

FIVE STAR

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DoD's \$1.8B Train-And-Equip Request Forecasts Chaos After ISIS

The Pentagon is asking Congress for \$1.8 billion to continue an Obama administration program to train and equip Iraqi and Syrian forces to fight against the Islamic State and resist a major commitment of U.S. ground troops.

The fiscal 2018 budget request released last week seeks roughly \$1.3 billion to back Iraqi forces as the U.S. hopes to contain a post-Islamic State landscape of deadly ethnic and sectarian conflicts and keep “thousands” of ISIS loyalists from continuing to wage war.

While U.S. Defense Secretary Jim Mattis has not publicly announced the administration's strategy to defeat the Islamic State group, his 2018 budget request is remarkable in its detail. For example, it proposes a hefty, three-year U.S. commitment to build a far more effective force out of the Iraqi Counter Terrorism Service, or CTS, that has already suffered 40 percent combat losses.

For 2018, that would take \$445 million to train and equip Iraqi security forces as well as \$329 million to replace past and projected equipment losses to include 200 AM General-made Humvees, 80 Iraqi light armored vehicles, 25 Oshkosh-made FMTV cargo trucks, 10 armored bulldozers and \$60 million in shipping costs.

“The [Iraqi security forces] have sustained heavy losses of up-armored vehicles, some support vehicles, and heavy bulldozers which are used to clear mined areas as they counter ISIS,” budget documents say. “Many of the [Iraq train and equip fund]-provided armored troop carriers, gun trucks, route clearance, and counter-IED exploitation vehicles have suffered irreparable catastrophic damage.”

The Department of Defense envisions the CTS, borne of an Iraqi special forces unit created by coalition forces after the 2003 U.S. invasion, as a core security force for the future. It requests \$193 million in vehicles, guns and personnel equipment for the force as part of plans to restructure it into both “an elite infantry force” and a “special operations force to eliminate terrorist organizations.”

It would supply equipment and training to create a restructured 20,000-strong CTS that would shift

back from its infantry role in fighting in Mosul to a counterterrorism function that would include hold-force, police and border troops.

Iraqi counterterrorism forces led operations to clear ISIS from Ramadi in 2015, and — with American-led airstrikes — seized back Hit, Fallujah and Qayyarah. They are involved in ongoing operations to retake Mosul.

But the proposal carries some baggage. CTS is said to be a ministerial organization, answerable to the Iraqi prime minister, and the DoD proposal notes that it is “not yet receiving a portion of the Iraqi budget” and would have to rely on U.S. funding.

That has raised a red flag with the Security Assistance Monitor program at the Center for International Policy, a Washington, D.C., think tank.

“The U.S. is supporting this organization because it is outside of the normal military chain of command,” said Seth Binder, the program manager for the Security Assistance Monitor program. “Is the U.S. helping Iraq long-term to create a sustainable government structure here? This unit is answering directly to the prime minister instead of the Ministry of Defense.”

The Pentagon warns in its proposed budget that insufficient funding would risk “Iraqi instability, exacerbates sectarian divisions, contributes to extremism, and allows outside actors to destabilize the country.” Accordingly, the Pentagon’s ambition in supporting Iraq’s forces is to support national stability and unity as “a political and physical counterweight to Iranian and Russian influence,” as well as “reassure Iraqi Sunnis of their importance to the fight against ISIS, while gaining [Baghdad’s] acceptance.”

In Iraq, a joint offensive by government forces, allied militias and the Kurdistan Regional Government have been fighting to oust ISIS from one of its last strongholds, Mosul. For Kurdish Regional Government and Kurdish fighters on the Iraqi side of the fight, the DoD proposes \$365 million in separate support as “a critical partner in counter-ISIS operations.” A year ago, the U.S. announced a deal to allot \$415 million to Kurdish peshmerga salaries and supplies.

Beyond that fight, however, the DoD envisions American-supported Iraqi forces beset by “post-ISIS challenges, such as enabling the rule of law, establishing border security, securing critical infrastructure, and addressing future extremist threats,” budget documents state.

After Iraq declared Diyala province free from ISIS in 2015, for example, there were waves of attacks against civilians by its fighters and rival Shiite militias. The DoD is preparing for the same grim forecast — that other violent and radical groups plan to fill the void by exploiting ire at the central government and religious, tribal or ethnic conflicts.

“Whatever you do in Mosul, you may have an important set of victories against ISIS, but all these other threats and risks of new ethnic and sectarian conflicts are going to continue,” said Anthony Cordesman, the Arleigh A. Burke chair in strategy at the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

“We have an American fixation on ISIS, but it's only part of the broader security and stability problem,” Cordesman said. “What the U.S. is now doing is trying to create forces to hold the country together in the face of any significant new terror threat and risk of major internal conflict. Iraqi forces won't be ready to deal with a major invasion by Iran or Turkey for the next few years, but they will become able to deal with several centers of extremism and as a buffer between hostile ethnic and sectarian groups.”

The DoD’s \$500 million budget request for the Syria train and equip program is comparatively thin in providing a post-ISIS vision for Syria after the defeat of ISIS in Raqqa and eastern Syria for reasons that may reflect the tangled international politics there.

Several fighters with the Kurdish YPG told Defense News' sister publication Military Times that they were underwhelmed by the levels of funding and equipment for vetted Syrian fighters that the Pentagon's plan contained. Several said it showed a lack of commitment to the Kurdish groups leading the fight against ISIS, and worried that there was no plan for Kurdish forces after ISIS was routed from its stronghold in Raqqa. *(MILITARY TIMES)*

ESWS QUESTION OF THE DAY

How is line measured?

- a. Inches
- b. Centimeters
- c. Circumference
- d. Diameter



EAWS QUESTION OF THE DAY

Who is responsible for the ship's air launch and recovery equipment and visual landing aids equipment?

- a. Damage Control Leader
- b. Catapult and Arresting Gear Officer
- c. Flight Operator
- d. The Triad



EIWS QUESTION OF THE DAY

What does CVIC stand for?

- a. Computer Version Inspection
- b. Carrier Inspection Series
- c. Command Visual Center
- d. Carrier Intelligence Center



DC QUESTION OF THE DAY

How much does an AFFF Station Tank hold?

- a. 300 Gallons
- b. 200 Gallons
- c. 500 Gallons
- d. 600 Gallons



VICTORY AT MIDWAY

CODE BREAKING, AMERICAN INGENUITY

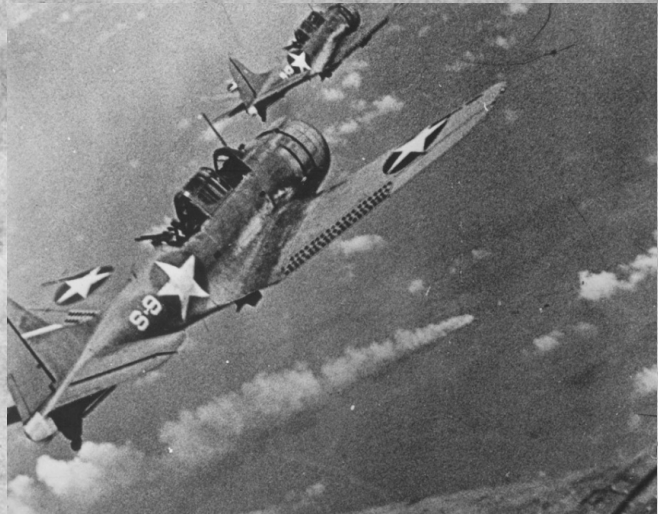
By Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class Patrick Grieco

Seventy-five years ago, the world changed and the tide of war shifted. Almost any modern Sailor with a warfare pin knows the dates of June 4-7, 1942, when the U.S. Navy pulled off an astonishing defeat of Imperial Japan at the Battle of Midway. That victory, that upset, that defeat, would tip the scales in America's favor and change the course of the Pacific War.

Six months after forces of the Rising Sun attacked Pearl Harbor, the United States came together and united to a state of total war against the Axis powers. Six months after Tora, Tora, Tora, the U.S. would crush Imperial Japan at Midway, sinking four of the Empire's aircraft carriers about 1,300 miles northwest of Honolulu.

To picture a little geography, Midway Island is about halfway between North America and Asia, and the odds of the battle certainly favored Japan. The Emperor's fleet boasted four carriers (the U.S. Navy had only three at the time) backed up by a plethora of battleships, cruisers, and light carriers, forming the largest armada to ever sail from Japan.

Up until now, Japan had broken the records and scared the world. No military had seized more territory and won more land in six months than the Japanese. Their Pacific empire ranged from the Indian Ocean to the coast of the Aleutian Islands, from Russian-Manchuria border to Wake Island in the Pacific. Yet even with all this might and these numbers, the question of how they still lost remains.



11 286

One key component of the victory was cryptology and intelligence in the breaking of Japanese codes and the uncovering of their plan to attack the Midway Atoll. Following Pearl Harbor, a team of U.S. Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) analysts at Station Hypo, led by Cmdr. Joseph Rochefort, immediately went to work cracking codes sent via JN-25 encoding and by April, they surmised Japan was planning some major operation in the central Pacific and Aleutian islands.

In ways that would make a Byzantine commander proud, Pacific Fleet Commander Adm. Chester Nimitz used a little deceptive ruse in sending a fake message out in the open claiming there were broken water evaporators on Midway Island. Almost instantaneously, American intelligence personnel intercepted Japanese discussion about the water shortage and it seemed as if the Japanese objective was now zeroing in towards Midway. The ruse was working, in fact in his memoirs, Pacific Fleet Intelligence Officer Lt. Cmdr. Edwin Layton recalls discussing his assessment during talks on the U.S. plans to ambush the Japanese force near Midway.

"Summarizing all my data, I told Nimitz that the carriers would probably attack on the morning of June 4, from the northwest on a nearing of 325 degrees," said Layton. "They could be sighted at about 175 miles from Midway at around 0700 local time."

That morning though, as initial Japanese sightings came in, Nimitz apparently told Layton with a smile, "Well, you were only five minutes, five degrees, and five miles out."



This assessment and intelligence gathering was crucial in allowing the Americans to take a calculated risk and move three aircraft carriers, scarce at this stage of the war, to the battle. This heads up justified positioning the aircraft carrier USS Yorktown (CV 5), damaged at the Battle of Coral Sea, off Midway and two U.S. task forces to match the 229 Japanese planes on their carriers. One crucial factor which made the U.S. victory possible was America just simply outperforming the Japanese in collection, analysis and overall dissemination of intelligence.

Likewise, U.S. leaders were a bit more open to improvise and taking risk than Japan. In contrast to Nimitz's calculated maneuvers, Imperial Japan's Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto devised a complicated, but extremely rigid, plan to attack and invade the Aleutian Islands as well as Midway. With this wide dispersal of the much larger Japanese fleet, they couldn't focus their forces in any kind of manner against the U.S.'s three modest carriers.

Another great example of this comes from comparing the two nations' repair and replenishment operations. While after Coral Sea, it took months for Japan to repair the bombed out carrier Shokaku and replace the planes lost on the Zuikaku, the Americans made Yorktown ready to sail in an astonishing 72 hours after she limped into Pearl Harbor. The result of all this hard-work and adaptability was that during the battle the U.S. forces staged all three carriers, instead of two, against a Japanese force that shrank from a possible six to only four.

Midway was Japan's best opportunity to crush U.S. Naval power before the U.S.'s total-war industry could churn out another fleet. They failed. Months after the battle, the Essex-class carriers, the most lethal at the time, were launched and before the end of World War II, 17 of the planned 24 carriers saw action. On the opposing side, Japan could only push out four more fleet carriers to replace its losses, increasing with each passing moment. The Empire of the Rising Sun's naval aircraft, the best in 1941, was obsolete by mid-1942. While American Hellcat fighters, Avenger torpedo bombers, and Helldivers rolled off American assembly lines in droves, proving just how strong America's industrial power is when it's committed to a cause.

While Japan could not really equal the industrial strength of the United States, galvanized as it was, U.S. aviators and Sailors certainly proved more than a match for the Samurai warrior courage of their Japanese opponents. At Midway while 37 of the 41 slow-flying U.S. Devastator torpedo bombers were easily picked off by Japanese anti-aircraft fire, they drew Japanese fighter protection away from the fleet and in this absence, waves of high-flying Dauntless dive bombers descended unnoticed to devastate Japanese carriers. America won, because it took the chances, while the Japanese chose to play it safe and tried not to lose any advantages they had earned over the past six months.



In the end, Midway was not the beginning of the fall of Japan, but as Winston Churchill remarked, the victory was the end of the American beginning. Before Midway, the United States had barely won a Pacific battle; afterward, we rarely lost and Japan could only watch as their once large empire shrank and shrank, until two atomic bombs sealed their fate. The U.S. culture of intelligence collection, study, analysis, flexibility, industry and improvisation remain crucial to the victory and remain crucial to its continued success today. One can even perhaps remark that our greatest strength is our pioneering can-do, flexible and adapting spirit. This same spirit is alive aboard USS Dwight D. Eisenhower (CVN 69) every day in the work we as the crew do, with each passing mission, we prove that nothing is too tough for Americans and a Sailor will always find a way to get the job done and pull off a win. As the historian Walter Lord put in, Midway was an "incredible victory," but it is also something the Navy planned, trained and was ready for; just as it is ready for the challenges of today.



'A New Sheriff' Enjoys Loyalty at Small Firms

As news that President Trump was pulling out of the Paris climate accord hit at a luncheon for small business owners in Toledo, Ohio, on Thursday, an already happy crowd suddenly turned euphoric.

"It was like a major win at a football game," said Rick Longenecker, a management consultant who had been among the 50 attendees who gathered to trade thoughts amid a rapidly improving local economy.

While multinational corporations such as Disney, Goldman Sachs and IBM have opposed the president's decision to walk away from the international climate agreement, many small companies around the country were cheering him on, embracing the choice as a business move that made good on Trump's commitment to put America's commercial interests first.

This support from the small-business community comes even as the Trump administration struggles to advance health care legislation and tax reform plans through Congress — and despite the controversy over Trump's ties to Russia.

In Michigan, Ohio, Missouri and beyond, many small businesses are reporting improved sales and bigger work forces — regardless of what is going on in Washington.

"We've had customers who actually brought business back from Mexico that we haven't done in seven years, said Bill Polacek, president of JWF Industries, a manufacturer in Johnstown, Pa.

While local business leaders acknowledge that little has been done by the administration so far in terms of turning promises into law, especially with regard to health care and taxes, most are not yet ready to blame the president.

"There is a new sheriff in town," said Louis M. Soltis, the owner of a company in Toledo that manufactures control panels for large factories. "But the biggest frustration that I have is that there is so much resistance that is keeping him from moving forward." (AP)

A 'Message of Reassurance'

United States officials said on Friday that naval maneuvers this week off the Korean Peninsula were the first in two decades to involve two American aircraft carriers in those waters and were intended as a "message of reassurance" to the region. The new details about the exercises, also involving Japanese warships, were disclosed as Defense Secretary Jim Mattis arrived in Singapore for a security conference during which concerns over North Korea's nuclear and missile programs are certain to be front and center. "This is about readiness," said David F. Helvey, a senior adviser on Asian security issues to Mattis. "This demonstrates that the United States has military capabilities across the western Pacific." He added: "It sends a message of reassurance, and it does send a message of resolve." (NYT)

Trump's Views on Climate Unknown

As a businessman, President Trump was a frequent and scornful critic of the concept of climate change. In the years before running for president, he called it "nonexistent," "mythical" and "a total con job." Whenever snow fell in New York, it seemed, he would mock the idea of global warming.

"Global warming has been proven to be a canard repeatedly over and over again," he wrote on Twitter in 2012. In another post later that year, he said, "The concept of global warming was created by and for the Chinese in order to make U.S. manufacturing non-competitive." A year later, he wrote that "global warming is a total, and very expensive, hoax!"

But on Friday, a day after Trump withdrew the United States from the Paris accord, the White House refused to say whether he still considers climate change a hoax. As other leaders vowed to confront climate change without the United States, Trump's advisers fanned out to defend his decision and said they did not know his view of the science underlying the debate.

"I have not had an opportunity to have that discussion," said Sean Spicer, the press secretary.

"I do not speak for the president," said Ryan Zinke, the interior secretary.

"You should ask him that," said Kellyanne Conway, the White House counselor.

Trump offered no opportunity for anyone to ask him that on Friday. But his current views, whatever they may be, presumably shaped his

thinking as he evaluated whether to remain in the Paris accord. Given that he promised on Thursday to seek to re-enter the pact on better terms or negotiate a new deal that he said would be fairer to the United States, his acceptance or denial of climate science seems likely to determine his approach.

In his speech announcing his decision, he did not address the science of climate change or repeat any of the skepticism he has expressed for years. Instead, he cast it largely in economic terms, arguing that President Barack Obama agreed to a bad deal for Americans that would handcuff the economy and put the United States at a disadvantage against its competitors. He did not say the goal was pointless, only that it would be too much of a burden.

But administration officials clearly saw no benefit in clarifying. If they affirmed that he still believed climate change to be fake, they would expose him to even more criticism at home and abroad and complicate the lives of those advisers who accept the broad scientific consensus. If they asserted that he had changed his mind and now agreed that climate change is real, then they would have to explain a flip-flop while risking criticism from his own base.

Climate science deniers, cheered by his decision to pull out of the accord, seemed willing to live without a clearer statement.

"I think his withdrawing us from Paris was the greatest action by a president in my lifetime," said Steve Milloy, who runs JunkScience.com, a website that aims to debunk climate change. (AP)

Jobs Report Finds Rate is Lowest in 16 Years

Unemployment sank to 4.3 percent in May, its lowest level in 16 years, the government reported Friday, but halfhearted wage growth and a shrinking labor force revealed the economy's stubborn weak spots.

While the downsides sent bond prices lower, the report is unlikely to deter the Federal Reserve from raising interest rates when it meets in Washington this month.

The milestone on the jobless rate came with a middling increase of 138,000 in payrolls and revisions that reduced the gains in the previous two months. It reflected a decline in the share of working-age adults who have a job or are in the market for one.

With more baby boomers retiring each year, economists estimate that the monthly addition of roughly 100,000 jobs should be enough to absorb those entering the work force, including newly minted graduates.

"Even though job growth slowed, it's still well above where it needs to be to keep up with the working-age population growth," said Jed Kolko, chief economist at Indeed, an online recruiting site. "It's inevitable that we would start to see a slowdown

in the payroll numbers. Month-after-month job gains in the 200,000 range are not sustainable longer term. The working-age population is growing too slowly to support that."

Only twice in the last eight months has that 200,000 figure been reached; the average over the last three months has been 121,000. Analysts are split on whether the slower pace is a sign of the market's tightness or its slack. Those who believe the economy is reaching full capacity, or already there, argue there are not that many available workers left.

Employers continue to complain about how difficult it is to hire workers. "We have 50 to 60 openings in Pennsylvania and probably close to 100 openings across the country," said Mark Traylor, president of the Ames Companies, whose wheelbarrow factory in Harrisburg recently played host to President Trump.

Skeptics argue that if the labor market were stretched, wages would be rising faster. Instead year-over-year wage growth has fallen since the end of 2016 to 2.5 percent, a nose in front of inflation.

"That's more of a softening than a tightening story," said Jared Bernstein, who was chief economic adviser to Vice President Joseph R. Biden Jr. (NYT)



Warriors Show They Can Shine on Defense

Twice in the second quarter on Thursday night, minutes apart, Kevin Durant barreled down court with the ball and was thrilled to discover that the scrambling Cleveland Cavaliers appeared to have no interest in guarding him. On one of these plays, J.R. Smith stepped out of the way.

The lapse was actually a miscommunication in the heat of another Golden State Warriors assault. But in the spirit of a playoff season under siege for a shortage of inspiring competition, the All-Star Game had and fittingly visited Game 1 of the N.B.A. finals.

Except for one difference, ominous for LeBron James and company: Unlike the Cavaliers, the Warriors played defense.

This, of course, was nothing new, as the Warriors' one-for-all activity and athleticism have been a less-celebrated constant on the defensive side during an extraordinary three-season run under their currently ailing, and absent, coach, Steve Kerr.

Not surprisingly, that has continued under Kerr's interim replacement, assistant Mike Brown, who admitted they couldn't get much better during the decisive stretches of a 113-91 victory at Oracle Arena.

Game 1 began the league's last stand

against the 2016-17 so-called super team and clarified why the Warriors have lived up to their preseason billing. Yes, Durant adjoined to Stephen Curry, Klay Thompson and Draymond Green creates a tidal wave of enviable shot selection. But Durant's length and Gumby-like elasticity have also made the Warriors much better on defense.

"The best thing about tonight was our defensive presence, 48 minutes," Curry said.



Twenty turnovers by the Cavaliers, eight by James, along with 34.9 percent shooting, were the supporting statistics.

The Warriors are 13-0, three wins from doing what's never been done, a 16-0 postseason run.

Durant welcomed James to the ultimate stage and played as footloose and free as he would on any All-Star weekend in February.

He was the best player on the floor, with 38 points and 8 assists.

Overly concerned with the Warriors' 3-point shooters, Cleveland was dunked senseless by Durant, among others, as 42 of Golden State's 60 first-half points were scored in the paint.

It's hard to give the ball away when you're dunking or laying it in. The Warriors tied a record for fewest turnovers (four) in a finals game, and had 31 assists.

But many harsh words were eaten by critics after the Cavs were trounced in Games 1 and 2 of last season's finals before winning it all in seven.

"A lot of work left to do," Curry said, with Durant nodding.

All Star theatrics aside, that work takes place on defense. *(NYT)*

Chicago Cubs End Six-Game Losing Streak

Jason Heyward hit a tiebreaking sacrifice fly in the eighth, and the Chicago Cubs ended a six-game losing streak with a 3-2 win at home over the St. Louis Cardinals. Heyward also had a run-scoring double in the sixth and Kris Bryant homered for the Cubs. Dexter Fowler homered for St. Louis in his first game at Wrigley Field since he signed with the Cardinals. *(AP)*

SUDOKU DIFFICULTY ★★★★★

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

KENKEN DIFFICULTY ★★★

1 -		6 ×	4 -	6 ×	
3 /	5 +			4 ×	30 ×
			9 +		
6 +		1 -		9 +	2 /
3 /	2 -	10 ×	3 /		
				4 -	

Fill the grid with digits 1-6 without repeating a digit in any row or column. The digits within each bolded box will produce the target number shown by using addition, subtraction, multiplication or division, as indicated.

TODAY IN HISTORY

1934 - USS Ranger (CV 4), the first U.S. Navy ship designed from the keel up as a carrier, is commissioned at Norfolk, Va. During World War II, she participates in Operation Torch and Operation Leader.

1942 - The Battle of Midway begins. During that morning, after sending planes to attack the U.S. base at Midway, the Japanese carriers Akagi, Kaga and Soryu are fatally damaged by dive bombers from USS Enterprise (CV 6) and USS Yorktown (CV 5). Later in the day, USS Yorktown is abandoned after bomb and torpedo hits by planes from Hiryu. The latter is, in turn, knocked out by U.S. carrier planes. Compelled by their losses to abandon their plans to capture Midway, the Japanese retire westward. The battle is a decisive win for the U.S, bringing an end to Japanese naval superiority in the Pacific.



SAILOR OF THE DAY



HN(SW/AW) Rachel E. Folwell
DENTAL

- From San Antonio, Texas
- Joined the Navy Feb. 2, 2015
- Reported to Ike May 20, 2016
- Wants to get her dental certification
- Plans to complete a Bachelor's Degree

MOVIEPLAYLIST

CHANNEL 10

- 0800/2000 - The Drop
- 1030/2230 - Little Rascals
- 1300/0100 - The Magnificent
- 1530/0330 - Toy Story
- 1800 - Monster Trucks

CHANNEL 12

- 0800/2000 - Hacksaw Ridge
- 1030/2230 - Sin City
- 1300/0100 - The Belko Experiment
- 1530/0330 - Gravity
- 1800 - The Visit

CHANNEL 13

- 0800/2000 - Tyler Perry's Single Mom's Club
- 1030/2230 - Why Him?
- 1300/0100 - Zombieland
- 1530/0330 - Hail, Caesar!
- 1800 - Sailor of the Day's Choice

CHANNEL 7

Training / IKE ON

AFN CHANNELS

5, 15, 16, 17

IKE MEDIA

COMMANDING OFFICER **Capt. Paul Spedero Jr.**
 EXECUTIVE OFFICER **Capt. Craig Sicola**
 COMMAND MASTER CHIEF **CMDCM(NAC/AW/SW/IW) James Tcorzic**
 PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER **Lt. Cmdr. Rebecca Rebarich**
 ASSISTANT PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER **Lt. j.g. Katie Diener**
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ON THE COVER:

USS Dwight D. Eisenhower conducts night flight operations. (Photo by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Andrew J. Sneeringer)

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

QUESTION OF THE DAY ANSWERS:

ESWS: D
 EAWS: A
 EIW: A
 DC: C

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