

VOLUME 60 NUMBER 4

JANUARY 26, 2019

# THE KWAJALEIN HOURGLASS



## THIS WEEK

### BATTLE FOR ATOLL

REMEMBERED 75 YEARS ON - P 2

### SHARK FACTS

TO CHEW ON - P 4

### ACOE DIVERS

TRAVEL THE WORLD - P 6

AMERICAN FORCES BOMBARD KWAJALEIN ISLAND WITH ARTILLERY DURING OPERATION FLINTLOCK IN 1944. EARLY FEBRUARY MARKS THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE FOR THE ATOLL.

 FILE PHOTO





# OPERATION FLINTLOCK

## HOURLASS REPORT

**As January 1944** came to an end, Operation Flintlock, the Pacific campaign for the Marshall Islands, was about to launch. The joint forces operation brought together America's top military minds and powers. The success of Flintlock was in large part due to months of meticulous advance preparation. Directing the operation was U.S. Navy Admiral Chester Nimitz. He submitted his invasion plan on Aug. 20 of that year. Nimitz was a strategic preplanner. On Kwajalein, that planning would save thousands of Soldiers' lives.

On Jan. 30, the U.S.S. Yorktown began the assault on Kwajalein to clear the way for ground troops who would soon land on the island. Though first-hand accounts vary, battle survivors recall that few trees were left standing after the campaign; the heavy shelling of the island razed much of Kwajalein's natural foliage. Airstrike support was supplied by Vice Adm. Marc Mitscher's planes from six light carriers and six fleet carriers. They were accompanied by cruisers, destroyers and battleships.

After three days of naval air bombardment from the Yorktown air group, Soldiers assaulted the

*A B24J bomber flies over the island of Kwajalein, softening up Japanese defense positions in anticipation of the ground assault.*

📷 File photo

## THE KWAJALEIN HOURLASS

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 U.S. Government, Department of Defense, Department of the Army or USAG-KA. It is published Saturdays in accordance with Army Regulation 360-1  
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*U.S. Marines in a landing craft at Kwajalein Atoll.*

📷 File photo

beaches, dodged sniper fire and repelled attacks in efforts to overcome Japanese defenses.

On Kwajalein, Rear Adm. Richmond Turner commanded the military forces against Japanese entrenchment with the support of Maj. Gen. Charles Corlett's U.S. Army 7th Infantry Division. Under Rear Adm. Richard Conolly, Maj. Gen. Harry Schmidt's 4th Marine Division headed north to tackle Roi and Namur. After securing Majuro, Rear Adm. Harry Hill's task force was designated as the reserve ready force, prepared to assist any of the two invasion forces.

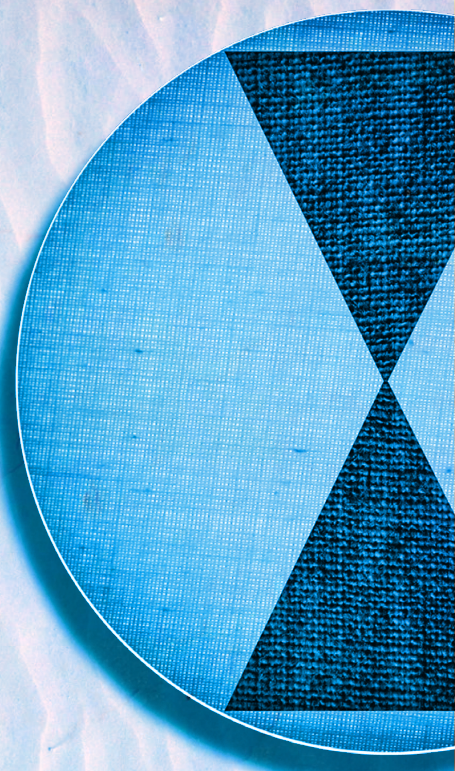
The operation ran smooth, like clock-

work. American forces gained control of the islands in a matter of days. While the Marines tackled Japanese positions in fierce combat on Roi and Namur, the Army handled Kwajalein. By Feb. 4, fighting had ceased on both island groups. On Feb. 20, U.S. Marines captured Enewetok, where photographer George Strock would shoot some of his most compelling war photography to date and show the American people what it was like to fight in the Pacific.

Today on Kwajalein and Roi-Namur, a series of markers and plaques commemorate Operation Flintlock, recounting the battle step by step. For more information, contact the DI Archaeology Office.

## OPERATION FLINTLOCK FACTS

- America's attack in the Marshall Islands was the first attack and seizure of land held by the Japanese Empire prior to WWII. From Kwajalein, U.S. forces would continue to encroach into Japan's "back yard" through 1944 and 1945.
- Japanese defenders expected American invasion forces to hit the islands on their ocean-facing shores, as had happened to disastrous effect at Tarawa. Instead, the Marines and Soldiers, and their heavy equipment, hit the islands from their lagoon-facing sides, surprising the defenders.
- Nearly 200 Marshallese were among the casualties of war. 845 American service members were wounded in battle at Kwajalein, and 617 at Roi-Namur.
- More than 100,000 tons of Allied Forces ammunition were used in the battle, and some 36,000 shells struck Kwajalein during the siege.
- More than 150 American aircraft were scuttled in the atoll after the battle.
- U.S. aircraft and naval bombardment sank many Japanese ships in Kwajalein Atoll's lagoon. Most are popular scuba diving destinations. One of the latest "discovered" by divers was the Palawan wreck near Bigej island. It was found in 1992 by a pair of Kwaj residents. See the Jan. 12, 2019 Hourglass for more info.



## DIGITAL KWAJALEIN HOURGLASS

**ON JAN. 11,  
2019, THE  
KWAJALEIN  
HOURGLASS  
WENT DIGITAL.**

Read the Hourglass online each week on the official U.S. Army Garrison-Kwajalein Atoll Facebook page.



# SURPRISING SHARK FACTS

## EXTERNAL REPORT

*The Republic of the Marshall Islands is home to a large shark sanctuary. Before you hit the Lagoon for your next dive, test your shark knowledge with these tips from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries (NOAA Fisheries).*

### 1) Sharks do not have bones.

Sharks use their gills to filter oxygen from the water. They are a special type of fish known "elasmobranch", which translates into fish made of cartilaginous tissues—the clear gristly stuff that your ears and nose tip are made of. This category also includes rays, sawfish, and skates. Their cartilaginous skeletons are much lighter than true bone and their large livers are full of low-density oils, both helping them to be buoyant.

Even though sharks don't have bones, they still can fossilize. As most sharks age, they deposit calcium salts in their skeletal cartilage to strengthen it. The dried jaws of a shark appear and feel heavy and solid; much like bone. These same minerals allow most shark skeletal systems to fossilize quite nicely. The teeth have enamel so they show up in the fossil record too.

### 2) Most sharks have good eyesight.

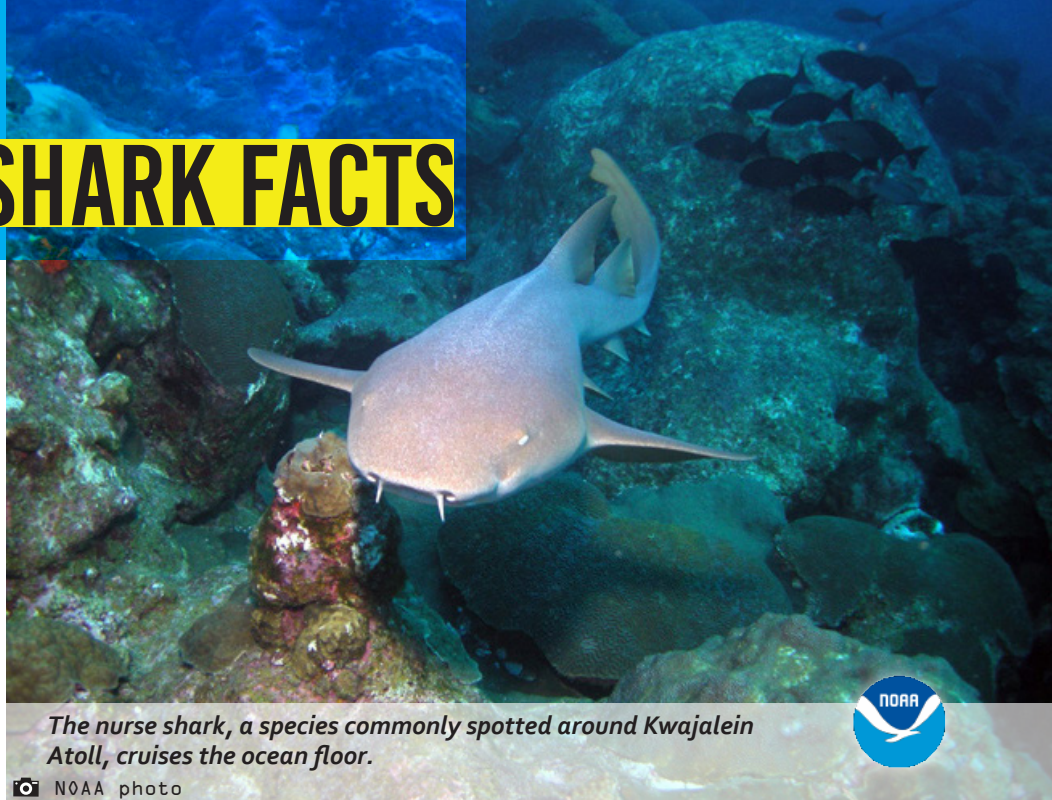
Most sharks can see well in dark lighted areas, have fantastic night vision, and can see colors. The back of sharks' eyeballs have a reflective layer of tissue called a tapetum. This helps sharks see extremely well with little light.

### 3) Sharks have special electroreceptor organs.

Sharks have small black spots near the nose, eyes, and mouth. These spots are the ampullae of Lorenzini – special electroreceptor organs that allow the shark to sense electromagnetic fields and temperature shifts in the ocean.

### 4) Shark skin feels like sandpaper.

Shark skin feels exactly like sandpaper



*The nurse shark, a species commonly spotted around Kwajalein Atoll, cruises the ocean floor.*

NOAA photo

because it is made up of tiny teeth-like structures called placoid scales, also known as dermal denticles. These scales point towards the tail and help reduce friction from surrounding water when the shark swims.

### 5) Sharks can go into a trance.

When you flip a shark upside down they go into a trance like state called tonic immobility. This is the reason why you often see sawfish flipped over when our scientists are working on them in the water.

### 6) Sharks have been around a very long time.

Based on fossil scales found in Australia and the United States, scientists hypothesize sharks first appeared in the ocean around 455 million years ago.

### 7) Scientists age sharks by counting the rings on their vertebrae.

Vertebrae contain concentric pairs of opaque and translucent bands. Band pairs are counted like rings on a tree and then scientists assign an age to the shark based on the count. Thus, if the vertebrae has 10 band pairs, it is assumed to be 10 years old.

Recent studies, however, have shown that this assumption is not always correct. Researchers must therefore study

each species and size class to determine how often the band pairs are deposited because the deposition rate may change over time. Determining the actual rate that the bands are deposited is called "validation."

### 8) Blue sharks are really blue.

The blue shark displays a brilliant blue color on the upper portion of its body and is normally snowy white beneath. The mako and porbeagle sharks also exhibit a blue coloration, but it is not nearly as brilliant as that of a blue shark. In life, most sharks are brown, olive, or grayish.

### 9) Each whale shark's spot pattern is unique as a fingerprint.

Whale sharks are the biggest fish in the ocean. They can grow to 12.2 meters and weigh as much as 40 tons by some estimates! Basking sharks are the world's second largest fish, growing as long as 32 feet and weighing more than five tons.

### 10) Spiracle motion.

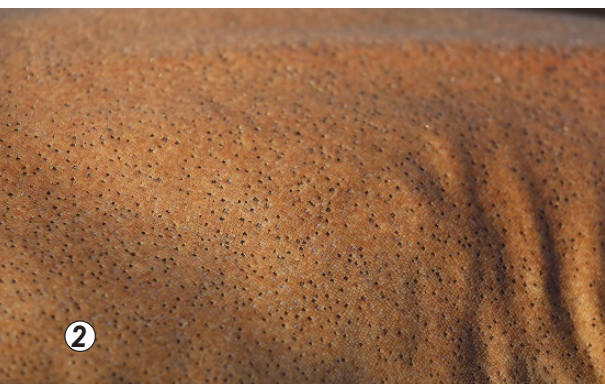
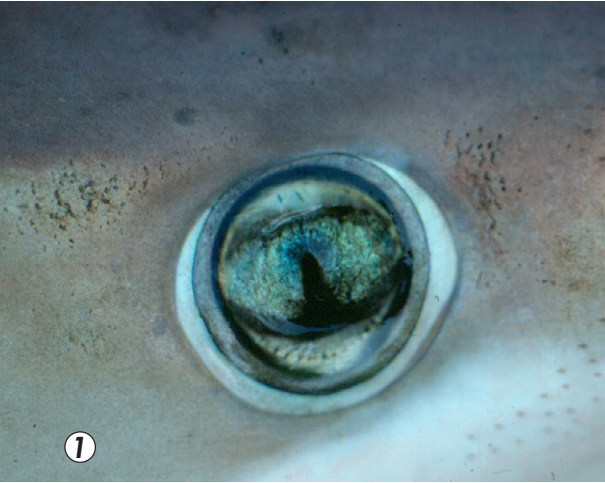
Some species of sharks have a spiracle that allows them to pull water into their respiratory system while at rest. Most sharks have to keep swimming to pump water over their gills.

A shark's spiracle is located just behind the eyes which supplies oxygen directly

## SEND SHARK STORIES!

The Kwajalein Hourglass would like to share shark stories from divers, fisherman and water enthusiasts about their experience near these beautiful predators around the Marshall Islands. Please consider sharing your stories and photos with us. Send questions and "big fish stories" to [kwajaleinhourglass@dyn-intl.com](mailto:kwajaleinhourglass@dyn-intl.com).





NOAA photos

**1) Here's looking at you:** A close-up look into the green eye of a night shark reveals a multitude of colors in the iris. **2) The skin of a Sandbar shark** isn't unlike the rough texture of sandpaper.

to the shark's eyes and brain. Bottom dwelling sharks, like angel sharks and nurse sharks, use this extra respiratory organ to breathe while at rest on the sea-floor. It is also used for respiration when the shark's mouth is used for eating.

#### **11) Not all sharks have the same kind of teeth.**

Mako sharks have very pointed teeth, while white sharks have triangular, serrated teeth. Each leave a unique, tell-tale mark on their prey. A sandbar shark will have around 35,000 teeth over the course of its lifetime!

#### **12 Different shark species reproduce in different ways.**

Sharks exhibit a great diversity in their reproductive modes. There are oviparous (egg-laying) species and viviparous (live-bearing) species. Oviparous species lay eggs that develop and hatch outside the mother's body with no parental care after the eggs are laid.

For full text of the article, see <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/>



Courtesy of Cari Dellinger

## **U.S. ARMY GARRISON-KWAJALEIN ATOLL CONGRATULATES AUGUSTON LELET ON GRADUATING FROM U.S. ARMY BASIC COMBAT TRAINING!**

**Lelet is a 2018 Kwajalein Jr.-Sr. High School graduate. He was one of 931 recruits who graduated last week from the U.S. Army Basic Combat Training at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Lelet was part of the 3rd Battalion of 39th Infantry Regiment, Bravo Company.**





*Diver Rick Benoit, North Atlantic Division, picked up a friend while inspecting Echo pier at the US Army Garrison, Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands.*

Photo by Joseph Quimby

## U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS DIVE TEAM DELIVERS EXPERTISE WORLDWIDE

### EXTERNAL REPORT

By Rick Benoit

**During 2018**, members of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Forward Response Technical Dive Team could be found diving in Japan, the Marshall Islands, Puerto Rico and throughout the United States - traveling not for pleasure, but to work as Army civilians bringing specialized individual and collective engineering expertise to underwater missions the world over.

Most recently, team members closed an exceptionally hectic 2018 schedule with December dive missions inspecting piers and wharfs in the frigid Potomac River at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, and in icy New York Harbor across from New Jersey's Sandy Hook peninsula at Naval Weapons Station Earle.

"Needless to say, we've been a very busy team these past 12 to 24 months," said co-team lead Steve England, P.E., and one of the team's certified professional engineer divers. "However, truth be told, this is exactly the way we all like it. We're busy, but we are safely and efficiently executing critical underwater inspection missions as well as managing dive operations to evaluate the structural integrity of essential waterfront facilities and coastal infrastructure."

England, who works out of Philadelphia District as a hydraulic engineer specializing in scour analysis, explained missions can last from one day to one month. Additionally, England explained, there's time needed for preparation which in-

cludes pulling a qualified team together, researching and writing a working dive plan, checking equipment and making travel arrangements and then travel.

Once the underwater work is completed, out briefs have to be produced and lengthy technical reports must be written.

"Making missions especially challenging is that our diving is only a collateral duty, not a full time job, second in priority to our primary responsibilities," said England, a USACE diver and dive supervisor for nearly 20 years. "I'm not complaining; we dive because of its importance to the USACE mission and because we love diving."

As a barometer to its year ahead, the team, which logged over 100,000 miles in 2018, began with a pair of time-critical post-hurricane inspections; one at the Texas City/Galveston Bay Moses Lake levee flood gate in January, and at Guajataca Dam, Puerto Rico in February.

At Guajataca, team members from Buffalo District completed underwater inspections of the dam located in western Puerto Rico using both a remotely operated vehicle (ROV) and divers. This mission required collection of detailed structural conditions and measurements at about 75 feet underwater to support Jacksonville District and FEMA assignments to repair the aged structure damaged by Hurricane Maria.

"An extraordinary amount of planning and coordination was dedicated to this critical dive and ROV operation; there were so many unknowns going into

the mission," said Guajataca Dam dive team lead Shanon Chader, P.E., who also served as mission safety officer, dive supervisor and diver. "However, our team worked closely with Jacksonville District to ensure we had a good understanding of the job at hand which allowed us to safely and efficiently complete our task."

Chief of the Buffalo District's Coastal and Geotech team, Chader, explained that divers during the week-long mission inspected and measured underwater gates as well as trash rack approaches, channels and wing walls; all information vital to effectuating repairs.

Additionally, the team executed 2018 missions at Aberdeen Proving Ground and Curtis Bay, Md.; Ft. Meyers, Fla., Washington; Ft. Belvoir, Va.; Morehead City, N.C.; Seattle, Wash., and Hawaii, as well as in Japan and the Marshall Islands.

By comparison, in 2017, the team performed dive operations at USACE dams, locks and channels throughout the United States including Alaska, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Oregon and New York; Pier 8 Busan, South Korea and Camp Darby, Livorno, Italy as well as provided on-site dive planning and safety oversight at Mosul Dam in Iraq.

"We very much have a can-do attitude when it comes to accepting mission and accomplishing tasks at hand," said dive supervisor and diver John Bull, U.S. Army Research & Development Center (ERDC). "We have an outstanding group of highly skilled engineers and divers who work very well together. We look out for each other and keep everyone safe. If we can't do that - be safe and look out for each other - we just won't accept the job."

Bull, who also serves as a team mission manager and liaison, illustrated the team's "can-do" attitude mobilizing and demobilizing four USACE divers last July traveling 26,000-mile in 36 hours over six days for a two-week mission to the Marshall Islands. An island country halfway between Hawaii and Australia in the Pacific Ocean, the team executed its mission performing underwater inspections, bottom surveys and reconnaissance supporting a needed pier rehabilitation project at the U.S. Army Garrison on Kwajalein Atoll.

"It's the diversity of our dive team that creates a synergy which is the hallmark and catalyst of our program," said team safety officer Darryl Bishop, a dive supervisor.

Having dived to depths of 110 feet, sometimes in near freezing water so turbid divers cannot see the sharks, snakes and alligators they share their work site with, the team utilizes a variety of job-





*An Army Corps of Engineer diver inspects infrastructure on a dive.*

Photo by Rick Benoit

specific underwater methodologies. One system often used by the team is surface-supplied air or SSA for short. This equipment includes a diver-worn helmet attached to a hose delivering unlimited amounts of air to breath. Using this system, which includes various types of suits providing warmth, divers can talk to teammates on the surface as well as send live-time video pictures of their work area.

Using SSA also allows the team flexibility to perform a variety of underwater work, including visual and non-destructive testing (NDT), video and still photography, installation, maintenance and repair work, ship husbandry, salvage, invasive species surveys, mitigation, as well as shark, snake and alligator avoidance.

"Our team has an exceptional ability to mobilize with a wide variety of gear which meets our most unique and demanding mission needs anywhere in the world," explained equipment manager Weston Cross, Buffalo District. "As an example, during one three-week period in 2018, we inspected nearly 15,000 linear feet of seawall and piers at three sites in Okinawa [Japan]. That work required multiple mobilizations of dive, safety and inspection equipment, which allowed divers to complete difficult underwater visual, tactile, and NDT surveys providing information leading to critical repairs."

Initiated in 2012, the Forward Re-

sponse Technical Dive Team comprises of about 20 engineers of various disciplines, biologists, geologists, program and project managers, biologists, as well as technicians from throughout USACE. Members are stationed throughout the United States including Buffalo, New England, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., and St Paul Districts as well as ERDC, Vicksburg, Miss., and North Atlantic Division, Ft. Hamilton, NY. Since inception, this elite team has safely executed and assisted with more than 100 missions worldwide and throughout the U.S. performing certified structural inspections on bridges, piers, wharfs, docks and seawalls for USACE, ERDC as well as for the U.S. Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM).

"I believe one of the greatest values of our team is that we bring to missions a highly experienced, well-rounded, multifaceted team," said Adam Hamm, a P.E. and Buffalo District's Operations and Maintenance Chief for New York and Pennsylvania. Hamm, who serves as a dive supervisor and diver during a 10-day June mission to Kure, Akizuki and Hiro Ammunition Deposits in Japan's Hiroshima Prefecture. "We not only have the capability to physically perform the underwater inspections but we also have years of engineering experience and technical background to come up with valuable repair alternatives and cost estimates for our clients."

# UXO REMINDER

## PUBLIC NOTICE

**Remember** the three Rs of UXO: Recognize an item as possible Unexploded Ordnance (UXO). Retreat from the area of the UXO. Report suspected UXO immediately by notifying EOD (5-1433) or CPS (5-4445).

Provide the following information: Location (building #, GPS, landmarks, etc); Size (compared to common items - football, scuba cylinder, etc). Treat UXO like you would treat dangerous sea creatures. Look but do not touch, For a detailed refresher, please attend the Island Orientation Briefing on the fourth Wednesday of every month.

Kemejmej R ko 3. Recognize (kile) juon kwopej bajjok emaron Bokutan ak kein kabokkolok (UXO). Retreat (Jenliklik) bed ettolok im jab kepaak UXO eo. . Report (Ripoot e) boktun ak kein kabokklok eo ien eo emokajtata non EOD ilo nombra kein (5-1433) ak CPS (5-4445).

Ken melele kein: Ia eo (nombra in ijo, GPS, kakolle in ijo, etc.); Jonan (jonan e ibben jet kain mwelik - football, taan in turan, etc.). Tiljek kon UXO kein einwot am kojparok menin mour in lojet ko rekauwotata. Kalimjek wot jab jibwe. Non bar kakemejmej eok, eokwe jouj im koba lok ilo Island Orientation allon otemjej.



**Send your community announcements to [kwajalein-hourglass@dyn-intl.com](mailto:kwajalein-hourglass@dyn-intl.com).**



## THINK BEFORE YOU DRINK

COMMUNITY CONNECTION / KWAJALEIN HOSPITAL

**Arrival on** U.S. Army Garrison-Kwajalein Atoll is filled with various emotions: excitement, apprehension and anticipation. Newcomers who connect with the community prior to arrival talk with residents to learn about island life and what to bring to the atoll. The Kwajalein community is small, but a multitude of activities are available on this beautiful island. If consuming alcohol at gatherings becomes the easiest way to bridge your social alliances, it may be time to reassess your island lifestyle.

From use to dependence, alcohol is a slippery slope. It is easy to use drinking as a coping skill to de-stress or manage other mental health-related concerns. If you are a social drinker, be especially warned: Binge drinking is the most common, costly and deadly pattern of excessive alcohol use in the United States. The Centers for Disease Control warn against episodes of binge drinking (more than four drinks for women or five drinks for men within two hours) to prevent both short and long-term health consequences.

Think twice before you head out to your next party. Alcohol has the power to lower your inhibitions and leave you vulnerable to shame and regret among your peers. Worst of all, drinking can irreparably damage health, friendships and complicate future relationships.

Enjoy Kwajalein in a mindful way. Intentionally schedule activities for the day following a party to motivate you. It's difficult to get full enjoyment out of a new day while managing a hangover. Seek honest, real friendships centered around activities that provide you with positive mental and physical health benefits. It can take time, but it's worth it.

## E-WARENESS

### SHORELINE PROTECTION

REPORT / DI ENVIRONMENTAL

#### What is an Oil/Water Separator (OWS)?

An OWS is a device used to separate oils and greases from a variety of industrial wastewater discharges. The effluent (mostly water) from the OWS is typically discharged to the waste water treatment plant (WWTP). It is important to properly

utilize and maintain OWSs to prevent sources of environmental pollution and upsets at the WWTP.

#### Ta in Oil/Water Separator (OWS)?

OWS rej kein jerbal ko im rej kajeonolok oil im grease jen dren ko retoon. Etoon kein jen OWS rej driwojla ak etal non waste water treatment plant (WWTP) eo. Elap an aurok bwe en jerbal OWS non bobrae an etoon im jorren ijoko ibelakid im ilo waste water treatment plant (WWTP) eo.

*E-Wareness is a product of the DI Environmental Office. If you have any questions, please call DI Environmental at 5-1134. Elane elon am kajitok, jouj im kurlok DI Environmental ilo 5-1134.*

## SPACE-A TRAVEL TIP

Space-available travel is a specific program of traveling allowing authorized passengers to occupy aircraft seats that are surplus after all space-required passengers have been accommodated. Space-available travel is allowed on a non-mission interference basis only. Aircraft shall not be scheduled to accommodate space available passengers.

No (or negligible) additional funds shall be expended and no additional flying hours shall be scheduled to support this program. To maintain the equity and integrity of the space-available system, seats may not be reserved. In no case will the Metro-liners (SA227) fly for the sole purpose of transporting Space Available Passengers.

## PAGE ADMINS AND OPSEC

It is crucial to always consider the risk before sharing information. Before you are sharing information - both offline and online, please consider whether it helps our adversary or not. Does it create a risk of providing information to an adversary? Remember that social media platforms, no matter what your settings may be, are still public forums that can be breached.

Online groups are not 100 percent secure either because you cannot be 100 percent certain that all members are (1) who they say they are (2) follow the rules and (3) won't take screenshots and share them publicly. Always keep OPSEC in mind before you post. Administrators, always keep OPSEC in mind when you moderate your online presence (page, groups or forums). #ThinkOPSEC before you approve a post.



*In an effort to meet the needs of the USAG-KA community, we would like your feedback on current MWR events. Check out our survey link on the Garrison and FMWR Face Book pages. Help us continue to provide high-quality services and programming for the community!*


[https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/USAG-KA\\_MWR](https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/USAG-KA_MWR)





## THIS MONTH IN KWAJALEIN HISTORY

*From Jan. 31 to Feb. 4, 1944, American Forces fought in Operation Flintlock to remove Japanese defenders from the atoll. 1) Soldiers play cards during a moment's pause in the battle. 2) American tanks roll through shell-battered Kwajalein. 3) Soldiers take a break during the battle on the island of Kwajalein.*

 File photo

## HERE'S LOOKIN' AT YOU, USAG-KA.

Want to see photos and videos of Kwaj and Roi in action? Check out the Kwajalein Hourglass Flickr page and the next episode of the Kwaj Current TV Show on channel 29-1.





# WEATHER WATCH

RTS WEATHER STATION STAFF

**WEATHER DISCUSSION:** Not much change to discuss from last week's discussion. Dry Season pattern to persist through the week. Trade wind convergence within the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone will remain south of Kwajalein, generally between 0 – 5N latitude. The southern Marshalls may receive above average precipitation this week, but Kwajalein and the northern Marshalls will remain dry. Current precipitation totals for the month of January are about 50% of normal.

Daily weather will be consistent with stray fast moving showers that don't amount to much accumulation. Moderate trade winds for the early part of the weekend, becoming brisk trade winds near end of weekend into early next week. Due to weak El Nino like conditions, precipitation outlook for January thru March is average to below average.

**SATURDAY:** Partly to mostly sunny with stray showers (<10% coverage across the atoll). Winds ENE at 13-17 kts.

**SUNDAY:** Partly to mostly sunny with stray showers (<10% coverage across the atoll). Winds ENE at 13-17 kts.

**MONDAY:** Partly to mostly sunny with stray showers (<10% coverage across the atoll). Winds ENE-E at 10-15 kts.

	SUN-MOON-TIDES			
	SUNRISE SUNSET	MOONRISE MOONSET	HIGH TIDE	LOW TIDE
<b>SUNDAY</b>	7:10 a.m. 6:54 p.m.	----- 12:05 p.m.	8:40 a.m. 3.3' 8:48 p.m. 3.3'	2:26 a.m. 0.1' 2:40 p.m. 0.7'
<b>MONDAY</b>	7:10 a.m. 6:54 p.m.	12:38 a.m. 12:50 p.m.	9:43 a.m. 3.0' 9:51 p.m. 2.7'	3:13 a.m. 0.5' 3:53 p.m. 1.1'
<b>TUESDAY</b>	7:10 a.m. 6:54 p.m.	1:29 a.m. 1:36 p.m.	11:12 a.m. 2.9' 11:37 p.m. 2.3'	4:17 a.m. 0.9' 5:51 p.m. 1.3'
<b>WEDNESDAY</b>	7:10 a.m. 6:55 p.m.	2:20 a.m. 2:22 p.m.	12:52 p.m. 3.0' -----	5:50 a.m. 1.0' 7:44 p.m. 1.1'
<b>THURSDAY</b>	7:10 a.m. 6:55 p.m.	3:11 a.m. 3:09 p.m.	1:30 a.m. 2.3' 2:02 p.m. 3.3'	7:18 a.m. 0.9' 8:45 p.m. 0.7'
<b>FRIDAY</b>	7:10 a.m. 6:55 p.m.	4:02 a.m. 3:58 p.m.	2:36 a.m. 2.5' 2:48 p.m. 3.6'	8:18 a.m. 0.7' 9:24 p.m. 0.3'
<b>FEBRUARY 2</b>	7:10 a.m. 6:56 p.m.	4:52 a.m. 4:47 p.m.	3:17 a.m. 2.8' 3:25 p.m. 3.9'	9:01 a.m. 0.4' 9:55 p.m. -0.0'

# COMMUNITY CLASSIFIEDS

## HELP WANTED

To research and apply for government employment opportunities on U.S. Army Garrison-Kwajalein Atoll and worldwide, visit [usajobs.gov](http://usajobs.gov).

San Juan Construction has multiple openings on Kwajalein. Please see our website [www.sanjuanconstruction.com](http://www.sanjuanconstruction.com) or contact recruiter Tim Hughes at [thughes@sjcco.com](mailto:thughes@sjcco.com) or (970) 497-8238.

DynCorp International (DI) is looking for qualified candidates to fill various positions. Current DI open positions on USAG-KA include education services, aviation and airfield operations, marine operations and public works among others. For more information and to apply, go to: [www.dilogcap.com](http://www.dilogcap.com) or contact your local HR representative.

Berry Aviation Aviation has an opening for an Aviation Supply Supervisor (unaccompanied). If interested please apply at [www.berryaviation.com](http://www.berryaviation.com) "Careers" and/or call Steve Simpson @ 5-2273.

Berry Aviation has an on island/local RMI opening for Supply Warehouse Lead. Must have basic computer skills, including Microsoft Word, Excel and Access. Contact [lynn.a.price5.ctr@mail.mil](mailto:lynn.a.price5.ctr@mail.mil).

## COMMUNITY NOTICE

High School Youth Fellowship meets at 6:30 on Jan. 28 in the REB. Contact the Kirks or Alex Coleman for details.

YYWC's Cupid's Corner Valentine's Day Bake Sale! Monday, Feb. 11, from noon-2 p.m., downtown in front of the MIC Shop. Proceeds to benefit educational needs throughout the Marshall Islands and Federated States of Micronesia.

Ongoing Smoking and Tobacco Cessation offered. Please call EAP at 5-5362 or make an appointment with a physician.

Attention USAG-KA Residents: Telephone Fee Collection. DynCorp International is collecting for residential and business phone services. Kwaj residents can pay at the cash cage in building 702, Tuesday – Saturday from 1 – 5 p.m. Roi Namur residents can pay at the Finance Office, Tuesday – Friday from 1 – 4 p.m. The monthly fee is \$10 per line and due no later than the 10th of each month.

Prayer Quilt Ministry. Prayer Quilt ministry meets weekly, Tuesdays at 1 p.m. in the REB. We make quilts to give to those who have experienced tragedy and illness. Interested in learning how to quilt or enjoy quilting? Come when it works for your schedule.

NEW LOCATION FOR GPS. The GPS praise and worship group will start meeting at Ocean BQ. Come to Ocean 210 on Fridays and Saturday at 7pm. Depending on weather, GPS may meet outside. Join us anytime that it works for you! Contact MJ ([purposedrivenwoman63@yahoo.com](mailto:purposedrivenwoman63@yahoo.com)) for more information.

Send community announcements and updates to [kwajaleinhourglass@dyn-intl.com](mailto:kwajaleinhourglass@dyn-intl.com).



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IN 2019.  
BRING REUSABLE SHOPPING BAGS  
TO AAFES AND SURFWAY.**





Sexual Harassment/Assault  
Response and Prevention  
(SHARP) Contact Information

**CW2 Jarell Smith**  
**SHARP Victim Advocate**  
Work: 805 355 2139  
Home: 805 355 2036

**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



**OPSEC IS EVERYONE'S  
BUSINESS. PLEASE THINK  
BEFORE YOU POST.**



## USAG-KA FMWR EVENTS IS ON FACEBOOK.



**Follow U.S. Army Garrison-Kwajalein Atoll FMWR on Facebook to receive updates to class schedules, community athletics, rentals, registration, events and fun activities.**

### UNITED CHECK-IN TIMES

Monday, United 155—3:30-4:45 p.m.  
Tuesday, United 154—11-11:30 a.m.  
Wednesday, United 155—2:30-3:45 p.m.  
Thursday, United 154—11:30 a.m.-Noon.  
Friday, United 155—3:30-4:45 p.m.  
Saturday, United 154—11-11:30 a.m.

### ATI CHECK-IN TIMES

Early departures—7:45-8:15 a.m.;  
All other departures—8-8:30 a.m.  
\*Check with your ATI flight representative to confirm check-in and flight departure times.

### SHUTTLE BUS SERVICE

To set up a pick up time for the shuttle please call: 5-3341 or 5-8294. If a representative cannot be reached, please leave a detailed message and your phone call will be returned as soon as possible. Shuttle services start one hour prior to check-in times for United flights and 0700 for the ATI.