

THE Dog Face Daily

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Serving Task Force Marne



Sgt. Marcus Butler

Paratroopers from 1-501st PIR, 4/25th Inf. Div. (Abn.) and Iraqi army soldiers rush towards a UH-60 Blackhawk helicopter Monday to load up on the aircraft and begin Operation Brutus.

Operation Brutus nabs six in Iskandariyah

SGT. MARCUS BUTLER
4/25TH INF. DIV. (ABN.)

ISKANDARIYAH, Iraq – The sounds of rotator blades fill the night sky as UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters descended out of the blackness and touched down at the landing zone of Forward Operation Base Iskandariyah, Iraq.

Through swirling clouds of dust, paratroopers from Company A, 1st Battalion, 501st Parachute Infantry Regiment, 4th Brigade Combat Team (Airborne), 25th Infantry Division and Iraqi army soldiers lined up Monday, along the landing zone awaiting the sign to load the helicopters and begin Operation Brutus.

“Operation Brutus was an air assault mission focused on capturing ... or denying enemy sanctuary in the area,” said 1st Lt. Michael Kelvington, a platoon leader with Company A and native of Akron, Ohio.

In a flash, they were all loaded on the aircrafts and on their way to their objectives. Flying under the cover of darkness, the UH-60s reached their destinations and unloaded the war fighters less than 300 meters away from the two objectives. Once on ground and close to their objectives, the ground force was divided into one fire support team and two search teams.

“Once we exited the aircraft, each team secured their area and located the mission target objective,” said David “Maverick” Cox, an Anchorage, Alaska, native and platoon sergeant for Company A.

After the target was located, the teams lay waiting for the signal. With a few cracks of radio transmission, the assault teams began to swarm on the two targets simultaneously. As the assault team moved onto the locations, the support by fire team kept a vigilant eye out for any unexpected danger.

“We set up the support by fire position while the assault teams moved inside the target locations to clear out the areas,” said Staff Sgt. Chris Loken, fire support NCO and Crestview, Fla., native. “We moved to a rooftop so we could coordinate fire support for both locations simultaneously.”

With the mission in full swing, the assault teams quickly cleared the objectives and detained key personnel as well as weapons and valuable intelligence. Once the objectives were cleared, all members of the teams moved back to the rallying point awaiting extraction. Even though this was the first air assault operation for Company A, the paratroopers showed no hesitation towards the mission.

“This mission really jump started the Paratroopers,” said Cox. “You can just see the morale soaring!”

“These guys are professional and motivated Paratroopers and missions like this one is what they all live for,” Cox added.

“This was a successful mission,” said 1st Lt. Dustin Anderson, executive officer for Company A and native of Murfreesboro, Tenn. “And any time we bring every Paratrooper back safe and sound, the mission is always a success.”

The bottom line is that everyone was safe and six insurgents were detained, Cox said.

CHEMICAL DEFENSE *learn to protect yourself against a Chlorine attack*

LT. COL. GEORGE APPENZELLER (MD),
LT. COL. JAMES WOODS
 3RD INF. DIV. SURGEON,
 3RD INF. DIV. CHEMICAL OFFICER

Terrorists have used improvised explosives combined with a number of other manmade "hosts" to kill and maim innocent people.

In most cases, shrapnel from the blast itself has caused the most destruction.

The terrorists have expressed their intent to increase their lethality using chemicals. The mere thought of chemical weapons, in the hands of terrorists, is sufficient to cause fear.

Our forces are more prepared when they are armed with knowledge of the nature of this threat, the tactics, techniques, and procedures to counter the threat, and they are equipped to protect themselves in the event of an attack.

The enemy continues to use Chlorine in order to inflict casualties, garner attention and create fear in the civilian population and Coalition Forces.

There is little doubt of the intent to continue the use of Chlorine in order to enhance these effects.

We have all seen these attacks on the front pages of our news channels, papers and magazines.

While Chlorine can be lethal, through knowledge and training we can mitigate the risk.

First, we must remember we are well

trained and well equipped to operate in this environment. We have the equipment, knowledge and capabilities not only to survive a Chlorine attack, but to save others as well.

Recognition is the most important step in prevention of injury from chlorine.

It is a greenish yellow gas, two and one half times as heavy as air which causes it to collect in low-lying areas and it has a pungent odor (like bleach).

It is usually found in steel cylinders or containers of varying sizes.

The most common capacities are approximately 100 pounds (54liters) and 2,000 pounds (one-ton; 840-907 liters). Both sizes are used in Iraq.

The dimensions vary slightly, but the 100 pound cylinders are nine to 14 inches wide and 51 to 54 inches long.

One-ton containers are typically 30 inches wide by 72 inches long.

The international convention is to paint chlorine cylinders yellow.

If an attack does occur, risk and injury can be mitigated by the following measures:

- Move upwind, to high ground at least 240 meters from the release point
- Normal combat uniform provides some protection; add gloves
- Individual protective suits, masks and gloves will provide protection
- Collective Protection Filters will provide protection
- Your M40 mask will protect you, but

remove yourself from the area as soon as possible (No more than 30 minutes if you must evacuate casualties from a open area)

- Never enter an enclosed area contaminated with chlorine; your mask will likely fail within three minutes in a high concentration of Chlorine

If you are exposed to Chlorine or near an attack seek medical attention as symptoms may not occur immediately.

Symptoms are dependent on the exposure level, but typically consist of irritation of the respiratory tract, coughing and eye irritation.

At higher concentration levels there can be vomiting, shortness of breath, chest pain, wheezing and fluid in the lungs.

If medical attention is not readily available ensure you remove contaminated clothing and rinse your exposed skin and eyes with water.

Treatment is primarily symptomatic, but some cases may require oxygen and severe cases may require hospitalization. The majority of people have a full recovery in 1-14 days.

Some cases can develop long term asthma like symptoms. Smoking increases the risk of both short and long term symptoms.

Remember you must always take your mask with you when leaving the FOB, JSS, or PB.

When traveling in excess of two hours you must also take all IPE with you.

THE Dog Face Daily

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D-DAY

Remembering Allies' invasion of Normandy

STAFF SGT. SAMANTHA M. STRYKER
TF MARNE PUBLIC AFFAIRS

On June 6, 1944, American radio listeners heard, "... You see the ships lying in all directions, just like black shadows on the grey sky," described by a radio announcer. "... Now planes are going overhead ... Heavy fire now just behind us ... bombs bursting on the shore and along in the convoys."

Reporting from the deck of the U.S.S. Ancon, London-based American journalist George Hicks took listeners to the front line with the sounds of heavy bombardment, sirens, low-flying planes, chaos, and death.

Ever since that fateful day, people have been asking what the "D" in "D-Day" means.

The day that 156,000 Allied soldiers landed on the shores of Normandy was decisive. And with ships, landing craft and planes leaving port by the tens of thousands for a hostile shore, many people thought it appropriate that D in D-Day stood for disembarkation or departed.

The answer is more practical than that. After World War I codes were used to indicate the time or date of an operation's start. U.S. Army planners used the codes when writing operational plans long before the actual dates and times would be known in order to keep the plans secret. And so the "D" simply refers to the first day of the commencement of Operation Overlord, the breaking of Hitler's 'Atlantic Wall.'

Though the success of the invasion showed the world that Allied forces could plan and execute a major mission,

that triumph came at a great cost.

On that June day, the Allies landed around 156,000 troops in Normandy, but many nations participated in the invasion. Troops from Great Britain, Canada and the U.S were part of the largest contingency. However, troops from many other countries participated in D-Day and the Battle of Normandy, in all the different armed services: Australia and New Zealand both sent troops. Patriots from Nazi-occupied Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway and Poland volunteered to help crack the shell of "Fortress Europe."

Along with the troops who made names like Sword, Juno, Utah, Omaha, Gold and Point du Hoc famous, and those in supporting roles at sea and in the air, millions more men and women in Allied countries were involved in the preparations for D-Day. They played thousands of different roles, both in the armed forces and as civilians.

Not surprisingly, there is no "official" casualty figure for D-Day. Under the circumstances, accurate record-keeping was very difficult. For example, some troops who were listed as missing may actually have landed in the wrong place, and have rejoined their parent unit only later.

But the losses suffered by Allied forces were still staggering. They are estimated at 10,000, including 2500 dead.

Today, 27 war cemeteries hold the remains of over 110,000 dead from both sides: 77,866 German, 9386 American, 17,769 British, 5002 Canadian and 650 Poles.

For more information about D-Day, visit www.pbs.org and ddaymuseum.co.uk.

Safety Thought of the Day M1 Fire Safety

- Keep the hull floor clean. Dust, dirt, sand and debris can build up and hide fuel spills and leaks.
- Clean the fire sensors daily in the field. They can't detect a fire if they're dirty. Use lens cleaner, NSN 6850-00-227-1887, and lens tissue, NSN 6640-00-436-5000, to prevent scratching the lens.
- Eyeball all electrical cables for wear and damage from rubbing on sharp metal edges. The most commonly damaged cables are:
 - The cables routed through the opening between the battery box and the engine compartment.
 - The cables routed along the top edge of the power pack.
 - The cables that run along the outside edge of the generator.
 - The generator's cable harnesses and terminals
- Ensure on-board fire suppression systems are fully operational.

Happy Father's Day!!!

Announcing ...

Father's Day Shout Outs

Location: Task Force Marne Courtyard

Time: 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HEADLINE HIGHLIGHTS

Officials order crowd to clap, have fun

REUTERS

BEIJING — A local government in eastern China has drawn criticism for ordering officials to inflate the number of people at the opening ceremony of an agricultural fair and for demanding attendees clap.

Elaborate ceremonies featuring song, dance and sometimes martial arts and acrobatics often kick off state-sponsored trade fairs in a bid to impress attending businessmen.

In order to make a “big noise” for the Third Vegetable Exposition in He county, Anhui province, and fill more than 30,000 allocated seats, the county government ordered “all town and village work units” to issue opening ceremony tickets, the People’s Daily said on Tuesday.

“(They) must strive for a civilized audience, to show the spirit of He county’s people,” the paper quoted a notice posted on the county government’s Web site as saying.

“All items on the program must be warmly welcomed and applauded,” the notice said.

China has attempted to rein in profligate spending on public events and trade fairs, fuelled by authorities scrambling to attract investment to impoverished regions and meet state-sanctioned growth targets.

In April, China’s cabinet banned officials from raiding public coffers to pay for celebrity appearances at state-backed ceremonies and other “image projects,” state media reported.

Anthem to get words so athletes can sing

REUTERS

MADRID — Spain might at last get words for its national anthem following complaints by athletes who want something to sing at big competitions.

Spanish competitors hug, hum or gaze mutely at the sky while their national anthem, known as the Royal March, is played, leaving them at a disadvantage compared to other sporting

nations whose anthems have lyrics.

Spain has one of the world’s oldest national anthems, dating back to the 18th century, but it has never had any words.

Following a suggestion by the Spanish Olympic Committee, the conservative opposition on Monday said it would present a bill calling for a committee to provide lyrics in three months.

“It would provide the words, and they should be approved by parliament,” Popular Party leader Mariano Rajoy said.

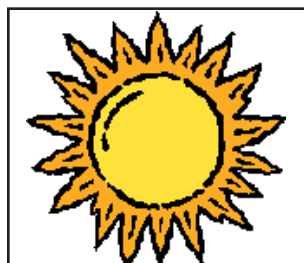
The proposal drew early support from a senior member of government, with Foreign Minister Miguel Angel Moratinos promising to sing any new anthem with passion.

But writing one might be easier said than done in a nation starkly divided over the status of its diverse regions, some with their own languages such as the Basque Country.

Former Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar asked a group of poets and writers to come up with lyrics a few years ago but nobody could agree what they should be.

Marne Weather Watch

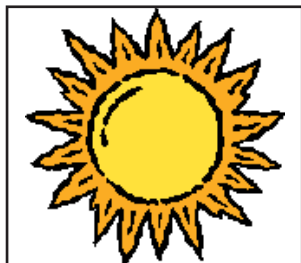
Wednesday, June 6



Sunny

Low: 82F/High: 111F

Thursday, June 7



Sunny

Low: 83F/High: 114F

ARABIC PHRASE OF THE DAY

Are you Shia/Sunni/Kurd? *in-teh she-AAh, Sin-nee, kur-dee?*

S
u
d
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k
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			9		1		8	
6			5				2	
4			6				3	
		4		7		5		
		8		1		9		
		2		6		4		
	5				6			7
	9				4			1
	4		3		8			

from Sudoku: The Original Brain Workout From Japan

Solution to
yesterday's
puzzle:

3	4	1	9	8	5	7	2	6
5	9	6	7	1	2	8	4	3
7	2	8	3	4	6	5	9	1
1	8	2	5	6	7	4	3	9
4	6	3	8	2	9	1	7	5
9	5	7	1	3	4	2	6	8
6	7	5	4	9	8	3	1	2
2	1	4	6	5	3	9	8	7
8	3	9	2	7	1	6	5	4