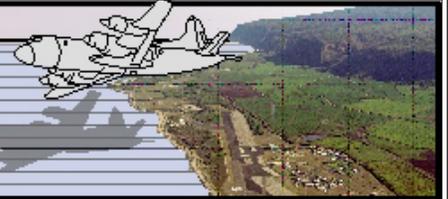


Within Range



Vol. 9 No. 7

Pacific Missile Range Facility

Thursday, June 21, 2012

PMRF to celebrate Independence Day July 3rd

Pacific Missile Range Facility Barking Sands, announces its Stars & Stripes Freedom Celebration, to be held Tuesday, July 3 from 5 to 11 p.m. All friends and supporters of PMRF are invited. The event will be held on the grounds of Shenanigans restaurant.

Popular Kauai band Greenstone Project will open the show, followed by Revival and Na Hoku Hanohano award winner Anuheia. A heart-pounding fireworks display will then commence, and The Quake Kauai will then fuel the "after party" for the rest of the evening. Food, games and craft booths will be available throughout the event.

PMRF's Commanding Officer, Captain Nicholas Mongillo will be on hand to welcome everyone and speak to the importance of Independence Day.

Admission is free for this quality, family-oriented event. Friends and supporters of PMRF and guest cardholders can enter the base through the Kokole Point gate (adjacent to the county landfill) on Kaula Highway beginning at 4 p.m..

Watch for signs on the highway for directions. Free parking will be available on base, although visitors are reminded that all

FREE PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY (PMRF) PRESENTS

STARS & STRIPES FREEDOM Celebration

TUESDAY, JULY 3

SHENANIGANS • 5 - 11 P.M.

Gates open at 4 p.m.

Join us as we celebrate our country's independence at this FREE event. Enjoy **music, games, food, crafts, an eating contest** and a **SPECTACULAR FIREWORKS SHOW!** Sound by Da Soundman.

LIVE ENTERTAINMENT

- Green Stone Project
- Revival
- Special Guest, Na Hoku Hanohano Award Winner **ANUHEIA**
- After Party with The Quake

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-  THE HOME DEPOT
-  JAMZ 98.1
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 NAVY HAWAII MWR Morale, Welfare and Recreation

Open to all friends and supporters of PMRF. Folding chairs are recommended. All vehicles are subject to search. No pets, coolers or outside food and beverages.

For more information, call 335-4346.

vehicles will be subject to search. Seat belts must be worn by all drivers and passengers of vehicles while on base, no riding in pickup beds will be allowed. Sorry, no outside food or beverages, coolers,

tents, pets, weapons (including knives of all types) or personal fireworks allowed. All backpacks are subject to search and beach umbrellas can be used. This is a Drug-Free event.

Commanding Officer's Hot Line: Ext. 4435

You can call the Captain with your question/concern too. Dial 335-4435 any time, seven days a week! The purpose of the hotline (record-a-phone) is to provide all PMRF military members, families, civil service and contractor employees the opportunity to communicate directly with the CO. Some suggestions are:

- Safety suggestions/violations/unsafe practices, ideas to improve safety and promote safety awareness.
- Ways to improve morale, working or living conditions.
- Suggestions on how to save taxpayer dollars, cut costs, save energy, reduce labor manhours, etc.
- Security violations and/or recommendations for strengthening physical security and safeguarding classified information.
- Any positive things (events, programs, policies, benefits, etc.) that you feel are particularly good.
- Any negative things you feel should have the CO's attention.
- Suggestions for improving disaster preparedness (tsunamis, hurricanes, fires, etc.)

You need not identify yourself to leave a message, but if you would like a staffed response, please do so. If reporting a problem, please try to recommend a workable solution. Some of the questions or problems reported will be answered in the Within Range.

A good point of contact for issues involving Navy families is the PMRF Ombudsman, Jeanine Clemmo who can be reached at: Cell 635-5364 or email at pmrfoambudsman@yahoo.com.



U.S. Navy photo by MC1 Jay C. Pugh

"It's a bird! It's a plane! It's a missile! No it's just Venus." Roz Reiner, a member of the Kauai Educational Association for Science and Astronomy (KEASA) watches Venus transit the sun June 5, 2012.

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Within Range is published bi-weekly by the Pacific Missile Range Facility Public Affairs Office. Questions, concerns and comments can be directed to the Editor at tom.clements@navy.mil or jay.pugh@navy.mil.

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PMRF observes 70th Anniversary of the Battle of Midway

Story by Jim Neuman, Navy Region Hawaii Historian.

MC1 Jay C. Pugh contributed to this story.

Many Americans know that the Second World War began for America in the Pacific when the Imperial Japanese Navy crippled the U.S. Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941. The U.S. Pacific Fleet didn't score a major victory in return until the Battle of Midway in June 1942. The battle for Midway Atoll was the turning point of the war in the Pacific for the U.S. Navy and it was a battle in which neither the U.S. nor the Japanese fleets ever saw each other's ships. It was a battle fought entirely by aircraft.

What many of us may not know, is that the Pacific Missile Range Facility, then known as Barking Sands Air Base, played a role in this brief, but significant battle. Six B-17 Flying Fortress bombers were launched from Barking Sands under the command of Maj. George A. Blakely on June 4, 1942. Those bombers met another six B-17s launched from Midway Atoll, and the dozen planes appeared overhead the Japanese fleet at dusk. The bombers dropped more than 30 500-pound bombs each in the effort.

The perseverance, sacrifice and skill of U.S. Navy aviators, plus a great deal of good luck on the American side, cost Japan four irreplaceable fleet carriers, while only one of the three U.S. carriers present was lost. The base at Midway, though damaged by Japanese air attack, remained operational and later became a vital component in the American trans-Pacific



MA2 Clinton Reese and AW2 Stephen Carter place a lei on the Navy Pillar at the Kauai Veterans Eternal Memorial and Missile Viewing Site in commemoration of the Battle of Midway on June 4. U.S. Navy photo by MC1 Jay C. Pugh.

offensive.

Six months following the attack on Pearl Harbor, the forces of Imperial Japan seemed all but invincible and poised to continue the conquest of Southeast Asia and the former colonial empires of France, Britain and the Dutch East Indies.

Indeed, the destruction of the U.S. Pacific Fleet in Pearl was only an attempt to prevent the United States from standing in the way of the Japanese empire's seizure of

the rich resources the former colonies would bring. Adm. Yamamoto, the mastermind of the Pearl Harbor attack, gambled that by destroying the bulk of America's naval power in the Pacific, Japan could buy itself six months to a year for the conquest of these valuable possessions.

America was still reeling from the blow that launched

MIDWAY, Contd. on Page 5

Aloha! Welcome to:



(From left to right) Welcome to *and will serve as the PMRF Legal* *Chris Lonie arrives from NAVFAC*
HT2 Tiffani Carlin who arrives from *Officer. MC2 Mathew Diendorf who* *EURAFSWA and will be serving in*
the USS Carl Vinson (CVN 70) from *arrives from Joint Base Anacostia* *Public Works. MASA Ace Adams*
San Diego, Calif., and will serve *Bolling, Wash., and will serve in* *who arrives from NTTC Lackland in*
in SEPTAR. Lt. Ely Fletcher who *Public Affairs. MA1 Melvin Ramos* *San Antonio, Texas, and will serve*
arrives from Patrol Squadron (VP) *who arrives from NSA Baharain* *in Security.*
5 stationed in Jacksonville, Fla., *and will serve in Security. Mr.*



MASA Steven Bartlick who arrives *Calif., and will serve in Air Ops. Officer. Bob Schwarze arrives from*
from NTTC Lackland in San Antonio, *Mr. Jean Kelly Balmores arrives* *Air Force Headquarters Korea,*
Texas, and will serve in Security. *from the Department of Energy* *and will be serving as an electronic*
ASAA Josh Joiner who arrives *in Albuquerque, N.M. and will be* *warfare engineer. Andrew Apuna*
from CNATTU in North Island, *serving as the PMRF Training* *who will serve as a Police Officer*
at Security.

A hui hou! Farewell to:



Jeffery Devereux who is leaving *Hawaii at Pearl Harbor. AS1 Juan* *who after three years onboard*
PMRF after 3 years and transferring *Tavarez who is leaving PMRF after* *PMRF transferred to the USS San*
to Marine Corps Tactical Systems *three years and will be returning* *Antonio (LPD 17) homeported*
Support Activity in Camp Pendelton, *home to New York City. CDR* *in Norfolk, Va. Farewell to Dan*
Calif. Neil Rojas who is leaving *Juan Navarrete who retired after* *Momohara who is retiring after 30*
PMRF after two and a half years *28 years of service and 5 years* *years and plans to work at Kauai*
and is transferring to NAVFAC *onboard PMRF. AS2 Ryan Snay* *Coffee.*

MIDWAY, Contd. from Page 3

us into the war and was scrambling to prepare industrially and militarily to not only prevent Nazi Germany from conquering Europe, but also to strike back at Japan and bring what was largely viewed as a criminal regime to justice.

The American people were growing tired of defeat after defeat and wanted to see our armed forces on the offensive. The table would soon be turned at a point roughly midway between the west coast of the United States and the home islands of Japan.

Considering the large disparity in the forces available to the United States compared to those of the Japanese Empire, the chances were long that America would be able to make much of a dent in that island nation's newly acquired fortress in Southeast Asia. In May of 1942, the U.S. had lost its forward presence in the Philippines and Guam, leaving only the aircraft carriers Enterprise, Yorktown, Lexington, Hornet and Saratoga as valid platforms from which to launch strikes at the Japanese. To make matters worse, Lexington would be lost at the Battle of the Coral Sea on May 8 and Saratoga, which was torpedoed in early January, was laid up on the west coast for repairs, leaving three of her air groups on Oahu.

But what America lacked in military assets, she made up for in crack communications intelligence and level-headed leadership. As early as May 15, Adm. Nimitz received solid intelligence from Station Hypo based out of building one at Pearl Harbor that the Japanese intended to oc-



Scene on board USS Yorktown (CV-5), shortly after she was hit by three Japanese bombs. Dense smoke is from fires in her uptakes, caused by a bomb that punctured them and knocked out her boilers. U.S. Navy photo by Photographer 2nd Class William G. Roy.

cupy Midway atoll, located 1,300 miles northwest of Oahu.

From there, the Japanese would be able to threaten Oahu and bring out the American carriers for what they hoped to be a final death blow to the Pacific Fleet. Little did the Japanese know that Nimitz had the knowledge that they were coming with four carriers, but also when and from what direction. In essence, he intended to ambush their ambush.

The admiral knew that our carriers were the most valuable military asset available to the United States, and he would not waste them on a guess. But he trusted his intelligence staff and the commanders, pilots and crews of the two task forces he sent to wait for the unsuspecting invaders. He knew that by concentrating his forces at the right place at the right time he could strike a counter blow to the Japanese that would even the score in the Pacific.

On June 4, 1942, the hammer fell on the Japanese Navy. Dive bombers from the carriers York-

town and Enterprise destroyed Japan's frontline carriers Hiryu, Soryu, Akagi and Kaga. All four had participated in the attack on Pearl Harbor just six months before, and all four now lay at the bottom of the Pacific.

America had won a decisive battle against a seemingly invincible foe but not without scars, as surviving Japanese aircraft from Hiryu, the last Japanese carrier to be sunk that day, found Yorktown and inflicted damage that would eventually lead to her destruction.

Nonetheless, the Battle of Midway would be remembered as a turning point, if not the turning point in the Pacific Theater of World War Two. As a result of the battle, the United States had crippled Japan's ability to launch further large-scale mobile strikes against Allied forces, and American forces would soon take the offensive. The American people now had the decisive victory they had been longing for since December of 1941.

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Safety Corner

Social Media Best Practices

By Anna Marie General, Navy Region Hawaii Public Affairs

Sailors and Marines deployed around the world, and their families at home don't go a day without a reminder of the benefits and risks of the communication environment of today.

Whether it's "friending" or "liking" on Facebook, "following" and "tweeting" on Twitter, sharing photostream on Flickr or virtually hanging out with a circle of friends on Google+, the digital revolution has changed the way servicemembers and their families communicate.

"You can protect yourself by disabling functions on social media, such as geotagging, which pinpoints your location," said Lt. Theresa Donnelly, director for public affairs social media at U.S. Pacific Command. "Should you be in a classified location, for the safety of your command, this information must be protected."

Social media sites began with sharing posts about your life mainly to connect with family and friends. Today, with the rapid growth of social networking, more and more people realize the benefits and simplicity of communicating through social media, thus, expanding to the workplace.

"On a daily basis, social media networks provide us with not only the means for sharing information but, more importantly, opportunities to build relationships with the wider Navy family and supporters all around the region," said Chuck Bell, emerging media director at U.S. Pacific Fleet.

While social networking can be useful and fun, service members and their families should

consider the risks and vulnerabilities in both personal and command activities by practicing operation security (OPSEC).

Observing OPSEC keeps potential adversaries from discovering critical information on social media sites. Using common sense and limiting detailed information that you share will help to protect yourself, service members, families and the command's mission.

According to CHINFO's Navy Ombudsman Social Media Handbook, a few tips to also be aware of are to:

- * Protect your families by limiting, to the extent practical, detailed information about them (such as addresses, towns or schools).

- * Understand profile security settings to make informed choices about who sees what on your profile.

- * Keep sensitive information safe. Do not discuss sensitive information such as ship/unit movements in advance, personnel rosters, training or deployment schedules, or anything else that may compromise the personal privacy of the crew and their families and the command's mission.

- * Educate families about online OPSEC (<http://www.facebook.com/NavalOPSEC>)

As more commands engage in social media every day, Facebook being the most popular, has proved to be a valuable tool to communicate instantly with the community and its stakeholders.

"Social media networks are extremely important to our communication efforts, and that's particularly true during a crisis. We witnessed the benefit of social media firsthand last year in the aftermath of the earthquake and tsunami in Japan,



AS3 Henry Seeger accesses social media.

as family members in particular turned to the social networks for information and to communicate with both military organizations and their neighbors," Bell said.

Since social media is an open forum, the community needs to be informed of the do's and don'ts of posting. This makes a command policy a valuable part of social media posting.

"It's imperative that social media content managers have a posting policy when engaging on social media and then stick to it. This includes rules regarding third-party advertising, comments that violate operational security, and ensuring that the community is respectful of others," Donnelly added.

Social media allows deployed members to stay in touch with their loved ones at home, reconnects long lost friends and also makes it possible to stay connected through electronic devices around the clock. With the convenience of instant communication, service members and their families are encouraged to appreciate this opportunity while practicing operation security and to be mindful of what information they share on the Internet.

Navy Announces New Uniform Components, Regulations

From Chief of Naval Personnel Public Affairs

NAVADMIN 164/12, released May 18, announced the chief of naval operations' (CNO) approval of a number of changes to uniforms and uniform wear policy.

"These uniform changes are the direct result of Sailor and leadership feedback," said Rear Adm. Tony Kurta, director, Military Personnel Plans and Policy. "Updating Navy uniforms is part of outfitting the 21st Century Sailor, ensuring our Sailors have practical uniforms they want and that represent our proud naval heritage while reflecting advances in clothing technology and design."

An improved design of the male E1-E6 Service Dress Blue (SDB) Uniform, incorporating a side zipper on the jumper and a hidden center zipper on the trousers, is approved. The uniform is scheduled to begin distribution in October 2015, at Recruit Training Command, Great Lakes, and Fleet availability is expected by October 2018. Specific details regarding fleet availability will be announced in a future NAVADMIN.

The E1-E6 men's and women's Service Dress White (SDW) jumper approved design improvements include incorporating a side zipper, front and rear yoke, Navy blue piping on the flap, and sleeve cuffs with Navy blue piping and button fasteners.

The contemporary design for Service Dress Khaki (SDK) is approved for optional wear. Detailed guidance on the occasion for wear and Fleet availability will be announced in a future NAVADMIN.

A number of changes to the Navy flight suit occasion and manner of wear are contained in the NAVADMIN, including changes to the approved colors for undershirts and aligning the manner of

wear of the one-piece flight suit with the Navy Working Uniform (NWU) Type I.

Among the changes to NWU policy approved in the NAVADMIN is the option to wear a nametape on the left shoulder pocket flap of the NWU Type I Parka, beginning July 17. These nametapes will be purchased at the Sailor's expense during the optional period. Nametapes will become mandatory Oct 1, 2013. Sailors will receive a clothing replacement allowance to help purchase one additional nametape for the parka.

Other changes to the NWU policy include the approval to wear as an optional item a nylon webbing rigger belt and NWU pattern foul weather Gore-Tex trousers. The optional rigger belt will be a one and three-fourth inch wide, one-piece adjustable nylon webbing, metal or plastic buckle. Belts worn by E-1 through E-6 personnel will be black, while belts worn by E-7 and above will be tan/khaki.

Sailors will be able to buy the NWU pattern foul weather Gore-Tex trousers for wear during inclement weather to and from home and work. Personally purchased trousers will not be worn to perform official or assigned duties. The trousers will be available for purchase at selected Navy Exchange Uniform Centers, on-line and 1-800 call centers beginning Oct. 1.

The NAVADMIN includes a list of additional commands authorized to wear the NWU Type III (Woodland) for daily and deployment and deployment training wear, as well as further guidance on approval authority for the wear of this uniform. Fleet Commanders (USFF and PACFLT) will now be the authorizing authority for wear of the NWU Type III for deployment and pre-deployment work up/training. When not in a deployment or pre-deployment training status, per-

sonnel will wear the NWU Type I or service uniform as appropriate.

In June 2013, an optional redesigned khaki maternity blouse with adjustable waist tabs and slightly shorter length will be available in regular and long sizes. The blouse will become a mandatory, as needed, item in 2015.

The NAVADMIN also approved several insignia and badge additions and changes including standardizing the design and reducing the number of Navy Security Forces Identification badges from eight to three badges: U.S. Navy Security Forces, U.S. Navy Corrections Specialist and U.S. Navy Master-at-Arms.

A Strategic Sealift Officer Warfare Insignia (SSOWI) for wear by officers who have successfully completed the qualification requirements will be available May 2013. The United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM) identification badge is authorized to be worn by officers and enlisted assigned to USCYBERCOM beginning July 17.

Also beginning July 17, the Marine Corps Combatant Diver (MCD) breast insignia is authorized for wear on Navy uniforms by Sailors who successfully meet all qualification requirements stipulated in MILPERSMAN article 1220-101, (U.S. Marine Corps Marine Combatant Diver Breast Insignia and Designation).

Illustrations of the new uniform items and insignia, as well as instructions on how to submit uniform changes to the Uniform Board, can be found on the Navy Uniform Matters Office website at <http://www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/support/uniforms/pages/default2.aspx>.

Wish you were here - Photos from the Fleet



U.S. Navy Photo by STS2 Thomas Rooney

(LEFT) BALTIMORE (June 16, 2012) Sailors assigned to USS Constitution perform War of 1812-era gun drills to guests in the vicinity of USS Constellation during the Star-Spangled Sailabration, which coincides with Baltimore Navy Week 2012 and commemorates the War of 1812 and the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Francis Scott Key. **(Below)** PALANGA, Lithuania (June 11, 2012) Lithuanian special forces members lie in formation on a beach during a Baltic Operations (BALTOPS) 2012 amphibious operation exercise. This is the 40th iteration of BALTOPS, a maritime exercise intended to improve interoperability with partner nations by conducting realistic training at sea.



U.S. Navy photo by MC2 Jeff Troutman



U.S. Navy Photo by MC1 Julie Matyasick

(Left) VIRGINIA BEACH, Va. (June 3, 2012) The U.S. Navy fight demonstration squadron, the Blue Angels, demonstrate choreographed flight skills during the Virginia Beach Patriotic Festival.

(RIGHT) TOKYO (June 17, 2012) Damage Controlman 1st Class Nathan Alberti, a Sailor aboard the U.S. 7th Fleet flagship USS Blue Ridge (LCC 19), gives a fire fighting demonstration to a child during an open ship tour in Tokyo. Blue Ridge's visit to Tokyo is an outward demonstration of U.S. commitment to the defense of Japan, the strong relationship between the U.S. Navy and the Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force.



U.S. Navy photo by MC3 Fidel C. Hart