

VOLUME 57 NUMBER 29

JULY 16, 2016

# THE KWAJALEIN HOURGLASS



## THIS WEEK

### SAFETY DAY

COMES TO KWAJ - P 6

### ANGLERS HAUL IN

DEEP WATER DWELLERS - P 3

### RTS WEATHER

EXPLAINS WIND EVENT - P 4-5

Roi-Namur angler Joe Coleman presents the gorgeous strawberry grouper he and friends caught July 10 during a Kwajalein fishing tournament held in honor of long-time Kwaj resident Les Saulibio. Fellow angler Jimmy Severson, background, looks on.

📷 Jordan Vinson



# REVEILLE REMINDER

All U.S. Army Garrison-Kwajalein Atoll residents are reminded that the soundings of the 6:30 a.m. "Reveille" and the 5 p.m. "Retreat" and "To the Color" are to be observed with respect.

—**Military service members in uniform** are to turn toward the American flag (or into the direction from which the music originates) and salute.

—**Military service members not in uniform** are to face the flag or music and place their right hands over their hearts. Hats must be removed.

—**Civilians** are encouraged to participate by facing the flag or music and placing their right hands over their hearts. Hats should be removed.



**THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INAPPROPRIATE VEHICLE USE HAS STEADILY INCREASED ACROSS THE GARRISON**, and USAG-KA wants all personnel to be aware of the proper and legitimate use of vehicles to prevent waste of resources and abuse of privileges. Other than the QOL rental vehicles, all vehicles on USAG-KA are restricted to official use only. Use of work vehicles to travel between your home and place of employment, to transport non-personnel, to run personal errands, to pick up personal mail at the post office, to travel to retail establishments, dining facilities, the gym, the bank, or the food court is prohibited. Transportation of personnel or dependents to or from the airport is also prohibited, unless the traveler is on official business or is PCS'ing. Transporting alcohol in a work vehicle is also prohibited. Personnel who misuse vehicles may be subject to adverse personnel action by their employer or adverse administrative action by the Command.

# HEY, MAN, DON'T MAIL THAT!

One could think of literally hundreds or thousands of items that should not be mailed through the U.S. Post Office. Ivory, medical waste, endangered animals and narcotics are a few obvious examples. Others, such as nail polish, rat poison and wine may not be so obvious. Below are some examples of prohibited items that should not be mailed through the Kwajalein Post Office. For a full accounting of country-wide prohibited items, visit [www.usps.com](http://www.usps.com).

**Aerosol cans**



**Air bags**



**Alcohol and liquids in general**



**Fresh fruits and veggies**



**Nail polish**



**Gasoline**



**Dry ice**



**Explosives**



**Ammunition**



**Cigarettes**



**Poison**



**Protected species**



## THE KWAJALEIN HOURGLASS

The Kwajalein Hourglass is named for the insignia of the U.S. Army 7th Infantry Division, which liberated the island from the forces of Imperial Japan on Feb. 4, 1944.

The Kwajalein Hourglass is an authorized publication for military personnel, federal employees, contractor workers and their families assigned to U.S. Army Garrison-Kwajalein Atoll. Contents of the Hourglass are not necessarily official views of, or endorsed by, the

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# ANGLERS BRING IN DEEP WATER DWELLERS

BY JORDAN VINSON

*Kwaj and Roi anglers took out the fleet* of Kwajalein Small Boat Marina B-boats Sunday, July 10, for an informal line-caught fishing tournament held in honor of long-time Kwaj resident Les Saulibio. Set to PCS at the end of July, Saulibio was the man of the morning at the marina, receiving well-wishes from the cadre of fishing friends who've had the honor of pulling in some big ones by the man's side.

Back at the marina after the 12:30 p.m. check-in time, the anglers presented their bounties.

"Look at my grouper," Saulibio said, pointing to the beaming 18-pound strawberry grouper in boat mate Joe Coleman's hands. Mouth agape, the deep water fish's skin—a cross between orange red, crimson and salmon pink—glistened in the mid-day sun. A short time before, it was swimming through deep water off the atoll's west reef. It was a fine fish to bring in, the crowd gathering around at the marina agreed. But for Saulibio, it was a pair of smaller, unassuming pink snappers in Shane Nez's cooler that stole the show.

"That's the prize right there, man," Saulibio said, calling over Gil Perez to verify the species name.

"In Hawaii this fish is rare, and it's very expensive," Perez said.

"It's an opakapaka," Saulibio said. "You've got to go 500-600 feet down [to catch it.]"

Also called the pink snapper, the pink-hued opakapaka makes for one of the finest cuts of snapper sashimi available in the Pacific, according to the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. Pulled in near Ennylabegan (Carlos) from a depth of approximately 500 feet, the fish—like all the catches brought in during the event—was caught on a rod and reel via the classic jig fishing method, a welcome diversion from the common run-and-gun trawling method most anglers on the garrison employ.

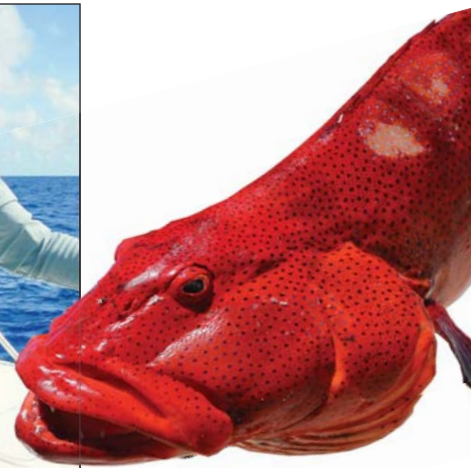
While Saulibio has caught opakapaka before, it's a rare occasion, he said.

"I don't like catching 'em, because they're real deep," he said. "Imagine going 700-800 feet down to catch something and then having to crank it back up."

For Nez, the payout should be worth the work. A plate of the deep water dweller can fetch a pretty penny in Honolulu.



Courtesy of Trudy Butler



U.S. Army photos and illustrations by Jordan Vinson and Cari Dellinger



**TOP:** Long-time Kwaj resident Les Saulibio (left) and Joe Coleman pose with the brilliant red strawberry grouper they caught during an informal fishing event Sunday, July 10, in honor of Saulibio. **MIDDLE:** "It's an opakapaka!" Saulibio yells out. Also pictured: Shane Nez, at left, Daniel McEldowney and Kendra Nez. **BOTTOM:** One of Nez's deep water opakapaka (pink snappers).





# WILD EASTERLIES WHIP ATOLL

## RTS WEATHER STATION STAFF EXPLAIN EVENT

COMMUNITY CONNECTION BY: Dustin Williams

A rare, long-lasting, strong wind event impacted Kwajalein Atoll on the evening of July 5. Sustained winds of 30-40 knots with gusts as high as 50 knots were observed from approximately 5:30-6:45 p.m., followed by 25-30-knot sustained winds with 35-40-knot gusts persisting for several more hours. What follows is an explanation of how this rapidly developing wind came upon the atoll.

The Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is an area of low-level wind convergence unique to the deep tropics that creates upward motion over large areas, promoting development of widespread, deep, heavy showers. The ITCZ was active in the central Republic of the Marshall Islands over the holiday weekend. In association with the ITCZ was widespread rainfall and thunderstorms around Kwajalein Atoll during the morning and early afternoon hours of July 5. This activity slowly dissipated during the mid-afternoon, and by late afternoon, most of the area was dry and stable and

not conducive to maintaining deep cloud growth. Meanwhile, another large area of heavy precipitation had developed to the east of Kwajalein Atoll and began to approach the area between 4-5 p.m. As it moved in and encountered the newly created stable environment, the local atmosphere's ability to lift or maintain the moist air was halted. The tall, moisture-laden storms collapsed quickly, causing a downward rush of air to the surface. This process, commonly known as a downburst, generated the initial wind surge, forcing high winds with strong gusts over the atoll.

The included Doppler wind image (see page 5) from our weather radar shows velocities at 3,000 feet above the surface about 15-20 minutes before the event started. *[Editor's note: Please see the digital copy of this issue to appreciate the data contained within the image.]* We often look at wind speeds at this level because it provides our best information to support short-term prediction for wind warnings for the atoll. The overall bow shape along the western edge of the color contours signifies an intense on-going downburst. Nega-

tive velocity values indicate motion approaching the radar. Light blue coloring corresponds to 20-22 meters per second (39-43 knots) winds. Velocities above our radar's maximum measurable velocity of 25 meters per second (49 knots) were "folded" over, so the pink coloring represents winds that exceeded that value. The highest velocities, in the area of darker pink and beige coloring about 50 nautical miles due east of Meck, were approximately 31 meters per second (60 knots)! Fortunately, winds that strong were not measured over the atoll.

Downbursts are relatively short-lived; however, this event lasted for several hours. In a collapse of a large cloud complex, moisture is forced downward and evaporates, generating cooler air that is heavier than the air around it and sinks quickly to the surface. As it rushes toward the surface, it hits and piles up, causing a localized area of high pressure. In this situation, the atmosphere behaves as water on a table, flowing toward the point of least resistance, as water would flow downhill. There was already an area of low pressure (least resistance) in the ITCZ and it was enhanced in response to



*A tree adjacent to the old Kwajalein air traffic control tower lies prone the morning of July 6. Bouts of savage easterly downburst winds that attacked the atoll the evening of July 5 felled many trees on the garrison and damaged homes on Ebeye.*

📷 U.S. Army photo by Jordan Vinson



the downburst, creating a tight pressure gradient. The high pressure generated winds flowed to the low pressure area, but it took several hours to balance the pressure discrepancies in the region.

## ---- OBSERVATIONS -----

*These are the peak surface wind gusts, near the onset of the event, observed around the atoll by our weather sensors.*

At right, the graph of time versus sustained wind and gust at Kwajalein Island, between 4 p.m., July 5, and 3 a.m., July 6, shows the rapid onset and then slow decay of this high wind event.

Kwajalein Island had tropical storm-force winds (sustained 34-63 knots) for about a 20-minute period at the onset of the downburst. The last time winds this strong were measured at Kwajalein Island was during Tropical Storm Bavi in March 2015. The 48-knot wind gust in this event is the highest recorded since a 58-knot gust during Tropical Storm Talas in December 2004. Winds this strong do not occur very often and are usually associated with a tropical storm or cyclone. In a daily record back to 1952, only eight days saw wind gusts of 48 knots or greater when no tropical storm or cyclone was close to Kwajalein Atoll. Downbursts happen occasionally in our area, but ones this potent and long-lasting are quite rare.

## -----HEADS UP!-----

*For an image of a funnel cloud produced off Namur during the July 5 event, see Art Bennis' photo on page 9.*

# MECK

50 knots-----5:34 p.m.

# ILLEGINNI

46 knots-----5:55 p.m.

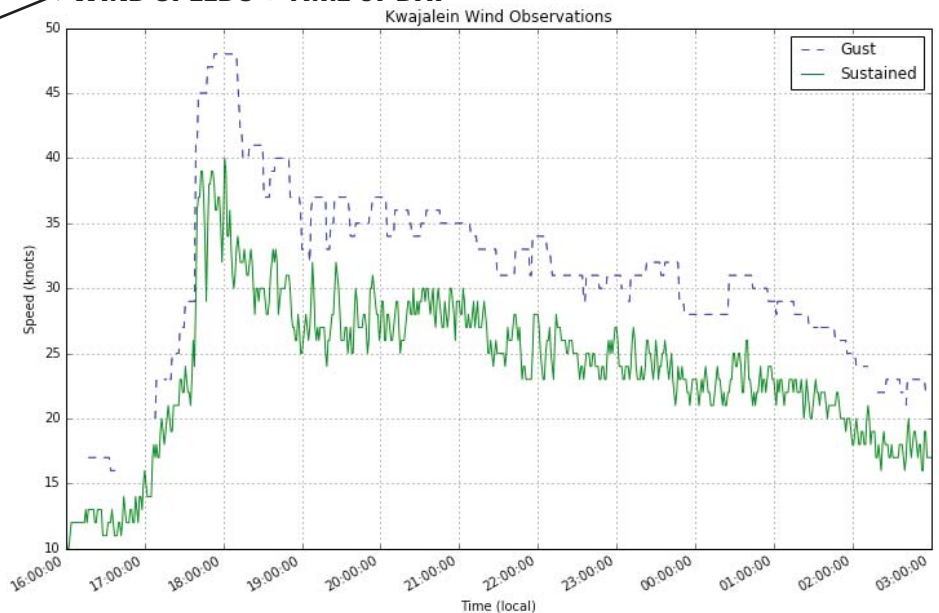
# KWAJALEIN

48 knots-----5:53 p.m.

# ROI-NAMUR

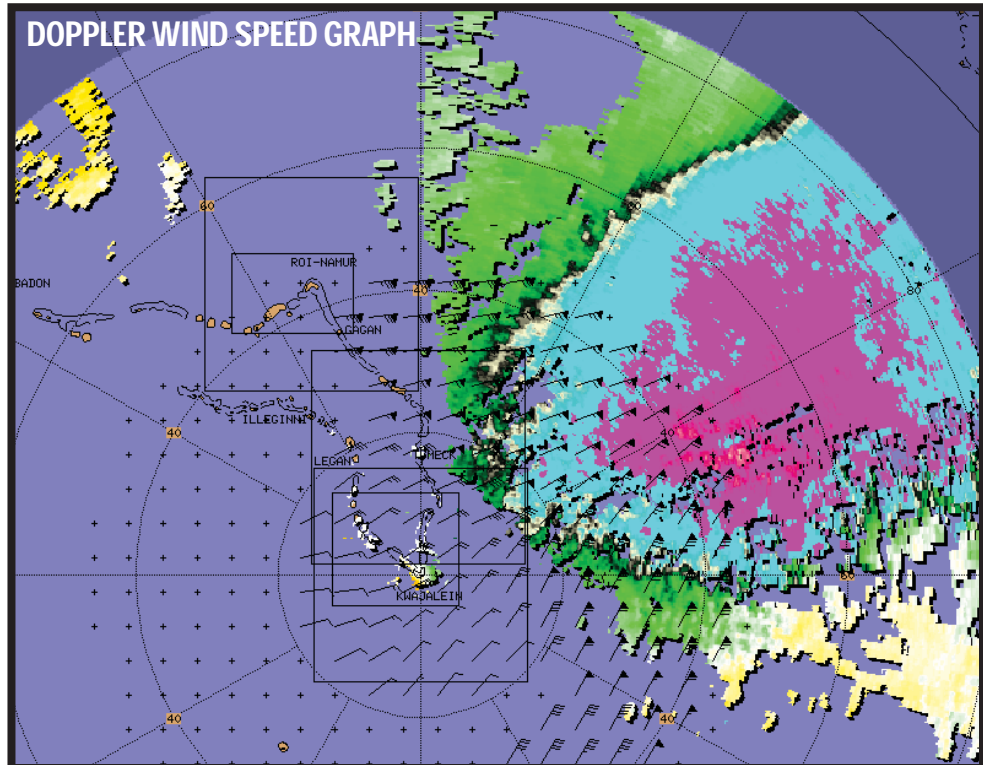
33 knots-----6:55 p.m.

## WIND SPEEDS + TIME OF DAY



Graphs courtesy of RTS Weather Station

## DOPPLER WIND SPEED GRAPH



Courtesy of Thompson Tarwoj



**LEFT:** Ebeye residents begin the repair process on their homes following the July 5 wind event, which unleashed gusts of up to 48 knots and sustained winds of 40 knots around Kwajalein in the evening before dropping back down to normal levels early the next morning.



# KRS SAFETY DAY COMES TO KWAJ

## HOURLASS REPORT

The Kwaj workforce came together for Kwajalein Range Services' annual Safety Day fair at the Corlett Recreation Center July 8-9. Hosted by the KRS Safety department inside and outside the gym, the two-day event allowed the garrisons' worksite safety professionals an opportunity to engage the Kwajalein workforce with interactive demonstrations of safe work practices.

The theme of the event, based on feedback from prior events, was interaction with the audience, said John Mohr, supervisor of the KRS Safety team. Everyone from construction workers and IT specialists to radar engineers and food-services personnel were in attendance. Safety specialists spoke to small groups of visitors about everything from proper lifting techniques and hand protection options, to unexploded ordnance hazards and how to safely back up and park motor vehicles.

To allow for a more personalized experience this year, Mohr and his safety team split the event into two days, allowing smaller groups of employees to pass through the fair and at a more leisurely place.

"During most of the day, it's about having conversations with people ... it's not so much presented as it is interactive," Mohr said July 9. "More hands-on learning is what we're evolving too."

The fair, which had gone through several planning stages since last autumn, was designed to occur in July following the Independence Day celebrations. The reasoning behind the timing of the event was rather simple, Mohr said: For unknown reasons, the number of reportable accident at USAG-KA workplaces registers a spike in the month of July. It's an anomaly that has gone on for years. While Mohr and his team have not yet identified the true cause of the strange, multi-year trend, events like the July 8-9 Safety Day fair are effective ways to increase safety consciousness and nip the injury pattern in the bud.

"We wanted to do something a little bit fun, a little bit educational to try to break that trend," he said.

"We've had a lot of compliments from some top management, employees," Mohr added. "Plus they like it, because [they] get a cool bottle!"



**CLOCKWISE, FROM TOP LEFT:** Mary Milne talks with fair attendees about work safety. Aaron Lewis guides another fair attendee during a motor vehicle parking demonstration; a festive cardboard cutout of Don Ryan stands at left. Kwajalein Fire Department Assistant Chief Carmel Shearer demonstrates safe lifting practices. Fair attendees get info on hand safety from Sheri Sikes, pictured at left.

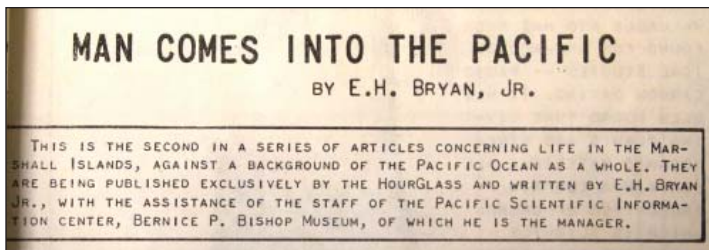
U.S. Army photos by Jordan Vinson and Kim Yarnes



In the mid-1960s, E. H. Bryan, Jr.—then, manager of the Bishop Museum in Honolulu—and his staff at the museum's Pacific Scientific Information Center prepared an in-depth guide to the geography, biodiversity and history of the Marshall Islands and the cultural practices, lifestyles and histories of the Marshallese people. Written specially for Kwajalein Hourglass readers, the 24-part series appeared over the course of two years and was titled "The Marshalls and the Pacific."

Uncovered at the Grace Sherwood Library, it comprises a literal bounty of professionally-curated essays that take the reader on a profound tour of knowledge on everything from marine shell identification and the etymology of atoll names, to the traditional division of labor in the Marshallese household and explanations on how atolls are formed.

What follows in coming Hourglass issues are excerpts from the timeless "Marshalls and the Pacific" series. Enjoy.



\*Continued from July 9, 2016

### Chapter Two: MAN COMES INTO THE PACIFIC

The ancestors of all the plants and animals now found on Pacific islands came from elsewhere. This statement is true for people. When did they come and when? What were they like? The peoples who have lived in different parts of the Pacific are of several types. Some parts of their story we may never know, but progress is being made in piecing much of it together.

The overwhelming evidence suggests that nearly all of the Pacific islanders came from southeastern Asia, most of them through the Indonesian area, and that this movement has been going on over a very long period of time. There are still a few persons who would like to tell you that the Polynesians came from South America. There very likely were cultural contacts between people living on the eastern islands of Polynesia, such as Easter Island the Marquesas, and South American Indians, but the Polynesians had come from the west, even though this meant sailing or paddling their canoes against winds and currents. But more on this subject later.

Islands lying to the south of southeastern Asia have been in-



Public domain image of model of Java Man remains.

habited for a very long time; and the adjacent mainland from an even longer time. It was on Java that fragments were found of the ancient Java Ape-Man, *Pithecanthropus* [estimated to be over 1 million years old]. Much later, but still many thousands of years B.C., the more advanced Solo man roamed what are now Indonesian Islands. One of the earliest types of man is believed to have lived in southern China. This is not the place to try to discuss the origin and evolution of man. We simply want to point out that this region to the west of the Pacific was important in the early history of man, and that ancestors of Pacific islanders passed through it.

Two of the earliest peoples to cross the Indonesian region were the ancestors of the dark-skinned, wavy-haired blacks of Australia and Tasmania, and the pygmy people who are now pushed back into the interior of New Guinea and other large islands of this region. Both lived a simple, nomadic life, gathering edible plants and hunting animals on land or from the sea. They had not yet acquired such skills as cultivating crops, domesticating animals or constructing houses or boats. When they traveled they carried all their possessions with them and still were able to defend themselves against humans and other enemies. They are thought to have crossed from Asia to New Guinea and Australia on foot. How was this possible?

The last of a series of glacial periods is thought to have occurred between 15,000 and 20,000 years ago. At that time so much water had been withdrawn from the oceans and piled up on the continents in the form of ice that the sea level stood some 150 to 200 feet lower than at present. New Guinea was connected with Australia across Torres Strait, and from its northwestern end there was almost continuous land clear to Asia. The narrow channels which had stopped the movement of mammals—such as Wallace's Line—apparently were crossed by people on rafts or other simple forms of water transportation. When he can see land on the other side, a man can get up courage to cross a stretch of water.

There were at least two major types of these pioneer navigators. Both had dark skin and kinky or matted hair. One group had long heads covered with woolly hair and have been called Papuans. Their descendants not only are found in New Guinea and adjacent islands, but also [much farther southeast] in New Caledonia and parts of the New Hebrides. The descendants of the other group, which round head and kinky hair, now called Melaneseans, roamed far and wide, as far east as Fiji, and northward through the Solomon Islands and even to parts of Micronesia.

Then new waves of people moved into Indonesia from Asia. There were smaller of frame, lighter skin color, and also more cultured than the first wave. This new wave has been called the Proto-Malay. They were somewhat related to the Mongolian people of the north, but there were features, such as wavy hair, a wide open eye, and a high bridge to the nose, which suggest that part of their ancestors had been Caucasians, like the persons who moved westward from Asia into Europe and were ancestors of the "white" races. They had outrigger canoes, and their ability as seamen and navigators made it possible from them to spread quickly throughout Oceania.

Some of them began to filter into the Philippine islands as early as 6,000 B.C. In time small groups of them pushed eastward across the open ocean. They found the larger islands of Melanesia occupied by people, of the first wave—people with

SEE "INTO THE PACIFIC," PAGE 8

black skin and kinky hair. In some places they were able to make friends with them, although these people were noted for their interest in making trophies of foreign heads, and they often cooked and ate people who ventured ashore.

One important feature of these Proto-Malay people was their language. It seems to have been adopted by the people with whom they were associated. Dialects, or at least traces, of what has come to be called the Malayo-Polynesian or Austronesian language family can be found across the Indian and Pacific Oceans from Madagascar on the west to the eastern limits of Polynesia. It is not related to the languages of South America.

Small groups of the descendants of these Proto-Malay people worked their way eastward through Micronesia and settled islands in many parts. The immigrants were not closely related, but may have set out from different parts of Indonesia and perhaps over quite a period of time. This accounts for the considerable variation in culture, language and physical type to be found in Palau, Yap, Guam, Truk, Pohnpei and Kosrae, and even more so in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands. These last two groups have inhabitants much more like the Polynesians. Contact with people and cultural elements from islands in the south doubtless added to these differences.

One group of people, a little more venturesome—or perhaps possessing better sailing abilities—larger in stature and more Caucasian-like in ancestry appeared on an island well out in the Pacific. It is not known if the ancestors or these people came out from southeastern Asia as a group or whether they became associated somewhere along the way. These are among subjects being investigated by anthropologists at the present time. It is known that their descendants have become the Polynesians, who are closely related in ancestry, material cultures, language and traditions. People who appear to be related to them are found in the New Hebrides, Loyalty Islands, along the coasts of New Caledonia, and on many small islands and atolls between Melanesia and Micronesia. Some of these places like Kapingamarangi and Kukuoro atolls in the southern Carolines, may have been settled later by Polynesians from Samoa or other groups.

There are two ideas as to where and when they entered the great triangular area which they now inhabit. These are in addition to the theory that they came from South America, which is not

accepted by many anthropologists. The Samoans would have you believe that it was their group that was settled first and that other groups, such as Tonga, the Tokelau and Ellice Islands to the north, and groups to the East were settled from Samoa. Recently, anthropologists are beginning to believe that the Polynesians passed through Fiji and settled Tonga first, then went north to Samoa. Archaeological evidence indicates that they were in Samoa as early as 500 B.C., so they might have been in Tonga as early as 800-1,000 B.C.

Some anthropologists suggest that the next step in the migration eastward was to the Tahitian area; but the current idea is that they went from Samoa to the Marquesas Islands, and then southwest to Tahiti. The date of arrival in the Marquesas might have been 100 B.C.; that in the Society Islands about 500 A.D. The Marquesans are believed to have settled Easter Island around 400 A.D. The Marquesans made large images out of tree trunks. There were no large trees on Easter Island, so there the images had to be carved from soft rock. Similarity of culture also suggests that Mangareva was settled from the Marquesas around 850 A.D.

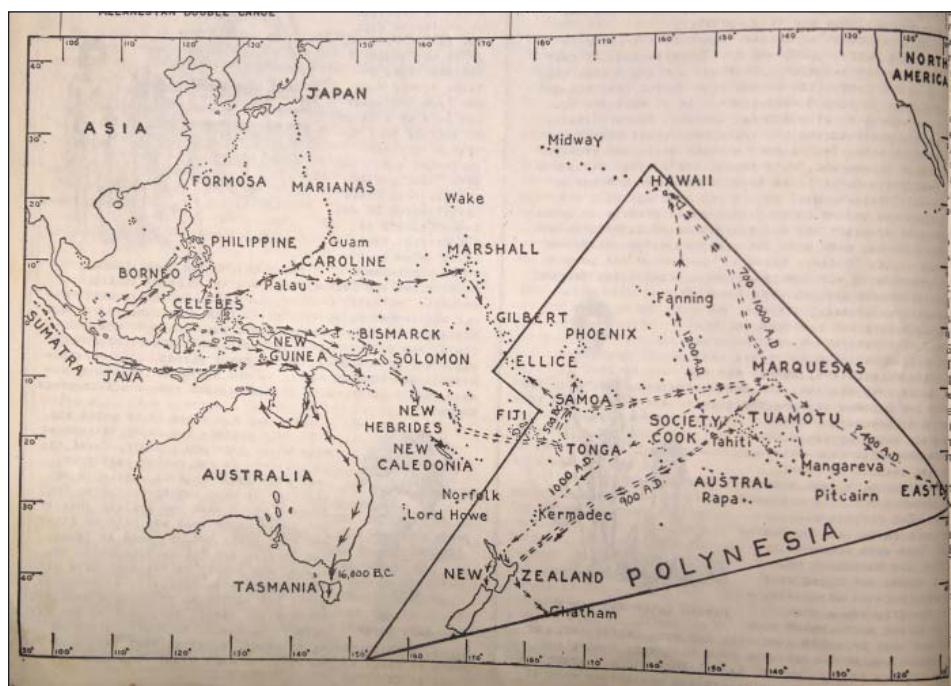
The cultures of the Maori people of New Zealand and the Hawaiians are very similar. When Dr. Peter Buck, a distinguished Maori anthropologist, came to Hawaii he had no difficulty in understanding the Hawaiian language, and he found much of the ways of old Hawaii quite familiar and understandable. Yet New Zealand and Hawaii are on opposite sides of Polynesia, 4,500 miles apart.

The explanation is that both were settled by expeditions from the Marquesas and Society Islands. The first inhabitants of Hawaii are now believed to have come from the Marquesas before 1,000 A.D., followed by migrations from the Tahitian area about 1,200 A.D. The Maori people went southward from the Tahitian area about 900 A.D., followed by additional migrations from the Marquesas Islands about 100 years later. How is it possible to tell what happened centuries ago with such exactness?

Anthropologists have learned about the prehistory of Pacific islanders by studying and comparing their physical characteristics, their languages, legends and genealogies, and their culture, particularly the artifacts which they made.

Recently a new and valuable aid has been found for archeological studies—radio carbon dating. It has been found that living plants and other organic materials all contain a certain proportion of carbon which is slightly different from ordinary carbon. After the organism dies, this carbon 14 is lost at a certain rate. Thus, if a piece of wood, shell or other organic material, which has been uncovered in an excavation, can be analyzed before it becomes contaminated, it may be possible to determine its approximate or relative age. This provides a new method for forming an approximate chronology in excavations and the relative age of objects found in them.

More and more such dates are being learned. Already a pattern of dates is beginning to appear. Someday it may be possible to add a time scale to the migration of man in the Pacific.







U.S. Army photos by Jordan Vinson and Kim Yarnes



**CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT:** David Boykin, Mary Milne and John Mohr stop for a photo during Kwaj Safety Day July 9. KRS employees hand out water bottles to Safety Day fair visitors. KRS' Safety team, managers and friends gather for a group photo July 9 at the Corlett Recreation Center.



## DISPATCH FROM ROI-NAMUR

Submissions go to [usarmy.bucholz.311-sig-cmd.mbx](mailto:usarmy.bucholz.311-sig-cmd.mbx), [hourglass@mail.mil](mailto:hourglass@mail.mil) or to the USAG-KA Public Affairs Office.



From Art Bennis

During the July 5 extreme winds event, Roi resident Art Bennis captures a nascent funnel cloud beginning to take shape just off the northeast coast of Namur near the TRADEX radar site.



From Don Taylor

Roi Fire Department Firefighter Don Taylor captures a photo of the department's annual water pump test at the Roi Dock Security Checkpoint June 30.



# COMMUNITY CLASSIFIEDS

## HELP WANTED

Visit [USAJOBS.GOV](http://USAJOBS.GOV) to search and apply for USAG-KA vacancies and other federal positions.

KRS and Chugach listings for on-island jobs are posted at: Kwajalein, Roi-Namur and Ebeye Dock Security Checkpoint locations; outside the United Travel Office; in the Roi Terminal/Post Office; at Human Resources in Bldg 700 and on the "Kwajweb" site under Contractor Information>KRS>Human Resources>Job Opportunities. Listings for off-island contract positions are available at [www.krsjv.com](http://www.krsjv.com).

Community Services Administrative Assistant II HR Req.# K051755 Provides administrative and program support for KRS Community Services and the community at large. Adheres to company Policies, Procedures, Values, Covenants, and Business Ethics. Must have excellent communication skills, computer skills, and the ability to multitask. For more information contact the KRS Human Resources Office, Bldg #700 at 54916.

## COMMUNITY NOTICES

Summer Fun Dodgeball Tournament. Register July 12 - 22. Tournament play July 26-30. Cost is \$50 per team. Six players at a time, same female/male ratio between teams. To register call Derek at 51275.

Participants Needed for the Annual Roi Coconut Race on July 17, 2016, at the Surf Shack. Come have some fun on Roi. \$20 donations per each coconut registered. Registration begins at 12:30. Race time is at 2:00.

Kwajalein Atoll International Sportfishing Club Monthly Meeting, Wednesday, July 20, at the Pacific Club. Food and beverages will be served at 6:30 p.m., meeting will start at 7:00 p.m. All anglers welcome to attend! Questions? Contact Bill at 52693.

From July 26 to the end of October 2016, interior repair work will be occur inside the Food Court. There will be times identified later when the Anthony's Pizza area will be closed and one brief period where the entire Food Court will have to be closed. We apologize for the inconvenience.

Mandatory Island Orientation - Required Attendance. When: July 27, 2016. Time: 12:30-3:30 p.m. Please arrive 10 minutes early to sign in and be seated by 12:30 pm. Location: FN 365, CAC Room #6. This orientation is required for all new island arrivals, including dependents. If you have any questions, please contact the meeting facilitators at KRS Environmental, Safety & Health (ES&H) at 51134.

Finished with your summer trip? Done with the travel books? Donate them to Grace Sherwood Library! Questions? Call 53439.

Island residents, per TB-MED 530 Food Safety regulations, filling of personal mugs or paper cups brought into the dining facility is prohibited. Please use the cups provided for your beverage. Thank you for your cooperation. Zamperini Dining Facility staff.

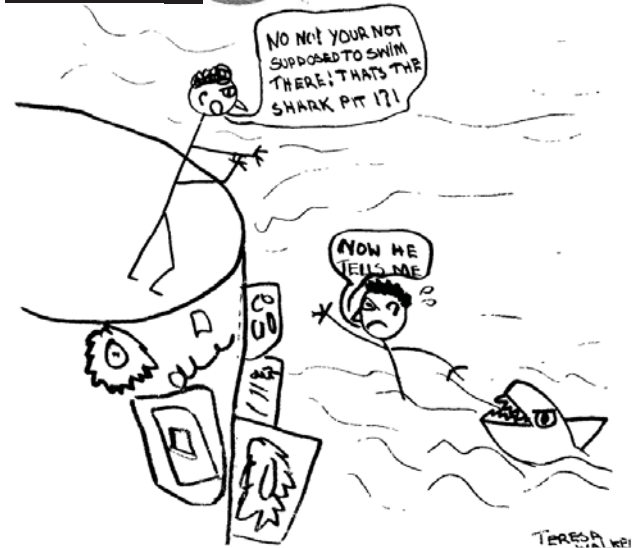
ROAD CLOSURE. The elevated dirt road between the Space Fence Power Plant Annex construction site and the Kwajalein Power Plant is closed to all traffic, including bikes, until further notice. Please use CAUTION if in the area.

Safely Speaking: When dealing with chemicals ask the following questions to determine what type of glove you may need. 1. What type of chemicals will I be handling? 2. What is the nature of contact? Is it total emersion or only splashes? 3. Is it just my hands that need protection or does it include the forearm an arm as well? 4. What kind of grip do I need?

E-talk: Black Widow spiders are venomous but fatalities are rare. If bitten by a Black Widow, seek medical care right away.

## THIS WEEK IN KWAJALEIN HOURGLASS HISTORY

From July 11, 1975



MONDAY, JULY 14, 1980

## RANGE OPERATION

A range operation is scheduled for Tuesday, July 15. In connection with this operation a caution area will exist in the ocean within an area defined by the following coordinates 16°27'N, 169°32'E, 14°45'N, 172°42'E, 09°19'N, 167°53'E, 09°27'N, 167°09'E, 15°48'N, 166°55'E Enneubing Island must be evacuated for this operation. There is a "take cover" requirement for Roi-Namur and Ennubirr Islands for this operation. All non-essential personnel on Roi-Namur and Ennubirr must "take cover" in an approved shelter when so directed. Unless specifically authorized, all personnel and craft must be out and remain out of the caution area shown in the diagrams below between the hours of 1640 and 2400 on Tuesday, July 15

## Captain Louis S. Zamperini Dining Facility

\*MENU CURRENT AS OF JULY 14

### LUNCH

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	July 23
Roasted Chicken	Sauteed Boneless Chicken	Oriental Pork Steak	Baked Chicken	Beef Stroganoff	Coconut Chicken	Spaghetti
Baked Ziti w/Sausage	Chefs Choice Entree	Beef Broccoli Stir Fry	Chefs Choice Entree	Chicken Caesar Wrap	Fish Du Jour	Garlic Bread
Lyonnais Potatoes	Herb Roasted Potatoes	Parslied Potatoes	Roasted Potatoes	Parslied Noodles	Roasted Potatoes	Chefs Choice Veggies

### DINNER

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	July 23
Chefs Choice Entree	Taco Bar	BBQ Chicken	Prime Rib of Beef	Huli Huli Chicken	Salisbury Steak	Roasted Cornish Hens
Kwaj Fried Chicken	Refried Beans	Three Bean Chili w/Hot Dogs	Crispy Garlic Chicken	Chefs Choice Entree	Mediterranean Chicken	Shepherd's Pie
Garlic Mashed Potatoes	Spanish Rice	Onion Rings	Baked Potato	Au gratin Potatoes	Parslied Potatoes	Three Cheese Macaroni

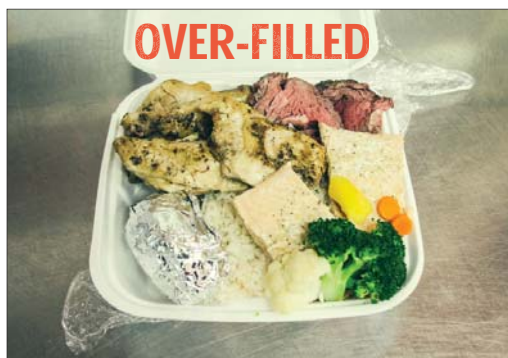




# www.army.mil/kwajalein

Check out USAG-KA's new website for garrison and community news, links to each directorate and other helpful information. Have thoughts or suggestions? Send them to the USAG-KA Public Affairs Office at [Nikki.l.maxwell.civ@mail.mil](mailto:Nikki.l.maxwell.civ@mail.mil).

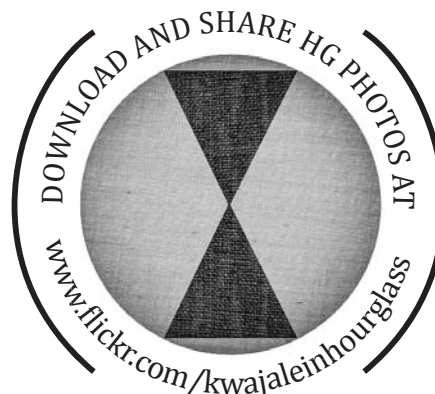
## DOES YOUR TO-GO BOX LOOK LIKE THIS?



Dining facility patrons are expected to follow the portion control guidelines as written in DI 1019 that authorize the following food items.

2 portions, main entrée  
2 portions, starch  
1 portion, vegetable side  
1 portion, salad  
1 portion, soup

If patrons continue to ignore the guidelines, take-out privileges could be revoked.



## SUN-MOON-TIDES

	SUNRISE SUNSET	MOONRISE MOONSET	LOW TIDE	HIGH TIDE
SUNDAY	6:38 a.m. 7:12 p.m.	4:47 p.m. 3:58 a.m.	9:02 a.m. 0.3' 8:49 p.m. 0.2'	2:33 a.m. 3.7' 2:57 p.m. 3.0'
MONDAY	6:38 a.m. 7:12 p.m.	5:38 p.m. 4:47 a.m.	9:39 a.m. -0.1' 9:27 p.m. -0.1'	3:12 a.m. 4.0' 3:36 p.m. 3.2'
TUESDAY	6:38 a.m. 7:12 p.m.	6:30 p.m. 5:38 a.m.	10:13 a.m. -0.4' 10:04 p.m. -0.3'	3:48 a.m. 4.3' 4:11 p.m. 3.5'
WEDNESDAY	6:39 a.m. 7:12 p.m.	7:21 p.m. 6:32 a.m.	10:47 a.m. -0.6' 10:39 p.m. -0.4'	4:23 a.m. 4.6' 4:46 p.m. 3.7'
THURSDAY	6:39 a.m. 7:12 p.m.	8:12 p.m. 7:26 a.m.	11:20 a.m. -0.7' 11:15 p.m. -0.5'	4:57 a.m. 4.8' 5:21 p.m. 3.8'
FRIDAY	6:39 a.m. 7:12 p.m.	9:01 p.m. 8:20 a.m.	11:55 a.m. -0.7' 11:52 p.m. -0.4'	5:33 a.m. 4.8' 5:57 p.m. 3.9'
JULY 23	6:39 a.m. 7:12 p.m.	9:50 p.m. 9:14 a.m.	12:31 p.m. -0.6' -----	6:09 a.m. 4.7' 6:35 p.m. 3.9'

## COMMANDER'S HOTLINE

HAVE SOMETHING THE USAG-KA  
COMMANDER SHOULD KNOW ABOUT?

CALL THE COMMANDER'S  
HOTLINE AT 51098 TODAY!



**SHARP**  
SEXUAL HARASSMENT/ASSAULT RESPONSE & PREVENTION

Sexual Harassment/ Assault  
Response and Prevention (SHARP)  
Contact Information  
Capt. David Rice  
SHARP Victim Advocate

Work: 805 355 2139  
Home: 805 355 3565  
USAG-KA SHARP Pager: 805 355 3243/3242/3241/0100  
USAG-KA SHARP VA Local Help Line: 805 355 2758  
DOD SAFE Helpline: 877 995 5247

### LUNCH

#### Sunday

Roast Pork Loin  
Baked Chicken  
Egg Florentine

#### Monday

Garlic Roast Beef  
Chicken w/Mushrooms  
Egg Muffins

#### Tuesday

Sloppy Joe's  
Honey Mustard Chicken  
Vegetable Quiche

#### Wednesday

Grilled Cheese  
Pork Pimento  
Egg Foo Young

#### Thursday

Cheese Quesadilla  
Hamburger Steak  
Macaroni & Cheese

#### Friday

Fish Sandwich  
Apple Glazed Chicken  
Succotash

#### July 23

Mushroom Swiss Burger  
Roast Pork  
Tater Tots

### DINNER

#### Sunday

Southwestern Chicken  
Fish Taco  
Ranch Style Beans

#### Monday

Chicken Marsala  
Stuffed Peppers  
Pasta Puttanesca

#### Tuesday

Pork Chop  
Herb Roast Turkey  
Mashed Potatoes

#### Wednesday

Grilled Steaks  
Fish Florentine  
Corn on the Cob

#### Thursday

Fried Chicken  
Meatloaf  
Mashed Potatoes

#### Friday

Bavarian Fest  
Bratwurst & Sauerkraut  
Pork Schnitzel

#### July 23

Roast Chicken  
Beef Stew  
Green Bean Casserole

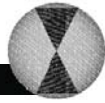
## Café Roi

\*MENU CURRENT AS OF JULY 14



## HERO OF THE WEEK

HOURLASS REPORT



*USAG-KA's Hero of the Week* is Automotive Body Shop Supervisor Terry Henson. Celebrating his first full year on Kwajalein July 15, he explained some of the things he enjoys about his job and life on Kwajalein Atoll in general.

"I enjoy keeping all the equipment up and running," he said Thursday, sporting a new haircut outside of Surfside Salon. "If there's an issue and they're down, it takes 90-100 days to get parts. We can help the guys fabricate [those parts], push things a little bit further ... and get things out in one or two days, where[as] it used to take three or four months." It's all about problem solving, he said.

Never shy of a challenge, Terry volunteered to handle the automobile safety section of the recent Kwajalein Safety Day fair and spent two days out in the sun, guiding nearly 1,000 visitors through hands-on instruction.

He applies that same vigor to solving

other issues he comes across, such as the never-ending corrosion problems with Kwajalein PO boxes. It occurred to him one day about three months ago that he might be able to help the Post Office staff clean the PO boxes turn knobs—a constant chore that must be done so that residents can access their mail.

Aaron Tucker, the former post master, had explained that it took a staff member nearly an hour to clean each turn knob using the facility's current system of chiseling away the salt and grime. It was not an ideal job, but it had to be done.

"So I said, well, give me a bunch of them, so he gave me about 60 of the corroded ones," Terry said. "The next day I had them all back to him after using a glass bead blaster on them."

He's been helping the Post Office staff with the turn knob chores ever since. Why does he do it?

"We're limited here in what we have," he said. "We don't have a lot of creature comforts here. It's kind of nice to not have to come over and struggle with your mailbox."



U.S. Army photo by Jordan Vinson

## COMMON GLOVE SAFETY

*Gloves are the most common* form of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). We have a variety of gloves available, and each type is designed for a specific task or application. It is important to select the right glove for the work you will be doing.

Wearing gloves, however, is not the primary control for preventing hand injuries. Where you place your hands is. Avoid pinch points, sharp edges, lines of fire and so on. Only you control where you place your hands.

Take the time to identify the hazard and keep your hands clear. After all hazards have been identified and controlled through the first line activities, select and wear the correct glove for the work to be performed:

- General Construction
- Chemical
- Welding/cutting and hot work
- Masonry work
- Iron work
- Energized work
- Scaffold Erection/Dismantling
- Pipefitting
- Equipment maintenance

Keep in mind that protective gloves are made from a variety of materials, but not all gloves offer adequate protection from all work place hazards. Here are a few examples of different glove materials and their use.

- Sturdy gloves made from metal mesh, leather or canvas can help protect your

hands against cuts and burns. Thick leather or canvas gloves also protect against sustained heat.

- Leather gloves also protect against sparks, moderate heat, blows, chips and rough objects.
- Fabric gloves (like cotton) protect against dirt, slivers, chafing and abrasions. They do not provide sufficient protection for use with rough, sharp or heavy materials. Adding a plastic coating will strengthen some fabric gloves.
- Coated fabric gloves offer general-purpose hand protection with slip-resistant qualities. These gloves are used for tasks ranging from handling bricks and wire to chemical laboratory containers.
- Aramid fiber gloves protect against heat and cold, are cut and abrasive-resistant and wear well.
- Aluminized gloves provide reflective and insulating protection against heat but require an insert made of synthetic materials to protect against heat and cold.

## THUMBS UP

*Thumbs Up* and a big thank you to Jenny Schwartz and Jon Butler for all of their help and kindness with Gracie (my kitty) last week. I could not have gotten through it without you both.

— Judy Hoagland

*Thumbs Up* to KRS giving away all the snazzy new water bottle/thermoses you see everyone with now.

—Anonymous

