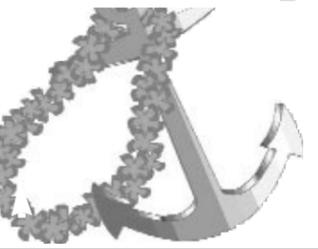


Hawaii Navy News



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Serving the "Best Homeport in the Navy"

June 23, 2000

IN BRIEF

Boutiki all-hands gift store

In support of RIMPAC, the Boutiki gift shop will be open extended hours.

Aloha gifts are available which includes gift baskets, crafts, pineapple items, 100 percent Kona coffee and Hawaiian novelties.

The expanded store hours are June 29 from 12-6 p.m. and June 30 from 9-6 p.m. Boutiki will also remain open on every Monday and Friday, June 19, 23, and 26 from 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

Block Party Parking

The 4th of July 2000 block party will be held on Pearl Harbor Blvd along bravo piers on July 4.

To support this event, the following parking areas and streets will be secured:

- Bravo piers from June 28 at 6:30 a.m. until July 7 at 7 a.m.
- Pearl Harbor Blvd from 11th Street to Merry Point landing (intersection at north road) from July 2 at 5 p.m. until July 5 at noon.
- 12th street (the road between McDonald's and the chapel, including the chapel parking lot) from July 2 at 5 p.m. until July 5 at noon.
- North road from Bloch Arena to Club Pearl from July 4 at 6 a.m., until July 5 at 5 a.m.
- Ticonderoga street (also known as 14th street, behind Bldg. 150) from Seabee Lane (behind the chapel) to Pearl Harbor Blvd., July 4 from 6 a.m. until 11:59 p.m.

All vehicles remaining in these areas during these times will be towed at owners' expense.

INSIDE



Oahu's numerous military golf courses offer a day on the links at a minimal price ... see B-1.

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RIMPAC gets 'Strong Angel'



PH2 Lena Gonzalez photo

Navy hospital corpsmen carry a "victim" away from a simulated mine field during exercise Strong Angel, June 11.

By J02 Steve Johnson
RIMPAC 2000 COMBINED INFORMATION BUREAU

A realistic humanitarian assistance exercise held during RIMPAC 2000 on the island of Hawaii brought civilian and military agencies together to operate as one team. In the process, it uncovered new ways these agencies can better respond to real-world disaster situations.

The exercise, named "Strong Angel," began more than one year ago in the planning stages, and actually kicked off a realistic mission June 11 in a barren,

sand-strewn region located in the north central section of the Big Island of Hawaii.

This was the first time a humanitarian assistance exercise was conducted as part of the Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) exercise, which is held every two years in the waters around Hawaii. RIMPAC is the largest maritime exercise in the Asia-Pacific region. It includes more than 22,000 people and more than 50 ships and 200 aircraft from seven nations.

Navy and Marine Corps officials toured the site June 13 to be briefed on the successes, challenges and "lessons learned" from the

exercise. Vice Adm. Dennis V. McGinn, Commander Third Fleet, who is responsible for overall exercise coordination, lauded the troops after touring the mock refugee camp and being briefed on the progress of the exercise.

"I think the Marines and Sailors up there, the civilians from the non-governmental organizations, and the private volunteer organizations were really coming together well as a team in a very harsh environment," Vice Adm. McGinn said.

"The realism that is brought by the civilian volunteers who are volunteering as refugees brings a

sense of urgency and realism to the exercise that makes people work a little bit harder," he added.

Strong Angel has given military active duty and reserves personnel the opportunity to actually perform the jobs they were trained for under realistic conditions in a harsh environment. The refugee management exercise is designed to provide a realistic training scenario for civilian and military participants to coordinate, collaborate and learn how to communicate with each other in a shared humanitarian re-

▼ See ANGEL, A-4

Air Force refuels Navy



PH2 Chad McNealey photo

Tech. Sgt. Sherri Pabham with the Air National Guard's 116th Air Refueling Squadron from Spokane, Wash. operates the boom on a KC-135 Stratotanker while refueling an F/A-18 Hornet from the USS Abraham Lincoln (CVN 72). The squadron based at Fairchild AFB, is in Hawaii for two weeks to refuel aircraft participating in RIMPAC 2000.

Hawaii's history of battling hurricanes

Editor's note: Some information was provided by Oahu Civil Defense Agency and the Joint Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Research - University of Hawaii-National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)

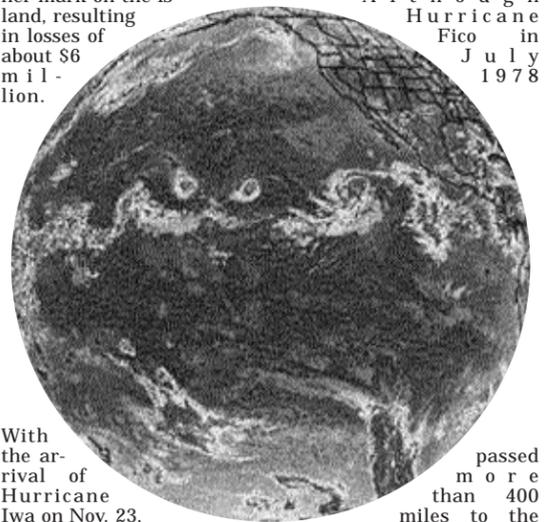
By Karen S. Spangler
NAVY REGION HAWAII HOUSING

How likely is it that a hurricane will hit the islands of Hawaii? Could this be the year? No one can answer these questions. Hurricanes are relatively rare events anywhere in the world, but no place - including Hawaii - is safe from the threat of hurricanes. There is no way to tell in advance how active a hurricane season it might be.

You never know if this could be the year that a hurricane might threaten paradise. But allowing yourself to believe that, "it won't come here" or "there hasn't been a hurricane here in years so why worry," or buying into the "it can't happen to me" philosophy could be dangerous. The best thing is to be aware and to be prepared.

Since the beginning of history, all major islands in the Hawaiian chain have been struck by strong wind storms. Historical evidence indicates that one early hurricane in 1871 approached from an easterly direction and impacted the islands of Hawaii and Maui. But offi-

cially, the first recognized hurricane in Hawaii was Hurricane Hiki in August 1950. There have been five hurricanes since 1950 that have caused serious damage in Hawaii. The island of Kauai received the brunt of three of the severe storms. In 1959, Hurricane Dot left her mark on the island, resulting in losses of about \$6 million.



With the arrival of Hurricane Iwa on Nov. 23, 1982, Kauai sustained an estimated \$250 million in damages.

Hurricane Iniki, which hit the island of Kauai in September 1992, was the most destructive storm to strike Hawaii in recorded history. Losses from the storm's sustained winds of 130 mph along with widespread water damage ex-

ceeded \$2.3 billion. Honolulu was ravaged by Hurricane Nina's record winds in 1957. That storm also brought 35-foot surf to Kauai's southern coast. Hurricane Estelle in 1986 produced very high surf on the islands of Hawaii and Maui and flooding on Oahu.

Although Hurricane Fico in July 1978

passed more than 400 miles to the southeast of the Big Island, waves from the storm damaged homes and roads on the island's Ka'u coast.

Tropical cyclones with winds of less than hurricane strength have also caused destruction to the islands. A storm that crossed the island of Hawaii in August 1958 caused flooding rains

and high winds that resulted in more than \$500 thousand in damages.

Hurricane activity peaks in late summer because ocean temperatures are warmest at this time. The climatology of hurricane tracks over the central Pacific shows a mean track that passes to the south of the Hawaiian Island chain.

With the combined influence of cooler sea-surface temperatures and unfavorable westerly wind conditions aloft, which results in large wind shear, storms that approach the islands from due east have historically been weakened. But this is not always the case and there have been potentially destructive depressions and tropical storms that previously impacted Hawaii from the easterly direction.

Hurricanes Dot, Iwa and Iniki all approached from the south and passed near Kauai.

Identifying tropical cyclones (tropical disturbances with winds up to 38 mph, tropical storm with winds 39 to 74 mph and hurricanes with winds greater than 74 mph are collectively referred to as tropical cyclones) improved after World War II with increased commerce and aircraft activities. The launch of the TIROS-1 weather satellite in April 1960 drastically improved the process of identifying

▼ See HURRICANES, A-7

Inchon: Memories from the Korean War

Editor's Note -Sunday, June 25, marks the 50th anniversary of the start of the Korean War. The writer of this piece joined the U.S. Navy on Jan. 10, 1948 when he was 18 and became an enlisted Electronics Technician (ET). Kortegaard served aboard USS Wantuck (APD 125) early in the Korean War before being honorably discharged. With his electronics training, he joined an electronics firm specializing in radar, which sent him back to Korea as a radar representative supporting Marine Corps and Air Force interceptions of MIG enemy aircraft. The following is his story of the raid of Inchon Harbor; considered to be one of the most brilliant amphibious landing ever conceived.

By ET1 Birchard Lee (Bert) Kortegaard
Korean War Veteran

On June 25, 1950, the North Korean army struck the unsuspecting South in overwhelming force, crushing the unprepared Republic of Korea (ROK) army.

The surprised ROKs had desperately, and the North Koreans suffered grave losses in men and material in the savage fighting.

When the North Korean first engaged our own army, and realized the United States had really entered the conflict, they paused for a few weeks to re-group. This gave the U.S. and the United Nations time to build up our own forces, and to ultimately stop North Korea in the battle of the Pusan Perimeter.

With the North Korean (NK) invasion hardly a week old, and their armies running amok down the Korean Peninsula, General Douglas MacArthur began planning an amphibious assault to retake the communications center at Seoul. This would trap the main North Korean com-

▼ See INCHON, A-3