

THE KWAJALEIN HOURGLASS



A B24J BOMBER FLIES OVER THE ISLAND OF KWAJALEIN, SOFTENING UP JAPANESE DEFENSE POSITIONS IN ANTICIPATION OF THE GROUND ASSAULT CIRCA WWII.

THIS WEEK

HISTORIC TEST
FROM NIKE ZEUS ERA 2

ISLAND HIDEAWAYS
TO BE DISCOVERED 3

FORTIFICATIONS
OFFER WARTIME INSIGHTS 6

On Dec. 9, 1961, the Nike-Zeus Program conducted its "toughest test yet."

Largely unreported, it was a shallow angle firing over the extended range—or more specifically—a low altitude flight down the Pacific Missile Range from Pt. Mugu, California.

In contrast, all previous tests had been high altitude flights which proved easier to control using ground-based radar. The accomplishment was soon overshadowed. Five days later, the project office conducted three separate NIKE-Zeus tests within an hour.

From Pt. Mugu, the Nike-Zeus team achieved their longest and highest flight to date. At the Kwajalein Test Site, the Nike-Zeus was launched against a space point in the first firing from the facility. Finally, at White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, the Nike-Zeus successfully acquired, tracked and intercepted a high altitude, maneuvering Nike-Hercules ballistic missile target.

Extant U.S. Army records from the test note the spotting charge burst was "well within the lethal radius of the Zeus warhead."

In what was described as "a major ABM system milestone," the team achieved the first intercept of a Hercules guided missile and the first successful integrated system test.

Undated Nike-Zeus photo courtesy of U.S. Space and Missile Defense Command

U.S. SPACE AND MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND HISTORY

IN DECEMBER



FLU, FLU CHRISTMAS?

Don't let the flu get you down. Visit the Kwajalein Hospital to get your flu vaccine. For more information, call 480-2223 or 480-2224.



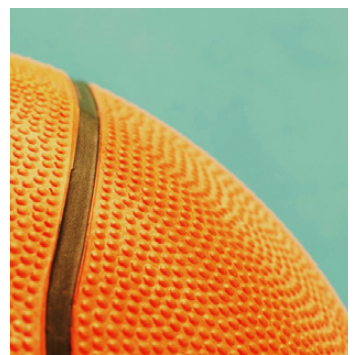
NATIONAL COOKIE DAY

A mainstay of Christmas Eve and holiday potluck dinners tables are Christmas cookies. Each year in December, we celebrate this tasty treat.



IT'S DECEMBER

The Latin namesake for the month is "Decem," or 10, harkening back to its ancient position in the 10-month Roman calendar.



CELEBRATE UNDERDOG DAY

Everyone loves an underdog. On the third Friday in December, rally around players and sports teams whose appeal is less about strength and more about struggle.

THE KWAJALEIN HOURGLASS

The Kwajalein Hourglass is named for the insignia of the U.S. Army's 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 US-AG-KA. It is published Saturdays in accordance with Army Regulation 360-1. Phone: Defense Switching Network: 315-480-5169 Local phone: 480-5169

Garrison Commander.....Col. Thomas Pugsley
Garrison CSM.....Command Sgt. Maj. Ernest Miller
Public Affairs Officer.....Mike Brantley
Editor.....Jessica "JD" Dambruch

BEST BEACHES AND HIDEY HOLES ON KWAJALEIN

The number of folks on Kwajalein who haven't hopped on their bikes and thoroughly explored the island and its coastline is surprising. Sure, it's a small sliver of land, but there are plenty of neat places to settle into for an evening of peace and solitude to snap some pics or catch up on that book you're ashamed you haven't finished yet.

(THAT YOU ARE ALLOWED TO VISIT)



1 This hidden, private beach next door to Emon Beach is great for quiet sunset watching sessions.



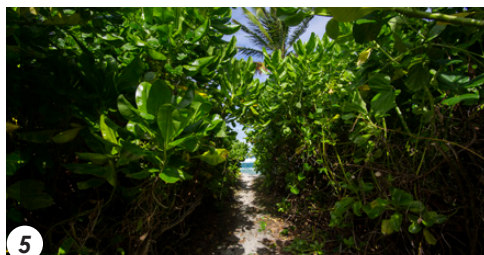
2 East side of North Point. A good place to watch ICBMs enter the atmosphere during GT tests.



3 This little hidey hole is located on top of the rip rap boulders along this side of the island.



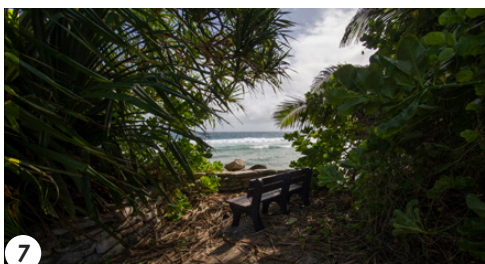
4 A little dirt path north of the houses on oceanside Kwaj takes you to this tiny beach.



5 Follow this path through tall scaevola bushes to a secluded ocean look out near the Ocean View Club.



6 This big beach at the east end of the runway is perfect for sunbathing while enjoying plenty of wind.



7 Hole 4 at the golf course features this little ocean-facing vantage. Perfect for reading.



8 Glass Beach! It's a bit of a bike ride, but it's worth it. Enjoy the waves and the sea glass.



9 The surf steps are about as far from North Point you can get. Perfect for private sunset viewing.



10 A true gem on Kwajalein. This protrusion of natural beach is at the north tip of the west end of Kwaj, located by the GBR sensor. It's best during low tide!



11 Last but not least: west side of Coral Sands. This section of beach is shaded by tall Australian pines and comes with a rope swing installed years ago. Safety first!





Battle on Kwajalein was fierce, and continued for several days following the initial naval bombardment. Miraculously, one survivor would be a dog that U.S. military members named Tinker, who would live for several more years on island as "chief of dogs."

THE BATTLE FOR KWAJALEIN / PART 3

This week, we continue our exploration of the battle to liberate Kwajalein Atoll.

These stories come from a report by former Kwaj resident and Kwajalein Hourglass editor Pat Cataldo. They were printed in 1994 in a special edition for the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Kwajalein.

What follows are a series of stories on the invasion of Kwajalein Atoll, the fulcrum of Operation Flintlock, with a focus on Kwajalein Island, where the Army's 7th Infantry would take on the men of Japan's 6th Base Force, 6th Defense Force, amphibious brigades, naval special landing forces and South Seas detachments.

Altogether, nearly 7,000 14-inch, 8-inch and 5-inch shells hit Kwajalein after being fired from supporting naval vessels alone. Most landed on the main beaches before the assault.

Field artillery on Enubuj (Carlson) expended 29,000 rounds of 105mm ammunition. Heavy bombers flew from Tarawa to drop 15 1,000- and 2,000-pound bombs on the landing area. Carrier-based dive and torpedo bombers and fighters flew a total of 96 supporting sorties.

As the landing craft started for shore, Navy aircraft made a last strafing run. Artillery shells from Enubuj continued to strike the beach when the LVTs were within 35 yards.

The first wave of troops landed exactly on schedule at 0930 at Red Beach 1 (in the vicinity) of the invasion beach marker). One minute later, troops went ashore at Red Beach 2 (near the USAKA Photo Lab).

Within 12 minutes, 1,200 men and their equipment had landed without a single casualty, and amphibious tanks had advanced 100 yards to support the troops as they organized.

So effective was the prelanding bombardment that Japanese resistance was at first largely confined to sporadic small arms fire as the 32nd RCT advanced along the ocean side, and the 184th RCT moved forward on the lagoon side.

By 1130, determined Japanese resistance had developed, but U.S. troops continued their advancement. By about 1800, they had driven approximately 1,600 yards along the length of the island from the landing beaches.

The 184th had established defensive positions for the night on a line inland of the lagoon (just west of Bldg. 1010), with the 32nd dug in on a line inland from the ocean (in the area of the weather station).

American casualties at the end of the first day of the Battle of Kwajalein were 17 dead and 46 wounded. Japanese casualties numbered 500 killed and 11 captured.

Feb. 2, 1944, D+1

At the end of the second day's fighting on Kwajalein, hopes were high for a speedy victory. But U.S. troops were wary and watchful for suicide counterattacks by the 200 to 300 Japanese Soldiers believed to be the only enemy survivors.

Reports from prisoners indicated that 1,000 to 1,200 Japanese fell during the day's assault, and that remaining defensive positions were in ruins, with all communications broken.

Orders came from the headquarters of Maj. Gen. C. H. Corlett, commander of the 7th Infantry Division, to be alert, as "the Japanese soldier makes his suicide counterattack at dawn on the day after his cause becomes hopeless."

The day's action began at 0715, when men of the 32nd and 184th Regimental Combat Teams and 767th Tank Battalion moved forward after 15 minutes of preparatory fire from artillery on Enubuj (Carlson) Island.

Advancing along the ocean side, the 32nd with support tanks, reduced two Japanese strong points—"Cat" (in the vicinity of the Country Club and golf

course) and "Corn" (at the east end of the runway). Corn was protected by an elaborate tank trap that extended nearly halfway across the island.

These troops were dug in for the night in the abandoned trenches and shell craters around the tank trap.

The 184th, in its push up the lagoon side, met considerable resistance in the area now covered by freshwater tanks. There, the rubble of a large number of buildings offered enough cover for Japanese snipers and machine gun crews. Because tanks assigned to the 184th had been loaned to the 32nd for assault on "Corn" strong point, the infantry advance was temporarily stalled.

The 184th had positions for the night on a line slightly westward of that of the 32nd. U.S. casualties for the day totalled 11 killed in action and 241 wounded.

In 70 sorties, carrier-based planes dropped 40 tons of bombs and expended 20,800 rounds of 50-caliber ammunition. No Japanese aircraft was seen operating in the entire Marshall Islands area.

Naval units of the Kwajalein Defense Group and transports carrying reserve forces arrived in the lagoon, along with the hospital ship Relief.

Feb. 3, 1944, D+2

U.S. infantrymen pushed forward against a fanatically determined and heavily defended enemy to gain another thousand yards in the Battle of Kwajalein.

It was the costliest day yet for American troops on the island, with 54 killed in action and 255 wounded.

The previous night's estimates by prisoners of 200 to 300 Japanese survivors proved to be way off the mark. The 184th Regimental Combat Team reported 800 to 1,000 enemy soldiers killed in their area. In one huge blockhouse alone, 200 were found, most of them apparent suicides. The 32nd reported an additional 300 enemy dead in the advance along the ocean side.

U.S. troops had expected to make a

rapid advance to the north end of Kwajalein, but the 184th ran into serious trouble shortly after it moved out at 0715.

As infantrymen approached the area around what is now the intersection of 9th St. and Lagoon Rd., they came without warning upon the most heavily fortified area of the island.

Facing them on the near edge of this area stood a great blockhouse of reinforced concrete. Fifty yards beyond, nearly undamaged by bombardment, were two huge shelters of thick, reinforced concrete, steel plate and logs under a mound of sand several feet thick.

Other underground shelters and concrete blockhouses, intact and active, were scattered through dense ruins, rubble and trees.

One observer described it as "trying to fight one's way across the landscape of a nightmare." Small, often isolated groups of infantrymen with rifles and whatever demolition charges they could carry or drag, blasted out one nest of enemy combatants after another.

Smoke and flying debris were so thick that units operating 10 yards apart were unaware of each other's presence.

One building was found to be empty. To prevent its possible reentry by enemy troops, it was demolished and set afire.

Later it was discovered that the building had contained all the beer, sake and candy the Japanese had on Kwajalein.

Only a few bottles of beer were saved.

The 32nd RCT had an easier time of it. From their jump-off point to about the location of the Terminal Building, there was little resistance.

Then, a pillbox off to the left—near the former location of the Richardson Theater projection booth—caused a temporary halt. Demolition charges and 75mm shells from medium tanks drove the enemy out one by one.

With resistance continuing light, the 32nd advanced to the area of the Adult Pool.

As night fell the threat of Japanese counterattack increased. Some incidents occurred as far as 1,000 yards behind the 32nd's advanced positions.

Just after sunset, a bugle was heard among the Japanese at the foot of the pier at 6th St., followed by a headlong attack by screaming Japanese. They were cut down to the last man.

Illuminating shells and naval searchlights, together with sporadic artillery and naval fire, are being employed to lessen the chance of a night attack. But the American troops on Kwajalein await the expected dawn charge.

Ebeye

Another phase of the Battle of Southern Kwajalein Atoll began when the 17th Regimental Combat Team made an amphibious assault on Ebeye (Burton), the

chief Japanese seaplane base in the Marshalls.

Among Japanese facilities, there were more than 120 machine shops, warehouses and other buildings. A 100-yard-wide concrete ramp for seaplanes extended about 300 yards along the northern lagoon shore, with large hangars and repair shops nearby. A 160-yard concrete pier extended into the lagoon about midway along the coast.

The morning's preliminary naval and air bombardment was so effective that on the landing beach (lagoon side, south end of Ebeye) and for 200 yards inland, no live enemy Soldiers were encountered.

The advance proceeded steadily northward, slowed somewhat by enemy pillboxes and a large number of individual rifle pits in which enemy Soldiers were concealed, waiting for the chance to fire on U.S. troops from behind.

Though resistance was determined, it seems to consist mainly of individual and small group action without apparent direction. Some Japanese were discovered fighting with spears made of bayonets attached to poles.

The 17th RCT took defensive positions on a line about 50 yards south of the pier.

The islands Big and Little Buster, between Kwajalein and Ebeye, were also taken under fire, and occupation was completed by 1630 that day.

DSCS III SPACECRAFT TESTS COMPLETED IN DECEMBER 2003

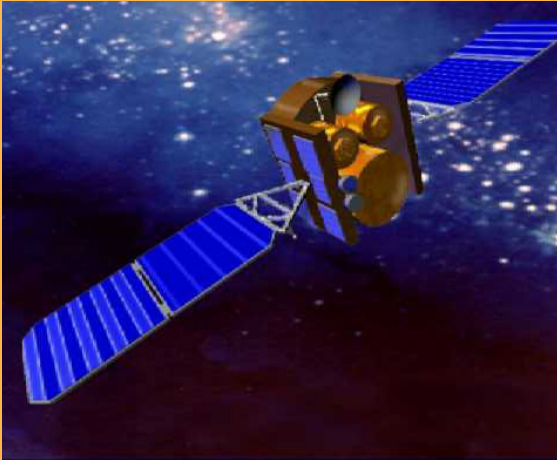
BY SHARON WATKINS-LANG, USASMD C HISTORIAN

On Dec. 22, 2003, the U.S. Air Force announced that orbital tests of the 14th and final DSCS III spacecraft were complete. Under the operational control of the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense 1st Satellite Control Battalion, located in Maryland, Germany, California and Japan, the DSCS provided "nuclear-hardened, anti-jam, high data rate,

long haul communications" to Department of Defense and national security users worldwide.

Subsequently redesignated the 53rd Signal Battalion, this Army unit was inactivated in a ceremony held earlier this month, as the satellite communications mission transferred to the U.S. Space Force, ending a 60-year relationship which dates back to the 1962 and the Initial Defense Satellite Communications proposal.

Right: An artist's rendering of a U.S. Army satellite.



not to share:

- Deployment status
- Home address
- Telephone numbers
- Location information
- Schedules

Like and share @USArmyOPSEC





An aerial view of the bombardment of Kwajalein Atoll captures gouts of sand and coral rock tossed high in the air from impact areas. A few remnants of Japanese military fortifications have survived the barrage and can be seen throughout the atoll.

JAPANESE FORTIFICATIONS IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

Mary Browning was a frequent Hourglass contributor in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Her pieces covered an array of issues pertaining to Marshallese culture and history, archeology in Micronesia and marine biology. In this article, which appeared Jan. 21, 1980, she discusses Japan's fortifications of much of the Marshall Islands in the lead-up to war with the United States.

Although Japan withdrew from the League of Nations in 1935, she was still obliged to serve the terms under which she'd assumed the mandate over the Marianas, Carolines and Marshalls after World War I. One of these was the prevention of military or naval fortifications on the islands.

The League was powerless to enforce its covenant, however, and, at the same time, Japan was controlling entry to the islands so effectively that no one really knew whether she was fortifying or not. Most people believed that she was. They were right. And it's interesting to learn just what had been done in the Marshalls before the war began. Many of the fortifications on atolls were far from current centers of activity.

Little was done before the late months of 1939, but Japan then decided that the Marshalls might be very important to their future plans. Accordingly, the Imperial Japanese Navy sent a survey team to map out a construction plan, and it was put into effect quickly. After the war began, however, events elsewhere in the Pacific forced the Japanese once again to re-evaluate the Marshalls, and by mid-1943 strategists decided to write them off and to think of them only in terms of fighting a delaying action there. It was at that time that Army troops were brought in for the first time. Jaluit received very early attention but only in giving it coal storage facilities and those for fuel oil at Jabor. These were really only extensions of Jaluit's commercial shipping facilities. But in 1941, it became part of the general buildup, getting one of the 6th Base Force gun batteries, water installations, command post, ammunition storage and minor fortifications, all of which were apparently in place by the time the war began.

Jabor had three wharves, one equipped with mobile cranes and railway trucks. The 51st Guard Force of the Imperial Japanese Navy was stationed there, bol-



U.S. ARMY PHOTO BY JESSICA DAMBRUCH

1) A Restant Japanese Type 92 AA Gun on Roi-Namur is among the fortifications abandoned in Kwajalein Atoll. 2) U.S. Marine Corps Douglas SBD-5 Dauntless dive bombers of Marine scout-bombing squadron VMSB-231 taxi on the Majuro airstrip prior to before an attack against Japanese installations on Mili Atoll, the first Pacific island to surrender on Aug. 22, 1945. 3) Take a self-led history tour of Roi-Namur and you can check out the many Japanese embattlements.



stered by early 1944 by 620 troops of the Japanese Army. Jaluit's seaplane base, located on Enybor islet, had at that time already ceased to be effective, because the American air strikes had begun. Also affected by those strikes were two other airfields, one on Enubor and one on Emidgj. Jaluit's own population is said to have been moved to other islands sometime after 1941.

Mili remained only a look-out station until after the war began, but between that time and mid-1943 it became a major base where the 66th Guard Force was assigned. It was one of the best-defended atolls in the Marshalls by the end of 1943, with 2,530 Army troops sent in to hold its beaches against attack. It, too, had an air base which was destroyed by carrier-based strikes of January 1944. Maloelap had a fueling facility and gun positions by late 1941, but soon became a more important base with an air field, the 52nd Guard Force of the Imperial Japanese Navy and the usual installations which included two wharves on the main island of Taroa, one of them projecting seaward off the southeast side.

When Army troops were assigned to the Marshalls, Maloelap got 404 of them. By Jan. 1944, only 13 of its lighter planes were still operational, and on the 29th of the month an American carrier raid reported that 10 had been destroyed in the air and all of those still on the ground. Wotje, too, had been a fueling depot, and also had gun positions in place well before the beginning of the war. Its own population had been removed, and 1,000 convicts brought in as construction laborers. Early in 1941 the 6th Base Force of the Imperial Japanese Navy had established headquarters on the atoll, but these were moved to Kwajalein in Aug. 1941. Nevertheless, it continued to get priority treatment, with its own guard force and the related fortifications and facilities.

Wotje had both a land plane base with two runways and a seaplane base by Jan. 1944, and both had faced the same danger from carrier strikes. By Jan. 29, 1944, its half-a-dozen remaining planes had been evacuated to Enewetak. Enewetak's readiness reached a peak in Jan. 1944, when 2,586 Army troops arrived there. By February, its air base was the only one in the Marshalls which had functioning aircraft, most of them evacuated from locations in the southern atolls. Even Taongi and Utirik had a seaplane base each. Majuro had minor fortifications as well as a seaplane base.



U.S. ARMY PHOTOS BY JESSICA DAMBRUCH

4-6) Japanese fortifications throughout the Pacific bear similar construction. These block houses and bunkers on Roi-Namur, pictured above, are made from cement and metal rebar. Subject to the elements over the years, these ruins bear signs of corrosion, erosion and rust.

CONSENT IS

ASKING.
LISTENING.
RESPECTING BOUNDARIES.



ARMY RESILIENCE
SHARP
SERVING ENVIRONMENT/PROTECTED
RESPONSE AND PRODUCTION

THIS WEEK IN U.S. SPACE AND MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND HISTORY

BY SHARON WATKINS-LANG, USASMDC HISTORIAN

In December 2003, Maj. Gen. John Holly, program director for the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense Joint Program Office, signed a memorandum of understanding with the British Ministry of Defense, an annex to the June 12 Ballistic Missile Defense Cooperation Framework MOU.

This historic document established a binational program to upgrade the early-warning radar at the Royal Air Force Flyingdales radar base in North York Moors, England, to an upgraded early-warning radar.

RAF Flyingdales are one of five UEs in the GMD system. First declared operational in 1963, RAF Flyingdales was modernized in the 1980s, transitioning from a mechanical radar system to a phased array radar system.

The latest upgrades, which improved the tracking system, were tested and accepted in 2007. The Flyingdales Solid State Phased Array has three faces which can search out to 3,000 miles for incoming objects or missiles. These capabilities help the radar base truly live up to its motto, “Vigilamus,” or “We Are Watching.”



The upgraded early-warning radar of Royal Air Force Flyingdales in the North York Moors, England, in this 2016 U.S. Air Force photo.

ADDRESS TEEN DRINKING EARLY

COMMUNITY CONNECTION / KWAJALEIN HOSPITAL

Alcohol use is a topic of much attention given the high rate of consumption paired with the risks and negative impacts on our health and wellbeing. Most often, as we grow into adulthood, we are expected to understand all the implications without having received the appropriate education or even oversight as adolescents. Even more worrisome is the period of adolescence, in which we are first exposed to alcohol and begin to create a relationship with alcohol that typically follows us for the rest of our lives.

Alcohol becomes the tool we seek out to manage social discomfort, fills a void when feeling alone or provides an escape from uncomfortable emotions.

Drinkwise.org has developed the DELAY five-point plan in order to intervene early in your child’s perception of alcohol. Arming our youth begins at home and also requires the support of the community.

If you have a child at home or have a

position in the community supporting the youth, this is a great resource to begin challenging the unnecessary implications of alcohol within our adolescent population:

Discuss the issue: Discuss the fact that not everyone drinks. Be aware that young people are likely to have favorable perception of the social benefits of alcohol because they believe it will help them fit in and need to know that they can fit in without it.

Educate by Example: Be a positive role model by drinking alcohol responsibly or not drinking at all. If alcohol does play a role in your family life, talk to your child about the rules and boundaries you follow. Also, do not hesitate to implement barriers to access such as locking up all alcohol or keeping all alcohol out of the home.

Listen and Engage: Be aware of, and show interest in, your child’s activities and

discuss them (parties, dances, etc.). Get to know their friends and their parents.

A Good Relationship: Work on developing and maintaining a good parent-child relationship based on clear and open communication. Parent-child relationships characterized by emotional warmth and support, trust, involvement and attachment are associated with lower levels of alcohol misuse.

Your expectations: Delaying your child’s first drink requires making your expectations regarding alcohol very clear—not just to your child, but also to the other adult influencers in their lives. Every family is different, and boundaries and expectations need to be consistent with what you believe.

TIP: Involve your child in the development of rules to help them understand why they exist in the first place.

NO MATTER WHAT FIELD
YOU ARE IN,
OPSEC APPLIES TO YOU.

DEAR KATHERINE

JOHN D. SCHNEIDAU WRITES FROM KWAJALEIN



This week, The Kwajalein Hourglass continues the letters of Lt. Cmdr. John D. Scheidau, who wrote home to his wife, Katherine, as his tank landing ship, USS Addison County, LST-31, performed mission support operations during its January 1944 voyage to Kwajalein Atoll.

Plenty to tell this time. It is now two days after D-day and one day after troops landed on the main objective. Yesterday morning before dawn, we steamed out of the lagoon to rendezvous in our area from which we were to take part in the operation.

As we approached the island, the battleships opened their bombardment. There would be a big, orange flash that momentarily lighted up the entire sky, then from the point from which the flash came, four—sometimes six—gleaming sparks raced with incredible speed towards the islands in a graceful, curving arc. Each spark represented a 14-inch shell.

As they neared the end of the trajectory, they seemed to slow up and float down onto the island, making brilliant flashes of light as they exploded.

Five or six seconds later, the sound of the explosions would reach us. As it became lighter, all types of ships closed in and kept up a continuous fire.

The fire was concentrated on the section of the beach on which the troops were to land.

Then, the artillery on the adjacent islands captured the day before opened and laid down a barrage.

At the same time, planes continually dive bombed the beach and big bombers dropped heavy bombs. The noise was terrific.

When the troops did get to the beach not a shot was fired on them. What a difference from Tarawa.

Men who have been in to the beach say that for five hundred yards back from the water's edge, the earth is completely plowed up to a depth of 15 feet. Whatever

was in that stretch was simply buried.

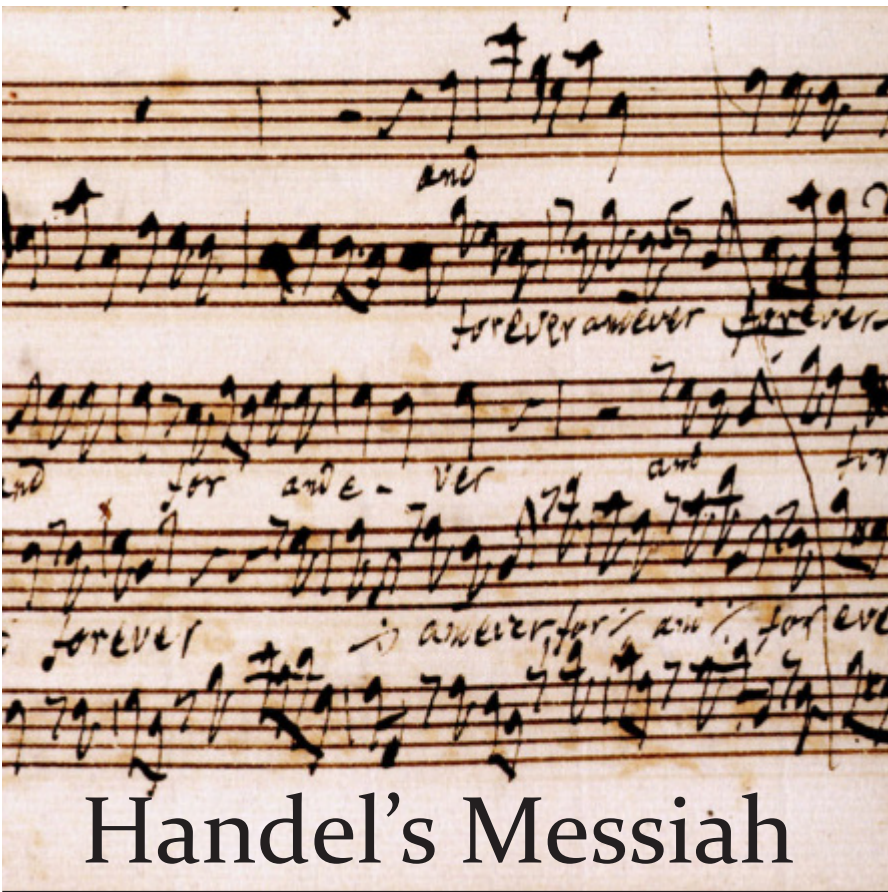
The [Japanese] had a concrete wall along the beach here about five feet thick, but there is not even a trace of it. Of course, all that didn't get the [Japanese] out of the rest of the island. They merely retired back from the beach, but it gave us a beach head. From then on, it was merely a matter of blasting them out.

This particular island was much more heavily fortified than Tarawa. Since the landings, the troops have been advancing slowly, rooting them out of pillboxes and blockhouses.

The artillery and ships have kept up a continuous shelling as the troops advanced. Nighttime is the most spectacular as you can see oil and ammunition dumps explode, sending huge spots of flame as much as 1,000 feet into the air.

**GET READY FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE FIREWORKS!
CHECK FOR UPDATES ON THE AFN ROLLER
CHANNEL AND ON THE OFFICIAL USAG-KA
FACEBOOK PAGE.**

**FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT MWR
AT 480-3331.**



Handel's Messiah

HOLIDAY MUSIC TRADITIONS

COMMUNITY CONNECTION

By Liz Nolan

As the Christmas season moves into full swing, there is one musical masterpiece that towers above all others; the glorious oratorio Messiah composed by George Frideric Handel.

From its debut in Dublin, Ireland in 1742, Messiah has continued to increase in popularity, developing into a musical tradition that has become synonymous with Christmas. Performances of this beloved work occur worldwide every year.

George Frideric Handel was originally born in Halle, Germany in 1685, and spent the latter part of his life in England. As a composer he was prolific, contributing to every genre of music including opera and oratorio. Handel singlehandedly established the genre of English oratorio.

An oratorio is a large-scale narrative musical work created around a sacred theme, usually for choir, soloists and orchestra. It is performed without the theatrical tools of scenery, costume or action. The narration is either dictated by the choir or the soloists.

Composed in less than twenty-four days, Messiah had the following words written at the end of the original manuscript, soli Deo gloria, which meant Glory to God alone.

This postscript signified that Handel believed he had been divinely inspired to compose Messiah. Soli Deo gloria was one of the five Solas adopted by the Reformers

following Martin Luther's 95 theses; sola scriptura, sola fide, sola gratia, solus Christus, and soli Deo Gloria.

The biblical text used in Messiah comes predominantly from the Book of Isaiah, but also features extracts from other books such as Matthew, Malachi, Luke, Acts, Revelation and 1 Corinthians. It was compiled by Charles Jennens, who had written a number of libretti for Handel, and was adapted from the King James Bible, the Coverdale Psalter and the Book of Common Prayer.

As a member of a choir, or as a member of the audience, every performance of Messiah still brings a renewed sense of wonder and reverence for such an exciting and influential work.

At a performance in Fort Worth in 2018, this writer had the great fortune to witness an audience of more than two thousand people stand to their feet and sing along to the Hallelujah Chorus. This performance by the Fort Worth Orchestra and the Southwestern Master Chorale, was simply breathtaking. Christmas celebrations would not be complete without a performance of this musical treasure, a testament to the genius and longevity of Handel's compositional prowess.

Above: An excerpt from the Handel's "Hallelujah!" score shows entries for bass, soprano and tenor lines in this public domain photo.

TRADITIONAL BELIEFS

MARSHALLESE LANGUAGE LESSON 17

All land in the Marshall Islands is privately owned and all Marshallese have land rights somewhere in the Marshall Islands. The home island, and the obligations one has to the island, is determined by where someone's parents have land rights.

Helpful Words

Iroij/Leroij	chief/queen
Alab	landowner
Ri-jerbal	worker
Aelon/ane	island/land
Lejla	chief's wife
Mo	forbidden
Malim	permission
Jowi	clan
Jouj	kind
Maron	allowed
Ekkal	build
Ruwamejet	foreigner/outsider

Common Phrases

Ewi iroij eo?
Where is the chief?

Enin ibben lejla en.
He is with his wife.

Ewor kea o maron in konan ibben kio?
Am I allowed to go talk to him now?

Aet, bwe emoot alap eo.
Yes, because the landowner has left.

Yokwe, iroij im lekla.
Hello, chief and chief's wife.

Eta in Joemi, juon ri-jerbal aelon in Ujae.
My name is Joemi, a commoner from the island of Ujae.

Etan jowi e ao ej Kalo.
My clan name is Kalo.

Iar ten kajitok malim in ellak ilo ane in am.
I came to ask permission to build on your land.

Ekin mo nan ruwamejet, ak ik komalim.
It's usually forbidden for outsiders, but I give you permission.

Lale ibben ala pen ewor ke jikin ilo ane.
Check with eh landowner if he has space available on his land.

Iroij e lukkin jouj bwe ej letok malim.
The chief is kind because he gave me permission.

COMMUNITY CLASSIFIEDS

The community wants to hear from you. Email announcements and advertisements to kwajaleinhourglass@vctrus.com Wednesdays by close of business. Ads received after deadline will be published in the next issue of The Kwajalein Hourglass.

ARMY REGULATIONS

TOBACCO USE. USAG-KA Policy Memorandum 600-8 protects others from the negative impact of tobacco use. On USAG-KA, smoking is permitted in designated smoking areas only. Smoking and cigarette butt receptacles must be at least 50 feet from the entrance of facilities.

CANDLES and open flames are not permitted in BQ rooms. The Kwajalein Fire Department thanks you for keeping your neighbors safe.

METAL DETECTORS are not allowed on Kwajalein according to Army Regulation. Unexploded Ordnance exists and could be dangerous if disturbed.

Not allowed on USAG-KA: bow and arrow, air guns, paint ball and other projectile weapons.

VEGETATION. Per USAG-KA Regulation 420-1, vegetation (e.g. trees, bushes, plants) may not be planted in the ground without an approved permit. Residents may be asked to remove items if planted without approval. In addition, do not place sprouted coconuts in your yard.

CAC OFFICE

Bldg. 835 Office Bldg. #835
If trying to make an appointment using a NIPR account, please visit: <https://safe.menlosecurity.com>. Follow the instructions given to access the website. It will then ask you to enter the CAC appointment website which is as follows: <https://idco.dmdc.osd.mil/idco/>.

To schedule a CAC Office appointment, visit <https://idco.dmdc.osd.mil/idco/> or search 'CAC Appointment' online. Enter 'Kwajalein' as the site location, click 'select' to the right of the map, and schedule your appointment using calendar.

CAC Office Hours
Tuesday – Friday
8 a.m. – 4 p.m.
(Lunch: noon - 1 p.m.)
Sat. 8 a.m. – 3 p.m.

Ensure all paperwork is completed by your human resources representative before making an appointment. Bring two forms of government-issued IDs with you to your appointment. Walk-in appointments are welcome, but there may be a wait. Questions? Call 480-8496.

EAP SERVICES

The Kwajalein Hospital team welcomes Kenneth Thomas, the island's Employee Assistance Program counselor. Ken is a Licensed Professional Counselor and Licensed Clinical Alcohol and Drug Counselor. Clients can expect education about mental health disorders from a multicultural perspective with the goal of moving toward acceptance and ultimately to mitigate symptoms. Contact Ken at kenneth.thomas@internationalsogs.us or 480-5362. Contact 480-3550 with questions.

FACILITIES

RACQUETBALL COURT CODE. Residents can obtain the door code from the MWR Desk at the Grace Sherwood Library. The code will not be given out over the phone. Contact MWR at 480-3331 with questions.

JOBS

To research and apply for government employment opportunities on U.S. Army Garrison-Kwajalein Atoll and worldwide, visit usajobs.gov. Write to kwajaleinhourglass@vctrus.com to remove your listing.

AKIMA is hiring for the following on-island positions: Communications Clerk (ID: TRU01101); Communications Specialist (ID: TRU01100); and Fiber / Cable Technician (ID: TRU01099). Applicants must currently reside on USAG-KA and possess a valid passport. For more information and a list of required qualifications, visit https://akima.ta-leo.net/careersection/akimallc_cs/jobsearch.ftl. Apply online or send resume to Jeannette McIlwain at jeannette.mcilwain@akima.com.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT. This position provides daily administrative task support for operations at the Island Memorial Chapel. For questions or to submit a resume, please call 480-3505. Send to kwajchapel@gmail.com and Ch. Brian Conner at brian_conner@sbcglobal.net.

CALIBRE seeks a Military Material Specialist. For more information, or to apply, visit <https://jobs.silkroad.com/calibresys/httpscalibresyscareerssilkroadcom/jobs/4013>.


KAIHONUA is hiring for multiple positions. For more information or to apply, please contact Tribalco Human Resources at 480-4344 and visit <https://honuservices.jobs.net/page/kaihonua>. Applicants must meet job requirements.

NAN, INC. seeks a project engineer, welder, welding inspector, quality control manager, and site safety and health officer. To apply, visit www.nanhawaii.com and contact Clint Ueatari or Kevin Short at 480-2632, 480-4995 or 480-4996.



Sgt. 1st Class Effie Banks
SHARP Victim Advocate
Work: 315-480-0660
or 315-480-1419
USAG-KA SHARP Pager:
805-355-3241 #0100
DOD SAFE Helpline:
877-995-5247

**SHARP**
SEXUAL HARASSMENT/ASSAULT RESPONSE & PREVENTION
**CONTACT THE USAG-KA SEXUAL HARASSMENT/ ASSAULT
RESPONSE AND PREVENTION VICTIM ADVOCATE**

**OPSEC**
**UNDERSTAND THE VALUE
OF YOUR INFORMATION.**
**ASK YOURSELF:
DO THEY HAVE THE NEED TO KNOW.**

**Third Saturday
Of Every Month
8 – 12 p.m.**
**Karaoke
NIGHT**


A Time For Giving

This holiday season, give back to children in the Ebeye community.



Pick one of the 55 angels from the tree inside the RMI Liaison Office downtown by the Mic Shop now through Saturday, Dec. 10. Each angel corresponds to a deserving boy or girl. Some things the angels need are school supplies, clothing and toys.

On Jan. 14, the angels and their families will attend a Kwajalein celebration and gift presentation to ring in the New Year. Please bring your gifts to the RMI Liaison Office no later than Jan. 7, 2023.

The RMI Liaison Office is open Tues. - Sat., 10 a.m. – 5:30 p.m. Call 480-3600 to reach the office specialists with any questions.

QUANTUM DYNAMICS, INC., is accepting resumes for positions on Kwajalein and Roi-Namur in the following areas: vehicle maintenance, transportation motor pool, movement control and custodial; and Apply at <https://qdyncorp.com/home/careers/>. Contact Dolly Bakhsh, HR manager, at 480-0782 and dbakhsh@rmi.qdyncorp.com, or Sammy Juda, administrative assistant at 480-4916 and sjuda@rmi.qdyncorp.com. You may also visit the HR Office in Bldg. 700.

QUANTUM DYNAMICS, INC., has immediate openings for the following on-island positions: Transportation Motor Pool; Production Control Clerk – GCSS-Army I; and on Kwajalein and Roi, Fault Repair and Heavy Equipment Mechanic – Vertical Lift. Contact the Human Resources manager at 480-0782 or administrative assistant at 480-4916 for more information.

RGNEXT, LLC seeks qualified candidates to fill open positions on Kwaj and Roi in engineering, technical, COMSEC and other areas. For information and to apply, visit rgnext.com.

SUBSTITUTE TEACHERS. Kwajalein School System is hiring part-time substitute teachers. These are on-island hire positions with no guaranteed hours. Minimum requirements: confidentiality, four-year degree and love of working with children in grades K – 12. Teaching certificate preferred. CNACI background check must be completed after receipt of job offer. Apply at Careers.Vectrus.com, search for “substitute teacher,” or, send resume and letter of application to uhrenp@kwajalein-school.com.

TRUESTONE is hiring for multiple positions. Contact Tribalco Human Resources at 480-4344 and visit <https://www.akima.com/careers/>. Visit www.tribalco.com/careers.html.

NOTICES

INTERNET OUTAGE. There will be a temporary internet outage Nov. 29 and Dec. 12 – 14 from 5 – 11 p.m. The outage will be island-wide, affecting residential internet, commercial internet, banking, school, hospital and credit card readers. Equipment is being upgraded for future bandwidth and reliability improvements. Questions? Contact April Pacileo at 480-2278 during normal working hours.

RMI ENTRY REQUIREMENTS. Updated entry requirements for the RMI by air or seaport include the following requirements: Adults aged 18-years old and up must have completed one primary COVID-19 vaccine series. Primary series: Johnson & Johnson single dose; Pfizer completed series (two doses); or Moderna completed series (two doses) Boosters are not currently mandated. There is no vaccination requirement for children under age 18.

TEMPORARY CLOSURE. The oceanside perimeter road will close to pedestrian, bicycle and vehicle traffic 20 minutes prior to heavy aircraft arrivals and departures. Contact Airfield Operations at 480-2131 with any questions.

ISLAND ORIENTATION and Newcomer’s Briefings take place in the Religious Education Building behind the Island Memorial Chapel. Email KWAJ_OSO_Ops@Vectrus.com or call 480-3511 to register. **ARMA.** Log in to ArMa, the Army Maintenance Application, to report issues for all buildings maintained



Need to renew your passport?
Complete the passport application at travel.state.gov.

Print the completed form and ensure you have a copy of your existing passport and other documents, including parents’ identification cards, birth certificates, etc.

Photos must be from within the last six months. The applicant should not wear eyeglasses in the photo.

Schedule of Fees
Adult passport renewal: \$130

Adult passport (first time application): \$165
Minor passport (15 and younger): \$135

Adult Passport Card: \$30

Minor Passport Card: \$15

Only money orders and cashier’s checks payable to “U.S. Department of State” are accepted. These can be purchased from Community Bank or at the post office.

Passport Photos Are Now Available For Free

Contact Host Nation Activities at 480-2103 for more information.

by the Department of Public Works. For more information, please contact DPW at 480-3550.

POST OFFICE

POSTAL CARETAKER. You can designate a postal caretaker to retrieve your packages and mail from the post office when you are not able to do so. Island residents may opt to assign a caretaker when planning vacation, while self-isolating after exposure to COVID-19 or a positive COVID-19 test, and while recovering from an injury. Email your caretaker request to von.jenkins@vectrus.com and isaac.larios@vectrus.com.

ABSENCES, PCS’ING, AND YOUR MAIL. The post office must be notified when customers leave for 30 days or PCS. Per DOD 4525.6-M, mail is only allowed to be held for 30 days with or without prior notice. On day 31, mail is considered “unclaimed” and will be returned to the sender. Send an email to the post office to authorize someone to pick up your mail and packages. When PCS’ing, provide a forwarding address. Contact James Smith with questions at 480-3461 and james.e.smith2295@army.mil.



OPSEC on the brain?
It should be.



Know what you have to protect.
Know how to protect it.
Remember OPSEC at all times.

GLASS BEACH OPENING

PUBLIC SAFETY ANNOUNCEMENT

Glass Beach will have limited access to the lower part of the beach from now until April 15, 2023, with the following restrictions.

- The top crest of the beach area, to include all vegetation near the orange fence are off limits.
- Access to the beach only at the southwest end of the orange fence line; do not pverstep the fence line.
- No large group/party gatherings are permitted. Visitors should pick up any trash before leaving the area.
- Please report any violators of these safety orders to USAG-KA
- Avoid flight-operation hours and observe all applicable airfield-runway restrictions and safety rules.

Contact Patrick Chauvey at 480-0129 with questions.



Enter your yard for the chance to win! The USAG-KA Yard of the Month program is for all residents of Kwajalein Army Family Housing. Each month, the Kwajalein Housing Office will choose three island quarters for consideration.

One lucky winner will take the prize and bragging rights for a month! Prizes could include a free MWR cart rental, pizza from the Sunrise Bakery, or a game of bowling. For more information, contact USAG-KA Public Affairs at 480-4848.

COMMANDER’S QUARTERLY INNOVATION CHALLENGE. Send great ideas for improvements and innovations to Col. Tom Pugsley. Winners will receive an official innovator’s award and a special AAFES gift card. To submit your idea, call the Commander’s Hotline at 480-1098 or email USAG-KA Public Affairs Officer Mike Brantley, at james.m.brantley4.civ@army.mil.

AUTOMOTIVE LICENSING. The Automotive Licensing Office has moved to Bldg. 808. Please visit during regular hours of operation to complete license testing and documentation.

DON’T TAKE CULTURAL ARTIFACTS. Remember, it is illegal to remove cultural resources from the atoll. This includes any protected species, unexploded ordnance, WWII-era artifacts and ancient Marshallese artifacts. These resources are protected under U.S. federal and RMI law. Please do not remove these pieces of atoll history from Kwajalein. For questions contact the Kwajalein Archaeology Office at 480-8867.

NOTIFY THE VET. Please notify Kwaj Vet Services before going on leave if you have pets. A pet sitter authorization form for treatment is required prior to departing the island. You can reach Veterinary Services at 480-2017 Tuesday through Saturday from 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.



THIS IS OUR ARMY.

NOT EVERY FIGHT IS ON THE BATTLEFIELD



FLU SHOT WALK-IN CLINICS

Walk-in clinics are available at the Kwajalein Hospital Tuesday through Saturday from 1 – 4 p.m. No appointment is necessary.

COVID-19 Reporting Reminder

If you have symptoms, isolate yourself, correctly wear a mask (over your mouth and nose), and get tested—either at home test or at the hospital. Call the hospital during business hours if you have questions. If you test positive, report your result to the hospital at 480-2223.

MONTHLY FIRE TIP FROM THE USAG-KA FIRE PREVENTION OFFICE Christmas Safety

- Live cut trees are not permitted in the garrison's dining facilities, bachelor quarters, hospital, dispensary and Macy's.
- Dispose of any live greenery used to decorate when needles or leaves begin to easily fall off or the leaves turn brown. For live cut trees, choose a sturdy stand that holds at least one gallon of water.
- Place any live holiday trees a minimum of three feet away from fireplaces, radiators and other heat sources.
- Turn lights off before going to bed or leaving the home.
- Use no more than three standard-size sets of lights per single extension cord and avoid areas where the cords can become a tripping hazard.
- Choose decorations that are flame resistant or flame retardant.
- Safety first! More than one third of home decoration fires are started by candles, and more than two of every five decoration fires happen because decor was placed too close to a heat source.

All MWR services will be closed on Christmas and New Year's



2023 Basketball Season

REGISTRATION BEGINS

December 15 – January 6

Managers Meeting

January 13 @ 5:30 p.m. CRC Gym

INNER TUBE WATER POLO 2023 SEASON

Registration December 15 - January 7

Managers Meeting January 14, 5:30 p.m. @
Family Pool

Registrations at the Grace Sherwood Library



UXO REMINDER

PUBLIC SAFETY ANNOUNCEMENT

Unexploded ordnance should be treated like dangerous sea creatures: Look, but do not touch. You can play an important role in keeping Kwajalein safe by knowing what to do when you spot unexploded ordnance.

Remember the three R's of UXO:

- **Recognize** an item as possible unexploded ordnance;
- **Retreat** from the area of the UXO; and
- **Report** suspected UXO immediately.

If you discover an object that could be UXO, notify Kwajalein Explosive Ordnance Disposal immediately by calling 480-1433. You can also call CPS at 480-4445. Provide the following information about what you found:

- **Location.** Note helpful details like the building number, GPS coordinates and any prominent landmarks
- **Size of the UXO** as compared to common items like a football or scuba air cylinder

For a detailed refresher on UXO safety, attend the new island orientation or call Kwajalein EOD at 480-1433.

Kemejmej R ko 3.

- **Recognize (kile)** juon kwopej bajjok emaron Bokutan ak kein kabok-kolok (UXO).
- **Retreat (Jenliklik)** bed ettolok im jab kepaak UXO eo.
- **Report (Ripoot e)** boktun ak kein kabokklok eo ien eo emokajtata non EOD ilo nomba kein (480-1433) ak CPS (480-4445).

Ken melele kein: la eo (nomba in ijo, GPS, kakolle in ijo, etc.); Jonan (jonan e ibben jet kain mweik - football, taan in turan, etc.).

Tiljek kon UXO kein einwot am koprok menin mour in lojet ko rekawotata. Kalimjek wot jab jibwe. Non bar kakemejmej eok, eokwe jouj im koba lok ilo Island Orientation allon otemjej.

E

E-WARENESS MINIMIZE HOLIDAY WASTE

Waste generation increases during the holidays! Help minimize waste this holiday season. Remember, the beauty of a gift itself, not in excessive packaging.

Tore eo elap an lap in lon kwobej ej ilo ein kein raurok ilo jemlok in juon yio. Jiban kadriklok an walok bwobej! Kememej, emon in juon menin lelok ejjab walok ilo box eo im jokjok in an wrap.

DECEMBER FLIGHT CHECK-IN TIMES

UNITED AIRLINES

Monday
UA155 (HNL)
Check-in: 3 – 4:45 p.m.

Tuesday
UA154 (GUM)
Check-in: 10:30 – 11 a.m.

ATI

Check-in
8 - 8:30 a.m.

Departure Check-in
7:30 - 8 a.m.

PASSWORDS ARE LIKE
TOOTHBRUSHES.

DON'T SHARE THEM
- even with friends.

Do your kids know

Kwajalein



MIA Project

NEVER FORGET.

<https://kwajaleinmiaproject.us/>



What's the weather?

For weather information, please click the logo to visit the RTS Weather Station online.