988
Minesweeping specialists, intelligence personnel and other Reservists deploy to the Persian Gulf to serve in the latest area of international tensions.

1990S - Present

1990
The Cold War ends.

August 2, 1990 - March 6, 1991
Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm

1992
Navy Reservists help in the clean up after Hurricane Andrew.

1994
Reservists mobilized to Haiti to provide port security following an overthrow of the Haitian government.

1996
Air Reservists of VR-53 respond to support Operation Assured Response. The Reservists assisted with evacuation and insertion of Navy and Marine Forces in Africa.

2000
Naval Coastal Warfare units recalled to the middle east following the attack on the USS Cole (DDG 67).

September 11, 2001
Terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

March 20, 2003
Operation Iraqi Freedom begins. Navy Reservists provide ongoing support of overseas contingency operations.

January 2010
Reservists mobilize to support Haiti earthquake relief efforts.



Lifetime of Service



Story and photos by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class (SW/AW) Elizabeth Merriam

As he walks through the corridors of Fighter Composite Squadron 12, a man whom many know as Popeye greets each Sailor he meets with a smile and a joke. He knows everyone's name and has advice to offer each one of them on where to take their career in the future. He has a lot of experience to draw from when offering this advice because he is the longest serving enlisted in the Navy Reserve today.

Senior Chief Aviation Structural Mechanic (NAC) Lawrence Brice joined the Navy Reserve at 17 years old while still in high school May 19, 1969. Brice explains that during those days the draft was active and many people were joining the Navy to avoid being drafted in the Army. As one of three brothers, Brice chose to join the Navy to carry on his family tradition.

"I came from a Navy family and had relatives working in Training and Administration Reserve. The recruiters at Naval Air Reserve Training Unit in Lakehurst knew my family and when I turned 17 they were expecting to see me join," he said.

During his career, Brice served at various commands in both Reserve and active duty. Having been through the transition numerous times, he believes the activation process has greatly improved from the first time he was activated.

"I think now we are much better organized. Now there is an actual program to activate Reservists," he said. "Back in my day they just shipped you off to these receiving centers and you stayed there until someone figured out what to do with you. You could be at the receiving station doing odd jobs and details from a couple of weeks to a couple of months."

Brice spent his first enlistment on the aircraft carrier USS Wasp (CV-18) until the ship was decommissioned in 1972. One sea story he shares with junior Sailors relates how his

first deployment inadvertently prolonged his career as an airman.

"I took the third class exam as a Reservist before I arrived. I hadn't heard anything about it," he said. "Back in those days it wasn't until we came back from the end of a cruise before the paperwork caught up to us. It had been traveling around the world looking for us and saying I had made third class."

Brice left Wasp as a second class and transferred to Lakehurst, N.J. on active duty where he made various



AMCS (NAC) Lawrence Brice stands outside the VFC-12 Chief's Mess.



Above: USS Wasp (CV-18). Right: VFC-12 logo.



deployments with helicopter squadrons. At the time he found working with different squadrons was easier for him if he didn't mention his connection to the Reserve.

"Back then, if they found out you were a Reservist they wanted to know what you could do besides watching victory at sea movies and going to the gedunk. You didn't tell anyone you were a Reservist until they found out what kind of work you could do or they would put you in a corner and tell you not to touch anything or go anywhere until your two weeks were up," he said.

Brice explained how the perception of Reservists has changed throughout the years and how it's become hard to tell Reserve from active because Sailors have taken on a total force attitude.

"Now it is different. People are trying to figure out how to get Reserve assets to help out. If the Navy didn't have the Reserves to rely upon right now for all of the activations over in Iraq and Afghanistan, can you imagine what would happen? They would have to bring the draft back," he said.

Brice continued his career working with helicopters and from 1990 to 2000 he was stationed at Helicopter Combat Support Special Squadron 4 where he earned another nickname: The Mayor of Fallon Nevada. Due to frequent training detachments to Fallon, he was known by many of the locals as a leader who took care of his troops. Then in 2000 a minor heart attack cut his time with helicopters short.

"When I had my heart attack I was lucky my Navy training saved my life, because I recognized I was about to have a heart attack and called 9-1-1. I got to the hospital before any major damage happened. Then the Navy said I couldn't fly anymore so I had to find somewhere else to go," said Brice.

His transfer would take him to Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department Oceana until the unit disestablished. Afterward, his next command would take him just down the road to Fleet Logistics Support Squadron 12 to serve out the rest of his career.

"It's been a good career and it's been a good tour. I just

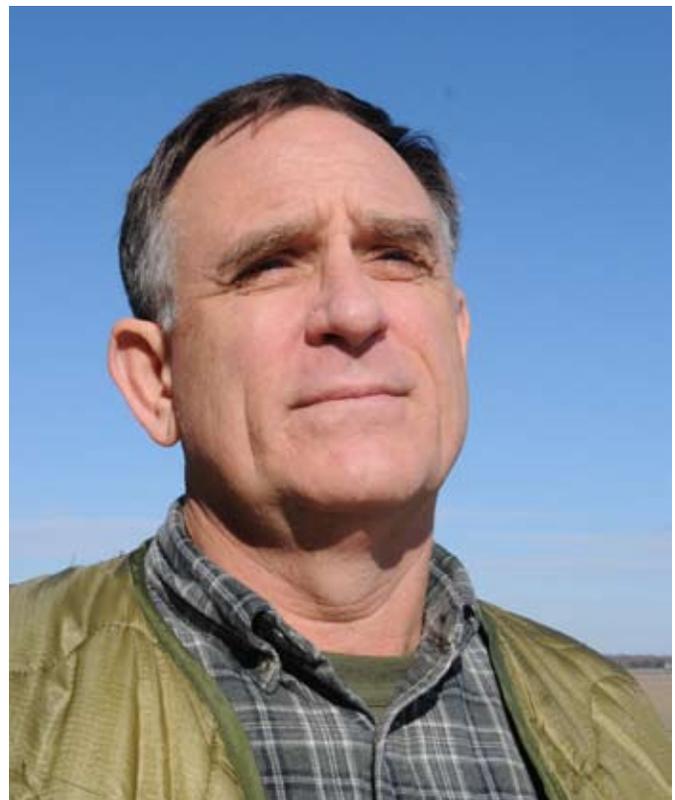
feel bad I have to turn 60 in November and I have to go away. The Navy has changed a lot since I've been here. I've seen three or four uniform changes throughout the years. I've seen changes I like. When I came in minorities and women weren't treated the same. There was no doubt about it. Not any more. They're all just Navy blue to me. They all work hard and I'm proud of them," Brice said.

He talks about his junior Sailors often. When asked why he stayed in so long he chuckles.

"I stayed in because I didn't see any reason to get out," Brice said. "I stayed because it was fun and when it became work I had the realization I was making a difference. I can't tell you how many of my kids have gone on to chief to help officers become pilots and to do well. Hopefully, I played a small part in them getting to those positions because I did a good job with them. I've had many of them catch up with me and pass me and I don't mind. I was a chief when both of our master chiefs were airmen. I made chief in 1989. That was 21 years ago."

One piece of advice Brice offers to his Sailors is through the good and bad, a career in the military is what you put into it. It is not perfect, but if a Sailor puts 100 percent of their effort in, then the Navy will return 100 percent.

"When you join the military you basically give Uncle Sam a blank check that says up to and including my life," Brice said. "That's what the military is about. It's not for everybody. I would do it again. I just hope I would be as fortunate and lucky to have the opportunities today I had previously over my many tours."





Sailors Give Back

Story by Chief Mass Communication Specialist Steve Johnson

Photos by Senior Chief Mass Communication Specialist Gary Ward

During the past 6 months, Navy Operational Support Center (NOSC) Phoenix has reached out to more than 95,000 students at 110 schools in the Phoenix, Ariz. metropolitan area, in support of the Navy Reserve initiative Campaign Drug Free.

And one Navy Petty Officer has taken the bull by the horns to expand the program beyond anyone's wildest imagination.

His goal? To reach out to every school in the city and start a movement to help kids avoid the dangers of alcohol, tobacco and drug abuse.

Master-At-Arms 2nd Class Paul Adkins is low key as he tells what got him involved in the first place.

"I work with a lot of youth through my church. I believe strongly that if we educate the children, something has got to bite and they take the message to heart. One person can make a ripple, and that's what I want to start," he said.

His former career as a sheriff's deputy sparked his interest and his passion to get involved with this program.

"When I was a cop for 10 years I was always seeing this stuff. I just don't want my kids to get involved with alcohol or drugs," he explained, "and I don't want other kids to, either."

Adkins and his shipmates from NOSC Phoenix have addressed school auditoriums filled to capacity, as many as 900 students at a time, to tell them to stay away from drugs and alcohol.

Some schools have rotated all the classes through the presentation, starting at 8 o'clock in the morning and lasting until school is dismissed that afternoon.

"Those make for some long days," Adkins laughs.

Currently, about four Reservists assigned to NOSC Phoenix – Gunner's Mate 2nd Class Paul Adkins, Master-At-Arms Seaman Sean Davis, Master-At-Arms 3rd Class Chris Perkins, and Master-At-Arms Seaman Chris Smith -- are actively involved. But officers from NOSC Phoenix point to Adkins as the one who made Campaign Drug Free go where it had never gone before: into the sprawling public school system throughout metropolitan Phoenix, talking to thousands of students every week.

"Gunnery Mate Second Class Paul Adkins is one of our top performing Navy Reservists, and he is the one spearheading this effort," said Capt. David Flaherty, commanding officer of NOSC Phoenix.

He says Adkins is the one who made it all happen, the one who took Navy educational materials, put them together into a cohesive presentation, organized the Sailors, then rolled up his sleeves and started contacting area schools.



Gunner's Mate Second Class Paul Adkins hands a Navy water bottle to a student as part of the Campaign Drug Free program.

Gunner's Mate Second Class Paul Adkins, left, and Master at Arms Third Class Christopher Perkins address students at Parkridge Elementary School.



know it's a depressant," Adkins said.

It's this innocent ignorance that Adkins and his fellow Sailors are committed to stamping out in area schools.

Adkins added that the reaction the Sailors get from students is what gives them the motivation to continue forward.

"They are really shocked to even see that the Navy is out there doing this," he said. "They think it's the top of the world. They are so excited that they tell us how they want to go into the military. They tell us

Gunner's Mate Second Class Paul Adkins listens as Master at Arms Third Class Christopher Perkins addresses students at Parkridge Elementary



"He's volunteered so many hours of his free time outside of his drills to do this," Flaherty said. "Parents of the children come up to thank him, and we get excellent feedback from students, their parents and the teachers. Petty Officer Adkins and his fellow Sailors have brought so much to the table. This level of volunteerism is the most I have ever seen during my 26 years in the Navy. They've embraced it and haven't looked back."

The schools are indeed thrilled to find out the Navy was willing to come speak to their students on such important matters.

The classes range from 4th graders through 10th graders, Adkins said. Questions he and his fellow Sailors get from the students are often startling.

"When we talk to 4th through 6th grades, we discuss tobacco and alcohol abuse," Adkins explained. "Most of the kids are shocked to learn how their bodies are affected when they drink soda and energy drinks. They never think of caffeine as a drug."

But when making the Campaign Drug Free presentations to 7th through 10th graders, Adkins said, the talks center on the adverse effects of alcohol and drug abuse. And that's when the tone gets serious.

"When we talk about tobacco, they are shocked to learn about the poisons and chemicals in the cigarettes. And when we talk about alcohol, they don't

they are shocked that we care for them and that we're not just out defending the nation."

According to program participants, the teachers at the school didn't even know the Navy offers the Campaign Drug Free program.

"They were surprised to learn that we had a program we could deliver to their doorstep," Adkins said. "They love it. I bring Navy recruiter tools, supplies, pencils and handouts and the kids just love it. They always want us back."

"It's in 5th grade where they are getting into that stage where they are nearing high school. When they get into high school, that's when a lot of the peer pressure to smoke, drink and do drugs kicks in," he noted. Adkins feels rewarded after speaking at a school. "I feel ecstatic. When the class is over, the students come up to us and give us hugs, slap high fives and it's such a cool feeling to see that you've reached these kids and they've gotten something out of this message."

The most important part of being involved with the NOSC Phoenix Campaign Drug Free is the feeling of satisfaction they receive for giving back to their local community.

“These kids don’t look at us like cops,” he continued. “They look at us like friends. And it makes me feel good that I’ve actually touched someone’s life. These kids pay attention. They see you as a good friend who is there to help them.”

Flaherty said Sailors from NOSC Phoenix are serving as advocates for the U.S. Navy in their hometown. “It’s a pleasure to see these Sailors in their uniform, talking to local students, educating children about the dangers of taking drugs,” he said, adding that he believes this type of community outreach is one of the best ways the Navy Reserve can give back to local communities.

Adkins displays the traits of a leader as he recounts his experiences with Campaign Drug Free. “I work as a team player, but to me it’s my passion. People are afraid to take the next step but I’m not. If I don’t know the answer, I will find the answer and stand up and go forward.”

During the evolution and expansion of the local program in Phoenix, Adkins has mentored junior Sailors while expanding the scope of this program.

“Every one of these Sailors have stepped up and become more actively involved,” Adkins says proudly. “This program allows Reservists to get out of the NOSC and have the opportunity to develop their leadership skills.” Davis said he enjoys the interaction with local school children. But beyond that, he said it has helped him grow

and develop as a competent public speaker, which has given him newfound confidence.

“This program really does work,” he said. “I’ve seen first hand how the Campaign Drug Free connects with students. I know that we are getting through to these kids.”

Davis’ dedication to the program is intense. More than once he has left his graveyard shift of his civilian job as a security guard, to go home, change into his Navy uniform and go directly to a school to begin presentations without a wink of sleep.

“What we are doing is bringing joy and happiness to these kids,” Davis said. “Sailors are now making a huge impact in this community in a short period of time.”

While serving their local community, they received some attention from a notable person. Both Adkins and Davis recently were presented with a prestigious “Call To Serve” award signed by President Barack Obama. In addition to this award, both Sailors also were awarded a Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal for their selfless dedication to Campaign Drug Free in Phoenix.

The awards are nice. But Adkins says he is personally committed to doing more with Campaign Drug Free in the future... even though a one-year mobilization looms large in the near future for him.

“My goals for this program are to keep on truckin’... I want to reach out to as many schools as I can get to. I will always continue to move forward,” Adkins said.



Sailors assigned to Navy Operational Support Center Phoenix pose with students at Parkridge Elementary School after giving a drug education presentation.

In Focus and On Point...

2010 Reserve Mobilization Pool

Planning and preparing for mobilization just became easier for 4,500 Reservists with the release of the 2010 Reserve Mobilization Pool (RMP). RMP is a list of Reservists who have been identified to fill projected mobilization billets.

RMP allows commanders to focus resources and prepare a smaller number of Sailors for mobilization. While RMP allows the Navy to prepare a Sailor for mobilization it also helps Sailors prepare all the things involved with civilian life. Family members can prepare for a loved ones absence and employers can prepare for their employee being away from work.

“RMP provides Reserve component Sailors the predictability necessary to balance Navy, civilian careers and personal lives,” Commander, Navy Reserve Forces Command Ready Mobilization Pool Officer Lt. Cmdr. Matthew Hawkins said.

“RC Sailors not on the list can be fairly confident they will not be identified for mobilization during the effective period of the RMP.”

RMP 2010 expires in March 2011, but due to giving Reservists advance notice of mobilizations a Sailor may be mobilized later in the year. “Based on information from last year’s RMP the chance of someone on the list being mobilized is high,” Hawkins said. He added that being on the list is still not a guarantee that a mobilization will occur. “Changes to future missions and needs of the Navy could mean listed members may not be needed during the time frame the RMP covers.”

Reservists who are identified in the RMP are encouraged to work with their Navy Operational Support Center to complete mobilization requirements. “With an increase in the predictability of mobilization Sailors should begin, if they already haven’t, working on security clearances, expeditionary screening and expeditious medical and dental screening,” Hawkins said. The Navy Reservist magazine publishes a mobilization checklist quarterly, most recently in its Almanac edition.

The RMP 2010 and frequently asked questions can be found at the CNRFC N35 homepage by logging into the Navy Reserve Homeport private side.

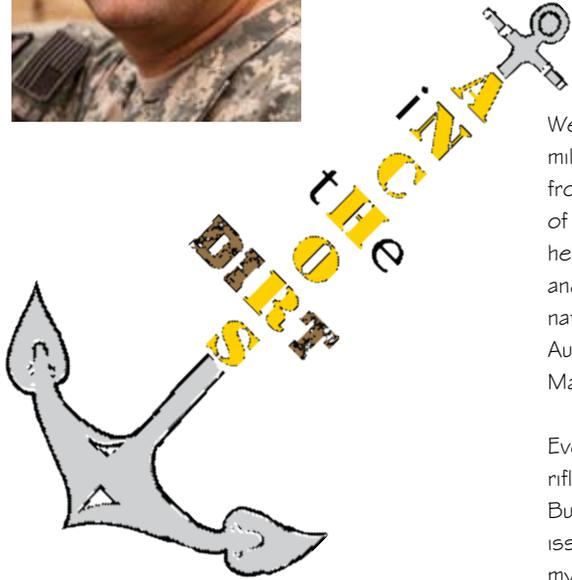


Storekeeper 2nd Class Steven Sewell of the Navy Expeditionary Logistics Support Group checks kit bags to be issued to Navy Reservists during gear issue of pre-deployment training in Williamsburg, Va. Photo by Lt. Karin R. Burzynski.



**WRITTEN BY CHIEF MASS
COMMUNICATION SPECIALIST BRIAN
NARANJO**

PART 3



We're part of a virtual melting pot of military and civilian representatives from 42 different countries, all part of the coalition of nations here to help establish security, governance and development to this war-ravaged nation. These include Great Britain, Australia, Germany, France, Spain and Macedonia among others.

Every military person here carries a rifle or pistol of some sort, or both. But most will never fire them. I was issued a full combat load of rounds for my M16A2 rifle, and I know that more than likely I'll be turning it all back in unfired. No doubt these bullets have traded hands a bunch of times. I'd be interested to know just how many Sailors, Marines, airmen or soldiers have loaded these same bullets in their magazines, only to remove them and bring them back to Supply at the end of their tour.

I maintain my weapon, keeping it clean and ready to fire. But this isn't that kind of war. It's far worse.

Most combat casualties to our international forces – and to innocent civilians - come from the terrible, indiscriminate improvised explosive device (IED). It's frustrating, really.

We drive our armored vehicles along the Kabul roads on convoy missions, carefully looking for any sign of an IED. The signs are many: freshly-turned earth on or near the road, wires leading from the road to nearby brush, someone monitoring our activity with a video camera or talking on their cell phone. Beside the roadside threat, suicide bombers target international and Afghan forces with explosive-laden cars, on a bicycle or even on foot. All of these things could be signs that an attack is imminent. Or, they could mean nothing. The insurgents blend in with the local population very well.

But what can you do about that natural impulse to shoot the bad guys before they get you? Forget about it. Most of the time the people who set up the attack are long gone before anything explodes. And if they're not, how are you going to engage them? You can't fire your weapon through the reinforced glass and the windows are too heavy to roll down. On top

The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) headquarters camp in Kabul is the place in Afghanistan I've been sent to spend a year of my life. Built to accommodate roughly 800 personnel, the tiny compound was bursting at the seams with more than 2,000 military and civilian personnel when I arrived.

Assigned to U.S. Forces Afghanistan, a separate entity from ISAF, I'm one of a relatively small handful of U.S. Navy Sailors living and working on the compound. We pass each other on the mostly unpaved streets with a nod, a knowing smile, and a touch of pride at the sight of the familiar Navy rank, and for those who've been in-country more than 30 days, the "Don't Tread On Me" First Navy Jack combat patch, worn on the left sleeve of the Army Combat Uniform.

Sure, we're wearing outfits identical to those worn by U.S. Soldiers here, aside from our Velcro service-unique patches. But we celebrate our unique Sailor identity in this place, getting together for monthly training, informal meals and other events.





Personnel Specialist 2nd Class Glenn Kalae Paoa gives out instructions to Marine Corps Lance Cpl. Shanna Yerby, left, Sgt. Angelica Cendales, and Sgt. Jesse Blash during a mission brief at Headquarters International Security Assistance Force, in Kabul. Photo by Chief Mass Communication Specialist Brian Naranjo

of that, leaving the protection of the vehicle would be pretty careless.

Remember that old arcade game, Frogger? It's the one where you control an animated frog as it tries to navigate across a busy street, without getting squashed by a car in traffic. The grim, bitter joke I share with those who haven't yet driven in this place is that avoiding the IED threat is like playing Reverse Frogger. Instead of controlling the frog, you are in one of the cars, and the "frogs" are targeting you with explosives.

Although they happen from time to time (five in my first six months in Afghanistan), successful IED attacks in Kabul are rare, thanks to the collective efforts of the Afghan and ISAF security forces, who, along with explosive ordnance personnel, reduce the threat every day, throughout the country. They disable roadside IEDs before they can go off, and use various measures to capture and detain IED makers. Based on the known threats here, if not for the EOD guys and drivers' vigilance, the occurrence would be far worse; not only here, but in other locations as well.

I met a Sailor here in Kabul who, as a driver, averted tragedy for himself and his team when he detected an IED and reported it to security forces. Personnel Specialist 2nd Class (SW) Glenn Kalae Paoa's office job is as an administrative jack-of-all-trades, working for the U.S. National Support Element at the ISAF compound. However, a large part of his work involves planning and executing logistics and personnel transport missions on the dangerous roads of Afghanistan.

During his tour in Afghanistan, Paoa's been on more than 300 of these assignments - driving, commanding and guarding armored vehicle convoys in rain, snow, hail and dry heat, day or night.

On a trip through the city of Kabul last year, Paoa "quickly sighted a small metal object with brown wires attached to it," wrote Air Force Lt. Col. Patrice Moore, who was Paoa's boss at the time. "He immediately relayed this information to the drivers as well as the rest of the convoy."

"That mission in particular was very different," recalled Paoa. "At the time

we pushed out ... things didn't really add up. On most days, the streets of Kabul are crowded with pedestrians, vehicles and bicycles, but there were no people outside, and my mindset was focused on the road conditions and my surroundings."

Paoa remembered that his eyes were attracted to the metal object, as it caused the light to reflect off the road more brilliantly.

"In that quick instance I called it out to my driver, as well as the second truck, and we came to a stop. I realized that another inch or two, and we would have been in a big mess. It all happened so quickly, but it also felt like time just stopped," Paoa said.

An explosive ordnance disposal team was called to the scene, and Paoa diverted his vehicles through an alternate route and completed the mission. The EOD team disposed of the object, which was verified to be an IED.

This place is dangerous and often filled with thankless hard work and long hours. However, there are good people here, doing good things, just like Glenn Kalae Paoa. And they truly make it all worthwhile.



Accelerate your mind!

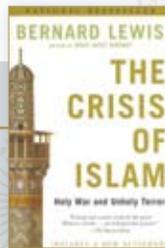
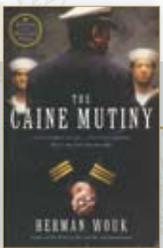
NAVY READING

WWW.NAVYREADING.NAVY.MIL

The books and additional publications of interest in the Navy Professional Reading Program were selected by the Program's advisory group based on criteria for the program. The selection of these books and publications should not be construed as an explicit or implicit endorsement by the U.S. Navy for these particular books and publications, or the authors' or publishers' views or interpretations. Authors and publishers may submit other books for consideration for inclusion on future program lists to Accelerate Your Mind, Naval War College, 686 Cushing Road, Newport, RI 02841-1207.

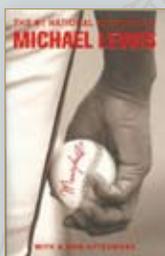
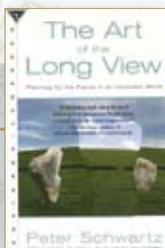
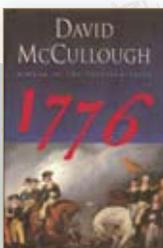
Subject Legend

- Management and Strategic Planning
- Naval and Military Heritage
- ★ Leadership
- ◆ Critical Thinking
- ▲ Regional and Cultural Awareness
- ✦ Joint and Combined Warfare



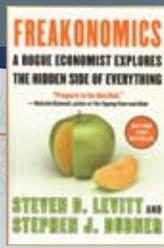
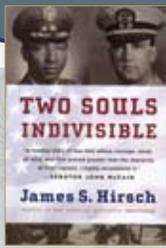
Leading Petty Officer Collection

- American Government ◆
- Billy Budd and Other Stories ✦
- Caine Mutiny ■
- Crisis of Islam: Holy War and Unholy Terror ▲
- Last Stand of the Tin Can Sailors: The Extraordinary World War II Story of the U.S. Navy's Finest Hour ▲
- Sand Pebbles ■
- Shackleton's Way: Leadership Lessons From the Great Antarctic Explorer ●
- Sheriff: America's Defense of the New World Order ★
- Tipping Point: How Little Things Can Make a Big Difference ★
- To the Shores of Tripoli: The Birth of the U.S. Navy and Marines ●
- Victory at Yorktown: The Campaign That Won the American Revolution ◆
- Elephant and the Dragon: The Rise of China and India and What it Means for All of Us ▲



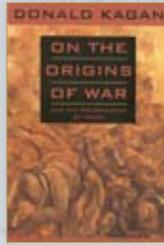
Senior Leader Collection

- 1776 ●
- Art of the Long View: Planning for the Future in an Uncertain World ◆
- Dying to Win: The Strategic Logic of Suicide Terrorism ▲
- Goodbye, Darkness: A Memoir of the Pacific War ✦
- Great Wall at Sea: China's Navy Enters the Twenty-first Century ▲
- Moneyball: The Art of Winning an Unfair Game ■
- Pursuit of Victory: The Life and Achievement of Horatio Nelson ●
- Rethinking the Principles of War ✦
- Rise and Fall of Strategic Planning ■
- Scenarios: The Art of Strategic Conversation ◆
- Second World War, Volume 1: The Gathering Storm ★
- Aircraft Carriers at War: A Personal Retrospective of Korea, Vietnam, and the Soviet Confrontation ●

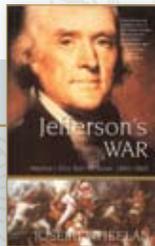


Division Leader Collection

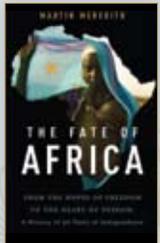
- Freakonomics: A Rogue Economist Explores the Hidden Side of Everything ■
- Golden Thirteen: Recollections of the First Black Naval Officers ●
- Good Shepherd ★
- Innovator's Dilemma: The Revolutionary Book That Will Change the Way You Do Business ■
- Longitude: The True Story of a Lone Genius Who Solved the Greatest Scientific Problem of His Time ●
- On the Origins of War: And the Preservation of Peace ▲
- Savage Wars of Peace: Small Wars and the Rise of American Power ✘
- Shield and Sword: The United States Navy in the Persian Gulf War ✘
- Two Souls Indivisible: The Friendship That Saved Two POWs in Vietnam ★
- World is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty-first Century ●
- Forgotten Cabinet: The Battle for Latin America's Soul ▲
- Six Frigates: The Epic History of the Founding of the U.S. Navy ●



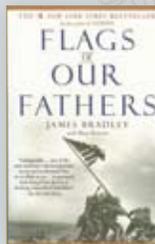
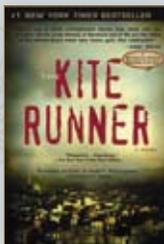
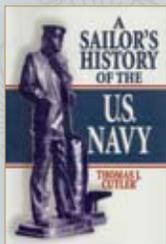
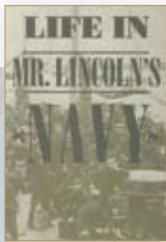
Department/Command Leader Collection



- Cruel Sea ●
- Eagle Against the Sun: The American War With Japan ✘
- Execution: The Discipline of Getting Things Done ■
- Fate of Africa: From the Hopes of Freedom to the Heart of Despair ▲
- From Beirut to Jerusalem ▲
- Imperial Grunts: The American Military on the Ground ✘
- Implementing Diversity: Best Practices for Making Diversity Work in Your Organization ■
- Jefferson's War: America's First War on Terror, 1801-1805 ●
- Leadership: The Warrior's Art ★
- Master and Commander ★
- One Hundred Years of Sea Power: The U.S. Navy, 1890-1990 ●
- Thinking in Time: The Uses of History for Decision Makers ●



Junior Enlisted Collection



- 7 Habits of Highly Effective People ●
- D-Day, June 6, 1944: The Climactic Battle of World War II ▲
- Declaration of Independence and Other Great Documents of American History, 1775-1865 ▲
- Ender's Game ✘
- Flags of Our Fathers ✘
- Kite Runner ★
- Life in Mr. Lincoln's Navy ●
- Lincoln on Leadership ●
- Sailor's History of the U.S. Navy ✘
- Starship Troopers ●
- Time Management From the Inside Out: The Foolproof Plan for Taking Control of Your Schedule and Your Life ●
- Lone Survivor: The Eyewitness Account of Operation Redwing and the Lost Heroes of SEAL Team 10 ✘

RC Phone Directory

Chief of Navy Reserve
(703) 693-5757

Office of the
Chief of Navy Reserve
(703) 693-5757

Commander Navy Reserve Forces
Command
(757)445-8500

Force Equal Opportunity Advisor
and EO Hotline
Chief Diann Henderson
1-877-822-7629
(757) 322-5679

Naval Air Facility, Washington DC
(240) 857-4880

Naval District Washington RCC
(240) 857-4880

Baltimore, Md.
(410) 752-4561

Region Mid Atlantic RCC
(757) 444-7295

Amityville, N.Y.
(631) 433-2532

Avoca, Pa.
(570) 457-8430

Bangor, Maine
(207) 974-1301

Bronx, N.Y.
(718) 892-0312

Buffalo, N.Y.
(716) 807-4769

Charlotte, N.C.
(704) 598-0447

Earle, N.J.
(732) 580-8545

Ebensburg, Pa.
(814) 472-5083

Eleanor, W. Va.
(304) 586-0326

Erie, Pa.
(814) 866-3073

Fort Dix, N.J.
(609) 723-7160

Greensboro, N.C.
(336) 254-8671

Harrisburg, Pa.
(888) 879-6649

Lehigh Valley, Pa.
(610) 264-8823

Manchester, N.H.
(603) 537-8023

New London, Conn.
(860) 625-3208

Newport, R.I.
(401) 841-4550

Norfolk, Va.
757-318-4500

Plainville, Conn.
(860) 747-4563

Pittsburgh, Pa.
(412) 673-0801

Quincy, Mass.
(617) 753-4600

Raleigh, N.C.
(866) 635-8393

Richmond, Va.
(804) 271-6096

Roanoke, Va.
(866) 527-6595

Rochester, N.Y.
(585) 247-6858

Schenectady, N.Y.
(518) 399-2134

Syracuse, N.Y.
(315) 455-2441

White River Junction, Vt.
(802) 295-0050

Wilmington, Del.
(302) 998-3328

Wilmington, N.C.
(910) 762-9676

Region Southeast RCC
(904) 542-2486 X123

Amarillo, Texas
1-866-804-1627

Atlanta, Ga.
(678) 655-5925

Augusta, Ga.
(706) 733-2249

Austin, Texas
(512) 458-4154

Bessemer, Ala.
(205) 497-2600

Charleston, S.C.
(843) 743-2620

Columbia, S.C.
(803) 751-9251

Columbus, Ga.
(706) 322-4670

Corpus Christi, Texas
(361) 961-2241

El Paso, Texas
(915) 565-3993

Fort Worth, Texas
(817) 782-1805

Greenville, S.C.
(864) 423-5889

Gulfport, Miss.
(866) 502-1271

Harlingen, Texas
(956) 425-0404

Houston, Texas
(713) 795-5202

Jacksonville, Fla.
(904) 542-3320

Meridian, Miss.
(601) 679-3610

Miami, Fla.
(305) 628-5150

New Orleans, La.
(504) 697-9205

Orlando, Fla.
(407) 240-5939 x 2117

Pensacola, Fla.
(850) 452-1341

Puerto Rico
(787) 707-2324

San Antonio, Texas
(210) 225-2997

Shreveport, La.
(318) 746-9657

Tallahassee, Fla.
(850) 576-6194

Tampa, Fla.
(813) 828-1971

Waco, Texas
(254) 776-1841

West Palm Beach, Fla.
(561) 687-3960

Region Mid West RCC
1-847-688-4916

Akron, Ohio
(330) 376-9054

Battle Creek, Mich.
(269) 968-9216

Chattanooga, Tenn.
(423) 698-8955

Chicago, Ill.
(847) 688-3760

Cincinnati, Ohio
(513) 221-0138

Columbus, Ohio
(614) 492-2888

Decatur, Ill.
(217) 875-1733

Des Moines, Iowa
(515) 285-5581

Detroit, Mich.
(586) 239-6148

Fargo, N.D.
(701) 232-3689

Grand Rapids, Mich.
(616) 363-6889

Green Bay, Wis.
(920) 336-2444

Indianapolis, Ind.
(317) 924-6389

Kansas City, Mo.
(816) 923-2341

Knoxville, Tenn.
(865) 545-4720

Lansing, Mich.
(517) 482-9150

Little Rock, Ark.
(501) 771-0880

Louisville, Ky.
(502) 375-3329

Madison, Wis.
(608) 249-0129

Memphis, Tenn.
(901) 874-5256

Milwaukee, Wis.
(414) 744-9764

Minneapolis, Minn.
(612) 713-4605

Nashville, Tenn.
(615) 267-6345

Oklahoma City, Okla.
(405) 733-1052

Omaha, Neb.
(402) 451-2098

Peoria, Ill.
(309) 697-5755

Rock Island, Ill.
(309) 782-6084

Saginaw, Mich.
(989) 754-3091

Sioux Falls, S.D.
(605) 336-2402

Springfield, Mo.
(417) 869-5721

St. Louis, Mo.
(314) 263-6490

Toledo
(Perryburg), Ohio
(419) 666-3444

Tulsa (Broken Arrow), Okla.
(918) 258-7822

Wichita, Kan.
(316) 683-3491

Youngstown, Ohio
(330) 609-1900

Region Southwest RCC
(619) 532-1842

Alameda, Calif.
(510) 814-2605

Albuquerque, N.M.
(505) 292-4141

Denver, Colo.
(720) 847-6205

Fort Carson, Colo.
(719) 526-2964

Guam
(671) 339-6724

Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
(808) 471-0091

Las Vegas, Nev.
(702)632-1455

Lemoore, Calif.
(559) 998-3778

Los Angeles, Calif.
(310) 241-2100

Moreno Valley, Calif.
(951) 656-1199

North Island, Calif.
(619) 545-2610

Phoenix, Ariz.
(602) 353-3002

Point Mugu, Calif.
(805) 989-7559

Port Hueneme, Calif.
(805) 982-6106

Reno, Nev.
(775) 971-6289

Sacramento, Calif.
(916) 387-7100

Salt Lake City, Utah
(801) 736-4200

San Diego, Calif.
(858) 537-8040

San Jose, Calif.
(408) 294-3070

Tucson, Ariz.
(520) 228-6282

Region Northwest RCC
(425) 304-3338

Kitsap, Wash.
(360) 627-2203

Billings, Mont.
(406) 248-2090

Boise, Idaho
(208) 422-6236

Cheyenne, Wyo.
(307) 773-6500

Eugene, Ore.
(541) 342-1887

Everett, Wash.
(425) 304-4777

Fort Richardson, Alaska
(907) 384-6491

Helena, Mont.
(406) 449-5725

Portland, Ore.
(503) 285-4566

Spokane, Wash.
(509) 327-3346

Whidbey Island, Wash.
(360) 257-2922

VP-62
(904) 542-4461

VP-69
(360) 257-6969

Fleet Logistics
Support Wing
(817) 825-6438

VR-1
(240) 857-3410

VR-46
(817) 782-3420

VR-48
(240) 857-6814

VR-51
(808) 257-3289

VR-52
(215) 443 6600

VR-53
(240) 857-9029

VR-54
(504) 678-3061

VR-55
(805) 989-8755

VR-56
(757) 433-4065

VR-57
(619) 545-6920

VR-58
(904) 542-2380 x110

VR-59
(817) 782-5411

VR-61
(360) 257-6595

VR-62
(904) 542-8557

VR-64
(215) 443-6400

ETD Pacific
808-448-9278

Tactical Support Wing
(817) 505-5708

VAQ-209
(240) 857-7828

VAW-77
(504) 390-6288

VFA-204
(504) 678-3491

VFC-12
(757) 433-4919

VFC-13
(775) 426-3644

VFC-111
(305) 293-2654

HSC-85
(619) 545-7218

HCS-84
(757) 445-0861

HSL-60
(904) 270-6906

VP-30 SAU
(904) 542-3060

VAQ-129 SAU
(360) 257-2276

VAW-120 SAU
(757) 444-5072

VFA-125 SAU
(559) 998-1841

HSC-3
(619) 545-8196

HS-10
(619) 545-6600

VFA-106
(757) 433-9081

VFA-122
(559-998-3482

Operational Support Offices and
Reserve Force Operations

Allied Command Transformation
(NATO)
(757) 747-4071

Amphibious Group One
011-81-611-742-2377

Bureau of Medicine
and Surgery
(202) 762-3211

Center for Naval Aviation
Technical Training
(850) 452-9700

Comptroller of Navy
(202) 685-7000

Defense Intelligence Agency
(202) 231-4044

Defense Logistics Agency
(877) 352-2255

Destroyer Squadron Two
(757) 444-1452

Employer Support of the
Guard and Reserve (ESGR)
(800) 336-4590

Expeditionary Strike Group Two
(757) 462-7403 x 110

Expeditionary Strike Group Three
(619) 556-1470

First Naval
Construction Division
(757) 462-8225 x 222

Fleet Activities Chinhae, Korea
011-82-55-540-2852

Fleet and Industrial
Supply Center Jacksonville, Fla.
(904) 542-1000 x144

Fleet and Industrial
Supply Center Norfolk, Va.
(757) 443-1610

Fleet and Industrial
Supply Center Pearl Harbor,
Hawaii
(808) 473-7928

Fleet and Industrial
Supply Center San Diego, Calif.
(619) 556-6234

Fleet Air Mediterranean
011-39-081-568-4184

Fleet Forces Command
(757) 836-3644

Fleet Intelligence
Training Center Pacific
(619) 524-5814

Headquarters
US Marine Corps
DSN: 278-9360

Joint Chiefs of Staff
(703) 693-9753
(703) 695-1033

Joint Transformation Command
for Intelligence
(757) 836-7000

Judge Advocate General
(202) 685-5190

Logistics Group
Western Pacific
011-65-6750-2645

Marine Forces Reserve
(504) 678-1290

Merchant Marine Reserve
Program
(800) 535-2580

Military Sealift Fleet
Reserve Support Command
(202) 685-5155

Mine and Anti-submarine
Warfare Command San Diego
(619) 524-0114

Naval Air Force
US Atlantic Fleet
(202) 762-3211

Naval Air Forces/
Naval Air Force
US Pacific Fleet
(619) 545-2017

Naval Construction
Forces Command
(757) 462-3658

Naval District Washington
Headquarters
(202) 369-7683

Naval Education and
Training Command
(850) 452-4000

Naval Facilities
Engineering Command
(202) 685-9499

Naval Health Care
Newport, RI
(401) 841-3771

Naval Hospital
Bremerton, Wash.
(360) 475-4000

Naval Hospital Camp Lejeune, N.C. (910) 451-3079	Naval Special Warfare Operational Support Group (619) 522-3232	Navy Region Midwest (847) 688-2884 Navy Region Northwest (360) 315-5123	US Northern Command (719) 554-5872	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group One (619) 437-3700	Naval Coastal Warfare Group	Chief of Naval Air Training CAOSO (361) 961-3386
Naval Hospital Camp Pendleton, Calif. (760) 725-1288	Naval Station Rota Spain 011-34-956-82-3232	Navy Region Southwest (619) 532-2925	US Pacific Command (808) 477-9138	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group Two (757) 462-8453	Maritime Expeditionary Security Group One (619) 437-9475	CNRF CNATRA/FRS PM (757) 322-6751
Naval Health Clinic Charleston, S.C. (843) 743-7000	Naval Supply Systems Command (717) 605-3565	Navy Support Activity, Washington, D.C. (202) 433-3963	US Pacific Fleet (808) 474-8415	First Naval Construction Division (757) 462-3658	Maritime Expeditionary Security Group Two (757) 396-0513	
Naval Health Clinic Great Lakes, Ill. (847) 688-4560	Naval Support Activity, Bahrain 011-973-39-14-6793	Office of Naval Intelligence (301) 669-5557	US Second Fleet (757)443-9850	Naval Construction Forces Command (757) 462-3658		
Naval Hospital Jacksonville, Fla. (904) 542-7300	Naval Surface Force US Atlantic Fleet (757) 836-3057	Office of Naval Research (703) 696-5031	US Seventh Fleet 011-81-6160-43-7440 x4090			
Naval Hospital Lemoore, Calif. (559) 998-4481	Naval Surface Forces/ Naval Surface Force US Pacific Fleet (619) 437-2950	Puget Sound Naval Shipyard (360) 476-7683	US Sixth Fleet 011-39-081-568-4634			
Naval Hospital Naples Italy 011-39-081-811-6000/1	Naval War College (401)-841-3089	Sealift Logistics Command Atlantic (757) 443-5758	US Africa Command 011-49-711-729-4484			
Naval Hospital Oak Harbor, Wash. (360) 257-9500	Naval Criminal Investigation Service Espionage Hotline (800) 543-6289	Sealift Logistics Command Europe 011-39-081-568-3568	US Southern Command (305) 437-1261			
Naval Hospital Pensacola, Fla. (850) 505-6601	Navy Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer Program (504) 678-4264	Sealift Logistics Command Pacific (619) 524-9600	US Strategic Command (402) 294-0246			
Naval Hospital Yokosuka, Japan 011-81-46-816-5137	Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (757) 462-4316	Space And Naval Warfare Systems Command (619) 524-7323	US Third Fleet (619) 767-4296			
Naval Inspector General Hotline (800) 522-3451	Navy Expeditionary Logistics Support Group (757) 887-7639	Commander Submarine Force US Atlantic Fleet (757) 836-1341	US Transportation Command (618) 229-8269			
Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, Va. (757) 953-5000	Navy Information Operations Command(NIOCC) Maryland (301) 677-0817	Commander Submarine Force US Pacific Fleet (808) 473-2517	Nav Reserve Intelligence Command			
Naval Medical Center San Diego, Calif. (619) 532-6400	NIOCC Misawa, Japan 011-81-3117-66-2834	Submarine Group Nine (360) 396-6530	Reserve Intelligence Command Headquarters Fort Worth, Texas (817) 782-7107			
Navy Medicine Manpower Personnel Training and Education Command (301) 295-2333	NIOCC Norfolk, Va. (757) 417-7112	Submarine Group Ten (912) 573-3733	Navy Intelligence Reserve Region Northwest (360) 315-6001			
Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command (228) 688-4384	NIOCC Pensacola, Fla. (850) 452-0400	Submarine Group Two (860) 694-5683	Navy Intelligence Reserve Region Southeast - Ft. Worth (817) 782-6464			
Naval Network Warfare Command (540) 653-5001	NIOCC San Diego, Calif. (619) 545-9920	US Central Command (757) 836-4180	Navy Intelligence Reserve Region Southeast - Jacksonville (877) 882-7396			
Naval Network Warfare Command (757) 417-6750	Navy Net-Centric Warfare Group (240) 373-3125	US European Command 011-49-711-680-113	Navy Intelligence Reserve Region Southwest - San Diego (800) 873-4139			
Naval Operational Logistics Support Center (717) 605-5790	Naval Installations Command (202) 433-3200	US Fifth Fleet 011-973-724-383	Navy Intelligence Reserve Region Southwest Det Denver (720) 847-6240			
Chief of Naval Operations (703) 697-5664	Naval Munitions Command (757) 887-4834	US Fleet Forces Command (757)-836-4180	Navy Intelligence Reserve Region Midwest (847) 688-6273			
Naval Operations Office of the Chief of Chaplains (504) 678-1394	Naval Personnel Command 1-877-807-8199	US Joint Forces Command (757) 836-6555	Navy Intelligence Reserve Region Southwest - Ft. Worth (817) 782-6464			
Naval Operations Office of Naval Intelligence (504) 678-1394	Naval Region Europe 011-39-081-568-4636	US Naval Forces Alaska (907) 463-2248	Navy Intelligence Reserve Region Southeast - San Diego (800) 873-4139			
Naval Personal Development Command (757) 444-2996	Naval Region Guam (671) 355-1110	US Naval Forces Central Command 011-973-724-383	Navy Intelligence Reserve Region Southwest Det Denver (720) 847-6240			
Naval Sea Systems Command (202) 781-1748	Naval Region Southeast (904) 542-2324	US Naval Forces Europe 011-44-207-514-4605	Navy Intelligence Reserve Region Midwest (847) 688-6273			
Naval Training Support Center Great Lakes, Ill. (847) 688-3536	Naval Region Hawaii (808) 473-4505	US Naval Forces Japan 011-81-46-816-1110	Navy Intelligence Reserve Region Southwest - Ft. Worth (817) 782-6464			
Naval Special Warfare Command (619) 437-2848	Naval Region Korea 011-822-7913-7251	US Naval Forces Korea 011-822-7913-5795	Navy Intelligence Reserve Region Washington (240) 857-7878			
	Naval Region Mid-Atlantic (757) 322-2800	US Naval Forces Marianas (671) 339-7133	Navy Intelligence Reserve Region Midwest Det Millington (847) 688-6273			
	Naval Region Singapore 011-65-67-50-2531	US Naval Forces Southern Command (904) 270-7354 x4304	Navy Intelligence Reserve Region Midwest Det Detroit (847) 688-6273			
	Naval Region Hawaii (808) 473-1168	US Naval Special Warfare Command (619) 522-2825				



Ready Now.
Anytime,
Anywhere.

Photo Submissions:
Due 5th of the month.

High-resolution 300 dpi photos. Set camera on the highest setting (TIFF, FINE and/or HQ). Shoot photos of action supporting the story. Posed shots or “grip-n-grins” are the least desirable. If the story is about people receiving awards, show us what they do that garnered said award. Send us the original image. Do NOT tinker with it in Photoshop™ or other image-editing software. We will edit it to fit into our page layout requirements. Include cutline information identifying the subjects and what they're doing in the photo. Also credit the photographer.

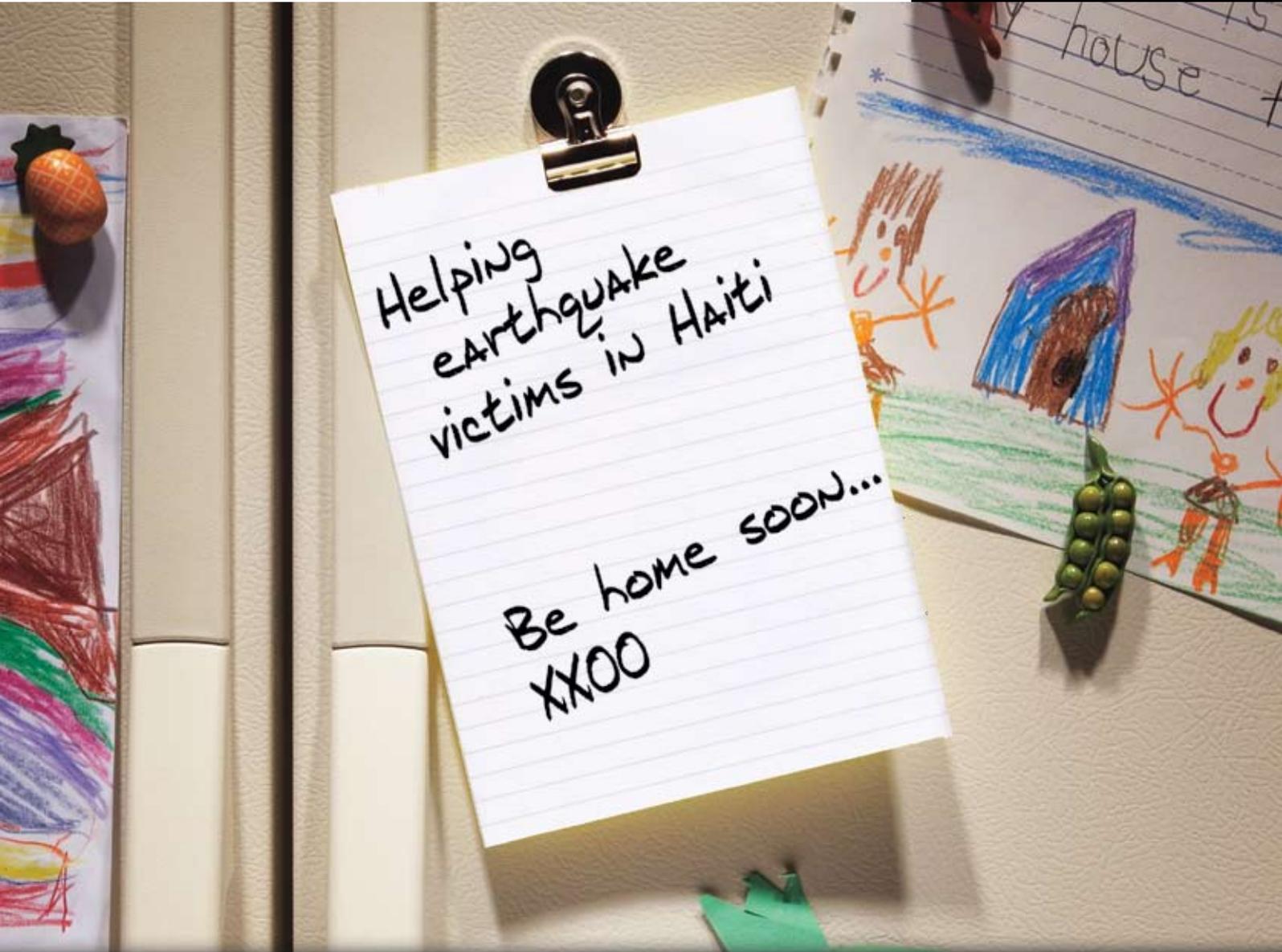
Story Submissions:
Due 5th of the month.

Monthly columns: at least 500 words. More is okay, we'll edit it. Feature stories: at least 600-700 words and need supporting photos. Feature-based stories will compel the reader to read the entire story. We do not want a straight-news story written in inverted pyramid newspaper style.

Questions and Suggestions:

Please contact the editor at james.vorndran@navy.mil or call (757) 322-5624

SUBMISSION GUIDELINES



HOSPITAL CORPSMAN



As a Hospital Corpsman in the Navy Reserve, you'll care for people wherever help is needed. You'll work with the latest medical technology and help provide a better life for those who need it most. Which is an accomplishment you can proudly display, once every month. To learn more, visit navyreserve.com or call 1-800-USA-USNR.

**NAVY
RESERVE**