

VOLUME 64 NUMBER 3

JANUARY 21, 2023

# THE KWAJALEIN HOURGLASS



SOLDIERS MAKE THEIR WAY ACROSS  
THE BARREN LANDSCAPE IN  
KWAJALEIN, CIRCA 1944.



COURTESY OF  
ROYSTON COLOUR

## THIS WEEK

### BATTLE PLANS

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# OPERATION FLINTLOCK

## HOURLASS REPORT

As January 1944 came to an end, Operation Flintlock, the Pacific campaign for the Marshall Islands, was about to launch. The joint forces operation brought together America's top military minds and powers.

The success of Flintlock was in large part due to months of meticulous advance preparation. Directing the operation was U.S. Navy Admiral Chester Nimitz. He submitted his invasion plan on Aug. 20 of that year. Nimitz was a strategic pre-planner. On Kwajalein, that planning would save thousands of Soldiers' lives.

On Jan. 30, the USS Yorktown began the assault on Kwajalein to clear the way for ground troops who would soon land on the island. Though firsthand accounts vary, battle survivors recall that few trees were left standing after the campaign; the heavy shelling of the island razed much of Kwajalein's natural foliage.

Airstrike support was supplied by Vice Adm. Marc Mitscher's planes from six light carriers and six fleet carriers. They were accompanied by cruisers, destroyers and battleships.

After three days of naval air bombardment from the Yorktown air group, Soldiers assaulted the beaches, dodged sniper fire and repelled attacks in efforts to overcome Japanese defenses.

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

The operation ran smooth, like clockwork. American forces gained control of the islands in a matter of days. While the Marines tackled Japanese positions in fierce combat on Roi and Namur, the Army handled Kwajalein. By Feb. 4, fighting had ceased on both island groups.

On Feb. 20, U.S. Marines captured Enewetok, where photographer George Strock would shoot some of his most compelling war photography to date and show the American people what it was like to fight in the Pacific.

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



## KNOW YOUR BATTLE FACTS

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

## IN JANUARY



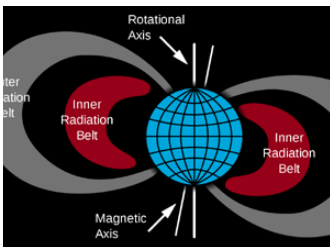
### MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

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



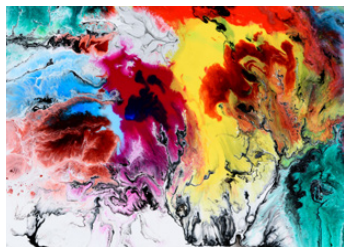
### NATIONAL PIE DAY

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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*Sailors on board USS Bolivar receive final instructions before landings on Roi Island, Kwajalein Atoll, Jan. 31, 1944. A chart of ship-to-shore movements for Roi and Namur Islands is on exhibit at right (U.S. Navy photo)*

## THE NORTHERN ATOLL, 2

**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.**

There is no doubt in my mind. When the final returns are in, historians will decide that the Central Pacific was the main stroke against Japan (during WWII). This was the campaign where the 4th Marine Division fought all its battles—at Roi and Namur, Saipan, Tinian and Iwo Jima.

The 4th Marine Division was in combat a little over 60 days in WWII. But in those 60-odd days, the division saw more action than many divisions see in 600 days—action as fierce as any troops ever saw.

The price the division had to pay was heavy—as it must be on small, vital targets. It amounted to 75 percent of the original divisional strength. It takes men to stand such losses and come up as determined as ever. The 4th had men.

### Setting Records

The 4th Marine Division set three new records on its

first operation. It became the first division to go directly into combat from the United States. It was the first to capture Japanese-mandated territory in the Pacific, and it secured its objective in a shorter time than that of any other important operation since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

For weeks, the coming battle had been known only by its codename: "Operation Flintlock." Not until the big convoy had passed the Hawaiian islands was its destination revealed to all hands—the twin islands of Roi and Namur in the Kwajalein Atoll of the Marshall Islands. Simultaneously, the U.S. Army's 7th Infantry was to invade Kwajalein.

During the 18-day voyage to the atoll, the Marines had plenty of time to study their objective. With Tarawa fresh in their minds, the prospect of hitting a small, heavily defended beach was not too cheerful.

Operation maps showed numerous installations—coast defense guns, heavy and medium antiaircraft guns, machine guns, block houses, a total of 52 pill-boxes, numerous antitank trenches, rifle trenches and barbed wire. Added to this,



*Marines begin their ground assault after landing on a Kwajalein Atoll beach.*

the two islands of Roi-Namur were hardly more than overgrown sand spits. Roi measured 1,200 by 1,250 yards at its widest points. Namur was 800 by 900 yards. Neither island was a square mile in size. An estimated 3,000 enemy troops were there to defend them. It was not a pleasant prospect.

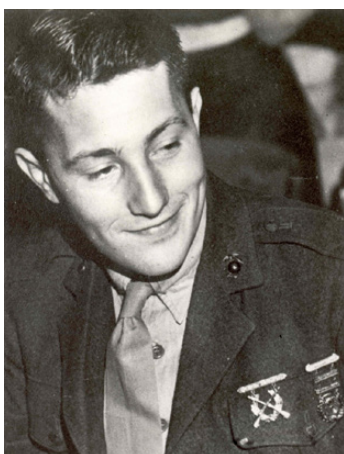
Against this, however, was a preponderance of striking power. The task force that accompanied the Marine and Army divisions to the Marshalls was the largest in the Pacific at that time. The assemblage of carriers, battleships, cruisers and de-

stroyers that preceded and convoyed the transports was a reassuring sight to the Marines who lined the rails. U.S. infantry, furthermore, would outnumber the defenders two to one.

The 4th Division was part of the Northern Landing Force, under the command of Maj. Gen. Harry Schmidt. Ground operations as a whole, including Kwajalein Island, were under the 5th Amphibious Corps. Maj. Gen. Holland M. Smith.

The Joint Expeditionary Forces were commanded by U.S. Navy Rear Adm. Richmond K. Turner.





**PFC RICHARD BEATTY ANDERSON**

Born in Tacoma, Washington, Medal of Honor recipient Pfc. Richard Beatty Anderson was a graduate of Sequim High School. According to the Marine Corps University online, Anderson had a tattoo on his arm, "Death Before Dishonor" and worked at the Richmond Shipyards in California before entering the Marine Corps in July 1942. Anderson joined Company E, 2nd Battalion, 23rd Marines, and with his unit, deployed to the Pacific in January 1944. Their destination: Roi.

Details surrounding Anderson's fate vary. One account credited to Pvt. Harry Pearce, who was in the fateful shell hole with Anderson on Feb. 1, 1944, recalls his comrade's keen eye, and how, as a mortarman, Anderson could "lay his eggs in the basket" without even using the base plate on the launcher."

### Bombardment

Two days before D-Day, ships of the naval task forces and aircraft of the Fast Carrier Force in support of the 4th Division began to systematically bomb and shell every square yard of Roi-Namur.

Three battleships, the Tennessee, Maryland and Colorado, five cruisers and 19 destroyers combined in a non-stop barrage which laid 2,655 tons of steel on the islands.

The plan was to land the 14th Regiment, with its 75mm pack howitzers and 105mm howitzers, on five small islands that flanked Roi-Namur. Two of these islands flanked the entrance to the lagoon.

By seizing them, we could secure passage that would allow us to assault Roi Namur from inside the lagoon. From these flanking islands, the artillery was to set up its close fire support to the assault troops.

This was Phase One of the operation that took place Jan. 31, 1944.

### Phase One

The seizure of the small islands on either side of Roi and Namur fell to the 4th Division's Scout company and 25th Regimental Combat Team. To the Scout Company and the 1st battalion of the 25th Marines went the honor of being the first to land on an enemy-defended island in the Marshalls.

They went ashore at 0958 hours on the seaward side of Ennuebing and Mellu islands southwest of Roi and Namur. Ennuebing was secured at 1055 and the larger Mellu at 1209. Artillery came ashore within an hour.

The 2nd and 3rd battalions of the 25th landed on three other islands southeast of Roi and Namur—Enniburr, Ennumennet and Ennugarret (also known as Abraham Island). They were secured by nightfall. Artillery landed the following morning.

### Flag on a Coconut Tree

On Enniburr, the 2nd Battalion raised the first American flag in the Marshalls—on a coconut tree. This battalion seized an import-

ant communications center containing great quantities of American-made radio equipment.

### Phase Two

The attack on Roi and Namur was Phase Two of the operation. It was to be made from the lagoon side by the 23rd and 24th Regimental Combat Teams, each landing two battalions abreast on the islands' four beaches.

The 1st and 2nd battalions of the 23rd were to strike Beaches Red 2 and 3 on Roi, and the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 24th were to strike Beaches Green 1 and 2 on Namur. The day was Feb. 1, 1944. For most of the men in the division, this was their first time under fire.

### D-Day: Feb. 1, 1944

Early in the morning, the amphibian tractors rumbled down the ramps of the landing ships, tank (LSTs) and landing craft, vehicle, personnel (LCVPs) were swung over the sides of the transports.

The ships were still far out in the lagoon, and the smoking island was but a streak of sand and haze in the distance. H-Hour was set for 1000, but shortly after the boats began to rendezvous, word came that the landing had been delayed. Men in the boats waited.

Shortly after 1100, the assault units were waved over the line of departure, 4,000 yards from the shore. Naval gunfire began to hurl its final salvos against the beach, dive bombers plummeted to drop 1,000-pound blockbusters on installations not yet demolished and fighter planes came over for strafing runs. It was the heaviest and

most perfectly coordinated concentration of prelanding bombardment yet seen in the Pacific.

### Planes Crippled, Enemy Flees

The bombardment paid big dividends. The first waves hit the beach at 1200. On Roi, the large, three-strip airfield was dotted with crippled Japanese planes and wrecked defenses. All but a few hundred of the enemy combatants had retreated to nearby Namur, which afforded better protection against the shelling.

When assault companies of the 23rd landed, the situation seemed almost too good to believe. Opposition had been disorganized and the beach was virtually undefended.

By 1217 the regiment had reached Phase Line 01, and the good news was radioed to the commanding general: "This is a pip. Give us a word and we'll take the island." The order came back to halt and reorganize, but the tanks and two supporting companies had pushed ahead. To keep them from being shelled by naval guns, they were recalled.

### Tough Going on Namur

On nearby Namur, the going was not so easy. Here, the Japanese had set up a stronger defense in the form of fire trenches and pillboxes. Thick vegetation gave them excellent concealment and served as camouflage. Although the naval shelling had killed and wounded many hundreds, a sizable force remained.



# SCAM ALERT

SCAMMERS TARGET VICTIMS  
IN US & OVERSEAS



USArmyOPSEC



# SATELLITE SLAYER

## COLD WAR WEAPON BORN ON KWAJ

*A Nike Zeus launches from Mount Olympus, circa 1962-1963.*

📷 COURTESY OF BILL REMICK

BY JORDAN VINSON

**Few folks know** that for a brief spell in the early 1960s Kwajalein was at a state of constant readiness, equipped with nuclear-armed missiles ready to be fired at a moment's notice to destroy orbiting enemy satellites via nuclear blast.

For a test range designed purely for research, design and integration of early American anti-ballistic missile defense capabilities, it is unique that Pacific Missile Range Facility-Kwajalein was poised—albeit briefly—to make offensive military strikes against the Soviets. Here's the story.

The earliest of missiles tested at Kwajalein was the Nike Zeus, America's first anti-ballistic missile, designed to kill incoming Soviet warheads launched aboard intercontinental ballistic missiles. While early flights of the Zeus missile took place at White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico and elsewhere, the Army Rocket and Guided Missile Agency and contractors Bell Telephone Laboratories and Douglas Aircraft Company launched the first Nike Zeus—Missile 200047, Round ZK-1—from Kwajalein's Mount Olympus Dec. 15, 1961. By May 1963, Nike Zeus missiles had launched 19 times, scoring nine successful intercepts against the 13 Titan I, Atlas D and Atlas E ICBMs fired from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.

Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara had followed Nike Zeus' successes early in its anti-ballistic missile mission and had asked as early as 1962 for the Army and Bell Labs to prepare the missile system for an anti-satellite role. Bell Labs affirmed it could be done. While Nike Zeus would remain the missile for the job, it would be modified specifically for satellite destruction and come in new variants: DM-15B and DM-15S.

In the winter of 1962-1963, a DM-15B and DM-15S variant each took off from

White Sands against computer-simulated satellites, reaching apogees of up to 151 nautical miles and scoring initial successes. Then on March 21, 1963, with testing having transferred to the open range at Kwajalein, a DM-15S shot from Mount Olympus but failed to score a hit against its computer-simulated satellite target. The problem? A Missile Track Radar malfunction at the current-day Range Radio building near the landfill. Another attempt against a simulated target at Kwajalein failed April 19, 1963.

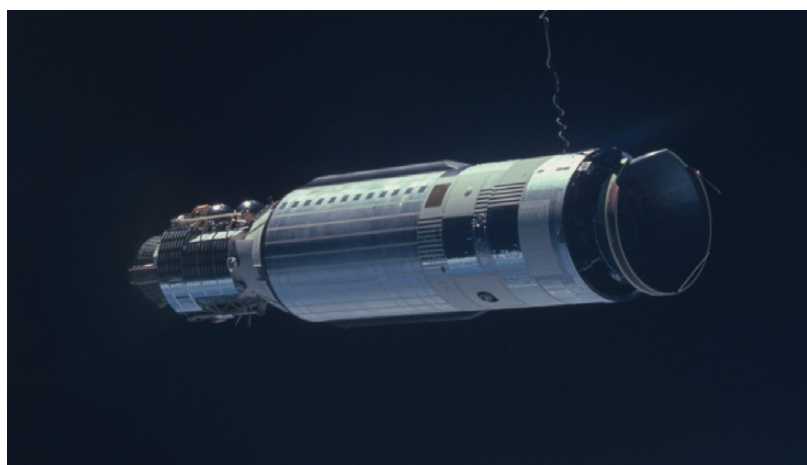
Finally, ARGMA, Bell Labs and Douglas got their first real shot May 24, 1963 when a special "Agena D" booster stage of the Air Force 162A series made an approach over the atoll. "The TTR first acquired the satellite at long range, and the missile was launched after a period of precision tracking," reads a 1975 Bell Labs history of its program at Kwajalein. "A close intercept was achieved, well within what was expected to the lethal range of the ZEUS nuclear warhead."

From that point on through 1964, Pacific Missile Range Facility-Kwajalein served as America's first operational anti-satellite contingent, with the Army maintaining anti-satellite Zeus variants at Kwajalein in a state of constant readiness. If the need arose, an agreement had been established allowing the Army to retrieve a live Zeus nuclear warhead from

a secure location on the island to be installed into a Zeus missile for an anti-satellite mission. Importantly, only Army personnel on Kwajalein—not the civilian contractor team with Bell Labs or Douglas Aircraft Company—would be responsible for launching the missile in a real military operation.

As part of its new anti-satellite mission, the Army launched Zeus variants against simulated enemy satellites and actual booster space targets for the sake of training Kwajalein test range personnel through 1964. But a real attack was, to the relief of the teams at Kwajalein, never called up.

"Fortunately, intercept and destruction of an enemy satellite were never ordered," the Bell Labs reports in the 1975 document. "After 1964, we were relieved of this 'ready' requirement and were once more able to concentrate on the normal R&D test program."



*An Agena D booster stage photographed in orbit. One of these booster stages was the first successful satellite intercept scored by the U.S. at Kwajalein.*

📷 NASA



# HOURLASS

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE NEWSPAPER FOR U.S. ARMY GARRISON-KWAJALEIN ATOLL

In this Kwajalein Hourglass article dated April 4, 2004, former resident and amateur island history enthusiast Gene Sims recounts the general beginnings of The Kwajalein Hourglass. Sims believes the Hourglass to be one of the longest running overseas military newspapers in existence today.

Like any history, there is always more to learn. Speak with Kwajalein Historian Bill Remick to explore more island history and stories about the Kwajalein Hourglass.

### HUMBLE BEGINNINGS

One of the highlights of living on Kwajalein is reading a copy of the island newspaper called the "Hourglass."

For some residents, it is a source for a movie or TV schedule, the directory for an upcoming PCS or yard sales or maybe the latest results of island sports. Kwajalein housewives can read about sales at Macys or the Surfway, school activities, religious programs, or maybe information on the latest Yokwe Yuk Women's Club meetings. For many others, the Hourglass is the what's going on at Kwajalein and Roi, the latest in technical and military activities or perhaps a coverage of the most recent social event at Emon Beach or the Yokwe Yuk Club.

The Hourglass is truly a wonderful newspaper but how did it get started, when, and by whom?

The Hourglass was started as a daily mimeographed general information schedule of orders of the day way back in mid-1944. The name Hourglass was taken from the famous Hourglass insignia of the Army's 7th Infantry Division.

After the February 1944 invasion of Kwajalein the Army/Navy military command realized there was a need to stabilize and inform the many military segments stationed on Kwajalein. By mid-1944, WWII was progressing rapidly, but there was very little news of the world events except by word of mouth from passing ships or air traffic passengers transiting through Kwajalein. Rumors ran wild around the island.

By March, 1944 there were over 10,000 men in some 30 different military units in operation on Kwajalein and Roi-Namur. There was with very little day-to-day coordination. Even within common services like the Navy or Army there was confusion and lack of proper information being handed down to the smaller groups and lesser commands.

### THE HOURLASS IS BORN

One corner of the clerk's office in the newly built Army Headquarters building on Ocean Road became the first newsroom. A standard issue mimeo-

ograph machine was setup on a table while a call went out for any spare typewriters to get the latest information typed on the messy mimeograph masters that seemed to stick together in the high humidity and heat.

The chief qualification for a job on the Hourglass was the ability to get up at 4 a.m. to type copy from overnight messages received at the Base Communications Center called Gropac 2. To this data other bits of information from the several military commands on Kwajalein and Roi-Namur was added.

The sheets had to be turned out by manually hand cranking the old mimeograph. One early Hourglass reporter told me this was the hardest job he ever had and his arm would sometimes ache all day from cranking.

The small newspaper started as a daily sheet, then two more pages were soon added as the Hourglass appeared out on the street before noon each day except Sunday.

### 1945

By early 1945, the Hourglass was being written and printed by a staff of four men. The paper was averaging from five to nine 8-by-11-inch mimeographed sheets each day.

As the war came to an end, Hourglass reporters were sent to areas outside of Kwajalein like Pohnpei, Truk, and Wake to cover stories of the Japanese surrenders. Much of this copy was picked up by mainland newspapers that eventually provided notoriety to the little island newspaper. Some of the Hourglass reporters later became well known after the war like Charles Barnard, along with several others.

### THE "WRITE STUFF"

By 1946 the Hourglass was reporting a daily front and second page of the world news. Several additional sheets of world sports, selected clips from the Stars and Stripes, local news, movies schedules and the WXLG radio programs.

Sometime later the old hand-cranked mimeograph was replaced by an electric operated machine that made an 11-by-17-inch sheet. I'm told the new mimeograph printer had a bad habit of breaking down just before the last page was done.

In the early 1950s the Hourglass was still being published daily with world-wide news and sports but very little local island news.

The arrival of new island residents with families changed the news requirements on island. School news along with more church and social information was needed. In 1953 the Hourglass

had a new competitor: The "Kwajalein Post" was born.

The Post publication costs were paid for out of Recreation Funds. The new paper, strictly an island news type paper, complemented the Hourglass that carried only world news. The Post was printed in Honolulu once a week, while the Hourglass remained the daily printed on base newspaper for Kwajalein.

Both newspapers continued publication for the next four years. By 1958 the population on Kwajalein dwindled down to less than 1000 personnel. The cost of the Post could no longer be justified, and the paper was cancelled. Even though the Navy now listed the Kwajalein Island base as a surplus facility, the Hourglass somehow survived and continued to be printed.

Finding writers for the Hourglass was a constant hassle. The turnover in military personnel was always a problem as the island military residents began to go home.

In late 1958 the future of Kwajalein was dramatically changed. The islands of Kwajalein and Roi-Namur became part of the Pacific Missile Range, or PMR as it was called. The U.S. Army developed new interceptor rockets called the Nike Ajax and Nike Zeus that would try to intercept the Air Force Atlas, Titan and other ICBMs out over the Pacific Ocean.

The Navy contracted the Transport Company of Texas, or TCT, to perform all logistics work that had previously been done by military personnel. In a few short weeks, the island was overflowing with TCT personnel all eager to start work.

### AN HOURLASS MEMORY

The future of the Hourglass also changed dramatically.

This writer remembers the PMR changeover well when he was an assistant test conductor on the first Atlas ICBM to be launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California September 9, 1959. Kwajalein had been designated as the new downrange target for the ICBMs launched from Vandenberg.

The systems testing on the Atlas at Vandenberg had gone well, and after an all-night systems countdown, the first static firing of the Atlas engines had been completed at Pad #576-B. Our missiles crew, including this writer, was exhausted. Two of the Air Force officers in our crew had just returned from an orientation tour of Kwajalein. As we sat around the blockhouse after the static test, a young captain sitting next to me opened his briefcase spilling several loose papers onto the floor. I reached over to help him pick up the papers. I





📷 KWAJALEIN HOURGLASS ARCHIVES

A long history: 1) The cover of the January 3, 1961 Kwajalein Hourglass. 2) On January 19, 2019, The Kwajalein Hourglass transitioned to an electronic-only format. This year marks three years of KHG being “fully digital.” We appreciate everyone who continues to read and share the Hourglass from the U.S. Army Garrison-Kwajalein Atoll Facebook page.

couldn't believe what I saw.

On top of the stack of papers was a worn copy of a Kwajalein Hourglass.

“You got this on Kwajalein?” I asked.

The captain went on to explain about his visit and the funny little newspaper everyone read on that equally funny little island called Kwajalein.

My mind recalled again the many Hourglass copies I had read during WWII on that same little island in the Pacific.

I thought about all the years that had gone by and my being on a small missile program that would now send rockets back to Kwajalein within minutes. It had taken me nine days of ocean travel to reach the island in WWII.

What was Kwajalein like now I wondered? Did they ever get the plumbing fixed so you could take a fresh water shower? Are they still serving boiled rice with every meal and are those noisy airplanes still keeping everybody awake at night? I wondered if they got some better seats at the Richardson theater or what was this story about a golf course being on Kwajalein?

The little Hourglass newspaper looked about the same so I reasoned everything else must therefore be about the same also. How wrong I was!

## THE HOURGLASS CONTINUES

I was to learn years later that back on Kwajalein one of the jobs undertaken by the new contractor, TCT, would be the daily publication of the Hourglass newspaper.

The new Hourglass crew was to include women reporters for the first time. Joyce Rawles, the editor, wrote a very popular gossip column called “Topics of the Tropic,” while Marilyn Hickey did much of the typing and lat-

ter became an Hourglass feature writer.

Two other men covered the sports and world news, did some of the typing and ran the printer.

As the population swelled on island so did the demand for greater coverage of world news and local events. By April of 1959 the Hourglass had outgrown the small format sheets and was now running 11 or more sheets daily.

Beginning June 19, 1961, the Hourglass went to a new format of 11-by-17-inch paper of eight double-sided sheets. The little newspaper had grown up. The Hourglass now contained three or four pages of world news, a page of the latest sports, local events on island, the stock market report and another page of crossword puzzles, bridge, Hollywood gossip and one page for classified ads, movie schedules and religious news. A separate page of funnies was added later.

By 1965, the Hourglass directed by new editor, Neil Phelps-Munson, was staffed by four women reporters and was being printed at the rate of over 3,000 copies daily.

In the 1970s the Hourglass was being also distributed not only to island residents but copies were being sent to several government agencies and other military units in the Pacific.

As the Nike program came to a close and was superseded by the Spartan and Sprint programs, the Hourglass continued to be printed in the large format. This was to change in the late 1980s.

When television came to the islands in the form of Channel 9, the Hourglass began to lose some of its readers.

By 1985, and with the addition of Channel 13 on SATNET, many Kwajalein residents turned to television for late breaking world news and sports instead of reading the Hourglass. It was

now easy to listen to their favorite television news cast at the end of the work day instead of reading about day old world events in the Hourglass.

By 1990, to satisfy their readers, the Hourglass reporting became more like the old Post newspaper of the 1950s. Local news was now front page while the island sports rated a complete page. Another page or two of yard or PCS sales was also continued.

Another big change was the two-page programs outline for the TV. The large 17-inch format was no longer needed, and the Hourglass reverted to the size we see today. It was also decided there was no longer any need for a daily paper, and the Hourglass was printed twice a week.

Today the Hourglass continues to be an integral part of the daily life on Kwajalein and Roi-Namur. Island residents are made aware of not only the latest in local news but also the status of certain technical operations and often times the results of the last range operation or mission. Over the past few years the newspaper has contributed much to the history of Kwajalein and the Marshallese culture by many well-written articles.

This writer had long contended that the Hourglass is perhaps one of the longest continuously published overseas military newspaper in existence today. While bigger publications like the “Stars and Stripes” have been published longer, they are not considered a true, wholly overseas printed newspaper or one originating from and printed on an overseas military base.

This writer, like many other Veterans, likes to read of the island and wonder if maybe they are still serving boiled rice at every meal or if they ever got the fresh water system fixed for a good shower.



# THIS MONTH IN KWAJALEIN HISTORY

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

FILE PHOTO



*Parsons personnel are ready to continue the renovation of Bucholz Army Airfield following a groundbreaking ceremony Jan. 10, 2020.*



# THIS MONTH IN KWAJALEIN HOURGLASS HISTORY

Volume 34, No 1

U S Army, Kwajalein Atoll,  
Republic of the Marshall Islands

Wednesday  
January 5, 1994

## News Briefs

### Mini-mall grand opening

A ribbon-cutting grand opening of the new mini-mall is scheduled at 12 30 p m Monday USAKA Commander Col Gene Hazel will speak, and there will be drawings for prizes. The beauty shop will offer free haircuts and stylings, the travel agency will give away luggage, and Tape Escape will have free movie rentals. You must be present to win. Everyone's invited, so don't miss the fun!

### Order ice now!

All organizations and vendors who require ice for the World War II commemoration must place their orders with the ice plant by Jan 18. Call 3408 to place your order.

### Concession meeting

Organizations and individuals sponsoring booths/concessions for the World War II commemoration should attend the requirements meeting on Tuesday, 4 30 p m at the Yokwe Yuk Club. Bring your questions. All logistics will be discussed.

### Get in the parade!

You're needed for the **biggest parade ever** at Kwajalein Atoll. There will be awards for the best company, organization, and individual entries. There will even be a decorated bicycle division with awards. Contact Darlene at 4831W or 2376H with your entry. The deadline is Jan 31.

### Entertainers wanted

Entertainers are needed for an extravaganza of entertainment for the 50th anniversary commemoration "Picnic at the Park" on Feb 7. Contact Roy Clemans at 1404 if you would like to perform. Entry deadline is Jan 31.

## Congress approves MILCON request

# Kwajalein to get another BQ

As Wallace O'Connor/Pacific International construction crews work at the site of new bachelor quarters behind the Yokwe Yuk Club, bids are out for the construction of a second BQ on an adjacent site.

Gene Dohrman, team chief in USAKA Engineering and Housing Branch, says that official notification was recently received that the U S Congress has approved construction of the \$10 million unaccompanied personnel housing (UPH) project on Kwajalein as part of USAKA's FY94 military construction (MILCON) program.

The Surf BQ and the Yokwe Yuk tennis courts will be demolished to provide land for the second BQ. Two new courts will be constructed in an open area near Echo Pier on 6th St.

"The new tennis courts will be completed and ready to use before demolition of the existing ones begins," assures Dohrman.

Dohrman thinks the bachelors will be happy with the new BQs, which are designed to comply with

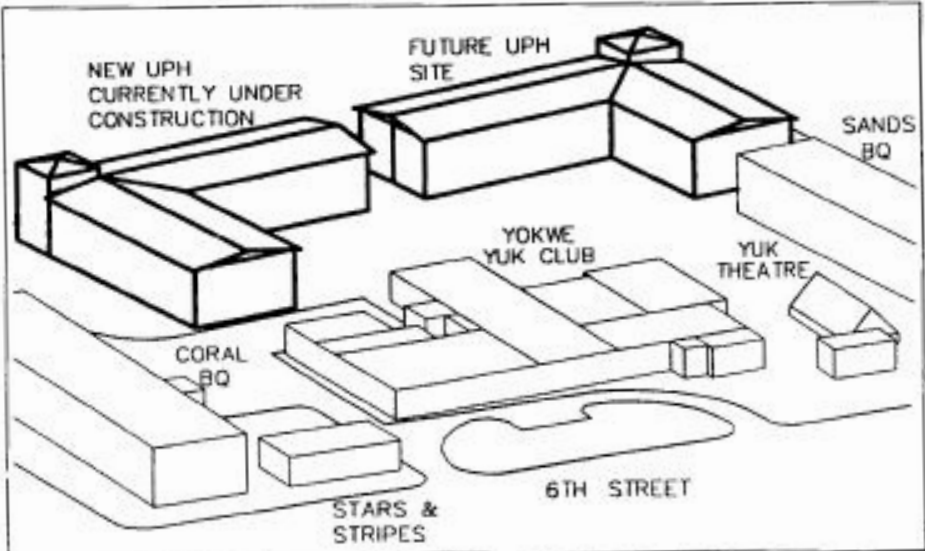
USAKA's standard for unaccompanied personnel housing.

"The second BQ will be like the one under construction except that it will have 88 instead of 100 rooms," says Dohrman. "Each private room will have a private bath, kitchenette, and its own thermostat control for the air-conditioning."

"Interiors will be color-coordinated with wall-to-wall carpeting and wall covering throughout the building," Dohrman continues. "Every floor will have a laundry room and a small lounge. The exterior of the building will be covered with a synthetic stucco that doesn't require periodic painting. The attractive stucco will provide insulation and minimize maintenance."

Dohrman expects that the contract will be awarded in March and construction will start this summer. The BQ currently under construction should be completed in the spring of 1995, and the second one should be completed by early 1996.

(Continued on page 3)



The new bachelor quarters complex (Drawing by J R Bradley)

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Kwajalein Hourglass

Friday  
February 4, 2000



(Photo by Michael Maurer Sr.)

## Catch of the day

This 116-pound blue marlin was caught by (left to right) Michael R. Maurer Sr., with NMD visitors Lt. Col. Johnnie Bone, George Williams, Maj. Gen. Willie Nance and Col. Tim McKaig late last month. Not pictured: Buck Blackwell.

## Moonshine beams in latest Commodore's Cup race

By Peter Rejcek

Not even a spinnaker could propel Rod Godfrey's *Bellwether* past the speedy *Moonshine*, which sailed to victory in Monday's third installment of the Commodore's Cup Series.

The two vessels began the battle for first place near the end of the fourth leg of the race, a long beat that allowed the larger boats to pass the leader, Mike Herrington's Cal-20, *Shadow*.

But Bruce Premo's *Moonshine* proved too quick in the second half of the race, even when Godfrey threw a spinnaker on the runs.

The 13.2-mile race is one of the longest courses in the series, according to Commodore Hal Dunn. There are a total of six courses that will be run four different times throughout the duration of the Cup series, which is in its inaugural year. To qualify for the Cup, boats must race in at least half of the 24 races.





# DEAR KATHERINE:

JOHN D. SCHNEIDAU WRITES  
FROM KWAJALEIN



A tank crew waits for the haze to clear in this Schneidau photograph.

This week, The Kwajalein Hourglass continues the letters of Lt. Cmdr. John D. Schneidau, 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.

Through the glasses, we can see the infantry picking their way along behind the tanks. The boys step warily and rather gingerly as they advance, believe me. At the first sound of rifle fire, they all dash for cover and then proceed to locate the point where it came from. When they do, they sneak up on it from all sides and toss in grenades. They are about two-thirds of the way up the island now and should finish up by to-night. All of the really tough islands have now been taken. There are a good many more that we haven't landed on yet, but they are lightly defended, unimportant and can be taken at leisure with a small force.

I think we will all have everything cleaned up here in another week at most. I guess we will probably be around longer than that, though. How long, it is hard to guess. There are other atolls in the group that they may take over before we go back, in which case, we might well be around here over a month. None of us are anxious to stay longer than necessary as it is certain we'll get some air raids, eventually. It's a little early yet, to expect them, but in another week, the [Japanese] will probably start sending planes over every now and then on nuisance raids. Walter is writing Rosemary a book like this, also. We may wait till we get back to the base to mail it, as you will probably get it just as fast, anyhow, seeing how long it took you to get the one I mailed at Tarawa. Some mail went in today, but I was too late to get a letter in. However, I am sure we will have some kind of mail service in the next few days, so I will dash off a short note letting you know all is okay.

## DAYS OF THE WEEK

### MARSHALLESE LANGUAGE LESSON 20

Marshallese, like Native Americans, kept time by moons, and not days or weeks. Therefore, the days and weeks have their etymology based in the English language.

#### Helpful Words

Mande	Monday
Juje	Tuesday
Wonje	Wednesday
Taije	Thursday
Bolaide	Friday
Jadede	Saturday
Jabot	Sunday
Iliju	tomorrow
Iliju jeklaj	day after tomorrow
Rainin	today
Boninin	tonight
Wiik in lal	next week
Allon in lal	next month
Iio in lal	next year

#### Common Phrases

**Kwoj ke etal nan Kwajalein Mande?**  
*Are you going to Kwajalein on Monday?*

**Ikkab ak ij etal wiik in lal.**  
*No, but I am going next week.*

**Akko kwoj itta rainin?**  
*Then what are you doing today?*

**Oh, ik lomnak inaj itta boninin.**  
*Oh, I'm thinking about what I'm going to do tonight.*

**Konaj ke jaar ilo Jabot?**  
*Are you going to church Sunday?*

**Ikaab bwe inaj etal ilo allon in lal.**  
*No, because I'll go next month.*

**Ewek inaj iwoj iio in lal.**  
*Then I'll go next year.*

**Kio kwoj itta ilo boninin Jadede in?**  
*Now, what are you doing this Saturday night?*

**Elik in jerbak ke naj ilo Boraide in, ik tomak inak kiki.**  
*After working Friday, I believe I'll be sleeping.*

**Ekwe, kejro enaj bar bwebwenato ilju jeklaj, Wonje.**  
*Well, we talk again the day after tomorrow, Wednesday.*

**Ilju ej Juje ke?**  
*Is tomorrow Tuesday?*

**Aet im inaj boub. Ekwe, kejbarok wot.**  
*Yes, and I'll be busy. Okay, take care.*



# COMMUNITY CLASSIFIEDS

The community wants to hear from you. Email announcements and advertisements to [kwajaleinhourglass@vecrus.com](mailto: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**  
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@internationalsosgs.us](mailto:kenneth.thomas@internationalsosgs.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](http://usajobs.gov). Write to [kwajaleinhourglass@vecrus.com](mailto: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](https://akima.ta-leo.net/careersection/akimallc_cs/jobsearch.ftl). Apply online or send resume to Jeannette McIlwain at [jeannette.mcilwain@akima.com](mailto: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](mailto:kwajchapel@gmail.com) and Ch. Brian Conner at [brian\\_conner@sbcglobal.net](mailto:brian_conner@sbcglobal.net).

CALIBRE seeks a Military Material Specialist. For more information, or to apply, visit <https://jobs.silkroad.com/calibresys/https://calibresyscareerssilkroadcom/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](http://www.nanhawaii.com) and contact Clint Ueatari 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.**  




**ENJOY PUBLIC WI-FI**  
**Capt. Louis S. Zamperini Cafeteria,**  
**Cafe Roi, Surfway, Roi Surfway,**  
**the Ocean View Club and the**  
**Sunrise Bakery**



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](mailto:dbakhsh@rmi.qdyncorp.com), or Sammy Juda, administrative assistant at 480-4916 and [sjuda@rmi.qdyncorp.com](mailto: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](http://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](http://Careers.Vectrus.com), search for “substitute teacher,” or, send resume and letter of application to [uhrenp@kwajalein-school.com](mailto: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](http://www.tribalco.com/careers.html).

## NOTICES

**INTERNET OUTAGE.** There will be a temporary internet outage Jan. 18 - 20 and Jan. 24 – 26 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](mailto: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](http://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](mailto:von.jenkins@vectrus.com) and [isaac.larios@vectrus.com](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto: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.





# 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 emokajata non EOD ilo nomba kein (480-1433) ak CPS (480-4445).

Ken melele kein: Ia 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 k-jparok 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

### TRIMMING AND VEGETATION REMOVAL

A vegetation trimming and removal permit is required for the following activities:

- Complete removal of any established vegetation.
- Major trimming of vegetation, defined as greater than 20 percent of each plant/tree volume.
- Removal of root balls below six inches requires an approved Dig Permit from the Service Desk (480-3550).

### Melim in "Vegetation Trimming and Removal" Ej aikuj wor/lon non:

- Komakut jabdewot wut (i.e. wojke, ak mar)
- Mwijmwij jen wut, kallikar an laplok jen 20% in wut kein kenono kaki ilon
- Komakut wut jen okar in 6-inch mwilal lok ej aikuj wor an "Dig Permit"
- Kur lok Service Dest ilo (480-3550) non bok Dig Permit.
- Kur lok Environmental ilo (480-1134) non melele ko relaplok.

Contact Environmental at 480-1134 for information.



## What's the weather?

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

Kwajalein



MIA Project

**NEVER FORGET.**  
<https://kwajaleinmiaproject.us/>