

THE IWAKUNI APPROACH

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Ospreys bring more capabilities to Far East | P. 6, 7



CAPT. CALEB EAMES

An MV-22 Osprey aircraft with Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 265 is parked on the tarmac at sunset after being unloaded from the cargo ship Green Ridge at the Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni harbor here July 23, 2012. This marks the first MV-22 Osprey aircraft deployment to Japan and a milestone in the Marine Corps' process of replacing CH-46E helicopters with the MV-22 Osprey.

Bats fly through CAS training

CPL. CHARLIE CLARK
IWAKUNI APPROACH
STAFF

Marine All-Weather Fighter Attack Squadron 242 Marines performed close-air support training in their F/A-18D Hornets at Kadena Air Base Okinawa July 18 – 20, 2012.

CAS training improves air-to-air skills and air-to-ground support. Marines fighting on the ground make a call to a squadron, such as the Bats, and the F-18s rain hellfire and brimstone down on the enemy.

"As an F/A-18D Hornet squadron, this is our mission," said Capt. Robert W. Latta, VMFA(AW)-242 F/A-18 pilot. "We support the Marines on the ground when they need

something or someone blown up."

The VMFA(AW)-242 aircrew conducts this kind of training every two to three months, so when it's time to train they get as much out of it as they can.

"We never miss an opportunity to train," said Capt. Matthew G. Tavernier, VMFA(AW)-242 weapon systems operator training officer. "Even on the flight down to Okinawa, we simulated scenarios for air-to-air and air-to-ground missions."

The Bats' aircrew performed daytime and nighttime exercises, which better trained them for real scenarios.

Unlike other training exercises, VMFA(AW)-242 did

SEE **SUPPORT** ON PAGE 3

M16 check, M1014 check, M9 check

LANCE CPL. NICHOLAS RHOADES
IWAKUNI APPROACH
STAFF

A Marine learns early in his career, "My rifle is my best friend." More so than the man watching his back or the 'doc' keeping him healthy, his rifle is his life. But, every friendship has problems, and every weapon could malfunction. When an M16 service rifle isn't available or not the right tool for the job, Marines must be able to turn to a friend who can back them up. These friends can come in the form of shotguns, pistols or a wide variety of weapons the military trusts.

Combat Logistics Company 36 Marines trained in proficiency with the M1014 Joint Service Combat Shotgun and the M9 Service Pistol here at Combined Arms Training Center, Camp Fuji July 13, 2012, during Exercise

Dragon Fire II.

Dragon Fire II is an infantry skills combat training-based exercise built around preparing CLC-36 Marines for a combat environment and keeping them proficient in various types of scenarios.

At any instance, any Marine can be pulled for any kind of job, said Sgt. Joey L. Marbley, CLC-36 post security officer. Even aboard station, Provost Marshal's Office military policemen take augments, auxiliary Marines who augment PMO ranks for certain events. This training has the chance to help Marines in a garrison environment, Marbley added.

Many Marines aren't trained in the concepts behind the shotgun or pistol weapon systems. This training allows them to be far more adaptable.

SEE **RANGE** ON PAGE 3

Servicemembers influence Japanese children

Cpl. Kenneth K. Trotter, Jr.
IWAKUNI APPROACH
STAFF

Station servicemembers went to Josho Hoikuen Preschool as part of a community relations event July 17, 2012.

The purpose of the visit was

to bolster relations with local Japanese.

Approximately 32 volunteers participated in the event. The volunteers spent the majority of their time teaching the children English, using visual aids and coloring books, and singing songs.

"It's always nice to give back and to instruct and teach anyone

English or the basics of English," said Roy A. Covington III, community relations volunteer. "Knowing little kids like music and teaching them songs that way is a lot of fun."

The children, who were in the five-year-old and younger age range, quickly took to the volunteers as they were divided

into three groups.

Along with teaching the children English, they also played the game, "Duck, duck, goose," and the old children's ditty "Head and Shoulders."

This event wasn't merely for the children. The servicemembers

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CHAPLAIN'S CORNER

'What's wrong with profanity, really?'

LT. TRAVIS COFFEY
MAG-12 DEPUTY GROUP CHAPLAIN

Head Quarters, New York, August 3rd 1776.
Parole Uxbridge. Countersign Virginia.

The General is sorry to be informed that the foolish, and wicked practice, of profane cursing and swearing (a vice heretofore little known in an American Army) is growing into fashion; he hopes the officers will, by example, as well as influence, endeavor to check it, and that both they, and the men will reflect, that we can have little hopes of the blessing of Heaven on our arms, if we insult it by our impiety, and folly; added to this, it is a vice so mean and low, without any temptation, that every man of sense and character, detests and despises it.

This General Order was issued to the Continental Army at New York about three weeks before the Battle of Long Island and known as "General George Washington's Order on Profanity."

I share this historical order with you because recently many parents on base have shared with me their high frustration of Marines and Sailors using profanity in the presence of children and others who are offended. A couple weeks ago I was eating with my family in JDs and a worker, knowing I was a Chaplain, explained to me how a Marine, who earlier that day delivered his order like this, "I just want a F...ing cheeseburger!" I quickly asked if the Marines was still in the restaurant and she said no. But, comments like this are stacking up, and therefore need to be addressed.

My challenge is for all of us who make up MCAS Iwakuni, to be professional enough to have the courtesy to know our surroundings with our language. It is true we do have a right to free speech, but we need to also think about the rights those who abstain from such practices and those who choose to teach and train up their children according to their

own convictions and beliefs.

From a biblical stand point, we can easily settle this issue by taking a look at any of the many different passages concerning profanity. The apostle Paul says about the kind of language that ought to characterize our speech: "Let no corrupt word proceed out of your mouth, but only what is good for necessary edification, so it may impart grace to the hearers"(Eph.4:29).

It may be interesting to trace the etymological history (story of words, their origins, and how their form and meaning have changed over time) of our modern profanities (as many do) and to explain how a word came to be regarded as "dirty," "coarse," or "filthy." Unfortunately, such information is purely academic. However, it has nothing to do with the way people actually use and perceive such words today. It's the question of the immediate perception that should concern us; and I would argue that, from a religious perspective, profanity is always negative and harmful. In fact, it's negative by definition. Therefore, the challenge is to take a second, take a deep breath and find another way to express oneself. It takes character, respect, tact and integrity to say the right thing. For a Marine or Sailor, it has never been an acceptable excuse to lacking those qualities for any other action.

Besides, practically, what do people really mean when they use the so-called "f-word"? What is that word intended to communicate really? And how does it feel to be on the receiving end of that communication? Is there a way to use the "f-word" for "necessary edification"? Does it ever "impart grace to the hearers"? I think not! Again, I am only challenging us to take a second, take a deep breath, find another way to express ourselves, and know and respect our surroundings. Thanks for the consideration, maturity and professionalism in advance.

STATION SPOTLIGHT



CPL. EMILY L. SHULL

MOS: 1345 ENGINEER EQUIPMENT MECHANIC
Unit: MARINE WING SUPPORT SQUADRON 171
Age: 23
Hometown: NEW HARTFORD, IOWA
Date Joined: JUNE 3, 2007

Why did you decide to join the military?

I joined the military in order to better myself for the future, not to fall into the normal category of females back home who end up just being plain old farm wives.

Who inspired you to join the military?

My father was in the Marines, but my older brother joined before me. I saw the change that occurred with him and I wanted that for me also.

Who inspires you to work harder at your job?

My Marines are most definitely my motivation. I need to be the best that I can be in order to show them and teach them the right way to do things. I also have a strong NCO/SNCO support group that keeps me striving for better. My last name also inspires me because I represent my family everywhere I go along with the Marines.

What are your major accomplishments thus far?

Assistant floor chief, which I am currently holding, many unit

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"There was quite a few (Marines) who had never shot a pistol before and knew just what they learned from movies," said Marbley. "They were just totally wrong as far as holding the weapon. I corrected them on their holds and a lot of them would start feeling more confident and being more proficient with the weapon."

The 9mm pistol is used within the military and law enforcement agencies due to its versatility.

"The nine millimeter is a great pistol for beginners and now a lot of these Marines might be able to pick up other pistols and, applying the concepts they have been taught, use them with very little training," said Marbley. "The nine millimeter is a

very standard pistol and it's not just for staff non-commissioned officers anymore."

The M16 is still the most common weapon Marines use on today's battlefield, but there are a wide variety of weapon systems the Marine Corps uses on a daily basis, both in the field and in garrison.

"It was good. I learned a lot. And now, just with today's training, I feel if I needed to I would be able to pick up a lot of different types of weapon systems and use them effectively," said Lance Cpl. Caden F. Lister, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron radar technician. "You never know what type of scenario you might be put into while in combat. But if my M16 ever went down, now I can effectively use other military weapons and have that ability to keep going and complete the mission."



A Combat Logistics Company 36 Marine fires an M1014 Joint Service Combat shotgun at his target during shotgun training at Combined Arms Combat Training Center during Exercise Dragon Fire II at Camp Fuji, Japan, July 13, 2012. The M1014 is an Italian-made, semi-automatic, gas operated 12-gauge shotgun using the same automatic-regulating gas operating technology as the M16 service rifle.



CPL. KENNETH K. TROTTER, JR.

Community-relations event volunteers sit with children at the Josho Hoikuen Preschool July 17, 2012, as the volunteers teach the children the English alphabet and numbers. Approximately 32 volunteers spent the morning with the children, reading and teaching them English and playing an assortment of games such as "Duck, duck, goose" and "Head and Shoulders."

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learned from the experience as well.

"This is good for the base and the Marine Corps," said Covington. "It shows our host nation (that) not only are we here to do our job, but we also care about them."

Even with a language barrier, volunteers and children were able to communicate.

Covington felt his interaction with the children was a change of pace as the children had a much firm grasp of English. He discovered this by using a song about the alphabet and animals to gauge their understanding of English.

Many servicemembers may hesitate to participate in community-relations events,

but the benefits of taking part in these activities far outweigh any excuse.

"Generally, Marines go out and go sight-seeing," said Covington. "We never get to see the youth of Japan. Back in the states you see it every day. But if you're stuck on base, you're not going to see how the youth of Japan grow up. A lot of Marines don't know the Japanese go to school year round."

Marines are ambassadors, wherever they are stationed, at home or abroad. Events such as this give civilians, both foreign and domestic, an opportunity to not only appreciate what it is servicemembers do, but also show that servicemembers care about the community beyond their gates.



CPL. KENNETH K. TROTTER, JR.

Roy A. Covington III, a community-relations event volunteer, reads to children at the Josho Hoikuen Preschool July 17, 2012. Approximately 32 volunteers spent the morning with the children, reading and teaching them English.

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not fly simulations with its Air Force counterparts. Instead, The Bats' pilots and weapon systems operators flew in support of 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit ground forces and Marine Attack Squadron 542.

"The 31st MEU provided the ground troops as well as helicopters from their air combat element," said Tavernier. "VMA-542 provided its AV-8B Harriers as the other fixed-wing aircraft for the training."

The Bats cannot perform CAS training here due to the lack of ground ranges.

"It takes a lot of practice to integrate our aircraft with the ground forces," said Tavernier. "We don't get the opportunity to conduct this training here while actual forces are on the ground."

Okinawa provides the closest CAS training ground available for the VMFA(AW)-242 pilots and WSOs.



LANCE CPL. NICHOLAS RHOADES

Staff Sgt. Leon F. Ellis Jr., Combat Logistics Company 36 fire team gunner, fires an M240G while Lance Cpl. Jacklyn E. Erhunmwunsee, CLC-36 fire team leader, and Sgt. Delshan R. Martinez, CLC-36 post security officer, watch down range during automatic weapons training as part of Exercise Dragon Fire II at Combined Arms Combat Training Center Camp Fuji, Japan, July 16, 2012. Many Marines in CLC-36 work directly with supply and motor transportation. This training can affect them directly during convoys through combat environments.



LANCE CPL. NICHOLAS RHOADES

Pfc. Joshua B. Buck, a Combat Logistics Company 36 warehouse clerk, sends the bolt forward on an M249 Light Machine Gun during automatic weapons training as part of Exercise Dragon Fire II at Combined Arms Combat Training Center Camp Fuji, Japan, July 16, 2012. Dragon Fire is an annual exercise that trains Marines and sailors in increasing their proficiency and efficiency with an assortment of weaponry.

CLC-36 Marines train to become more technically and tactically proficient

LANCE CPL. NICHOLAS RHOADES
IWAKUNI APPROACH STAFF

Combat Logistics Company 36 Marines put down their M16A4 Service Rifles, their M9 Pistols and their M1014 Combat Shotguns to pick up guns with even bigger combat capabilities as part of Exercise Dragon Fire II at Combined Arms Combat Training Center Camp Fuji, Japan, July 16 and 17, 2012.

Marines fired the M249 Light Machine Gun, M240G and the M2 .50 caliber Machine Gun.

The M249 is a light machine gun, firing 5.56mm rounds at 800 rounds per minute in a cyclic rate, while the M240G is a 7.62mm medium machine gun, firing at a rate of up to 950 rounds per minute, depending on the gas setting at which it is set.

The Marines then stepped up to some real heavy firepower. The M2 heavy machine gun fires a 12.7mm, .50 caliber round, at a rate of 635 rounds per minute.

“Suppressive fire is used to keep the enemy’s head down and allow the team to maneuver forward or flank around for a better attack position or destroy the enemy faster and more effectively,” said Cpl. Dener A. Echeverria, CLC-36 post security officer.

Many Marines in CLC-36 work directly with supply and motor transportation. This training can affect them directly during convoys through combat environments.

“No matter what type of convoy there is, there will always be machine guns on a gun truck to help provide security,” said Echeverria. “With all this training being put

together and every Marine being a rifleman, who says they can’t jump up on a gun truck and use the M240 Golf or M249?”

Combat efficiency and proficiency were focal points of the training.

“We train with automatic weapons in case we are ever on a battlefield and a scenario occurs where we need to be proficient with these weapons,” said Lance Cpl. David W. Skinner, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron provost marshal’s office military policeman. “If a gunner goes down in a valuable position, it becomes a major priority to get that gun in the fight due to its fast rate of fire and tactical positioning.”

One of the many uses of automatic weapons is to control key sectors of fire with suppressive fire.

“Automatic weapons can provide suppressive fire, which allows ground forces to push forward or can be set up to defend tactical locations throughout a battlefield,” said Skinner.

There are many advantages to automatic weapons, including faster cycle rates, belt-fed ammunition, longer duration of fire between reloads, and the intimidating presence of a loud, destructive machine gun.

“With the suppressive capabilities of automatic weaponry in key sectors of fire it allows riflemen to go one-on-one with the enemy and stack the odds in our favor,” said Skinner.

Skinner went on to say the presence of automatic weapons greatly increases the overall success rate, speed and precision Marines are able to provide for the U.S. and its allies.

Chief of Engineers visits station, praises construction accomplished

LANCE CPL. J. GAGE KARWICK
IWAKUNI APPROACH STAFF

Army Lt. Gen. Thomas P. Bostick, U.S. Army chief of engineers and Army Corps of Engineers commanding general, visited his soldiers aboard Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni July 19, 2012. With Bostick was his staff, which included Army Brig. Gen. Richard L. Stevens, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Pacific Ocean Division Commander.

The purpose of the visit was for Bostick to see current construction project development. Construction is reported to eventually cover more than 70 percent of the station, said Lee Seeba, Iwakuni residents engineer with ACE.

“Today I was visiting with our Iwakuni office of U.S Army Corps of Engineers,” said Bostick. “I really wanted to take a look at this great work they did on this magnificent airfield they built in the ocean. They moved it about 1,000 meters from the old flight line to give a place for Marines and others to fly in and help the Japanese populace feel more at ease with the jets flying overhead. I want to thank the Japanese contractors for their service and their hard work.”

The construction project is one of several which are taking place currently. The next year

is scheduled to have an increase of construction projects across the station as well.

“There are more than 100 projects soon-to-be underway with more than 20 currently in progress right now and several hundred more to come in the near future,” said Bostick. “A tremendous amount of work is to be done that can only happen with great teamwork and partnership between the military, the contractors, the Japanese government and all the workers working together to accomplish the mission.”

According to Bostick, the ability to accomplish the station’s various construction projects is an example of the many different groups and organizations on the station coming together and working cohesively.

“You have to look far and wide to find a project of this magnitude, scope and demands,” said Bostick. “But with the help of the Japanese government and the help of the Marines and the other military services, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has done a fantastic job with the contractors to accomplish the mission in a very quick time frame.”

With all the construction underway, many changes to the station are slated for the coming year. The various projects serve as a testament to the cohesiveness and adaptability of not only the U.S. ACE, but those aboard station who help as well.



LANCE CPL. J. GAGE KARWICK

Army Lt. Gen. Thomas P. Bostick, U.S. Army chief of Engineers and Corps of Engineers commanding general, Eugene M. Ban, U.S. ACE director of programs, Pacific ocean divisions, and Col. Bryan P. Truesdell, U.S. ACE commander and district engineer for Japan, speak with Army Capt. Alex L. Glade, U.S. ACE commanding officer, Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni, during their visit July 19, 2012. Glade gave Bostick a tour of the base to show him the current construction projects.



LANCE CPL. J. GAGE KARWICK

Army Lt. Gen. Thomas P. Bostick, U.S. Army chief of Engineers and Corps of Engineers commanding general, stops by the Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni Army Corps of Engineers headquarters building here during his visit July 19, 2012. Bostick showed his appreciation to the men and women who work as contractors or permanent personnel.



LANCE CPL. J. GAGE KARWICK

Lt. Col. Gordan J. Limb, station executive officer, greets Army Lt. Gen. Thomas P. Bostick, U.S. Army chief of Engineers and Corps of Engineers commanding general, as he exits his plane here July 19, 2012. Bostick came to the station to see first hand the extensive reconstruction undertaking here.



SGT. DANIEL K. BROWN

MV-22 Osprey aircraft with Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 265 sit on the tarmac here after being unloaded from the cargo ship Green Ridge at the Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni harbor July 23, 2012. This marks the first MV-22 Osprey aircraft deployment to Japan and a milestone in the Marine Corps' process of replacing CH-46E helicopters with the MV-22 Osprey, a highly-capable, tiltrotor aircraft which combines the vertical capability of a helicopter with the speed and range of a fixed-wing aircraft. The MV-22 aircraft significantly strengthens U.S. ability to provide for the defense of Japan, to perform humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations and to fulfill other alliance roles. The MV-22 has successfully assisted in HA/DR operations in Haiti, participated in the recovery of a downed U.S. pilot in Libya, supported combat operations in Iraq and Afghanistan and has conducted multiple Marine Expeditionary Unit deployments.



SGT. DANIEL K. BROWN

Marines with Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 265 haul an MV-22 Osprey tiltrotor aircraft along the taxi way of the Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni flightline to the staging area after being unloaded from the cargo ship Green Ridge, July 23, 2012. This marks the first MV-22 Osprey aircraft deployment to Japan and a milestone in the Marine Corps' process of replacing CH-46E helicopters with the MV-22 Osprey, a highly-capable, tiltrotor aircraft which combines the vertical capability of a helicopter with the speed and range of a fixed-wing aircraft.

MV-22 Osprey arrives in Iwakuni

First Ospreys to touch Japanese soil

LANCE CPL. BENJAMIN PRYER
IWAKUNI APPROACH
STAFF

Twelve MV-22 Osprey tiltrotor aircraft were off-loaded from a civilian cargo ship at Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni, Japan, today. This marks the first deployment of the MV-22 to Japan.

The aircraft will be stationed aboard Marine Corps Air Station Futenma in Okinawa, Japan, as part of Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 265 (VMM-265).

MCAS Iwakuni features both an airfield and a port facility, making it a safe and operationally feasible location to offload the aircraft. The offload was closely coordinated with Government of Japan.

"We are obviously pleased to demonstrate the capacity of this

co-located deep water harbor and aerial port of operations. It clearly highlights Iwakuni's position as a logistical lynchpin in the strategic alliance between the United States and Japan here in the Western Pacific," said Col James C. Stewart, Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni commanding officer.

Marines will prepare the aircraft for flight after its more than 5,000-mile journey aboard the civilian cargo ship, Green Ridge. However, the MV-22 Ospreys will not conduct functional check flights until the results of safety investigations are presented to the Government of Japan and the safety of flight operations is confirmed. Following safety confirmation and functional check flights, the Ospreys will fly to their new home aboard MCAS Futenma.

Groups opposed to the MV-22 deployment in Japan have demonstrated in Okinawa and Iwakuni. Recognizing the concerns of Japanese citizens led U.S. and Japanese officials to ensure safety of flight operations is confirmed before Ospreys fly in Japan.

Deployment of the MV-22 Osprey to Japan marks a significant step in modernization of Marine Corps aircraft here in support of the U.S. Japan Security Alliance. Throughout the Marine Corps, Ospreys have been replacing CH-46 Sea Knight helicopters, which made their Marine Corps debut during the Vietnam era.

The Osprey is a revolutionary and highly-capable aircraft with an excellent operational safety record. It combines the vertical capability of a helicopter with the speed and range of a fixed-wing

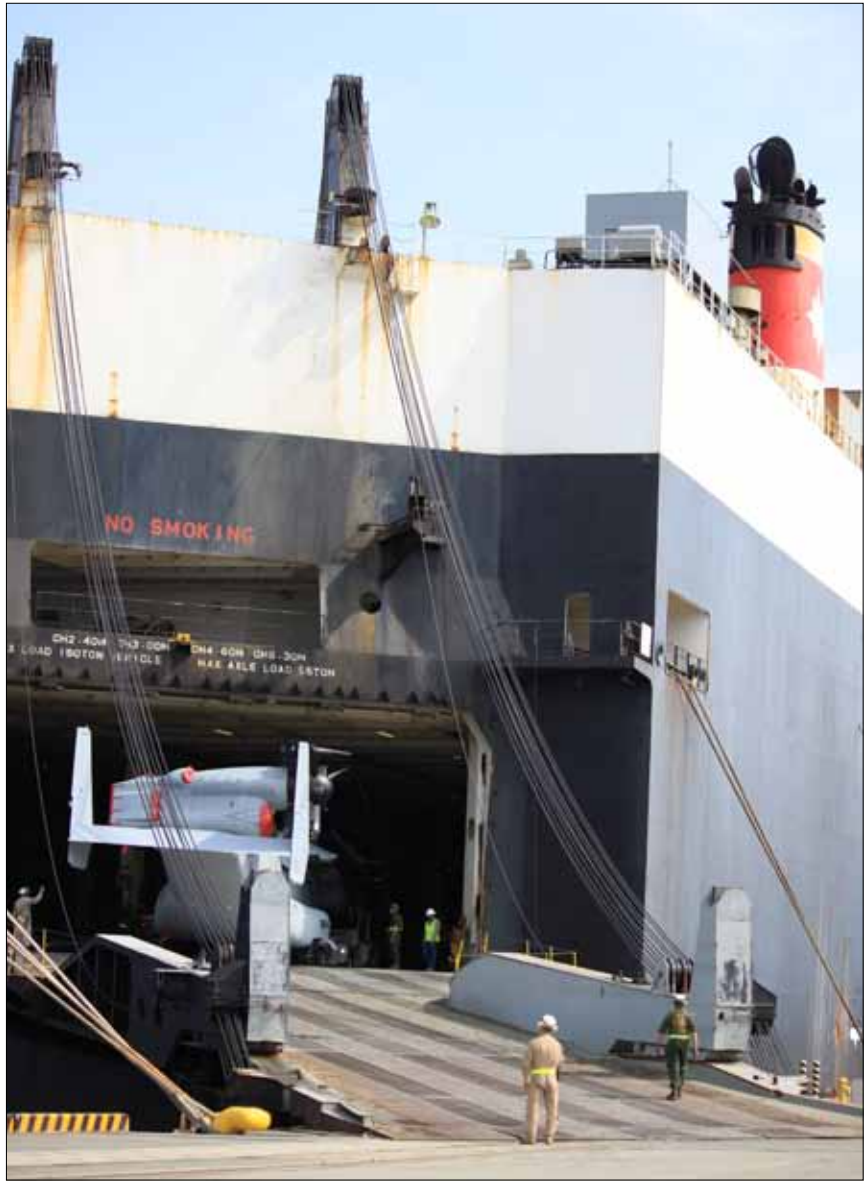
aircraft.

The Osprey's capabilities will significantly strengthen the Marine Corps' ability to provide for the defense of Japan, perform humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations and fulfill other Alliance roles.

The Osprey has assisted in humanitarian operations in Haiti, participated in the recovery of a downed U.S. pilot in Libya, supported combat operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, and has conducted multiple Marine Expeditionary Unit deployments.

As of April 11, 2012, the Osprey has flown more than 115,000 flight hours, with approximately one third of the total hours flown during the last two years.

A second squadron of 12 aircraft is scheduled to arrive at MCAS Futenma during the summer of 2013.



LANCE CPL. BENJAMIN PRYER

An MV-22 Osprey aircraft with Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 265 is unloaded from the cargo ship Green Ridge at the Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni harbor here July 23, 2012. This marks the first MV-22 Osprey aircraft deployment to Japan and a milestone in the Marine Corps' process of replacing CH-46E helicopters with the MV-22 Osprey, a highly-capable, tiltrotor aircraft which combines the vertical capability of a helicopter with the speed and range of a fixed-wing aircraft. The MV-22 aircraft significantly strengthens U.S. ability to provide for the defense of Japan, to perform humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations and to fulfill other alliance roles. The MV-22 has successfully assisted in HA/DR operations in Haiti, participated in the recovery of a downed U.S. pilot in Libya, supported combat operations in Iraq and Afghanistan and has conducted multiple Marine Expeditionary Unit deployments.



LANCE CPL. BENJAMIN PRYER

An MV-22 Osprey aircraft with Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 265 sits on the tarmac here after being unloaded from the cargo ship Green Ridge at the Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni harbor July 23, 2012. This marks the first MV-22 Osprey aircraft deployment to Japan and a milestone in the Marine Corps' process of replacing CH-46E helicopters with the MV-22 Osprey.



LANCE CPL. BENJAMIN PRYER

An MV-22 Osprey aircraft with Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 265 sit on the tarmac here after being unloaded from the cargo ship Green Ridge at the Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni harbor July 23, 2012. This marks the first MV-22 Osprey aircraft deployment to Japan and a milestone in the Marine Corps' process of replacing CH-46E helicopters with the MV-22 Osprey. Recognizing the concerns of Japanese citizens led U.S. and Japanese officials to ensure safety of flight operations is confirmed before Ospreys fly in Japan.

CORPS NEWS

HIGHLIGHTING MARINES AND SAILORS AROUND THE GLOBE



CAMP HANSEN, Japan - Assaultmen from Battalion Landing Team 2nd Battalion, 1st Marines, 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit, set up security and place an explosive charge on a door during urban mobility breaching training here, July 17. Assaultmen use their knowledge of demolitions to clear mine fields, breach doors and windows, and engage targets with the Mark 153 Shoulder-Launched Multipurpose Assault Weapon. The 31st MEU is the United States force-in-readiness for the Asia Pacific region.

31st MEU Marines blow the doors off demolitions training

LANCE CPL. CODEY UNDERWOOD
31ST MARINE EXPEDITIONARY UNIT

CAMP HANSEN, Japan - Stacked together just meters from a highly explosive charge, the Marines brace for the familiar sound and impact of detonation. Infantry assaultmen from Battalion Landing Team 2nd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit, conducted urban mobility breaching here, July 17, 2012. "This training allows our team to do what we were trained to do, get hands on and blow targets up," said Lance Cpl. Robert L. Slown, an assaultman with Company F, BLT 2/1 and a native of Fort Collins, Colo. "If it was not for great training like this, we would not be prepared when the time came for us to operate." Assaultmen serve a number of roles in support of kinetic operations. Their capabilities include clearing mine fields, breaching doors and windows, and engaging targets with the Mark 153 Shoulder-Launched Multipurpose Assault Weapon. This training focused on breaching and the understanding of which type of explosive

charges are appropriate for different situations. "When the Marines need to breach a door or window, it sometimes calls for a precise charge, targeting a certain point on the entry," said Sgt. Patrick Hause the section leader for the assault section with Company F, BLT 2/1 and a native of Shirley, Mass. What explosive is used, and in what method, depends upon the target the team is given. The size and material of the door, as well as the type of lock are determining factors in the decision. During the training, the assaultmen used plastic explosives, detonations chords, and a variety of emplacement to accomplish the breach. But when it comes to the joy of the assaultmen, it doesn't matter what charge is used. "When we are about to breach a building, I always get a rush," said Slown. "The charges can pack a powerful punch when you're that close to the explosion." As satisfying as the sight of flying debris is to the assaultmen, this audio and visual display is not their signal for a job well done. With their hearts pounding, the Marines join their fellow infantrymen to conduct one of

their most dangerous assignments – clearing a structure of enemy personnel. This part of their responsibilities requires knowledge in advanced infantry tactics to complement their expertise in demolitions. "There is a lot to our job that we have to know and maintain," said Lance Cpl. Travis J. Reynders, an infantry assaultman with Company F, BLT 2/1 and a native of St. Louis, Mo. "Keeping these skills fresh allows the assaultmen to bring important and precise capabilities to the MEU." Knowing the importance of their role, the assaultmen use these training opportunities to ensure their skills are honed to an exceptional level. "When we come out here to the range, my Marines train with high standards," said Hause. "When the time comes and my Marines get attached to other platoons, the platoon commander and company commander will have a good sense of confidence in my Marines." The 31st MEU is the United States' force in readiness for the Asia Pacific and the Marine Corps' only continuously forward-deployed MEU.



CAMP HANSEN, Japan - Assaultmen from Battalion Landing Team 2nd Battalion, 1st Marines, 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit, detonate a door during urban mobility breaching training here, July 17, 2012. Assaultmen use their knowledge of demolitions to clear mine fields, breach doors and windows and engage targets with the Mark 153 shoulder-launched Multipurpose Assault Weapon. The 31st MEU is the United States force-in-readiness for the Asia Pacific region.

COMMUNITY BRIEFS | CLASSIFIEDS

Briefs

Pass and Registration Construction
Pass and Registration will have a construction project beginning July 23, 2012, which is expected to last two weeks. Services will continue at one window during the first week. This will have no effect on the Japanese Pass Section. For more information, contact Barry E. Harwell at 253-3135.

Thrift Store Funds
The Thrift Store gives funds generated from donations they receive back to the community. If your organization is hosting a community event, or wondering how they will fund their next community relations project, your Thrift Store may be able to help. For more details, contact Sharon Rostkowski at 253-4711

Mothers of Preschoolers
MOPS is an encouraging group for pregnant mothers and moms of children ages six and

younger. Now holding summer playdates, visit www.facebook.com/iwakunimops for times and locations, or email iwakunimops@yahoo.com

Seawall Closures
Sectioned portions of the seawall have closed for construction scheduled through April 2013. The affected area of the seawall includes any portion of the seawall after the "NO THROUGH PATH" sign. Take extra care because construction vehicles will pass through. The affected areas will shut down completely when heavy equipment is transferred. For more information on the closures, call Walter Chan at 253-5004.

Speed Limit Change
The speed limit on Newell Dr., located next to the Northside Marine Mart, is now 30 km/h. The station is in the process of changing the posted speed limit signs.

BHC Change of Charge
The Robert M. Casey Medical and Dental Clinic is scheduled to

hold its change of charge ceremony August 10, 2012 at 2 p.m.

Like To Draw?
The Iwakuni Approach is looking for artistic people with a sense of humor to submit cartoon drawings. If you are interested, bring your drawings by the Public Affairs Office, Building 1, Room 216.

Gospel Choir
Gospel choir practice will be held every Thursday night in preparation for the 2012 Annual Christmas Concert. For more information, call Billie Scott at 080-3272-5902 or email billiej316@gmail.com

Station Eagle Scouts
If any Eagle Scouts aboard station wish to provide support or participate in raising new scouts to Eagle, contact the troop at Iwakuni.BSA.Troop77@gmail.com
Emergency Phone Numbers Reminder
Put these numbers in your wallet and phone:
• Anti-terrorism force protection hotline: 253-ATFP (2837).

• Life limb or loss-of-vision threatening emergencies while on the air station: 119 or 911. From a cell phone or for bilingual capability: 082-721-7700.
• For security issues, contact the Provost Marshal's Office: 253-3303. To report without talking to a person, Crime Stoppers: 253-3333.
• Sexual Assault: To make a confidential report of sexual assault or harassment, contact the victim advocate at 253-4526 during working hours. For after hours, weekends and holidays, call 090-9978-1033 or 080-3427-0835. You can also call the installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinator at 253-6556 or 080-5865-3566.

Off-limit Establishments
The following establishments are off-limits:
• The multi-tenant building "NOW," Tenant occupant's names change frequently. Past names for this building include, Ran, Massage Parlor, Welcome American, Follow Me and F-18.

• Hiroshima's Tougan Goods Company.

Jobs

BHC dental positions
The 11th Dental Clinic is seeking applications for two full-time dental assistants for August 3, to Sept. 1, 2012. Certification of verification is required. For more information, contact HM1 Bohl or HMC Cadavos at 253-5252.

Brief and Classified Submissions
To submit a community brief or classified advertisement, send an e-mail to iwakuni.pao@usmc.mil. Include a contact name, a phone number and the information you would like published. You may submit your brief or advertisement in person at the Public Affairs Office, Building 1, Room 216 or you may call 253-5551. Ensure you provide all information to simplify the process. Deadlines are 3 p.m. every Friday.

KUNI TOONS: MISCOMMUNICATION



INFOTAINMENT

Chapel Services

Roman Catholic	
Saturday	4:30-5:15 p.m. Confession 5:30 p.m. Mass
Sunday	8:30 a.m. Mass 9:45 a.m. Religious Education
Mon. – Thurs.	11:30 a.m. Weekday Mass
Protestant	
Sunday	9:30 a.m. Lutheran Service 10:30 a.m. Protestant Service 10:30 a.m. Children's Church 10:30 a.m. Church of Christ Meeting 1 p.m. Contemporary 5:30 p.m. FLOW (Youth Group)
Monday	7 p.m. Men's Bible Study
Tuesday	9 a.m. Ladies' Bible Study 5 p.m. Working Women Bible Study
Wednesday	10:30 a.m. Ladies' Tea 5:45 p.m. AWANA (Bldg. 1104)
2nd Saturday	7:30 a.m. Men's Discipleship
Bahai	
Sunday	11 a.m. Bahai Meeting

For information regarding divine services, religious education or any other command religious program or chapel activity, call the Marine Memorial Chapel at 253-3371.

THE IWAKUNI APPROACH CULTURAL LESSONS

Kanji Adventures

Japanese Martial Arts

While the Samurai were highly important in feudal Japan, their fighting skills were diverted into more spiritual activities after Tokugawa Ieyasu came to power in the early 1600s. The fighting arts were combined with Confucianism, Shintoism and Zen Buddhism as a means of spiritual and physical training. Over the years, the names also changed. Kenjutsu, for example, meaning "Sword Technique," changed to Kendo, or the "Way of the Sword," to imply the spiritual discipline inherent in that art. After the Meiji Restoration in 1868 and the subsequent collapse of the Samurai class, martial arts went into a short period of decline until introduced at various schools across the country. But prior to World War II, they were once again encouraged as part of Japan's militarization. During Japan's occupation by the Allied Powers after World War II, martial arts were banned. Soon after the end of the occupation, martial arts federations were set up and once again found their way back into Japanese society. Some of the different martial arts of Japan are Judo, Kendo, Aikido, Kyudo and Karatedo.



LANCE CPL. PATRICK J. FLOTO

SAKURA THEATER

Friday, July 27, 2012 7 p.m. The Amazing Spider-Man (PG-13)	Tuesday, July 31, 2012 1 p.m. Brave (PG)
Saturday, July 28, 2012 4 p.m. Ice Age: Continental Drift (PG) 7 p.m. Safe (R)	Wednesday, August 1, 2012 1 p.m. Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (PG)
Sunday, July 29, 2012 4 p.m. Brave (PG) 7 p.m. The Best Exotic Marigold Hotel (PG-13)	Thursday, August 2, 2012 1 p.m. Despicable Me (PG) 7 p.m. The Dictator (R)
Monday, July 30, 2012 1 p.m. Disney's Beauty & the Beast (G) 7 p.m. What to Expect When You're Expecting (PG-13)	

The movie schedule is subject to change. Please check www.mccsiwakuni.com/sakura often for updates, or call the Sakura Theater at 253-5291 for the latest schedule.

General Admission: Ages 12+ are \$3/ Ages 6-11 are \$1.50/ Children ages 5 and under admitted free. For more information, visit www.mccsiwakuni.com or call 253-5291.

THE STATION SPOTLIGHT

CPL. EMILY L. SHULL

MOS: 1345 ENGINEER EQUIPMENT MECHANIC
Unit: MARINE WING SUPPORT SQUADRON 171
Age: 23
Hometown: NEW HARTFORD, IOWA
Date Joined: JUNE 3, 2007

Do you enjoy the work you do?

Yes, with every job in the Marine Corps there are better days than others, but I have to say I enjoy learning and teaching everything about my job.

How do you feel about being stationed in Iwakuni?

I enjoy it. There are a lot of great opportunities to see and explore as long as you allow yourself to. I miss the family, but I wouldn't change it.

Do you plan to re-enlist?

I have already re-enlisted. This is my second duty station. I plan on going until I stop loving what I do. Then I will see where life will take me.

What is your overall goal while in the military?

I plan on staying in until I start to not love it anymore. After, I would like to become a pastor or maybe a chaplain to continue to serve the military.

awards, deployment for 14 months, getting college and joining the Marines.

Why did you choose your MOS?

I lat moved into this MOS from supply. I was tired of the boring counting and wanted something more hands-on. This MOS allows me that opportunity, and I have to say I really enjoy it.

How do you feel you stand out from your peers?

I am humble. So, I would say I just do what I can to lead the right way and show the Marines that hard work and keeping out of trouble gets you farther than doing things with half effort.



LANCE CPL. J. GAGE KARWICK

Navy reservist Capt. Richard Burke, pediatric dentist, Naval reserve station Illinois, speaks with his patient, Sebastian T. Pacheco, 4, before examining his teeth for a routine checkup during Burke's annual active duty training here July 19, 2012. Burke has made annual visits to Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni since 2010. The annual training Burke does aboard Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni is specifically geared toward his specialty of pediatric dentistry.

Reservist expands dental operational boundaries

LANCE CPL. J. GAGE KARWICK
IWAKUNI APPROACH
STAFF

For more than a week and a half, the Robert M. Casey Medical and Dental Clinic acted as the training ground for Navy Reservist Capt. Richard Burke, pediatric dentist, Navy reserve station, Illinois. Burke first made a tour to the station in July 2010 and has returned every year since for a two-week period of annual training in his pediatric dentistry specialty.

"It's always great in the Navy Reserve to get out and do what one's specialty is," said Burke. "For the most part, when we reservists do our annual training, we tend to do general dentistry, so having the ability to come to Iwakuni and perform my specialty is great training for me." Though becoming a pediatric dentist usually takes two extra years of training on top of the years already required for general dentistry, the real challenge can be dealing with the children. "The main difference is the

ability to manage the behavior of children, which is actually the most difficult part of being a pediatric dentist," said Burke. "It takes time to hone one's skills when dealing with children, because stress levels tend to rise. So you just have to know how to properly deal with them. You have to be able to see things from their point of view." When Burke is not attending his annual training, he is teaching others to become pediatric dentists. "When I'm not wearing my Navy uniform, I'm a full-time faculty member at the University

of Iowa," said Burke. "When I am there, I teach dental students how to perform pediatric dentistry. I tell them how important it is to kids that we show them proper ways of taking care of their teeth at an early age." Dealing with children can be a difficult task, even for people who work in pediatric dentistry. Though, as a reservist, his training is usually done one weekend a month, two weeks a year, moments such as this help to expand upon that training and also help families, both in the states and abroad.



LANCE CPL. J. GAGE KARWICK

Navy reservist Capt. Richard Burke, pediatric dentist, Naval reserve station Illinois, examines the teeth of his patient, Sebastian T. Pacheco, 4, as part of a routine checkup during Burke's annual active duty training here July 19, 2012. Burke's visits to Iwakuni greatly augments the dental capabilities of the Robert M. Casey Medical and Dental Clinic.



LANCE CPL. J. GAGE KARWICK

Navy reservist Capt. Richard Burke, pediatric dentist, Naval reserve station Illinois, examines the teeth of his patient, Sebastian T. Pacheco, 4, as part of a routine checkup during Burke's annual active-duty training here July 19, 2012.

FLAG CONDITIONS

COMPILED BY
IWAKUNI APPROACH STAFF

Before station residents put on their running shoes to go out for some physical training during the summer, they should know the signs and symptoms of heat-related illnesses.

Station personnel should have a water source nearby while conducting PT or any kind of physical activity outside.

wearing lightweight, light-colored and loose-fitting clothes helps to avoid heat-related injuries.

High temperatures, humidity and direct sunlight while outdoors are different factors which could lead to heat stress.

Different kinds of heat injuries happen when an individual is faced with heat stress.

Excessive muscle contractions impact the legs, arms or abdomen of an individual experiencing heat cramps.

Profuse sweating, headaches, nausea and vomiting occur due to excessive loss of water and salt in the body when an individual is

experiencing heat exhaustion.

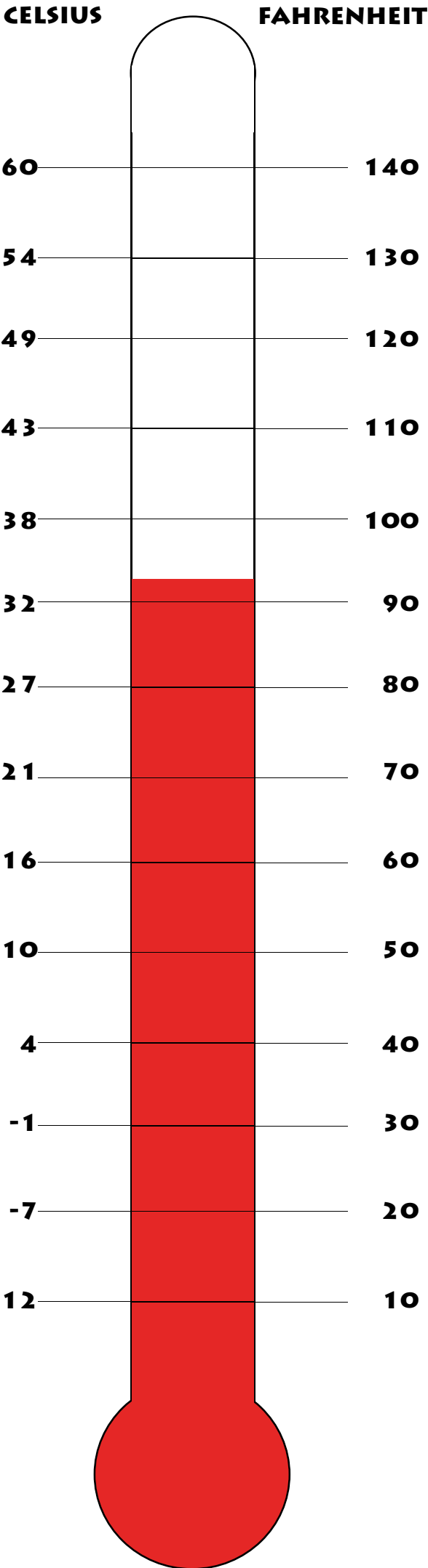
Heat stroke occurs when an individual is feeling dizzy, confused, disorientated, drowsy, weak and nauseous.

An individual with heat stroke may experience headaches and show signs of irritable behavior and the skin may be hot, dry or the internal body temperature may rise above 104 degrees.

Heat strokes are medical emergencies and may result from heat cramps and heat exhaustion. Anyone thought to be experiencing a heat stroke needs immediate medical attention.

Treat heat cramps by moving the person experiencing the cramp out of direct sunlight and into a cool, shaded area. Stretch the calf and thigh muscles gently through the cramp. Treating heat exhaustion is very similar to treating heat cramps minus the stretching. Make sure the individual drinks liquids to cool their body down.

Keep these recommendations in mind during the hot and humid summer months in order to stay safe and beat the heat.



**HEAT CONDITION
IV : 90.00 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT
OR GREATER. ALL NONESSENTIAL
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY WILL BE
HALTED FOR ALL UNITS.**

**Heat Condition
III : 88.00 degrees
Fahrenheit to 89.9 degrees Fahrenheit. All
PT stops for those troops who have not been
thoroughly acclimatized by at least 12 weeks
per NAVMED P-5010. Those troops who are
thoroughly acclimatized may
carry out limited activity
not to exceed six
hours per day.**

**Heat Condition II :
85.00 degrees Fahrenheit
to 87.99 degrees Fahrenheit. Strenuous ex-
ercise such as marching at standard cadence
will be curtailed for unacclimatized troops in
their first three weeks per NAVMED P-5010.
Avoid outdoor classes in
the sun.**

**Heat Condition I :
80.00 degrees Fahrenheit to
84.99 degrees Fahrenheit. Heavy exercises
for unacclimatized personnel will be
conducted with caution and
under constant
supervision.**