

THE KWAJALEIN HOURGLASS



EXHAUSTED ENLISTED CREW MEMBERS ABOARD AIRCRAFT CARRIER USS LEXINGTON, CV-16, SLEEP IN TANGLED PATTERNS AFTER 24 HOURS AT GENERAL QUARTERS, OFF KWAJALEIN ATOLL, DEC. 5, 1943.

 COLORIZED WWII PHOTO COURTESY OF COLOURISED PIECES OF JAKE.

THIS WEEK

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AND CASE FOR SPACE** 2

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U.S. SPACE AND MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND HISTORY

BY SHARON WATKINS-LANG, USASMDC HISTORIAN

In December 1993, the U.S. Air Force notified the services of plans to return Wake Island to the Department of the Interior due to an insufficient need for the site. A transfer to Interior would probably preclude future DOD use of the island.

As the missile defense program prepared to enter a new phase of testing with shorter range Theater Missile Defense interceptors, Lt. Gen. Malcolm R. O'Neill, director of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, asked the Army on June 3, 1994, to assume real property accountability and civil administration authority for Wake Island.

Although the Army had no operational requirements, U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command would become the executive agent for BMDO. In addition to Wake Island, the request covered Peale and Wilkes Islands.

USASSDC would subsequently operate the facility in a caretaker status until "just prior to a missile launch." In these cases, targets were launched from Wake Island toward the U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll.

On June 10, 2007, retired Army astronaut Col. Patrick Forrester and the crew of the Atlantis, STS-117, docked with the International Space Station.

During this 14-day joint mission, the crew delivered the second and third starboard truss segments (S3/S4) and worked to increase the Space Station's power generation capabilities. During three space walks, the astronauts installed an additional set of giant solar array wings and retracted another in preparation for a later move. In support of the Army's Space program, Forrester also carried into space the new flag of the 193rd Space Battalion soon to be re-designated the 117th Space Battalion.



1



2

1) An aerial photo of Wake Island, date unknown, courtesy of U.S. Space and Missile Defense Command. 2) Col. Patrick Forrester, floating center, aboard STS-117 with the flag of the 117th Space Battalion.

IN JANUARY



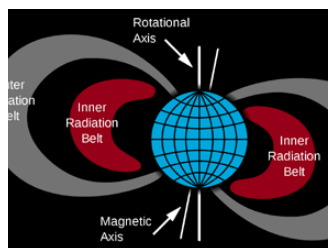
MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

In January, we remember and honor the life and achievements of civil rights activist Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.



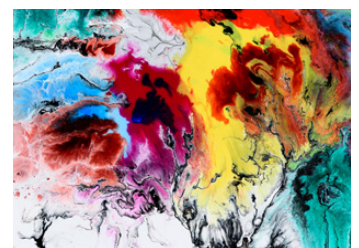
NATIONAL PIE DAY

Not to be confused with pi, We have Boulder, Colorado, to thank for this quirky pastry celebration, occurring each year on January 23.



EUREKA!

On Jan. 31, 1958, the United States confirmed the existence of the Van Allen belt—a band of charged particles suspended in Earth's magnetosphere.



CREATIVITY MONTH

Be creative! Use the month of January as an opportunity to get into art, drawing, photography or another creative activity.

THE KWAJALEIN HOURLASS

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.

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



A corpsman administers aid to a wounded ally.

THE BATTLE FOR KWAJALEIN / PART 4

We continue our exploration of the phases of Operation Flintlock with the story of the battle to free Roi.

The text that follows is an excerpt from "The Fourth Marine Division" by Robert Sherrod, which details the battle for Roi-Namur. It first ran in The Kwajalein Hourglass in February 1994.

Feb. 4, 1944, D+3: The 7th Infantry, Victorious in Battle of Kwajalein

The Battle of Kwajalein was over. At dusk, men of the 32nd Regimental Combat Team surged across the last 150 yards of the island, overrunning the one remaining bunker and gun emplacement known today as Bunker Hill, near Qtrs. 223.

Across the lagoon, two and a half miles to the north, U.S. troops could see where another American victory was won. Ebeye was declared fully secured at 1537, after the 17th RCT made a fast, almost unopposed advance from the pier to the north shore.

The final action on Kwajalein began at sunrise, shortly after 0700, when the 32nd pushed off from the night's bivouac near present-day location of the Adult Pool for an advance along the ocean to now-6th St. where the team was to fan out for a sweep over the entire island to the north end.

Almost immediately, there was heavy fire from Japanese who had been bypassed the



U.S. servicemembers observe a 21-gun salute during a memorial ceremony after the Battle on Kwajalein.

day prior on oceanside Kwajalein, near the former location of the Pacific Bachelor Quarters. The advance was stalled for nearly three hours, as units turned aside to clean out positions that fired on them.

At the same time, the 184th RCT encountered pockets of determined resistance in the area near 9th St. and Lagoon Rd.

At last, for the first time since the landings, the enemy surrendered in considerable numbers. Many had been isolated, without water, for the past two days.

Thirty-one Koreans and Japanese ran out of one building after the 184th brought up a loudspeaker and Ninsei interpreters, who broadcasted promises of food, water and immunity from harm. More than 90 prisoners were taken by the 184th during the morning.

In another area, men of the 32nd covered five with Kore-

an prisoners with rifles and moved them from shelter to shelter while the prisoners persuaded others to surrender.

In less than an hour, 33 prisoners were taken.

By 1300, the 184th had reached its objective at the foot of the pier. After cutting off the enemy withdrawal across from 5th St., the 184th turned its attention to a thorough mop-up of areas to the rear. By 1430, all enemy action had been overcome on the lagoon side from the landing beaches to the pier.

The 2nd Battalion, 32nd RCT, was in position north of 6th St. at 1345 to begin its final assault through what is now the old Navy housing area. The ground was a tangle of debris interlaced with trenches, many of which contained the long dead. The stench of decay and the acrid odor of burned palm wood filled the air.

With satchel charges, grenades and ultimately flame throwers, the 32nd cleared dugouts and still-active pillboxes and blockhouses.

When the weary victors reached the northern tip of the island at 1920, organized resistance had ceased.

Feb. 5, 1944, D+4

The Southern Invasion Force completed the occupation of Southern Kwajalein Atoll from Ennugeliggelap in the west to Gellinam in the east. American losses were 142 dead, two missing in action, 845 wounded. The best estimate of enemy losses in Southern Kwajalein Atoll was 4,938 casualties and 206 prisoners, including 127 Koreans.

Feb. 6, 1944, D+5

After a day spent burying enemy dead, the men of the 32nd and 184th RCTs turned Kwajalein Island over to garrison and defense forces.

DEAR KATHERINE

JOHN D. SCHNEIDAU WRITES FROM KWAJALEIN



Manning their guns, a crew watches tank landing vehicles make their way ashore.

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.

Last night, we were ordered to unload stuff that the troops needed during the night very near the beach. On one of the outer islands nearby that we have not yet landed on, a five-inch battery had been intermittently firing.

A destroyer turned his searchlight on us and the enemy battery, seeing us standing out like a sore thumb, took a couple of shots at us. About three shells hit the water near us and we could hear one whistle past, overhead. Luckily, he didn't hit us.

It wasn't much fun—especially when we are carrying hot cargo (munitions and fuel). It looks like it will be a couple of days yet before they finish off this particular island, which is the toughest in the atoll. Then, there are some others that have to be taken in the same atoll, but which won't be as tough.

I don't believe we have had many casualties, and I know the [Japanese] casualties have been heavy. In fact, it is unbelievable that anyone could still be alive after the pounding the island has received steadily for the past 72 hours. But there's plenty of

them still in there. There was supposed to have been about 5,000 of them, although that figure is probably low. Very few will be taken prisoner, if any.

There has not been a [Japanese] plane in the vicinity for the entire operation to date. Reason: Every plane in the island group was shot down or damaged on the ground prior to the invasion and we hold such air superiority that it is impossible for the [Japanese] to get any planes in.

Most of this stuff has now been released to the public via press dispatches as we get them over the radio every night. I don't know how the northern group has made out, but from the last reports, everything was going according to plan. The beach where the troops landed is really something to see. I don't want to miss getting a picture of it. This time, I got lots of good pictures of everything as I had a good camera and plenty of film.

There is also a special photographer from CINCPAC aboard who has taken a lot of pictures.

More in the next day or two. -----

CHURCHES

MARSHALLESE
LANGUAGE LESSON 18

Religion plays an important part in Marshallese life today. Introduced by missionaries in the mid-1800s, Christianity has taken a strong hold in the Marshalls and plays a strong role in youth exchange, community believes and holiday celebrations.

Helpful Words

Armij	people
Jaan	money
Jaba	offering
Ri-kwalok	preacher
Bolbet	pulpit
Kwalok	preach
Tikon	deacon
Rukaloor	followers, disciples
Mon-jar	church
Kuaer	choir

Common Phrases

Kwok ke etal nan mon-jar en Jabot?
Do you want to go to that church on Sunday?

Aet, akko enaj ke obrak kin armik ke?
Yes, but is it going to be crowded with people?

Enaj ber tikon ro im ri-kwalok en.
There will be the deacons and the preacher.

Ekwe jemoot.
Ok, let's go.

Wow, elukin lon armij.
Wow, there are a lot of people.

Tikon ran renaj kariwanene kej.
Upon our arrival, the deacons will greet us.

Ewor ke kuaer?
Is there a choir?

Inna, ion stage en likin bolbet en.
Oh yes—you will see them on the stage behind the pulpit.

Jete ne am jaan in jaba?
How much money do you have for offering?

Ejelok ao jaba.
I don't have any money for the offering.

Jab inebata, ewor ibba.
Don't worry, I have some.

Kwolukkin jouj einwot rukaloor ro.
You are as nice as the disciples.

EARLY KWAJ, CIRCA 1944 THE BUILDING YEARS

By Megan J. Stegmann
Hourglass Feature Writer

The following article is part I in *The Building Years* of a three-part series on “Early Kwajalein” taken in part from a phone interview with James E. Bethell in Virginia conducted by former Kwajalein Hourglass feature writer Megan Stegmann from March 1989.

Kwajalein—While thumbing through the pages of a veteran’s magazine, Kwajalein resident Larry Fureigh came upon an ad searching for members who had been responsible for the initial installations built on Kwajalein after the takeover of the island on Feb. 14, 1944.

Unfortunately, the unit was deactivated in March of 1946. About that time, the 854th Spearheaders’ organizational records disappeared. Because of this, credit for the completion of Kwajalein’s first airstrip and base facilities was given to Navy Seabees.

Though Fureigh wasn’t one of those men, he began corresponding with the man who was responsible for placing the ad, James E. Bethell. Fureigh regularly sends the Kwajalein calendar and various clippings from the Hourglass to Bethell as well as the two other veteran’s organizations.

Bethell, now residing in Springfield, Virginia, petitioned for the 854th Spearheaders to become a veteran’s organization for those who virtually put Kwajalein on the map as a strategic military installation that has remained as such since that time.

“Jim is the focal point of the organization,” Fureigh said.

In 1975 they held their first convention and celebrated their 12th annual reunion on Oct. 9, 1987. It was held in Pensacola, Florida. Attending that convention were 183 of the original troops who did construction work on Kwajalein.

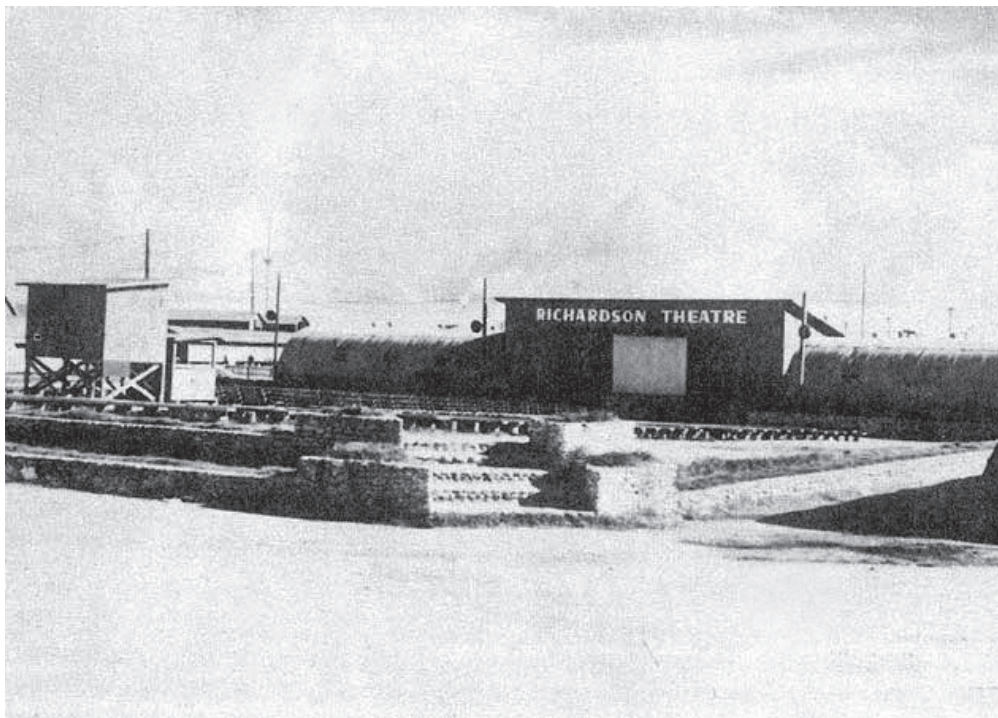
The northern end of Kwajalein Island was secured about 4 p.m. on Feb. 4, 1944, from the Japanese while the 854th Spearheaders were unloading their gear on the southern end.

The battalion normally numbered about 700. This one in particular was manned with 1,100 Soldiers. This was because of the urgency to provide the island with an airfield and installations to support it.

“We had the airfield completely operational in 21 days,” said Bethell who was only 20 at the time.

During construction Bethell remembered the hazardous conditions the men were forced to work in. Though the island was secured, a few remaining Japanese Imperialist Marines still lingered on Kwajalein, hiding in trees and unexploded grenades and weaponry littered the strip of land where the airfield was to be built.

Living conditions on Kwajalein were at an all-time low. The Soldiers had to come to Kwajalein with no survival training



Kwajalein’s Richardson Theater, in an undated courtesy photo by Bill Remick.

and lived off dried foods and water they had brought from Hawaii. Tents served as their homes but little time was spent in them as work on the runway kept them occupied.

“Living conditions were very primitive to say the least,” Bethell said.

When extra wood became available, a few men built cabins with wooden floors.

“We thought we were living in the Sheraton,” said Bethell jokingly after the cabins were completed.

Items needed to complete the strip came from a Navy ship but most of the supplies needed to make cement had to be taken from the island’s raw materials. Giant rocks were crushed by machinery recovered from the Japanese.

However, much of the subgrade materials needed to make cement was buried three to four feet below the surface and had to be excavated. Digging the soil wasn’t a problem—until the tides became erratic, stopping production when high tides came and until the machinery began breaking down.

Had there been sturdy, reliable machinery at the Soldier’s disposal, the job would have been done much sooner, professed Bethell.

“Vehicles were in constant need of maintenance,” Bethell said. “Every available part was utilized.”

Available parts included those stripped from confiscated equipment from the Japanese.

The lack of spare parts plagued the completion of the airstrip and when it looked as though new machinery would not be immediately available, Soldiers began modifying the American-made equipment to use the Japanese engine and machine parts.

Before long the workers had removed the dead trees and stumps left by a bombardment that blast Kwajalein with 29,000 artillery rounds, 7,000 naval shells and 1,000- to 2,000-pound bombs.

The number of Japanese buried during the month of February is estimated at more than 4,900.

“We all took turns on the burial duties,” he said. “It was something nobody liked doing but it had to be done.”

After only 12 days of a full-scale debris-cleaning and runway-building operation, the airstrip was complete. An average work day was 16 to 18 hours.

Because they had completed the job in such a short period of time, construction on support facilities continued.

The Richardson Theater was erected by the Soldiers—not on official orders but at the will of the troops. They needed a place to be entertained, whether it was with movies or skits the Soldiers put on.

They didn’t stop there. More than 150 buildings went into production, including permanent-type housing for troops soon to arrive. They would be taking command of the newly-built installation that, when completed, would have electricity, plumbing and drainage capabilities.

No prepackaged materials, no intense training and no credit was given to this group of men who began the Kwajalein community as we know it today.

In fact, LIFE magazine ran an article on the construction work the Seabees did during World War II and Bethell said, “they got all the credit because the Navy had good public relations people. They may have been in the area, but we (854th Spearheaders) did the airstrip,” Bethell said proudly.

Recognition may be 44 years late and unofficial, but I tip my hat to the 854th Spearheaders. It was they who made it possible for all of us here now to enjoy what Kwajalein Island—and the entire atoll—has to offer: all the comforts of home. Well, almost.

Check out next week’s Hourglass for the continuing series of personal accounts from World War II veterans who saw Kwajalein before it had paved roads and before homes had running water and working plumbing systems.

REMEMBER THE MARSHALLESE SCOUTS

KWAJALEIN HOURGLASS ARCHIVE

By Jane Toma
Feb. 4, 1994

Hideo Milne, former marine and recreation superintendent at U.S. Army Garrison-Kwajalein Atoll—called USA-KA in the 1990s—was just a baby when the Americans came to the Marshall Islands during World War II. Although he doesn't remember those days, he has cherished recollections about historic events of the era from his relatives who were interpreters and scouts for the Americans during the war. He recalls how the uncles were recruited and worked.

After the invasion of Kwajalein, U.S. servicemen came to Ebon, where Hideo's family lived. There were very few Japanese living on Ebon at that time, says Hideo. The Japanese fired upon the Americans and were subsequently killed.

Afraid, the Marshallese on Ebon approached the Americans with a flag of truce. The Soldiers asked for Hideo's uncles: Edward, James M., James K. and Walter Milne, all grandsons of a Scottish whaling captain and a Gilbertese woman. The Americans knew the men spoke English and wanted them to translate and reassure the Marshallese that they would not be killed.

Hideo's uncles boarded a landing ship tank vessel where they joined up with Dwight Heine, grandson of the missionary Carl Heine, and several other Marshallese men who had been picked up by the Americans on other islands. They all went to Kwajalein and worked as interpreters and scouts for the American forces.

The scouts helped with the "mop up" or securing of the islands and atolls that were not heavily fortified by the Japanese. They went ashore at night to check on the Japanese and explain to the Marshallese that the Americans meant them no harm.

Edward also told Hideo that, at first, the Marshallese were afraid of him. Marshallese people in those days, he explained, did not travel to other islands. With his light skin and bald head, Edward did not appear to be Marshallese.

The Marshallese were fearful of the Japanese who had confiscated food and severely punished them if they didn't cooperate. The Japanese also told the Marshallese that the Americans would kill everyone.

The Americans bypassed fortified bases on Jaluit, Maloelap, Mili and Wotje atolls. Although they didn't invade, U.S. forces harassed those bases daily with bullets and bombs.

Edward and other scouts went on reconnaissance missions on those atolls to report on the condition of the Marshallese and Japanese there. When he

was on Maloelap, Edward learned that his brother Alex was imprisoned at the camp on Taroa, Maloelap.

Alex had disappeared after some American pilots had been shot down. When the Japanese came to get him to interpret, he was out gathering breadfruit. Suspecting he was trying to help the pilots, the Japanese took him away from his family. They never saw him again.

Visiting Maloelap in the 1950s, Hideo found a grave bearing Alex's name. The Marshallese at Taroa said he'd been beheaded.

Hideo's uncles are gone, and with them, important information about a significant time.

"They rarely talked about that time," says Hideo. "And only when I asked. I'm glad I asked about that time of their lives—but I wish I had asked more."



James K. Milne, later a Scout for the Americans, pictured as a child with his family. Left to right, front row, James K. Milne, James S. Milne, John N. Milne (sitting on James S.'s lap) Liomere Milne and Mita Curry. BACK ROW: May Milne, Ahmida Milne, and Florence Milne. James K. is one of Hideo's uncles who worked as a scout during WWII. His father, John N., is the son of a Scottish whaling captain, Thomas Edward Milne. Liomere is James S.'s wife, Florence is his sister and May, John N. and Liomere are his other children. Mita is the daughter of one of his sisters.

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.

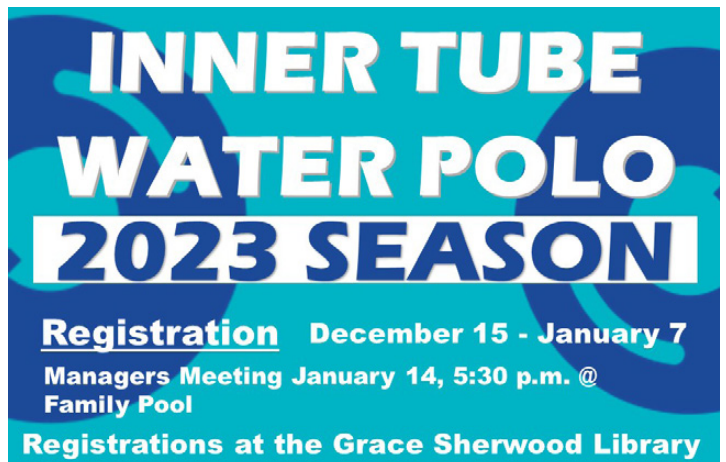
COVID-19 Reporting Reminder

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.





EARHART MAY HAVE VISITED MARSHALLS

COMMUNITY CONNECTION

By Brodie Jane

While living on U.S. Army Garrison-Kwajalein Atoll, Brodie Jane contributed feature articles on topics ranging from island life-style to human interest mysteries that continue to fascinate us. After careful scrutiny, the international community has generally accepted that Amelia Earhart does not appear in the photograph featured in this article.

Nevertheless, Jane captured the spirit of inquiry and enthusiasm which brought archaeologists, amateurs and scholars to the Marshall Islands in hopes of recovering two of the most famous missing persons of all time.

Amelia Mary Earhart, born in Atchison, Kansas July 24, 1897 an older of two siblings, lived neither a life of obscurity, nor extravagance. There was nothing particular in her upbringing indicating to the extraordinary life she would go on to lead and the gender barriers of her time she would break.

Earhart was the first female aviator to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean and the first pilot, male or female to complete a solo flight across the Pacific, but her achievements and notoriety do not end there. She was a best-selling author of several books on flying experiences and aeronautical engineering research. She championed the female pilot organization, The Ninety Nines, and was an early supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment. But it was in a grim turn of fate that she would go on to reach more notoriety than ever before. In a circumnavigation flight of the globe, approximating the equator, her mission came to a mysterious and abrupt end for her and Fred Noonan in 1937. Her Lockheed Model 10-E Electra disappeared over the central Pacific Ocean and was never seen again. Her intended flight plan before she went

missing, was Lae Airfield, New Guinea to Howland Island (an area 1.7 sq mi (4.5 km²)) and lastly ending in Honolulu. So what went wrong, and how did this fateful mission become one of the world's greatest unsolved mysteries?

Early theories suggested that Earhart ran out of fuel, and crashed in the ocean, but experts have since refuted this theory. Recent findings have led experts to pose new theories. The aircraft is believed to have left its last known location with enough fuel to reach Howland Island comfortably due to the modifications Earhart made to it, by replacing its seats with fuel tanks instead.

The crash theory has been further discredited by the discovery of a photograph (see image at right) possibly locating Earhart and Noonan in the Marshall Islands as well as other crucial pieces of evidence such as aircraft debris in Mili Atoll and human bone fragments found in a shal-

low grave in what was then Japanese occupied Saipan.

In the photograph in question, the individual believed to be Earhart has her back to the camera while Noonan is thought to be leaning on a pole in a position which is consistent with the knee injury he is believed to have suffered during the crash landing. This information was reported by eyewitness Bilimon Amaron, who was then a medic and claims to have tended to their injuries.

So if Earhart and Noonan were still alive, why did the U.S. Navy call off the search just two weeks after the disappearance, on July 18th 1937?

Three days after the plane vanished a Morse code was sent on a frequency reserved for Earhart alone, with a location of 281 North Howland. After receiving this distress signal, the U.S. Coast Guard travelled 281 miles north of Howland and found no trace of the pilots or their air-



LES KINNEY/U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES

This image, uncovered by retired federal agent Les Kinney at the U.S. National Archives in 2017, purports to show Noonan and Earhart on a wharf at Jaluit Atoll after their crash. It is uncertain whether the subjects' identities are actually the lost aviators.



Topical Press Agency/Getty Images

Amelia Earhart, left, and Fred Noonan, in a photo dated June 11, 1937.

craft. If they had travelled 280 degrees from Howland Island however they would have arrived at Mili Atoll.

In a 2017 History Channel documentary, former FBI official Shawn Henry (Earhart Lost Evidence), collated what he believed to be lost evidence in this cold case and used to form a new theory.

Henry believes that on her flight from New Guinea, Earhart was caught up in weather disturbances which may have made her drift off course. This theory was further supported by former U.S. Air Force fighter pilot and air crash investigator Col. Dan Hampton who suggests that their "dead reckoning" navigation system, which uses landmarks for guidance, could have disoriented them during the night and in bad weather conditions.

Radio transmission sent off by Earhart before they disappeared suggests they flew into a storm, placing her north of Howland Island according to weather reports in the region, further supporting the idea that they flew off course. Unable to find Howland Island and running low on fuel, investigators believe she flew back east, in hopes of finding land, making a crash landing on Mili Atoll, Marshall Islands. It is here, they say, Earhart and Noonan would have been first spotted by eyewitnesses which claim a Japanese barge came to pick up the crashed aircraft on to Mili and then to Jaluit by boat where the picture of the pilots was taken at Jaluit Harbor.

If this theory is correct, and Earhart was captured and suspected of espionage by the Japanese and knowledge of Earhart's disappearance was known to the U.S. government, attempts to rescue would have drawn attention to surveillance operations. This may have prompted the decision to call off her search. With war looming over these nations, exposing such information was incomprehensible.

If indeed this is the case and Earhart was imprisoned under the charge of espionage, she could have met a grizzly end. Eyewitnesses claim to have seen a Caucasian woman who had short hair and was dressed as a man at Saipan prison. Reports claim she looked severely ill with what is now believed to be dysentery.

Another eyewitness named Ana, according to a History Channel documentary, claims to have seen a Caucasian male beheaded and callously pushed into a shallow grave. It was later established by forensic anthropologists that the human remains found at the location in question belonged to that of a forty-year-old woman. Amelia Earhart was thirty-nine when she disappeared.

In recent light of the History documentary however, Japanese military history blogger Kota Yamano was skeptical when he saw the photo because of the lack of Japanese soldiers and ships on and around the dock, during a time where there would have been a heavy presence of soldiers in that spot. More recently, others have proposed that the Jaluit photograph dates to 1935—three years before Amelia Earhart set off on her mission. Does the removal of this piece of the puzzle bring into question the rest of the evidence collected in forming the Mili/Jaluit theory?

Despite the discrepancy with the photo claimed to depict the stranded pilots, there are many accounts that suggest Earhart's Electra did in fact land in the Marshall Islands. As for the truth about what happened to Noonan and Earhart,



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

A palm print and character analysis for Amelia Earhart by Nellie Simmons Meier dated June 28, 1933.

it seems just as evidence brings us to the brink of knowing what happened, the truth eludes us evermore as though it wishes to remain hidden.

What is heartening to know however, is that even after all these years, interest in finding out the truth about the audacious pilot has not at all diminished.

*** Opinions expressed in this editorial article do not necessarily reflect the opinions of USAG-KA.**

COMMUNITY CLASSIFIEDS

The community wants to hear from you. Email announcements and advertisements to kwajaleinhourglass@vecrus.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@vecrus.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/https://calibresyscareerssilkroad.com/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



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

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.



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.

ARMA. Log in to ArMa, the Army Maintenance Application, to report issues for all buildings maintained 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 jon.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.

OPSEC

OPSEC on the brain? It should be.

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

U.S. ARMY

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.

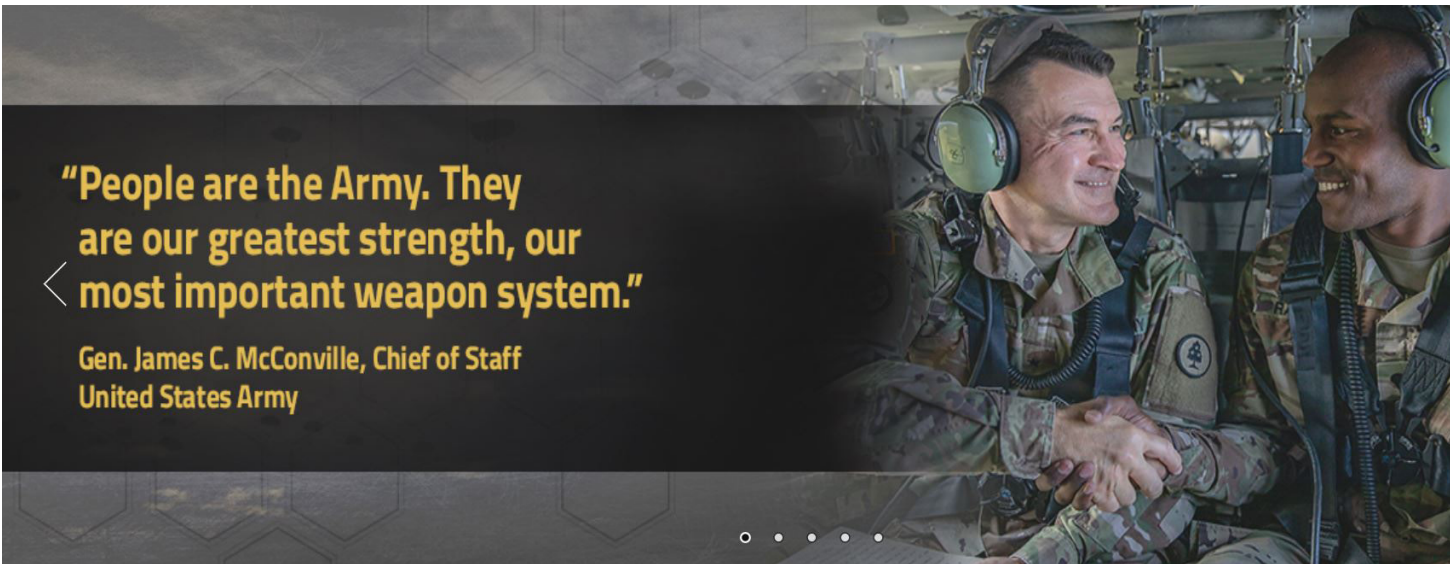
On day 31, mail is considered “unclaimed” and will be returned to the sender. Send an email to the post office to authorize someone to pick up your mail and packages. When PCS’ing, provide a forwarding address. Contact James Smith with questions at 480-3461 and james.e.smith2295@army.mil.

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.



“People are the Army. They are our greatest strength, our most important weapon system.”

**Gen. James C. McConville, Chief of Staff
United States Army**

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.



ENJOY PUBLIC WI-FI

**Capt. Louis S. Zamperini Cafeteria,
Cafe Roi, Surfway, Roi Surfway,
the Ocean View Club and the
Sunrise Bakery**

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



2023 Basketball Season

REGISTRATIONS 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

HEAT-RELATED ILLNESSES

WHAT TO LOOK FOR

WHAT TO DO

HEAT STROKE

- High body temperature (103°F or higher)
 - Hot, red, dry, or damp skin
 - Fast, strong pulse
 - Headache
 - Dizziness
 - Nausea
 - Confusion
 - Losing consciousness (passing out)
- Call 911 right away-heat stroke is a medical emergency
 - Move the person to a cooler place
 - Help lower the person's temperature with cool cloths or a cool bath
 - Do not give the person anything to drink

HEAT EXHAUSTION

- Heavy sweating
 - Cold, pale, and clammy skin
 - Fast, weak pulse
 - Nausea or vomiting
 - Muscle cramps
 - Tiredness or weakness
 - Dizziness
 - Headache
 - Fainting (passing out)
- Move to a cool place
 - Loosen your clothes
 - Put cool, wet cloths on your body or take a cool bath
 - Sip water
- Get medical help right away if:**
- You are throwing up
 - Your symptoms get worse
 - Your symptoms last longer than 1 hour

HEAT CRAMPS

- Heavy sweating during intense exercise
 - Muscle pain or spasms
- Stop physical activity and move to a cool place
 - Drink water or a sports drink
 - Wait for cramps to go away before you do any more physical activity
- Get medical help right away if:**
- Cramps last longer than 1 hour
 - You're on a low-sodium diet
 - You have heart problems

SUNBURN

- Painful, red, and warm skin
 - Blisters on the skin
- Stay out of the sun until your sunburn heals
 - Put cool cloths on sunburned areas or take a cool bath
 - Put moisturizing lotion on sunburned areas
 - Do not break blisters

HEAT RASH

- Red clusters of small blisters that look like pimples on the skin (usually on the neck, chest, groin, or in elbow creases)
- Stay in a cool, dry place
 - Keep the rash dry
 - Use powder (like baby powder) to soothe the rash



CH 201210



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 5-1433. You can also call CPS at 5-4445. 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 5-1433.

Kemejmej R ko 3.

- **Recognize (kile)** juon kwopej bajjok emaron Bokutan ak kein kabok-kolok (UXO).
- **Retreat (Jenliklik)** bed ettolik 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 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 OCEAN DUMPING

"Garbage In—Garbage Out." Waste disposal into the ocean is not permitted. Keep the ocean clean and be rewarded with beautiful water and plentiful fish!

"Jokbej Ilojet." Ejab melim jolok kwobej ko ilojet. Kejbarok lojet in ad nan emanlok eo an kab lonlok in ekk!

U.S. SPACE AND MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND HISTORY

BY SHARON WATKINS-LANG, USASMDC HISTORIAN

In the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s, the U.S. Army developed a series of missiles designed to defend the nation against an evolving threat: the NIKE-AJAX, the NIKE-HERCULES and the NIKE-ZEUS.

Predecessors to today's U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command developed the last in the series, the anti-missile NIKE-ZEUS. The Army Ordnance Corps, also based on Redstone Arsenal, however developed the anti-aircraft AJAX and HERCULES systems. On Dec. 29, 1953, the Army Anti-Aircraft Command declared the NIKE-AJAX operational making the Ajax the world's first operational guided surface to air missile. The first units were deployed in 1954 and by 1958, there were nearly 200 NIKE-AJAX batteries deployed around the nation's cities and vital military installations.



Photo courtesy of Historical Office of the U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command.

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.