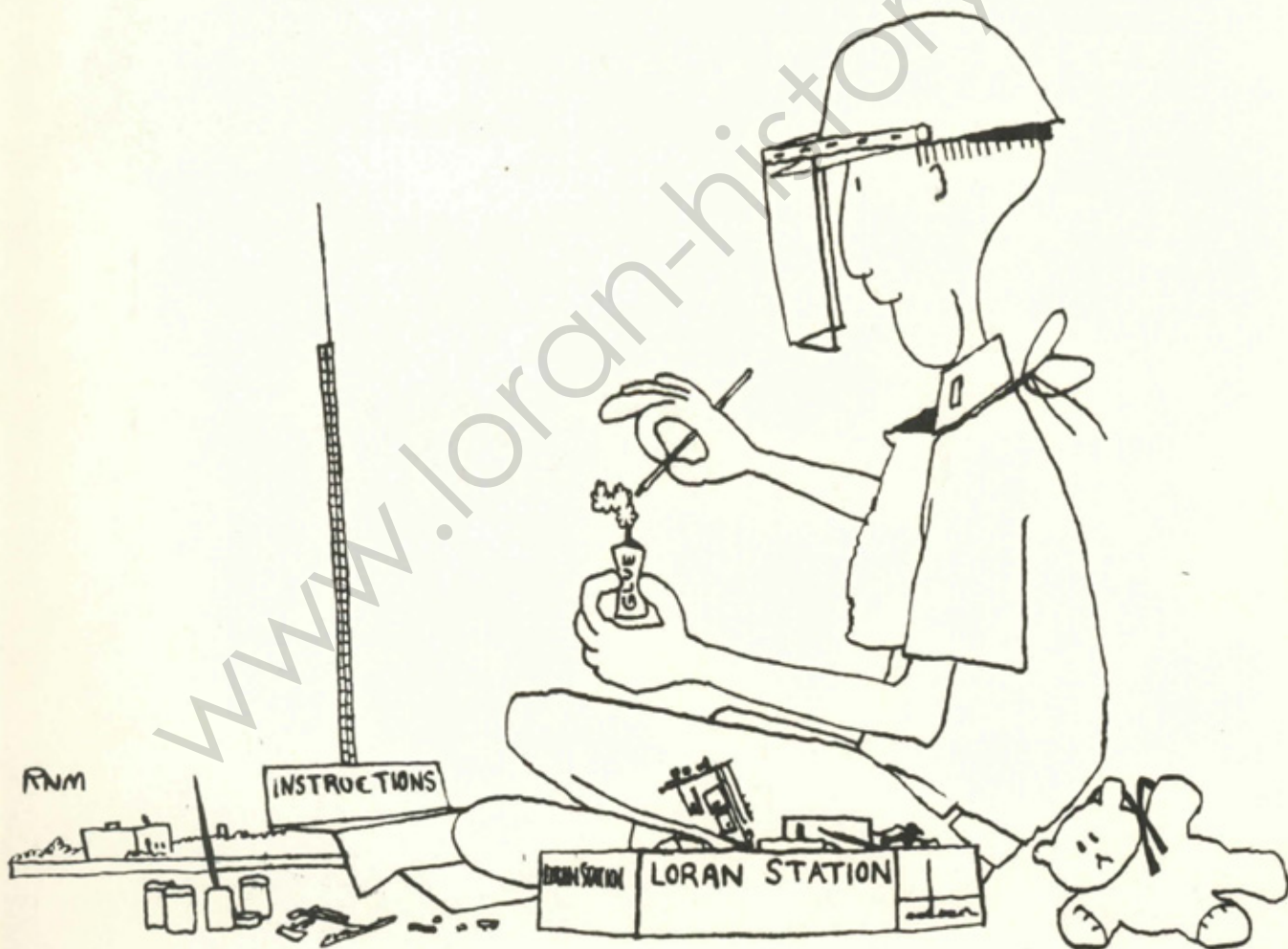




Unit file

COAST GUARD

Loran Station **OROTE PT**



General Information Book

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Map of Guam

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL INFORMATION

A. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION:

Coast Guard Loran Station Orote Point is located on the U. S. Naval Station, Guam, reservation at 13.27°N 144.37°E.

Guam is the largest and most populous of the chain of 17 islands known as the Marianas. It lies about 5,000 miles southwest of San Francisco, 1,500 miles east of Manila, and 1,350 miles south of Tokyo.

B. CLIMATE:

The climate of the island of Guam is typical of tropical regions, with almost uniformly warm temperatures and high humidity prevailing throughout the year. There is a marked seasonal variation in rainfall. The months of July through December are considered as the rainy season; the remaining months are the dry season. However, some rain is recorded in every month of the year.

The average annual rainfall for Guam is slightly more than 84 inches with 73% of this falling in the form of showers during the rainy season. The frequent precipitation during the wet months tends to limit outdoor activities somewhat, but a small amount of planning reduces the limitation to a minimum. The showers are usually of short duration, and the warmth of the Guam sunshine quickly dries the clothing of anyone caught in the open during a shower.

The dry season is exceptionally pleasant. The steady easterly trade winds which blow during that period are refreshing. March is the driest month of the year, averaging less than 2 inches of rain. The average high temperature for Guam is 85.5 degrees F; the average low is 75.6 degrees F. The record high and low temperatures are 94 degrees F and 63 degrees F respectively.

The average humidity varies from an early morning high of 87% to an afternoon minimum of 72%. The high moisture content of the atmosphere during the wet season, combined with the warm temperatures, contributes greatly to the rapid deterioration of many man made products.

Typhoons (severe tropical cyclone - a Pacific hurricane) have their birthplace over the ocean areas near Guam. Fortunately, most of these tropical cyclones are in their formative stages of development and seldom

strike Guam. In the last twenty years only four typhoons passed over or very near the island; 1957, 1962, 1963, and 1971. The 1962 typhoon did considerable damage to property on the island.

C. HISTORY OF GUAM:

That Magellan landed in the Marianas is probable; that he landed at Umatac is possible; there are no known records. Across from the ruins of the church of San Donisio in Umatac a monument indicates that on March 6, 1521 Magellan landed there. He named the group of islands "Ladrones", but in 1668 the name was changed to Mariana in honor of Maria Ana of Austria, Queen of Spain.

The natives of Guam are called Chamorros. Their origin is obscure, but it is probable that they were a group that became detached and isolated in the Mariana Islands from the Proto-Malays in their migration eastward and from the mainland of Asia. The majority of these people are Micronesian, of the same racial strains as the inhabitants of the Marshalls, Caroline, and Palu Islands.

Although Guam was visited by most of the early voyagers and became a regular port of call from the Manila garrison as early as 1565, for 150 years the Chamorros remained little disturbed by the outside world. The first Spanish missionaries landed on Guam in 1668. When they attempted to suppress native customs, they met with stiff resistance. After thirty years of Spanish domination, during which period the population was almost annihilated, the Chamorros began assimilating Spanish blood, customs, and religion (Catholicism).

As a result of 400 years of contact with foreign influence, Guam is a fusion of the spicy culinary arts from Mexico; Catholicism from old Spain; bullearts, carabaos, clothing and cockfights from the Philippines; politics, electric appliances, automobiles and sanitation procedures from the United States. The Chamorro language is the only thing remaining that is only slightly altered.

It is doubtful if there are any pure-blood Chamorros on the island today because of intermarriage with Spanish, Mexicans, Filipinos, Chinese, Japanese and other nationalities. Were it not for the archeological deposits buried beneath the dense jungle, there would be little hope of recovery of more than a fragment of Chamorros culture.

The end of the 19th century marked the end of Spanish rule on Guam when Americans seized the island during the Spanish-American War. The Treaty of Paris in 1898 provided terms for Guam to become an American possession.

During World War II, Guam was one of several American possessions to be occupied by enemy forces. On December 10, 1941, approximately 5,000 Japanese troops landed on the beaches of Agat, Apoguan, Tumon, Togcha, and other areas. The island remained under Japan's rule until July 21, 1944, when American forces returned.

Major Japanese resistance ended on August 10. However, enemy stragglers still remained and were apprehended over the next few years. The last reported straggler surrendered in 1972.

Naval government on Guam came to a close in 1950, when United States Congress passed the Organic Act of Guam which gave the Guamanians American citizenship and a limited measure of self-government, the first in 300 years.

In January 1971 Governor Carlos G. Camacho took the oath of office as Guam's first elected governor; thus adding another chapter to the growing book of democracy.

D. HISTORY OF COAST GUARD ON GUAM:

1945 - The original site north of NCS was established by Coast Guard Construction Detachment 203 as a construction area with part of present buildings and a tent city.

1946 - Unit #335, Loran Monitor Station for Japanese and Marianas Chains, moved from Ritidian Point to this site. The Group Office was established and Unit 203 departed.

1947 - The Officer, Commander Western Pacific Section moved from Manila to Guam, and assumed additional duties as Commanding Officer, Loran Monitor Station. About the same time the Coast Guard Air Detachment was assigned to Guam with personnel messing and berthing at this site.

1948 - Unit #335 was placed in caretaker status and Depot Guam was established.

1951 - Coast Guard Air Detachment was moved to NAS and began messing and berthing with the Navy.

1952 - Western Pacific Section was disestablished and replaced by Marianas Section with offices at the Depot, Guam; Commander, Marianas Section also had collateral duty of CO, Depot until 1 August 1952.

1953 - Depot and Section Office moved to Cabras Island.

1962 - Typhoon Karen caused substantial damage to the "advance base" structures of the Loran Station, Depot, and Air Station. The new buildings and a new organization resulted in the consolidation of Coast Guard Activities, Guam.

February 1966 - Loran Station Orote Point began transmitting, replacing the station of Cocos Island.

July 1972 - Loran Station Orote Point, Depot Guam, and Radio Station Guam became separate units with a separate Officer-in-Charge.

July 1974 - Coast Guard Activities, Guam was abolished with Commander, Marianas Section assuming all duties. MIO/COTP disestablished and Marine Safety Office established.

E. BASE AND LAND AGREEMENTS:

Loran Station Orote Point consists of one building housing the transmitters, associated communication equipment, emergency generators and storage space. The facility building and antennas are contained on 49.82 acres of leased property.

All leases and agreements were made between Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District and the Commander, Naval Forces Marianas. Copies of agreements maintained in the Supply Office, Coast Guard Section, Marianas. Original agreements are on file at the real estate office at USN Public Works Center.

CHAPTER II

OPERATIONS

A. AIDS TO NAVIGATION:

Loran Station Orote Point is a double pulsed, high powered Loran A secondary station operating on specific rates 2L2 and 2L3. Loran Station Yap is the paired master on rate 2L2 and Loran Station Saipan is the paired master on rate 2L3.

Rate 2L2 has a base line of 420 miles and 2L3 has a base line of 120 miles.

Additionally, Loran Station Orote Point serves as a monitor station for rate 2L1.

Besides an obstruction light atop the transmitting tower, this unit has no other aids to navigation capabilities or responsibilities.

B. COMMUNICATIONS:

Primary off-island loran communications is conducted by single-sideband HF transmissions. Several hand-held FM transceivers are available for local radio communications.

On-island and AUTOVON communications are available through telephone GUAM 339-3113.

C. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INTELLIGENCE:

Being located on a U. S. Naval Station, any required security is handled through Naval facilities. These include the Naval Station Security Department and the Naval Investigative Service (NISO).

D. SEARCH AND RESCUE:

The only possible aid this unit could be to a search and rescue operation would be to monitor 2182 kHz for distress signals. This unit has no capabilities to transmit on that frequency.

E. VEHICLES AND BOATS:

One vehicle, normally a carry-all, is assigned and maintained by Commander, Marianas Section for station use.

There are no boats assigned or maintained on board.

CHAPTER III

PERSONNEL

A. COMPLEMENT:

Rate	Duties
ETC	Officer-in-Charge
ET1	Executive Petty Officer, Senior Maintenance Man
ET2	Senior Loran Watchstander, Duty ET
ET3 (2)	Loran Watchstander, Duty ET
SN (3)	Loran Watchstander

B. ADMINISTRATION OF PERSONNEL RECORDS:

Service and pay records are maintained by Commander, Coast Guard Section Marianas.

Health records are maintained by U. S. Naval Dispensary, Naval Station Guam.

Dental records are maintained by Naval Dental Clinic.

C. MEDICAL FACILITIES:

The Navy maintains a dispensary on the Naval Station for routine use of active duty personnel and their dependents.

The Naval Hospital Guam ranks among the finest. Its normal capacity is 350 beds and it is equipped and staffed to render inpatient and outpatient services, including pediatric and maternity care for dependents.

A modern, well-staffed dental clinic cares for the needs of the Navy on Guam. Dental care is furnished to dependents but depends on the workload of the dental staff.

E. TRAINING AND EDUCATION:

The Morale Committee (of which the LORSTA is a member) meets periodically at MARSEC. Their function is to promote the morale of the Coast Guard island-wide.

Coast Guard Welfare is available through a representative at MARSEC.

F. RECREATION:

Recreational opportunities are plentiful on Guam and, within the natural restrictions imposed by the island's size and climate, provide servicemen and dependents with a variety of interests to meet their "leisure" time needs.

The beauty of the coastline and the warm climate are especially attractive to those who like swimming, skin diving, scuba diving, shell collecting and fishing. The waters and reef surrounding the island can be dangerous and the newcomer is advised to stay within recommended areas.

Two scheduled hunting seasons per year for deer and wild pigs are also available for the outdoorsman while skeet, pistol and rifle ranges are open year round. "Boon stomping" is a favorite pastime for hikers.

Recreation and leisure services are administered through a consolidated recreation program. The Naval Consolidated Recreation Office serves as the leisure activity coordinator for the island and is primarily concerned with providing activities in athletics, martial arts, outdoor recreation, aquatics, games, fine arts, crafts, performing arts, youth activities, and special activities for the military man and his family. The recreational program offers four yearly sessions of approximately ten weeks each of classroom and formal instruction and a year round program of drop in activities.

Formal programs include archery, gymnastics and trampoline, skeet, varsity and intramural sports, tennis, boxing, wrestling, aikido, judo, karate, swimming, water skiing, sailing, diving, bowling, drawing, print making, batik, painting, photography, sculpture, auto mechanics, ceramics, lapidary and jewelry, mosaic, woodworking, leathercraft, needlecraft, pottery, weaving, theater, stagecraft, choral, jazz, instrumental instruction, ballet, folk and native dancing, square dance, USO tours, movies, travel service and many more.

G. MAIL:

Fleet Post Office San Francisco, California 96630 is located on Naval Station Guam. Mail service is daily. The station address is:

CG Loran Station
Box 163
FPO San Francisco 96630

H. NAVY EXCHANGE AND COMMISSARY:

The Guam Navy Resale System is an equivalent of all your neighborhood stores back home put together under one management. They supply authorized personnel and dependents with a wide range of quality merchandise and services at the lowest possible price. The exchange operates at a profit, but the profit directly benefits authorized personnel. Profits are turned over to the various commands through the consolidated recreation fund to help support the island-wide recreation program.

The Navy Exchange facilities on Guam include the main store and services at the Naval Station and facilities at Naval Air Station, Naval Hospital, Naval Communication Station, Naval Magazine and Nimitz Hill. In total, Guam's Exchange System has over 90 resale and service facilities.

Besides the main Navy Exchange retail store located at the Naval Station, other service facilities available are:

Central Laundry and Dry Cleaning Plant

A full service garage (complete with body work and paint shop facilities)

Child Care Centers

Kindergarten and Nursery School

Beauty, Barber, Cobbler and Tailor Shops

Watch Repair and Radio-TV and Appliance Repair Shops

Laundromat

Chicken-ex and Pizza parlor

16 Lane Bowling establishment

The Exchange also sells, repairs and services a full range of air conditioners, washers and dryers.

The Navy Exchange carries more than 50,000 line items, all chosen to make your stay on Guam a pleasant and memorable one. Naturally, it carries all the day to day necessities, but of special interest to the consumer is the foreign merchandise from all over the world ranging from Hong Kong and Taiwan furniture to Japanese and English hi-fi equipment and cameras to Philippine and Indian wood and brassware products.

The Exchange also manages 7 Enlisted Clubs and 24 cafeterias and snack bars throughout the island's Naval activities. Four snack-mobiles and over 400 vending machines serve everything from soda to postage stamps.

The Navy commissary is the largest one overseas, and its modern facilities provide excellent service.

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CHAPTER IV

ENGINEERING

A. POWER PLANT:

The Navy provides all power normally needed. It is reliable and contributes to the excellent operation of all electronics equipment.

There are 2 60kw emergency generators available for use in the event of commercial power failures. Since their installation in 1966, their operation has been primarily test runs.

B. DAMAGE CONTROL:

About the only damage that could occur to the station would be either fire or typhoon.

There is a Simplex Fire Alarm System installed, including several heat detectors and some manual alarm boxes. The alarm is strictly a local system, and is not hooked into the Naval Station Fire Department. In the event of a major fire, the Fire Department would have to be called by dialing 22-222. The department periodically checks and maintains the fire alarm system.

The signal power building is typhoon-proof. Storm shutters are installed on all of the windows and appear to be sufficient to withstand a typhoon. In the event of a typhoon, all available men are to remain at the station to handle all situations.

C. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM:

Any unusual problems with the electrical system are referred to EM's at the CG Depot. They have complete maintenance responsibility.

The station's full load is approximately 58kw.

D. VENTILATION SYSTEM:

Timer room cooling is accomplished by a roof-mounted 58,000 BTU air conditioner.

All other spaces are cooled by window-mounted 11-18,000 BTU air conditioners procured locally as needed.

E. FUEL OIL SYSTEM:

Fuel for the emergency generators are stored in two tanks located behind the building. One is a 1000 gallon storage tank which supplies a 300 gallon day tank with fuel as required.

F. REFRIGERATION SYSTEM:

With no galley on board, individual's food is kept in either a small refrigerator or a 12 cubic feet freezer.

G. FRESH WATER SYSTEM:

The loran system consists of fourteen AN/FPN-30 timers, two T-325C/FPN transmitters, two AM-1700/FPN amplifiers and associated switchgear. There is a 125' transmitting tower fed by a CU-815 coupler. Reception is accomplished by either an AN/FPA-13 comb receiving antenna or an AT-1018/FPA-13 vertical whip.

At the present time, radio communication is accomplished by a CRM-SSB-1-MK-IIA single sideband transceiver, with several separate receivers for monitoring. However, an AN/URT-23 is scheduled for installation in July 1975.

CHAPTER V

SUPPLY

A. COMMISSARY:

All personnel on board draw COMRATS. Duty sections are responsible for having food at the station for duty days.

B. REQUISITIONS:

The unit is allotted approximately \$12,400 annually for operation and maintenance. All requisitions utilizing this fund are originated by the loran station.

C. BOARDS OF SURVEY:

All informal boards of survey are handled on a unit level in accordance with the Comptrollers Manual.

Formal boards of survey are submitted to MARSEC for action.

D. PAY:

Pay records are maintained at MARSEC. Normal paychecks are delivered by MARSEC on designated pay days.

Any special or cash payments are taken care of in person at MARSEC.

E. FUEL AND LUBE OIL:

All fuel and lube oil is purchased from the Navy Supply Depot, Guam, utilizing station funds.

Fuel delivery can usually be accomplished within 24 hours of telephone request.

F. TRANSPORTATION:

With the remoteness of the station's location (2 miles from the main part of NAVSTA), it is advisable to purchase a private vehicle as soon as possible upon arrival. The advantages far outweigh anything else.

The assigned station vehicle is for official use only.

CHAPTER VI

ADMINISTRATION

A. REPORTS AND LOGS:

Reports required:

Weekly:

SH 30 direct to CCGD14(f)

Monthly:

CG-2899A - Loran Operations

Quarterly:

CG-2614 - Communications Summary

CCGD14/75 - Engineering Summary

CCGD14/105 - Tower Inspection

Energy Consumption

As occurring:

Machinery Index

Title B

CG-4067 - System Performance Test

B. OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

All official correspondence must be either received or sent by the Officer-in-Charge.

Normally, all outgoing correspondence is sent either "To" or "Via" Commander, Coast Guard Section Marianas

C. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY:

Authority and responsibilities of the Officer-in-Charge are contained in CG-300, CG Regulations.

Some notes of interest:

An Officer-in-Charge may not effect advancements, changes, or reductions in rate of enlisted personnel. This is handled, with the Officer-in-Charge's recommendation, by MARSEC.

A military Officer-in-Charge may grant leave.

A military Officer-in-Charge may not impose non-judicial punishment unless specifically authorized by the Commandant or district commander. This is normally done in the district's letter designating an Officer-in-Charge, approximately 6 months after relief.

The executive petty officer must be designated in writing that he is qualified to assume the duties of Officer-in-Charge in the event of his absence.

D. STATION BILLS:

Station bills are contained in the unit organization manual and are required reading for all hands.

CHAPTER VII

GUIDANCE FOR RELIEF PERSONNEL

A. MAILING ADDRESSES:

Officer-in-Charge
Coast Guard Loran Station
Box 163
FPO San Francisco 96630

Commander
Coast Guard Section
Box 76
FPO San Francisco 96637

B. HOUSING:

Family housing is in short supply. Concurrent travel and dependent entry is ordinarily granted on the basis of government housing or an assurance that the service member can find permanent private quarters within a reasonable period of time. Civilian housing ranges anywhere from \$150 a month (real dumps) to \$350 - \$450. Utilities often run as high as \$200 a month, depending on how many air conditioners you have.

To assist in defraying the cost of hotel or motel accommodations while acquiring permanent quarters, payment of Temporary Lodging Allowance may be authorized for periods up to 60 days. Consult the current edition of the Joint Travel Regulations for requirements to be met for payment of this allowance.

The waiting list for Navy housing varies from 2 months to 6 or 8, depending on rate and local conditions. With the Navy sending and retrieving ships and squadrons periodically, housing can be either scarce or plentiful, depending on the situation.

Navy family housing comes equipped with stove and refrigerator, and rattan furniture may be acquired from PWC to outfit each quarters to approximately 70% of the furniture required by each size quarters. Washers, dryers, freezers, and other appliances and utensils are not provided.

If housing is not immediately available, and you move into civilian housing while on the housing list, appliances are available from PWC for that period.

C. WHAT TO BRING:

In general, Guam is the same as any other tropic location. Bring any of your personal effects that you think would make your tour more enjoyable. Some of the Navy houses on Guam are centrally air conditioned; many are not. Nearly all have been air conditioned by their occupants, and in many cases it is possible to buy window units from the previous occupant. Air conditioning is recommended as much for dehumidification as cooling. Without air conditioning, mildew is a serious and continuous problem.

If you do not have air conditioning, over stuffed and veneered furniture and carpeting is not recommended. The climate is hard on musical instruments, electrical and electronic equipment and nearly any other item that can rot, rust, or mold. Wire hangers will rust under the clothing they support and leave permanent stains. Without air conditioning, fans are recommended.

If you like gardening, Guam can be paradise. The growing season is not less than 160 days per year. Snails will act in place of all other garden pests you have known. Power lawn mowers are recommended. Most of the grasses that grow well on Guam are more than the average hand mower can handle and grounds maintenance is the responsibility of the occupants of Navy quarters.

Outdoor living is great most of the year. Barbeque and picnic equipment won't go to waste. Camping has not been a big thing on Guam, but one camp ground is open. Hunting on the military reservation is authorized for both pig and deer; dove hunting can be arranged on some of the neighboring islands. Target shooting as well as skeet are big here.

Electric washing machines and dryers are highly recommended, and during the rainy season the only way to have dry clothing. Laundromats are available on base. The Navy does not provide gas. Bottled gas can be purchased in town but it's expensive. A gas dryer is probably best left behind.

If you're a handyman, bring your tools. PWC maintains the quarters, as workload permits. You are better off if you can fix some of the problems yourself. PWC will provide materials for nearly all self help repair projects.

Bring your catalogues. Some of the things that you come to expect at the corner hardware are conspicuous by their absence on Guam. There is no predictable pattern as to what is available and what is not, except

that if you need it now, you may have to wait while it comes on the boat. A Sears Catalogue Store (recently opened) is available on the island.

Clothing styles are the same as CONUS with one exception; you seldom see a coat and tie. Casual wear dominates. The humidity will always be high. Open weave casual, washable clothing gives the most service. The Navy Exchange runs a dry cleaning plant for those fabrics that can't stand water.

The Exchange stocks a wide variety of clothing in name brands. However, if you have pet brands, that you must have, vest bring them with you. For those who sew, there are a wide variety of fabrics for sale, from Siam silks to double knit. Tailor shops both at the Exchange and downtown produce excellent clothing at near Hong Kong prices.

D. AUTOMOBILES:

Guam's climate is hard on cars. They rust fast. Purchase of a new car just for Guam is not recommended; nor is shipment of a junker. Guam has fairly stringent safety inspections that tend to weed out the mechanically poor. Parts for older cars are unavailable locally, though dealerships for most American cars are established. Many Japanese vehicles are available, and are worth consideration if you intend to acquire a new vehicle. Rust control shops are established that have undercoating processes designed to beat the worst that the climate has to offer.

E. THINGS TO DO:

If you are married and eligible to bring your family to Guam, have your command send a message to MARSEC requesting concurrent travel.

When authority is received, send a letter to:

Housing Officer
USN Public Works Center
FPO San Francisco 96630

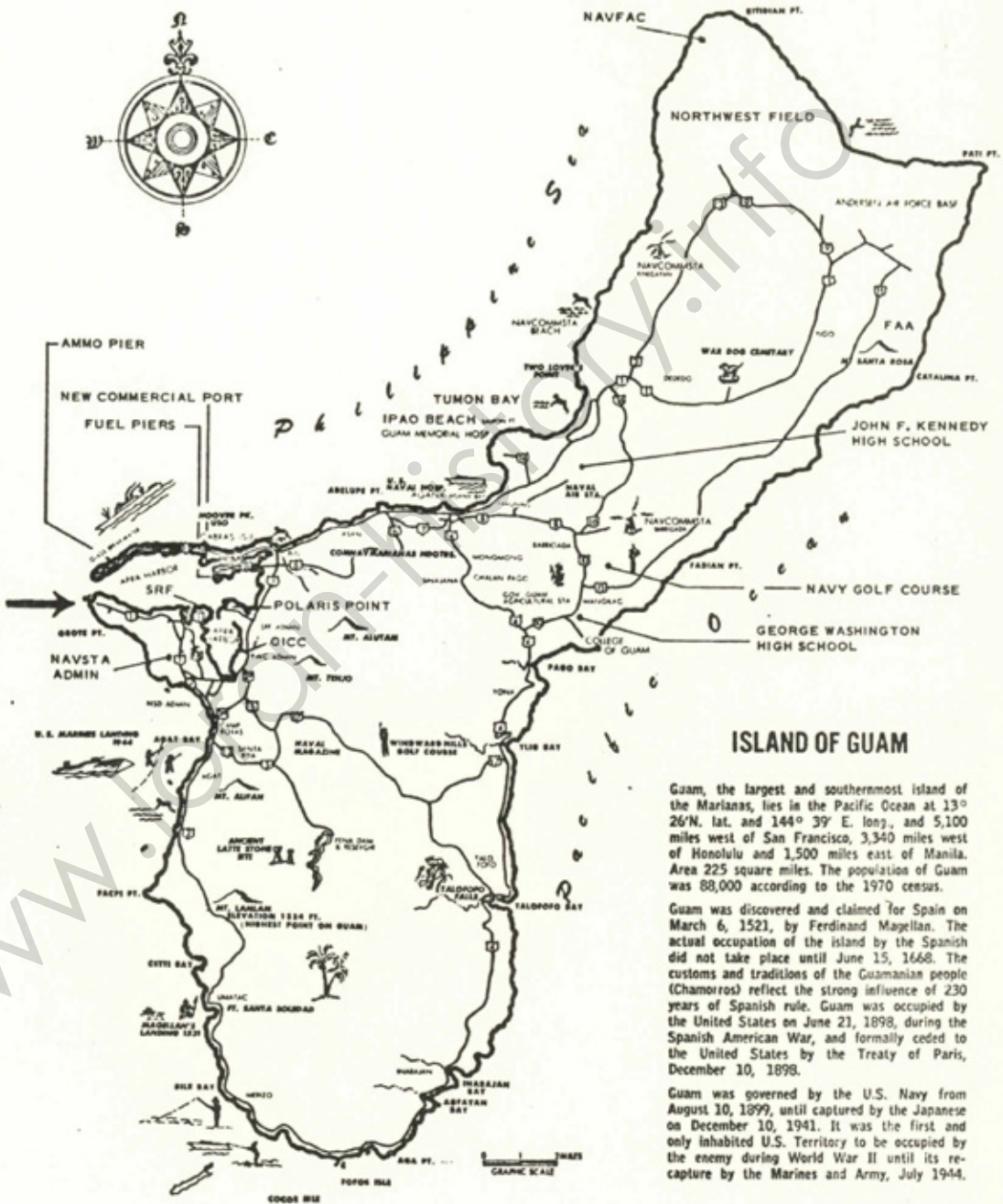
Advise them of your date of orders, expected date of arrival, rate, number of dependents, and that you desire Naval Station housing. This will get you on the list faster.

Notify this command of expected arrival, so that you can be met (most arrivals are 0500 local) and taken to a hotel. Reservations will must be made in advance and can be taken care of here.

If you are not married, or coming unaccompanied, determine the duty tour length:



US Coast-Guard
LORAN Station
Orote Point



ISLAND OF GUAM

Guam, the largest and southernmost island of the Marianas, lies in the Pacific Ocean at 13° 26'N. lat. and 144° 39' E. long., and 5,100 miles west of San Francisco, 3,340 miles west of Honolulu and 1,500 miles east of Manila. Area 225 square miles. The population of Guam was 88,000 according to the 1970 census.

Guam was discovered and claimed for Spain on March 6, 1521, by Ferdinand Magellan. The actual occupation of the island by the Spanish did not take place until June 15, 1668. The customs and traditions of the Guamanian people (Chamorros) reflect the strong influence of 230 years of Spanish rule. Guam was occupied by the United States on June 21, 1898, during the Spanish American War, and formally ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898.

Guam was governed by the U.S. Navy from August 10, 1899, until captured by the Japanese on December 10, 1941. It was the first and only inhabited U.S. Territory to be occupied by the enemy during World War II until its recapture by the Marines and Army, July 1944.

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