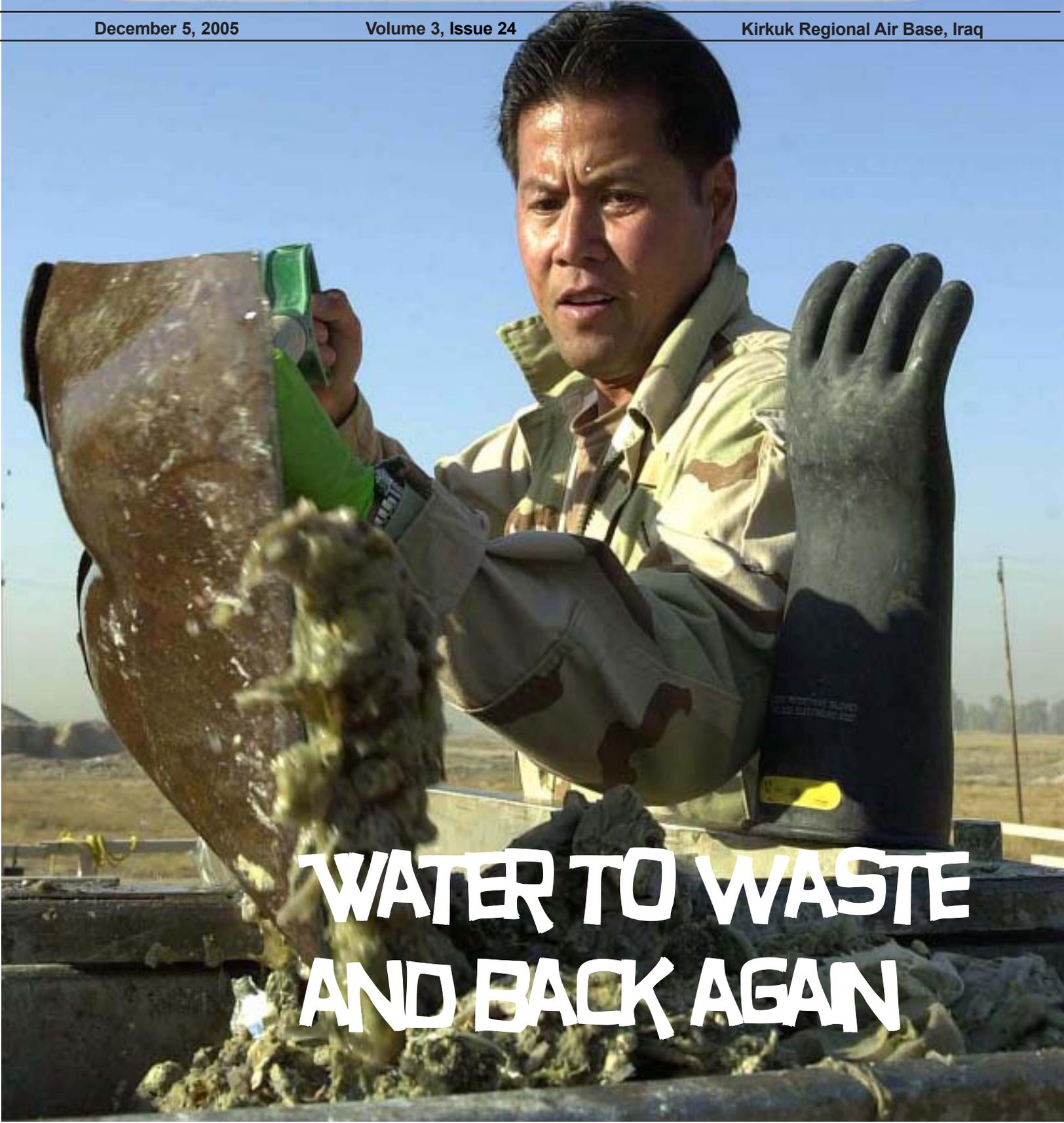


Krab KRONICLE

December 5, 2005

Volume 3, Issue 24

Kirkuk Regional Air Base, Iraq



**WATER TO WASTE
AND BACK AGAIN**

In the *Krab Kronicle* this month...

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On the cover...

Tech. Sgt. Roland Palanca, a Utilities Services Journeyman, deployed from Pease Air National Guard Base, N.H., removes solid waste from the main intake for the waste water treatment facility here. He is using a shovel to scoop the solid material made up of mostly personal items that shouldn't have been flushed down the toilet, from a large catch screen before the waste water begins an activated sludge treatment process. (U.S. Air Force photo by Tech. Sgt. Ken Sloat)

Be Seen...Be Safe

Always wear something reflective at night

506th Air Expeditionary Group
Editorial Staff

Col. Ed Daniel
506th AEG Commander

Tech. Sgt. Ken Sloat
Editor/Chief, Public Affairs

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E-Mail us at: 506aegpa@krab.centaf.af.mil



Planning ahead for your trip home

By Major Todd Toman
506th Expeditionary Logistics Readiness Commander

The 506th Expeditionary Logistics Readiness Squadron has some of the most popular people on Kirkuk Regional Air Base, especially for the next couple of weeks.

Although most "KRABsters" are only halfway through their tour, now is the time the logistics Airmen are working with the Unit Deployment Managers to schedule flights home.

Using a system called ITARS or Intra-Theater Airlift Request System, we schedule your flight out of Kirkuk to meet up with your scheduled mission out of Qatar or Kuwait.

I urge you to work with your UDM and supervisor sooner than later.

You should be scheduled for a flight at least 45 days before your projected departure date.

The first step anyone should take is to get with their UDM and give them a copy of their orders. Once the UDM coordinates the departure date with the supervisor, they will bring the orders to ELRS to schedule the flight to depart Kirkuk.

In addition, your reservation will be booked for commercial travel to your final destination.

We'll produce a schedule of events that will tell you where to drop your bags off and when you need to build your baggage pallets.

Your UDM will coordinate transportation to get you to the ELRS Passenger Terminal. Everyone needs to be at the PAX terminal at least three hours prior to flight arrival because flight times change frequently.

Once you have been checked-in for your flight, you are required to remain at the Terminal until flight departure.

Finally, you need to gear up in your individual body armor and helmet to fly out of here. Please do not contact the Deployment Control Center directly.

Get with your squadron UDM who will assist you with all your questions.

AEG Nominees and Winners for October

AMN of the Month for November 2005

Airman First Class Kaleah Rainey, Airman First Class Jeffrey Srokam, Senior Airman Shawn Thomas, Senior Airman Todd Coburn, Senior Airman George Bertocchi, Senior Airman Jessica Carroll, **Airman First Class Christine Johnson**, Senior Airman Donald Knight, Airman First Class Allison Reeves and Airman First Class David Flatt

SNCO of the Month for November 2005

Master Sergeant Ross Bridge, Master Sergeant Joseph Palmer, Master Sergeant Patrick McKenzie, Master Sergeant Joseph Cross, Master Sergeant Russell Schuler, Master Sergeant Brett Kolasch, **Master Sergeant Pamela Cook**, Senior Master Sergeant David Westhausen

NCO of the Month for November 2005

Staff Sergeant Christopher Byrne, Staff Sergeant Alfredo Cenicerros, Staff Sergeant Amanda Parlet, **Technical Sergeant Diane Burleson**, Staff Sergeant Aaron Avery, Staff Sergeant Byron Nordstrom, Technical Sergeant Anthony Jacobson, Technical Sergeant James McKinney, Technical Sergeant Kevin James, Staff Sergeant Gregory Hite

CGO of the Month for November 2005

Captain Randall Gardner, Captain Mathew Russell, First Lieutenant Jeffrey Curry, **First Lieutenant Matt Garvelink**, Captain Brenda Hackenberg

The Sharp Sabre Team for November 2005

506th EOSS: *The Center Radar Approach Control Team*, 506th EACS: *The Mission Support Element Team*, 506th EACS: *The Ground Radar Systems Element*, 506th ECS: *The Network Administration Team*, **506th ELRS: The Vehicle Self-Help Team**, 506th ECES: *The Escort Team*, 506th ESFS: *The Security Forces Combat Arms Cadre*, 506th ESVS: *The Services Recreation Team*, 506th AEG: *The Finance Team*

(Winners are noted in red)

Traffic control

Pointing drivers toward safe driving habits

By Tech. Sgt. Ken Sloat
506th Air Expeditionary Group Public Affairs

In a joint military and civilian endeavor the 506th Expeditionary Air Group Safety Office teamed up with the 101st Airborne Division's Safety Officer and two different civilian contractors to begin a safety intervention program to increase awareness of posted speed limits on this Base.

The Traffic Control Points are scheduled at various times and locations throughout the current Air and Space Expeditionary Forces rotation, said Master Sgt. Ken Holloway, Ground Safety Manager, deployed from Misawa Air Base, Japan.

They will be staffed by a team of 506th AEG enlisted leadership as well as Army and civilian safety personnel.

According to Sgt. Holloway, the purpose isn't to catch speeders or get people in trouble, it's to get drivers to slow down and obey traffic regulations.

"If we put a presence out there and people know that they can get stopped at one of these checkpoints, the hope is that they will slow down," he said.



Photos by Tech. Sgt. Ken Sloat

An Army safety team member reviews the driver's documents during the TCP inspection.



Photo by Tech. Sgt. Ken Sloat

Master Sgt. Ken Holloway, Ground Safety Manager for the 506th Air Expeditionary Group, uses hand signals to notify an on-coming driver that he or she has been selected for further inspection at a TCP in November.

They use a stop watch to measure how long it takes a vehicle to travel a pre-measured distance. That time will give them a very good estimate of the speed the vehicle was traveling.

"We err on the side of the drivers," he said.

If the speed of the vehicle is determined to be excessive the vehicle will be pulled over and inspected further.

Sgt. Holloway said they will also be checking for seat belt usage, a correctly documented Air Force Form 1800, *Operator's Inspection Guide and Trouble Report* and any special certification required for the vehicle's operator.

Getting people to slow down is the main goal, said Sgt. Holloway.

And with good reason; speeding is directly related to safety.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration reports that speeding is a factor in more than 30 percent of all fatal crashes and kills an average of 1,000 Americans every month.

According to 506th AEG Instructions, the squadron commanders have the overall responsibility to take "appropriate administration or disciplinary action" to prevent future occurrences.

The Army often assigns extra work to the offender and is likely to also suspend their driving privileges for a period of time, said Master Sgt. Donald Scott, 506th AEG First Sgt, deployed from Minneapolis Air Reserve Station, Minn.

Although he wouldn't speculate as to what the punishment would be for Airmen caught speeding, he was reasonably sure that the

punishments would be significant enough to deter further abuses.

"Each infraction should be looked at on a case-by-case basis," he said. "While they are both wrong, speeding without a seat belt is a little worse than speeding with a seat belt, just like doing ten over the limit is better than doing 20 over the limit," he explained.

Sgt. Scott stressed that driving on Kirkuk Air Base is a privilege not a right.

"We need to ensure we always drive with caution around here due to the extreme driving conditions," he said.

Brian McCann, Health, Safety and Environment Supervisor for Halliburton's KBR Company explained that every KBR employee that operates a company vehicle must carry their KBR driver's license and their international or American driver's license when operating a vehicle.

He went on to explain that the KBR driver's license is issued only after they complete a driver's safety course.

"We take driver's safety very seriously," he said. Mr. McCann explained that infractions behind the wheel for a KBR employee could easily start with loss of driving privileges, which could have serious repercussions.

If a KBR employee can't drive they may not be able to do their job which, he explained, could get them sent home.

"More than likely," said Sgt. Holloway, "if you're driving along and obeying all the rules, you probably won't get stopped."

Make a joyful noise

Gospel Extravaganza attracts more than just the faithful

By Tech. Sgt. Ken Sloat
506th Air Expeditionary Group Public Affairs

The combined spiritual forces of the Air Force and Army meshed together into a gospel extravaganza here, Nov. 25 as five groups performed to an estimated 200 members of 506th Air Expeditionary Group and the 1st Brigade Combat Team of the 101st Airborne.

The five groups, including a joint Army and Air Force gospel choir, were various spiritual bands, singing groups, and dance teams from the Army's Forward Operating Base Warrior and the Air Force's Kirkuk Regional Air Base, said Staff Sgt. Bill Spencer, Chapel Noncommissioned Officer in Charge, deployed from Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif.

Sgt. Spencer said the last rotation of the Air and Space Expeditionary Forces had done it and it was an idea the chapel staff liked.

"When I got here and saw all the choirs, I thought we should get them together," said Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Elwood Barnes, Protestant Chaplain for the 506th AEG, deployed from Los Angeles Air Force Base, Calif.

We knew it would be a perfect fit for the men and



Members of the 506th AEG and the 1st BCT of the 101st Airborne Division enjoy a moment of praise during the gospel extravaganza Nov. 25.

women here, said Chaplain Barnes.

"The toughest part," said Sgt. Spencer "was choosing the date." He explained that there were so many programs being provided by the Expeditionary Services Squadron here that finding a space to squeeze it in was the hard part.

Sgt. Spencer said it took about a month to coordinate the entire process.

The 90-minute celebration of faith opened up with several songs from the gospel choir made up of both Soldiers and Airmen.

Normally two groups, they combined to form one for the extravaganza.

Combining to form one choir wasn't too much of a stretch because many of the singers attend both services and have sung together before, explained Sgt. Spencer.

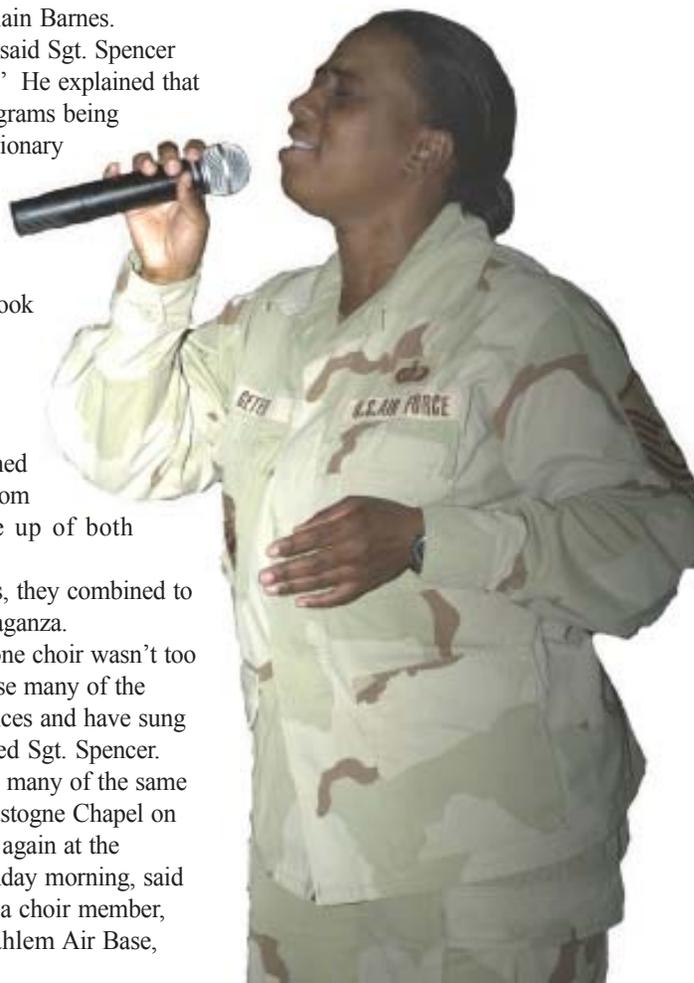
The same choir, with many of the same members, sing at the Bastogne Chapel on Saturday night and then again at the Freedom Chapel on Sunday morning, said Master Sgt. June Geter, a choir member, deployed from Spangdahlem Air Base, Germany.

The joint service choir was selected to open and close the performance.

Sgt. Geter said the choir is a good representation of the military stationed here because they have Air Force and Army, as well as active duty, Guard and Reserve members.

For most of the choir, singing is an expression of their faith they would still do even if they were alone, explained Sgt.

Geter, but it's nice to be able to touch others with their music, she said.



Master Sgt. June Geter, a member of the gospel choir sings a solo during the group's performance.

Music isn't the only vehicle of praise used at the event.

The next group to perform was Heart and Soul, a dance and drama team made up of Airman and Soldiers who used dance as their expression of worship.

"If the audience takes anything away from this," explained Airman 1st Class, Christine Johnson, deployed from Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., "it should be a little bit of joy."

Airman Johnson had been hoping to start a Christian dance team since she arrived here, but hadn't seen the right opportunity until the gospel extravaganza became a reality.

"I want people to walk away refreshed and happy," said Airman Johnson, "Dancing is about enjoyment."

Others agree that worship can be entertaining.

"I would probably never tell a choir that they should try to entertain, nor would they ever say that's what they do," said Chaplain Barnes.

"But did that happen Friday night?" he asked. "Yes it did."

The six-member Air Force contemporary group played after Heart and Soul.

They sang several contemporary Christian songs while guitars, drums and keyboards played along. They were



Photo by Tech. Sgt. Ken Sloat

Several Soldiers enjoy a moment of praise during the extravaganza.

followed by the Fijian Choir.

The choir, made up of contractors from the island of Fiji who work on the base and worship at the chapels, sang one of their selections in their native language of Fijian. When they finished the contemporary band from the Bastogne Chapel performed several songs.

The seven-member Bastogne Chapel contemporary group, featuring two guitars, six vocalists and a drummer, played and sang several songs before the combined choir returned to close the extravaganza.

According to Chaplain Barnes, one of the things he enjoys most about being a military chaplain is that differences between the faiths – too often drawn in cement in our civilian communities – are more like fuzzy lines in the sand for Christians in uniform.

"Even though the words and the way we present it may be different...it's always a message of hope," he said.

Sgt. Geter agreed.

All the dominations are grouped together



Photo by Tech. Sgt. Ken Sloat

From Left, Army Sgt. Sherry Anderson, Air Force Staff Sgt. Tashonna Washington, Airman 1st Class Christine Johnson and Air Force Staff Sgt. Marlene Boyd perform as Heart and Sole.

in these choirs, she said.

"We can't put a denomination on the service...it's about the type of music you like and giving your talents to God through that," she said.

History of the Air Force Song

By Master Sgt. Peter D. Forman
USAF Heritage of America Band

In 1938, Liberty magazine sponsored a contest for a spirited, enduring musical composition to become the official Army Air Corps song.

Of 757 scores submitted, Robert Crawford's was selected by a committee of Air Force wives. The song (informally known as "The Air Force Song" but now formally titled "The U.S. Air Force") was officially introduced at the Cleveland Air Races on September 2, 1939. Fittingly, Mr. Crawford sang it in its first public performance.

The first page of the score, which Mr. Crawford submitted to the selection committee in July 1939, was carried to the surface of the moon on July 30, 1971 aboard the Apollo 15 "Falcon" lunar module by Colonel David R. Scott and Lieutenant Colonel James B. Irwin. Interestingly, at the moment the "Falcon" blasted off the surface of the moon with Scott and Irwin on board, a rendition of the "Air Force Song" was broadcast to the world by Major Alfred M. Worden, who had a tape recorder aboard the "Endeavor" command module which was in orbit around the moon. Scott, Irwin and Worden comprised the first and only "All-Air Force" Apollo crew and arranged to take the page of sheet music with them as a tribute to Mr. Crawford and the United States Air Force.

Robert MacArthur Crawford was born on July 27, 1899 in Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada. He spent his childhood in Fairbanks. In 1921, he enrolled in Princeton University, New Jersey where his main interest was music. Following graduation in 1925, he studied voice in France and upon returning to the United States, he received a graduate fellowship at New York's prestigious Julliard

School of Music. His musical interest continued to expand giving concerts at such places as Carnegie Hall and New York's illustrious Saint Thomas Church. Because of the scope of his travels, Mr. Crawford, an accomplished pilot, purchased an airplane to fly to engagements; Time magazine referred to him as the "Flying Baritone."

When the United States entered World War II, Mr. Crawford became a pilot in the Air Transport Command. He reverted to inactive status in 1946 and returned to music. On March 12, 1961 he passed away in New York City. He was a Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Air Force Reserve.

The Air Force Song

(First verse)

**Off we go into the wild blue yonder,
Climbing high into the sun;
Here they come zooming to meet our thunder,
At 'em boys, Give 'er the gun!
Down we dive, spouting our flame from under,
Off with one helluva roar!
We live in fame or go down in flame. Hey!
Nothing'll stop the U.S. Air Force!**

Keeping the KRAB in water

Civil engineers deal with water demands and waste returns

By Tech. Sgt. Ken Sloat
506th Air Expeditionary Group Public Affairs

When the faucet comes on and the water begins swirling in the sink on its way to the drain it is actually beginning a journey rather than ending one.

The water used by the men and women on Kirkuk Regional Air Base and Forward Operating Base Warrior circles in a never ending loop that, without the oversight of several Guardsmen deployed to KRAB, might not go so smoothly.

“We treat more than 100,000 gallons of waste water each day,” said Master Sgt. Bruce Larrabee, Senior Operator in Charge of Waste Water Treatment here, deployed from Pease Air National Guard Base, N.H.

Sgt. Larrabee, a member of the New Hampshire Air National Guard, is also an employee of the Department of Air Force at New Boston Air Force Base, N.H. as a Waste Water Treatment Specialist.

All of the water used on this base will eventually end up at this treatment facility, said Sgt. Larrabee.

It is either trucked here from the various holding tanks around base or it is piped directly to the treatment facility.

“This is a fairly common set up,” said Sgt. Larrabee. “Pumps are used to bring it to a higher place and gravity moves it from there,” he said.

There are several options for water treatment explained Sgt. Larrabee, here at KRAB we use an activated sludge process.

Activated sludge is a biological waste treatment system that uses the oxygen in compressed air to encourage the growth, and more importantly the feeding, of microorganisms already found in the waste water. As these bacteria and other microorganisms live and reproduce, they will feed on the matter in the waste water. As they eat it – and each other - they either turn it into gas or make it big enough to settle to the bottom.

If they are nourished properly, said Larrabee, some of the bugs will reproduce every 20 minutes while others may reproduce every 20 seconds. In just one of several 11,000 gallon tanks used for waste water treatment according to Sgt. Larrabee, they might find as many as one trillion “bugs”.

“This is a living breathing organism,” said Larrabee, “some organisms just aren’t as pretty as others.”

When the mixture enters the final tank all motion is stopped and the mixture is allowed to settle.

As the clear treated water floods out at the top of the tank at the bottom the “sludge” is either put back through the process or pumped out for disposal.

The entire process could take as much as 12 hours, said Sgt. Larrabee.

In most of the United States the nearly clear water produced by this process is often pumped directly into a nearby river or stream where it can be reabsorbed into the environment.

“We don’t drink it because we don’t treat it to be drunk. We could,” he said, “but we don’t.”

The actual amount of sludge produced from treating 100,000 gallons is about equal to just six percent of the total, said Sgt. Larrabee. Meaning, he explained, that about 96 percent of what is treated will be returned to the water table.

The water table can be layers of subterranean water, like hidden lakes, or water suspended in material like sand or gravel. It’s unclear what type is available here, but it is the source of much of our non-potable water.

According to Master Sgt. Phillip Kolata, Utilities Superintendent, deployed from the West Virginia Air National Guard at Martinsburg, we use a system very much like many towns and cities in the United States. He explained that we pump it from wells at night or when usage is low and store it for later use.

“Those (tanks) are our version of the water towers many towns have,” explained Kolata.

“We’ve taken as much as 180,000 gallons in one day from that well,” said Senior Airman Randy Plantenberg, a Utilities Craftsman assigned to the 506th ECES, deployed from the Iowa Air National Guard in Sioux



Large water bladders and storage tanks are kept full and ready for use. They will be used to supply the base’s non-potable water requirements.

Photo by Tech. Sgt. Ken Sloat



Photo by Tech. Sgt. Ken Sloat

Senior Airman Randy Plantenberg, a Utilities Journeyman assigned to the 506th Expeditionary Civil Engineers Squadron, adds chlorine to a valve that will distribute it through the water being stored in bladders.

City. He said that that record was set during an Army rotation when the population of Forward Operating Base Warrior nearly doubled.

The average daily usage, according to Airman Plantenberg is more like 100,000 gallons per day.

The pumps that fill the tanks and water bladders are usually run twice a day to keep them full said Airman Plantenberg.

Although the well water used around the base is tested and treated with chlorine, it is still considered non-potable said Staff Sgt. Chad Jennings, a Utilities Craftsman, deployed from Kulis Air National Guard Base, Alaska.

From the bladders and large storage tanks the water is pumped out to smaller storage tanks spread out around the base to be closer to the places the water will be used.

Part of their responsibility - besides pulling water from the ground to keep the water bladders and tanks full - is to make sure that the pumps pushing water to the rest of the base never stop.

Things like a pump failure or even a power failure, must get fixed quickly, regardless what time of day or night it is.

"When the power goes out we usually wait about two minutes. If it doesn't come back on we start the generator," said Airman Plantenberg. He added that most people won't even notice the gap in pumping.

"We usually have about five minutes before the phone rings," said Sgt. Jennings. With a smile he explained that they are used to hearing the pump at night and if something happens to make it stop the silence will usually wake them up.

The pumps have a pressure regulating valve that puts water out at a constant rate. If the system doesn't need the water, explained Sgt. Jennings, it just circulates the water through the pipes. As soon as a faucet goes on somewhere, and the tank that supports it needs water, the flow starts

again.

The need to conserve water at Kirkuk Air Base is more about treating it once it's been used than having enough of it, explains Sgt. Larrabee.

"Everything we pull out of the ground is going to make its way back here as waste water," he said explaining that it has to be treated when it gets there.

According to Sgt Larrabee, waste water treatment plants in the United States are not allowed to operate at more than 80 percent of their capacity for more than 30 days in a row without submitting an expansion plan to their state Environmental Protection Agency.

"We are at 100 percent (of capacity) every hour of every day that we are operating," he said.

"We know that people are taking half-hour showers. We've crunched the numbers and based on usage it has to be happening," said Sgt. Larrabee.

Admitting to being a realist, Sgt. Larrabee said he knows combat showers aren't something that everyone is going to do everyday.

He hopes for moderation.

"If you take a ten minute shower; take an eight minutes shower; if you normally take a 20-minute shower take a 10-minute shower," he said.

"Give me a break."

Are you interested in writing for the Krab-Kronicle?

Story and news submissions are eagerly welcomed. Contact 506 AEG/PA for additional information.



Photo by Tech. Sgt. Ken Sloat

Nearly crystal clear, the treated water pours into an evaporation pit. This water will purcolate through the ground and return to the water table.

E-Mail us at: 506aegpa@krab.centaf.af.mil

Painful Lesson

Army schools Air Force in game of ultimate football

By Tech. Sgt. Ken Sloat
506th Air Expeditionary Group Public Affairs

The 506th Air Expeditionary Group football team suffered a painful 36-14 rousting at the skillful hands of the 101st Airborne Division's football team in a Thanksgiving Day showdown that ended woefully for the Air Force's pigskin warriors and the more than 25 Airman that came to cheer them on.

The experience of the Army team showed early in the hour-long game as Army seemed to go straight from the bench to the scoreboard with hardly a delay. Within just minutes, perhaps as few as one or two, the Army team had crossed the goal in what was only the first of many unstoppable first half drives.

They beat down on the hapless Air Force team with their total mastery of the long game, dropping passes from across the field right into a waiting pass receiver's hand

"Their bombs are killing us," remarked Jesus Raimundi.

The game of Ultimate Football - completely unfamiliar to most of the Air Force team - is played in much the same way as Ultimate Frisbee. To score a point a team must throw the football to a receiver who is in the end zone. When outside the end zone, the receiver can only take two steps before he or she must throw the ball to another team member. This goes on until the ball is caught by a player in the end zone. The other team can either try to intercept a pass or hope for the ball to be dropped because that will force a turnover.

They had been beaten like a dusty rug on the back porch at Army-town and they knew it. When they crowded around their coach at half-time they were staring at 21-3 score to come back from.

When the second half whistle blew, a fully energized Air Force team left the bench full speed to embrace that challenge head on.

It was clearly a more educated Air Force team - apparently freshened by the wisdom of their coach Terry Stevenson - that darted out on the field for the second half.



Photo by Tech. Sgt. Ken Sloat

Air Force's coach, Terry Stevenson, highlights a few key strategies during the moments of the halftime break.



Photo by Tech. Sgt. Ken Sloat

Aaron "Smitty" Smith leaps to receive a pass that was likely to have set up one of the many successful second-half drives into the end zone for the Air Force team.

Wiser from their first half battering, Coach Stevenson sent his team back out to play more like soccer or Rugby than football.

"We've broken down their strengths and we're playing position now," explained Coach Stevenson.

He went on to explain that since none of the team, himself included, had ever seen this version of football before and they simply needed a little time - like the first half - to learn how to play it.

Within just minutes, it was obvious the team and their coach had hit the mark.

Air force jumped on the board almost immediately. Their rapidly moving strategy got them into the goal eight times within the first 15 minutes, the same number of times the Army team scored.

A big part of the Air Force team's defensive success seemed due to Todd "Terrible T" Toman at the Army goal. He grabbed a hold of the formerly unstoppable offense by slapping down their passes one after the other.

In the first 25 minutes of second half play the Air Force team managed to hold the Army team to just 11 points.

During that time the fast-moving Air Force offense popped the ball into their goal the same amount of times, sometimes actually doing so ahead of the Army team to grab a second half lead.

Sweet as their lead was, it was equally as short.

In the last few minutes of the game, with the Air Force offense sputtering, the Army came got into the end zone four times snatching the lead that would prove fatal for the Air Force team.

The 101st Warriors walked off the field boasting a 36-14 defeat of Air Force.

THANKSGIVING DAY

KIRAB STYLE



Jousting at the Clamtina



1st Sergeant serving



Pie eating contest at the Clamtina



Evening crowd at the Clamtina



Col. Daniel serves the turkey



Lt. Perez carves and serves roast beef at the DFAC



Turkey Trot



Army clashes with Air Force in Ultimate Football at the Warrior Gym



Culture Gram

Arab Christianity

Arab Christians have a long history in the Middle East and were among the earliest converts to Christianity.

Today there are approximately 14 million Arab Christians living in the Middle East and 30-35 million worldwide. Significant Christian minorities are found in such countries as Egypt, Israel, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the Palestinian territories.

Despite the violence and conflict that is common in the Middle East today between Christian, Muslim and Jew; Arab Christians have typically existed peacefully alongside their Muslim countrymen.

Even under Islamic rule, Christians were accorded rights by Islamic law (*shari'ah*.) According to *shari'ah* law, both Christians and Jews are permitted to practice their respective religious beliefs and perform religious rites in their churches and synagogues. Many Christian sects considered heretical under Byzantine rule enjoyed greater religious freedom under Islamic rule. During the Crusades, Arab Christians typically fought alongside Muslims against the European invaders to protect Jerusalem and the Holy Land. Both Arab Christians and Arab Jews held high political office and were numbered among the great Arab poets, scientists, doctors and teachers.

Today the largest population of Arab Christians is found in Egypt - about 6 million people. The vast majority of these are Coptic Orthodox Christians, a sect that dates to the 1st century and which is believed to have been established by the apostle Mark. In terms of population percentage, Lebanon is thought to have the highest, somewhere between 30-40%.

Did you know...?

...Arab Christians (and Arab Jews) use the term Allah, which is an Arabic, not Islamic, word for God. The use of the term by Arab Christians predates Islam by several centuries.

...Khalil Gibran, a poet familiar to many Americans, was a well-known Arab Christian from Lebanon.

...there were several Arab Christian tribes living in Arabia at the time of the prophet Muhammad.

Culturgram is courtesy of Capt Matthew Ence, 9 AF/A5, Middle East FAO.

WARRIOR TEAM SPOTLIGHT



Mortuary Team

Their members:

Capt. Brandi McBride, Spangdahlem Air Base, GE
 Senior Master Sgt. Sonya Houston, Travis AFB, Calif.
 Master Sgt. Pamela Cook, Spangdahlem AB, GE
 Tech. Sgt. Kevin James, Travis AFB, Calif.
 Senior Airman Moises Gomez, Travis AFB, Calif.
 Senior Airman Tanja Moore, Spangdahlem AB, GE
 Airman 1st Class Joseph Chaney, Travis AFB, Calif.
 Airman 1st Class Colleen Sammis, Spangdahlem AB, GE
 Airman 1st Class Daniel Nelson, Spangdahlem AB, GE
 Airman 1st Class Lyndon Moore, Spangdahlem AB, GE

Their responsibilities:

They are the lead mortuary affairs agent for Kirkuk Regional Air Base.

The team works directly with the 101st Airborne Division team to care for 100 percent of the human remains at KRAB, including active duty servicemembers, civilian contractors, local nationals and even suspected insurgents.

As part of their operation they must be on stand-by 24-hours a day, every day of the week.

They are responsible for the arranging transportation off the base whether it be by air or ground.

KRAB Busters Movie Schedule

5-18 December 2005

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
5 Team America 0700, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1500, 1700, 1900, 2100, 2300	6 Herbie Fully Loaded 0100, 0300, 0500, 0700, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1500, 1700, 1900, 2100	7 Pitch Black 2400, 0200, 0400, 0600, 0800, 1000, 1200, 1400, 1600, 1800, 2000, 2200	8 Dark Water 2400, 0200, 0400, 0600, 0800, 1000, 1200, 1400, 1600, 1800, 2000, 2200	9 The Manchurian Candidate 2400, 0230, 0500, 0730, 1000, 1230, 1500, 1730, 2000, 2230	10 Mad City 0100, 0300, 0500, 0700, 0900, 1100, 1300, last show: 1500 Football Game Coverage	11 Bad New Bears 2400, 0200, 0400, 0600, 0800, 1000, 1200, 1400, 1545, last show: 1730 Football Game Coverage
12 The Chronicles of Riddick 0700,0900,1100, 1300,1500,1700, 1900,2100	13 Sky High 2400, 0200, 0400, 0600, 0800, 1000, 1200, 1200, 1400, 1600, 1800, 2000, 2200	14 Dodge Ball 2400, 0200, 0400, 0600, 0800, 1000, 1200, 1400, 1600, 1800, 2000, 2200	15 Skeleton Key 2400, 0200, 0400, 0600, 0800, 1000, 1200, 1400, 1600, 1800, 2000, 2230	16 Sin City 2400, 0230, 0500, 0730, 1000, 1230, 1500, 1730, 2000, 2230	17 The Weather Man 0100, 0300, 0500, 0730, 1000, 1230, 1500, 1700, 1900, 2100	18 Valiant 2400, 0200, 0400, 0600, 0800, 1000, 1200, 1400, 1600, 1800, 2000, 2200



Lindsay Lohan
Justin Long
Breckin Meyer



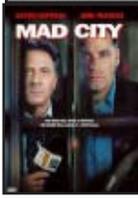
Radha Mitchell
Vin Diesel
Cole Hauser



Jennifer Connelly
John C. Reilly
Tim Roth



Denzel Washington
Liev Schreiber
Meryl Streep



John Travolta
Dustin Hoffman
Mia Kirshner



Billy Bob Thorton
Greg Kinnear
Marcia Gay Harden



PREMIER
Michael Angarano
Kurt Russell
Kelly Preston



PREMIER
Kate Hudson
Gena Rowlands
Peter Sarsgaard



Mickey Rourke
Bruce Willis
Jessica Alba



PREMIER
Nicolas Cage
Michael Caine
Hope Davis



PREMIER
Ewan McGregor
Ricky Gervais
Tim Curry

TIMES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE