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# UPDATE CAMI

*Pacific*



SEPTEMBER 15, 2010

U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Sabino Cruz



Air Warfare Crewman 1st Class Jeff Bailey assigned to Fleet Logistics Squadron (VRC) 40, loads the cargo area of a C-2A "Greyhound" before a cargo flight to the USS Carl Vinson (CVN 70).

# Delivering the Goods

Photos and Story by:  
Mass Communication Specialist  
2nd Class Sabino Cruz

Fleet Logistics Support Squadrons' VRC THREE ZERO and VRC FOUR ZERO, based at Naval Air Station North Island, performed Carrier Onboard Delivery (COD) training as well as delivering personnel, mail, and supplies to the U.S. Navy carrier USS Carl Vinson (CVN 70) with the C-2A "Greyhound."

The C-2A is a twin-engine cargo

aircraft, designed to carry mail and supplies to and from aircraft carriers.

The aircraft of each squadron is maintained and flown by nearly 320 enlisted personnel and 42 officers.

Fleet Logistics Support squadrons operate airlift aircraft that provide worldwide responsive, flexible, and rapidly deployable air logistics support vital to combat operations from the sea.

During peacetime operations, squadrons provide air logistics support for all Navy commands along with providing continuous quality training for mobilization readiness.

Fleet logistics support squadrons operate year-round, around the world

providing the critical link between deployed sea going units and air mobility command logistics hubs.



Lt. Cmdr. Doug Ramsey assigned to Fleet Logistics Squadron (VRC) 40, listens to a pre-flight brief with members of VRC 40 before a cargo flight to the USS Carl Vinson (CVN 70).



Air Warfare Crewman 2nd Class Rodrigo Carino assigned to Fleet Logistics Squadron (VRC) 30, motions to the pilots of a C-2A "Greyhound" during flight training operations. The C-2 Greyhound is a twin-engine cargo aircraft, designed to carry mail and supplies to and from aircraft carriers of the United States

# “SHOOT, MOVE AND COMMUNICATE”

## SAILORS AND ARMEN PARTICIPATE

Story by Mass Communication Specialist  
1st Class James E. Foehl

### IN QUICK SHOT 2010

**AZUSA, Calif.** – It takes physical and mental toughness, combat mind-set, technical and tactical proficiency. Someone who is willing to go to the fight and be comfortable to not always have a weapon in their hands while placing themselves in the path of danger, completing their mission and transitioning in and out of the fight on a moments notice.

Whether the warrior is a Sailor, Airman, Soldier or Marine, their role as a U.S. combat cameraman and their training make them an instrumental part of operations during wartime.

In the searing heat and mountainous elements of Burro Canyon deep within the heart of Angeles National Forest, 17 Sailors assigned to Fleet Combat Camera Group Pacific (FLTCOMBATCAMGRUPAC), Naval Public Affairs Support Element West, Naval Special Warfare Group ONE in San Diego, Calif., and four airmen assigned to the 4th Combat Camera Squadron at March Air Reserve Base in Riverside, Calif., came together for eleven days of grueling training, August 9-20, to push their physical, mental and technical abilities and prepare themselves for upcoming combat deployments and individual augmentee assignments during FLTCOMBATCAMGRUPAC's Quick Shot 2010.

"Its full battle-rattle from day one," said U.S. Air Force Reserve Senior Airman John-David Schondelmeyer, videographer and combat cameraman for 4th Combat Camera Squadron. "This training is invaluable. It should be mandatory for all combat cameraman, for all forces."

Upon the unit's arrival to Burro Canyon Gun Range, the unit of 21 Sailors and Airmen began to drive in stakes and set up camp. Laboring through the heat, dirt and rocks, the service members quickly hoisted the National Ensign and established entry control point and roving patrol watches.

The camp, which soon became know as Forward Operating Base (FOB) Apache, was designed to simulate typical operations of a FOB located in hostile country during wartime environment.

Once the troops were watered down and kitted-up, they headed off to their first course of training.

"(The training) is incredibly intense," said Schondelmeyer. "It's probably the closest simulation to downrange you can get besides actually being there."

Training at Quick Shot 2010 covered a wide scope of engagements to include: close quarters battle with approach and withdraw, breaching techniques and tactics; night-time and low-light operations; land navigation; convoy tactics; personal security details; weapons proficiency and marksmanship; reconnaissance and intelligence gathering; ambushes and raids; troop formations and movements; combat stress and fatigue; tactical combat casualty care; hand-to-hand-combat; repelling insertions; and all while employing the still and video photography duties assigned as a combat cameraman.



Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Derek Sanchez (left), assigned to Fleet Combat Camera Group Pacific (FLTCOMBATCAMGRUPAC), reloads his MK18 service rifle as Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Emmanuel Rios, also assigned to FLTCOMBATCAMGRUPAC, provides cover-fire as part of a vehicle security halt drill. U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class Anderson Bomjardim.



Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Michael Barton, assigned to Naval Public Affairs Support Element West, lays down cover fire during a live-fire battle movement drill as part of Quick Shot 2010. U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class Michael P. O'Day.

"Quick Shot is actually a culmination of six-months of training and work-ups for deployment," said Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class (EXW/SW/AW) Keith Jones, Training Leading Petty Officer for FLTCOMBATCAMGRUPAC and lead instructor for Quick Shot 2010.

In March, the men and women of FLTCOMBATCAMGRUPAC began to receive their initial issue of professional and tactical gear. Over the course of the next six-months, the Sailors were given a wide array of instruction on; professional equipment use, weapons and tactics, physical training, operational and personal readiness, policy and procedures, and individual guidance for specific areas of operation for deployers.

Following 9/11 and the outset of the global war on terrorism, combat cameramen began filling critical roles for special operations. Higher authority mandated U.S. Navy combat cameramen attend more tier one, high-risk, high-level weapons training. The training pipeline soon after became a mandatory part of FLTCOMBATCAMGRUPAC's regular work-up schedule for all personnel assigned to the unit.

"I was pretty surprised by all the training we did," said Mass Communication Specialist Seaman Martin Carey, a newly reported combat cameraman assigned to FLTCOMBATCAMGRUPAC. "Shooting out of vehicles, personal security details and assaulting camps. I figured we'd just be doing some basic rifle and pistol shooting."

Whether sneaking around a suspected enemy camp and doing night-time reconnaissance with specialized camera systems or fighting fatigue to get imagery back to set up for another operation and going back for an assault to gather sensitive site exploitation imagery, the training proved to be indispensable for the men and women to get a taste of how they'll be required to perform while assigned overseas.

Continued on next page



Foehl takes an azimuth reading from his compass during land navigation instruction. U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class Daniel Ball

"It really helps with time management. How to set up your kits with camera gear, putting all the pieces together and getting used to it," said Carey. "You can be in the office and throw your kit on and kind of figure out how it works, but until you go out in the field, laying down trying to get your camera out real quick or going back to your rifle, you don't know how it's really going to work out."

Unique to this Quick Shot was the integration of other units.

"We have Air Force combat cameramen here along with Sailors, learning how we do business for when they deploy," said Jones. "It's a blessing, but it's also a challenge. They don't have same training or go through the same five-month pipeline we go through, so they are kind of thrown to the dogs when they get up here. It's a challenge for the team leader and it's a challenge for the trainers. They don't have the same equipment we do, so they're learning on the job. I think it's a benefit to them and they'll go back to their units and tell them what we do. When we meet again down range they'll know our skill set and we'll know where they are coming from."

At the conclusion of the training, the gunslingers received a diploma and a huge "Hoo-Rah!" from their fellow instructors and teammates, but the true reward was the confidence and knowledge they took away from the training and will be able to apply downrange.

"You're either the type of person for this job or not," said Carey. "We're there to document everything; still and video, edit and submit it to tell stories and get intelligence. You've got to be physically strong, mentally strong. You're working long hours. You're going all day. You've got 60 lbs of gear and not your average person can go out there and do it. You've got to be a lot tougher."



Foehl takes a photo of Chief Mass Communication Specialist Paula Ludwick, assigned to FLTCOMCAMGRUPAC, as she rappels down the side of a cliff. U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist Seaman Martin Carey



Sailors and Airmen check their targets after a shooting drill during Fleet Combat Camera Group Pacific's Quick Shot 2010. U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Michael C. Barton



Carey performs a front kick as part of defensive tactics training. U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Emmanuel Rios



Mass Communication Specialist 3rd Class Adam Henderson, assigned to Naval Special Warfare Group ONE, is interviewed by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Michael Barton, assigned to Naval Public Affairs Support Element West. U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class Anderson Bomjardim

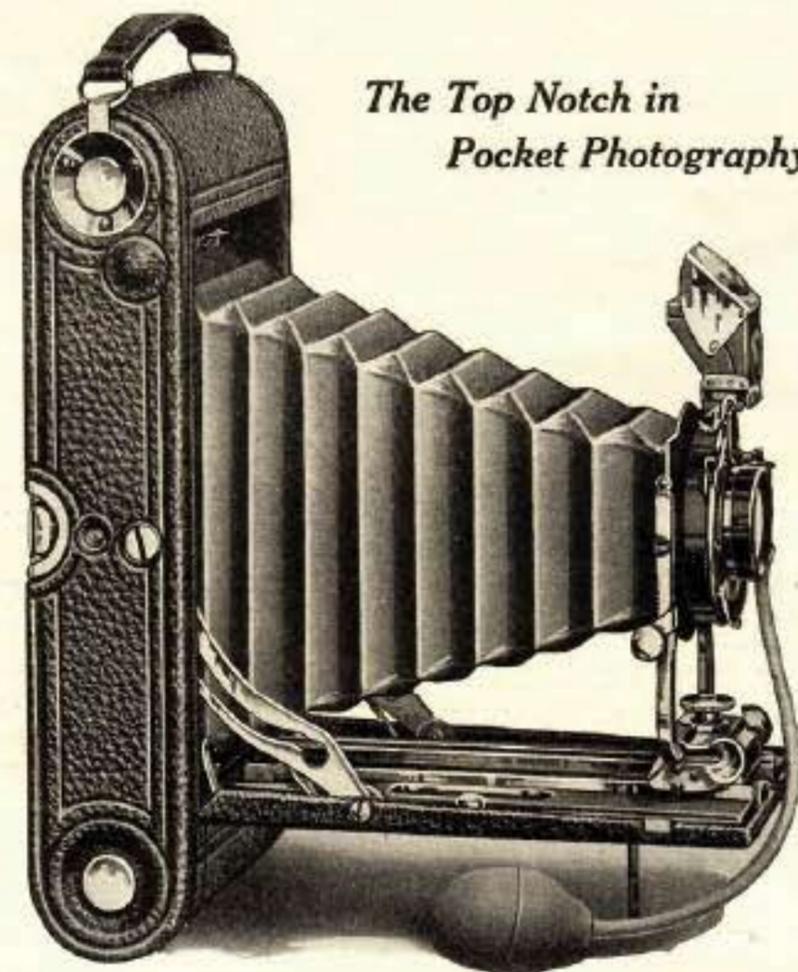
# PHOTOGRAPHER IN FOCUS



Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Manhea Kim, with Fleet Combat Camera Group Pacific, embedded with the 2nd Brigade Combat team, 3rd Infantry Division in Mosul, Iraq, April 2010. Kim documented more than 35 missions and transmitted approximately 400 photos.

# 3A Folding Pocket Kodak Camera

IF IT ISN'T AN EASTMAN, IT ISN'T A KODAK.



*The Top Notch in  
Pocket Photography*

## The 3A Folding Pocket Kodak

Every detail of design, material and workmanship has been worked out with the utmost care to produce a camera of the widest capabilities, yet it retains the Kodak simplicity—and "Kodak" you know, means photography with the bother left out.

A feature of the 1909 model is the Kodak Ball Bearing Shutter, in which we have embodied a new principle in shutter construction. The leaves are in five segments, mounted entirely on ball bearings and open in the form of a star, thus admitting a much greater amount of light in a given time than any other between the lens type of shutter. Practically frictionless and with a precision and smoothness that are a mechanical delight.

No. 3A Folding Pocket Kodak, pictures  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . \$20.00.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,

ROCHESTER, N. Y., The Kodak City.

Kodak Catalogue free at  
the dealers or by mail.

The 3A Folding Pocket Kodak, Eastman Kodak's first postcard format camera, was introduced in 1903 and sold until 1915. Kodak produced seven models of the 3A Folding Pocket Kodak (thankfully abbreviated as 3A F.P.K.) The models were known as B, B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5, C and G.

The F.P.K. Automatic shutter was equipped with a pneumatic release. The original rubber hose and squeeze ball are still attached to the pneumatic cylinder. The shutter has one instantaneous speed plus time and bulb. The pneumatic release can prevent camera shake when using the time and bulb settings. The rubber hose and bulb are removable, but because of their size, they could also be left permanently attached, as they do not interfere with closing the camera.

The 3A F.P.K. created  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$  inch postcard format images on Kodak 122 roll film. Kodak 122 film was first introduced for use in the 3A F.P.K. and was available in four, six or ten exposure lengths.

Closed, the 3A F.P.K. measures  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$  inches. Kodak advertised this camera as fitting neatly in an "ordinary top-coat pocket."

When introduced, the 3A F.P.K., fitted with Kodak's top-of-the-line lens and shutter was priced as high as \$78. The price in 1903 placed the 3A F.P.K. in Kodak's top pricing tier. A variety of lens and shutter combinations were available for this camera. A 1912 Eastman Kodak catalog prices the 3A F.P.K. with Kodak Ball Bearing shutter at \$20, with Kodak Automatic shutter at \$25 and with Compound shutter and Zeiss Kodak anastigmat lens at 61.40 dollars.

'This was the camera which the Australian Official war correspondent used, he was later to write for his Government the history of World War I. He was allowed by the War Office to carry it with him in 1918. With it he followed the Australian troops advancing in the Battle of Amiens on August 8, Ludendorff's "Black Day" - the advance which began the final overthrow of the German army in that war. Three years earlier its twin brother had photographed the sun rising on April 25, over the Anzac hills, and later the Battle of Lone Pine. That camera was lost during the evacuation of Anzac. It was replaced by the kind loan of a similar one by Lt. Col. (afterwards Field Marshall) Blamey; but the roll of exposed film which it contained was unfortunately irreplaceable.'



Where in the **WORLD** is **COMBAT CAMERA** ?



Fleet Combat Camera Group Pacific, Naval Air Station North Island  
For more information about this slide show, please contact Chief Mass Communication Specialist Joseph Kane  
at (619) 545-5376 or email at [joseph.kane1@navy.mil](mailto:joseph.kane1@navy.mil)  
Layout, design and photo illustration by  
Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class(SW) Matthew D. Leistikow